## EE302 Homework 3

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4
a)
p1 = [1 \ 20 \ 10 \ 400];
    p2 = [1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 6 \ 3 \ 1];
    p3 = [1 -1 2 -4 -8];
    p4 = [1 \ 2 \ 16 \ 32 \ 100 \ 200];
    roots1 = roots(p1);
    roots2 = roots(p2);
    roots3 = roots(p3);
    roots4 = roots(p4);
    Results are (in 2 significant digit); polynomial 1 has roots at
    \lambda_1 = -20,47 + 0,00i
    \lambda_2 = 0, 23 + 4, 41i
    \lambda_3 = 0, 23 - 4, 41i
    I expect two positive pole from routh-hurwitz test. Result make sense.
    polynomial 2 has roots at
    \lambda_1 = -2,91
    \lambda_2 = 0, 23 + 1, 33i
    \lambda_3 = 0, 23 - 1, 33i
    \lambda_4 = -0, 28 + 0, 34i
    \lambda_5 = -0, 28 - 0, 34i
```

From Routh-Hurwitz test i expect 2 positive pole. Matlab result consistent.

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polynomial 3 has roots at
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 $\lambda_1 = 2.00$ 

 $\lambda_2 = 2.00i$ 

 $\lambda_3 = -2.00i$ 

 $\lambda_4 = -1.00$ 

From Routh-Hurwitz test i expect two poles on jw axis and one pole at RHP. Matlab results make sense.

polynomial 4 has roots at

 $\lambda_1 = 1,00 + 3,00i$ 

 $\lambda_2 = 1,00 - 3,00i$ 

 $\lambda_3 = -1,00 + 3,00i$ 

 $\lambda_4 = -1,00 - 3,00i$ 

 $\lambda_5 = -2,00$ 

From Routh-Hurwitz test i expect two RHP poles with quadrantal pair at LHP. Matlab result are same.

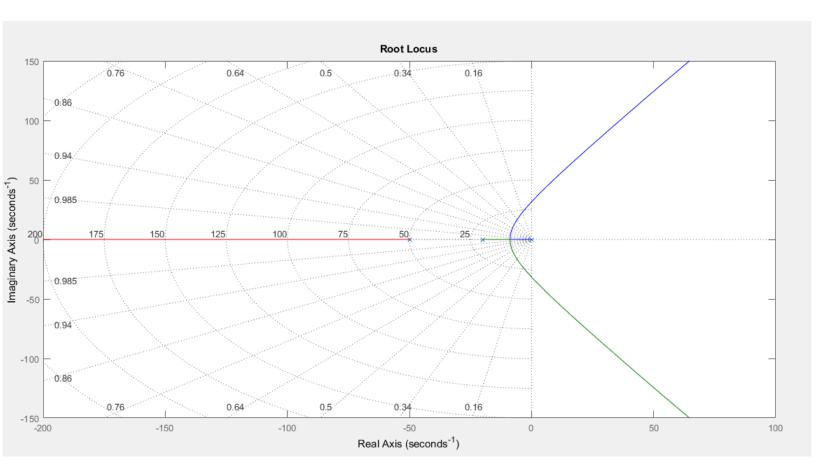


Figure 1: 3a

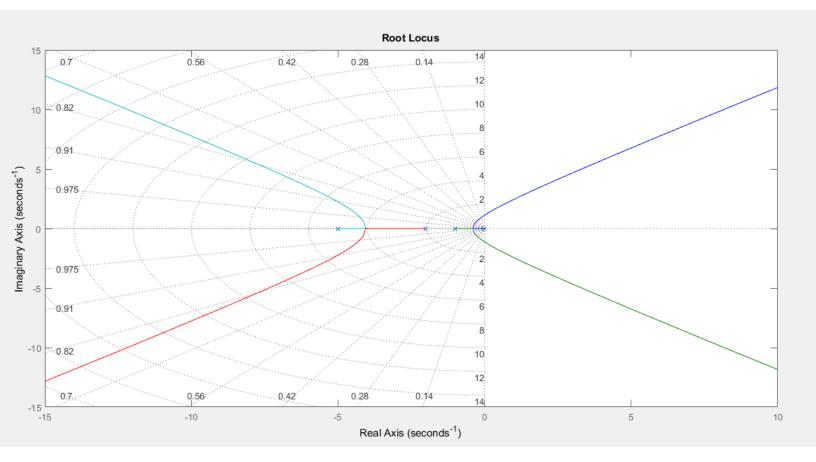


Figure 2: 3b

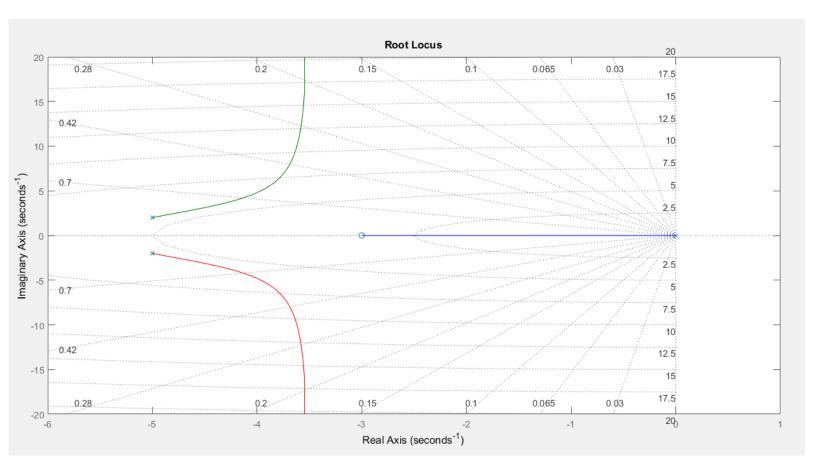


Figure 3: 3c

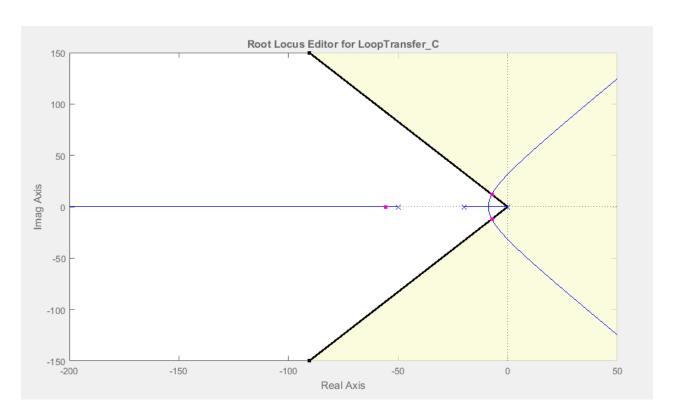


Figure 4: root locus

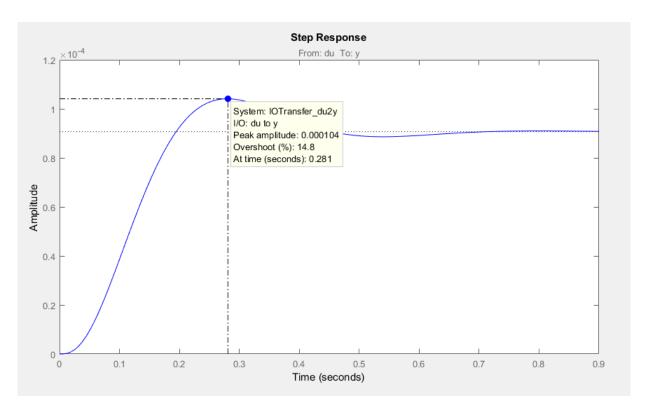


Figure 5: step response