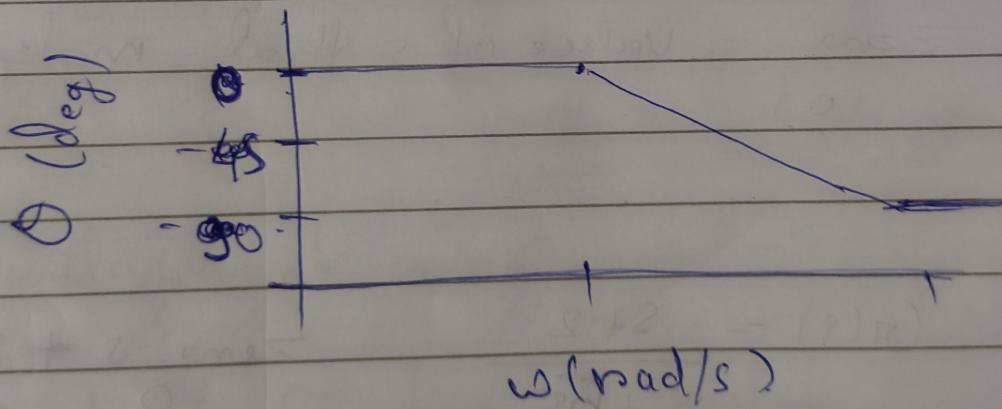
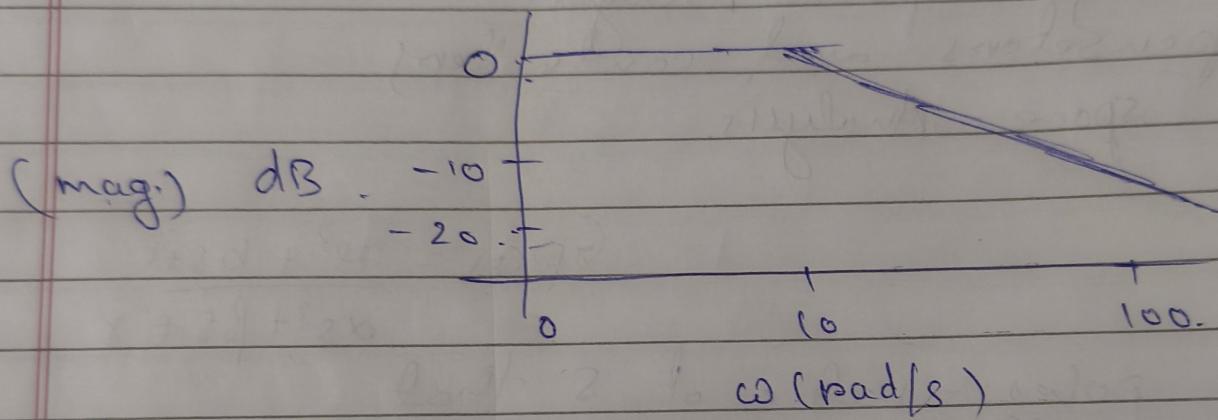


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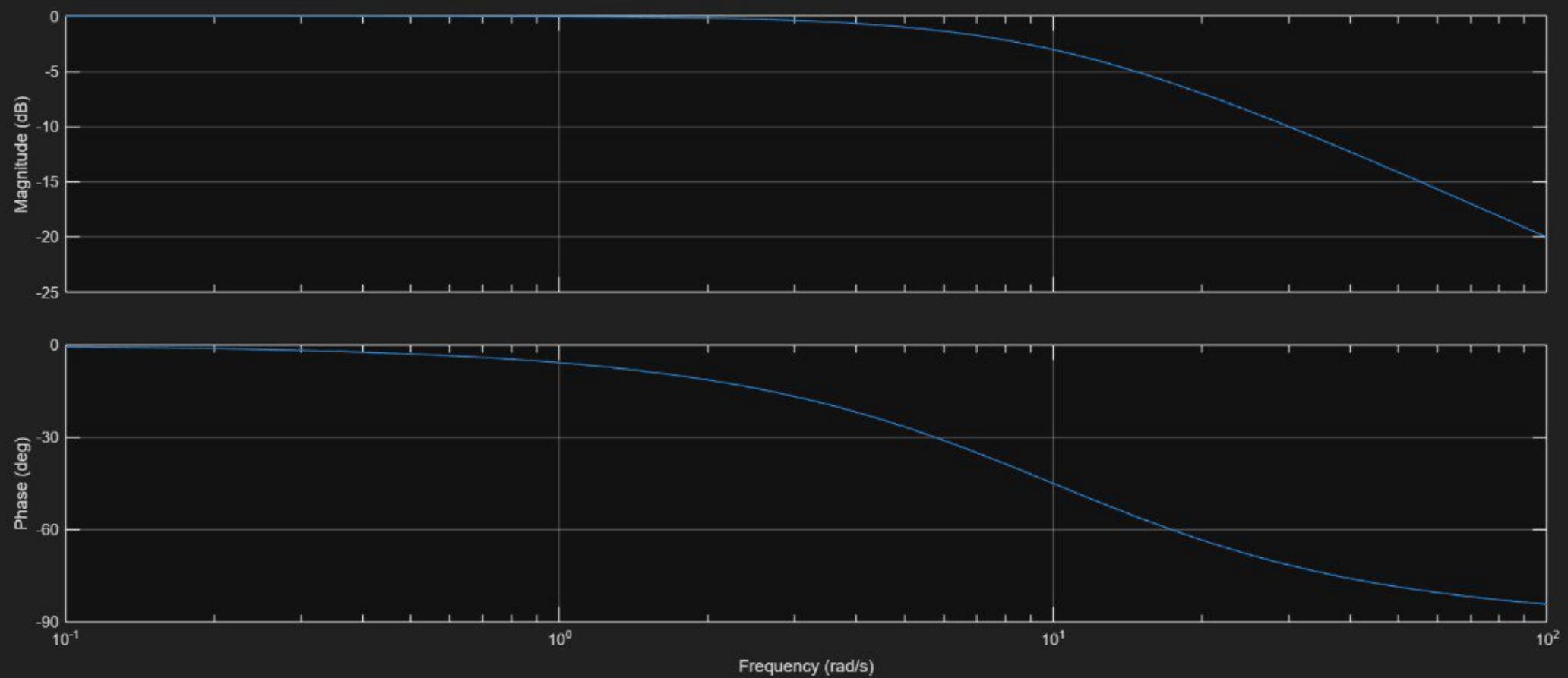
Part A

$$1.1) \rightarrow 1) \rightarrow \text{Pole: } s = -10, G_{v_1}(0) = \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$2) \rightarrow$$

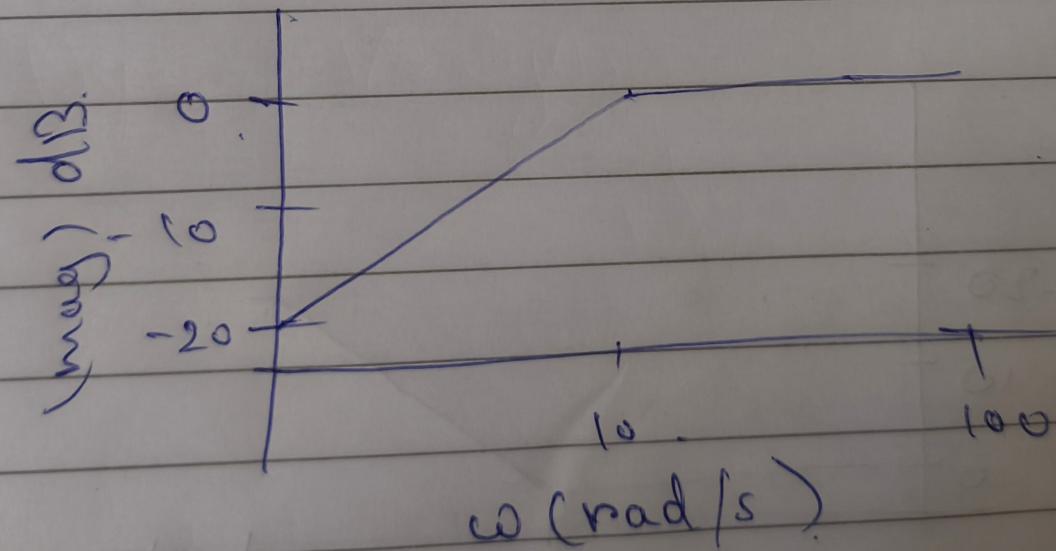
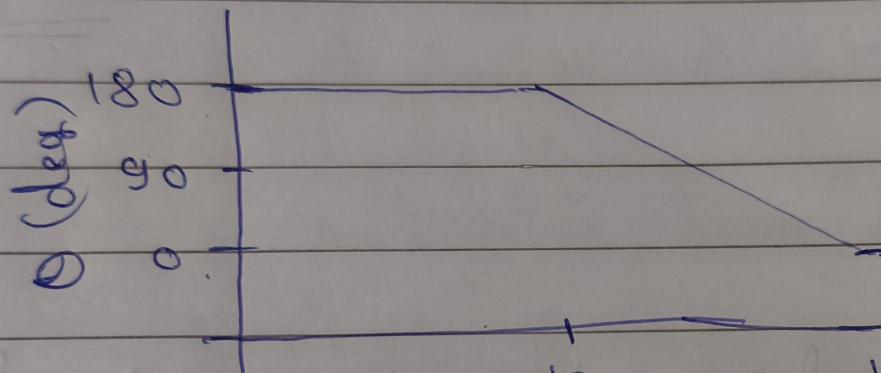


Bode Diagram

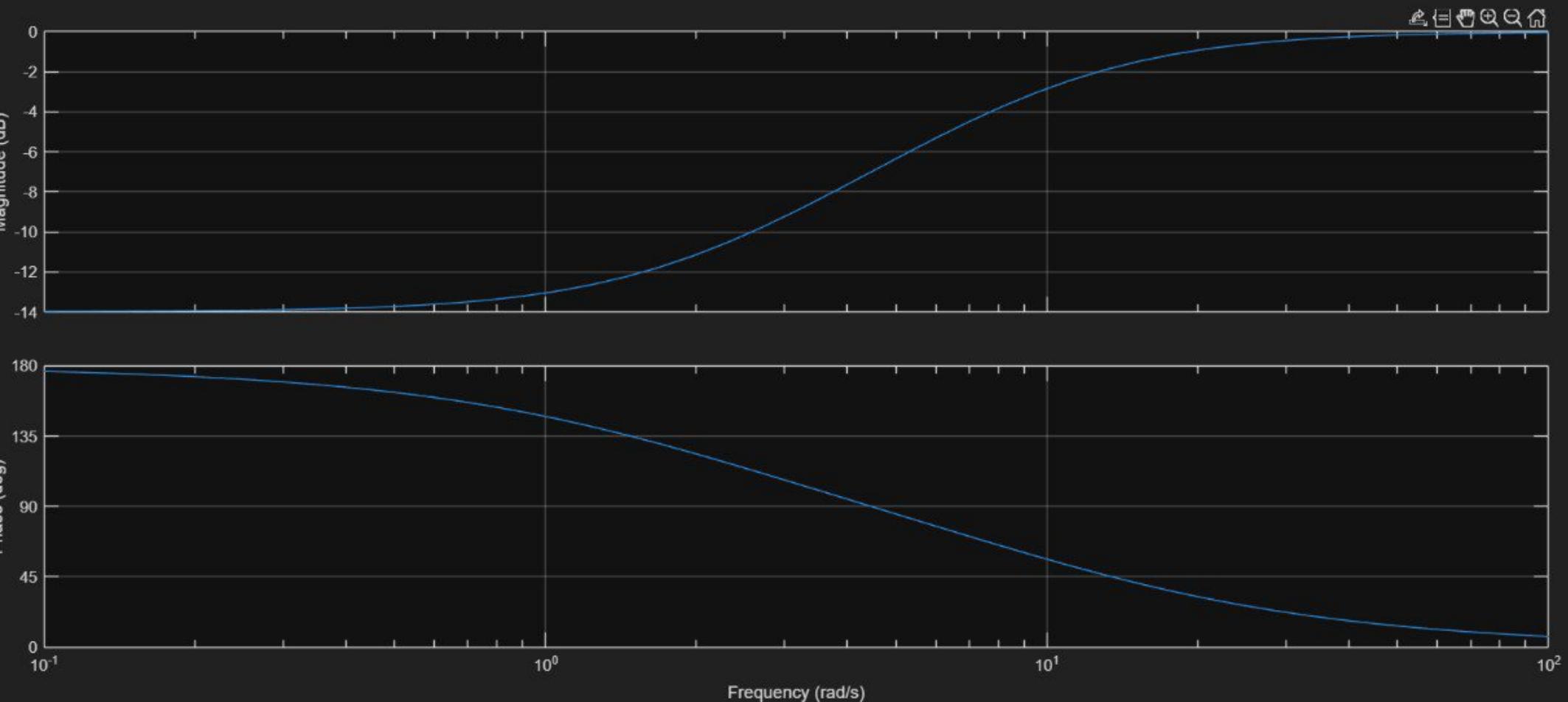


1.2) i) \rightarrow Zero: $s = \underline{\underline{2}}$, Pole: $s = -10$, $G_2(0) = \frac{-2}{10} = -0.2 \approx$

2) \rightarrow



Bode Diagram



4) \rightarrow - A right-half-plane zero usually adds negative phase
opposite to left-half-plane zero's. positive phase
lead.

classmate

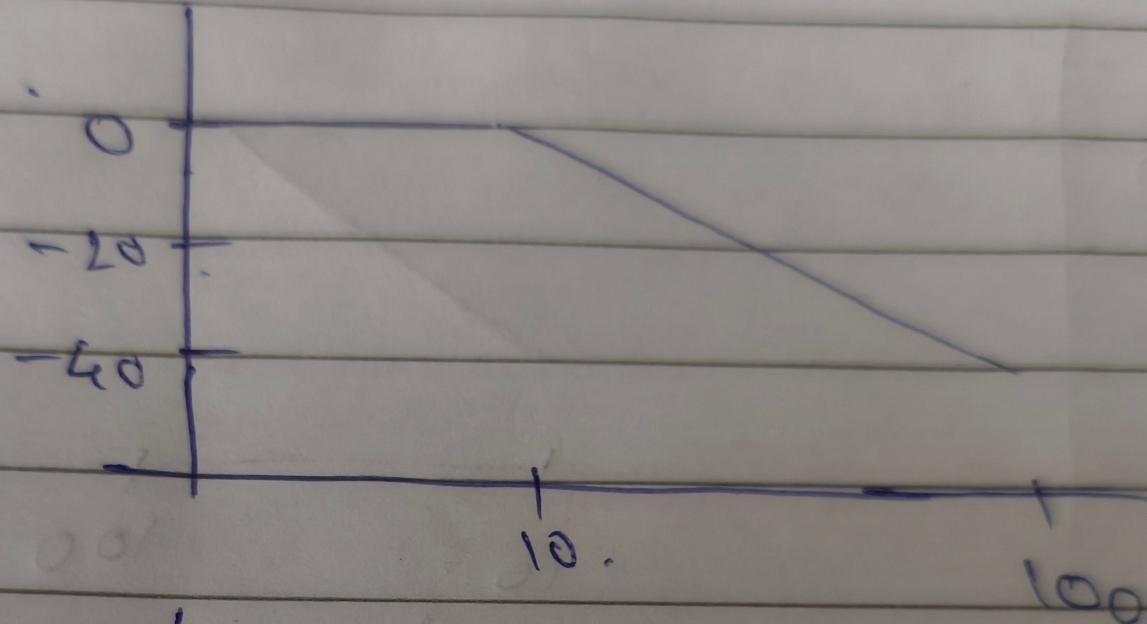
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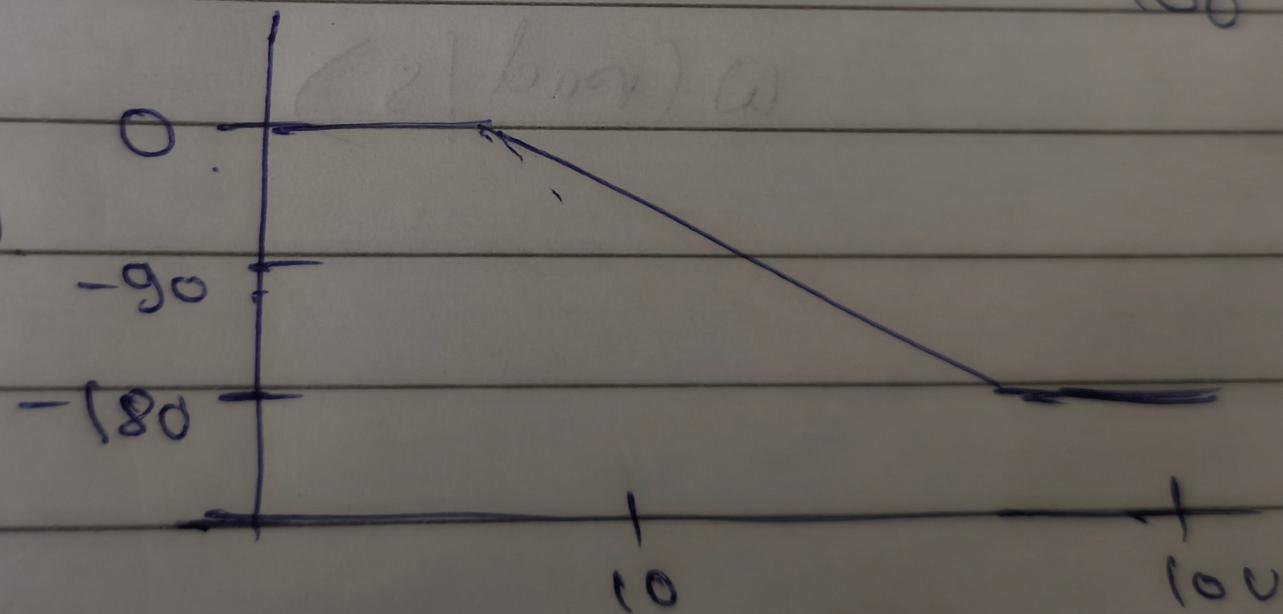
$$1-3) \quad 1) \rightarrow S_{1,2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4 \cdot 100}}{2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{-300}}{2}$$
$$= -5 \pm j 8.6603$$

2) \leftrightarrow

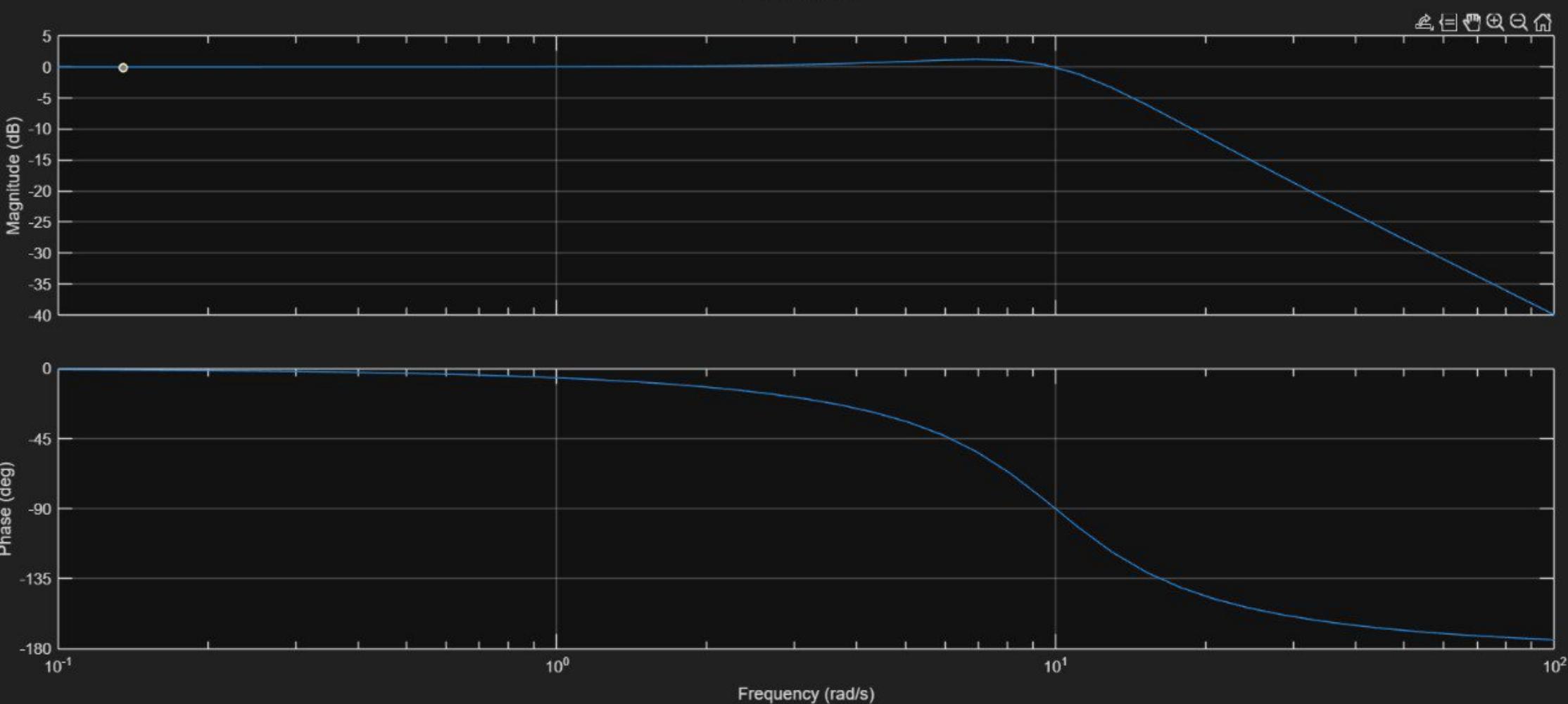
(mag) dB



θ (deg)



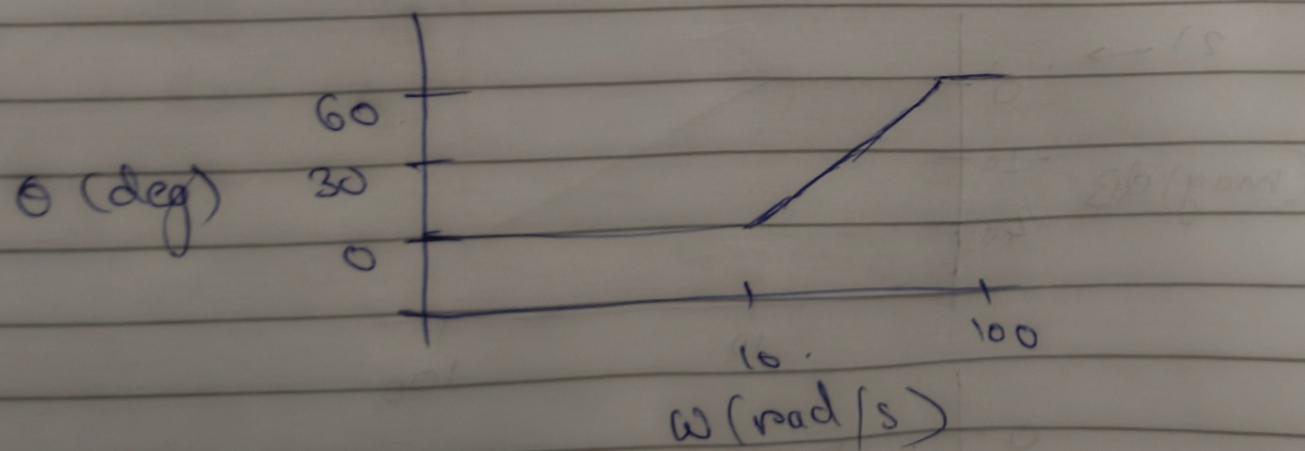
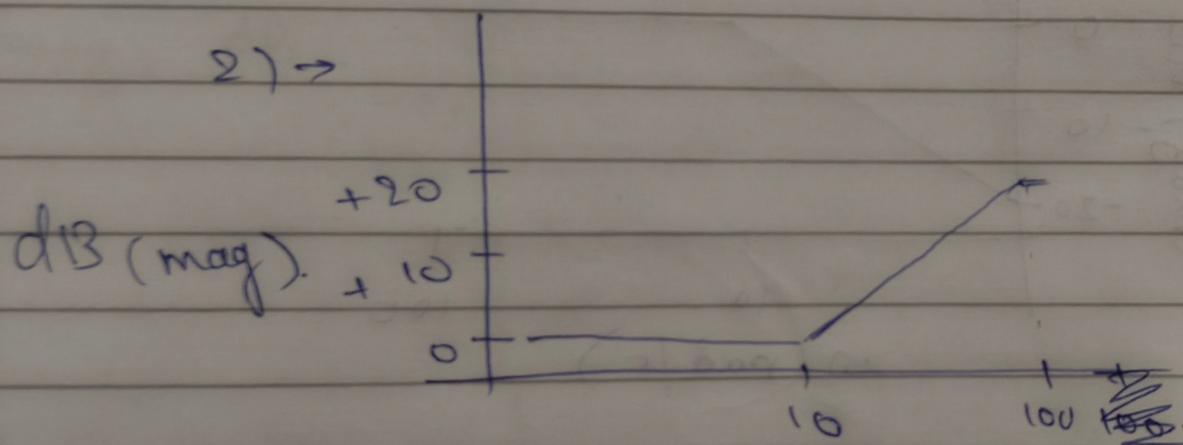
Bode Diagram



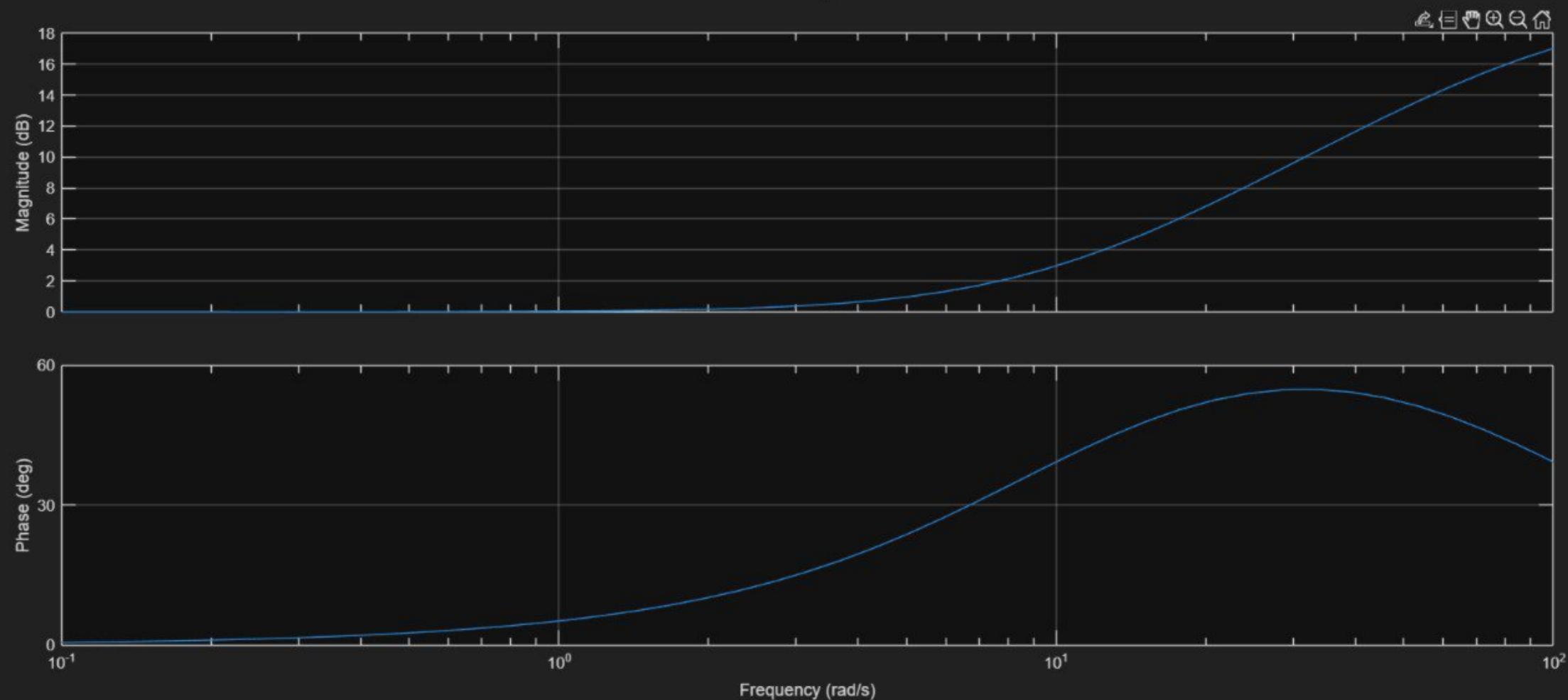
$$= -s \pm j\sqrt{8.6603}$$

1.4) 1) \rightarrow

Zero at $s = -\frac{1}{0.1} = -10$, Pole at $s = -\frac{1}{0.01} = -100$.



Bode Diagram



4) → Between the zero and pole , $G_4(s)$ adds positive phase (phase lead).

Part B

B.1) 1) \rightarrow equation of motion $\Rightarrow \underline{m\ddot{x}(t) + d\dot{x}(t) + c x(t) = F(t)}$

2) \rightarrow Applying Laplace transform (zero initial condn):-

$$\underline{m s^2 X(s) + d s X(s) + c X(s) = F(s)}$$

3) \rightarrow $G(s) = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)}$

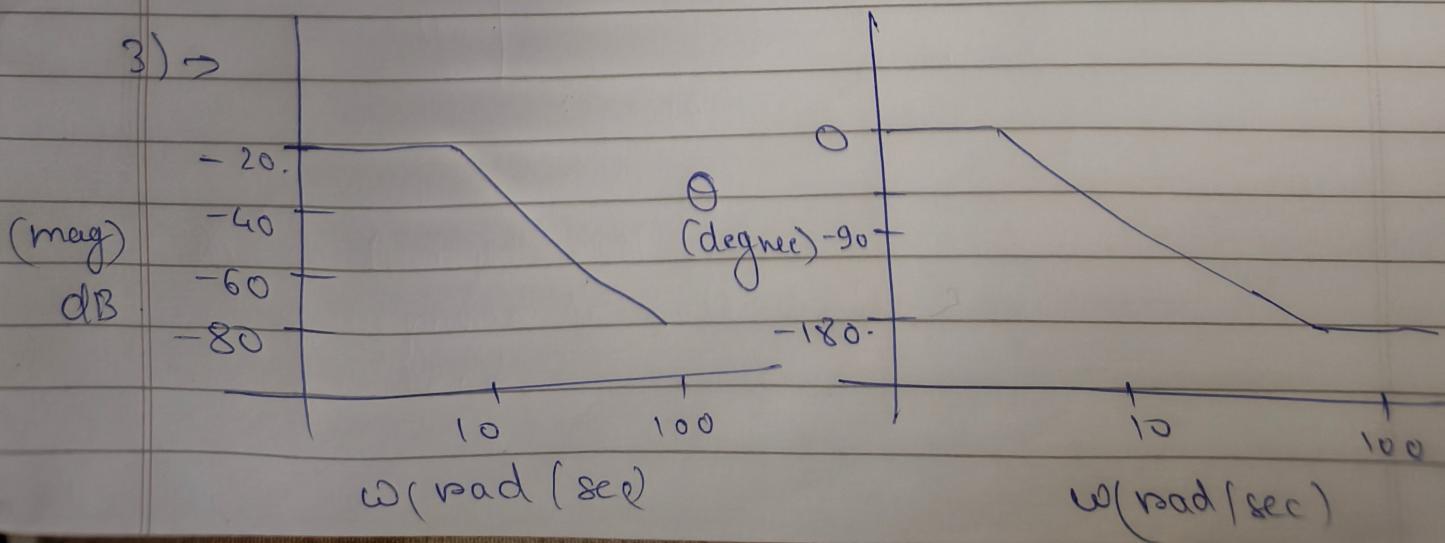
$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{1}{ms^2 + ds + c}$$

B.2)

1) $\rightarrow G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s + 16}$

2) $\rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 16}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{48}}{2}$
 $= -2 \pm j3.464$

3) \rightarrow



Bode Diagram

