

Problem 9.18 Generate Bode magnitude and phase plots (straight-line approximation) for the following voltage transfer functions:

$$(a) \mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{30(10 + j\omega)}{(200 + j2\omega)(1000 + j2\omega)}$$

$$(b) \mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{j100\omega}{(100 + j5\omega)(100 + j\omega)^2}$$

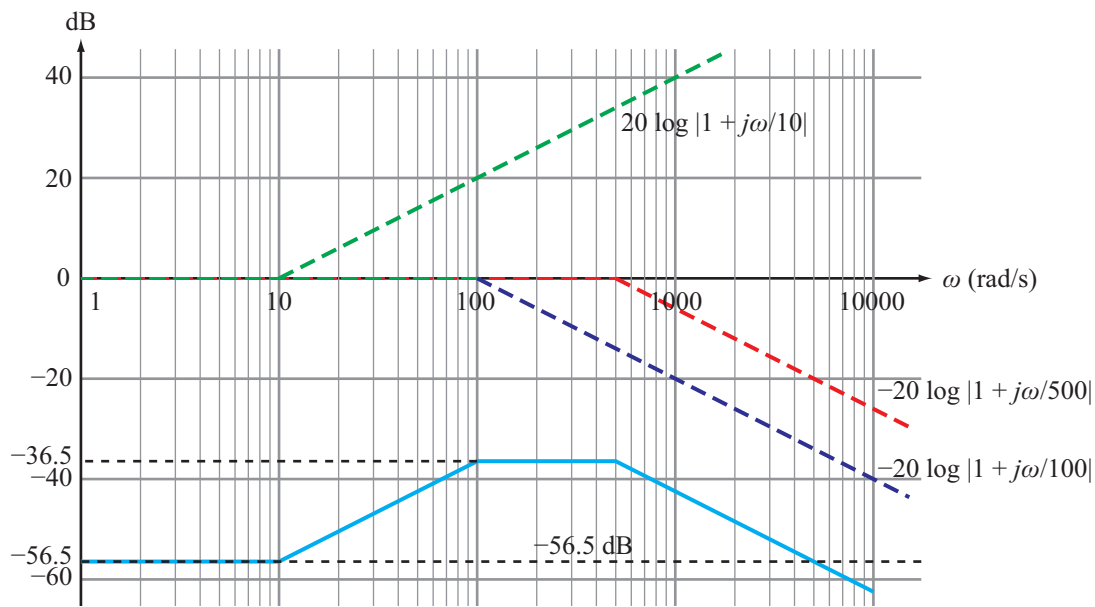
$$(c) \mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{(200 + j2\omega)}{(50 + j5\omega)(1000 + j\omega)}$$

Solution:

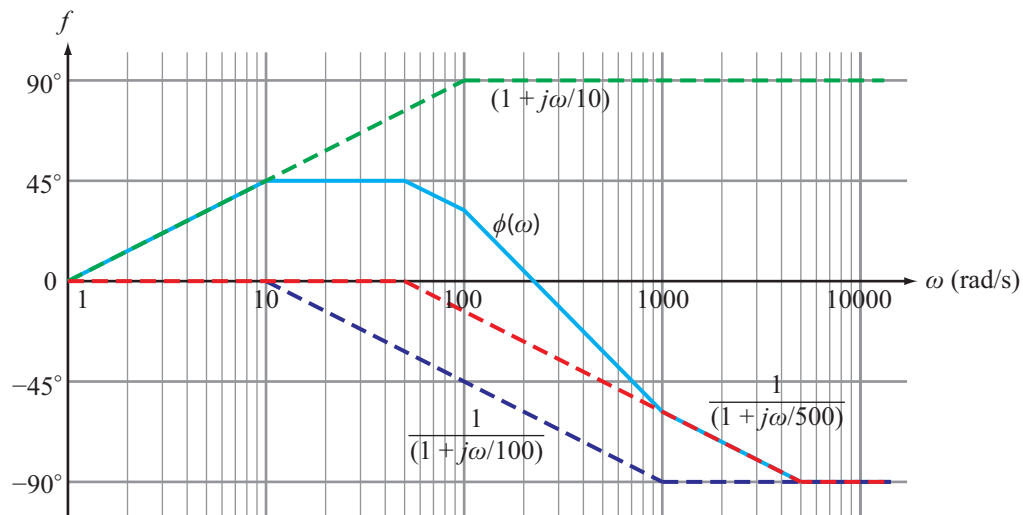
(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}(\omega) &= \frac{30(10 + j\omega)}{(200 + j2\omega)(1000 + j2\omega)} = \frac{300(1 + j\omega/10)}{200 \times 1000(1 + j\omega/100)(1 + j\omega/500)} \\ &= \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-3}(1 + j\omega/10)}{(1 + j\omega/100)(1 + j\omega/500)} \end{aligned}$$

- Constant term $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \implies -56.5 \text{ dB}$
- Simple zero with $\omega_c = 10 \text{ rad/s}$
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 100 \text{ rad/s}$
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 500 \text{ rad/s}$



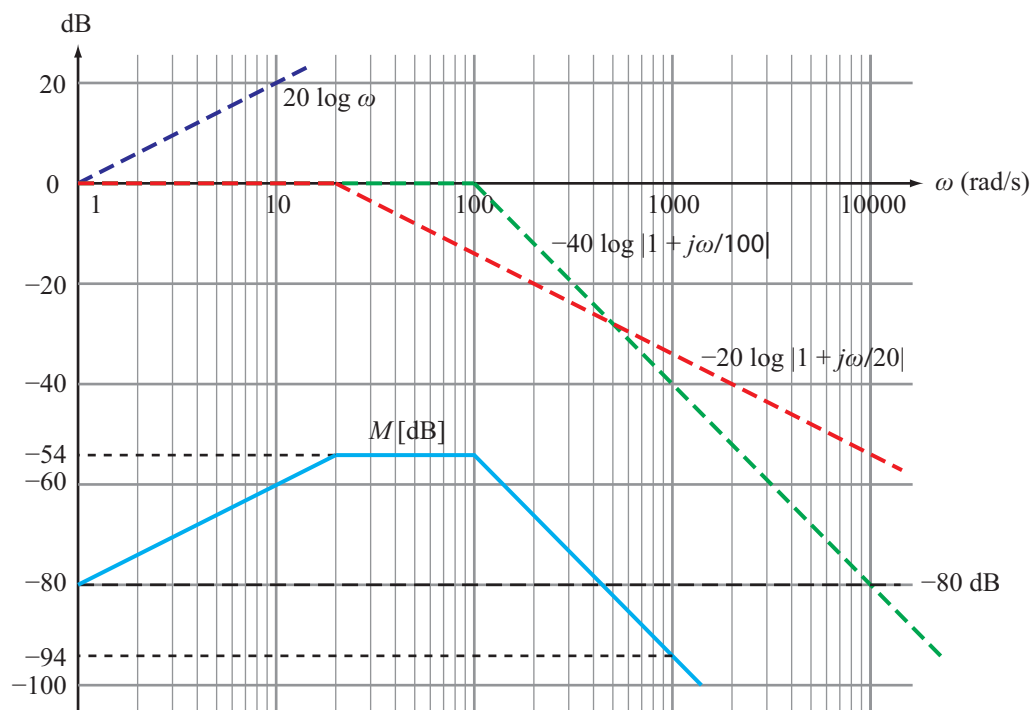
Magnitude



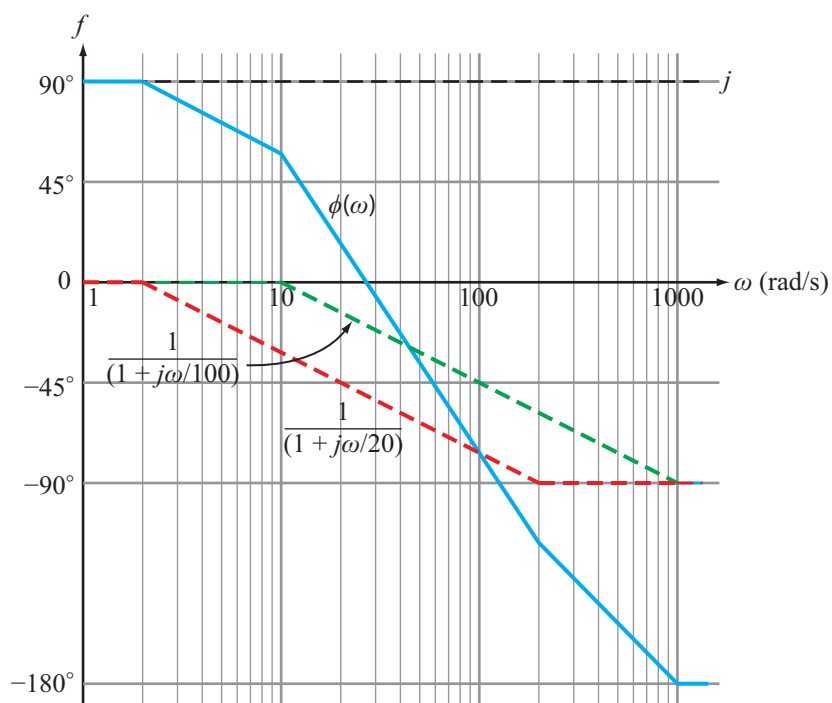
Phase

(b)
$$\mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{j100\omega}{(100 + j5\omega)(100 + j\omega)^2} = \frac{j10^{-4}\omega}{(1 + j\omega/20)(1 + j\omega/100)^2}$$

- Constant term $10^{-4} \Rightarrow -80$ dB
- Zero @ origin
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 20$ rad/s
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 100$ rad/s, of order 2



Magnitude

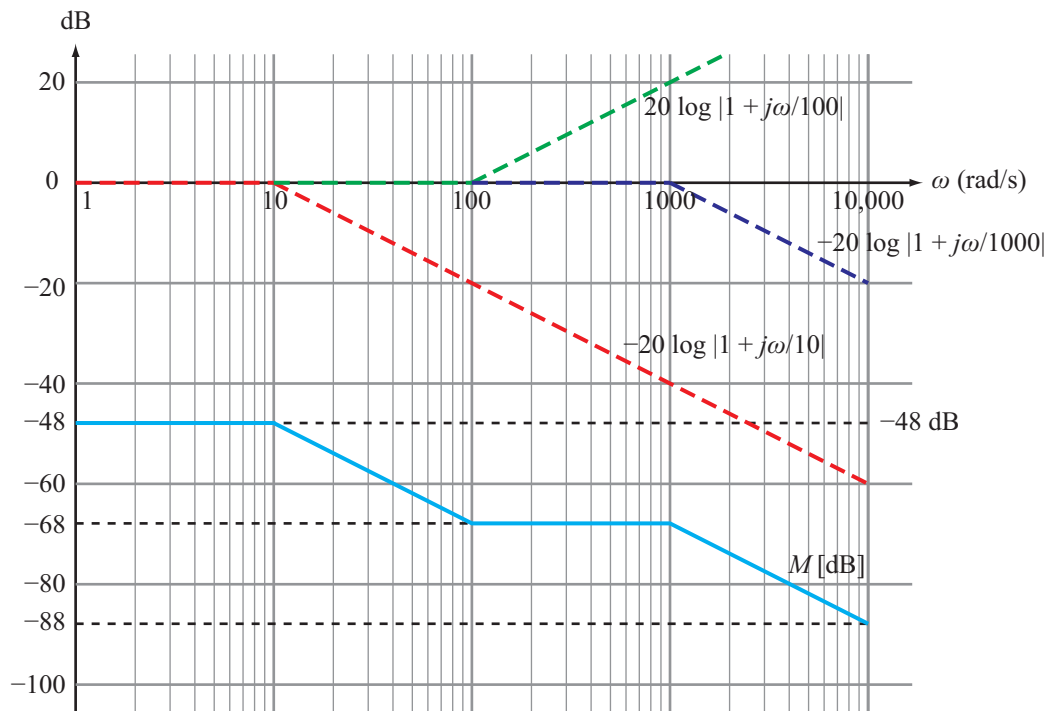


Phase

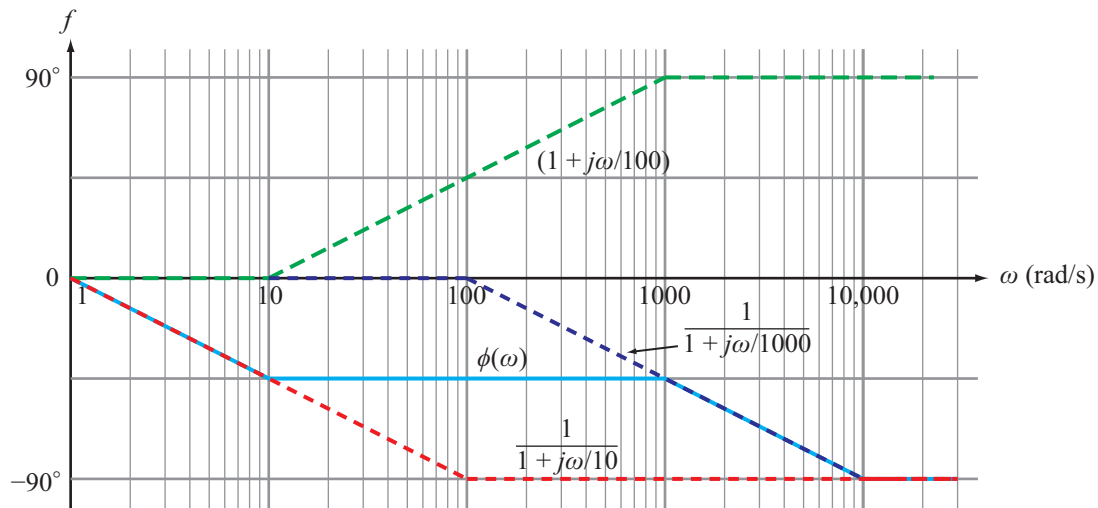
(c)
$$\mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{(200 + j2\omega)}{(50 + j5\omega)(1000 + j\omega)} = \frac{(1 + j\omega/100)}{250(1 + j\omega/10)(1 + j\omega/1000)}$$

- Constant term $1/250 \implies -48 \text{ dB}$
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

- Simple zero with $\omega_c = 100$ rad/s
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 1000$ rad/s



Magnitude



Phase

Problem 9.18 Generate Bode magnitude and phase plots (straight-line approximation) for the following voltage transfer functions:

$$(a) \mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{30(10 + j\omega)}{(200 + j2\omega)(1000 + j2\omega)}$$

$$(b) \mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{j100\omega}{(100 + j5\omega)(100 + j\omega)^2}$$

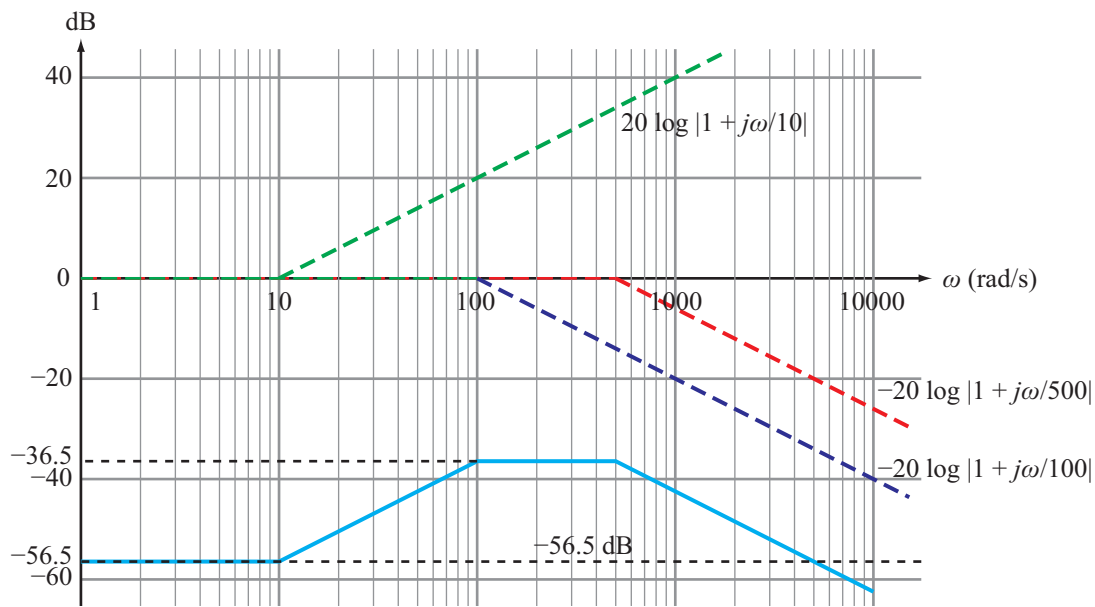
$$(c) \mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{(200 + j2\omega)}{(50 + j5\omega)(1000 + j\omega)}$$

Solution:

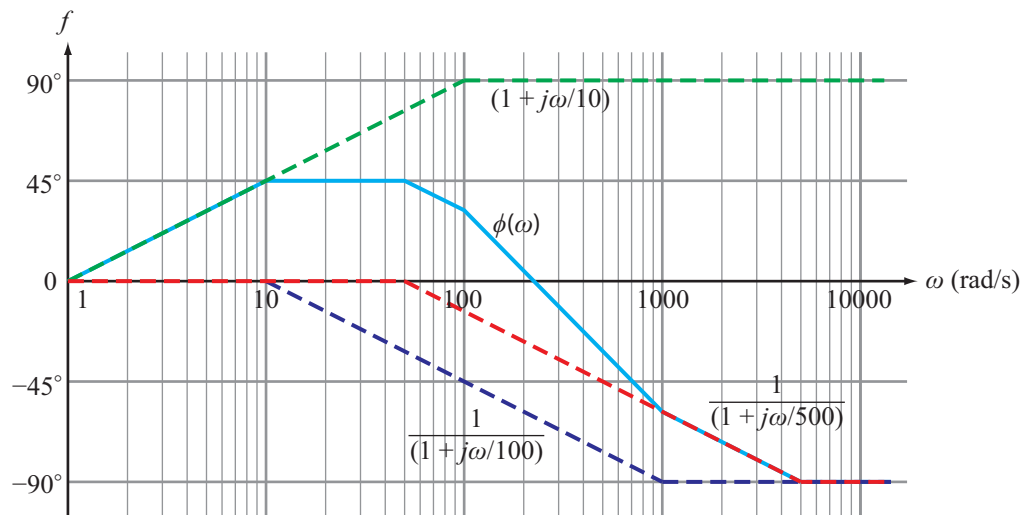
(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}(\omega) &= \frac{30(10 + j\omega)}{(200 + j2\omega)(1000 + j2\omega)} = \frac{300(1 + j\omega/10)}{200 \times 1000(1 + j\omega/100)(1 + j\omega/500)} \\ &= \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-3}(1 + j\omega/10)}{(1 + j\omega/100)(1 + j\omega/500)} \end{aligned}$$

- Constant term $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \implies -56.5 \text{ dB}$
- Simple zero with $\omega_c = 10 \text{ rad/s}$
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 100 \text{ rad/s}$
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 500 \text{ rad/s}$



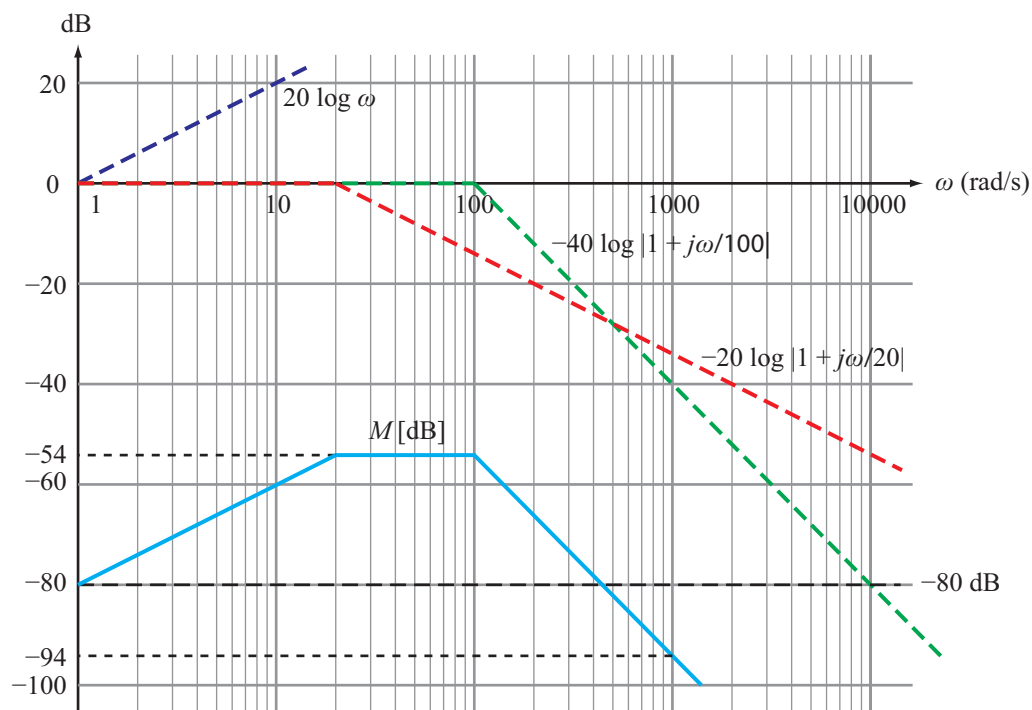
Magnitude



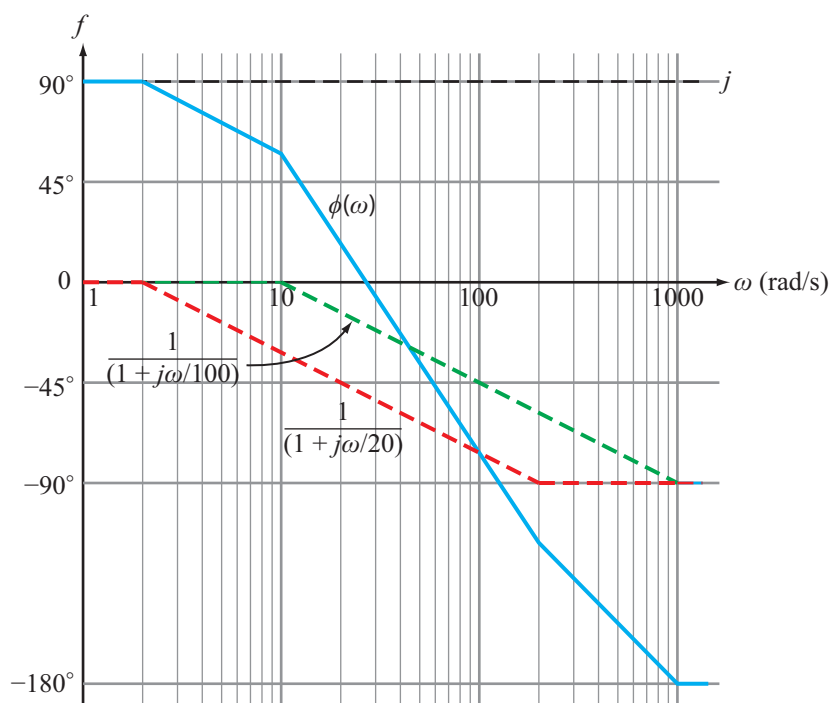
Phase

(b)
$$\mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{j100\omega}{(100 + j5\omega)(100 + j\omega)^2} = \frac{j10^{-4}\omega}{(1 + j\omega/20)(1 + j\omega/100)^2}$$

- Constant term $10^{-4} \implies -80$ dB
- Zero @ origin
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 20$ rad/s
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 100$ rad/s, of order 2



Magnitude

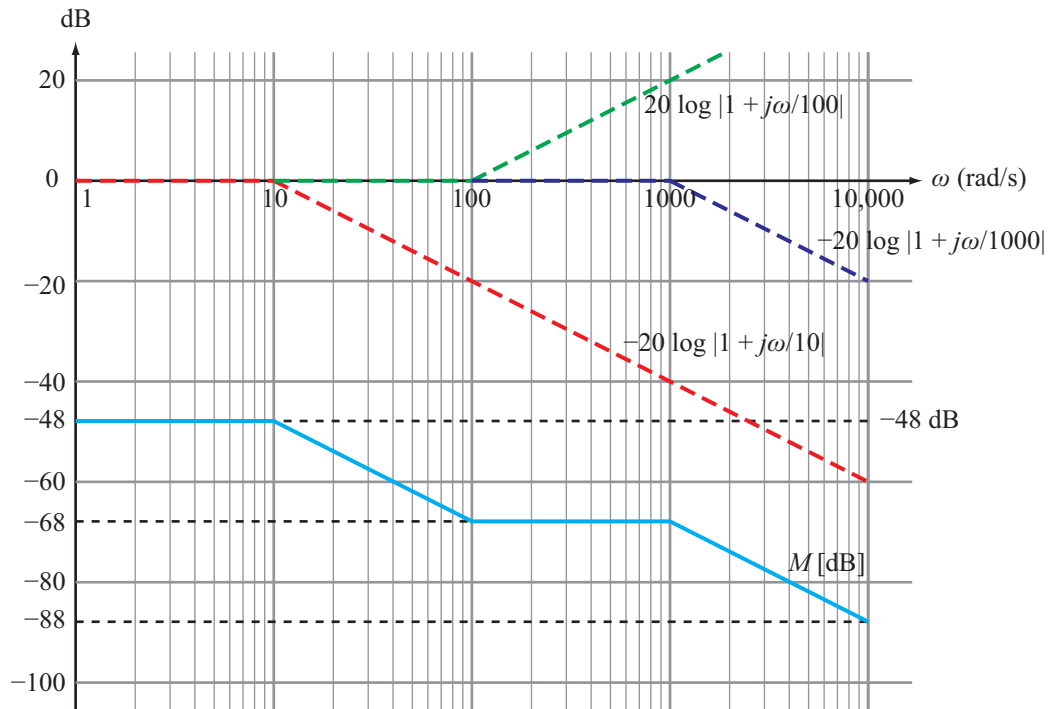


Phase

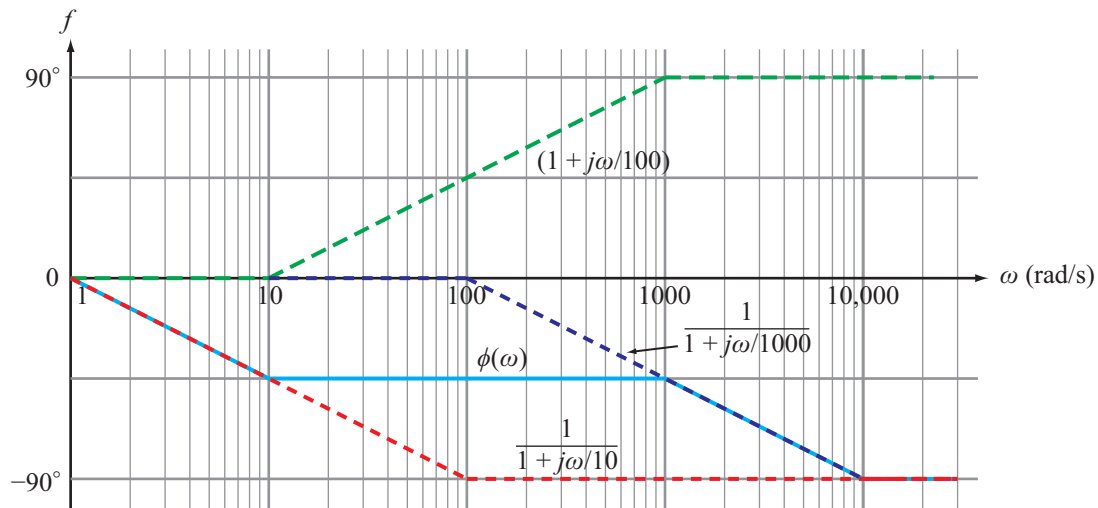
(c)
$$\mathbf{H}(\omega) = \frac{(200 + j2\omega)}{(50 + j5\omega)(1000 + j\omega)} = \frac{(1 + j\omega/100)}{250(1 + j\omega/10)(1 + j\omega/1000)}$$

- Constant term $1/250 \implies -48 \text{ dB}$
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

- Simple zero with $\omega_c = 100$ rad/s
- Simple pole with $\omega_c = 1000$ rad/s



Magnitude



Phase