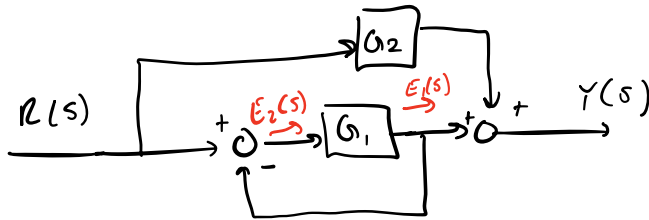


# Problem 1

EVAL.  $T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$

1.1)



$$Y(s) = G_2 R(s) + E(s)$$

$$E_1(s) = G_1 E_2(s)$$

$$E_2(s) = R(s) - E_1(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1(s) = G_1 (R(s) - E_1(s))$$

$$(1 + G_1) E(s) = G_1 R(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow E(s) = \frac{G_1 R(s)}{1 + G_1}$$

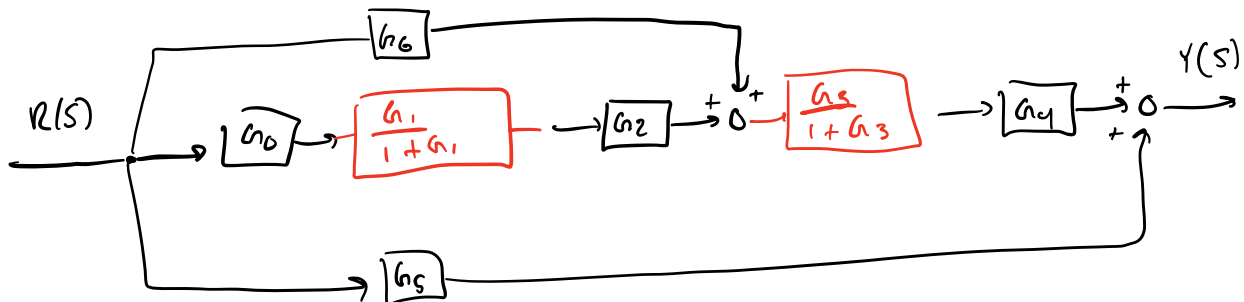
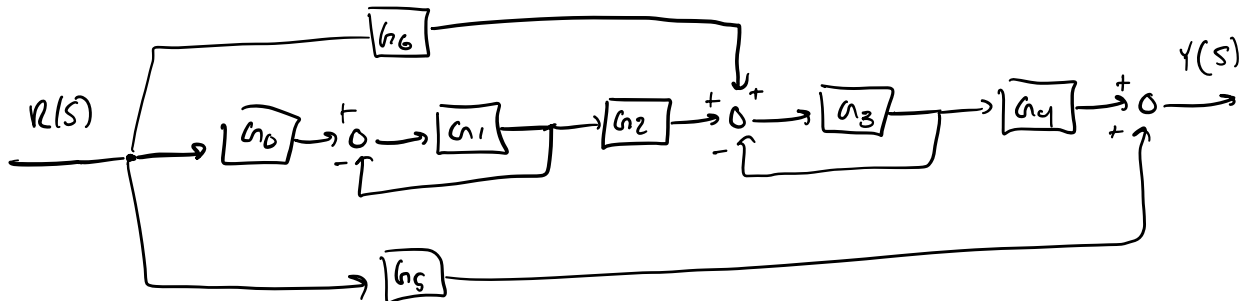
$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = G_2 R(s) + \frac{G_1 R(s)}{1 + G_1}$$

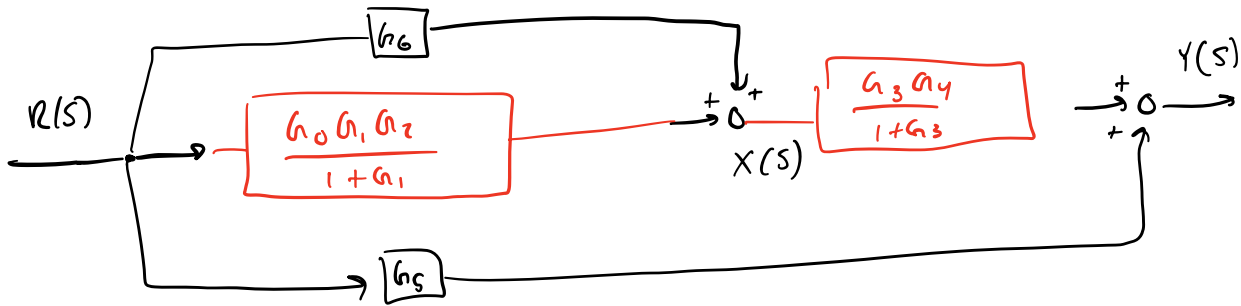
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = G_2 + \frac{G_1}{1 + G_1}}$$

$$\frac{G_2 + G_2 G_1 + G_1}{1 + G_1}$$

1.2)

FIND  $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$



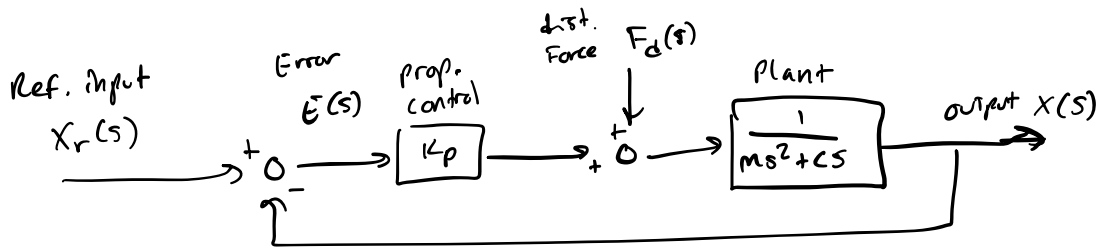


$$X(s) = \left( \frac{G_0 G_1 G_2}{1+G_1} + G_6 \right) R(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \left( \frac{G_0 G_1 G_2}{1+G_1} + G_6 \right) \cdot \frac{G_3 G_4}{1+G_3} + G_5 \bigg) R(s)$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \left( \frac{G_0 G_1 G_2}{1+G_1} + G_6 \right) \frac{G_3 G_4}{1+G_3} + G_5$$

1.3) Evaluate:  $\frac{X(s)}{X_r(s)}$ ,  $\frac{E(s)}{X_r(s)}$ ,  $\frac{E(s)}{F_d(s)}$



$$E(s) = X_r(s) - X(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{K_p}{ms^2 + cs} E(s) \rightarrow E(s) = \frac{ms^2 + cs}{K_p} X(s)$$

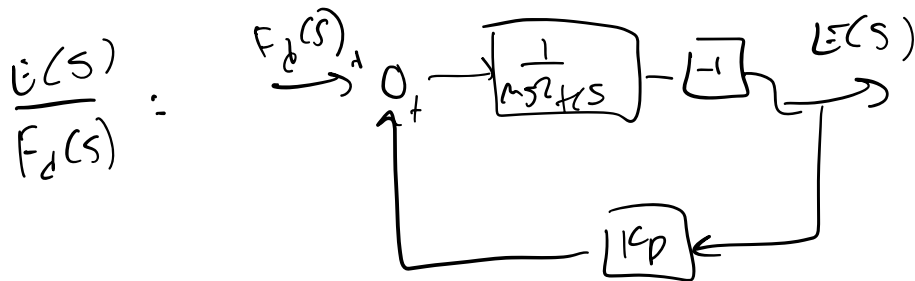
$$\frac{ms^2 + cs}{K_p} X(s) = X_r(s) - X(s) \rightarrow \left( \frac{ms^2 + cs}{K_p} + 1 \right) X(s) = X_r(s)$$

$$\frac{X(s)}{X_r(s)} = \frac{K_p}{ms^2 + cs + K_p}$$

$$\frac{E(s)}{X_r(s)} : \quad X(s) = \frac{K_p}{ms^2 + cs} E(s)$$

$$X_r(s) = E(s) + \frac{K_p}{ms^2 + cs} E(s)$$

$$\frac{E(s)}{X_r(s)} = \frac{(1 + \dots) E(s)}{1 + \frac{K_p}{ms^2 + cs}} = \frac{ms^2 + cs}{ms^2 + cs + K_p}$$



$$\frac{E(s)}{F_d(s)} = \frac{-1}{ms^2 + cs}$$


---


$$1 - \frac{K_p}{ms^2 + cs} = -1$$

↗  
+ feedback

## PROBLEM 2

EOM's:

$$2m\ddot{x}_1 + 3c\dot{x}_1 + 2cx_2 + kx_1 = F$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 + 2c\dot{x}_2 + 2cx_1 + 2kx_2 = F$$

$$m=1, c=0.5$$

$$k=3$$

$$\frac{X_1(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{ms^2 + 2k}{2m^2s^4 + 7cms^3 + (10c^2 + 5km)s^2 + 8cks + 2k^2}$$

$$\frac{X_2(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{2ms^2 + cs + k}{2m^2s^4 + 7cms^3 + (10c^2 + 5km)s^2 + 8cks + 2k^2}$$

2.1)

DOMINANT ROOT APPROX. ON TRANSFER FUNCTIONS

$$\frac{X_1(s)}{F(s)} : \text{ plug Denom. into Matlab to get roots :}$$

$$\text{Dominant roots: } -0.3418 \pm 1.1100i$$

(Smallest real magnitude)

$$\frac{X_1(s)}{F(s)} \approx \frac{C_1}{(s + 0.3418 - 1.11i)(s + 0.3418 + 1.11i)}$$

$F(s)$

↓

Final value theorem:

$$X_1(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[ s \cdot \frac{ms^2 + 2k}{2m^2s^4 + 7cms^3 + (10c^2 + 5km)s^2 + 8cks + 2k^2} \right] = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{MATLAB : } X_1(\infty) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[ s \cdot \frac{C_1}{(s + 0.3418 - 1.11i)(s + 0.3418 + 1.11i)} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \text{MATLAB : } C_1 = 0.4496$$

$$\therefore \frac{X_1(s)}{F(s)} \approx \frac{0.4496}{(s + 0.3418 - 1.11i)(s + 0.3418 + 1.11i)}$$

→ SAME STEPS FOR  $\frac{X_2(s)}{F(s)}$ ,  $C_2$   
 $C_2 = 0.2248$

$$\frac{X_2(s)}{F(s)} \approx \frac{0.2248}{(s+0.3418-1.11i)(s+0.3418+1.11i)}$$

### Problem 3)

3.1) Sys 1:  $\frac{X_1(s)}{X_r(s)}$

$$E_1(s) = X_r(s) - X(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{K_P}{ms^2 + cs + k} E(s)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{ms^2 + cs + k}{K_P} X(s) = X_r(s) - X(s)$$

$$\left( \frac{ms^2 + cs + k}{K_P} + 1 \right) X(s) = X_r(s)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{ms^2 + cs + k}{K_P}}$$

$$\frac{X(s)}{X_r(s)} = \frac{K_P}{ms^2 + cs + k + K_P}$$

$$ms^2 + cs + k + K_P$$

$$E_2(s) = X_r(s) - X(s)$$

$$X(s) = K_P \frac{(s+k)}{ms^2 + cs + k} E_2(s) \rightarrow E_2(s) = \frac{ms^2 + cs + k}{K_P(cs + k)} X(s)$$

$$\left( \frac{ms^2 + cs + k}{k_p(cs + k)} + 1 \right) x_2(s) = x_r(s)$$

$$\frac{x_2(s)}{x_r(s)} = \frac{1}{\frac{ms^2 + cs + k}{k_p(cs + k)} + 1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x_2(s)}{x_r(s)} = \frac{k_p(cs + k)}{ms^2 + (c + k_p c)s + (k + k_p k)}}$$

sys 1:  $k_p = 200, m = 10, c = 50, k = 250$

$$\frac{x_2(s)}{x_r(s)} = \frac{k_p}{ms^2 + cs + (k + k_p c)}$$

poles:  $10s^2 + 50s + 450$

$$\text{roots} = \frac{-50 \pm \sqrt{2500 - 18000}}{20}$$

sys 1:  $-2.5 \pm 6.225i, -2.5 - 6.225i$

a)  $m_p = e^{-\zeta \pi / \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \quad \omega_d = 6.225$

$$\sigma = -2.5 = -\zeta \omega_n$$

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

$$-2.5 = \frac{-\zeta \omega_d}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

$$\omega_d^2 = \omega_n^2 (1 - \zeta^2)$$

$$\omega_d^2 = \omega_n^2 - (\xi \omega_n)^2$$

$$\uparrow \xi \omega_n = -\sigma$$

$$\omega_d^2 = \omega_n^2 - (-\sigma)^2$$



$$\omega_d^2 = \omega_n^2 + \sigma^2$$