Control Systems

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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

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Example

3 SECOND ORDER SYSTEM

- 3.1 Damping
- 3.2 Example
- 3.1. The response of the system

$$G(s) = \frac{s-2}{(s+1)(s+3)},$$
 (3.1.1)

to the unit step input u(t) is y(t). The value of $\frac{dy}{dt}$ at t=0⁺is:

Solution: Input of the system is u(t), We know that,

$$Y(s) = X(s).H(s) = \left[\frac{1}{s}\right] \left[\frac{s-2}{(s+1)(s+3)}\right]$$
(3.1.2)
$$= \frac{s-2}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$
(3.1.3)
$$= \frac{-2}{3s} + \frac{3}{2(s+1)} + \frac{-5}{6(s+3)}$$
(3.1.4)

Applying the inverse laplace transform, we get:

$$c(t) = L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] - L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{1+s} \right] - L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{(1+s)^2} \right]$$
(3.1.5)

$$= \left(\frac{-2}{3} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{5}{6}e^{-3t}\right)u(t) \tag{3.1.6}$$

On differentiating it we get,

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{-3}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{5}{2}e^{-3t}$$
 (3.1.7)

At $t = 0^{+}$

$$\frac{dy(0^+)}{dt} = \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{5}{2} = 1 \tag{3.1.8}$$

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
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- 6 Nyquist Plot
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