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Student ID

```
ID_STUDENT_1 = 316098052;
disp(ID_STUDENT_1)
```

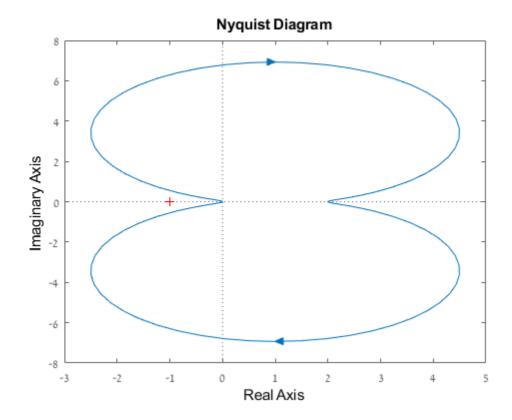
316098052

1 Nyquist plot

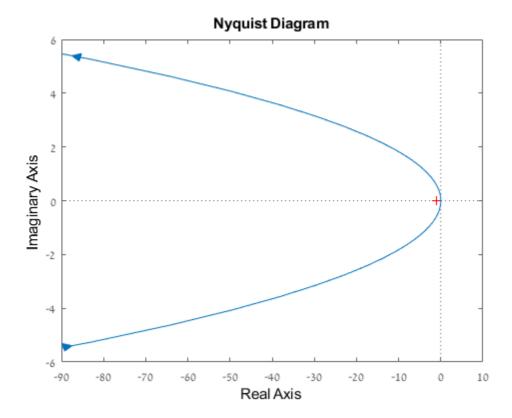
1.1 Draw the Nyquist plot for the following systems:

%written by hand and attached at the end

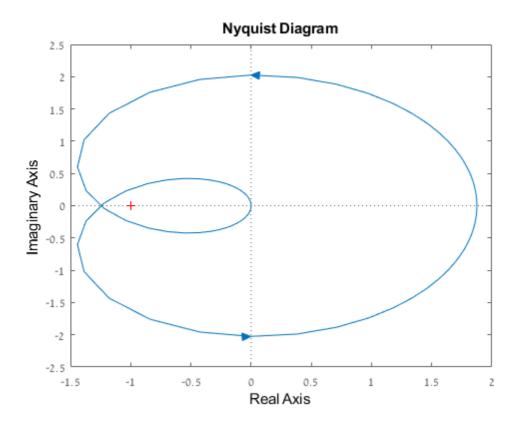
```
%1.2 Draw the Nyquist plot for the following systems:
GH1 = tf([1 8],[3 1 4]);
nyquist(GH1)
```



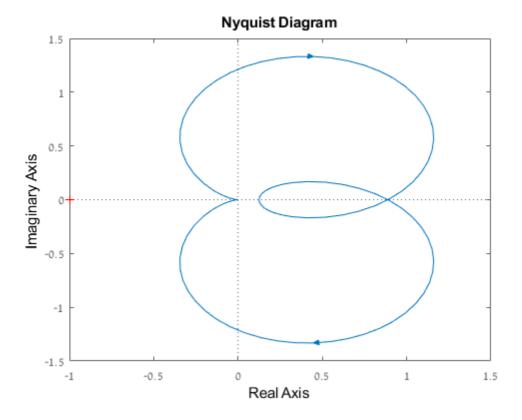
```
GH2 = tf([1 3],[1 0 0]);
nyquist(GH2)
```



GH3 = tf([5 15],[1 -4 8]); nyquist(GH3)



GH4 = tf([2 1],[1 2.5 5 8]); nyquist(GH4)



1.3 Stability:

The Nyquist plot intersection with the real axis are at -2,0,2 for which

the values are:-1/120 and -1/400/

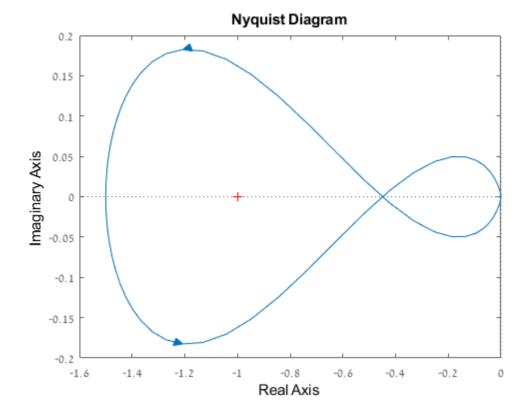
We encircle one pole in the s plane so we need to choose a k that will make

the plot in the w-plane to do one counter colockwise encirclement around

-1, so: -k/120<-1<-k/400 donates that 120<k<400

The nyquist plot displayed here is after stabilization

```
GH_1 = tf(1,[10 70 40 -120]);
syms w
s1=solve(imag((1)/(((1i*w)^3)+(7*(1i*w)^2)+(4*(1i*w))-12))==0,w);
r1_1=evalfr(GH_1,2i);
r2_1=evalfr(GH_1,-2i);
r3_1=evalfr(GH_1,0);
GH_1_s = tf(180,[10 70 40 -120]);
nyquist(GH_1_s)
```



The Nyquist plot intersection with the real axis are at -4+i,4+i,0 for which

the values are:-5/90 and 1/50

The system has a pole at s=2, therefore we demand one encirclement of the left part around -1

so -5k/90<1 donates that k>18

The nyquist plot displayed here is after stabilization

```
GH_2 = tf([1 5],[1 3 -1 27 -90]);

syms w

s2=solve(imag((1i*w+5)/(((1i*w)^4)+(3*(1i*w)^3)-((1i*w)^2)+(27*(1i*w))-90))==0,w);

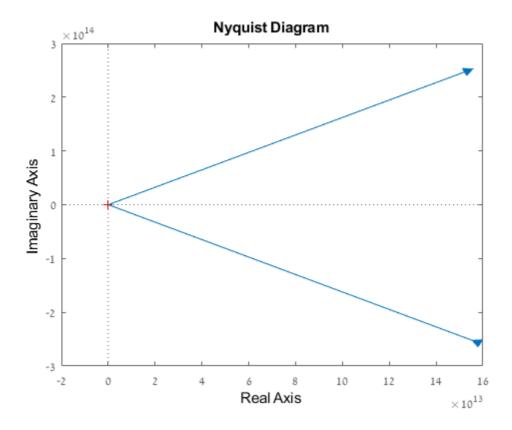
r1_2=evalfr(GH_2,(4+1i)*1i);

r2_2=evalfr(GH_2,(-4+1i)*1i);

r3_2=evalfr(GH_2,0);

GH_2_s = tf(20.*[1 5],[1 3 -1 27 -90]);

nyquist(GH_2_s);
```



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