

3) Parabolic i/p.

$$\rightarrow e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{sR(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

parabolic i/p  $r(t) = t^2/2$ ,  $R(s) = \frac{1}{s^3}$ .

$$\rightarrow \therefore e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s \cdot \frac{1}{s^3}}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s^2 + s^2 G(s)H(s)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s)H(s)}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a}$$

→ (i) Type 0 s/m :-

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) H(s)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 \frac{K (s+z_1)(s+z_2)(s+z_3) \dots}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)(s+p_3) \dots}$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\therefore \boxed{e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty}$$

→ (ii) Type 1-s/m

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 G(s) H(s)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s^{\cancel{2}} K (s+z_1)(s+z_2)(s+z_3) \dots}{s (s+p_1)(s+p_2)(s+p_3) \dots}$$

$$= \cancel{0} \quad 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{e_{ss} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty}$$

→ (iii) Type 2-s/m

$$K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s^{\cancel{2}} K (s+z_1)(s+z_2) \dots}{s^{\cancel{2}} (s+p_1)(s+p_2) \dots}$$

⇒ constant

$$\therefore e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a} \Rightarrow \text{constant (finite)}$$

(iv) Type 3 s/m

$$\rightarrow K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s^3 (s+z_1)(s+z_2) \dots}{s^3 (s+p_1)(s+p_2) \dots}$$

$$K_a = \infty$$

$$\rightarrow \therefore e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_a} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\boxed{e_u = 0}$$

$\rightarrow \therefore$  for the type 3 & above, the unit parabolic i/p will have  $e_u$  as 0.

# Static error constants ( $K_p, K_v, K_a$ )

<u>Error constant</u>	<u>Type no. of s/m</u>			
	0	1	2	3
$K_p$	constant	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
$K_v$	0	constant	$\infty$	$\infty$
$K_a$	0	0	constant	$\infty$

# # Steady state Error for various types of i/p:-

I/p signal	Type no. of s/m			
	0	1	2	3
unit step	$\frac{1}{1+k_p}$	0	0	0
unit Ramp	$\infty$	$\frac{1}{k_v}$	0	0
unit parabolic	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\frac{1}{k_a}$	0

## # Generalized Error co-efficients / Dynamic Error co-efficients

$$\rightarrow C_n = (-1)^n \int_0^t t^n f(t) dt$$

$$C_0 = (-1)^0 \int_0^t f(t) dt = \int_0^t f(t) dt$$

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^t f(t) e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{1+G(s)H(s)}$$

$\rightarrow$  on taking  $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \Rightarrow 0$  on both sides,

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \int_0^t f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \int_0^t f(t) dt$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} F(s) = C_0} \Rightarrow C_0 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} F(s)$$

$$\rightarrow C_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{d}{ds} F(s)$$

$$\rightarrow C_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} F(s)$$

$\rightarrow \therefore$  Generally, the dynamic error-coefficients are given by,

$$C_n = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$$

$\rightarrow$  correlation between static & Dynamic error co-efficients

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{1+K_p}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{K_v}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{K_a}$$

$$E(s) = \frac{R(s)}{1 + R(s)H(s)}$$

$$* \left[ e(t) = C_0 r(t) + C_1 \dot{r}(t) + \frac{C_2}{2!} \ddot{r}(t) + \dots \right]$$

$$r(t) \rightarrow \text{i/p}$$

$$e(t) \rightarrow \text{error}$$

$$C_n \rightarrow \text{dynamic error constants}$$