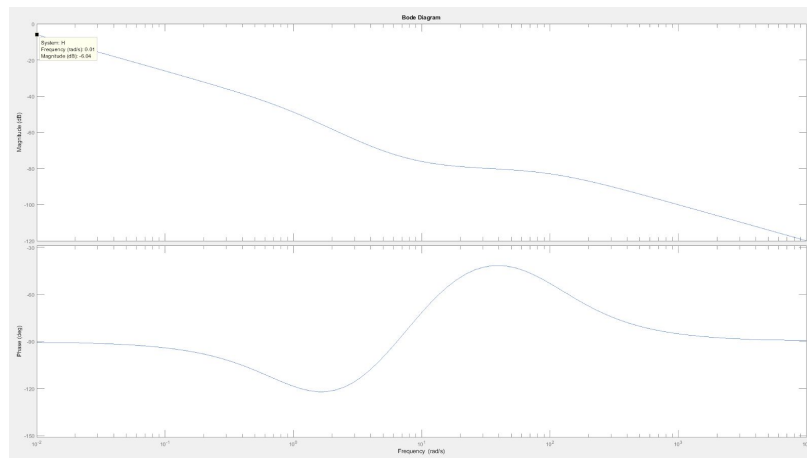
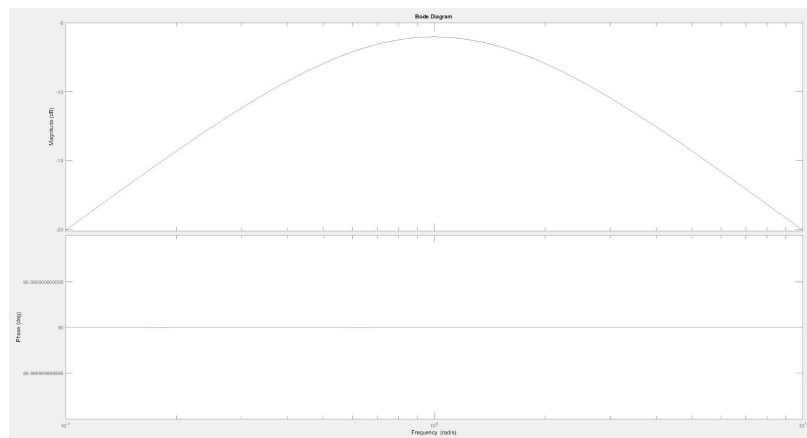


1.

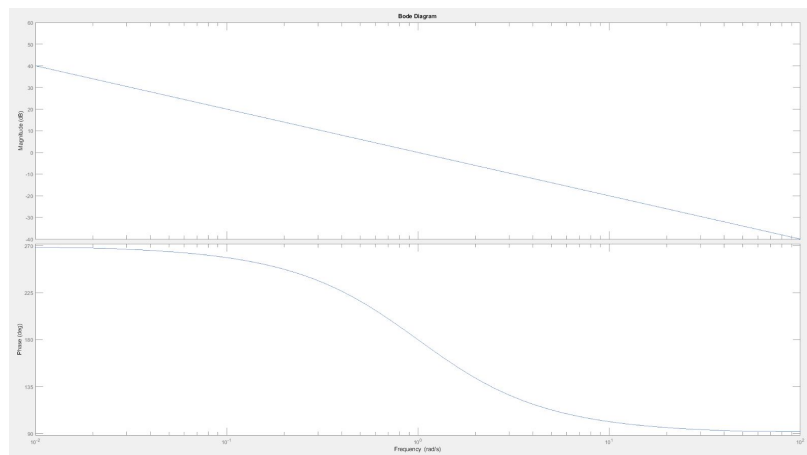
a.



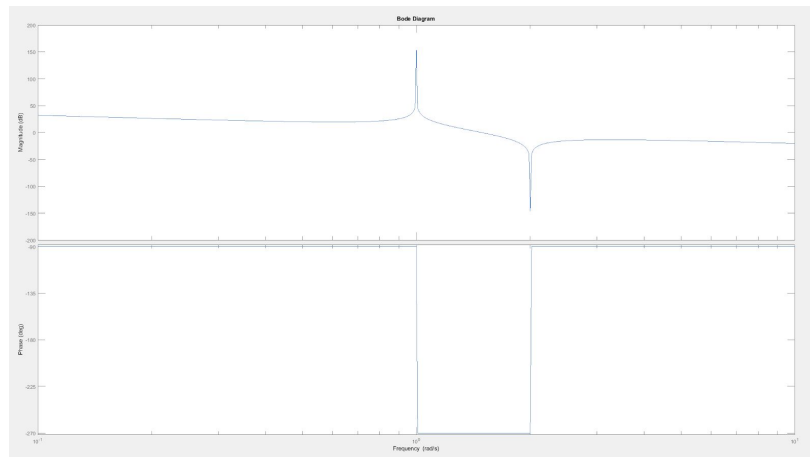
b.



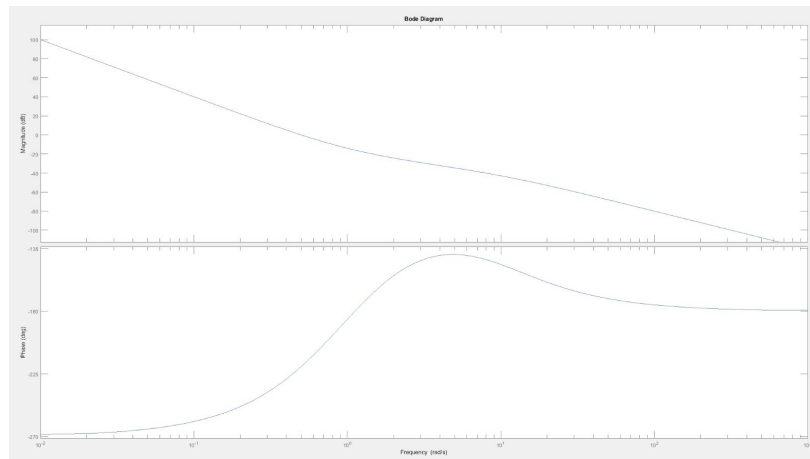
c.



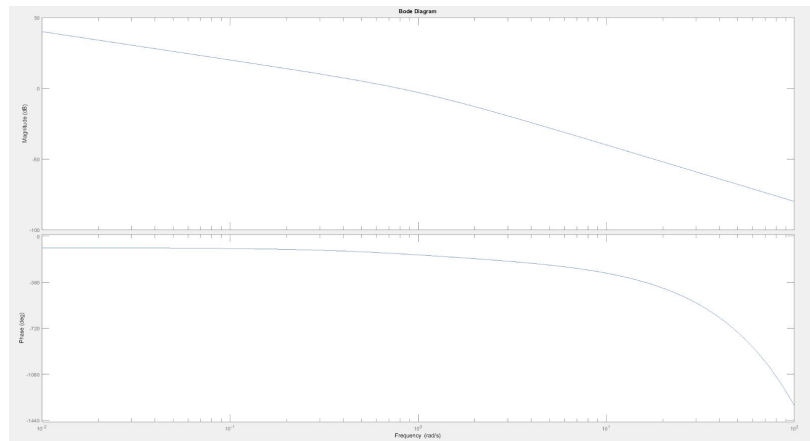
d.



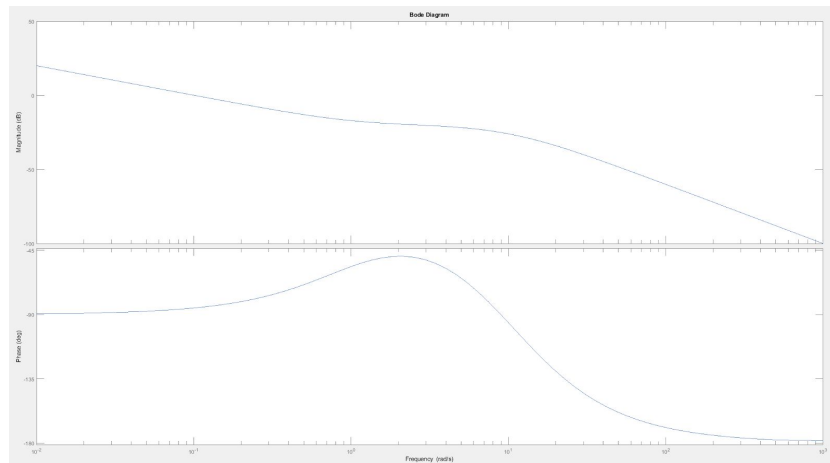
e.



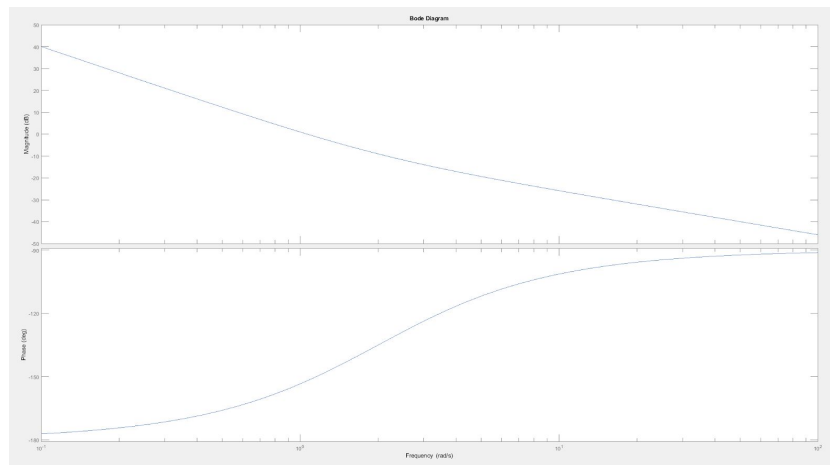
f.



g.



h.

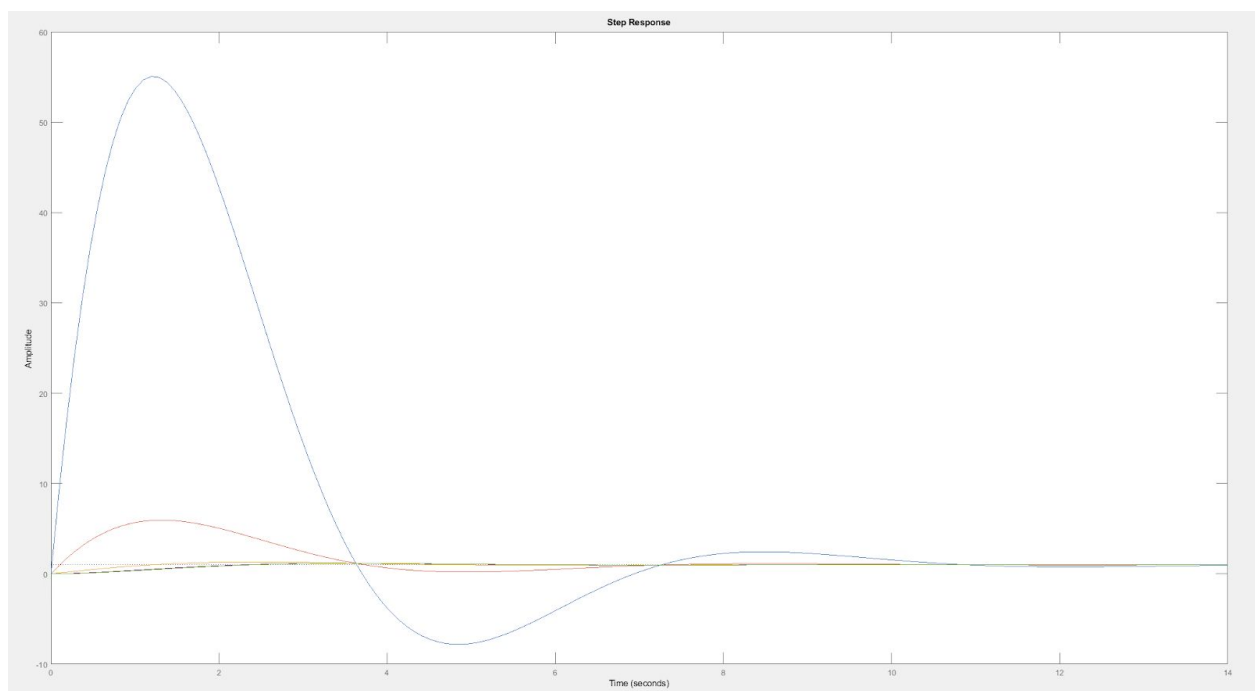


2.

```
>> L1 = (s/0.01+1)/(s^2+s+1);  
>> L2 = (s/0.1+1)/(s^2+s+1);  
>> L3 = (s/1+1)/(s^2+s+1);  
>> L4 = (s/10+1)/(s^2+s+1);  
>> L5 = (s/100+1)/(s^2+s+1);
```

a)

```
>> hold on;  
>> step(L1);  
>> step(L2);  
>> step(L3);  
>> step(L4);  
>> step(L5);  
>> hold off;
```



b)

```
>> stepinfo(L1)
```

ans =

struct with fields:

```
RiseTime: 0.0084
SettlingTime: 9.2958
SettlingMin: -7.8126
SettlingMax: 55.0727
Overshoot: 5.4073e+03
Undershoot: 781.2564
Peak: 55.0727
PeakTime: 1.1973
```

```
>> stepinfo(L2)
```

ans =

struct with fields:

```
RiseTime: 0.0836
SettlingTime: 9.3909
SettlingMin: 0.1942
SettlingMax: 5.9433
Overshoot: 494.3310
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 5.9433
PeakTime: 1.2894
```

```
>> stepinfo(L3)
```

ans =

struct with fields:

```
RiseTime: 0.9409
SettlingTime: 7.5054
SettlingMin: 0.9403
SettlingMax: 1.2984
Overshoot: 29.8352
Undershoot: 0
```

Peak: 1.2984
PeakTime: 2.3947

>> stepinfo(L4)

ans =

struct with fields:

RiseTime: 1.6275
SettlingTime: 7.9789
SettlingMin: 0.9016
SettlingMax: 1.1639
Overshoot: 16.3862
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.1639
PeakTime: 3.4999

>> stepinfo(L5)

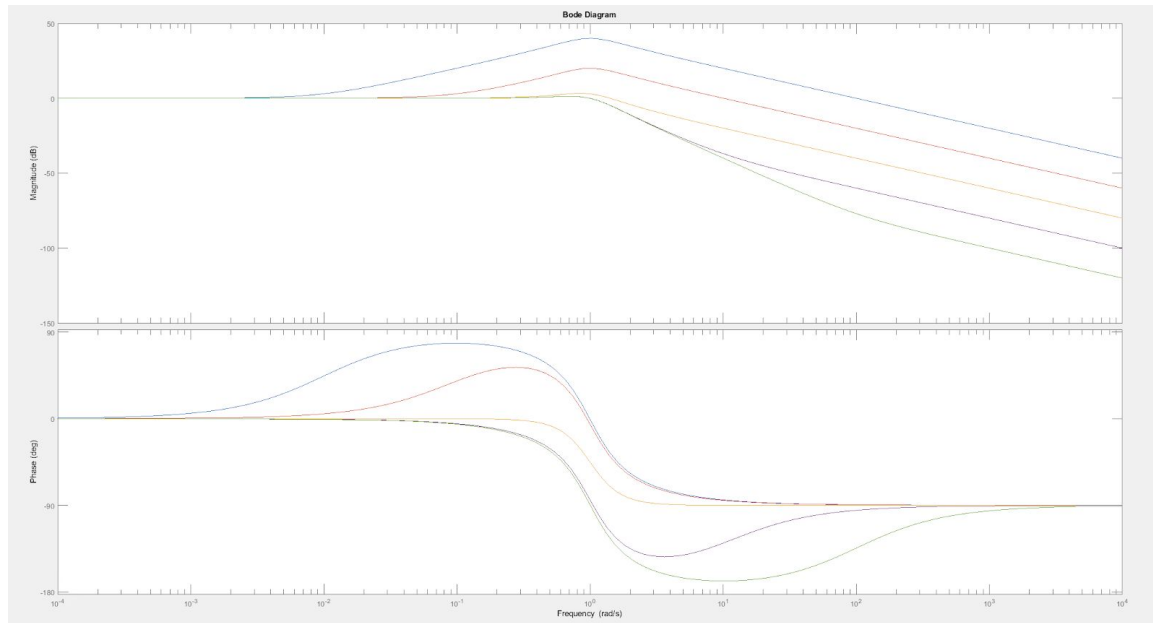
ans =

struct with fields:

RiseTime: 1.6384
SettlingTime: 8.0658
SettlingMin: 0.9010
SettlingMax: 1.1630
Overshoot: 16.2988
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.1630
PeakTime: 3.5920

c)

```
>> hold on;  
>> bode(L1);  
>> bode(L2);  
>> bode(L3);  
>> bode(L4);  
>> bode(L5);  
>> hold off;
```



d)

```
>> a = getPeakGain(L1);  
>> b = getPeakGain(L2);  
>> c = getPeakGain(L3);  
>> d = getPeakGain(L4);  
>> e = getPeakGain(L5);  
>> a
```

a =

100.0050

```
>> b
```

b =

10.0499

```
>> c
```

```
c =
```

```
1.4676
```

```
>> d
```

```
d =
```

```
1.1495
```

```
>> e
```

```
e =
```

```
1.1547
```

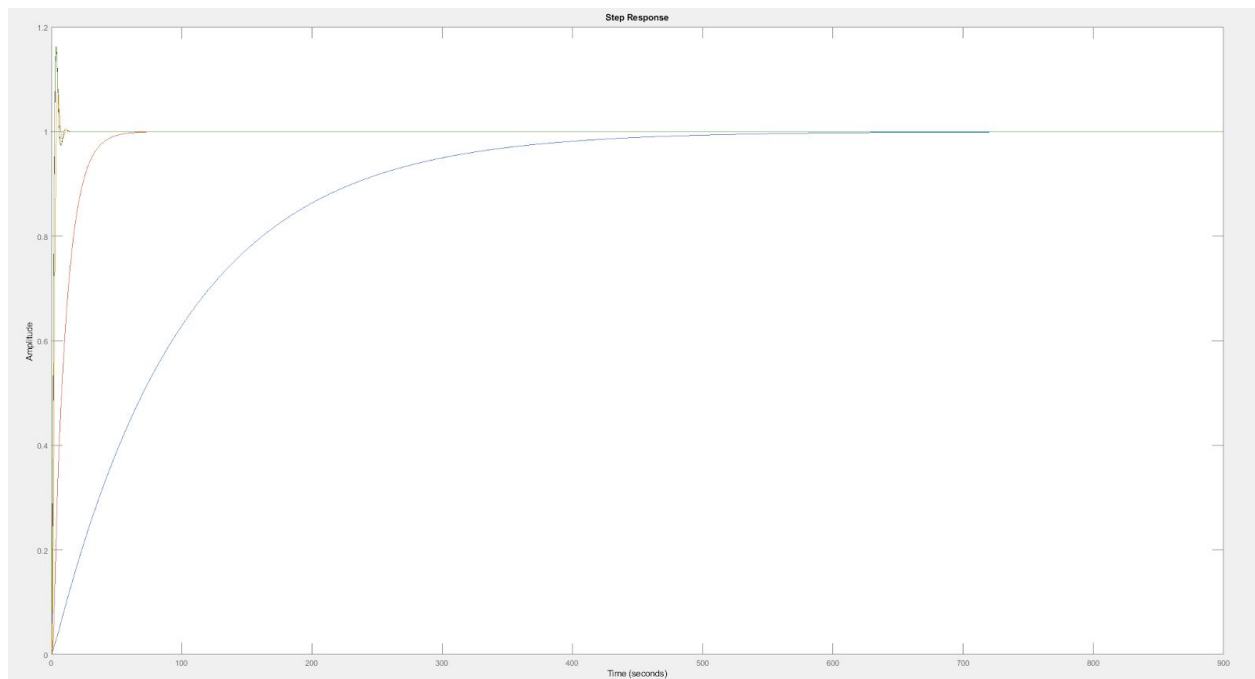
- e) As the value of p is increased, the time response becomes more and more dampened.
As the value of p is increased, the frequency response lowers its resonant peak

3.

```
>> L1 = 1/((s/0.01+1)*(s^2+s+1));  
>> L2 = 1/((s/0.1+1)*(s^2+s+1));  
>> L3 = 1/((s/1+1)*(s^2+s+1));  
>> L4 = 1/((s/10+1)*(s^2+s+1));  
>> L5 = 1/((s/100+1)*(s^2+s+1));
```

a)

```
>> hold on;  
>> step(L1);  
>> step(L2);  
>> step(L3);  
>> step(L4);  
>> step(L5);  
>> hold off;
```



b)

```
>> a = stepinfo(L1);  
>> b = stepinfo(L2);  
>> c = stepinfo(L3);  
>> d = stepinfo(L4);  
>> e = stepinfo(L5);  
>> a
```

a =

struct with fields:

```
    RiseTime: 219.7108  
    SettlingTime: 392.2119  
    SettlingMin: 0.9035  
    SettlingMax: 1.0000  
    Overshoot: 0  
    Undershoot: 0  
    Peak: 1.0000  
    PeakTime: 1.0546e+03
```

```
>> b
```

b =

struct with fields:

```
    RiseTime: 21.6004  
    SettlingTime: 40.0638  
    SettlingMin: 0.9016  
    SettlingMax: 0.9996  
    Overshoot: 0  
    Undershoot: 0  
    Peak: 0.9996  
    PeakTime: 79.0247
```

```
>> c
```

c =

struct with fields:

```
    RiseTime: 2.2911
```

SettlingTime: 6.6376
SettlingMin: 0.9050
SettlingMax: 1.0814
Overshoot: 8.1391
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.0814
PeakTime: 4.8815

>> d

d =

struct with fields:

RiseTime: 1.6510
SettlingTime: 8.1728
SettlingMin: 0.9273
SettlingMax: 1.1620
Overshoot: 16.2014
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.1620
PeakTime: 3.7762

>> e

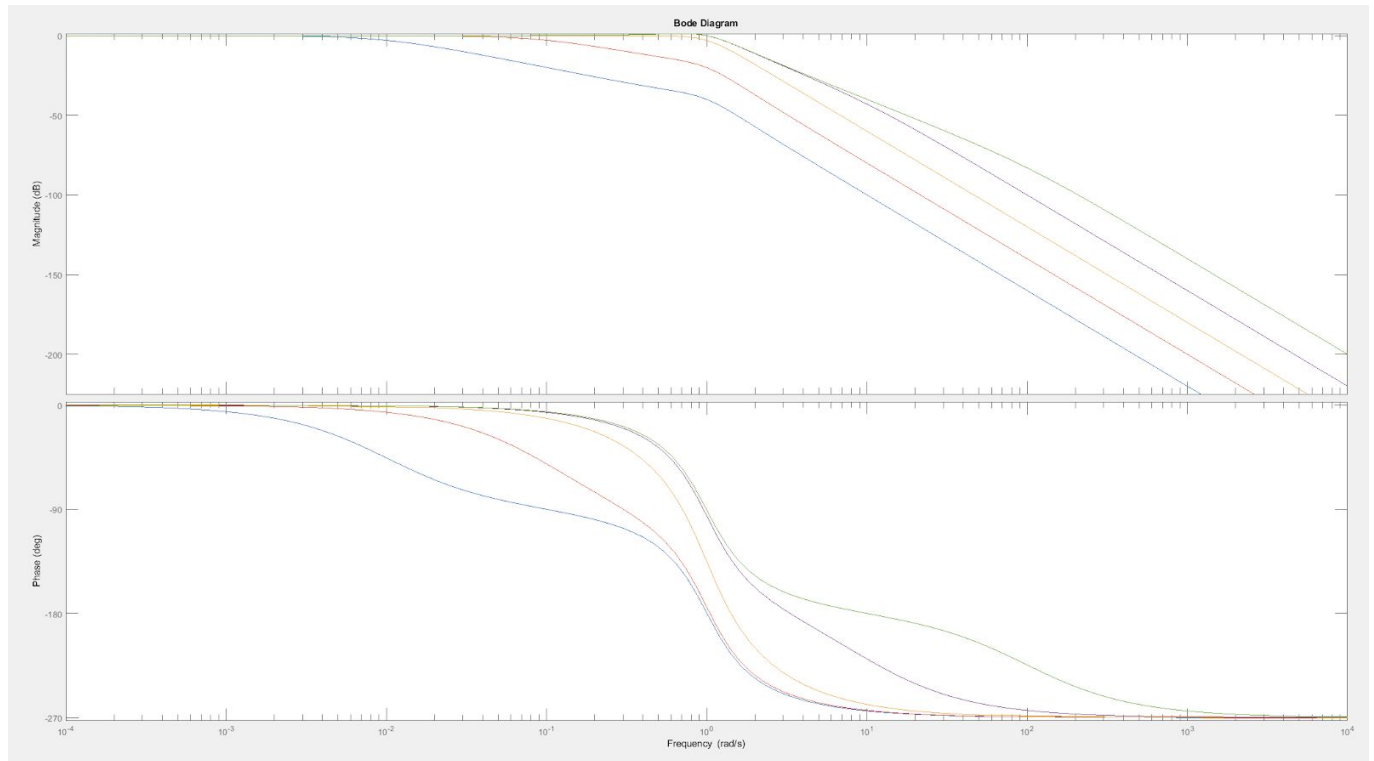
e =

struct with fields:

RiseTime: 1.6396
SettlingTime: 8.0860
SettlingMin: 0.9279
SettlingMax: 1.1629
Overshoot: 16.2853
Undershoot: 0
Peak: 1.1629
PeakTime: 3.5920

c)

```
>> hold on;  
>> bode(L1);  
>> bode(L2);  
>> bode(L3);  
>> bode(L4);  
>> bode(L5);  
>> hold off;
```



d)

```
>> a = getPeakGain(L1);  
>> b = getPeakGain(L2);  
>> c = getPeakGain(L3);  
>> d = getPeakGain(L4);  
>> e = getPeakGain(L5);  
>> a
```

a =

1.0000

```
>> b
```

```
b =
```

```
1
```

```
>> c
```

```
c =
```

```
1
```

```
>> d
```

```
d =
```

```
1.1518
```

```
>> e
```

```
e =
```

```
1.1547
```

e) As the value of p is increased, the time response of the system becomes less and less damped.

As the value of p approaches 1, the frequency response of the system becomes more regular.

4.

```
>> R = 100000
```

R =

100000

```
>> C = 1/(s^2*10^-6)
```

C =

$$\frac{1}{2e-06 \text{ s}}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

```
>> Z1 = R+C
```

Z1 =

$$\frac{0.2 \text{ s} + 1}{2e-06 \text{ s}}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

```
>> Z2 = R+((R*C)/(R+C))
```

Z2 =

$$\frac{0.04 \text{ s}^2 + 0.4 \text{ s}}{4e-07 \text{ s}^2 + 2e-06 \text{ s}}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

```
>> H = -Z2/Z1
```

H =

$$\frac{-8e-08 \text{ s}^3 - 8e-07 \text{ s}^2}{\text{-----}}$$

$$8e-08 s^3 + 8e-07 s^2 + 2e-06 s$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

```
>> bode(H)
```

