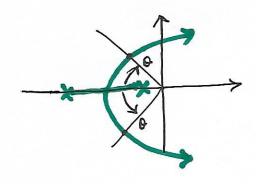
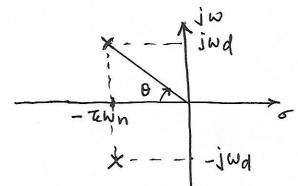
DAMPING RATIO FROM THE ROOT LOCUS

- The value of k for a given damping ratio to or vice versa may be found from the root lows.
- Draw a line at the origin with an angle ± 0 wrt to the regative real axis where 0 = 605 a.



- & Find the value of k at the point where this line neets the root locus.
- Dhis value of k will give the required damping ratio &.



$$\cos \theta = \frac{Z \omega_n}{\sqrt{(Z \omega_n)^2 + (\omega_d)^2}} = \frac{Z \omega_n}{\sqrt{(Z \omega_n)^2 + (\omega_n \sqrt{1-\alpha_2})^2}}$$

$$\cos^2\theta = \frac{\pi^2 \omega_n^2}{\pi^2 \omega_n^2 + \omega_n^2 - \omega_n^2 \pi^2} : \cos\theta = \frac{\pi^2 \omega_n^2}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\cos^2\theta = \frac{\pi^2 \omega_n^2}{\cos\theta} = \frac{\pi$$

Draw the root locus for
$$(s+2)^3$$

Find the value of k which will give a damping ratio of 0.5 in the system.

Solution

$$l = 0,1,2$$
 $0_0 = 60^{\circ}, \quad \theta_1 = 180^{\circ}, \quad \theta_2 = 300^{\circ}$

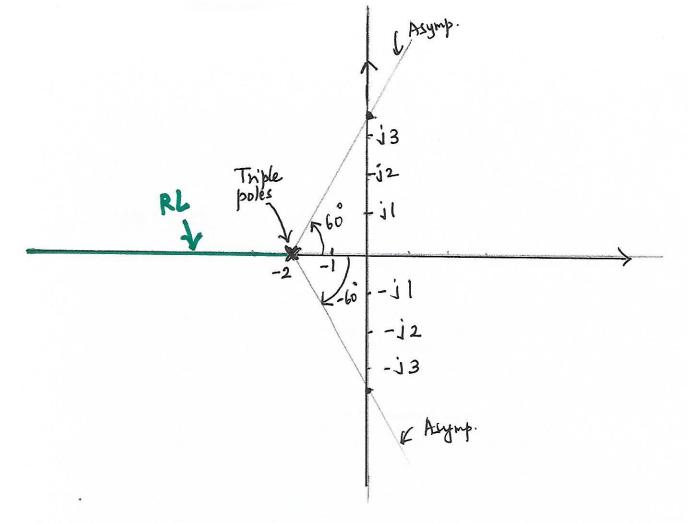
(6) Centroid
$$(-2-2-2)-(0) = -2$$

Since the centraid is at the pole, the anymptotes themselves are the root loci. This is an exact nost locus plat. (No rough sketch)

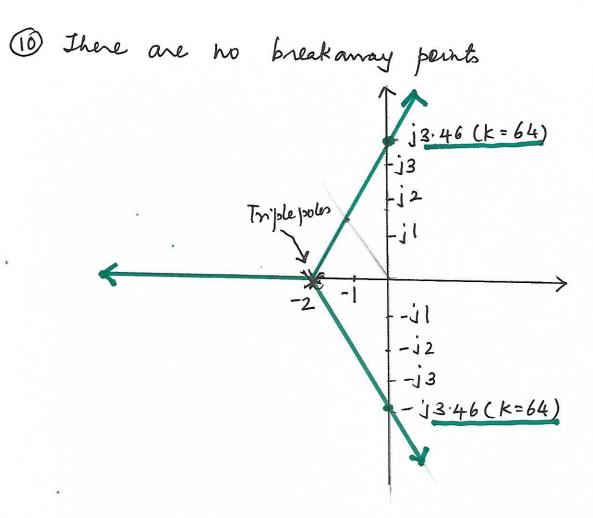
Post locus on the Real axus

Rost locus may be found on the Real axus

to the left of -2



- (8) Angles of departure and arrival need not be found as there are no complex conjugate poles or zeros.
- 9 Intersection of the root locus with the Imaginary anis.



To find the value of k which will give a damping ratio of 0.5

→ Draw a line with an angle $0 = c_0 \bar{s}^{\dagger} \bar{z}_0$ $= c_0 \bar{s}^{\dagger} \bar{o}_0.5$ $= 6 \hat{o}^{\dagger}$

with to \$ the negative real axis (from the origin)

→ This line meets the root locus at \$=-1+j1.75

-> Check the angle condition at this pent- $\left[\frac{G_1(5)H_1(5)}{G_1(5)H_1(5)}\right] = \left[0-3\left[\frac{J+2}{J}\right] S = -1+J1.75$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] \right] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\
= \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\
= \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\
= \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\
= \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2$$

Jo find the value of k at s=-1+11.75 use magnitude condition

$$\begin{vmatrix} G_1(S)H_1(D) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{K} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{(2)^3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{K} \end{vmatrix}$$

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