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Control Systems

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Solution: Substitute $s = j\omega$ evaluate magnitude and phase from $\omega = -\infty$ to $\omega = \infty$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1 - j\omega}{4 + 2j\omega}$$
 (6.1.1)

6.2. Phase of $G(1\omega)$

$$\angle G(\jmath\omega) = \angle G(\jmath\omega)_{num} - \angle G(\jmath\omega)_{den} \quad (6.2.1)$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\omega}{1}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) \quad (6.2.2)$$

At $\omega = 0$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \tan^{-1}(0) - \tan^{-1}(0) = 0 \quad (6.2.3)$$

At $\omega = \infty$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \tan^{-1}(-\infty) - \tan^{-1}(\infty) = -180$$
(6.2.4)

At $\omega = -\infty$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \tan^{-1}(\infty) - \tan^{-1}(-\infty) = 180$$
(6.2.5)

6.3. Magnitude of $G(1\omega)$

$$\left| G(j\omega) \right| = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2}}{\sqrt{16 + 4\omega^2}} \tag{6.3.1}$$

At $\omega = 0$

$$\left| G(j\omega) \right| = \frac{1}{4} \tag{6.3.2}$$

At $\omega = \infty$

$$\left| G(j\omega) \right| = \frac{1}{2} \tag{6.3.3}$$

At $\omega = -\infty$

$$\left| G(j\omega) \right| = \frac{1}{2} \tag{6.3.4}$$

6.4. Nyquist plotting

Solution:

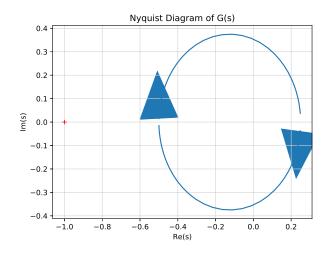
From $\omega = 0$ to $\omega = \infty$ the path is $\frac{1}{4} \angle 0$ to $\frac{1}{2} \angle -180$

From $\omega = -\infty$ to $\omega = 0$ the path is $\frac{1}{2} \angle 180$ to $\frac{1}{4} \angle 0$

Substitute $s = Re^{j\theta}$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} G(Re^{j\theta}) = \frac{1 - Re^{j\theta}}{4 + 2Re^{j\theta}} = \frac{-1}{2}$$
 (6.4.1)

As there are no $e^{j\theta}$ terms. There will be no enclosed Nyquist path here. The Nyquist plot is the the Polar plot drawn by varying ω from $-\infty$ to ∞ .



Hence, the number of encirclements of -1+j0 is zero.

7 Compensators

7.1 Phase Lead

7.2 Example

8 Gain Margin

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Example

9 Phase Margin

10 OSCILLATOR