

PROBLEM SHEET 1

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Question 1:

From EE302 - Control Systems theory, we know:

- Two transfer functions: **G1** and **G2** cascaded, or in **series** have effective as **G1*G2**
- Two transfer functions: **G1** and **G2** in **parallel**, have effective as **G1+G2**
- Given two transfer functions: **G1** and **G2**, the **closed loop feedback** of **G2** on **G1** is obtained by the **/.** **operator**

Initialization Code:

```
--> s = poly(0, 's');
--> n1 = 10; d1 = s^2+2*s+10;
--> G1 = n1/d1;
--> n2 = 5; d2 = s+5;
--> G2 = n2/d2;
--> sys_G1 = syslin('c', G1); sys_G2 = syslin('c', G2);
```

- Part (a)

```
--> sys_series = sys_G1*sys_G2
sys_series =
      50
-----
50 +20s +7s2 +s3
```

- Part (b)

```
--> sys_parallel = sys_G1+sys_G2
sys_parallel =
    100 +20s +5s2
-----
50 +20s +7s2 +s3
```

- Part (c)

```
--> sys_feedback = sys_G1/.sys_G2
sys_feedback =
      50 +10s
-----
100 +20s +7s2 +s3
```

- Part (d)

We use the **csim** command to plot the unit step response of continuous time system G1

```
--> t = 0:0.01:10;
--> y = csim('step', t, sys_G1);
--> plot(t, y)
```

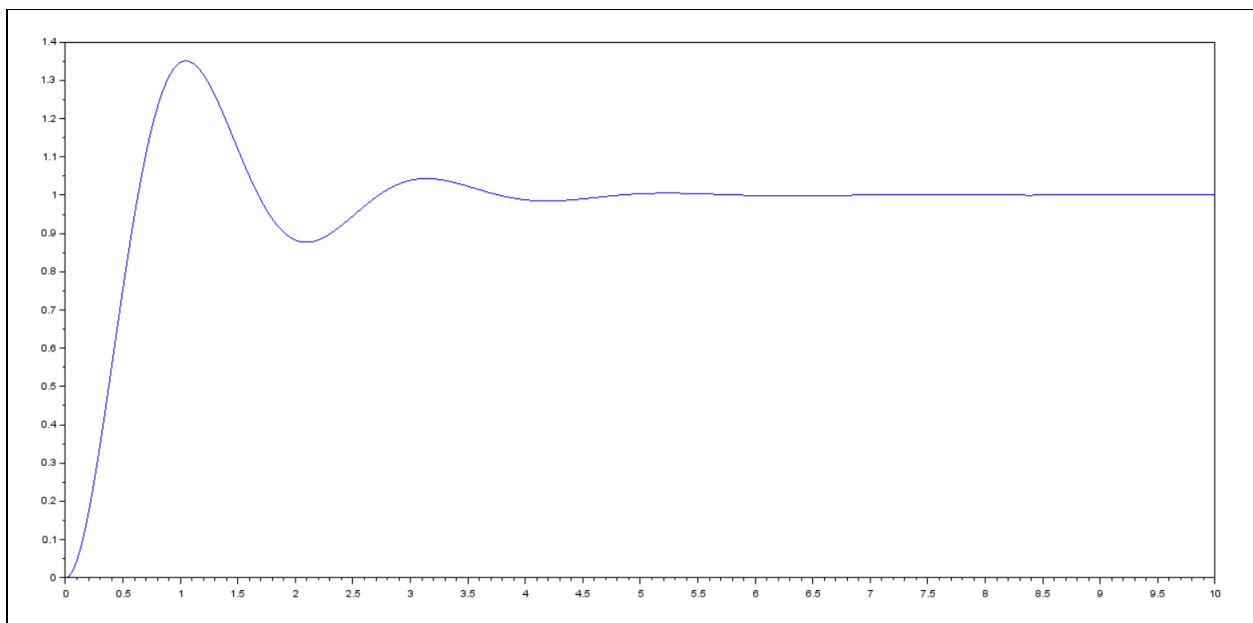


Figure 1: Unit Step Response of **G1**

Question 2:

I used the command `tf2zp` to get the poles, zeros and gain representations of the transfer functions. The Scilab code for the same is as follows.

```
--> [z1, p1, k1] = tf2zp(sys_series);
--> z1
z1 =
[]
--> p1
p1 =
-5. + 0.i
-1. + 3.i
-1. - 3.i
```

```
--> [z2, p2, k2] = tf2zp(sys_parallel);
--> z2
z2 =
-2. + 4.i
-2. - 4.i
--> p2
p2 =
-5. + 0.i
-1. + 3.i
-1. - 3.i
```

```
--> [z3, p3, k3] = tf2zp(sys_feedback);
--> z3
z3 =
-5.
--> p3
p3 =
-6.3347665 + 0.i
-0.3326167 + 3.9592004i
-0.3326167 - 3.9592004i
```

```
--> [z, p, k] = tf2zp(sys_G1);
--> z
z =
[]
```

```
--> p
p =
  -1. + 3.i
  -1. - 3.i
```

Basic Matrix Operations in SciLab:

```
--> A = [1 2; 3 4];
--> B = [-s^2-1 -3*s^2-5*s+1; 4*s^2+5*s-5 4*s^2+5*s+3];
--> C = [-2*s^2+3*s+5 5*s^2+5*s-1; s^2-s-1 s^2+2*s-1];

--> ADD = B+C
ADD =
  4 +3s -3s^2 2s^2
 -6 +4s +5s^2 2 +7s +5s^2

--> MINUS = B-C
MINUS =
  -6 -3s +s^2 2 -10s -8s^2
 -4 +6s +3s^2 4 +3s +3s^2

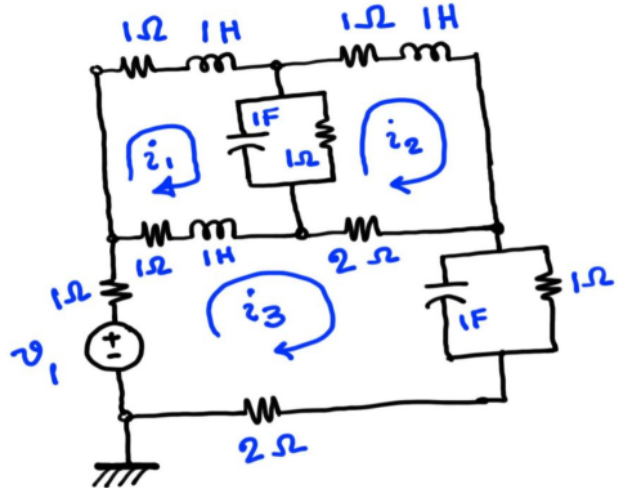
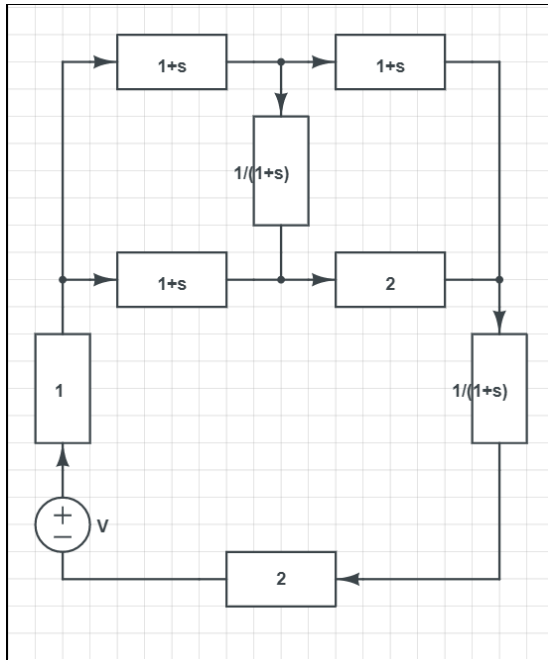
--> MULT = B*C
MULT =
  -6 +s +6s^2 -5s^3 -s^4 2s -10s^2 -16s^3 -8s^4
 -28 +2s +39s^2 +3s^3 -4s^4 2 -29s +5s^2 +58s^3 +24s^4

--> DET = det(B)
DET =
  2 -35s -s^2 +30s^3 +8s^4

--> INV = inv(B)
INV =
  3 +5s +4s^2 -1 +5s +3s^2
  -----
  2 -35s -s^2 +30s^3 +8s^4 2 -35s -s^2 +30s^3 +8s^4
  5 -5s -4s^2 -1 -s^2
  -----
  2 -35s -s^2 +30s^3 +8s^4 2 -35s -s^2 +30s^3 +8s^4
```

Question 3:

First we find the equivalent impedance of the given circuit diagram:



Next, using mesh analysis, we write the Z_{eff} matrix for the circuit in Laplace-domain:

```
--> Z_eff = [2+2*s+(1/(1+s))  -1/(1+s)  -1-s;
-1/(1+s)  3+s+(1/(1+s))  -2;
-1-s  -2  6+s+(1/(1+s))]
```

```
Z_eff =
  3 +4s +2s2    -1    -1 -s
  -----
  1 +s          1 +s    1

  -1    4 +4s +s2    -2
  ----  -----
  1 +s    1 +s    1

  -1 -s    -2    7 +7s +s2
  ----  --  -----
  1        1    1 +s
```

And the V matrix would be, simply:

```
--> V = [0; 0; 1]
V =
    0.
    0.
    1.
```

Since $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{eff}} \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{V}$, \mathbf{I} is given by $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{Z}_{\text{eff}}^{-1} \mathbf{V}$

```
--> I = (inv(Z_eff))*V
I =
      6 +14s +13s^2 +6s^3 +1s^4
-----
57 +144s +147s^2 +74s^3 +17s^4 +s^5

      7 +16s +13s^2 +4s^3
-----
57 +144s +147s^2 +74s^3 +17s^4 +s^5

     11 +28s +27s^2 +12s^3 +2s^4
-----
57 +144s +147s^2 +74s^3 +17s^4 +s^5
```

So our final answer is:

$$\frac{I_1(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{s^4 + 6s^3 + 13s^2 + 14s + 6}{s^5 + 17s^4 + 74s^3 + 147s^2 + 144s + 57}$$

$$\frac{I_2(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{4s^3 + 13s^2 + 16s + 7}{s^5 + 17s^4 + 74s^3 + 147s^2 + 144s + 57}$$

$$\frac{I_3(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{2s^4 + 12s^3 + 27s^2 + 28s + 11}{s^5 + 17s^4 + 74s^3 + 147s^2 + 144s + 57}$$