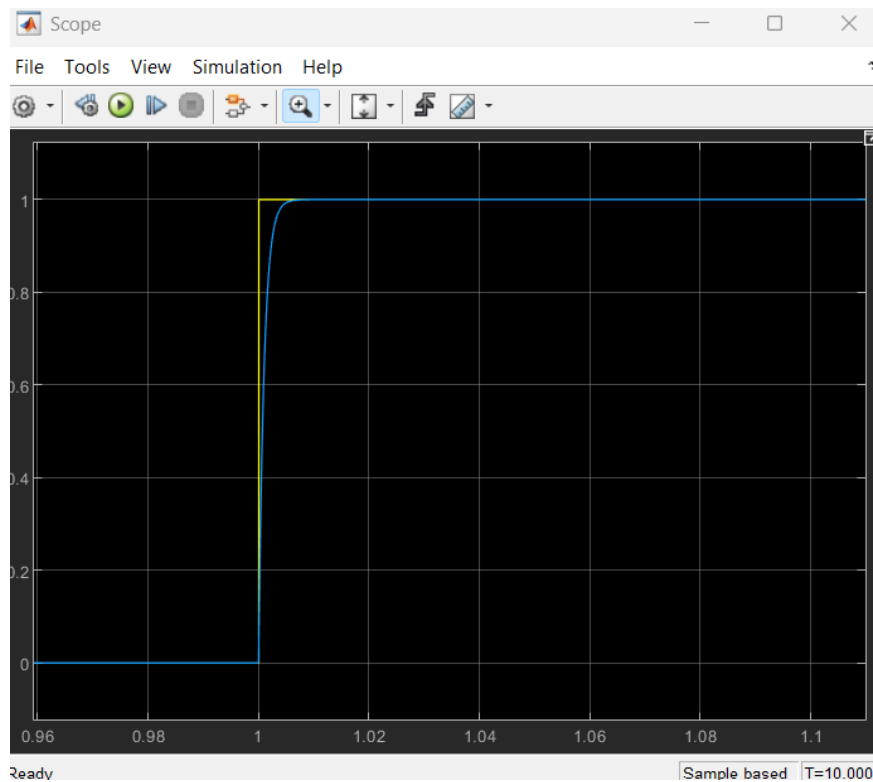
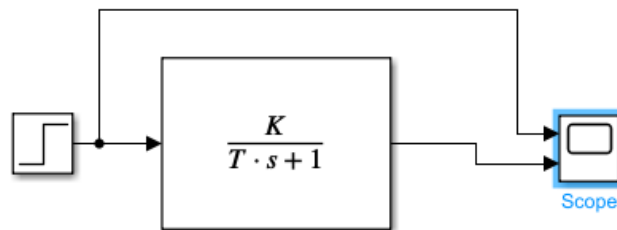


## First order and second order lab2

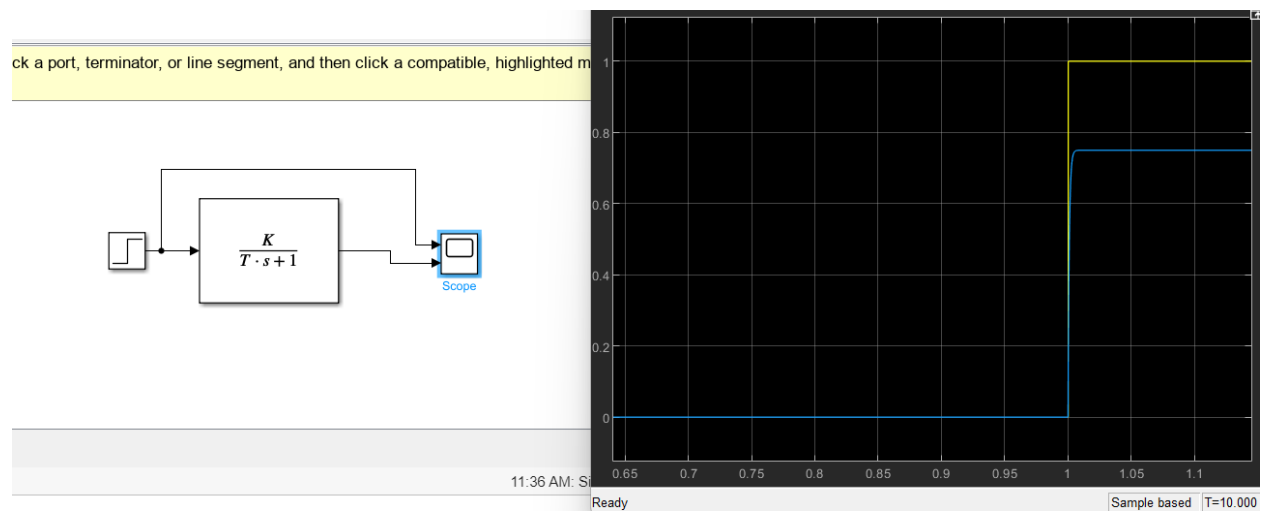
### First\_order\_testing.1

```
script_first_order.m  x  +  
1      K=1;  
2      R=10e3;  
3      C=1e-7;  
4      T=R*C;
```



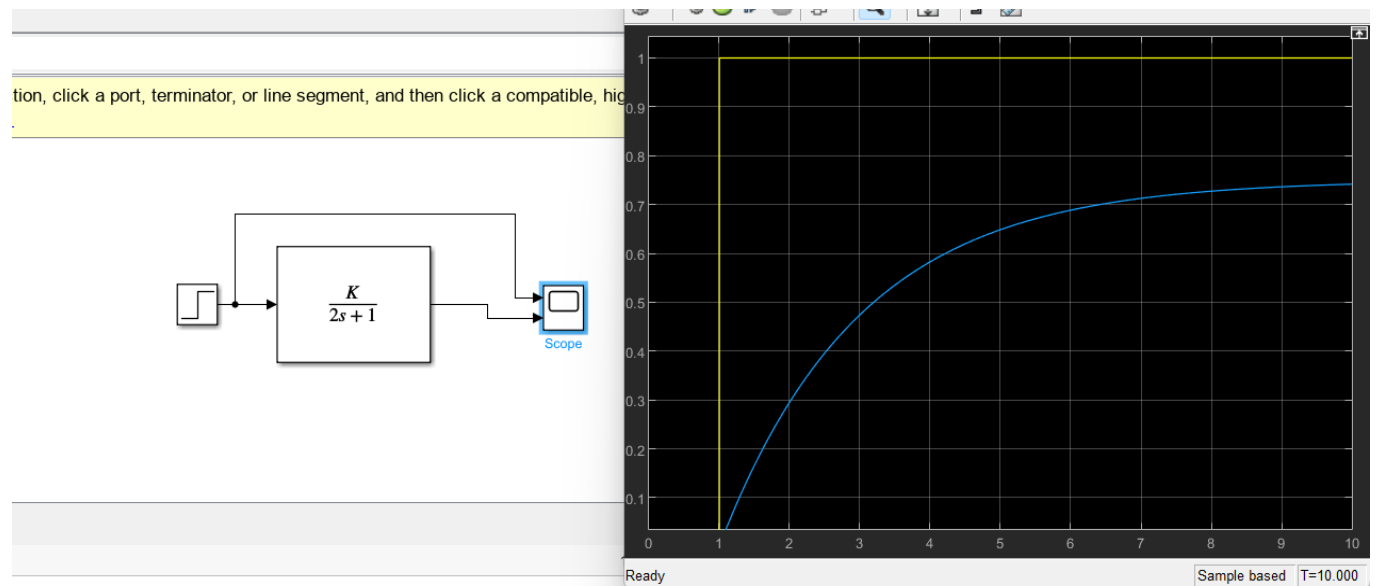
## Firsdt\_order\_testing.2

```
script_first_order.m  x  +  
1      K=0.75;  
2      R=10e3;  
3      C=1e-7;  
4      T=R*C;
```



->when I decreased the gain it affected the output of the system by decreasing it but same settling time is unchanged

### First\_order\_testing.3

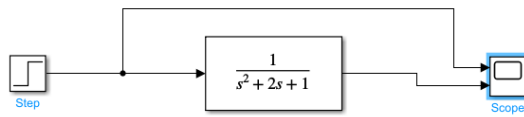


->when I increased the time constant of the system the response has decreased as you see in the scope when time constant is equal to 2 and the rise time has increased also the settling has affected which indicates that time constant has an effect.

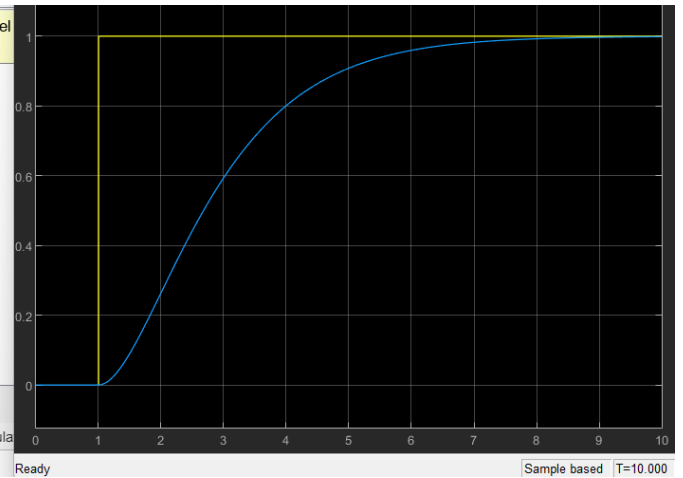
## Second\_order\_testing.1

nection, click a port, terminator, or line segment, and then click a compatible, highlighted model

[ain](#)

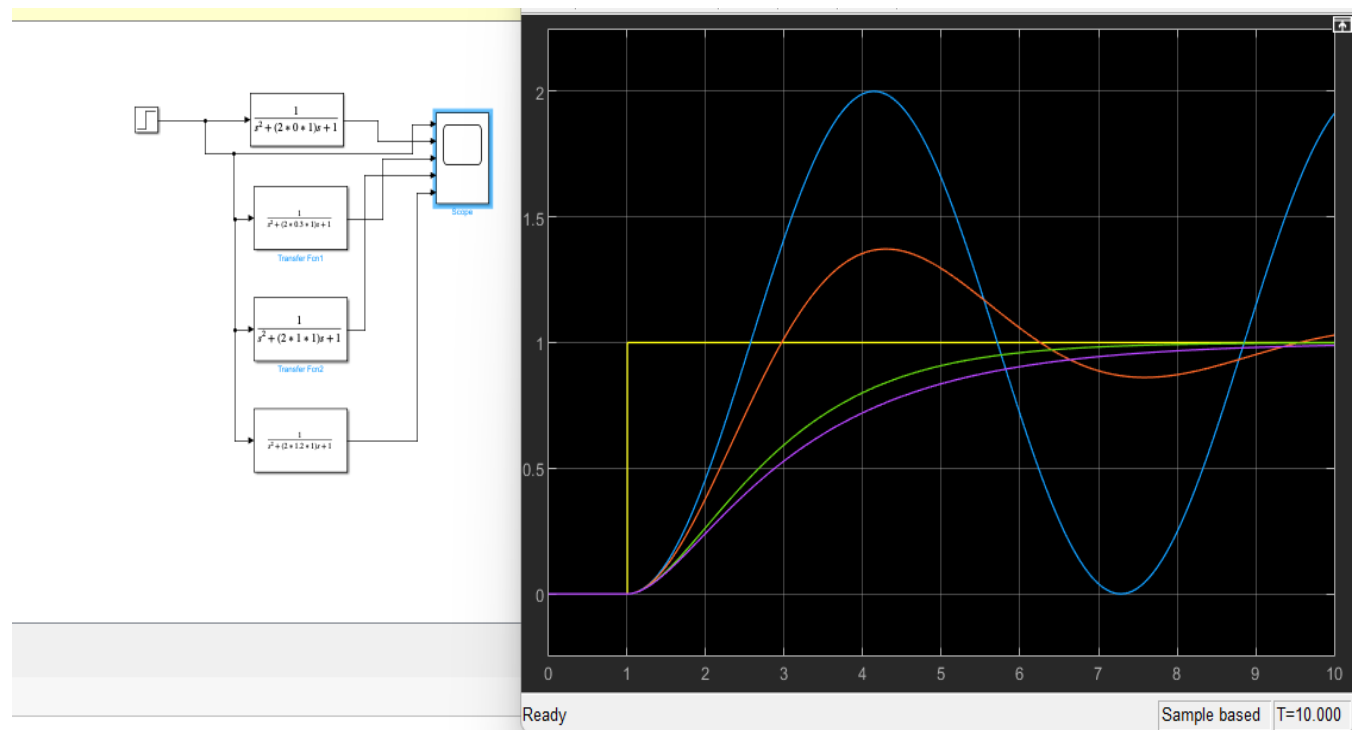


12:11 PM: Simula



->the theta is 1 and  $\omega_n$  is 1 the condition of zeta is critically damped as you see then it settled at 1

## Second\_order\_testing.2



- ➔ The blue one is for  $\zeta = 0$  which system keeps on oscillating
- ➔ The red one is for  $\zeta = 0.3$  which system oscillates and has overshoot then settles at 1
- ➔ The green one is for  $\zeta = 1$  which is critically damped no overshoot
- ➔ The purple one is for  $\zeta = 1.2$  which is overdamped which decreased the response of the system making it slower than the green one with  $\zeta = 1$