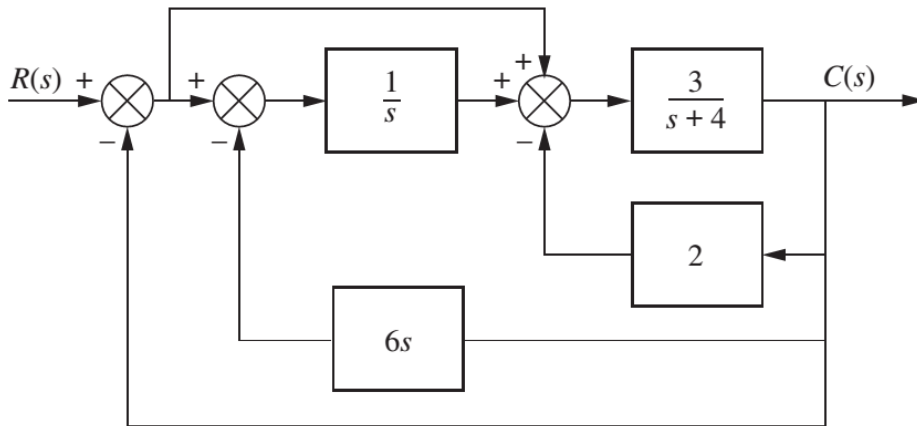


Problem 1:

For the system shown in Figure , what steady-state error can be expected for the following test inputs: $10u(t)$, $10tu(t)$, $10t^2u(t)$.



FIGURE

Solution:

Reduce the system to an equivalent unit feedback system by first moving $1/s$ to the left past the summing junction. This move creates a forward path consisting of a parallel pair $\left(\frac{1}{s} + 1\right)$

in cascade with a feedback loop consisting of $G(s) = \frac{3}{s+4}$ and $H(s) = 2$. Thus,

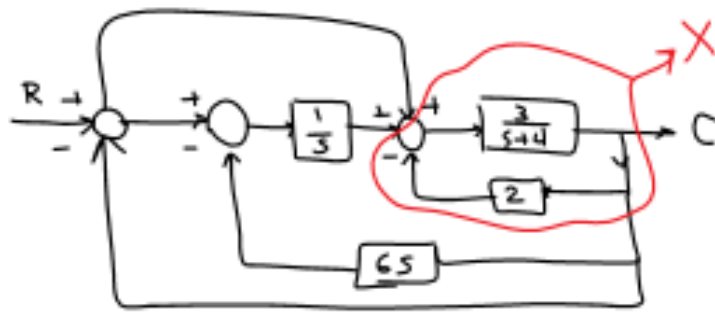
$$G_e(s) = \left(\frac{s+1}{s}\right) \left(\frac{3/(s+4)}{1+24/(s+4)}\right)$$

Hence the system is Type 1, and the steady-state errors are as follows:

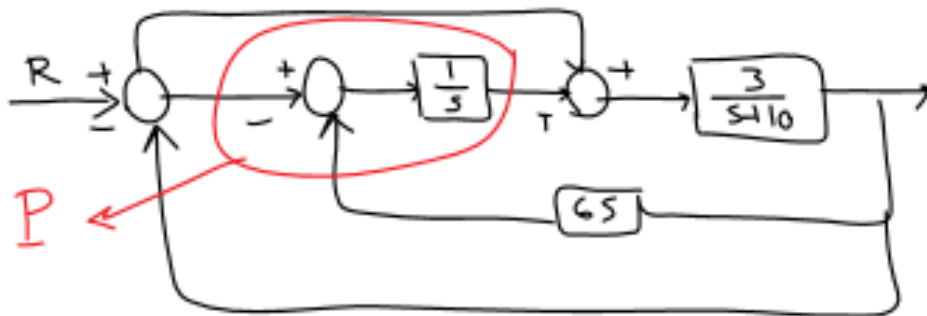
Steady state error for $10u(t) = 0$

Steady state error for $10tu(t) = \frac{10}{K_v} = \frac{10}{3/28} = 93.33$

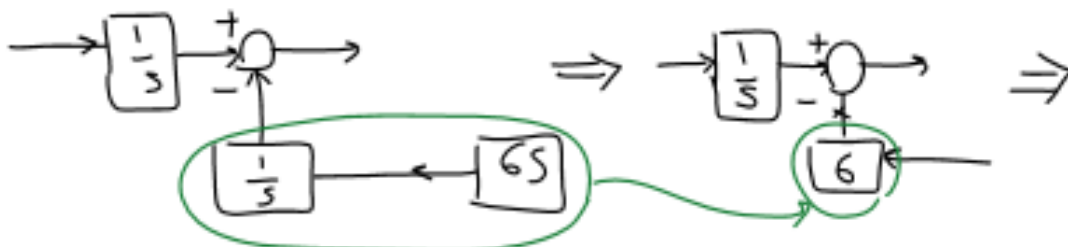
Steady state error for $10t^2u(t) = \infty$

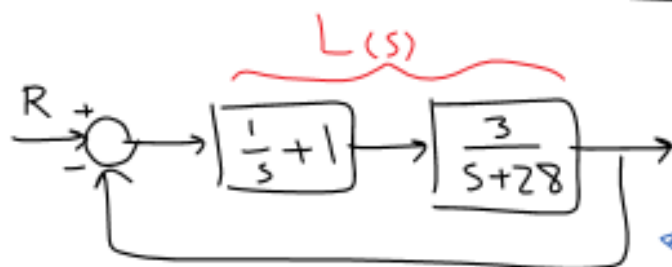
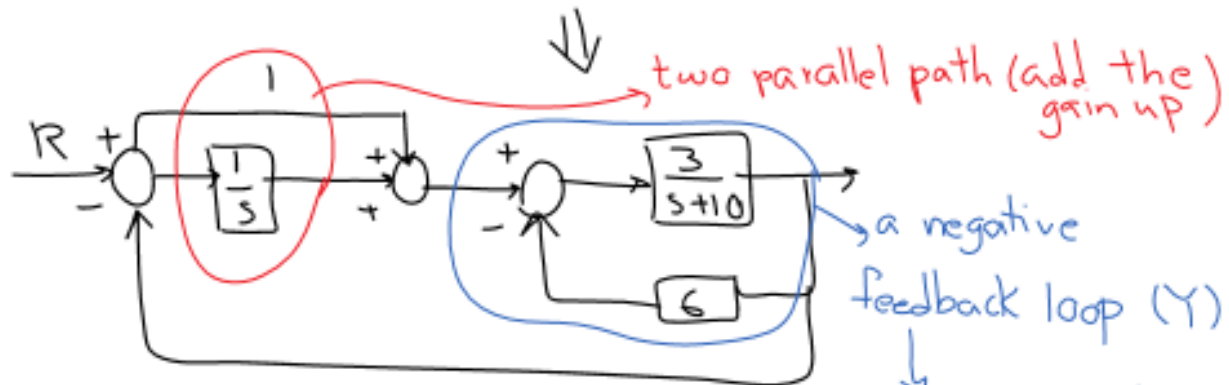
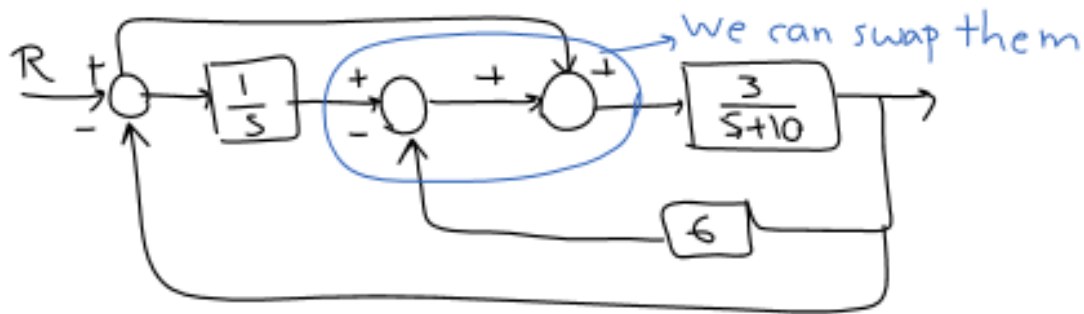


$$X = \frac{\frac{3}{s+4}}{1 + 2 \times \frac{3}{s+4}} = \frac{\frac{3}{s+4}}{\frac{s+10}{s+4}} \rightarrow X = \frac{3}{s+10}$$



Let us move $\frac{1}{s}$ to the left of summing junction. If we do this, we need to add a block of negative feedback with the same gain on branch *





$$Y = \frac{\text{Forward path}}{1 + \text{OLTF}} \rightarrow$$

$$Y = \frac{\frac{3}{s+10}}{1 + 6\left(\frac{3}{s+10}\right)} \rightarrow$$

$$Y = \frac{3}{s+28}$$

$$L(s) = G_{\text{OLTF}} = \left(\frac{1}{s} + 1\right) \left(\frac{3}{s+28}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow L(s) = \frac{3(s+1)}{s(s+28)}$$

$$\text{Note } L(s) = \frac{3(s+1)}{s(s+28)}$$

Type 1 system

a) For step input of $v(t) = 10 u(t)$
 $\hookrightarrow R = 10$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{R}{1+K_p} ; K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} L(s) = \frac{3(0+1)}{0(0+28)} = \infty \rightarrow$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{10}{1+\infty} \rightarrow e_{ss} = 0$$

b) $v(t) = 10t \cdot u(t)$; $e_{ss} = \frac{R}{K_v}$; $K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s L(s) =$
 $= \frac{3(0+1)}{0+28} = \frac{3}{28} \rightarrow e_{ss} = \frac{10}{3/28} = \frac{280}{3} \rightarrow e_{ss} = 93.33$

c) $v(t) = 10t^2 \cdot u(t)$; $e_{ss} = \frac{R}{K_a}$; $K_a = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 L(s) =$
 $= \frac{0(3)(0+1)}{(0+28)} = 0 \rightarrow e_{ss} = \frac{10}{0} \rightarrow e_{ss} = \infty$