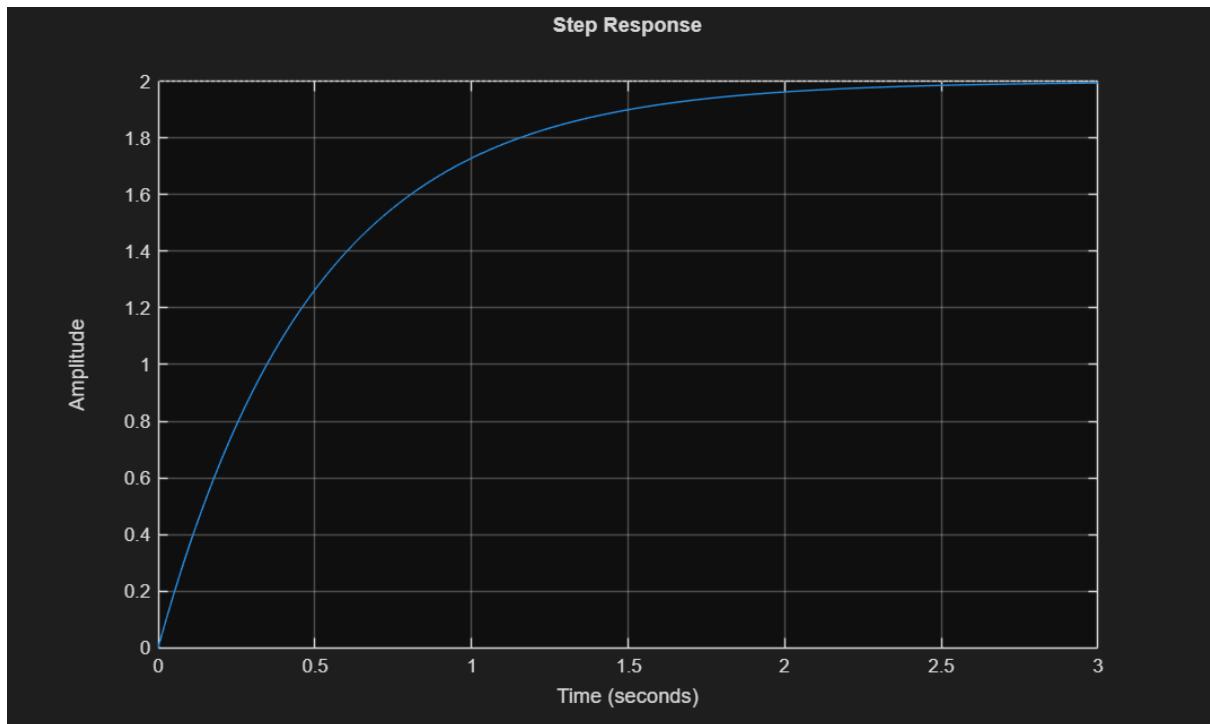


# Solutions of Assignment\_1

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## Question 1:

1.



2.

$$\text{Time constant} = : G(s) = k/s * T + 1$$

Here k is DC gain and T is time constant . so time constant for this equation is 0.5 seconds .

$$\text{Rise time} = 1.0985$$

$$\text{Settling time} = 1.9560$$

Final value can be found out by the final value theorem as -2(pole) lies on the left half of the plane and there is not more then one pole at origin.

$$\text{Final value : } \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s.Y(s) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$$

$$X(s) = 1/s \quad (\text{unit step input})$$

$$\text{So, final } Y(s) = g(s) \times X(s)$$

$$\text{Final value} = 2$$

Steady state error is the difference in the given input and output at  $t \rightarrow \infty$ (steady state).

$$\text{Steady state error} = s.((1-G(s))/s) \text{ for } s \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{So , } =1-2 = -1$$

3.

Final value of MATLAB = 2 = final value by the expression

## Question 2:

1.

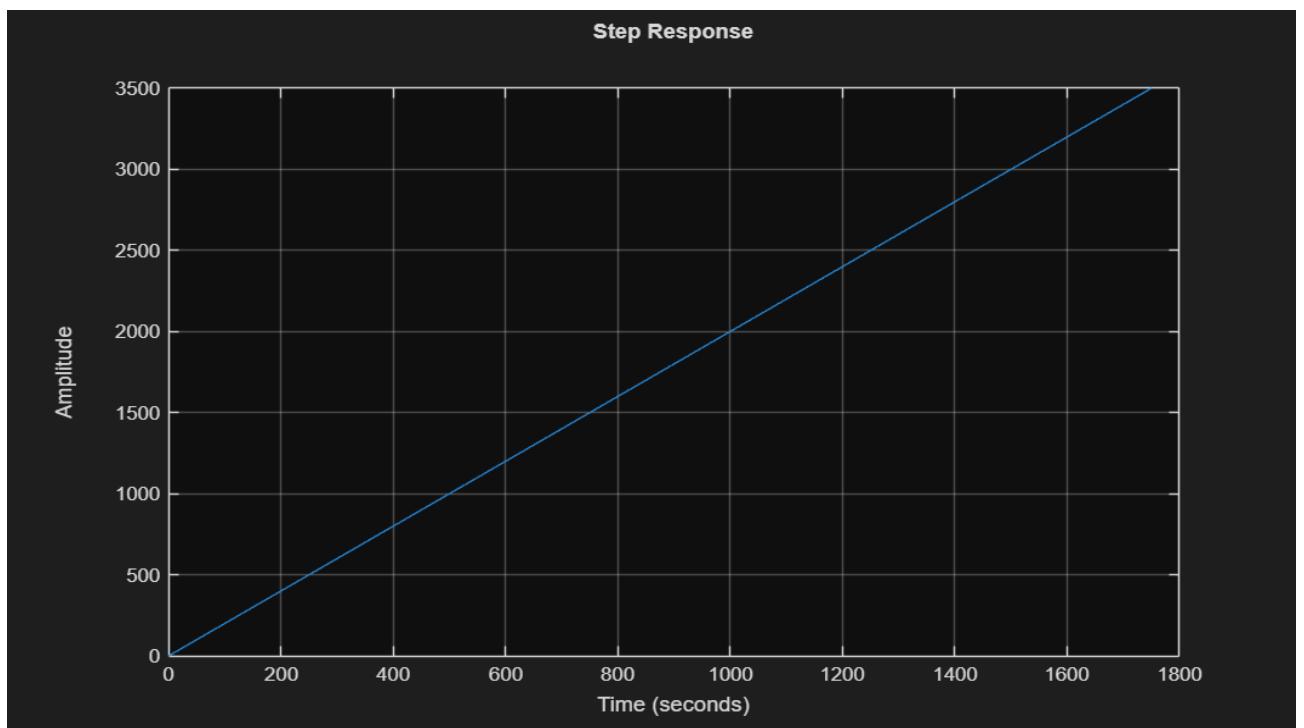
The system is an open loop system with single integrator( $1/s$ ).  
So, it is a type 1 and order 2 system.

2.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Steady state error} &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot (1/s - G(s)/s) \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} 1 - G(s) \\ &= -\infty\end{aligned}$$

3.

Judging by final value of the function =  $\infty$   
So, overshoot one .



## Question 3:

1.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{We have , } ts < 1.2 \text{ sec} \quad &\text{also ,for } ess = 0.1 \\ 4/a < 1.2 \quad &K = 9(\text{Static Gain}) \\ 4/1.2 < a \quad & \\ 3.33 < a \text{ (pole may be at anywhere } > -3.33 \text{ )} \quad &\end{aligned}$$

2.

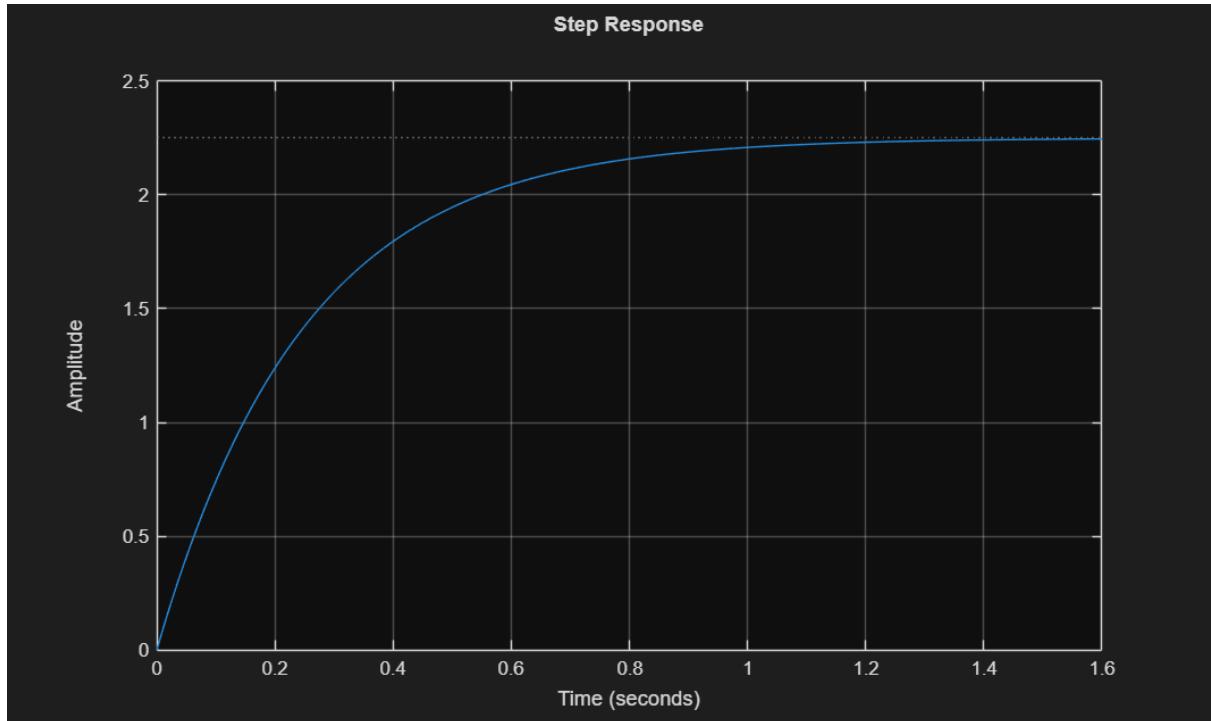
$$G_{\text{new}}(s) = K/s + a = 9/s + 4 \text{ (let)}$$

3.

The response will be faster than the Question one as the pole is more left hand side .

$$\text{Final value : } K/a = 9/a$$

Always greater than 2 which is final value of the Question 1.



## Question 4:

1.

$$\text{We have } G(s) = 3/s + 1$$

$$c(s) = K(s+z)$$

$$G(s).C(s) = 3K(s+z)/s+1$$

$$\text{So , Transfer function} = 3K(s+z)/(3K(s+z)+s+1)$$

For step input :  $Y(s) = T.F.$

So, at  $t \rightarrow \infty$   $y(t) = Y(s)$  at  $s \rightarrow 0$

$$Y(s) = 3Kz/(3Kz+1) = 0.8 \text{ (Given)}$$

$$Kz = 4/3$$

We have overshoot < 10:

$$\text{So, } M_p = e^{-\pi\xi/\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$

Calculating ,  $\xi \geq 0.6$

Also ,  $ts \approx 4/\xi w$  given that  $ts < 2$

→ choosing a value of  $z$  as we have to minimise the rise time  $\xi$  should be minimum as  $1/w$  is proportional to the rise time as well as  $\xi$ .

So choosing  $\xi = 0.6$

→ increasing the zero in left leads to increase in rise time so a choice can be 2.

→  $Kz=4/3 \Rightarrow K=2/3 \Rightarrow 3K=2$

2.

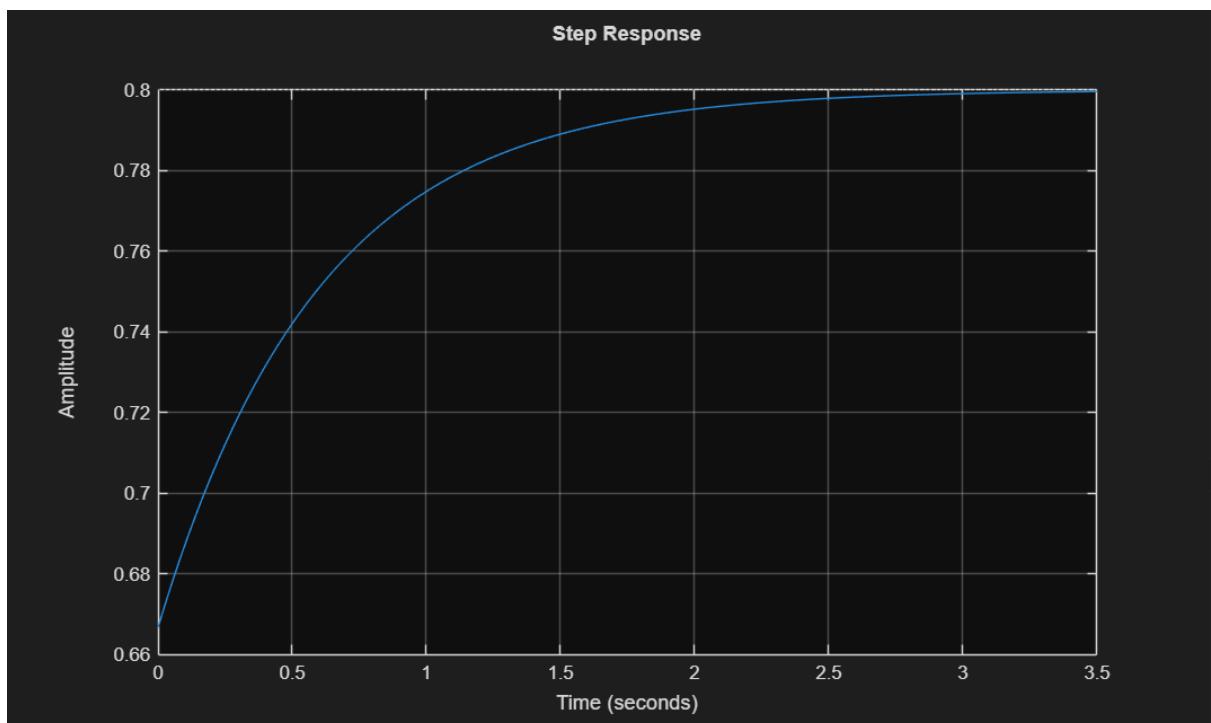
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Transfer function} &= 3Ks + 3Kz / (3K+1)s + 3Kz + 1 \\ &= 2s + 4/3s + 5\end{aligned}$$

3.

→  $Yss = 3Kz / 3Kz + 1$  here it can easily be predicted increase in value of  $K$  leads to increase in value of  $Yss$ .

→ addition of the zeros makes the plant faster than the original plant.

→ yes increase in overshoot is observed when zero is added because the DC Gain increases.



## Question 5:

1.

System type is determined by the number of integrators in the  $G(s)C(s)$

So calculating open loop transfer function =  $3K(s+z)/s+1$

It is a type zero system.

2.

Ramp error =  $1/kv$

Where,  $kv = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sG(s)C(s)$

$$Kv = 0$$

So, the ramp error will be infinite.

3. Simplifying we get :  $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} (1-T(s))/s$  where  $T(s) = 2(s+2)/(s+1)$

Infinite error.

4. Ramp Tracking depends only on system type.