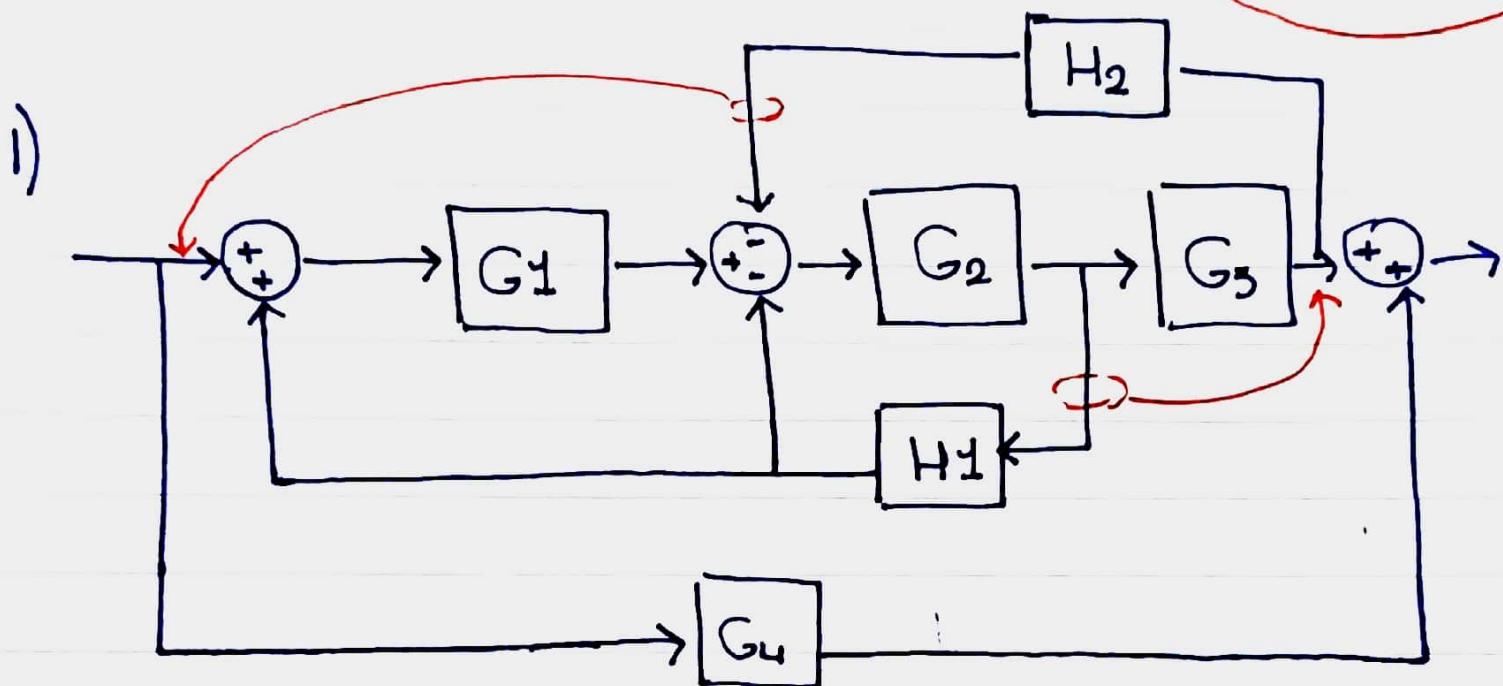
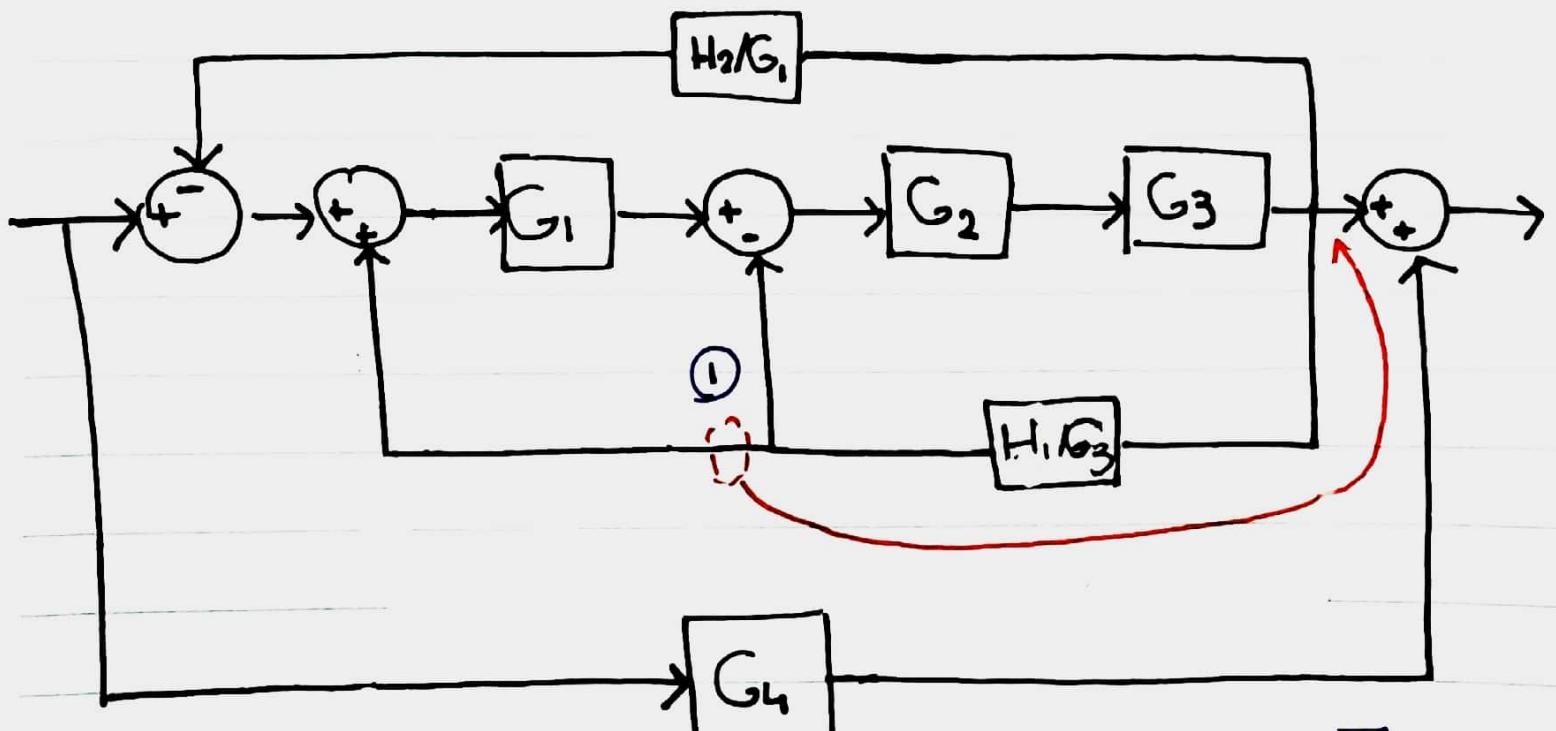


CE Sheet 6 Sol.

Start With Prob. 2

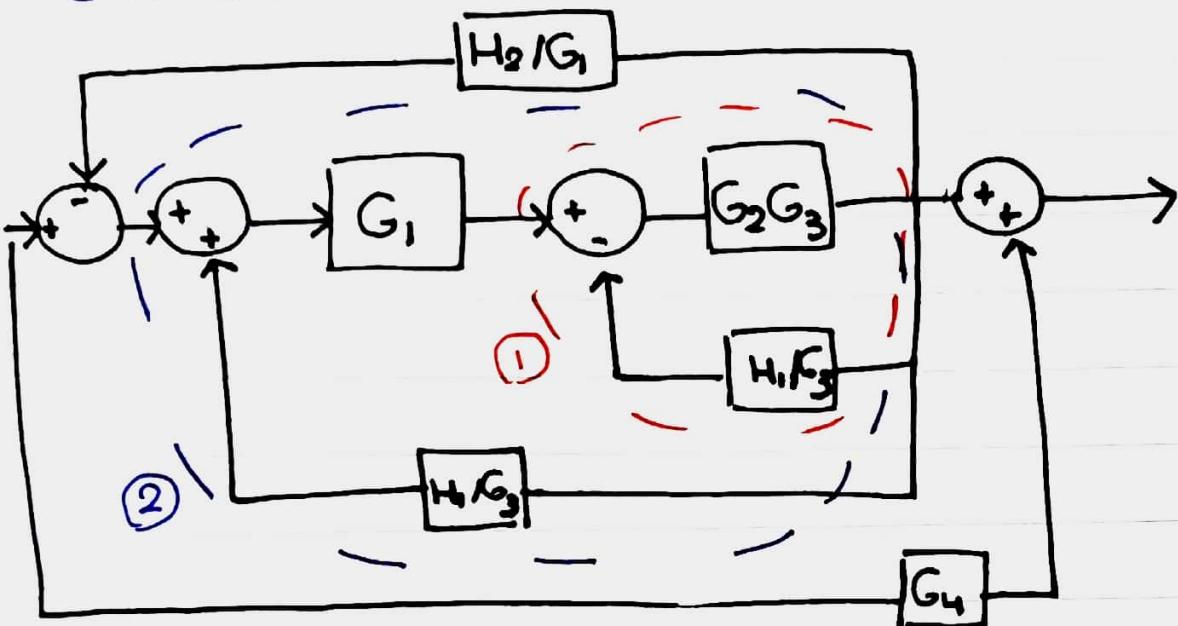


- The question to ask is "which take-off points
Should be moved one step forward/backward
So we're able to apply a closed-loop to
open-loop reduction?" or summing



Can as well think of ① as =

and we need to do it so we see our usual Standard Form



Reducing ①:

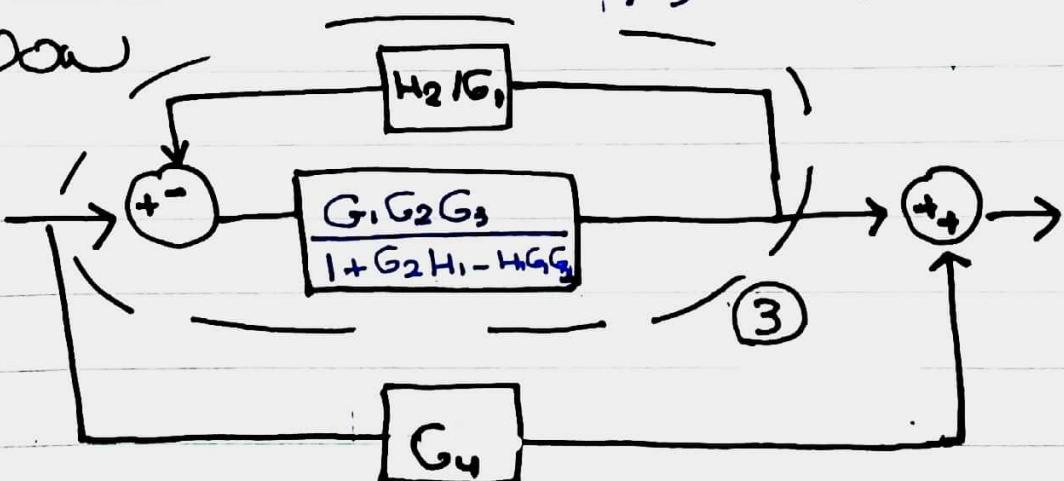
$$F_1 = \frac{G_2 G_3^2}{G_2 G_3 H_1 + G_3} = \frac{G_2 G_3}{G_2 H_1 + 1}$$

Reducing ②:

$$F_2 = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3^2}{-G_1 G_2 G_3 H_1 + (1 + G_2 H_1) G_3}$$

Due to ④

Now



$$\frac{G_4 H_0}{-G_1 H_0 + G_0 H_0}$$

Reducing ③

$$F_3 = G_1^2 G_2 G_3$$

$$\underline{G_1 H_2 G_2 G_3 + G_1 (1 + G_2 H_1 - H_1 G_2)}$$

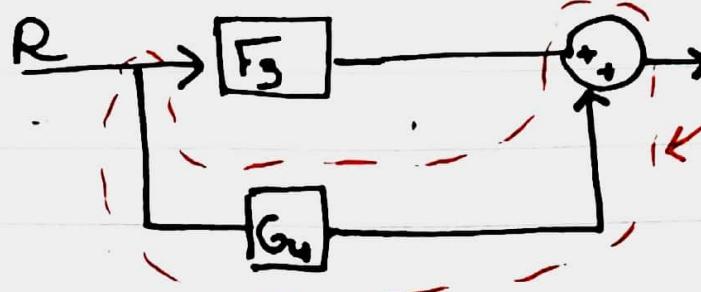
$$= \underline{G_1 G_2 G_3}$$

$$1 + H_2 G_2 G_3 + G_2 H_1 - H_1 G_2$$

$$= \underline{G_1 G_2 G_3}$$

$$1 + G_1 G_2 G_3 \left(\frac{H_2}{G_1} + \frac{H_1}{G_1 G_3} - \frac{H_1}{G_3} \right)$$

Now

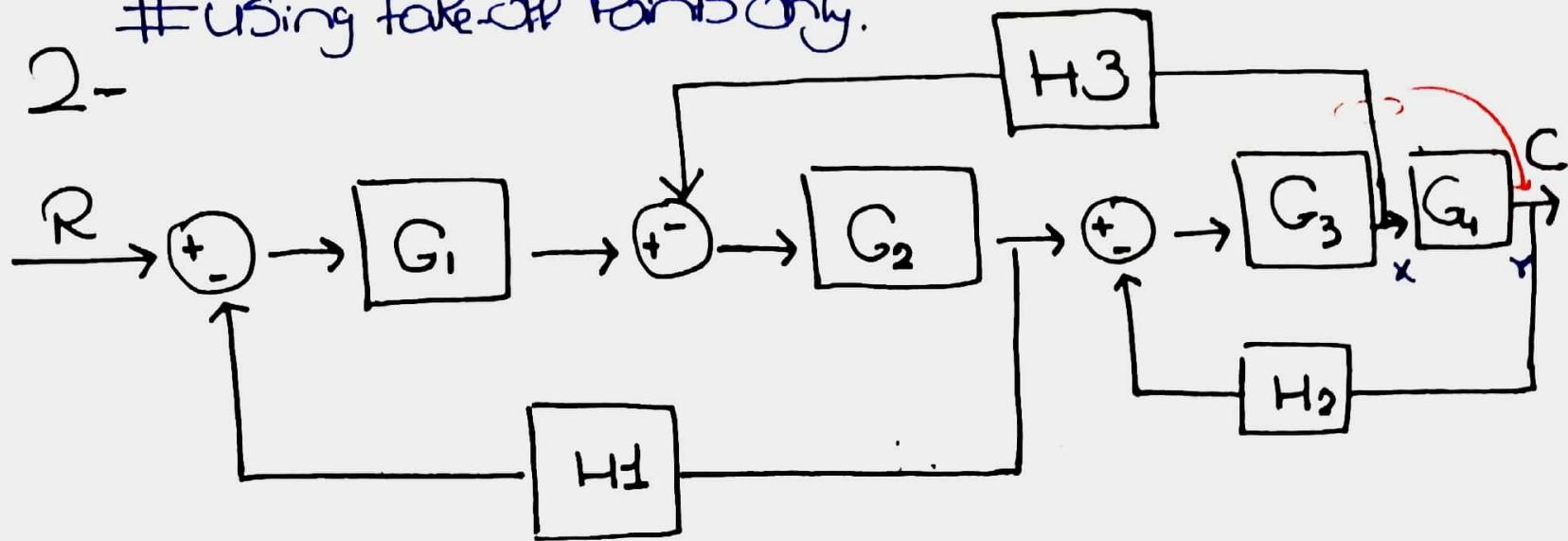


We could've ignored this from the start (just a simple addition)

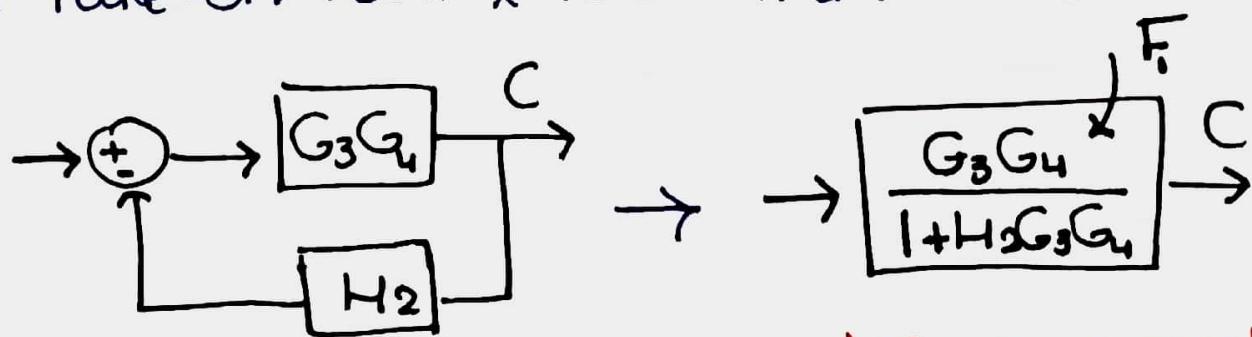
$$\frac{C}{R} = F_3 + G_4$$

May as well check TA's solution for this one.
(Slides)

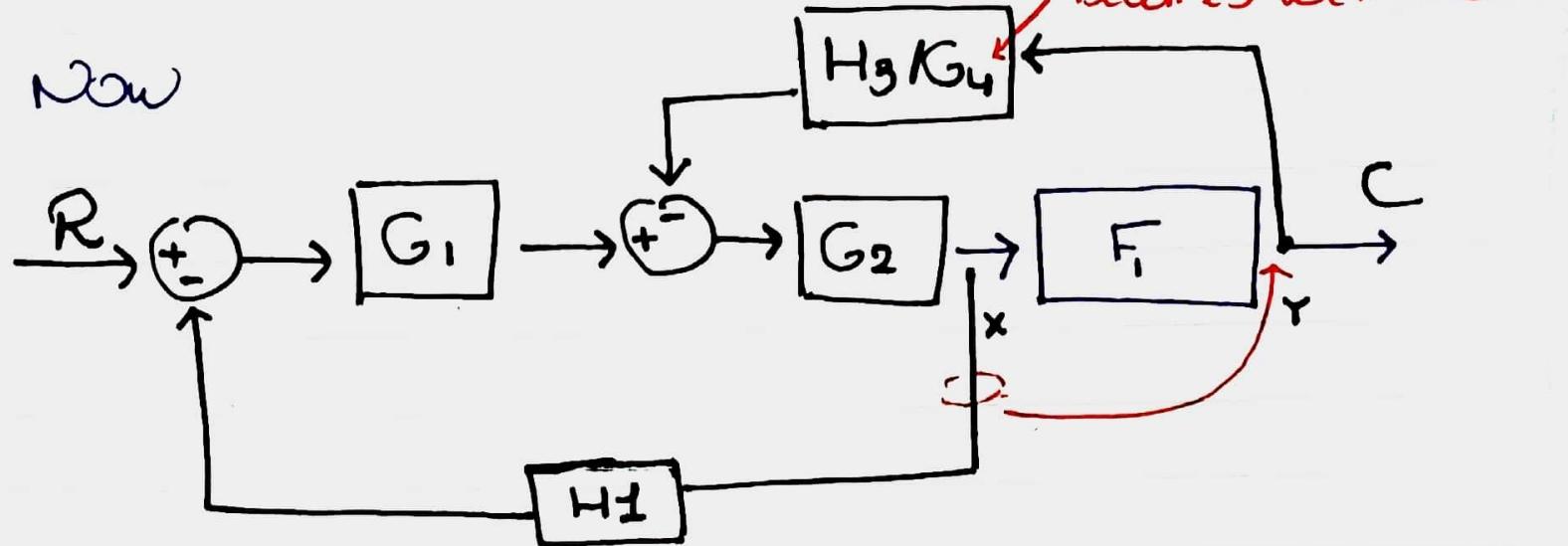
2- #using take-off Point is only.



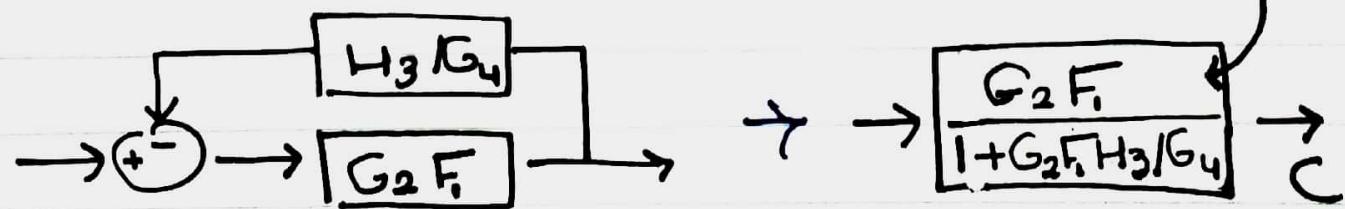
• Move take-off Point X to Y then reduce

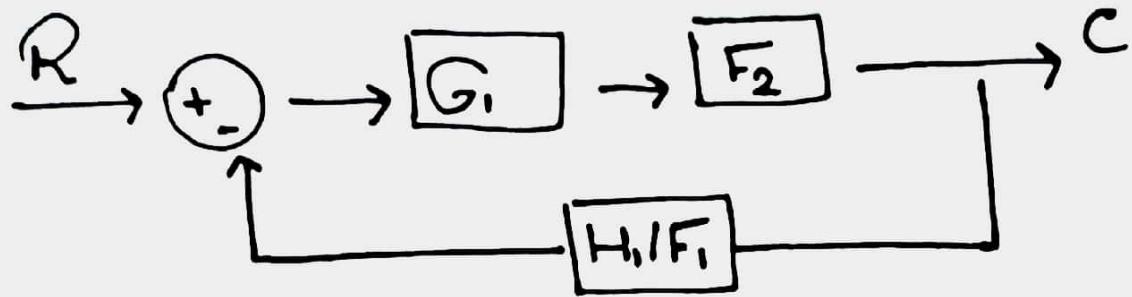


Now



• Move take-off Point X+Y then reduce F_2





Thus,

$$\cdot G_1 F_2 = \frac{G_1 G_2 F_1}{1 + G_2 F_1 H_3 / G_4} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_4 F_1}{G_4 + F_1 G_2 H_3}$$

$$= \frac{G_1 G_2 G_4 G_3 G_4}{G_4 (1 + H_2 G_3 G_4) + G_3 G_4 G_2 H_3} \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Aug} \\ F_1}}$$

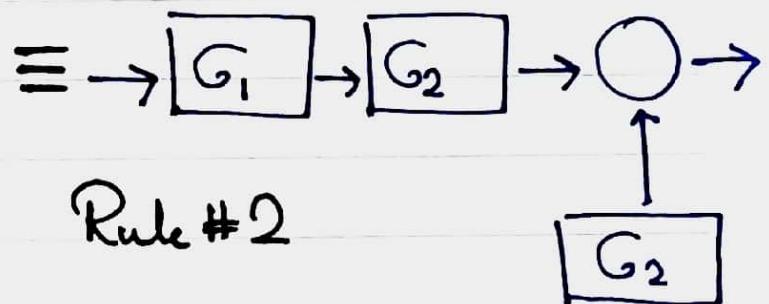
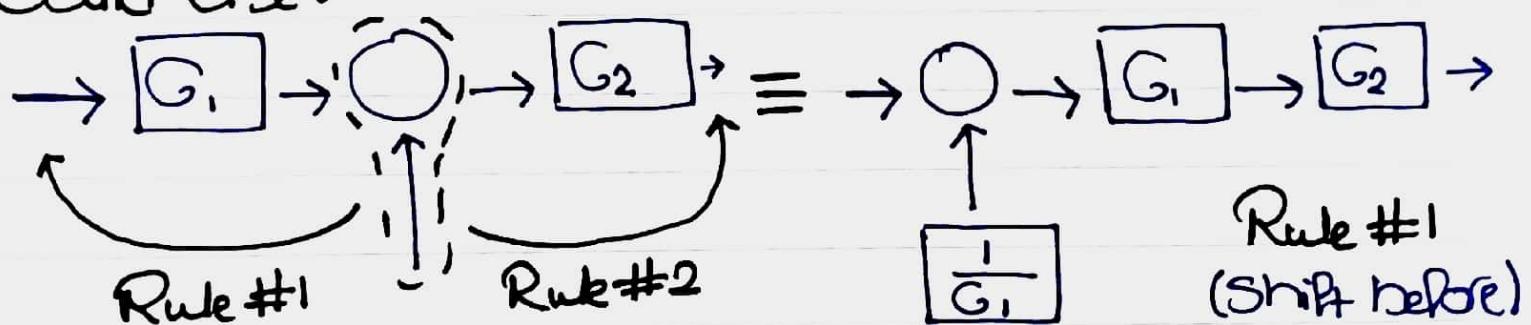
$$= \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}{1 + G_3 (H_2 G_4 + H_3 G_2)} \quad \downarrow \begin{matrix} \div G_4 \\) \end{matrix}$$

$$\cdot \frac{H_1}{F_1} = \frac{H_1 (1 + H_2 G_3 G_4)}{G_3 G_4} \quad \text{By Lec. 3, 14}$$

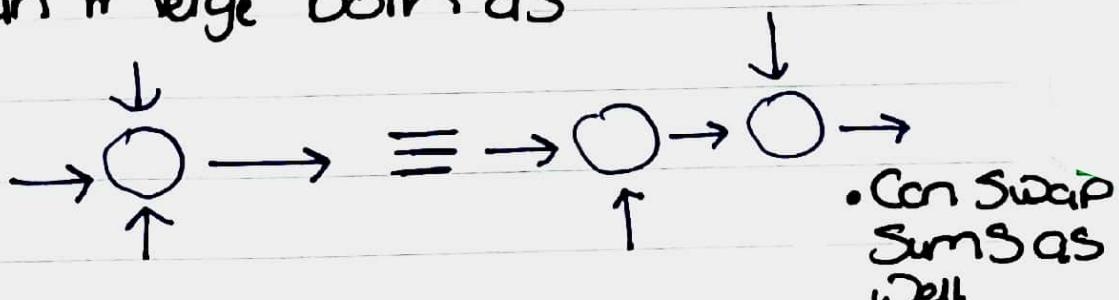
$$\frac{C(S)}{R(S)} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 (G_3 G_4)}{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_1 (1 + H_2 G_3 G_4) + (1 + G_3 (H_2 G_4 + H_3 G_2)) G_3 G_4}$$

$$\frac{C(S)}{R(S)} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}{G_1 G_2 H_1 (1 + H_2 G_3 G_4) + 1 + G_3 (H_2 G_4 + G_2 H_3)}$$

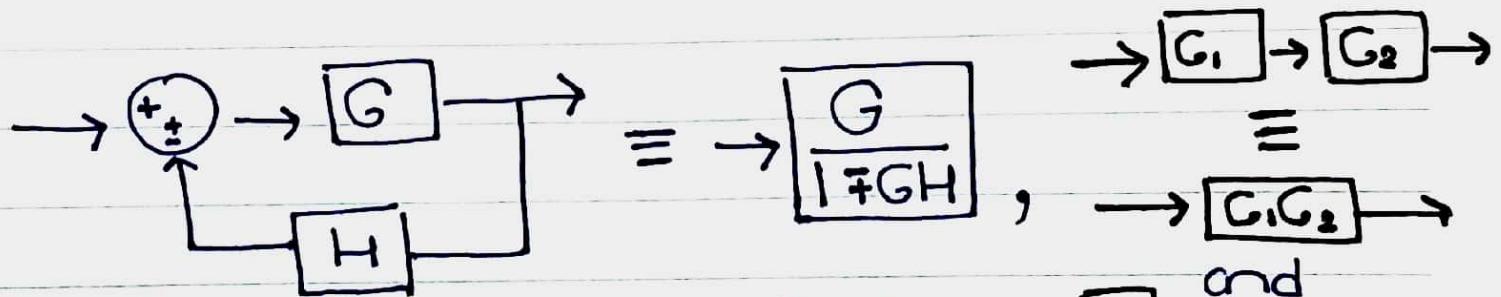
- A more efficient Solution (by moving Summing Points) would use:



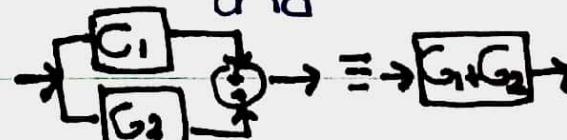
- What if there's a sum already at the desired Position \rightarrow Can merge both as



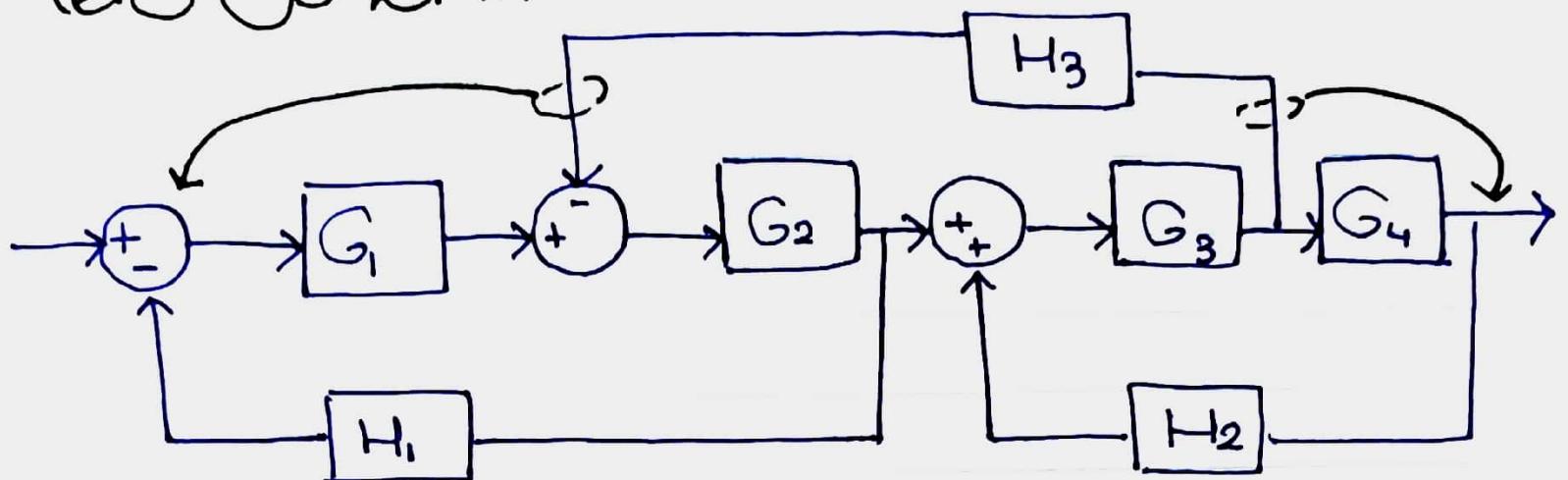
Recall as well,



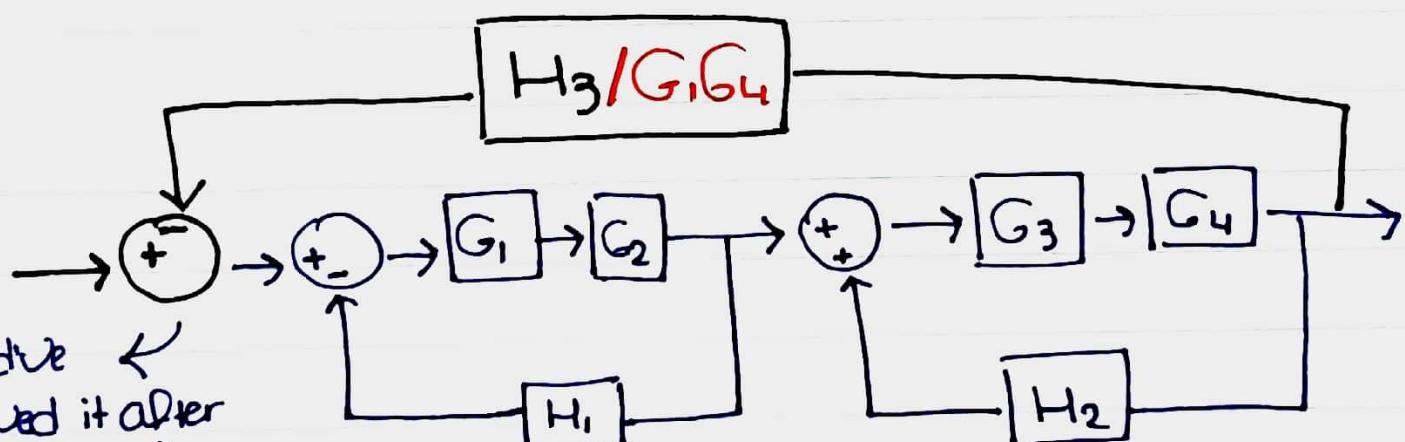
Check lecture if interested in Proofs.



Let's go for it:

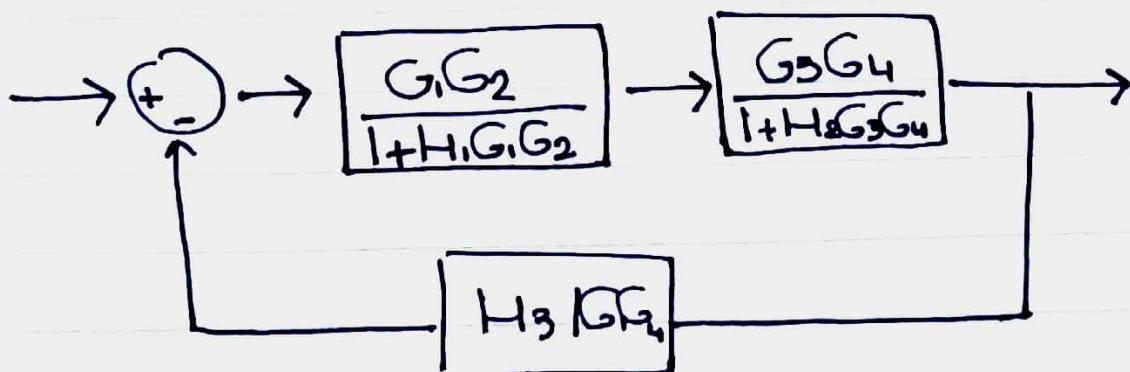


\equiv



Can't we move it after or at (+) the other sum as well.

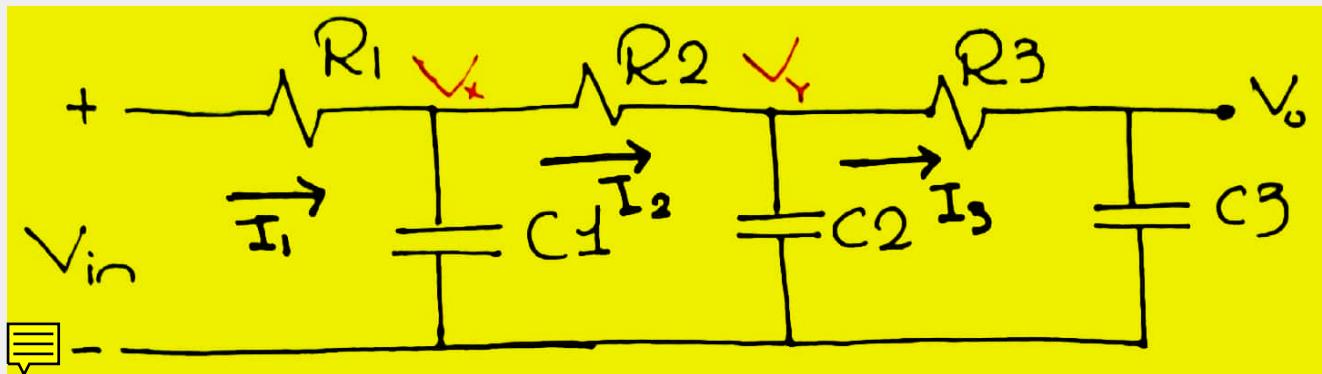
\equiv



by Eq. 3, 14

$$\frac{C(S)}{R(S)} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_3 + G_3 G_4 (1 + H_1 G_1 G_2) (1 + H_2 G_3 G_4)}$$

Q3)



- give nodes names
so we can apply nodal analysis.
→ introduce I_1, I_2, I_3

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{V_{in} - V_x}{R_1} = I_1 \\ I_1 = I_2 + \frac{V_x - 0}{1/SC_1} \\ \frac{V_x - V_y}{R_2} = I_2 \\ I_2 = I_3 + \frac{V_y}{1/SC_2} \\ I_3 = \frac{V_o}{1/SC_3} \\ \frac{V_y - V_o}{R_3} = I_3 \end{array} \right\}$$

• give nodes names
so we can apply nodal analysis.
→ introduce I_1, I_2, I_3

1st node

• $\frac{V_{in}}{+} \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_1} \rightarrow I_1$

V_x

• $I_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{SC_1} \rightarrow V_x$

I_2

2nd node

• $\frac{V_x}{+} \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_2} \rightarrow I_2$

V_y

• $I_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{SC_2} \rightarrow V_y$

I_3

3rd node (unknown)

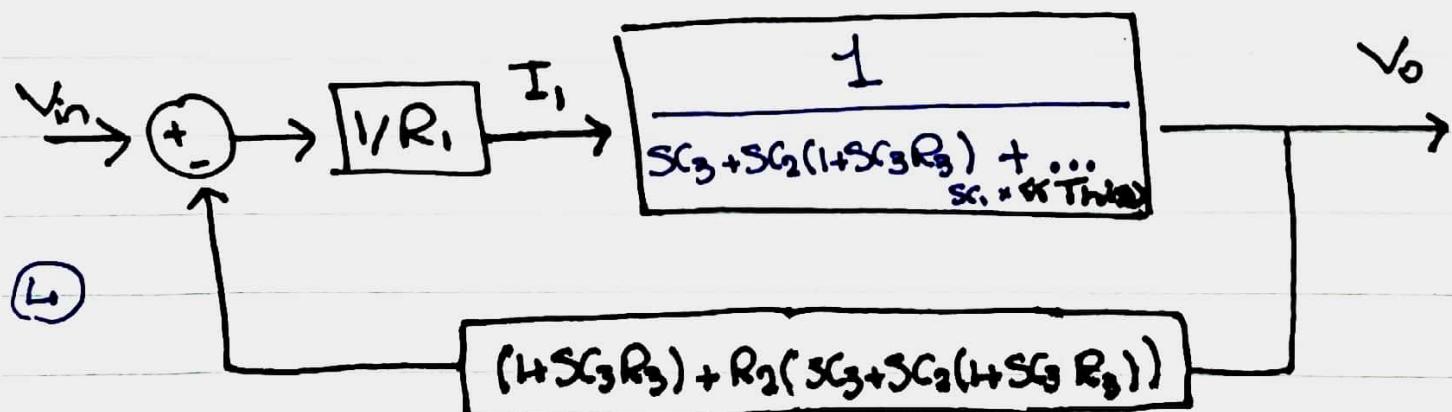
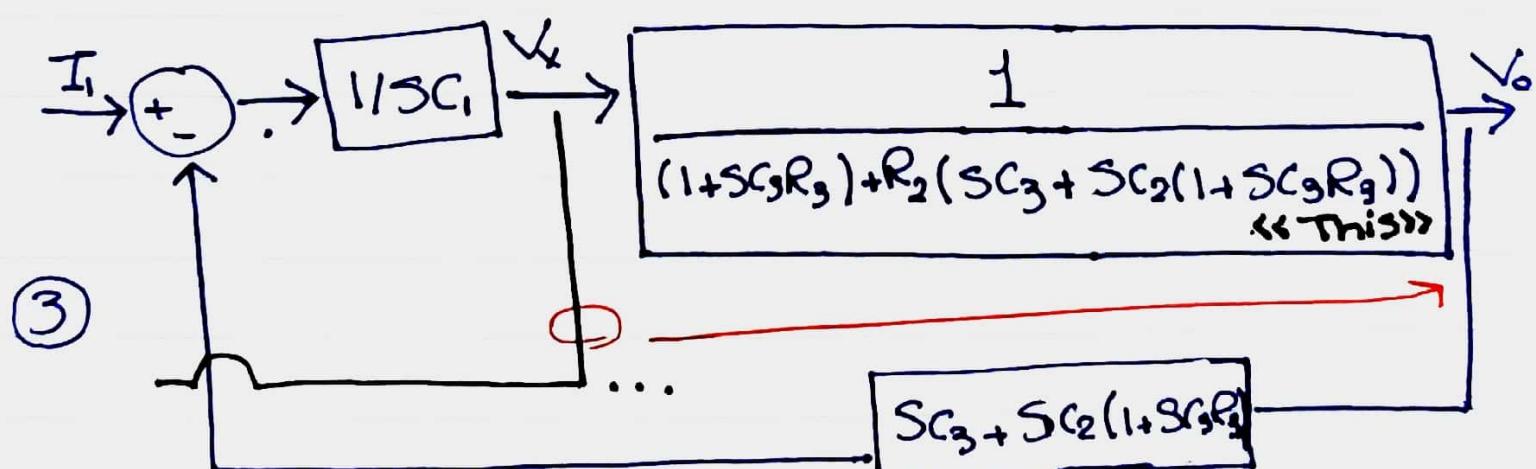
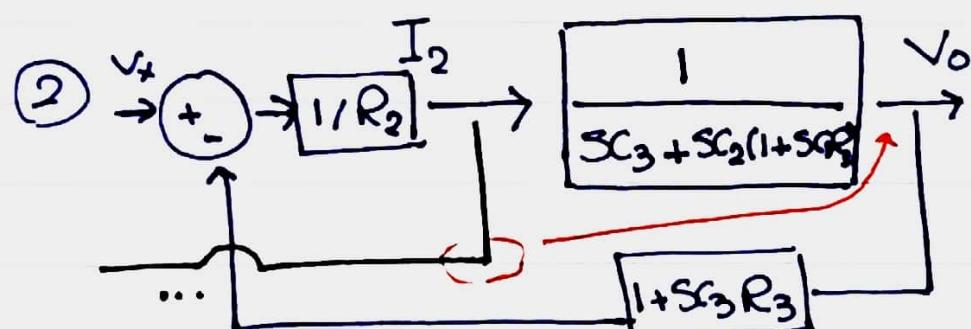
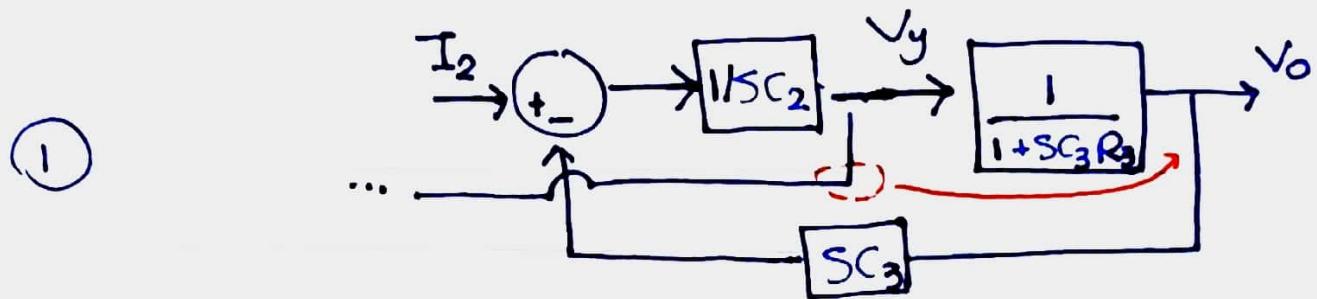
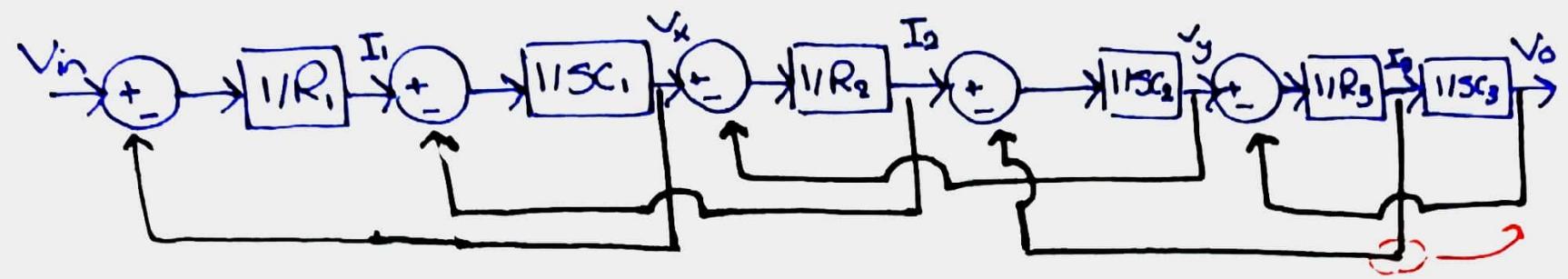
• $\frac{V_o}{+} \rightarrow \frac{1}{SC_3} \rightarrow V_o$

V_y

• $V_y \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_3} \rightarrow I_3$

V_o

Compiling \circ into one block diagram we get



Thus,

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{[R_1(SC_3 + SC_2(1+SC_3R_3) + (SC_1[(1+SC_3R_3)+R_2 \dots \\ \dots (SC_3 + SC_2(1+SC_3R_3)])]) + (1+SC_3R_3) \dots \\ \dots + R_2(SC_3 + SC_2(1+SC_3R_3))]}.$$

which for $C_1 = C_2 = C_3, R_1 = R_2 = R_3$ yields

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{1 + 6SCR + 5S^2C^2R^2 + S^3C^3R^3}$$

Alternatively,

flipboard :-

$$\cdot \frac{V_{in} - V_x}{R} = \frac{V_x}{1/SC} + \frac{V_x - V_y}{R}$$

$$\cdot \frac{V_x - V_y}{R} = \frac{V_y}{1/SC} + \frac{V_y - V_o}{R} \rightarrow \frac{V_x}{R} = V_y \left(\frac{2}{R} + SC \right) - \frac{V_o}{R}$$

$$\cdot \frac{V_y - V_o}{R} = \frac{V_o}{1/SC} \rightarrow V_y = V_o (1 + SCR)$$

$$V_x = R V_o (1 + SCR) \left(\frac{2}{R} + SC \right) - V_o$$

$$= V_o ((1 + SCR) (2 + SCR) - 1)$$

1st earn:

$$\frac{V_{in}}{R} = V_x \left(\frac{2}{R} + SC \right) - \frac{V_o}{R} (1 + SCR)$$

$$V_{in} = V_x (2 + SCR) - V_o (1 + SCR)$$

$$V_{in} = V_o ((1 + SCR)(2 + SCR) - 1)(2 + SCR) - (1 + SCR)$$

$$\frac{V_{in}}{V_o} = SCR^3 + 5S^2C^2R^2 + 6SCR + 1$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{1}{SCR^3 + 5S^2C^2R^2 + 6SCR + 1}$$

I almost died here.

thank you <3