

Homework 4

1. $[m_1 \ddot{y}_1 + (c_1 + c_2) \dot{y}_1 + k y_1 - c_2 \dot{y}_2] = [F]$
 $\mathcal{L}[m_1 \ddot{y}_1 + c_1 \dot{y}_1 + c_2 \dot{y}_1 + k y_1 - c_2 \dot{y}_2] = \mathcal{L}[F]$
 $Y_1(s)(m_1 s^2 + c_1 s + c_2 s + k) - (c_2 s) Y_2(s) = F(s)$

$$\mathcal{L}[m_2 \ddot{y}_2 + c_2 \dot{y}_2] = \mathcal{L}[c_2 \dot{y}_1]$$
$$Y_2(s)(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s) = Y_1(s)(c_2 s)$$
$$Y_1(s) = \frac{Y_2(s)(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s)}{c_2 s}$$

$$\left[\frac{Y_2(s)(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s)}{c_2 s} (m_1 s^2 + c_1 s + c_2 s + k) - Y_2(s)(c_2 s) \right] = F(s)$$

$$Y_2(s) \left[\frac{(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s)}{c_2 s} (m_1 s^2 + c_1 s + c_2 s + k) - c_2 s \right] = F(s)$$

$$\frac{Y_2(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{\frac{(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s)(m_1 s^2 + c_1 s + c_2 s + k) - (c_2 s)^2}{c_2 s}}$$

b) $\frac{Y_2(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{c_2 s}{(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s)(m_1 s^2 + c_1 s + c_2 s + k) - (c_2 s)^2}$

$$\frac{Y_1(s)}{Y_2(s)} = \frac{Y_2(s)(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s)}{c_2 s} = \frac{m_2 s^2 + c_2 s}{c_2 s}$$

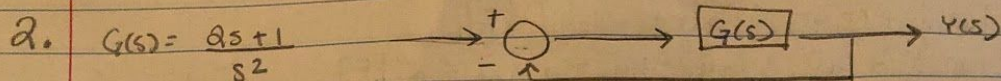
$$\frac{Y_1(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{Y_1(s)}{Y_2(s)} \cdot \frac{Y_2(s)}{F(s)}$$

$$\frac{Y_1(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{m_2 s^2 + c_2 s}{c_2 s} \cdot \frac{c_2 s}{(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s)(m_1 s^2 + c_1 s + c_2 s + k) - (c_2 s)^2}$$

a) $\frac{Y_1(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{m_2 s^2 + c_2 s}{(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s)(m_1 s^2 + c_1 s + c_2 s + k) - (c_2 s)^2}$

Controls

Homework 4 Cont.



$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{G}{1+G} = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+2s+1}$$

$$X(s) = 1$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{1} = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+2s+1} = \frac{2(s+1)-1}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \left[\frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \right] \mathcal{L}^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = 2e^{-t} - te^{-t} \quad t \geq 0} \Rightarrow \text{unit-impulse input}$$

$$\text{Let } x(t) = u(t)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+2s+1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{(2s+1)}{s(s+1)^2}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$2s+1 = A(s+1)^2 + B(s+1) + Cs$$

$$0 = A+B$$

$$2 = 2A+B+C$$

$$1 = A$$

$$B = -A$$

$$B = -1$$

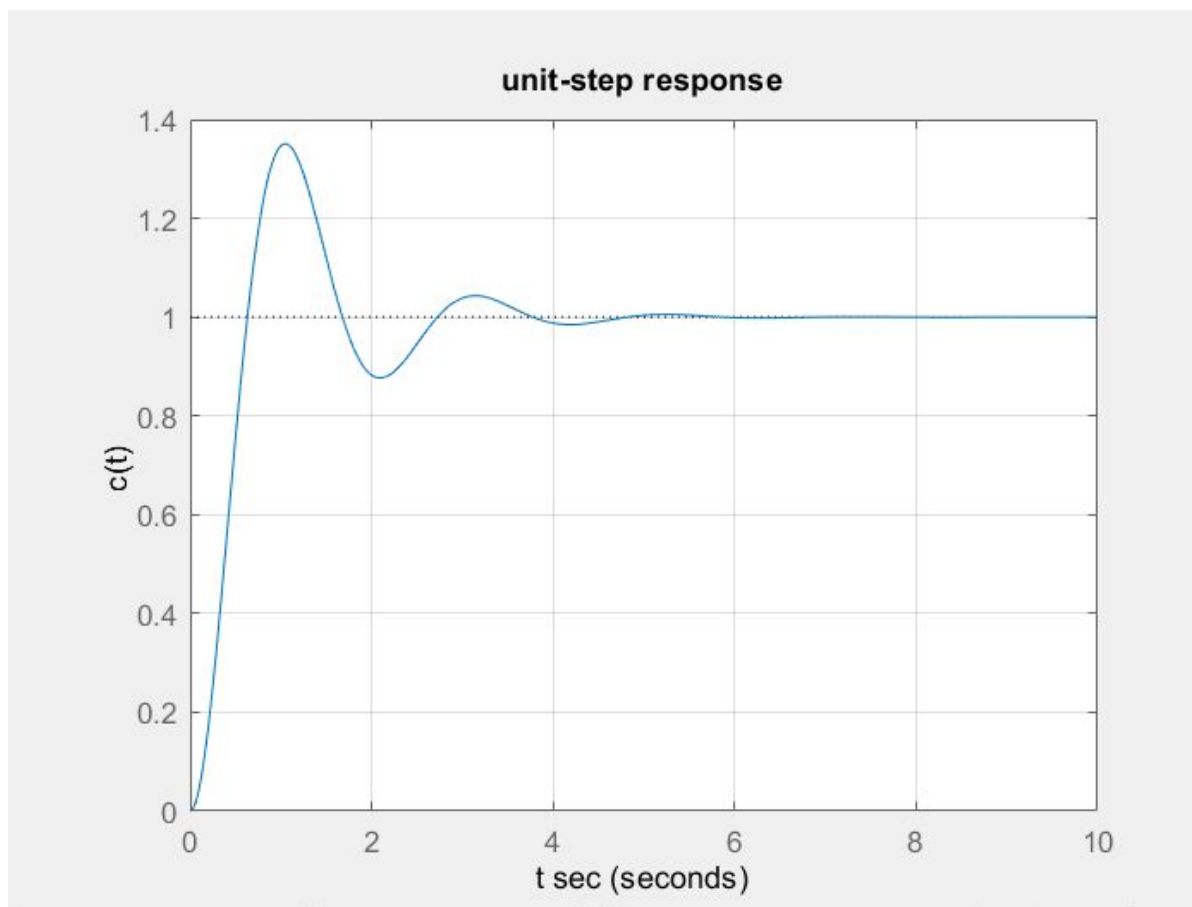
$$C = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \right] \mathcal{L}^{-1}$$

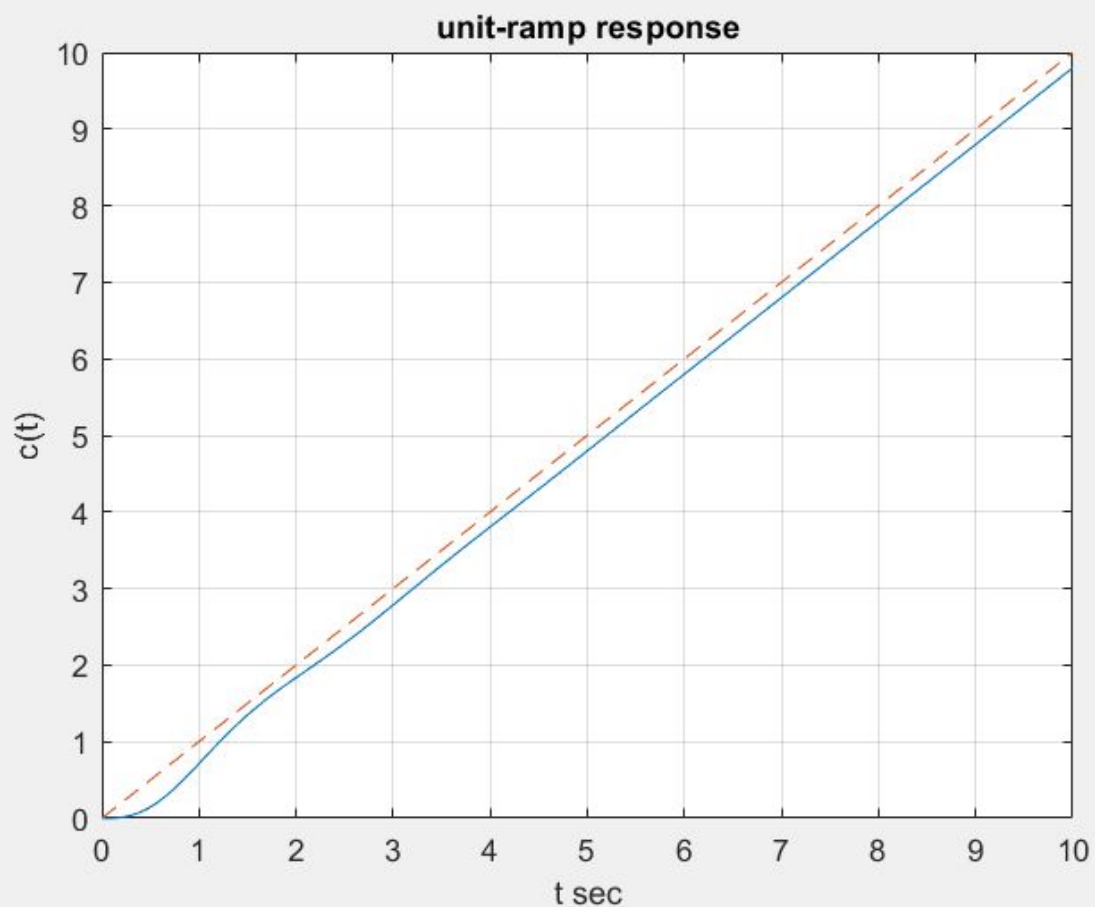
$$\boxed{y(t) = 1 + te^{-t} - e^{-t}} \Rightarrow \text{unit-step input } t \geq 0$$

3.

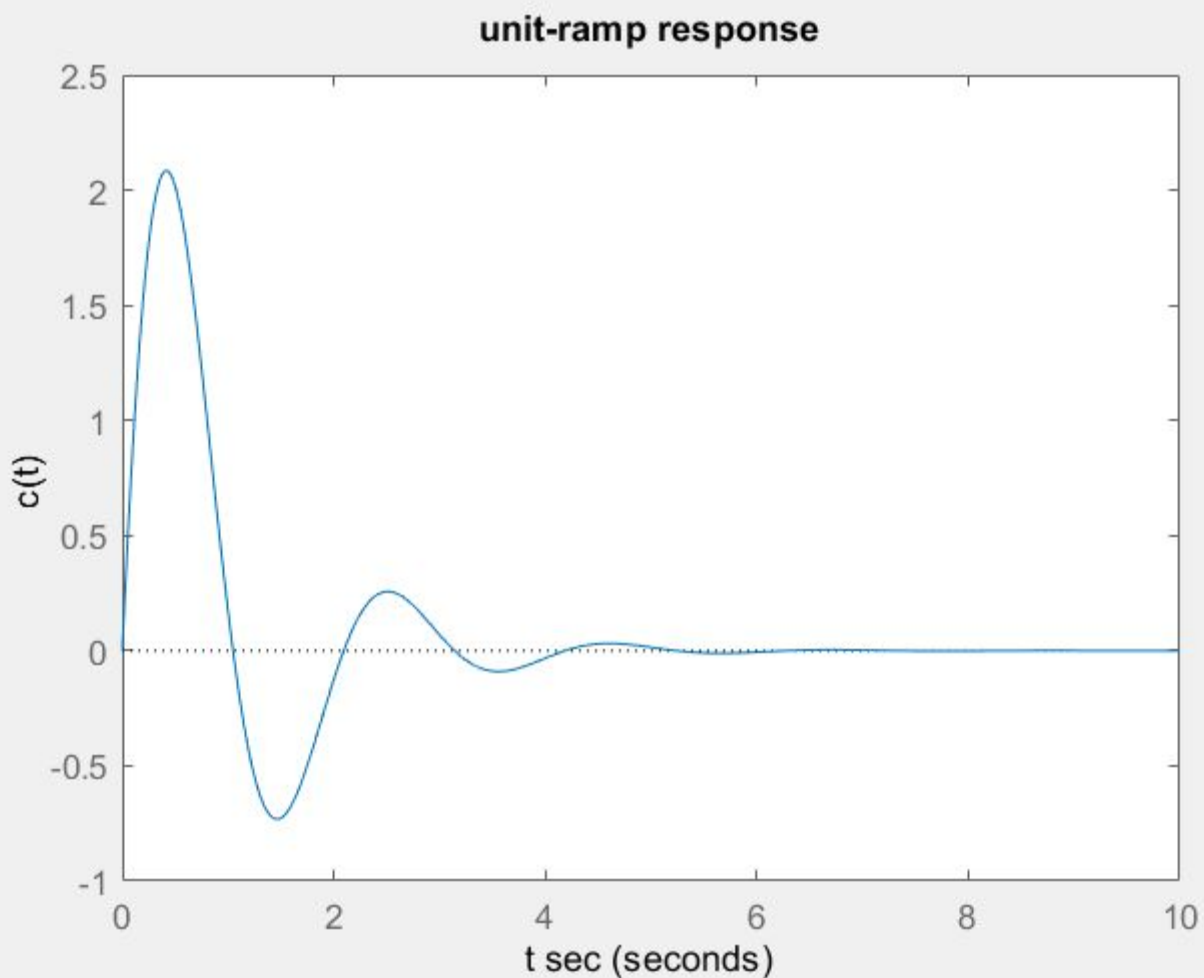
```
>> num = [0 0 10];  
>> den = [1 2 10];  
>> t = 0:0.02:10;  
>> step(num, den, t)  
  
grid  
>> title('unit-step response')  
>> xlabel('t sec')  
>> ylabel('c(t)')
```



```
>> numr = [0 0 0 10];  
denr = [1 2 10 0];  
c = step(numr, denr, t);  
plot(t,c,'-',t,t,'--')  
grid  
title('unit-ramp response')  
xlabel('t sec')  
ylabel('c(t)')
```



```
>> impulse(num,den,t)
title('unit-ramp response')
xlabel('t sec')
ylabel('c(t)')
```



4. $G(s) = \frac{4}{s(s+2)}$

$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)}$

$\frac{4}{s(s+2)} = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{4}{s^2 + 2s + 4}$

$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$

$\omega_n^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2$

$2\zeta\omega_n = 2 \Rightarrow 4\zeta = 2 \Rightarrow \zeta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$
 $= 2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$
 $= 2 \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$
 $= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$

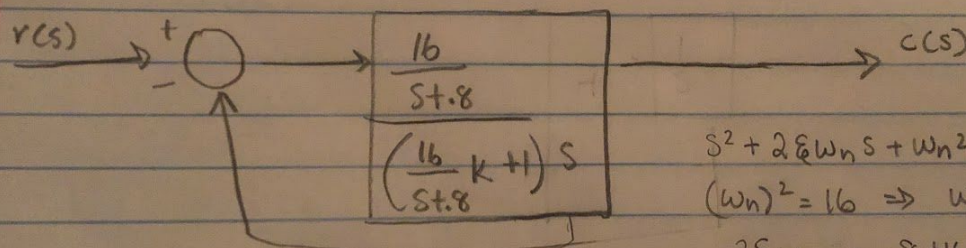
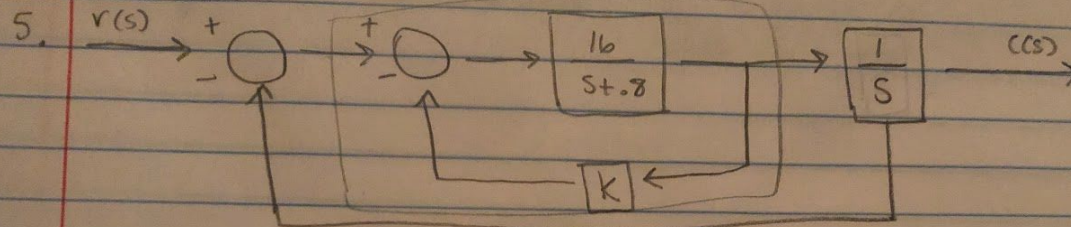
$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\zeta) = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = \pi/3$

Risetime = $\frac{\pi - \pi/3}{\sqrt{3}} = \boxed{1.2092 \text{ sec}}$

Peaktime = $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} = \boxed{1.81379 \text{ sec}}$

Maximum Overshoot = $M_p = e^{-\pi(\zeta)/\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \boxed{.163}$

Setting time = 2% tolerance = $\frac{4}{.5(2)} = \boxed{4 \text{ sec}}$



$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$

$(\omega_n)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow \omega_n = 4$ $\zeta = .5$

$2\zeta\omega_n = .8 + 16K$

$\frac{2(.5)(4) - .8}{16} = K = .2$

$\omega_d = 4 \sqrt{1 - (.5)^2} = 3.46$

$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = \pi/3$

$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{16}{s^2 + (.8 + 16K)s + 16}$

Risetime = $\frac{\pi - \theta}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - \pi/3}{3.46} = \boxed{.605 \text{ sec}}$

5 Cont.

$$t_{peak} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{3.46} = \boxed{.907 \text{ sec}}$$

$$\text{Maximum Overshoot} = M_p = e^{\frac{-.5(\pi)}{\sqrt{1-.25}}} = e^{-1.814} = \boxed{.163}$$

$$\text{Setting Time} = \frac{4}{\xi \omega_n} = \frac{4}{.5(4)} = \boxed{2 \text{ sec}}$$

$$6. \quad \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{36}{s^2 + 2s + 36}$$

$$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$$

$$(\omega_n)^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \omega_n = 6$$

$$2\xi\omega_n s = 2s$$

$$6\xi = 1 \Rightarrow \xi = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2} = 6 \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{36}} = \sqrt{35}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(\xi) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = 1.4034 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Risetime: } \frac{\pi - \theta}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi - 1.4034}{\sqrt{35}} = \boxed{.2938 \text{ sec}}$$

$$\text{Peaktime: } \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{35}} = \boxed{.5310 \text{ sec}}$$

$$\text{Maximum Overshoot} = M_p = e^{\frac{-\pi(1/6)}{\sqrt{1-1/36}}} = e^{\frac{-\pi}{\sqrt{35}}} = e^{-.5310} = \boxed{.5880}$$

$$\text{Setting time} = \frac{4}{\xi \omega_n} = \frac{4}{\frac{1}{6}(6)} = \boxed{4 \text{ sec}}$$