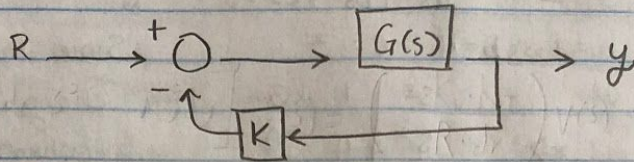


Homework 5

1. $G(s) = \frac{s-2}{(s+1)(s^2+6s+24)}$



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

Characteristic equation: $1+KG(s)=0$

$$1 + K \left[\frac{s-2}{(s+1)(s^2+6s+24)} \right]$$

$$(s+1)(s^2+6s+24) + K(s-2) = 0$$

$$s^3 + 6s^2 + 24s + s^2 + 6s + 24 + Ks - 2K = 0$$

$$s^3 + 7s^2 + s[30+K] + 24 - 2K = 0$$

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|---------|
| s^3 | 1 | $30+K$ |
| s^2 | 7 | $24-2K$ |
| s^1 | $\frac{7(30+K)-24+2K}{7}$ | |
| s^0 | $24-2K$ | |

Stable system $s^1 > 0$ $s^0 > 0$

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| $7(30+K) - 24 + 2K > 0$ | $24 - 2K > 0$ |
| $9K > -186$ | $-2K > -24$ |
| $K > -20.6$ | $K < 12$ |

Range of K : $-20.6 < K < 12$

2. System 1:

A) $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$

Characteristic equation: $(s^3 + 4s^2 + 3s) = 0$
 $as^3 + bs^2 + cs = 0$

$a=1 \quad b=4 \quad c=3$

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| s^3 | a | c |
| s^2 | b | 0 |
| s^1 | d | 0 |
| s^0 | e | |

\Rightarrow

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| s^3 | 1 | 3 |
| s^2 | 4 | 0 |
| s^1 | 3 | 0 |
| s^0 | 0 | |

Since there is no sign change in the 1st column, the system is stable

$d = \frac{4(3) - 1(0)}{4} = 3$

$e = \frac{(d)0 - 4(0)}{d} = \frac{(3)0 - 4(0)}{3} = 0$

B) steady-state error:

unit step input

$ess = \frac{A}{1+k_p}$ $\star A$ is always 1

$k_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 3s} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$

$ess = \frac{1}{1+\infty} = \boxed{0}$

Unit ramp input

$ess = \frac{A}{k_v}$ $\star A$ is always 1

$k_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot G(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 3s}$

$k_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$ess = \frac{1}{1/3} = \boxed{3}$

System 2:

A) $G(s) = \frac{s+5}{s^2 - 7s + 12}$

Char equ: $s^2 - 7s + 12 = 0$

| | | |
|-------|----|----|
| s^2 | 1 | 12 |
| s^1 | -7 | |
| s^0 | 12 | |

$\frac{-7(12) - 0}{-7} = 12$

system is not stable

Homework 5

2 Cont.

System 2:

B) Unit Step Input:

Unit step input:

$$e_{ss} = \frac{A}{1+k_p}$$

$$k_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{s+5}{s^2+7s+12} \right] = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{5}{12}} = \boxed{.7058}$$

Unit ramp input:

$$e_{ss} = \frac{A}{k_v}$$

$$k_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \left[\frac{s+5}{s^2+7s+12} \right] = 0$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{0} = \boxed{\infty}$$

3. System 1:

$$\text{DLTF: } G(s) = \frac{5}{s(5s+1)}$$

$$\text{CLTF: } \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)H(s)}$$

$$= \frac{5}{s(5s+1)}$$

$$\frac{1+5}{s(5s+1)} [1]$$

$$= \frac{5}{5s^2+s+5}$$

System 2:

$$\text{DLTF: } G(s) = \frac{5(1+.8s)}{s(5s+1)}$$

$$\text{CLTF: } \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)H(s)}$$

$$= \frac{5(1+.8s)}{1+s(5s+1)}$$

$$\frac{1+5(1+.8s)}{s(5s+1)}$$

$$= \frac{.8s+1}{s^2+s+1}$$

3 cont.

System 3:

OLTF:

$$\text{Inner loop} = G_1(s) = \frac{5}{5s+1} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$
$$1 + \left[\frac{5}{s+1} \right] (.8)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \left[\frac{1}{s} \right] = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$$

$$\text{CLTF: } \frac{C_{III}(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)H(s)}$$

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

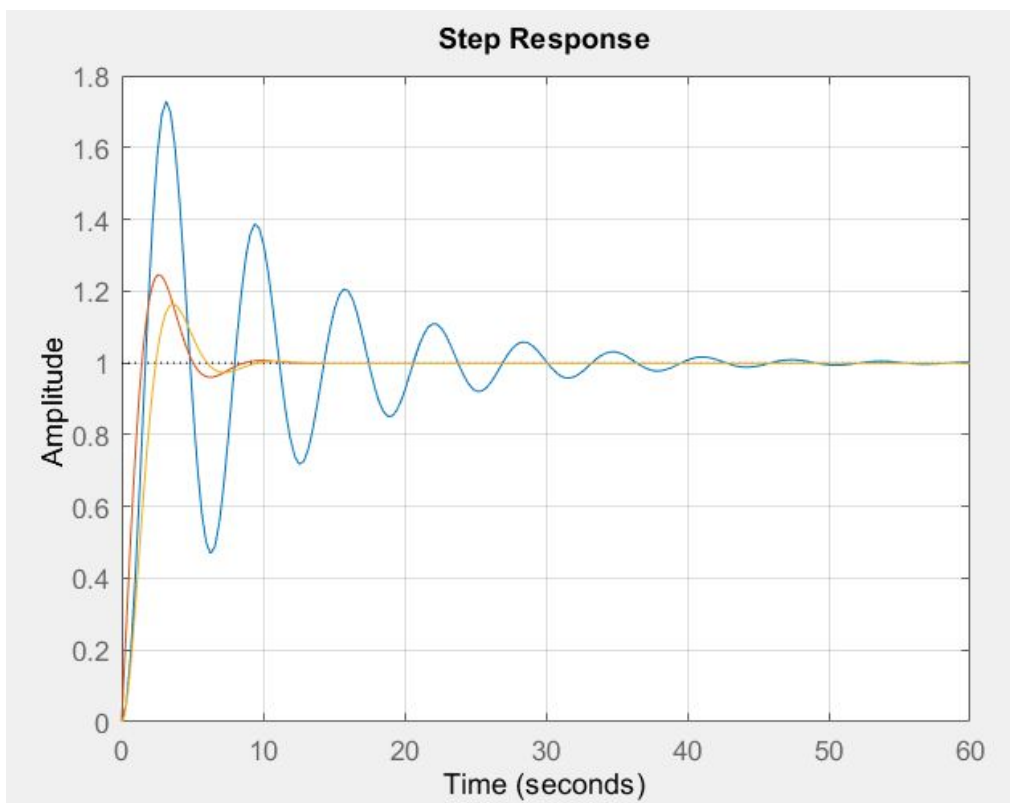
$$1 + \frac{1}{s(s+1)} (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

3 cont.

Unit step responses:

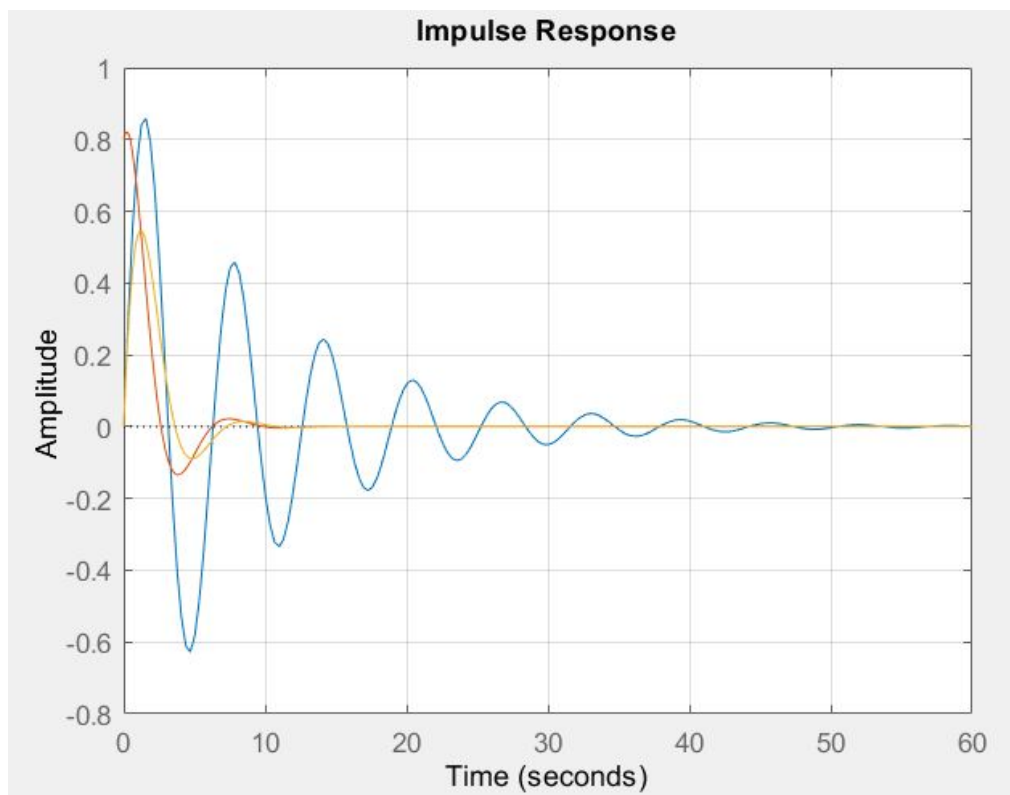
```
>> num = 5;  
den = [5 1 5];  
sys=tf(num,den);  
step(sys)  
hold on  
num = [.8 1];  
den = [1 1 1];  
sys=tf(num,den);  
step(sys)  
num =1;  
den = [1 1 1]; sys=tf(num,den);  
step(sys)  
grid
```



System three has a maximum overshoot less than that of the other systems and reaches a steady-state in less time than the other systems, making it the best.

Impulse Response:

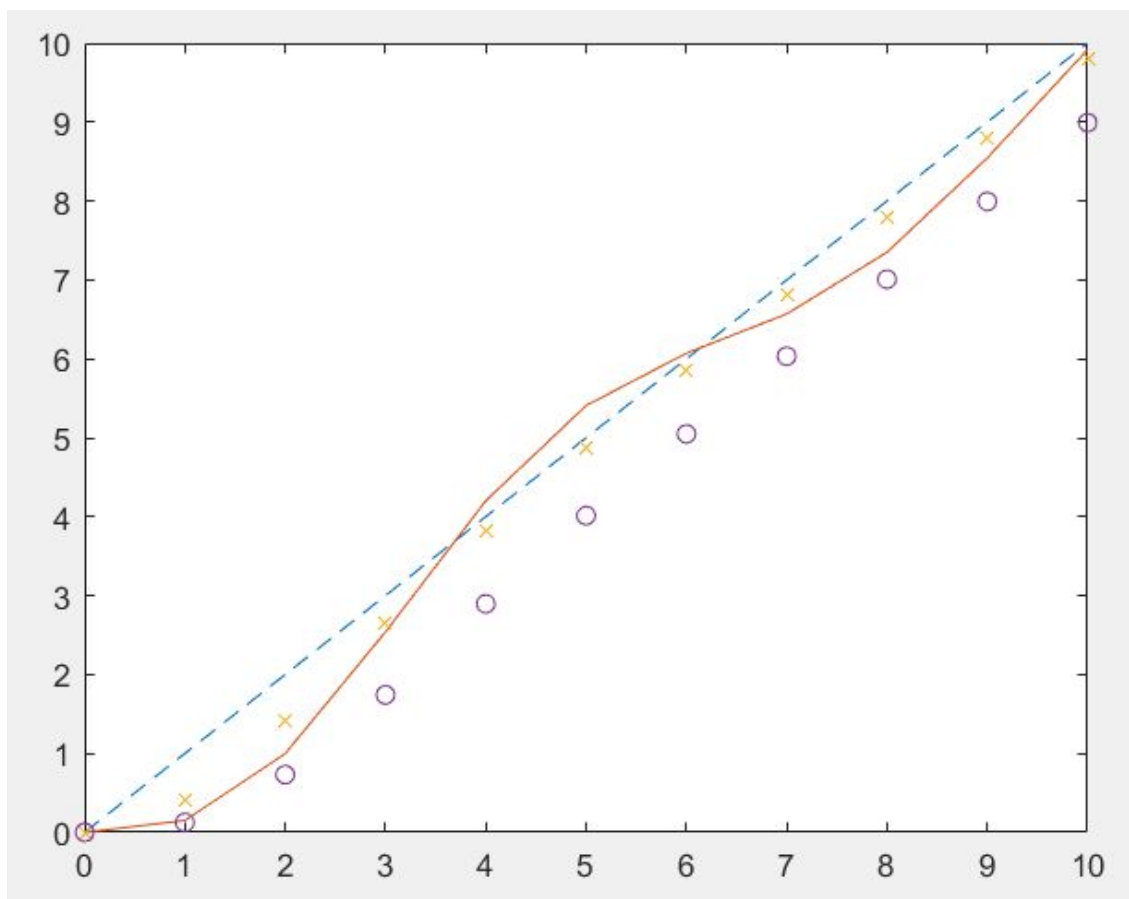
```
>> num = 5;  
den = [5 1 5];  
sys=tf(num,den);  
impulse(sys)  
hold on  
num = [.8 1];  
den = [1 1 1];  
sys=tf(num,den);  
impulse(sys)  
num =1;  
den = [1 1 1]; sys=tf(num,den);  
impulse(sys)  
grid
```



System three is the best, as the maximum overshoot is less compared to the other systems and reaches the steady-state faster than the other systems.

Unit Ramp Responses:

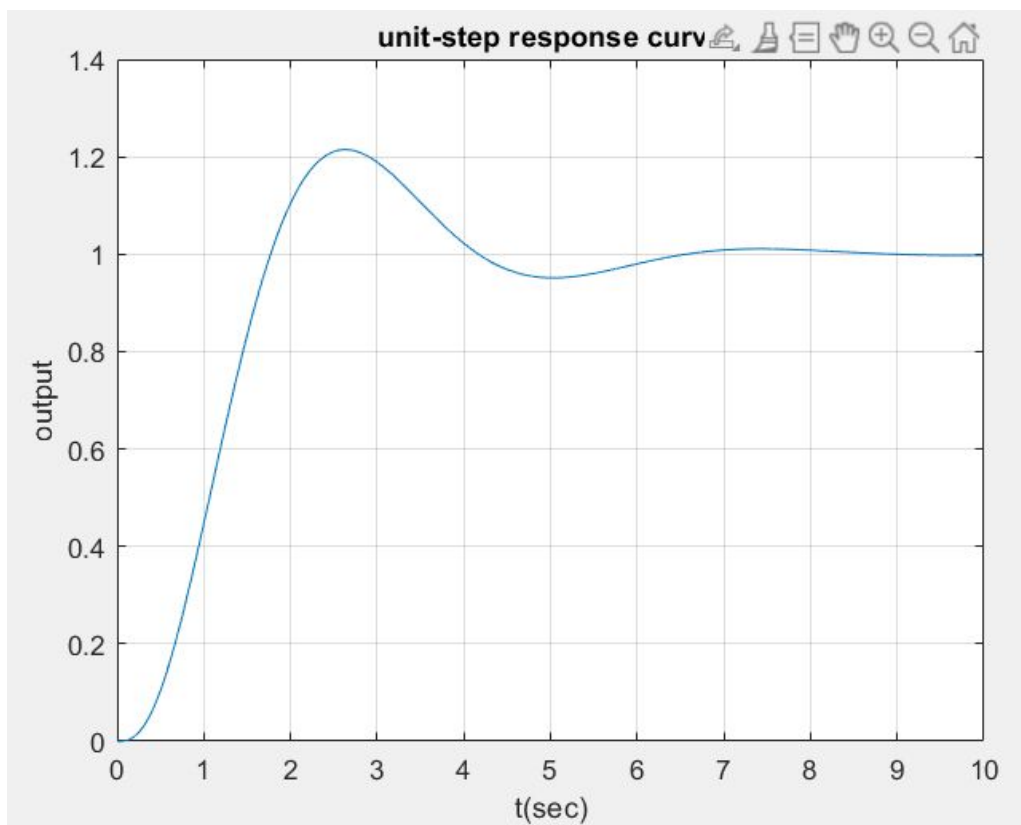
```
>> num1r = [0 0 0 1];  
den1r = [1 .2 1 0];  
num2r = [0 0 0.8 1];  
den2r = [1 1 1 0];  
num3r = [0 0 0 1];  
den3r = [1 1 1 0];  
t = 0:1:10;  
y1 = step(num1r,den1r,t);  
y2 = step(num2r,den2r,t);  
y3 = step(num3r,den3r,t);  
plot(t,t, '--',t,y1, '-',t,y2, 'x',t,y3, 'o')
```



Looking at the graphs, system 1 is the red curve, system 2 is depicted with the yellow symbol '+', and system 3 is shown by the purple symbol 'o'. System three is the best in terms of the speed of the response and the maximum overshoot.

4.

```
>> num = [0 0 0 10];  
den = [1 6 8 10];  
t = 0:0.002:10;  
[y,x,t] = step(num,den,t);  
plot(t,y)  
grid  
title('unit-step response curve')  
xlabel('t(sec)')  
ylabel('output')
```




```
>> r=1; while y(r)<1.0001; r=r+1; end  
>> rise_time = (r-1)*0.002
```

```
rise_time =
```

```
1.7720
```

```
>> [ymax,tp] = max(y);  
>> peak_time = (tp-1)*.002
```

```
peak_time =
```

```
2.6320
```

```
>> max_overshoot=ymax-1
```

```
max_overshoot =
```

```
0.2146
```

```
>> s = 5001; while y(s)>.98 & y(s)<1.02; s=s-1; end;  
>> settling_time = (s-1)*.002
```

```
settling_time =
```

```
5.9960
```