R(s) (-Y(s) +R(s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s) (s)

From the block diegram, we can write,

· Subst · O un O)

Y(s)= G(s) (R(s) - Y(s))

$$\frac{y(s)}{1+c_1(s)c_2(s)}$$

$$= 8 \text{ GCL}(18) = \frac{10}{S^2+75+10} \times \left(\text{KC} + \frac{\text{kI}}{8} \right)$$

Employing the R-H caiterion for stability, 1 10+10 Kc 7 10KI 7(1011010) -10K2 7 10 KI To have no poles on RHP tohere should be no sign change. >> 110+10Ki)-10KI 70 & 10KI 70 > Kc>-1+KI - 0 Sufficient conditions for snearly Note that the zero, $S = -K_{\overline{I}}$ is pledominantly negative in the admissible region given by the whom egns. So we can safely assure that there won't kary RHP pole carrelled out by a zero. (30 0 & 0 is sufficient and ruenary for most parts) thiseis

09

Top the of Kc, Ket values are in the admissible region, then the stability is guaranteed.

=) We can use the fired Value theorem.

Lim y(t) = luin 5 Y(s).

Y(5) = G(L(5) R(5)

· Let r(t) = & (a constant value)

A R(s)= 92

(53+7252+S/10+10Ke)+10kg) 5

Subst. in Futi we get

luin y (+) = luin / x x x 10 (1/c s+ K2) = 300 8 (5347545 (10710kg)

110K7)

 $= \frac{r \times 10 \, \text{KI}}{10 \, \text{KI}}$ $= \frac{10 \, \text{KI}}{10 \, \text{KI}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \right)$

. Yes! Set point branking is apper possible as long as Gree is stable.