

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$\cos(kt)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}$
$\sin(kt)$	$\frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$
$e^{at} \cos(kt)$	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + k^2}$
$e^{at} \sin(kt)$	$\frac{k}{(s-a)^2 + k^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\theta &= 2\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ 2\cos^2\theta - 1 &= \cos 2\theta \\ 1 - 2\sin^2\theta &= \cos 2\theta \end{aligned}$$
$$\xi = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega_d^2}}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega_d^2}$$
$$\begin{aligned}x &= \bar{x} + \tilde{x} \\ y &= \bar{y} + \tilde{y} \\ u &= \bar{u} + \tilde{u}\end{aligned}$$



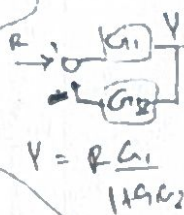
$$A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t) = C \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \quad \phi = \arctan\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)$$

$\zeta > 1$  : overdamped

$\zeta = 1$  : critically damped

$0 < \zeta < 1$  : underdamped



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

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

$s^5$	$k_1$	$k_3$	$k_5$	0	0
$s^4$	$k_2$	$k_4$	$k_6$	0	0
$s^3$	$a_1$	$a_2$	0	0	0
$s^2$	$b_1$	$b_2$	0	0	0
$s^1$	$c_1$	0	0	0	0
$s^0$	0				

if sign change in 1st col = means unstable (or reach 0 by 4°)

$$a_1 = -\frac{1}{k_2} \det \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_3 \\ k_2 & k_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{a_1} \det \begin{bmatrix} k_2 & k_6 \\ a_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{k_2} \det \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_5 \\ k_2 & k_6 \end{bmatrix} \quad c_1 = -\frac{1}{b_1} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = -\frac{1}{a_1} \det \begin{bmatrix} k_2 & k_4 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Final Value Thm

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

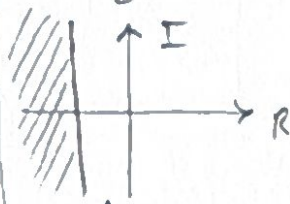
FV DNE if lim DNE or

1) RHP poles

2)  $> 1$  pole at origin.

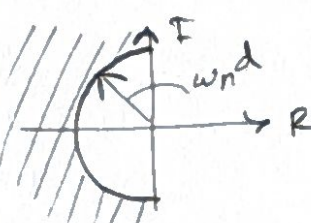
Control Specs: TF with 2 complex conjugate poles and no zeroes

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



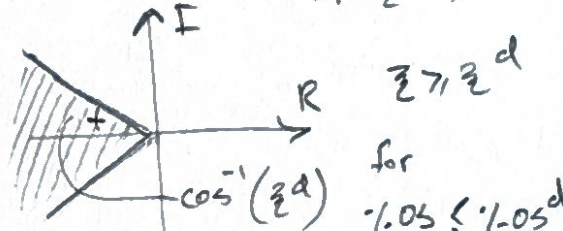
$$\sigma \gg \frac{4}{T_s d} = \sigma_d \quad \text{for } T_s \leq T_{sd}$$

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



$$\omega_n \gg \frac{1.8}{T_r d} = \omega_{nd} \quad \text{for } T_r \leq T_{rd}$$

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



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

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

Thm 1: Asymptotic stab:

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

Thm 2: BIBO stab:

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

CLS is BIBO stable iff (Thm 1):

- poles of  $\frac{1}{1+C(s)G(s)}$  in OLHP
- no unstable pole-zero cancellation in the product  $C(s)G(s)$

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

$s^2 + as + b$   
iff  $a, b > 0$ , then real part  $< 0$  for roots (in OLHP)

Assuming BIBO stab,

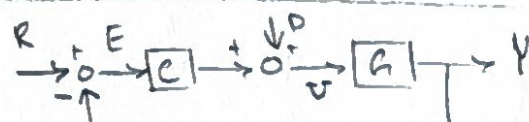
(B) Asymptotic Tracking iff:

- $C(s)G(s)$  has  $k$  poles at  $s=0$  ( $r(s)$  is polynomial order  $k-1$ )
- if type  $k-1$ , non-zero finite error
- 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.



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

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

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

- $C(s)$  makes CLS BIBO stable
- the product  $C(s)G(s)$  contains the poles of  $R(s)$
- $C(s)$  contains the poles of  $D(s)$

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

asymptotic stability implies BIBO stab.

For control specs, holds if extra pole(s) real part is further left (5-10x) compared to your dominant poles. LHP zero ok if very diff. if RHP, BAD  $\rightarrow$  non-minimum phase.