

Types of Terms for Sketching Rules

1. k (constant)

2. $(j\omega)^n$

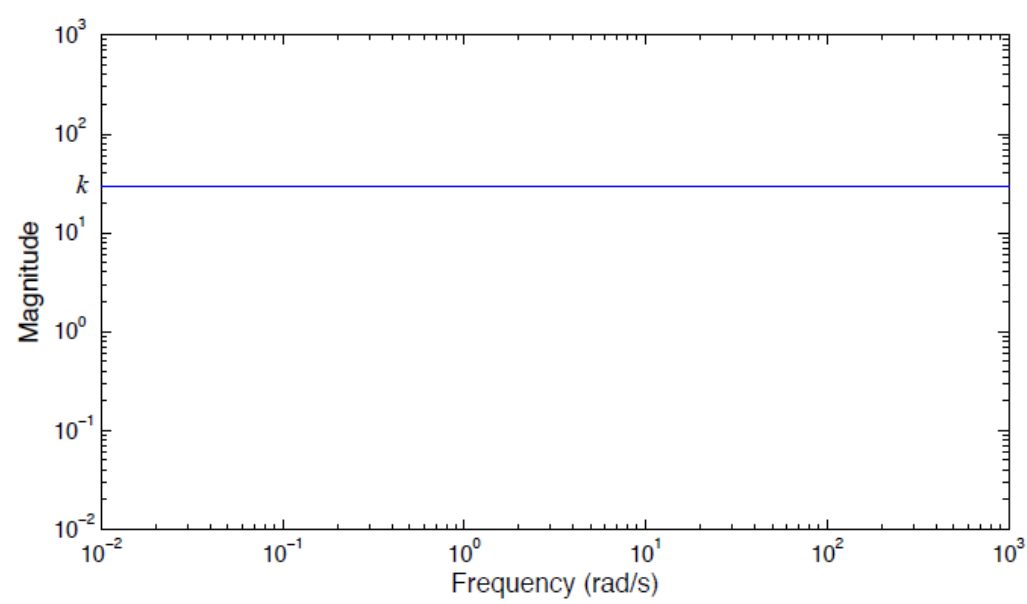
3. $(j\omega)^{-n}$

4. $j\omega\tau + 1$

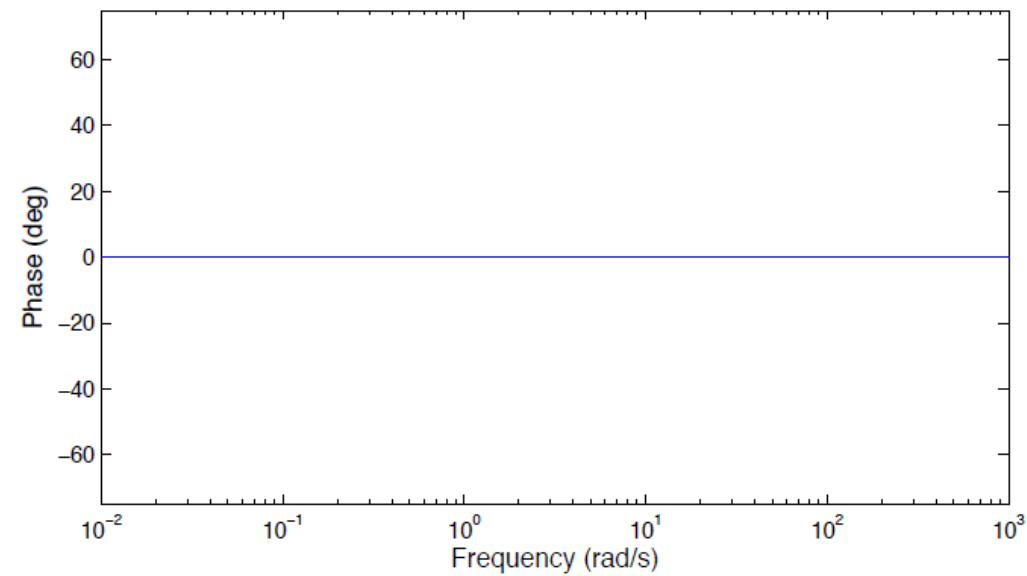
5. $\frac{1}{j\omega\tau + 1}$

6. $\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1$

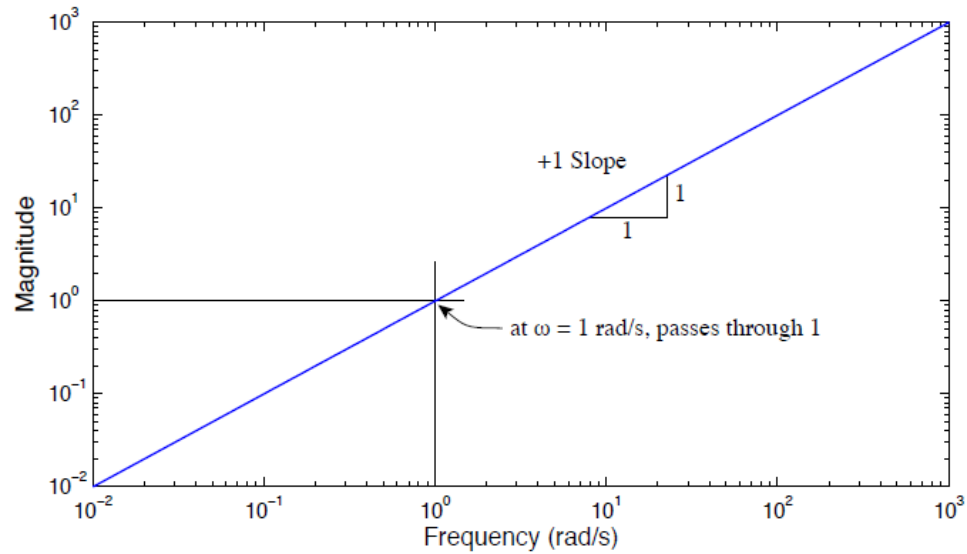
7. $\frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1}$



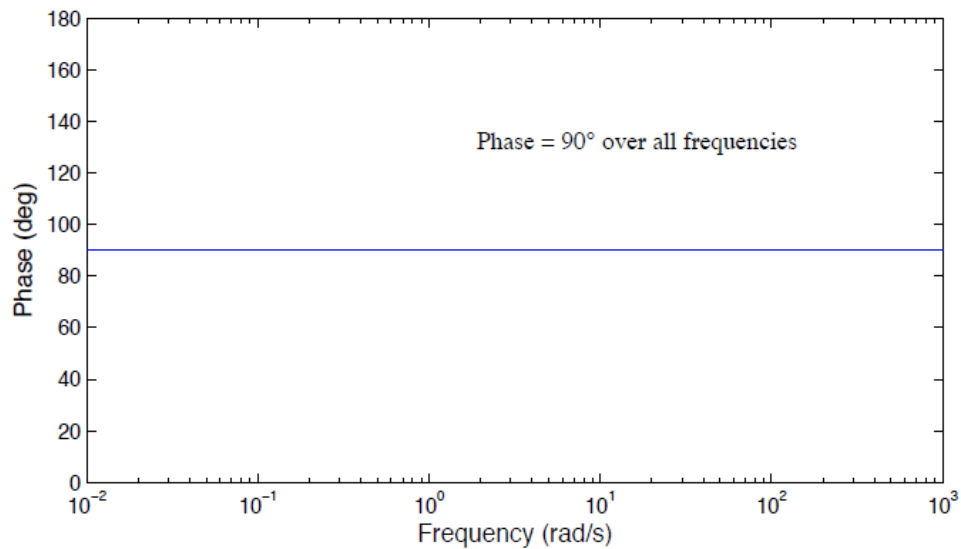
k



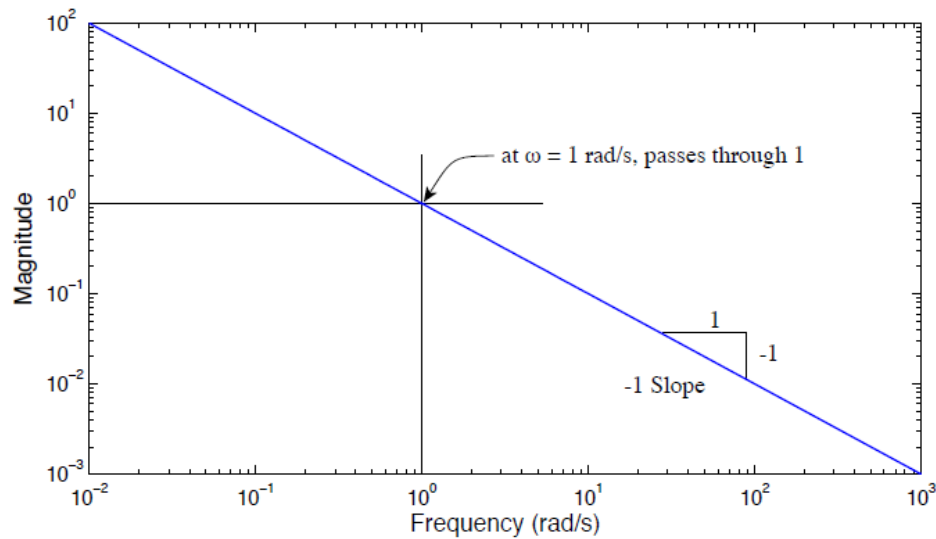
- magnitude plot is a horizontal line having magnitude k for all ω
- phase plot is $\phi = 0$ for all ω



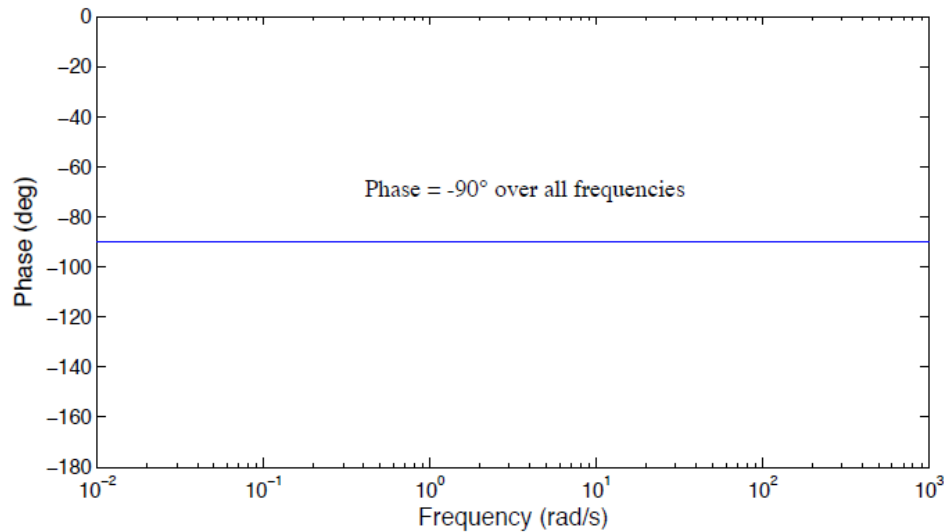
$$(j\omega)^n$$



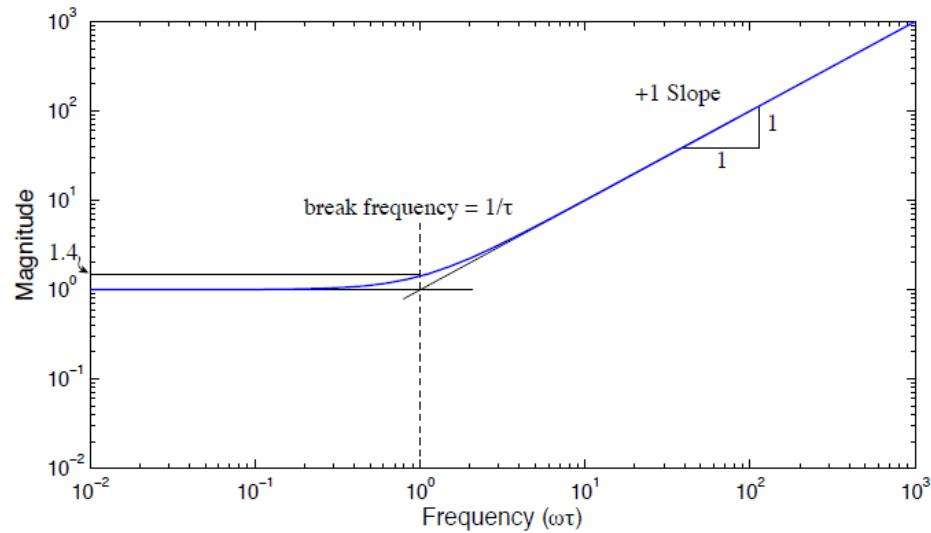
- magnitude plot is a straight line with slope n passing through 1 at $\omega = 1$
- phase plot is $\phi = n \times 90^\circ$ for all ω



$$(j\omega)^{-n}$$



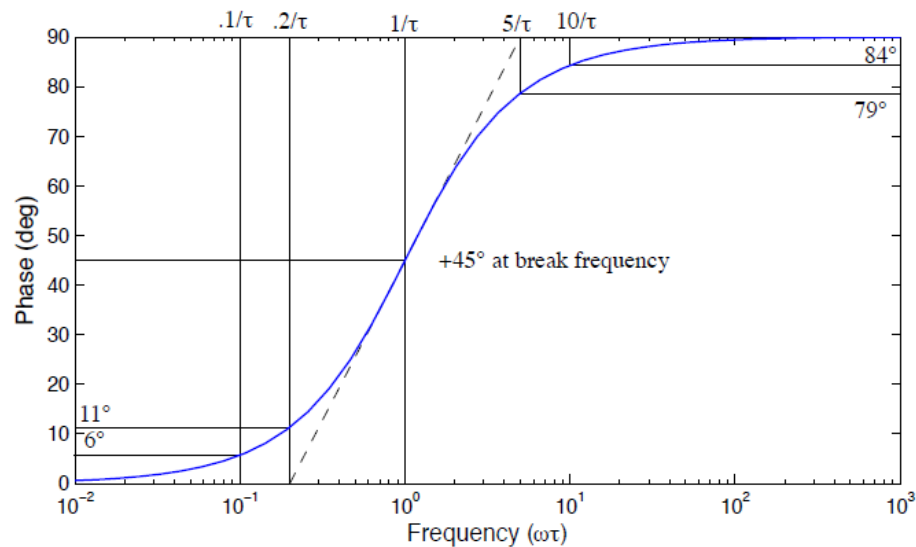
- magnitude plot is a straight line with slope $-n$ passing through 1 at $\omega = 1$ rad/sec
- phase plot is $\phi = -n \times 90^\circ$ for all ω



$$j\omega\tau + 1$$

$$\text{For } \omega \ll \frac{1}{\tau}, \quad |j\omega\tau + 1| \approx 1$$

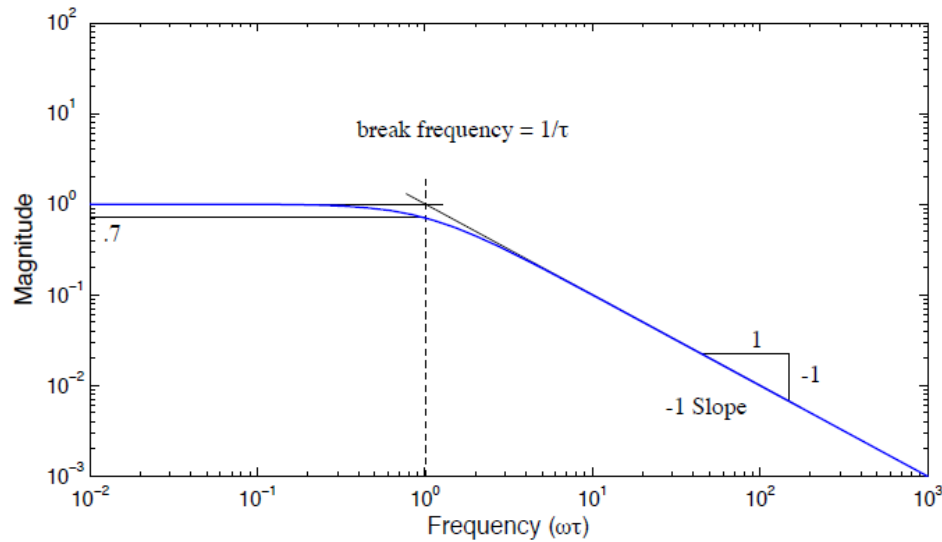
$$\text{For } \omega \gg \frac{1}{\tau}, \quad |j\omega\tau + 1| \approx \tau|j\omega| \leftarrow +1 \text{ slope}$$



$$\text{For } \omega \ll \frac{1}{\tau}, \quad \angle(j\omega\tau + 1) \approx \angle 1 = 0^\circ$$

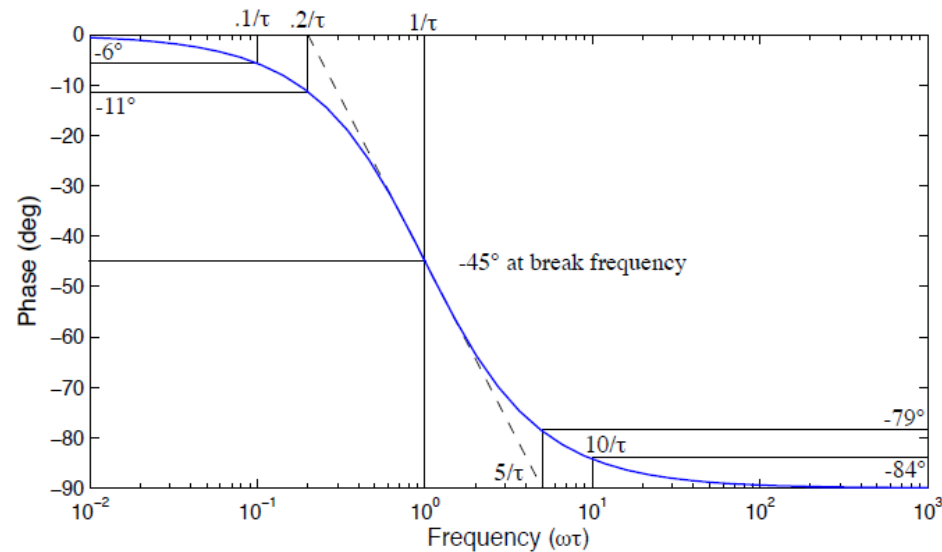
$$\text{For } \omega \gg \frac{1}{\tau}, \quad \angle(j\omega\tau + 1) \approx \angle(j\omega\tau) = 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega\tau + 1}$$



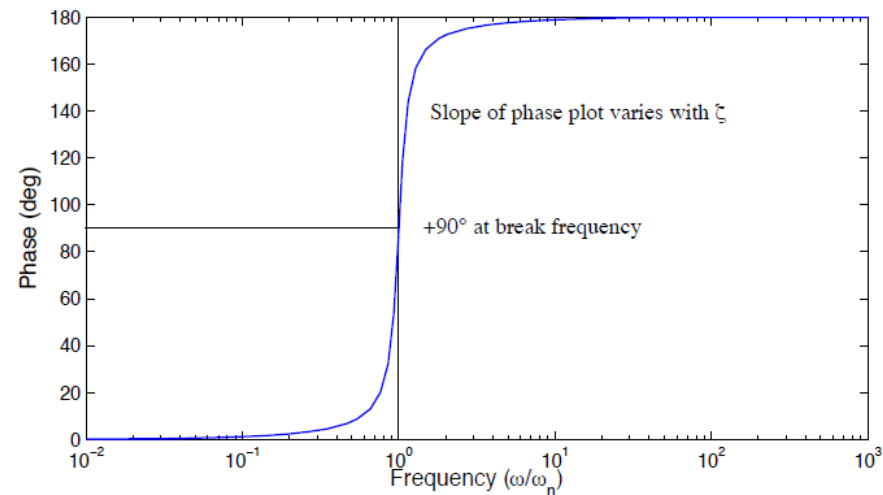
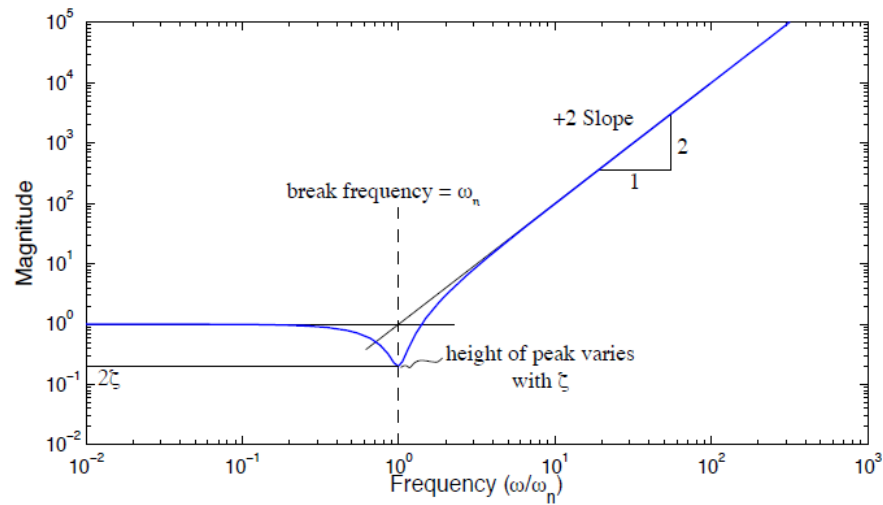
$$\text{For } \omega \ll \frac{1}{\tau}, \quad \left| \frac{1}{j\omega\tau + 1} \right| \approx 1$$

$$\text{For } \omega \gg \frac{1}{\tau}, \quad \left| \frac{1}{j\omega\tau + 1} \right| \approx \frac{1}{\tau|j\omega|} \leftarrow -1 \text{ slope}$$



$$\text{For } \omega \ll \frac{1}{\tau}, \quad \angle \left(\frac{1}{j\omega\tau + 1} \right) \approx \angle 1 = 0^\circ$$

$$\text{For } \omega \gg \frac{1}{\tau}, \quad \angle \left(\frac{1}{j\omega\tau + 1} \right) \approx \angle \frac{1}{j\omega\tau} = -90^\circ$$



$$\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1$$

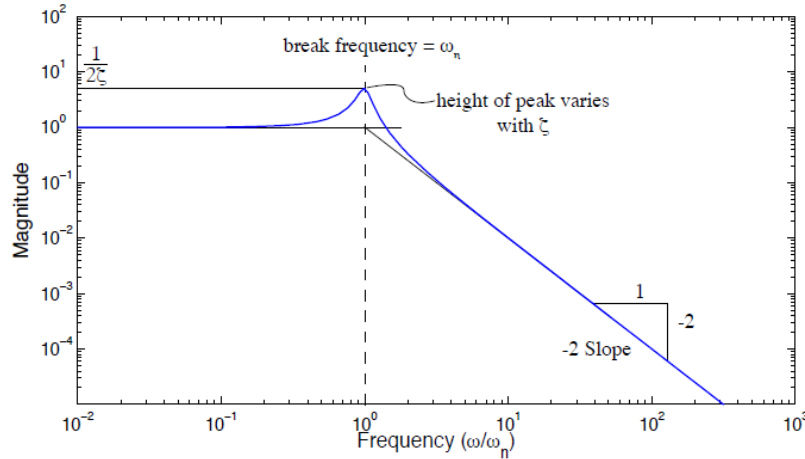
$$\text{For } \omega \ll \omega_n, \quad \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1 \right| \approx 1$$

$$\text{For } \omega \gg \omega_n, \quad \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1 \right| \approx \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 \right| \leftarrow +2 \text{ slope}$$

$$\text{For } \omega \ll \omega_n, \quad \angle \left[\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1 \right] \approx \angle 1 = 0^\circ$$

$$\text{For } \omega \gg \omega_n, \quad \angle \left[\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1 \right] \approx \angle \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 = 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1}$$

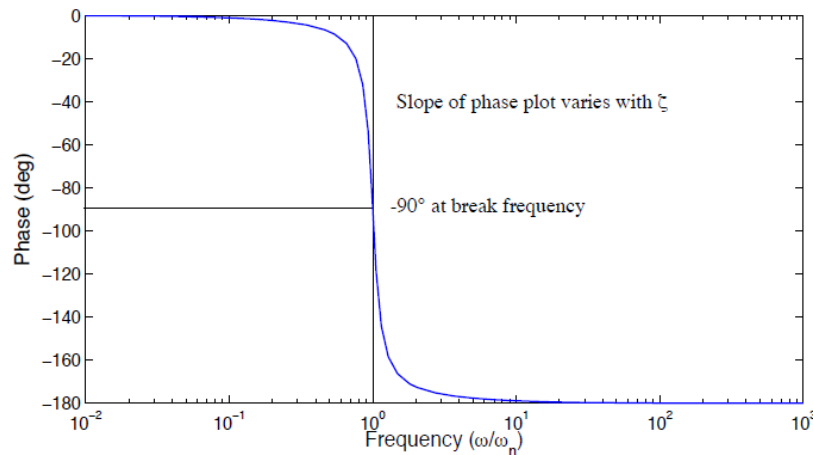


For $\omega \ll \omega_n$,

$$\left| \frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1} \right| \approx 1$$

For $\omega \gg \omega_n$,

$$\left| \frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1} \right| \approx \left| \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^{-2} \right| \leftarrow -2 \text{ slope}$$

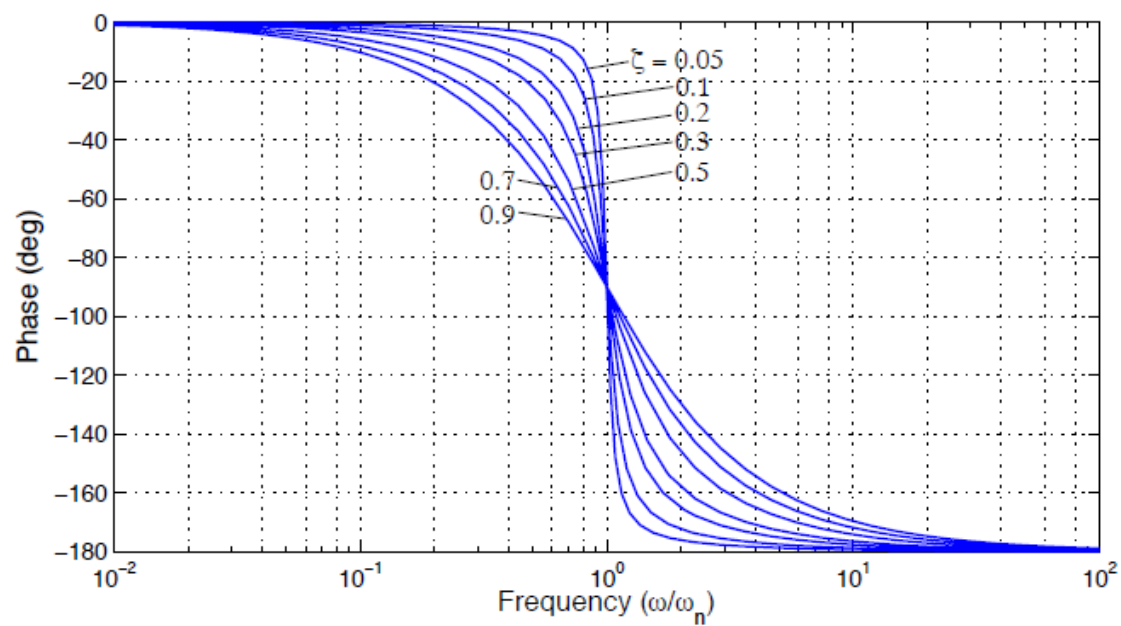
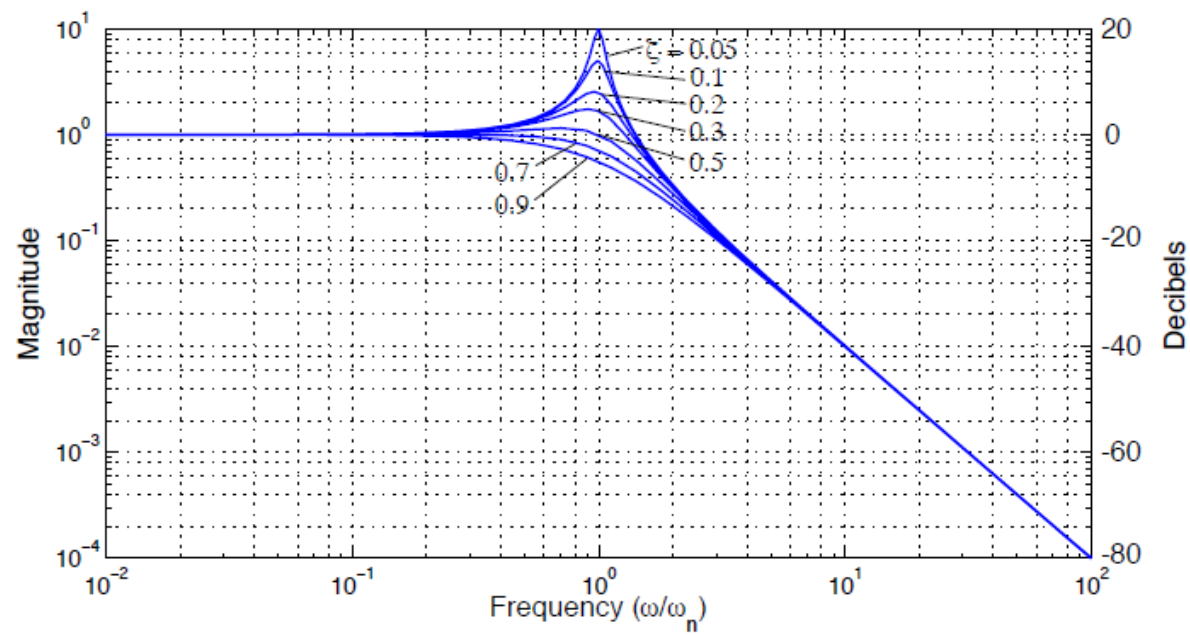


For $\omega \ll \omega_n$,

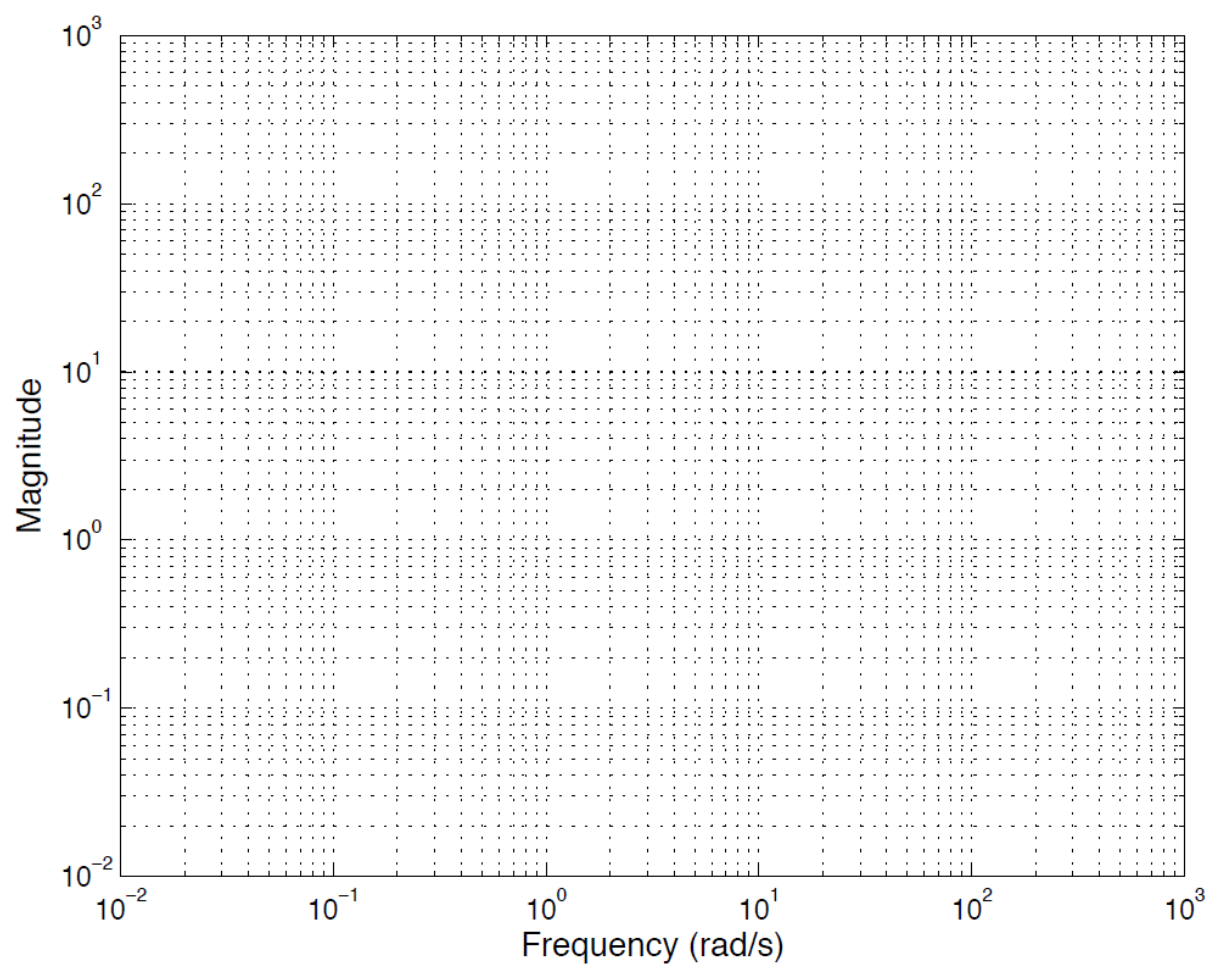
$$\angle \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1} \right] \approx \angle 1 = 0^\circ$$

For $\omega \gg \omega_n$,

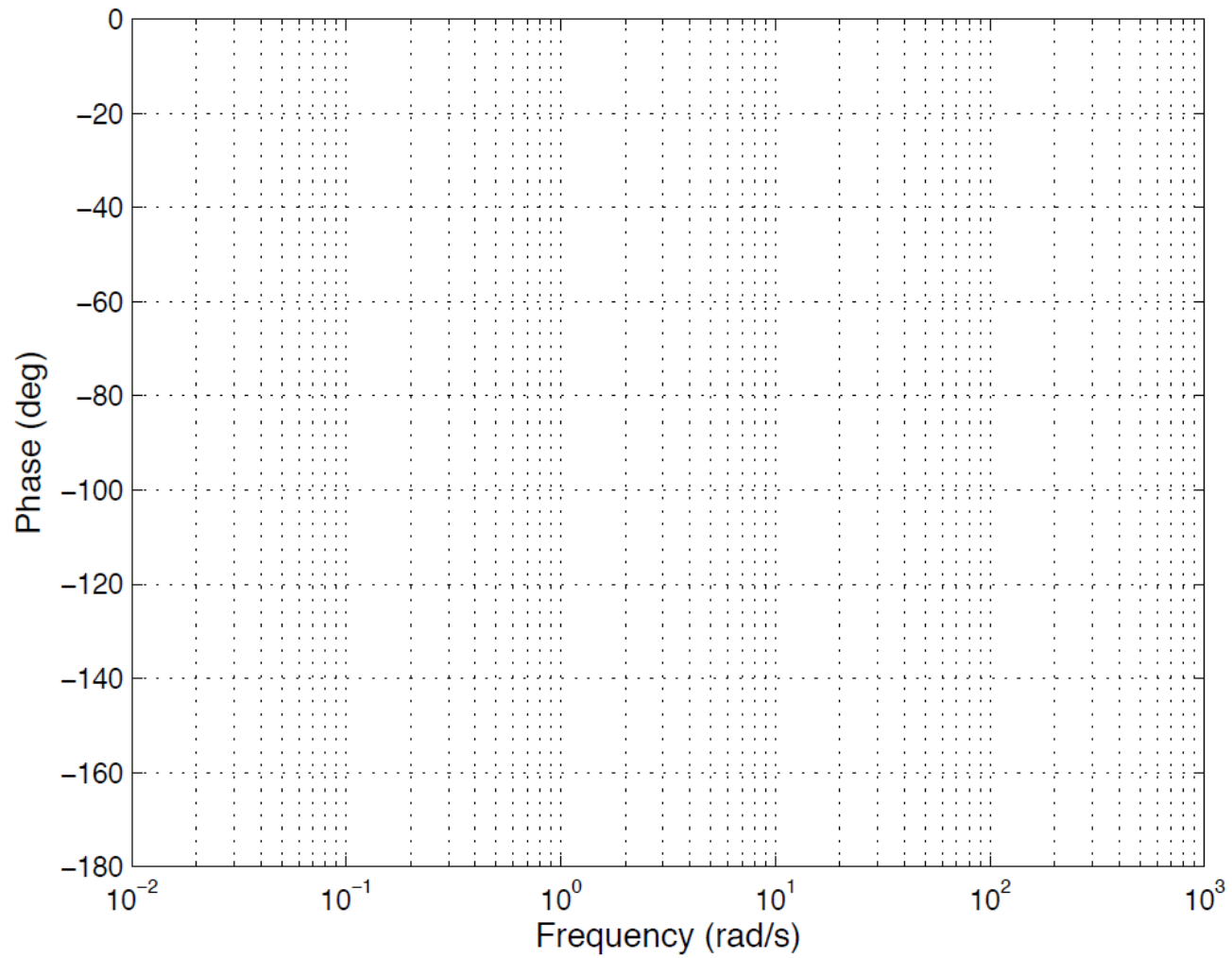
$$\angle \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right) + 1} \right] \approx \angle \left(\frac{j\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^{-2} = -180^\circ$$



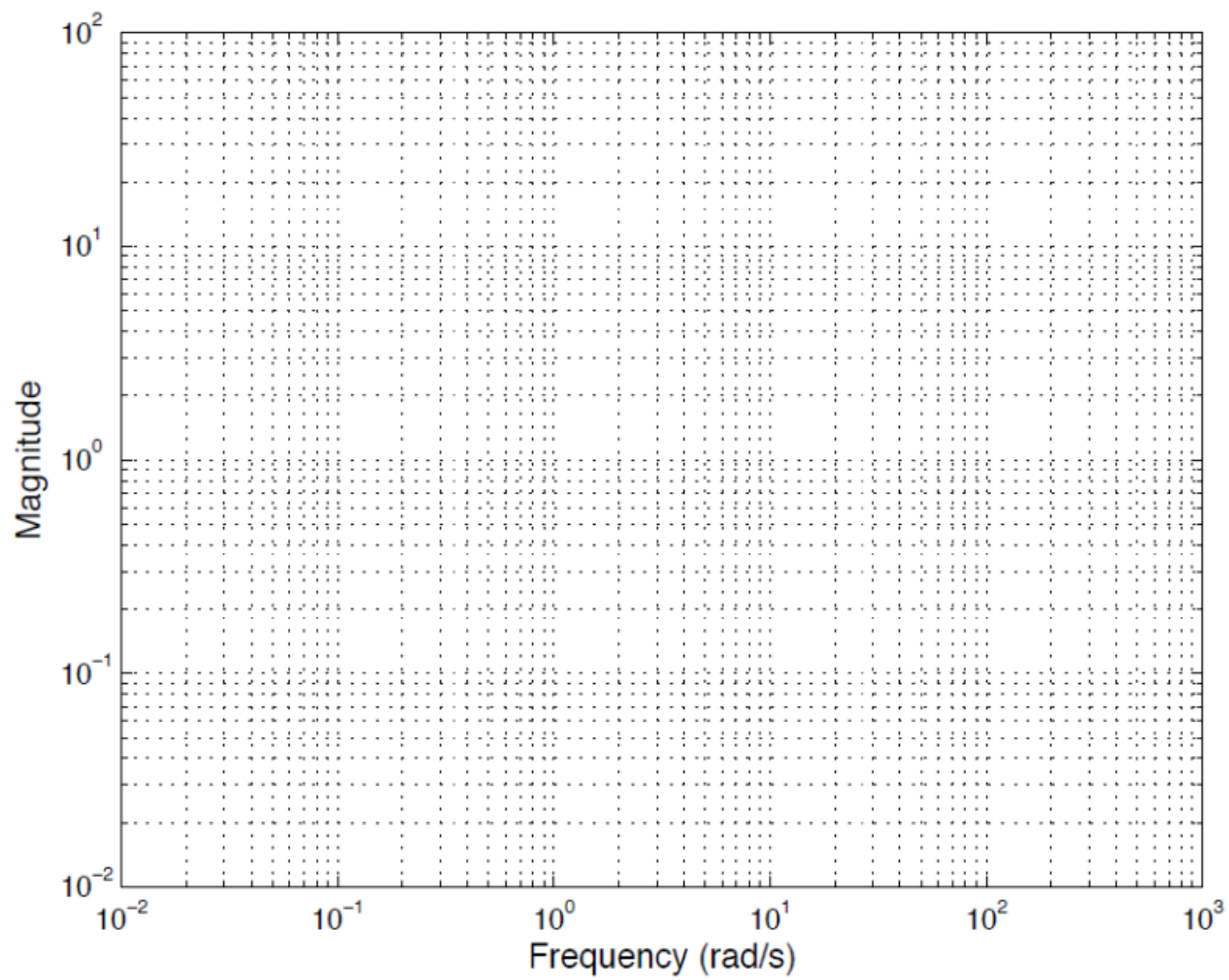
Sketching Examples



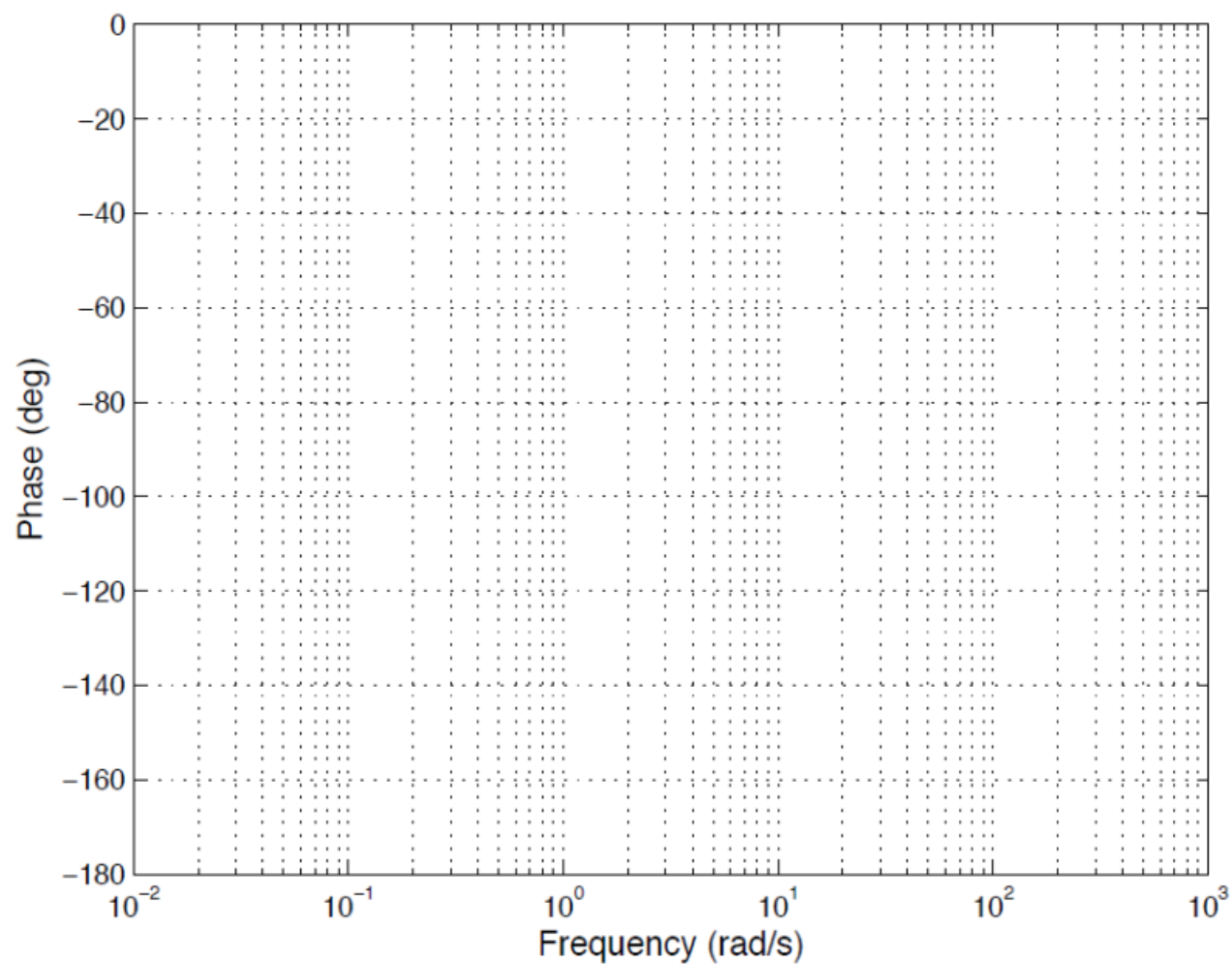
$$G(s) = \frac{2000(s+0.5)}{s(s+10)(s+50)}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{2000(s + 0.5)}{s(s + 10)(s + 50)}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{20,000s + 20,000}{s^3 + 40s^2 + 10,000s}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{20,000s + 20,000}{s^3 + 40s^2 + 10,000s}$$