

$f(t)$	$F(s)$	$f(t)$	$F(s)$	Time Domain	Laplace Domain
$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\cos(kt)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}$	$f^{(n)}(t)$	$s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$
$t$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$\sin(kt)$	$\frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$	$\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{F(s)}{s}$
$t^2$	$\frac{2!}{s^3}$	$e^{at} \cos(kt)$	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + k^2}$	$\int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$	$F(s) G(s)$
$t^n$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$	$e^{at} \sin(kt)$	$\frac{k}{(s-a)^2 + k^2}$	$t^n f(t)$	$(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$			$e^{at} f(t)$	$F(s-a)$
$S(t)$	1			$f(t-a) u(t-a)$	$e^{-as} F(s)$
$S(t-a)$	$e^{-as}$	$\sin(\alpha+\beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$		$g(t) u(t-a)$	$e^{-as} \mathcal{L}\{g(t+a)\}$
		$\cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$			
		$\sin(\alpha-\beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$			
		$\cos(\alpha-\beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$			

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = \cos 2\theta$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta = \cos 2\theta$$

Residues:  $s=p$  is pole order  $n$ :  $\frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left[ \frac{d^{n-1}}{ds^{n-1}} (G(s) \cdot (s-p)^n) \right]_{s=p}$

$$G(s) \triangleq e^{st} F(s) \Rightarrow f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \text{Res}(G(s), s=p_i)$$

$$n=1: \text{Res}(G(s), s=p) = [G(s)(s-p)]_{s=p}$$

$$n=2: \text{Res}(G(s), s=p) = \frac{d}{ds} [G(s) \cdot (s-p)^2]_{s=p}$$

$$\text{Disk: } I_G = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$$

$$\text{Ring: } I_R = m R^2$$

$$\text{Stick: } I_O = \frac{1}{12} m L^2, I_H = \frac{1}{3} m L^2$$

MIE stuff

$$\sum F = ma$$

$$\sum M = I \ddot{\theta}$$

$$I_O = I_G + m d^2$$

$$\cos t = \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2}$$

$$\sin t = \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2j}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{piecewise cont's} \\ \text{exponentially bounded} \end{array}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{b}{s^2 + \alpha s + b}$$

$$V(s) = \frac{\sigma^2 + \omega_d^2}{(s+\sigma)^2 + \omega_d^2}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\bar{\zeta}\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\sigma = \bar{\zeta} \omega_n$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \bar{\zeta}^2}$$

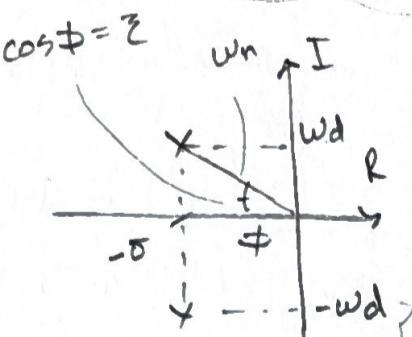
$$s = -\frac{\alpha}{2} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{4b-\alpha^2}}{2}$$

$$s = -\sigma \pm j \frac{\omega_d}{\sigma}$$

$$s = -\bar{\zeta}\omega_n \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \bar{\zeta}^2}$$

$$\bar{\zeta} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega_d^2}}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega_d^2}$$



$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1} B + D$$

$$i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt}, v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \Rightarrow \dot{\tilde{x}} = A\tilde{x} + B\tilde{u}$$

$$y = Cx + Du$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \bar{x} + \tilde{x} \\ y &= \bar{y} + \tilde{y} \\ u &= \bar{u} + \tilde{u} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial i_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial i_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial i_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial i_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial i_1}{\partial u} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial i_m}{\partial u} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t) = C \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

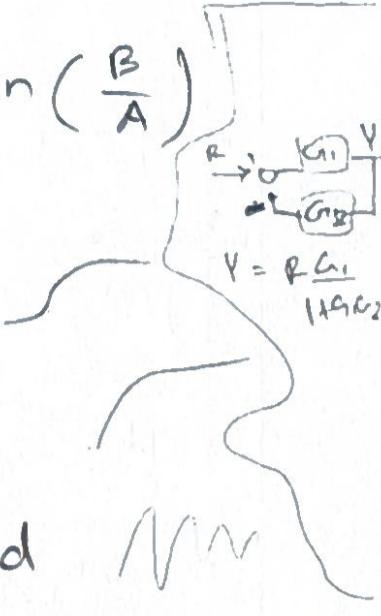
$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)$$

$\zeta > 1$ : overdamped

$\zeta = 1$ : critically damped

$0 < \zeta < 1$ : underdamped



### Final Value Thm

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$$

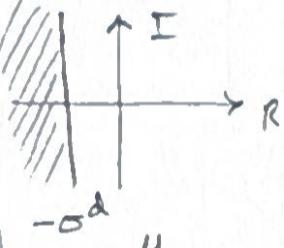
FV DNE if  $\lim sF(s)$  or

1) RHP poles

2)  $\geq 1$  pole at origin.

Control Specs: TF with 2 complex conjugate poles and no zeroes

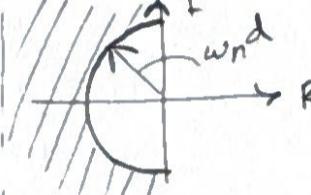
$$T_s = \frac{4}{\zeta w_n}$$



$$\sigma > \frac{4}{T_s d} = \sigma_d$$

for  $T_s \leq T_s d$

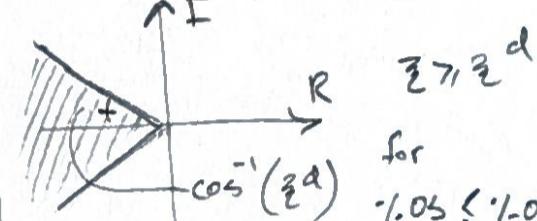
$$T_r = \frac{1.8}{w_n}$$



$$w_n > \frac{1.8}{T_r d} = w_n d$$

for  $T_r \leq T_r d$

$$\% OS = \exp\left(-\frac{\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right)$$



$$\zeta_d = \frac{-\ln(\% OS)}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + \ln^2(\% OS)}}$$

OLs TF:  $U \rightarrow [G(s)] \rightarrow Y$

Thm 1: Asymptotic stab:

Asymptotically stable iff roots of  $\det(sI - A) = 0$  are in OLTIP, or. poles of  $X_i(s)$  rows are in OLTIP

Thm 2: BIBO stab:

BIBO stable iff all poles of  $G(s)$  are in OLTIP  $\rightarrow$  use Routh to check

CLS is BIBO stable iff (Thm 2):

1) poles of  $\frac{1}{1+C(s)G(s)}$  in OLTIP

2) no unstable pole-zero cancellation in the product  $C(s)G(s)$

polynomial order  $k-1 \xrightarrow{k} \frac{N(s)}{s^k}$ :  $k$  poles at origin

$$s^2 + as + b$$

iff  $a, b > 0$ ,

then real part  $< 0$  for roots (in OLTIP)

Assuming BIBO stab,

(b) Asymptotic Tracking iff:

$C(s)G(s)$  has  $K$  poles at  $s=0$   
( $e(t)$  is polynomial order  $k-1$ )

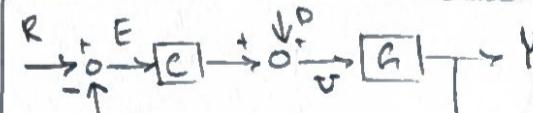
$\rightarrow$  if type  $k-1$ , non-zero finite error

$\rightarrow$  if type  $k-2$  or less,  $e(\infty)$  blows up

Assuming BIBO stab,

(c) Disturbance Rejection iff:

- $C(s)$  is type  $j$  ( $j$  poles @  $s=0$ )
- $D(t)$  is polynomial order  $j-1$
- poles of  $G(s)$  won't help with disturbance rejection.



$$E(s) = \frac{1}{1+CG} R + \frac{-G}{1+CG} D$$

$$U(s) = \frac{C}{1+CG} R + \frac{1}{1+CG} D$$

asymptotic stability implies BIBO stab.

Internal Model Principle:  $C(s)$  solves tracking problem iff:

1)  $C(s)$  makes CLS BIBO stable

2) the product  $C(s)G(s)$  contains the poles of  $R(s)$

3)  $C(s)$  contains the poles of  $D(s)$

Basic Control Problem unsolvable if any zeroes of  $G(s)$  are poles of  $R(s)$

for control specs, holds if extra pole(s) real part is further left ( $5-10x$ ) compared to your dominant poles. If RHP zero obs if very diff, if RHP, BAD  $\rightarrow$  minimum error.

Routh Array: checking if roots of a polynomial are in OLTIP:

$$a(s) = k_1 s^5 + k_2 s^4 + k_3 s^3 + k_4 s^2 + k_5 s + k_6$$

$s^5$	$k_1$	$k_3$	$k_5$	0	0	if sign change
$s^4$	$k_2$	$k_4$	$k_6$	0	0	if 1st col = 0 means unstable
$s^3$	$a_1$	$a_2$	0	0	0	(or reach 0 by 4 <sup>th</sup> )
$s^2$	$b_1$	$b_2$	0	0	0	
$s^1$	$c_1$	0	0	0	0	
$s^0$	0					

$$a_1 = -\frac{1}{k_2} \det \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_3 \\ k_2 & k_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{a_1} \det \begin{bmatrix} v_2 & v_6 \\ a_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{k_2} \det \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_5 \\ k_2 & k_6 \end{bmatrix} \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{b_1} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = -\frac{1}{a_1} \det \begin{bmatrix} v_2 & v_4 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$