

**Abstract**—This manual is an introduction to control systems based on GATE problems. Links to sample Python codes are available in the text.

Download python codes using

```
svn co https://github.com/gadepall/school/trunk/control/codes
```

## 1 SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH

### 1.1 Mason's Gain Formula

### 1.2 Matrix Formula

## 2 BODE PLOT

### 2.1 Introduction

### 2.2 Example

## 3 SECOND ORDER SYSTEM

### 3.1 Damping

### 3.2 Example

## 4 ROUTH HURWITZ CRITERION

### 4.1 Routh Array

### 4.2 Marginal Stability

### 4.3 Stability

### 4.4 Example

## 5 STATE-SPACE MODEL

### 5.1 Controllability and Observability

### 5.2 Second Order System

### 5.3 Example

### 5.4 Example

## 6 NYQUIST PLOT

### 6.1 Polar plots

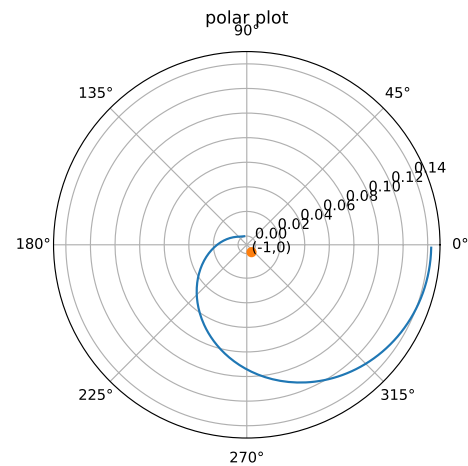
#### 6.1. Plot the polar plot of

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}. \quad (6.1.1)$$

**Solution:** For polar plot we have to plot magnitude of  $G(s)$  versus its phase by varying  $\omega$  from 0 to  $\infty$ .

The following python code generates the polar plot below:

```
codes/ee18btech11033.py
```



#### 6.2. How to tell about the stability of a closed loop system based on the polar plot?

**Solution:** The polar plots are for open loop transfer function, hence the reference point for determining stability is shifted to  $(-1, 0)$ .

- If  $(-1, 0)$  is to the left of the polar plot then the closed loop system is stable.
- If  $(-1, 0)$  is on the right side of the polar plot then the closed loop system is unstable.
- If  $t(-1, 0)$  is on the polar plot then the closed loop system is marginally stable.

## 7 COMPENSATORS

### 7.1 Phase Lead

### 7.2 Example

## 8 GAIN MARGIN

### 8.1 Introduction

### 8.2 Example

## 9 PHASE MARGIN

## 10 OSCILLATOR

### 10.1 Introduction

### 10.2 Example