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5a)

```
% verify the equivalency of the transfer functions for question 3
% Verify the derived transfer function is equivalent to the one found using
% Mason's Rule.
A_3 = [[0 \ 0 \ 0]; [0 \ -1 \ 4]; [0 \ 2 \ 0]];
B_3 = [1 \ 1 \ 0]';
C_3 = [1 \ 1 \ 4];
D_3 = [1];
sys_3 = ss(A_3, B_3, C_3, D_3);
[num_3, den_3] = ss2tf(A_3,B_3,C_3,D_3)
% this matches the TF derived in question 3!
num 3 =
    1.0000
              3.0000
                         1.0000
                                 -8.0000
den 3 =
     7
           1
              -8
```

5b) part 1

```
% verify the equivalency of the transfer functions for the block diagram
% question.
% In the first case, using all 5 states

A_4a = [[-1 0 0 0 0];[1 -2 0 0 0];[0 1 -1 0 0];[0 0 0 -1 0];[0 0 0 1 -3];];
B_4a = [1 1 1 1 0]';
C_4a = [[0 1 2 0 3];[0 4 3 0 2]];
D_4a = [0 0]';

% construct a state space system for 4a
sys_4a = ss(A_4a, B_4a, C_4a, D_4a);
[num_4a, den_4a] = ss2tf(A_4a, B_4a, C_4a, D_4a);
zpk(sys_4a)
% this zpk form shows a (s + 1) zero and a (s + 1)^3 pole term
% these would be simplified via pole zero cancellation
```

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.

5b) part 2

ans =

```
% In the second case, avoiding the use of state x_4.
% check the agreement between the "full" state space and the one that omits
% x_4
A_4b = [[-1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0];[1 \ -2 \ 0 \ 0];[0 \ 1 \ -1 \ 0];[1 \ 0 \ 0 \ -3];];
B_4b = [1 1 1 0]';
C_4b = [[0 1 2 3]; [0 4 3 2]];
D_4b = [0 \ 0]';
% construct a state space system for 4b
sys_4b = ss(A_4b, B_4b, C_4b, D_4b);
[num_4b, den_4b] = ss2tf(A_4b, B_4b, C_4b, D_4b);
zpk(sys_4b)
% this zpk form shows a (s + 1)^2 pole term
% this is therefore equivalent to the simplified zpk of part 4a.
% Note that all other zeros and poles are the same.
% Unfortunately, MATLAB doesn't print the factorizations in the same order,
% but all the terms are the same, just differently ordered.
ans =
  From input to output...
       3 (s+1.409) (s+2) (s+4.257)
      _____
           (s+3) (s+2) (s+1)^2
       7 (s+1.365) (s+2) (s+3.349)
   2:
           (s+3) (s+2) (s+1)^2
```

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.

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