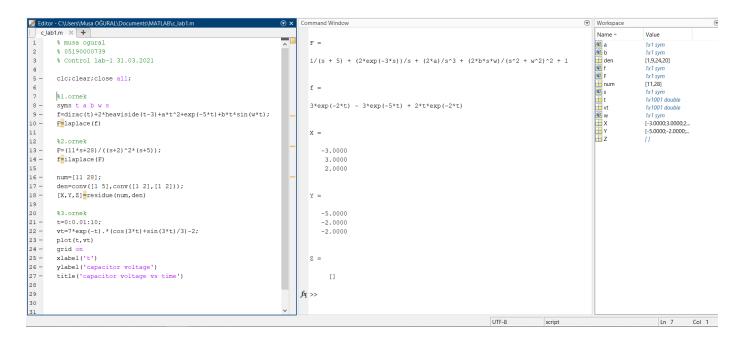
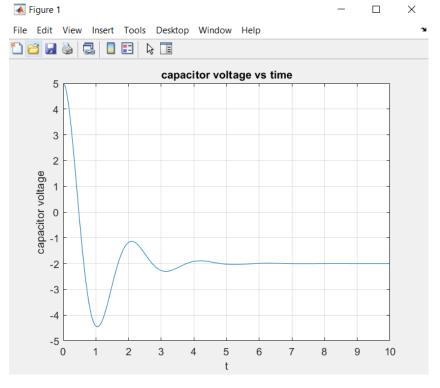


EGE UNIVERSITY ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

CONTROL SYSTEMS 1 LAB-1

MUSA OĞURAL
05190000739
01.04.2021





$$\frac{2-a}{F(s)} = \frac{11s+28}{(s+2)^2(s+5)} = \frac{a}{s+5} + \frac{b}{s+2} + \frac{c}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$11s+28 = a (s+2)^{2} + b (s+2)(s+r) + c (s+r)$$

$$= s^{2}(a+b) + s (ha+7b+c) + ha+10b + 5c$$

$$11$$

$$a=-b$$
 $-4b+7b+c=11$
 $4a+10b+5c=28$
 $-3b+c=11$
 $6b+5c=28$

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

$$f(t) = -3 \exp(-5t) + 3 \exp(-2t) + 2t \exp(-2t)$$

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

$$\frac{\times}{s-y}$$
 + 2

$$e(t) = -2ult$$

 $V(0) = 5V$
 $V(0) = 0V$
 $P(0) = 102, L=0.5H, C=0.2f$

$$e(t) = R \cdot i(t) + L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i(t)dt$$

$$output \implies V(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t)dt$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{C} \cdot \frac{dV(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{di(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} \cdot \frac{dV(t)}{dt}$$

$$i(t) = c \frac{dV(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \int i(t)dt = V(t)$$

$$-2v(t) = C. \frac{dV(t)}{dt} + LC \frac{d^{2}V(t)}{dt^{2}} + V(t)$$

$$-\frac{2}{LC}v(t) = \frac{3^{2}V(t)}{dt^{2}} + \frac{P}{L} \frac{dV(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}V(t)$$

$$-20v(t) = \frac{d^{2}V(t)}{dt^{2}} + 2 \frac{dV(t)}{dt} + 10V(t)$$

$$-\frac{20}{S} = \left[S^{2}V(s) - SV(0) - V(0)\right] + 2\left[SV(s) - V(0)\right] + 10V(s)$$

$$-\frac{20}{S} = \left(S^{2} + 2S + 10\right) \cdot V(s) - S(s) - 10$$

$$V(s) = \frac{SS^{2} + 10S - 20}{S\left(S^{2} + 2S + 10\right)} \longrightarrow V(t) = \frac{7exp(-t)\left(cos(3t) + sin(3t)/3\right) - 2V(t)}{S\left(S^{2} + 2S + 10\right)}$$