

## Assignment - 1

$$1.1 \quad A. 1] \quad G_1(s) = 10$$

$$s+10$$

1)

→ Pole: It is the value of  $s$  at which  $G_1(s) \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$\therefore \text{Pole: } s = -10$$

$$G_1(0) = \frac{10}{0+10} = 1.$$

2) Comparing with standard form,  $G(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_0}}$ ,  $[\omega_0 = 10]$ .

$$\therefore \text{putting } s = j\omega,$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0}} = \frac{1 - j\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Real} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}}, \quad \text{Imag} = \frac{-\omega/\omega_0}{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}}$$

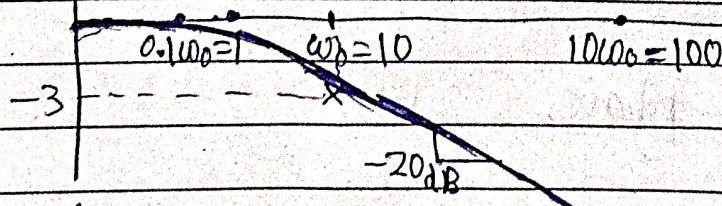
$$|G(j\omega)| = \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}\right)^{-1/2}, \quad \arg(G(j\omega)) = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)$$

$$\therefore \text{gain} \Rightarrow 20 \log_{10} \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$\text{phase} = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right).$$

gain (dB)

$$0.01\omega_0 = 0.1$$

→ frequency ( $\omega$ )

phase

$$0.01\omega_0, 0.1\omega_0, \omega_0 = 10$$

$$10\omega_0 = 100$$

$$-45^\circ$$

$$-90^\circ$$

→ frequency ( $\omega$ )

1.2

$$A.2) G_2(s) = \frac{s-2}{s+10}$$

1)

$$\rightarrow \text{zero: } s=2, \text{ pole: } s=-10, G_2(0) = \text{DC gain} = \frac{-1}{5} = -0.2$$

2)

$$\rightarrow G_2(s) = \frac{s-2}{s+10}$$

$\therefore$  gain  $\Rightarrow$  gain of  $(s-2)$  - gain of  $(s+10)$

$$\text{gain of } s-2 \Rightarrow s-2 = 2\left(\frac{s}{2}-1\right) = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{s-2}} = \frac{-2}{\frac{1}{s-1}} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{s}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{-s}}$$

$$\therefore \text{gain of } s-2 = \text{gain}(-2) - \text{gain}\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{s}}\right)$$

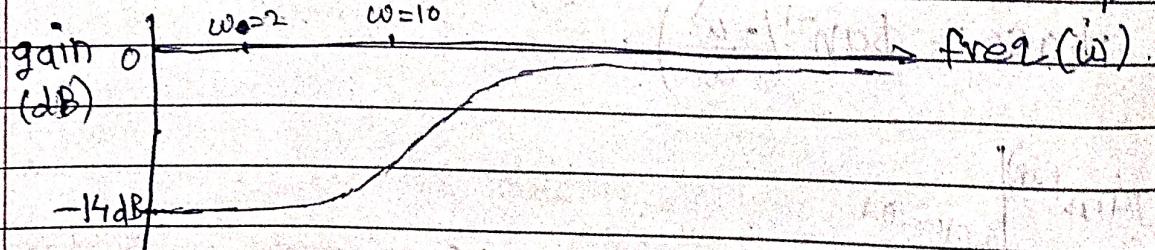
$$\text{gain of } s+10 \Rightarrow s+10 = 10\left(1 + \frac{s}{10}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{10}{\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{s}{10}}\right)}$$

$$\therefore \text{gain of } s+10 = \text{gain of } 10 - \text{gain}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{s}{10}}\right)$$

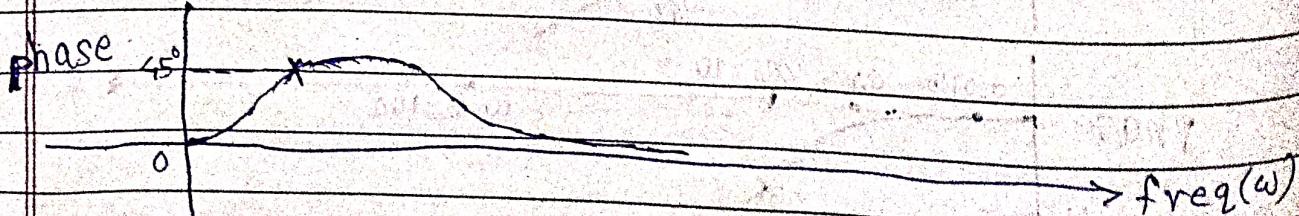
$$\therefore \text{gain}\left(\frac{s-2}{s+10}\right) = \text{gain}(-2) - \text{gain}(10) + \text{gain}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{s}{10}}\right) - \text{gain}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{s}{2}}\right)$$

\*  $\text{gain}(-2) = -20 \text{ dB}$ ,  $\text{gain}(10) = 20 \text{ dB}$  {constant}.

$\therefore$  Adding gain plots, for all 4, resultant plot  $\Rightarrow$



Similarly, for phase,



1.3] A3)  $G_3(s) = \frac{100}{s^2 + 10s + 100}$



1)

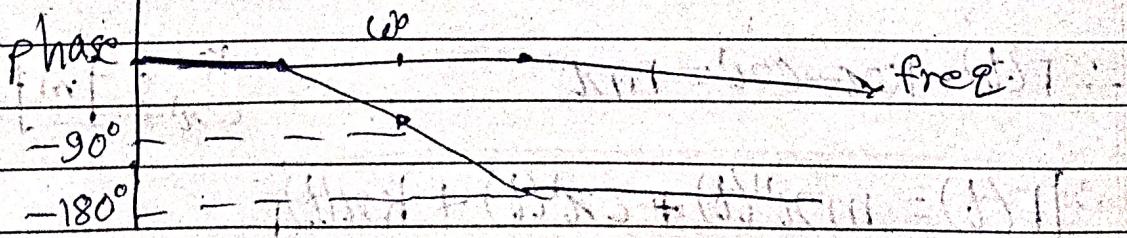
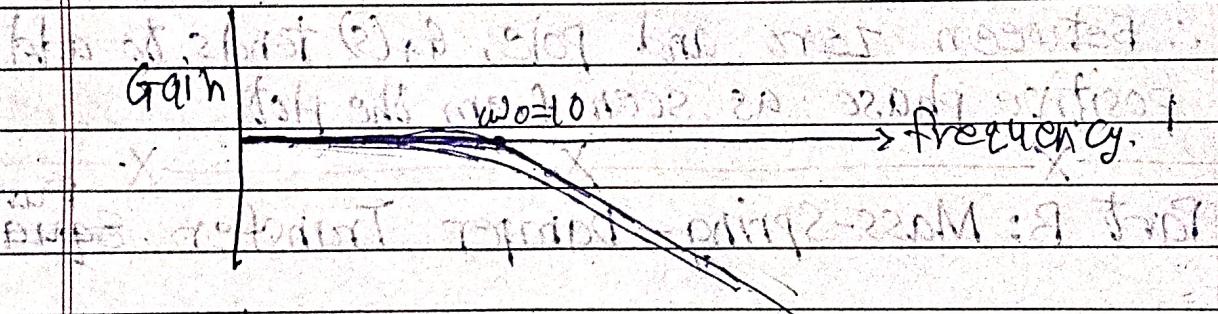
→ For pole,  $s^2 + 10s + 100 = 0 \Rightarrow s = -10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 400} = -10 \pm \sqrt{-300}$   
 $\therefore s = -10 \pm 10\sqrt{3}i \Rightarrow s = -5 - 5\sqrt{3}i$  &  $s = -5 + 5\sqrt{3}i$

2) BODE plots ⇒

Comparing to standard form,  $G(s) = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$

$\therefore \omega_0 = 10, 2\zeta\omega_0 = 10 \Rightarrow \zeta = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

# When  $\zeta = 0.5$ , for  $\omega = \omega_0$ , gain = 0.



1.4] A.4)  $G_4(s) = \frac{0.1s + 1}{0.01s + 1}$

1) → zero at  $s = -\frac{1}{0.1} \Rightarrow s = -10$

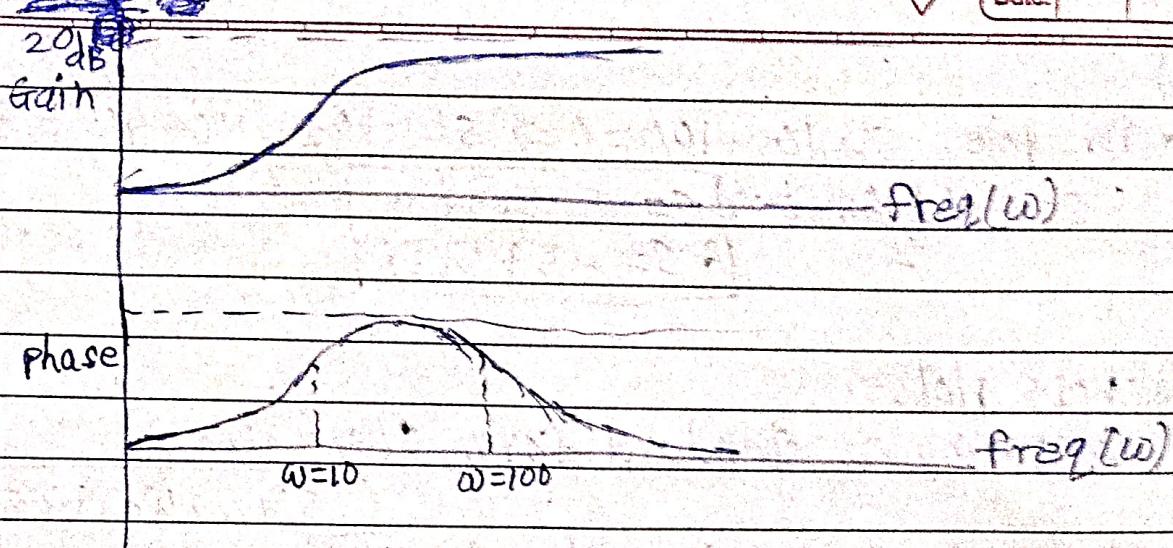
2) pole at  $s = -\frac{1}{0.01} = -100 \Rightarrow s = -100$

$$\text{Gain} \rightarrow \text{gain}\left(1 + \frac{s}{10}\right) - \text{gain}\left(1 + \frac{s}{100}\right)$$



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4)

→ zero is at  $\omega = 10$ ,  
pole at  $\omega = 100$ .

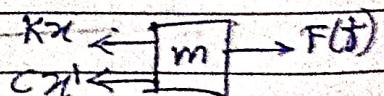
$\therefore$  Between zero and pole,  $G_4(s)$  tends to add positive phase as seen from the plot.

2 Part B: Mass-Spring-Damper Transfer Function

B1)

1) Using Newton's second law,

$$\therefore F(t) - kx - cx' = mx''$$



$$\therefore F(t) = m x''(t) + cx'(t) + kx(t)$$

2)

Applying Laplace's transform,

$$F(s) = (ms^2 + cs + k) X(s).$$

3) Transfer function:-

$$\therefore G(s) = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{ms^2 + cs + k}$$

## B2) Numerical Example and Bode plots.

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}, k = 16 \text{ N/m}, C = 4 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{s}}$$



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$$1) G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s + 16}$$

2)

$$\rightarrow \text{For pole, } s^2 + 4s + 16 = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore s &= -4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \times 16} = -4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \times 16} = -4 \pm \sqrt{16 \times (-3)} \\ &= -4 \pm 4\sqrt{3}i = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  poles are  $s = -2 + 2\sqrt{3}i, s = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$ .

3) Bode plots :-

