

EEE 704

Control System I Sessional

Roots of a polynomial

- Find the roots the following polynomial

$$x^5 - 3x^3 + x^2 - 9 = 0,$$

Make an array using the coefficients

the coefficients are

$$\underbrace{(1)}_{c_1} x^5 + \underbrace{(0)}_{c_2} x^4 + \underbrace{(-3)}_{c_3} x^3 + \underbrace{(1)}_{c_4} x^2 + \underbrace{(0)}_{c_5} x + \underbrace{(-9)}_{c_6} = 0$$

$$x^5 - 3x^3 + x^2 - 9 = 0,$$

- Type

```
c=[1 0 -3 1 0 -9];
```

```
roots(c)
```

```
ans =
```

```
1.9316 + 0.0000i
```

```
0.5898 + 1.1934i
```

```
0.5898 - 1.1934i
```

```
-1.5556 + 0.4574i
```

```
-1.5556 - 0.4574i
```

Zero Pole Gain Model

- `f=zpk([-2],[-1 -2 -2],2)`

`f =`

$$\frac{2 (s+2)}{(s+1) (s+2)^2}$$

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.

Partial Fraction Expansion

- Do the partial on the following example

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

Partial Fraction Expansion

```
numf=2;  
denf=poly([-1 -2]);  
[z,p,k]=residue(numf,denf)
```

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{2}{s+2}$$

```
z =  
    -2  
     2  
  
p =  
    -2  
    -1  
  
k =  
    []
```

Transfer Function

- `f=tf([3],[1 2 5 0])`

`f =`

`3`

`s^3 + 2 s^2 + 5 s`

Continuous-time transfer function.

Example 2.37. *Generate the transfer function using MATLAB.*

$$G(s) = \frac{3(s + 9)(s + 21)(s + 57)}{s(s + 30)(s^2 + 5s + 35)(s^2 + 28s + 42)}$$

Using

(a) the ratio of factors

(b) the ratio of polynomials.


```
gzpk=zpk([-9 -21 -57],[0 -30 roots([1 5 35])' roots([1 28 42])'], 3 )
rtf=tf(gzpk)
```

$$G(s) = \frac{3(s+9)(s+21)(s+57)}{s(s+30)(s^2+5s+35)(s^2+28s+42)}$$

Output

gzpk =

$$\frac{3 (s+9) (s+21) (s+57)}{s (s+30) (s+26.41) (s+1.59) (s^2 + 5s + 35)}$$

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.

rtf =

$$\frac{3 s^3 + 261 s^2 + 5697 s + 32319}{s^6 + 63 s^5 + 1207 s^4 + 7700 s^3 + 37170 s^2 + 44100 s}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

Laplace Transform

- Find the Laplace transform of

$$f(t) = 7t^3 \cos (5t + 60^\circ)$$

Laplace Transform

`syms t` %Short-cut for constructing symbolic variables

`f=7*t^3*cos(5*t+(pi/3));`

`z=laplace(f)`

`pretty(z)`

`z =`

`(7*3^(1/2)*((120*s)/(s^2 + 25)^3 - (240*s^3)/(s^2 + 25)^4))/2 + 21/(s^2 + 25)^2 - (168*s^2)/(s^2 + 25)^3 + (168*s^4)/(s^2 + 25)^4`

$$\frac{7 \cdot 3^{1/2} \left(\frac{120 s}{(s^2 + 25)^3} - \frac{240 s^3}{(s^2 + 25)^4} \right)}{2} + \frac{21}{(s^2 + 25)^2} - \frac{168 s^2}{(s^2 + 25)^3} + \frac{168 s^4}{(s^2 + 25)^4}$$

Inverse Laplace Transform

- Find the Inverse Laplace of

$$F(s) = \frac{3}{s(s^2 + 2s + 5)}$$

Inverse Laplace

```
syms s
f=ilaplace(3/(s*(s^2+2*s+5)))
pretty(f)
```

```
f =
3/5 - (3*exp(-t)*(cos(2*t) + sin(2*t)/2))/5
```

$$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{3 \exp(-t) \left(\cos(2t) + \frac{\sin(2t)}{2} \right)}{5}$$

Exp. 1: Determination of Roots of Equations

Find the roots of the polynomials given below

$$p_1(x) = x^5 + 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 8x + 7$$

$$p_2(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x + 11$$

$$p_3(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 9$$

$$p_4(x) = x^2 - 5x + 13$$

$$p_5(x) = x + 5$$

Exp. 2: Partial Fraction Expansion

Expand the following function $F(s)$ into partial fractions with MATLAB:

$$F(s) = \frac{5s^3 + 7s^2 + 8s + 30}{s^4 + 15s^3 + 62s^2 + 85s + 25}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{32}{s(s^2 + 12s + 32)}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{(s+1)(s+2)^2}$$

Exp. 3: Laplace Transform Review

Determine Laplace of the given functions

$$(a) f(t) = 7t^3 \cos(5t + 60^\circ)$$

$$(b) f(t) = -7te^{-5t}$$

$$(c) f(t) = -3 \cos 5t$$

$$(d) f(t) = t \sin 7t$$

$$(e) f(t) = 5 e^{-2t} \cos 5t$$

$$(f) f(t) = 3 \sin(5t + 45^\circ)$$

Determine Inverse Laplace

$$(a) F(s) = \frac{s}{s(s+2)(s+6)}$$

$$(b) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s+5)}$$

$$(c) F(s) = \frac{3s+1}{(s^2+2s+9)}$$

$$(d) F(s) = \frac{s-25}{s(s^2+3s+20)}$$

Exp. 4: Modelling in Zero Pole Gain and Transfer Function

Example 2.37. *Generate the transfer function using MATLAB.*

$$G(s) = \frac{3(s+9)(s+21)(s+57)}{s(s+30)(s^2+5s+35)(s^2+28s+42)}$$

Using

(a) *the ratio of factors*

(b) *the ratio of polynomials.*

Example 2.38. *Generate the transfer function using MATLAB.*

$$G(s) = \frac{s^4 + 20s^3 + 27s^2 + 17s + 35}{s^5 + 8s^4 + 9s^3 + 20s^2 + 29s + 32}.$$

Using

(a) *the ratio of factors*

(b) *the ratio of polynomials.*