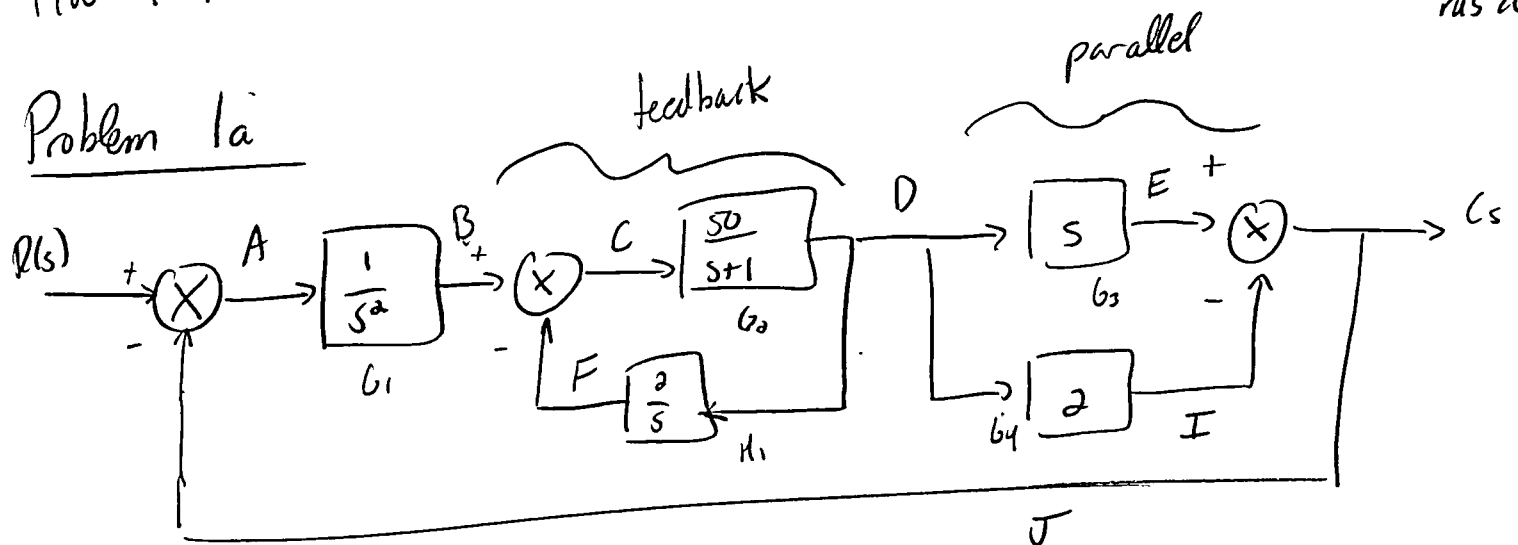


Hw #4

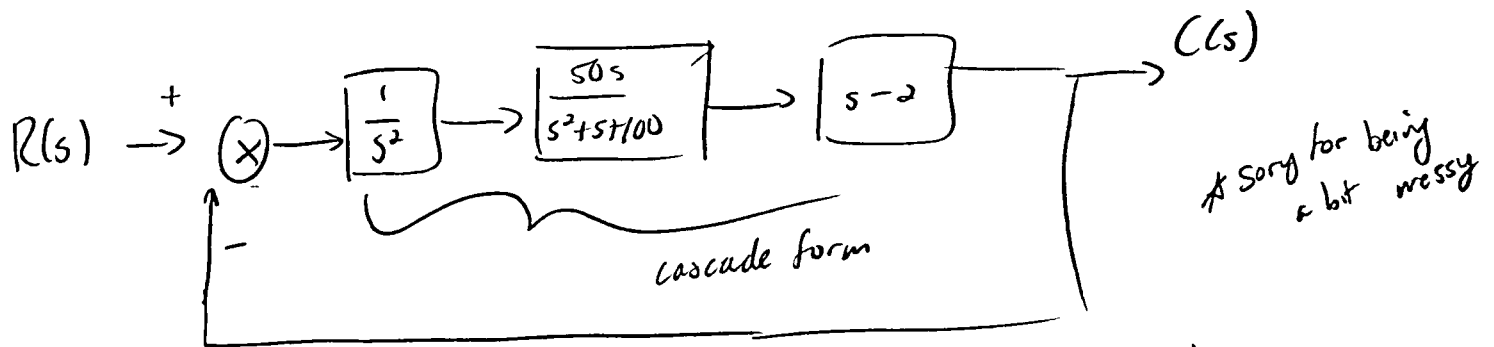
rus 20

Problem 1a



$$F_b(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{\frac{50}{s+1}}{1 + \frac{2}{s} \frac{50}{s+1}} = \frac{50s}{(s+1)s + 100} = \frac{50s}{s^2 + s + 100}$$

$$P(s) = G_1 + G_2 = s - 2$$



* Sorry for being a bit messy

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\frac{50s}{s^2 + s + 100} \right) (s - 2) = \frac{50(s - 2)}{s^3 + s^2 + 100s} = \frac{50(s - 2)}{(s^2 + s + 100)s}$$

Final feedback

$$H(s) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} &= \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{50(s - 2)}{s(s^2 + s + 100)}}{1 + \frac{50(s - 2)}{s(s^2 + s + 100)}} \\ &= \frac{50(s - 2)}{s(s^2 + s + 100) + 50(s - 2)} \\ &= \frac{50(s - 2)}{s^3 + s^2 + 100s + 50s - 100} \\ &= \frac{50(s - 2)}{s^3 + s^2 + 150s - 100} \end{aligned}$$

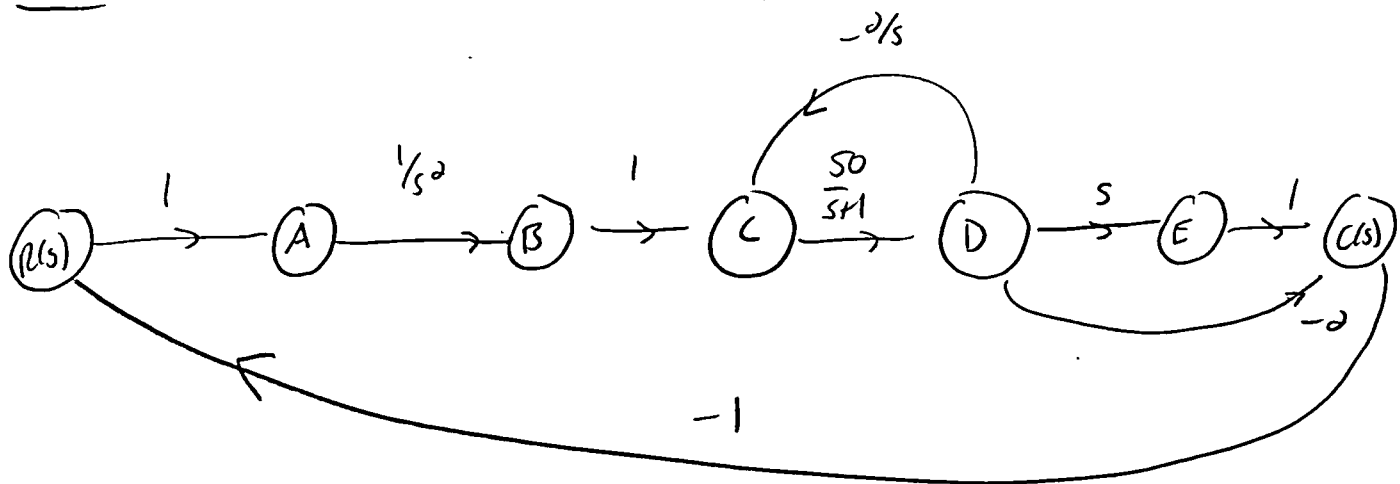
Problem 1B

ras26

Signals \rightarrow nodes

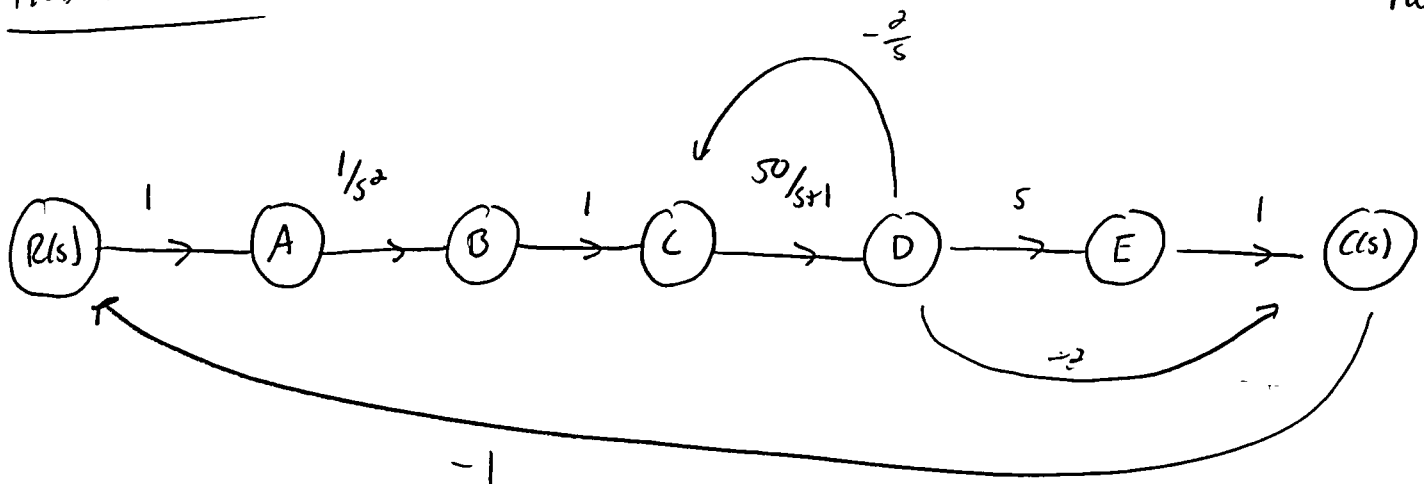
Blocks \rightarrow paths

Please reference Problem 1A for labeling of signals



Problem 10

rus 20



$$G(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\sum_k T_k \Delta_k}{\Delta}$$

2 forward loops

$$l_1: R(s) \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C(s)$$

$$l_2: R(s) \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow C(s)$$

Gain:

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \left(\frac{50}{s+1} \right) (s) = \frac{50}{s(s+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \left(\frac{50}{s+1} \right) (-2) = \frac{-100}{s^2(s+1)}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \{ \text{loop gains} \} + \{ \text{NT } l_g \text{ etc} \} - \dots$$

Loop Gains

$$C \rightarrow D \rightarrow C: \frac{50}{s+1} \left(-\frac{2}{s} \right) = \frac{-100}{s(s+1)}$$

$$A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C(s) \rightarrow R(s) \rightarrow A$$

$$g_{nm} = \frac{1}{s^2} \left(\frac{50}{s+1} \right) (-2) (-1) = \frac{100}{s^2(s+1)}$$

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C(s) \rightarrow R(s) \rightarrow A = \frac{-50}{s(s+1)}$$

No non-touching loop gains

$$\Delta = 1 - \left(\frac{-100}{s(s+1)} - \frac{50}{s(s+1)} + \frac{100}{s^2(s+1)} \right) = 1 - \left(\frac{100 - 150s}{s^2(s+1)} \right)$$

→

Problem 10 cont

$$\Delta = \frac{s^2(s+1) - 100 + 150s}{s^2(s+1)} = \frac{s^3 + s^2 + 150s - 100}{s^2(s+1)}$$

ms 20

k=1

$$T_1 = \frac{50}{s(s+1)} \quad \Delta_1 = 1$$

k=2

$$T_2 = \frac{-100}{s^2(s+1)} \quad \Delta_2 = 1$$

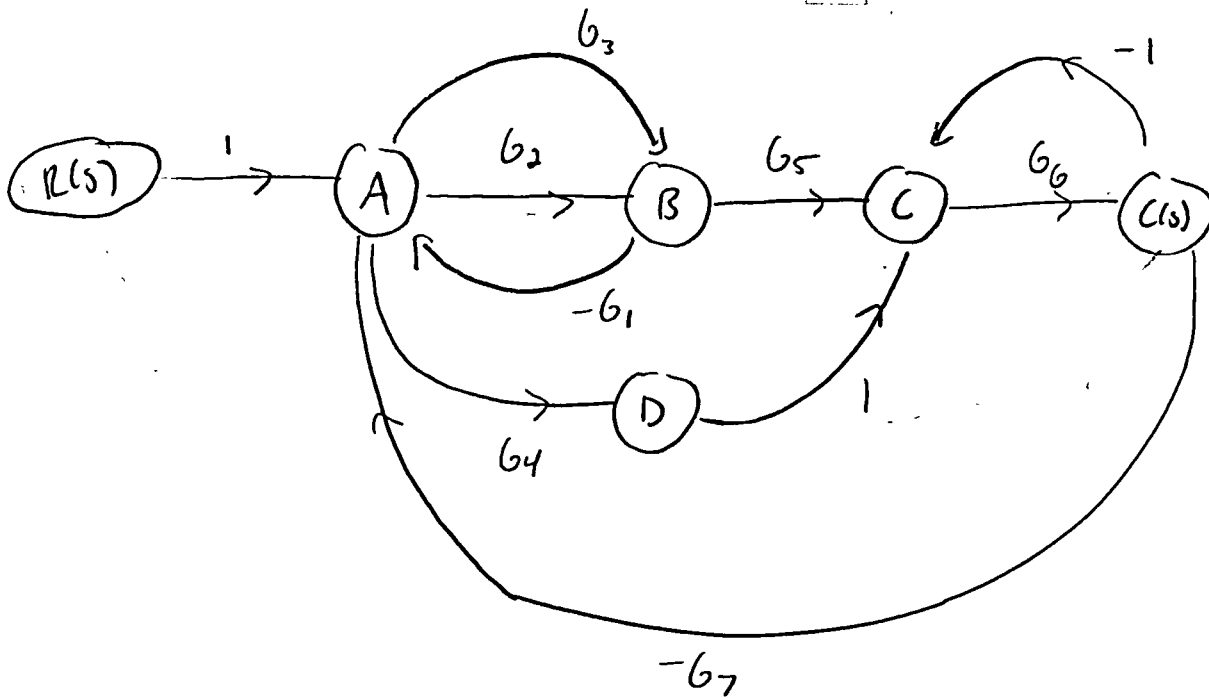
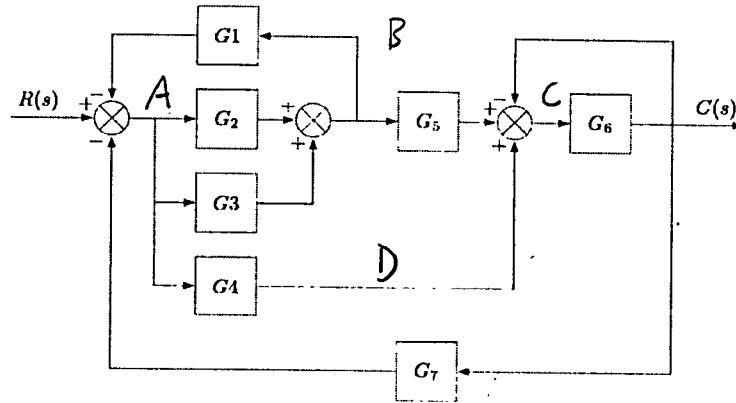
$$G(s) = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{\Delta} = \frac{\frac{50s - 100}{s^2(s+1)}}{\Delta} = \frac{50(s-2)}{s^2(s+1)} \cdot \frac{s^2(s+1)}{s(s^2+s+150)-100}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{50(s-2)}{s(s^2+s+150)-100}$$

← same as problem 1A

Problem 2

rus 20



3 forward loops

$R(s) \rightarrow A \rightarrow B_1 \rightarrow C \rightarrow C(s)$

gain

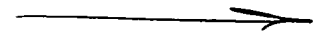
$b_2 b_5 b_6$

$R(s) \rightarrow A \rightarrow B_2 \rightarrow C \rightarrow C(s)$

$b_3 b_5 b_6$

$R(s) \rightarrow A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C \rightarrow C(s)$

$b_4 b_6$



Loop Games

2cont 10520

$$l_1: -6_1 6_3$$

$$l_2: -6_1 6_2$$

$$l_3: -6_6$$

$$l_4: -6_6 6_7 6_4$$

$$l_5: -6_7 6_2 6_5 6_6$$

$$l_6: -6_7 6_3 6_5 6_6$$

} Touch l_1, l_3

l_3 does not touch l_1 or l_2

$$NT \text{ } l_6 \times 2: 6_6 6_1 6_3 + 6_1 6_2 6_6$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^6 l_i + (6_6 6_1 6_3 + 6_1 6_2 6_6)$$

$k=1$

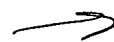
$$T_1 = 6_2 6_5 6_6 \quad \Delta_1 = 1 \quad (\text{touches all loop paths})$$

$k=2$

$$T_2 = 6_3 6_5 6_6 \quad \Delta_2 = 1 \quad (\text{touches all loop paths})$$

$k=3$

$$T_3 = 6_4 6_6 \quad \Delta_3 = 1 \quad (\text{touches all loop paths})$$



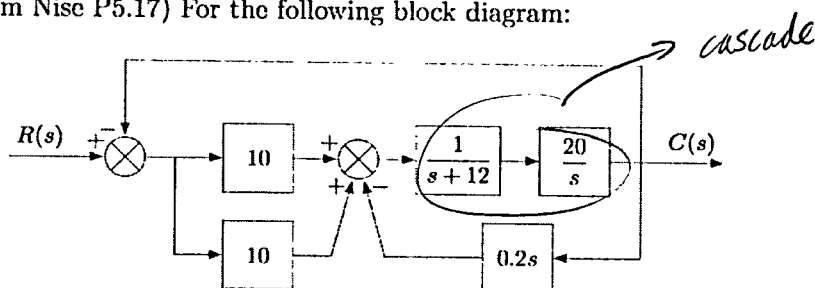
$$G(s) = \frac{\sum_k T_k \Delta_k}{\Delta} \quad \rightarrow \text{Maple script}$$

 Δ

$$G(s) = \frac{b_6 ((b_2 + b_3) b_5 + b_4)}{((b_2 + b_3) b_1 + b_2 b_5 b_7 + b_3 b_5 b_7 + b_4 b_7 + 1) b_6 + 1 + (b_2 + b_3) b_1}$$

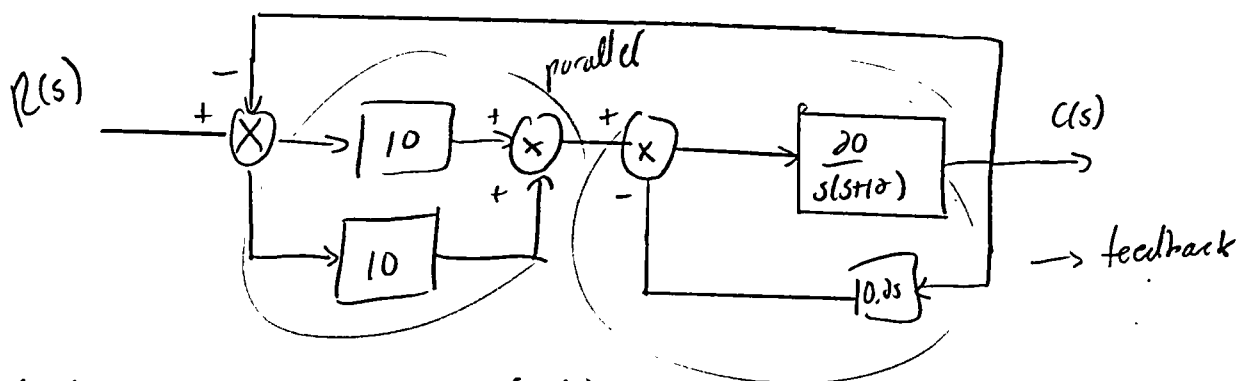
1570

3. (Adapted from Nise P5.17) For the following block diagram:



- Reduce the block diagram to an equivalent transfer function.
- Calculate the natural frequency, damping ratio, percent overshoot, settling time, peak time, rise time, and damped natural frequency. Check your work with the sysChar function you wrote for Homework 3.

a) Cascade: $\frac{1}{s+12} \left(\frac{20}{s} \right) = \frac{20}{s(s+12)}$



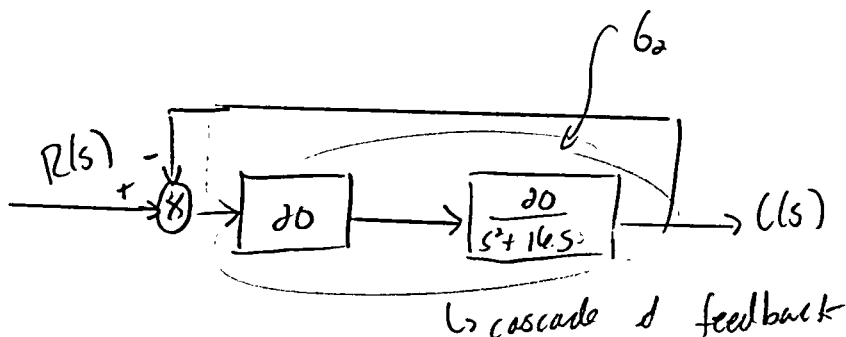
$$G_1(s) = \frac{20}{s(s+12)}$$

$$H_1(s) = 0.2s$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{G_1(s)}{1 + H_1(s)G_1(s)} = \frac{\frac{20}{s(s+12)}}{1 + 0.2s \left(\frac{20}{s(s+12)} \right)} = \frac{20}{s(s+12) + 0.2s(20)}$$

$$= \frac{20}{s^2 + 12s + 4s}$$

$$= \frac{20}{s^2 + 16s}$$



$$= \frac{20}{s^2 + 12s + 4s}$$

$$= \frac{20}{s^2 + 16s}$$

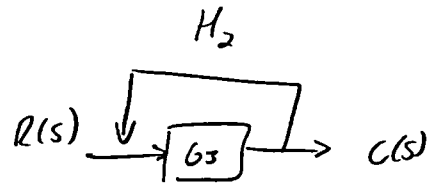
Problem 3a cont

$$G_3 = 20 \left(\frac{20}{s^2 + 16s} \right) = \frac{400}{s^2 + 16s}$$

$$H_2 = 1$$

$$G_c = \frac{1}{1 + G_3 H_2} = \frac{\frac{400}{s^2 + 16s}}{1 + \frac{400}{s^2 + 16s}} = \frac{400}{s^2 + 16s + 400}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{400}{s^2 + 16s + 400}$$



16520

Problem 3b

rus20

$$G(s) = \frac{400}{s^2 + 16s + 400}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{400} = 20 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\boxed{\omega_n = 20 \text{ rad/sec}}$$

$$16 = 2 \zeta \omega_n$$

$$\zeta = \frac{16}{2\omega_n} = \frac{16}{40} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\boxed{\zeta = \frac{2}{5}}$$

$$T_s = \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} = \frac{4}{2/5(20)} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{T_s = \frac{1}{2} \text{ second}}$$

$$T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = \frac{\pi}{20 \sqrt{1-\frac{4}{25}}} = 0.171$$

$$\boxed{T_p = 0.171 \text{ s}}$$

$$\% \text{ overshoot} = e^{-\left(\zeta \pi / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}\right)} \cdot 100 = e^{-\left(2/5 \pi / \sqrt{1-\frac{4}{25}}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{\% 0.5 = 25.39 \%}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Damped frequency} = \omega_d &= \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \\ &= 20 \sqrt{1-\frac{4}{25}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\omega_d = 4\sqrt{21} \text{ rad/sec}}$$

Rise time

Using polynomial approx. given on page 177 of text

$$\omega_n T_r = 1.76 \zeta^3 - .417 \zeta^2 + 1.031 \zeta + 1$$

$$\omega_n T_r = 1.46$$

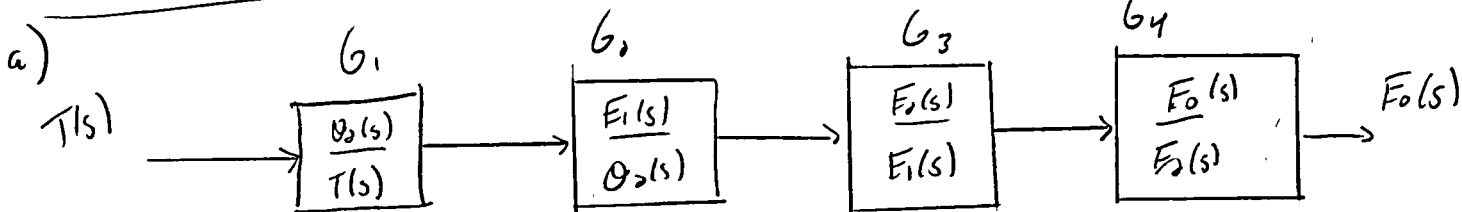
$$T_r = \frac{1.46}{\omega_n} = \frac{1.46}{20}$$

$$\boxed{T_r = 0.0731 \text{ s}}$$

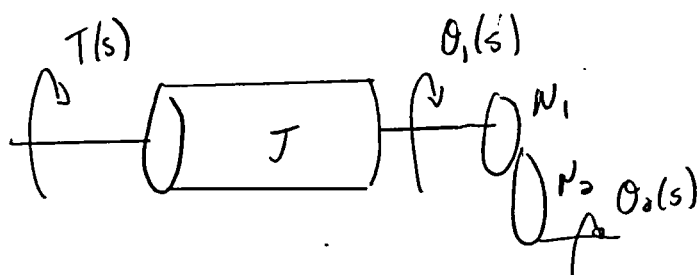
Check diary on Sakai for checking this work w/ sysChar

Problem #4

ms 20



①



↑
conclude

$$\frac{F_0}{T(s)} = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4$$

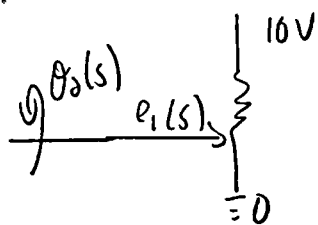
1 degree of freedom

$$J s^2 \theta_1(s) = T(s) \quad \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \theta_2$$

$$J s^2 \frac{N_2}{N_1} \theta_2 = T(s)$$

$$\frac{\theta_2}{T(s)} = \frac{N_1}{J s^2 N_2} = G_1$$

②



$$\theta_2 = 0 \rightarrow 10V \quad \text{or vice versa, doesn't really matter}$$

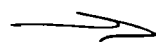
$$\theta_2 = 2\pi \rightarrow 0V$$

$$g_{\text{gain}} = \frac{\text{Voltage difference}}{\text{turn}} = \frac{10V}{2\pi} = \frac{5}{\pi} V/\text{rad}$$

$$g_2 = \frac{5}{\pi} V/\text{rad}$$

③ Buffer amplifier of gain $\frac{1}{\approx}$ (unity)

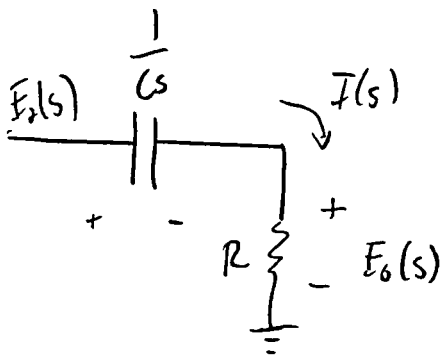
$$G_3 = 1$$



(4)

Prob 4

ms 20



Voltage division:

$$E_0 = E_2 \left(\frac{R}{\frac{1}{Cs} + R} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{E_0}{E_2} = \frac{RCs}{1 + RCs}$$

Current through capacitor = current through resistor

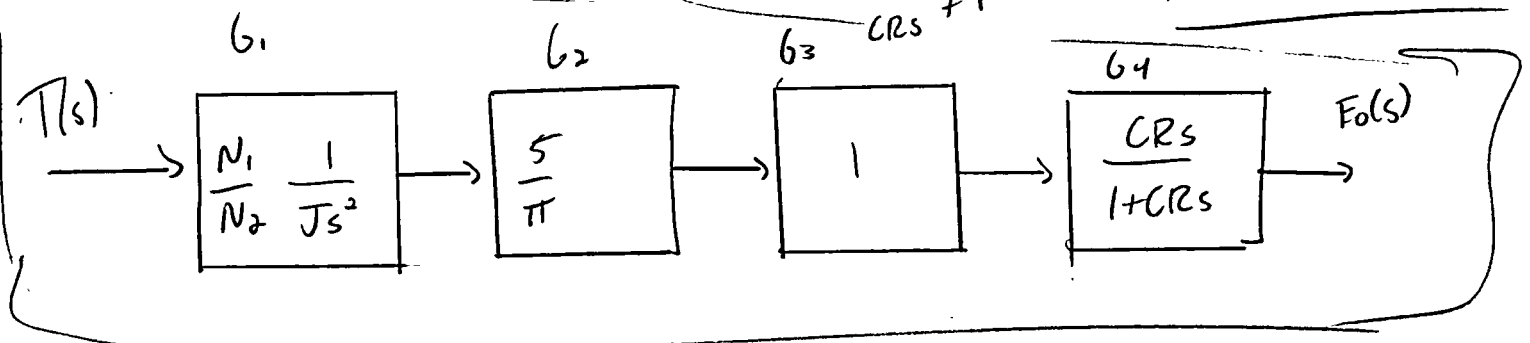
$$V = IR$$

$$I_c(s) = \frac{E_2(s) - E_0(s)}{1/Cs} = Cs (E_2(s) - E_0(s))$$

$$I_R(s) = \frac{E_0(s)}{R} \quad \begin{cases} I_c(s) = I_R(s) \\ E_2(s) - E_0(s) = \frac{E_0(s)}{CRs} \end{cases}$$

$$E_2(s) = E_0(s) \left(\frac{1}{CRs} + 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{E_0}{E_2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{CRs} + 1} = \frac{CRs}{1 + CRs} = G_3$$

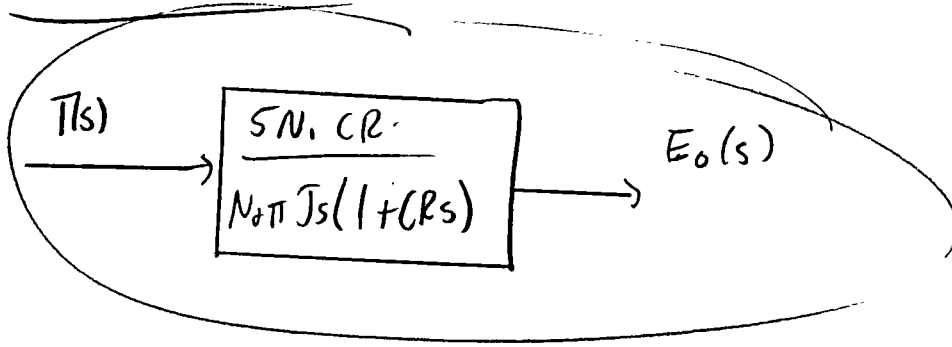


$$b) \quad \frac{E_0(s)}{T(s)} = G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 \quad (\text{cascaded})$$

$$= \frac{N_1}{N_2} \cdot \frac{1}{Js^2} \cdot \frac{5}{\pi} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{CRs}{1+CRs} = \frac{5N_1 CRs}{N_2 \pi Js^2 (1+CRs)}$$

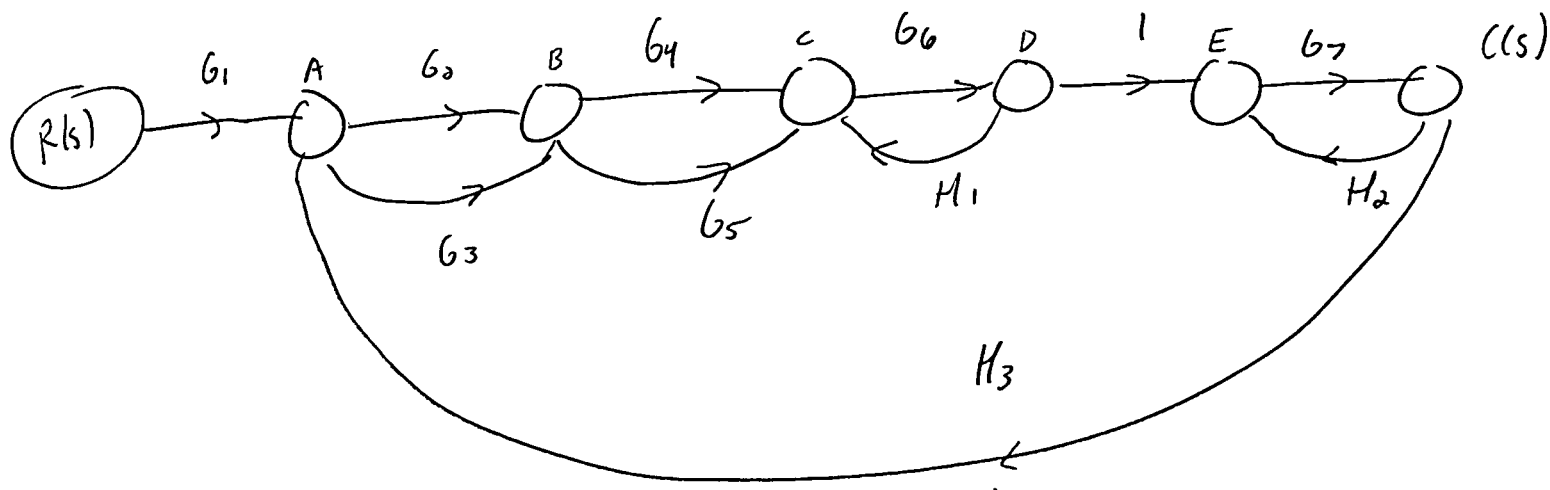
Problem 4b cont

us 26



Problem #5

ms20



Forward Paths (4)

$R(s) \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C(s)$

" "

" "

" "

gain

$G_1 G_2 G_4 G_6 G_7$

$G_1 G_3 G_4 G_6 G_7$

$G_1 G_2 G_5 G_6 G_7$

$G_1 G_3 G_5 G_6 G_7$

Closed loop gains

1. $E \rightarrow C(s) \rightarrow E$

2. $C \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C(s)$

A

$G_7 H_2$

$G_6 H_1$

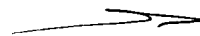
1. $G_2 G_4 G_6 G_7 H_3$

2. $G_2 G_5 G_6 G_7 H_3$

3. $G_3 G_4 G_6 G_7 H_3$

4. $G_3 G_5 G_6 G_7 H_3$

↳ can do this 4 ways



Problem 5 cont

ms20

Only l_1 & l_2 don't touch

$$N.T. L.G \times \partial = G_7 H_2 G_6 H_1$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^6 \text{loop gain} + \sum N.T. L.G \times \partial$$

$$= 1 - (G_7 H_2 + G_6 H_1 + G_6 G_7 H_3 (G_2 G_4 + G_2 G_5 + G_3 G_4 + G_3 G_5)) - G_7 H_2 G_6 H_1$$

$$T(s) = \frac{\sum_k T_k \Delta_k}{\Delta}$$

$$\Delta_k = 1 \text{ for all } k$$

Touches all loops

↳ all forward paths touch all loops

$$\underline{k=1}$$

$$T_1 = G_1 G_2 G_4 G_6 G_7 \quad \Delta_1 = 1$$

$$\underline{k=2}$$

$$T_2 = G_1 G_3 G_4 G_6 G_7$$

$$\underline{k=3}$$

$$T_3 = G_1 G_2 G_5 G_6 G_7$$

$$\underline{k=4}$$

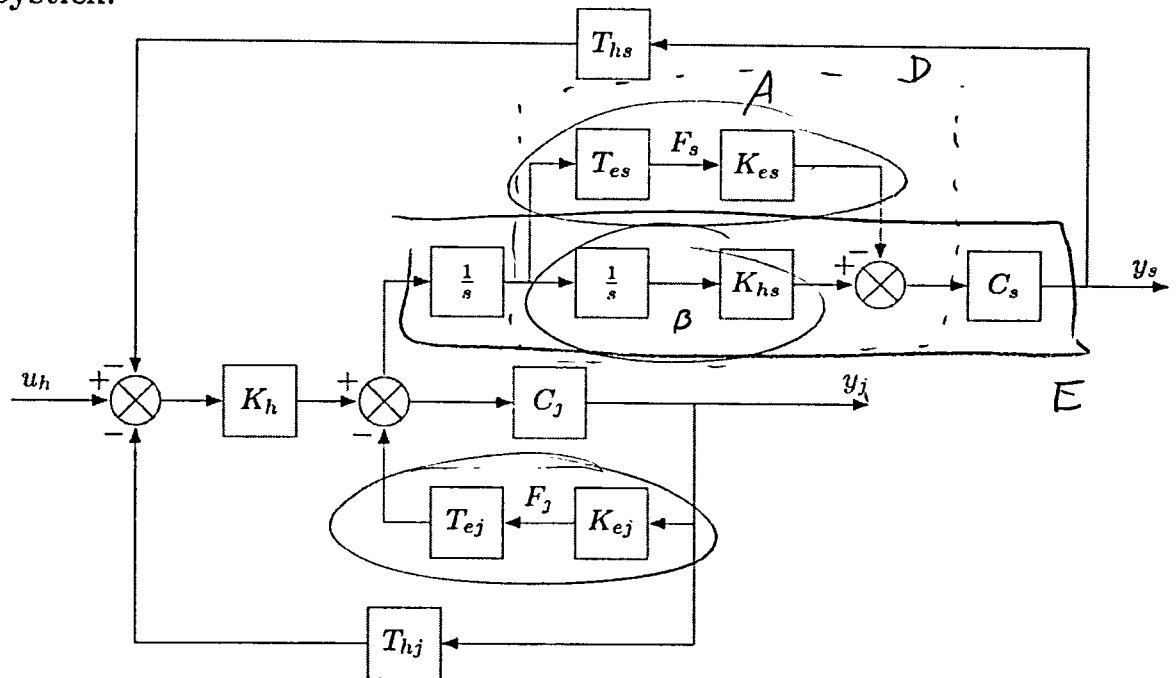
$$T_4 = G_1 G_3 G_5 G_6 G_7$$

$$T(s) = \frac{G_1 G_6 G_7 (G_2 G_4 + G_3 G_4 + G_2 G_5 + G_3 G_5)}{1 - (G_7 H_2 + G_6 H_1 + G_6 G_7 H_3 (G_2 G_4 + G_2 G_5 + G_3 G_4 + G_3 G_5)) - G_7 H_2 G_6 H_1}$$

Problem 6

10570

of the joystick.



Simplify Block

A: cascade $\rightarrow T_{es} K_{es}$

B: cascade $\rightarrow \frac{K_{hs}}{s}$

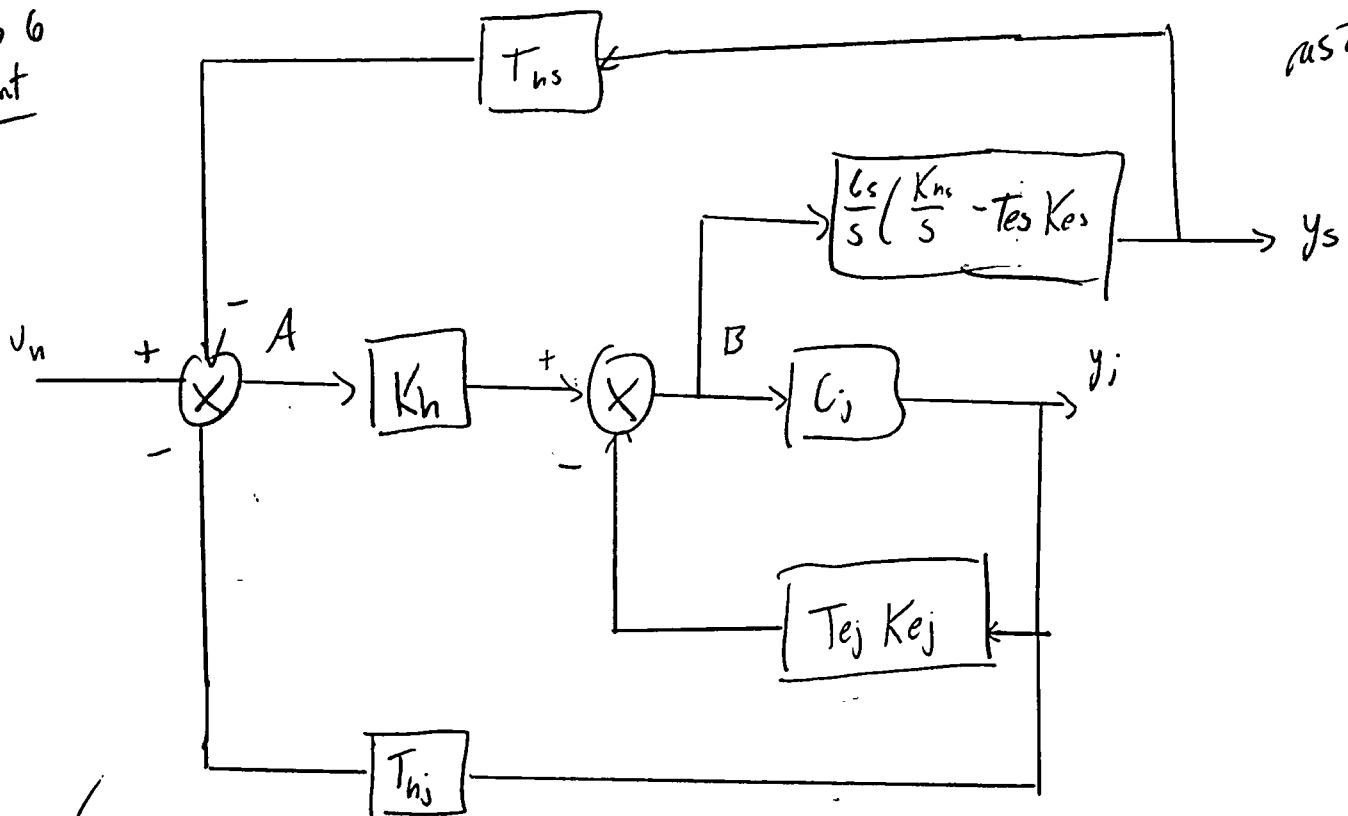
D: A B parallel $\rightarrow B - A = \frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es}$

E: $\frac{1}{s}, D, C_s$ cascade $\rightarrow \frac{C_s}{s} \left(\frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es} \right)$

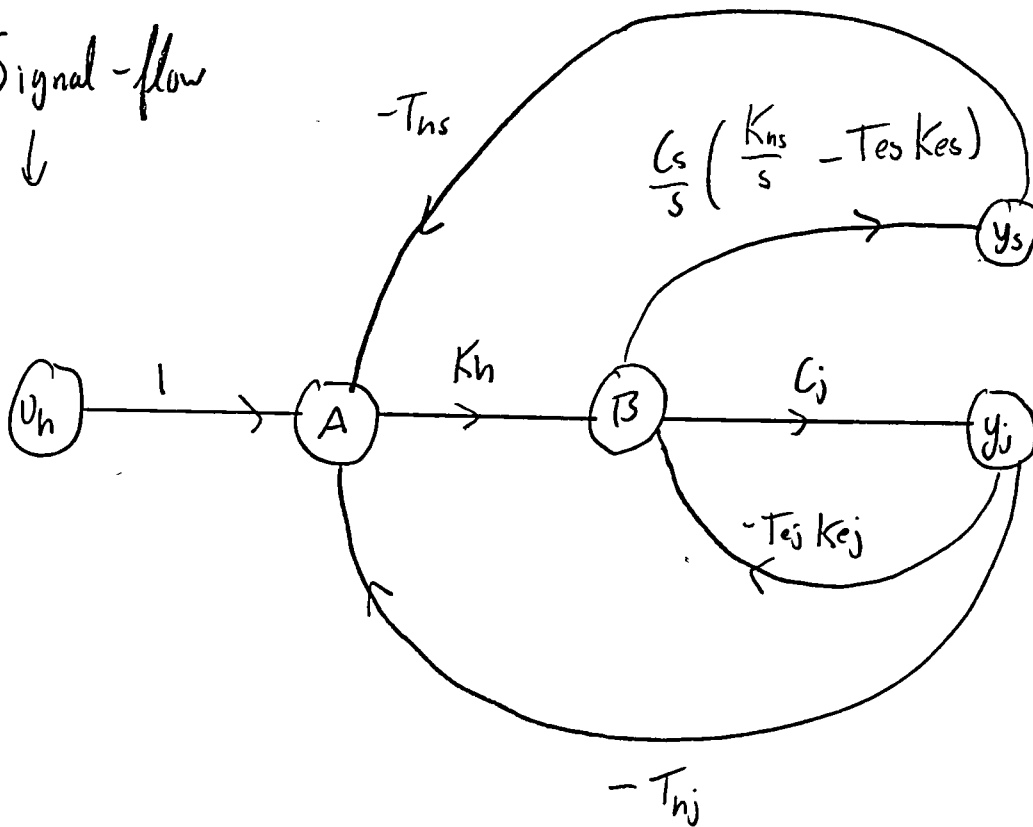
F: cascade $\rightarrow T_{ej} K_{ej}$

Prob 6
cont

as 26



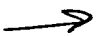
Signal-flow
↓



a) $\frac{y_s(s)}{u_n(s)}$

Forward loop: only one

$u_n \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow y_j$
gain $K_h C_j$



Prob 6A
cont

1520

Loops:

Gain

* All loops touching
(share node B)

$$l_1: B \rightarrow y_j \rightarrow B$$

$$-C_j T_{ej} K_{ej}$$

$$l_2: A \rightarrow B \rightarrow y_j \rightarrow A$$

$$-K_h T_{hj} C_j$$

$$l_3: A \rightarrow B \rightarrow y_s \rightarrow A$$

$$-\frac{T_{hs} K_h C_s}{s} \left(\frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es} \right)$$

$$\frac{y_j}{u_n} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^3 T_{jk} \Delta_k}{\Delta} \quad \Delta = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^3 l_i$$

$$\Delta = 1 + \frac{T_{hs} K_h C_s}{s} \left(\frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es} \right) + C_j T_{ej} K_{ej} + K_h T_{hj} C_j$$

K=1
 $T_1 = K_h C_j \quad \Delta_1 = 1$ All loops touch forward path

$$\frac{y_j}{u_n} = \frac{K_h C_j}{1 + \frac{T_{hs} K_h C_s}{s} \left(\frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es} \right) + C_j T_{ej} K_{ej} + K_h T_{hj} C_j}$$

b) Forward path: $u_n \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow y_s = \frac{K_h C_s}{s} \left(\frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es} \right)$

Same loops as a \rightarrow Therefore same Δ as a

K=1
 $T_1 = \frac{K_h C_s}{s} \left(\frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es} \right) \quad \Delta_1 = 1$

Prob 6B cont

rus 20

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y_s}{u_h} &= \frac{T_i \Delta_i}{\Delta} = \frac{\frac{K_h C_s}{s} \left(\frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es} \right)}{1 + \frac{T_{hs} K_h C_s}{s} \left(\frac{K_{hs}}{s} - T_{es} K_{es} \right) + C_j T_{ej} K_{ej} + K_h T_{hj} C_j} \\ &= \frac{K_h C_s (K_{hs} - T_{es} K_{es} s)}{s^2 + T_{hs} K_h C_s (K_{hs} - T_{es} K_{es} s) + C_j T_{ej} K_{ej} s^2 + K_h T_{hj} C_j s} \end{aligned}$$