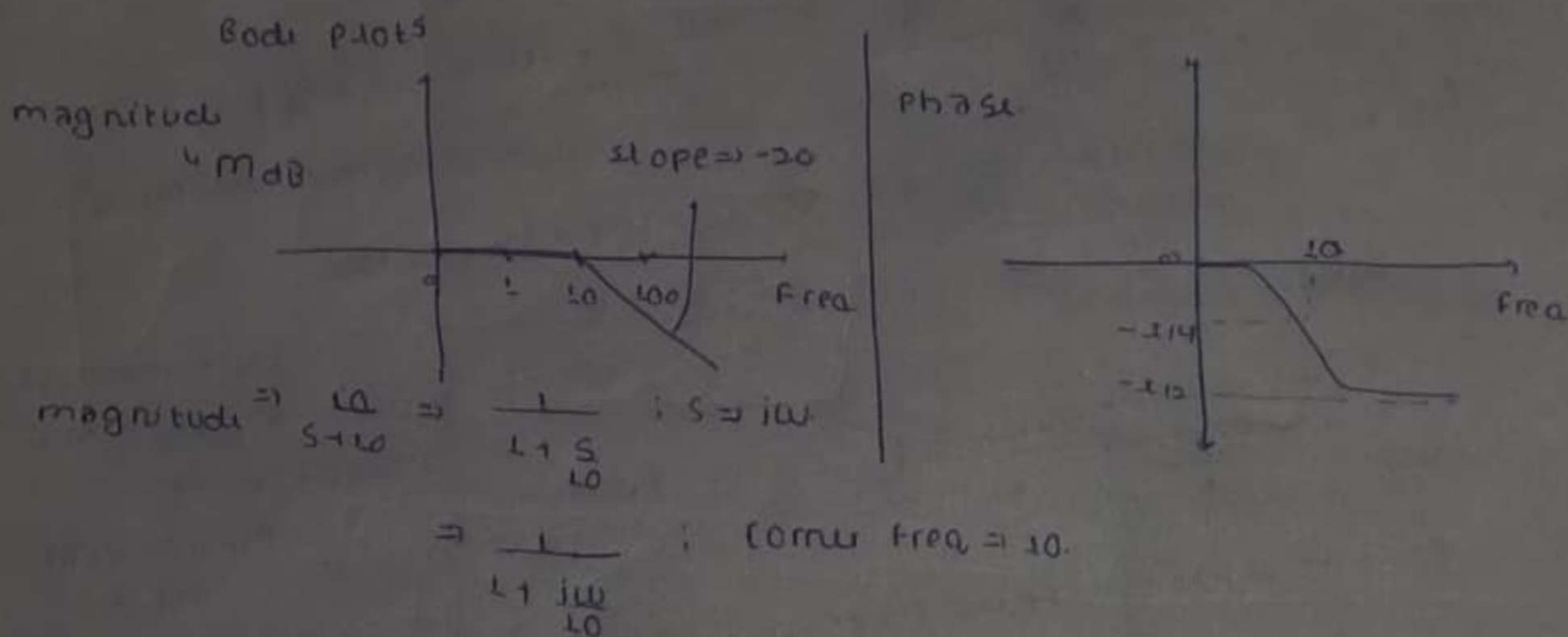


Assignment 1

Q 1.1. $G_1(s) = \frac{10}{s+10}$; Poles $\rightarrow 10$; Zeros \rightarrow none



at $\omega \ll 10 \rightarrow$ ignored $j\omega \Rightarrow 0$ $20 \log |G_1(j\omega)| = 20 \log |10| = 20$

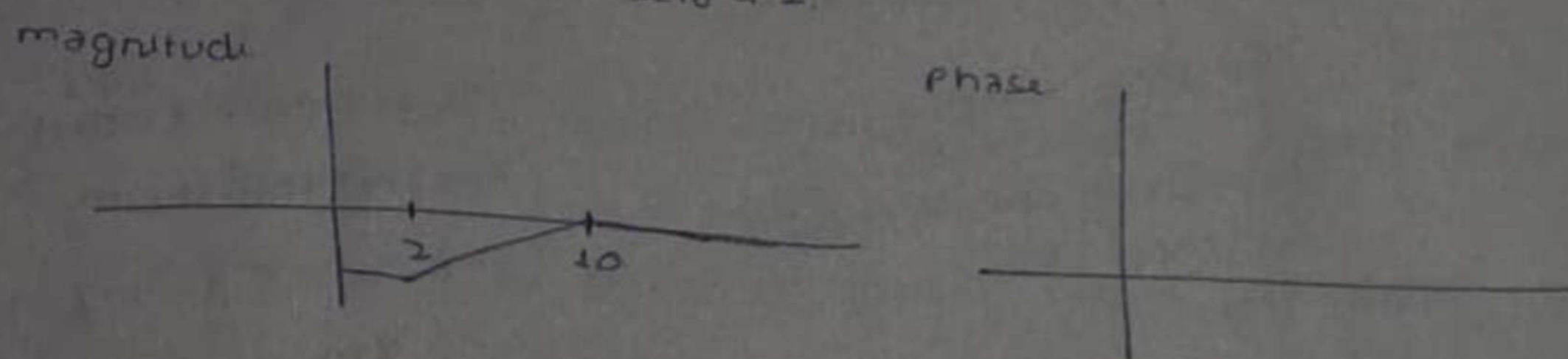
at $\omega \gg 10 \rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{j\omega} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{j\omega}$ $20 \log |G_1(j\omega)| = 20 \log \left(\frac{10}{\omega} \right) = 20 - 20 \log(\omega)$

phase \rightarrow

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}}$

Phase $\rightarrow \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{\omega}{10} \right)$; $\omega \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$
 $\omega \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow -90^\circ$

Q 1.2. $G_2(s) = \frac{s-2}{s+10}$; Poles $\rightarrow 10$; Zero $\rightarrow 2$



$\frac{20 \log |G_2(j\omega)|}{20 \log |G_2(j\omega)|} = \frac{20 \log \left| \frac{s-2}{s+10} \right|}{20 \log \left| \frac{s-2}{s+10} \right|} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{s-2}{s+10} \right)$

(i) $\omega \ll 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{-2}{10} \right)$

$20 \log |G_2(j\omega)| = 20 \log \left| \frac{1}{5} \right| = -20 \log 5$

(ii) $2 < \omega < 10$; $20 \log |G_2(j\omega)| = 20 \log \left| \frac{1}{5} \right| + 20 \log \left| \frac{\omega}{2} \right| = -20 \log 5 + 20 \log \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right)$

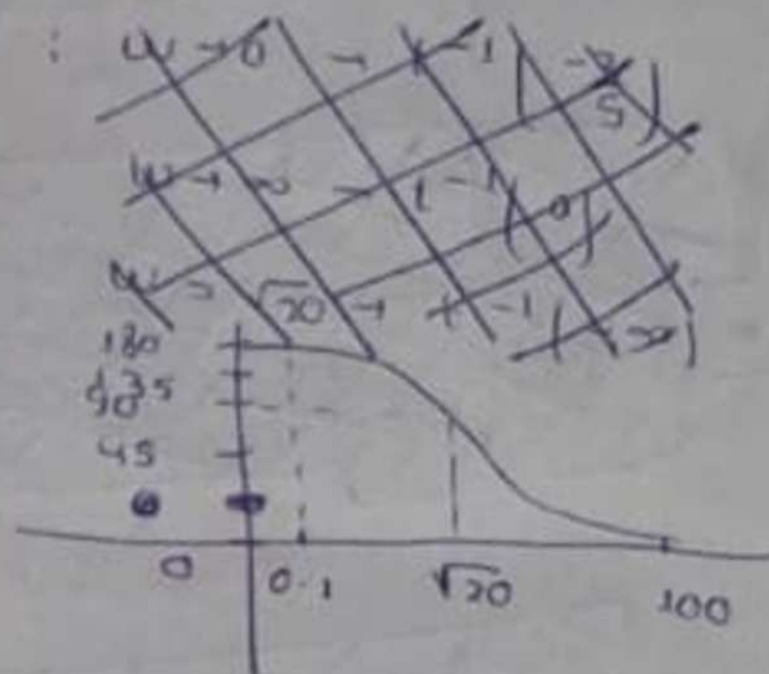
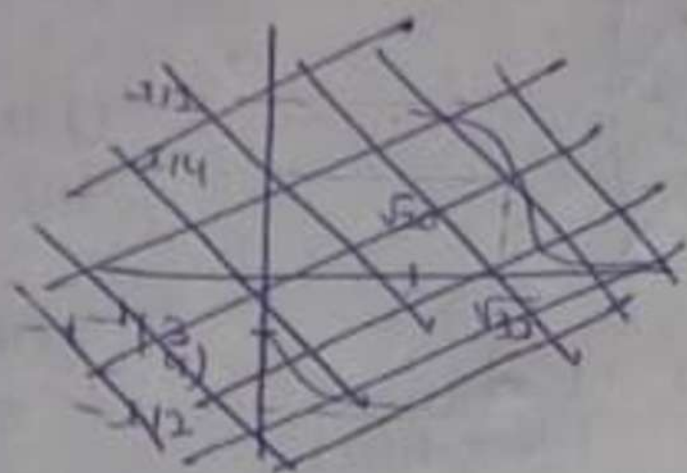
(iii) $\omega \gg 10$ $20 \log |G_2(j\omega)| = 20 \log \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) + 20 \log |s| = 0$

Phase

$$\frac{j\omega - 2}{j\omega + 10} = \frac{(j\omega - 2)(-j\omega + 10)}{(j\omega + 10)(-j\omega + 10)} = \frac{-20 + 10j\omega + 2j\omega + \omega^2}{\omega^2 + 100}$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2 - 20}{\omega^2 + 100} + \frac{(2+10)j\omega}{\omega^2 + 100}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{12\omega}{\omega^2 - 20} \right)$$



$\omega \rightarrow 0 \quad \phi \rightarrow 0$
 $\omega \rightarrow \infty \quad \phi \rightarrow 0$
 $\omega \rightarrow 100 \rightarrow 0$
 $\omega \rightarrow \sqrt{20} \quad \phi \rightarrow -180$

1-3 $G_3(s) = \frac{100}{s^2 + 10s + 100}$

poles = $\frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 400}}{2} = -5 \pm 5\sqrt{3}j$

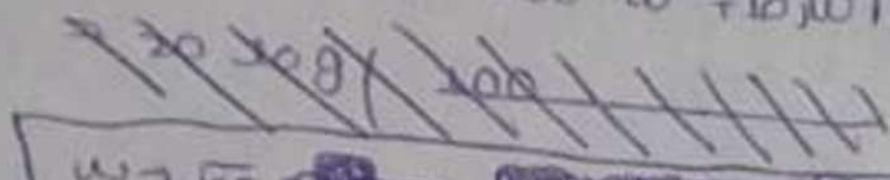
no zeros.

imaginary

no corner frequencies

$$= \frac{100}{(s - (-5 - 5\sqrt{3}j))(s - (-5 + 5\sqrt{3}j))}$$

$$m dB = 20 \log \left| \frac{100}{100 - \omega^2 + 10j\omega} \right|$$



For

maximum output

$$\omega = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

$$(100 - \omega^2)^2 + 100\omega^2 \rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

$$(-)(200 - \omega^2)2\omega(2) + 200\omega$$

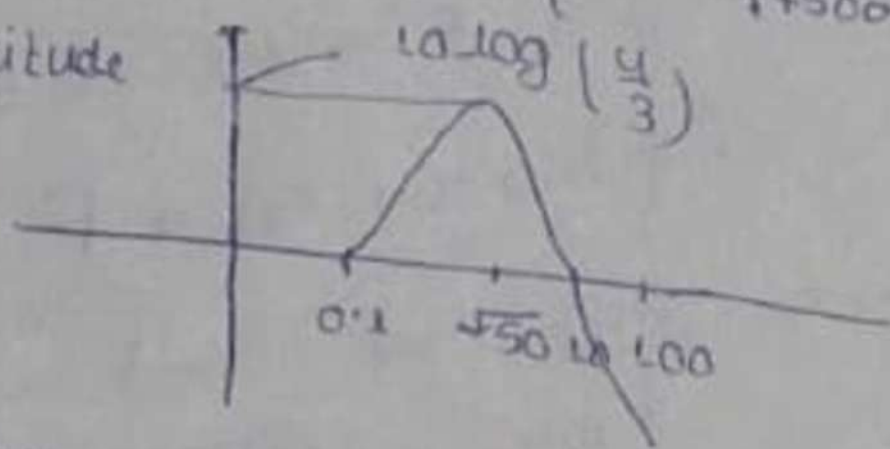
$$= (4\omega(100 - \omega^2) - 200\omega)$$

$$4\omega^3 - 200\omega = 0$$

$$\text{output} = 20 \log \left(\frac{100}{\sqrt{1500}} \right)$$

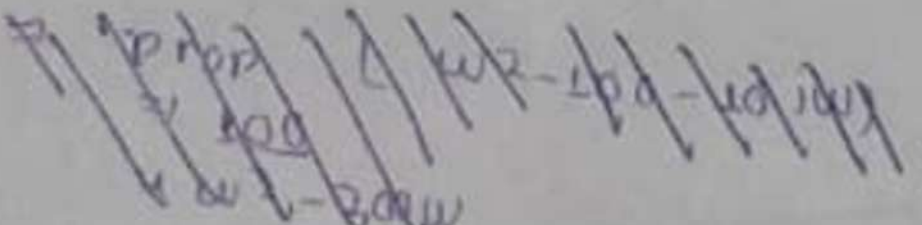
$$= 20 \log \left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{15}} \right)$$

magnitude

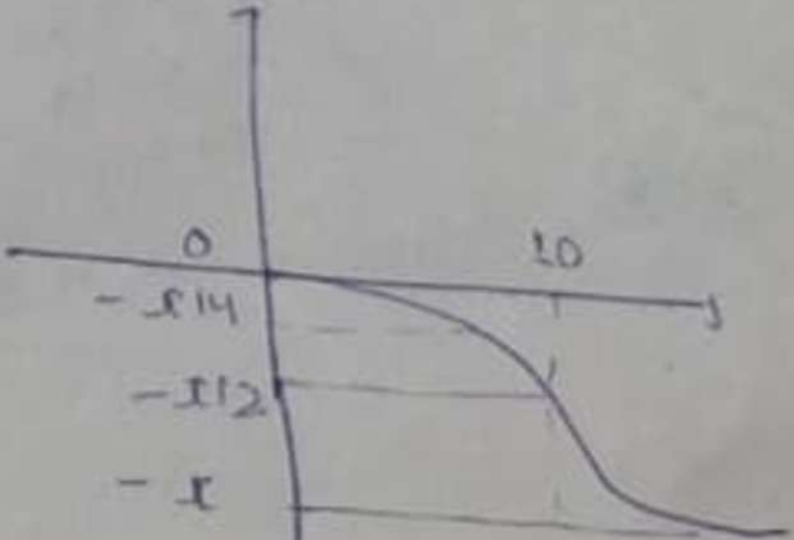
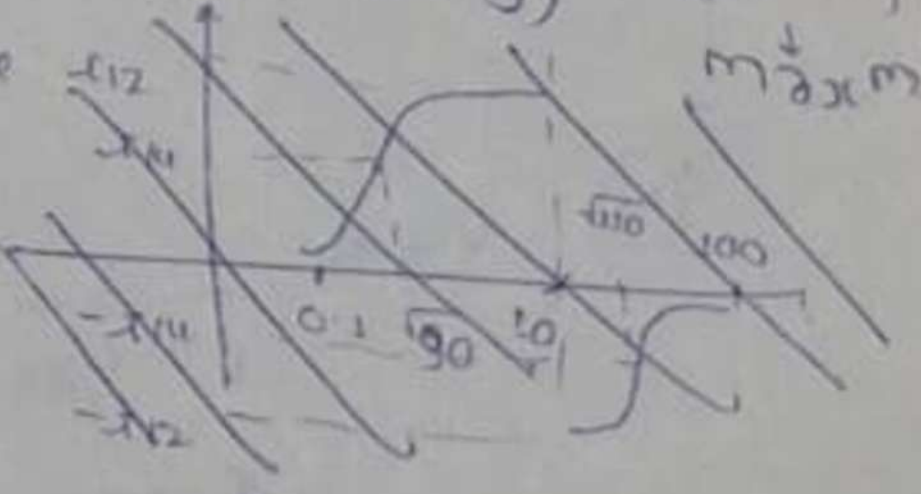


Phase

$$\frac{100}{100 - \omega^2 + 10j\omega}$$



$$\text{ratio} = \frac{-10\omega}{-\omega^2 + 100}$$

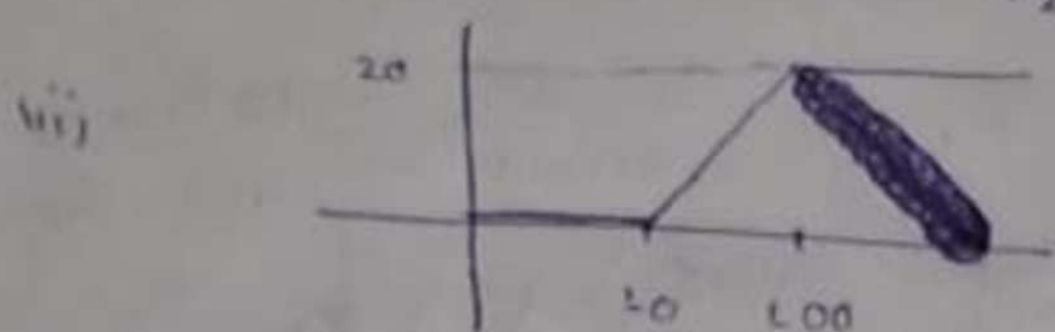


1.4. $G(s) = \frac{0.1s+1}{0.01s+1}$

1.1) zero = 10; pole = 100

+20 slope ahead contrib

-20 slope contrib ahead



Phase $\rightarrow \frac{0.1j\omega+1}{(0.01j\omega+1)}$

$\rightarrow \frac{10(j\omega+10)}{(j\omega+100)(100-j\omega)}$

$\rightarrow \frac{10(j\omega \frac{90}{10000} + 1000 + \omega^2)}{10000 + \omega^2}$

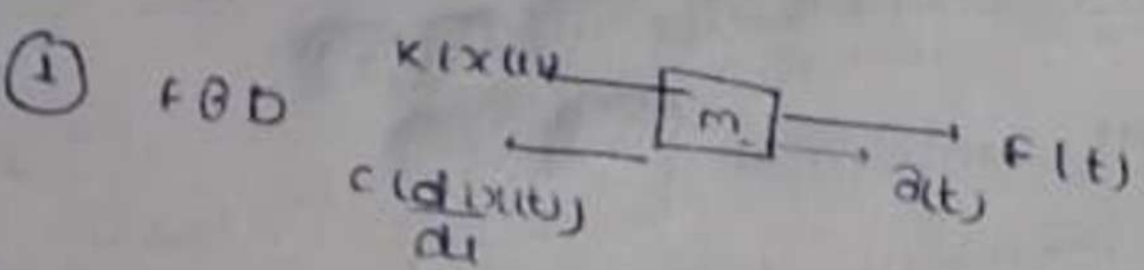
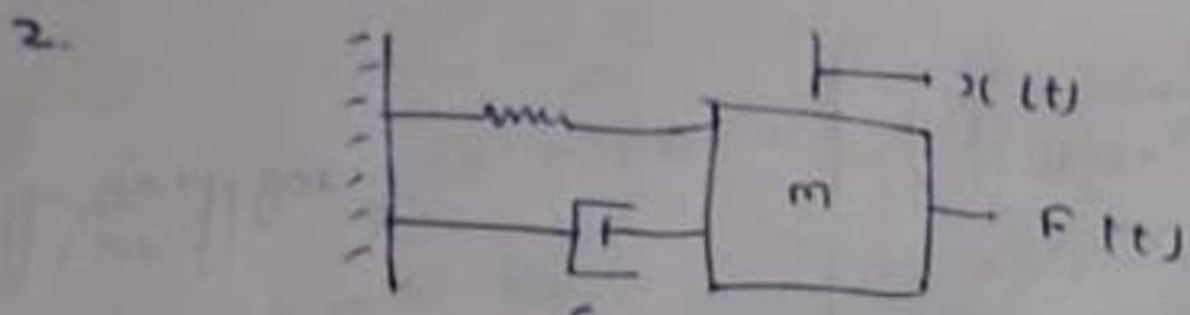
$\rightarrow \frac{10}{\omega^2 + 10000} (10000 + \omega^2 + \frac{90}{10000} j\omega)$

$\omega \rightarrow 0$
 $d \rightarrow 0$
derivate

$\frac{d}{d\omega} \frac{10000 + \omega^2}{\omega^2 + 10000} = 0$
 $\frac{2\omega(10000 + \omega^2) - (10000 + \omega^2)^2}{(\omega^2 + 10000)^2} = 0$
 $2\omega(10000 + \omega^2) - (10000 + \omega^2)^2 = 0$
 $2\omega(10000 + \omega^2) = (10000 + \omega^2)^2$
 $2\omega = 10000 + \omega^2$
 $\omega^2 - 2\omega + 10000 = 0$
 $\omega = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 40000}}{2} = 1 \pm j100$
 $\omega = 100$
 $\log(100) = 2$

$100 + \omega^2 = 90\omega$
 $\omega^2 - 90\omega + 100 = 0$
 $\omega = \frac{90 \pm \sqrt{8100 - 400}}{2}$
 $= 45 \pm 50j$

positive for some time -ve for some time



(2) taking Laplace transform.
Since zero initial condⁿ is given.

$m \times s^2 X = F - kX - c s X$

$X(s^2 m + k + cs) = F$

$G(s) = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 m + k + cs}$

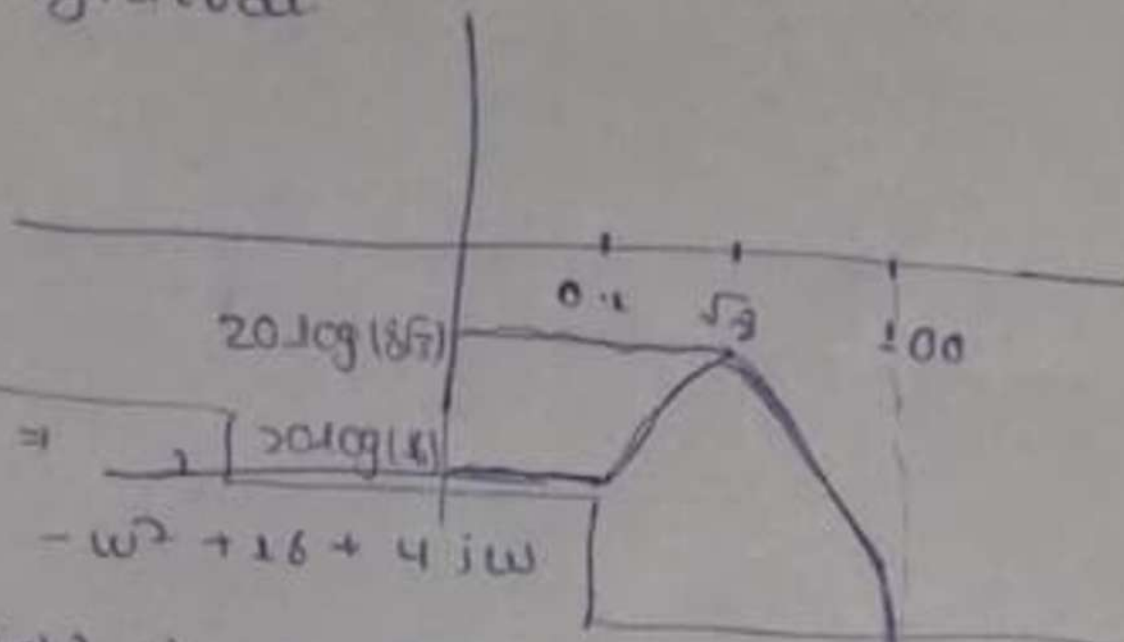
(4) $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 16 + 4s}$

$k = 16$
 $c = 4$
 $m = 1$

(5) Poles $\rightarrow -4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 64} = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}j \rightarrow$ imaginary
no corner frequency.

Bode plot

(6) magnitude



$$G(j\omega) = \frac{20 \log(8)}{-\omega^2 + 16 + 4j\omega}$$

$$mag \Rightarrow 20 \log \left(\left| \frac{1}{16 - \omega^2 + 4j\omega} \right| \right)$$

$$20 \log \left(\frac{1}{16} \right) \quad \omega \rightarrow 0.1$$

$$20 \log(6) \quad \omega \rightarrow 100$$

$$magnitudo = \sqrt{256 + \omega^4 - 32\omega^2 + 16\omega^2}$$

$$\sqrt{256 + 64 - 128}$$

$$mag = \sqrt{192}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8\sqrt{3}$$

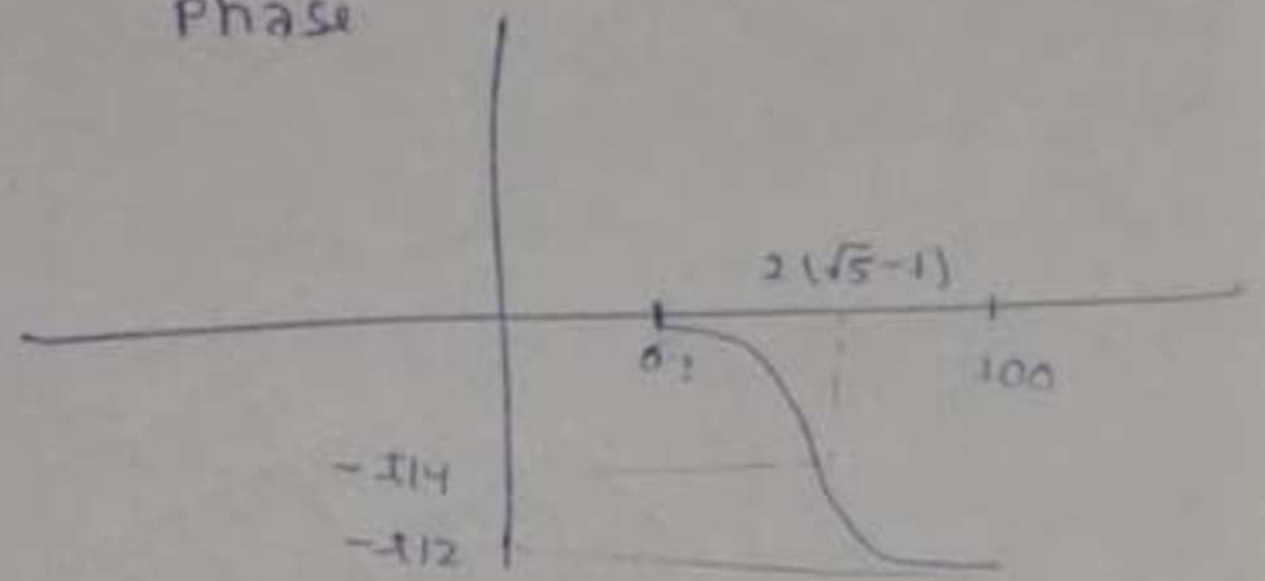
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\omega^4 - 16\omega^2 + 256}$$

$$\sqrt{4\omega^3 - 32\omega}$$

$$\sqrt{\omega^2} = 8 \quad \text{cor root}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{3}$$

Phase



$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-4\omega}{16 - \omega^2} \right)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0.1 : \phi \rightarrow 0$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 100 : \phi \rightarrow -\pi/2$$

$$16 - \omega^2 = 4\omega \quad \text{for } \phi = -\pi/4$$

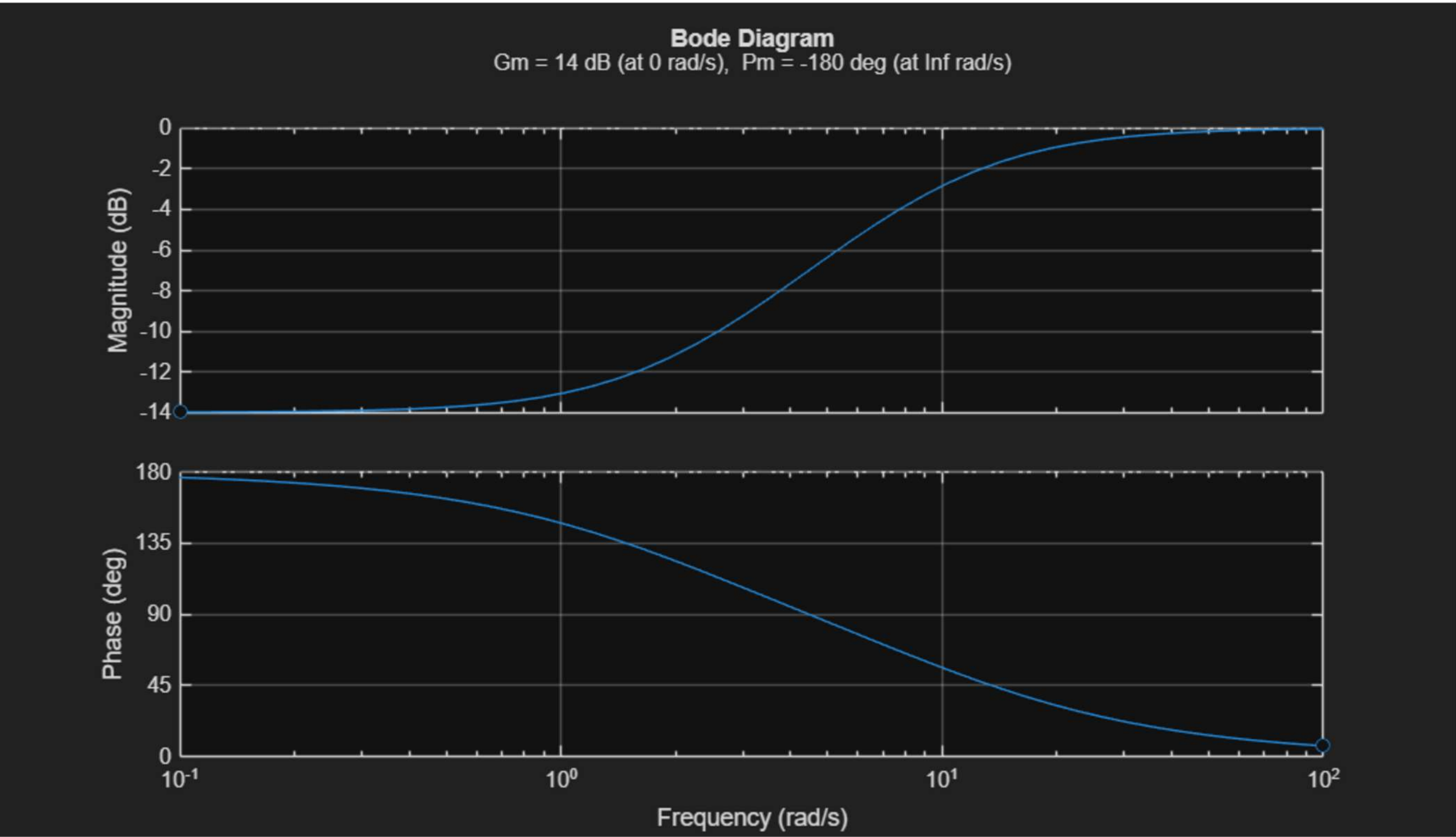
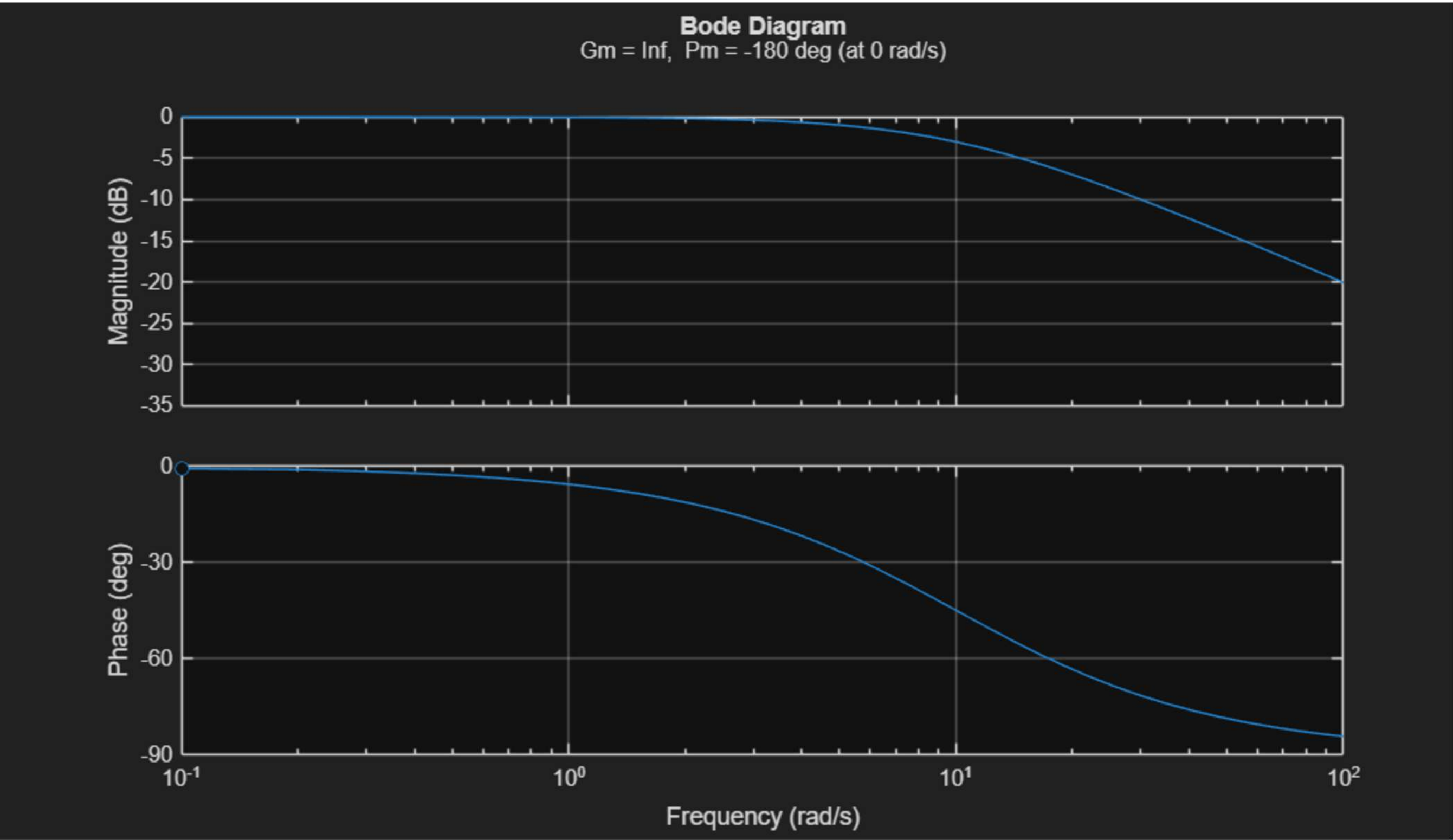
$$\omega^2 + 4\omega - 16 = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 64}}{2}$$

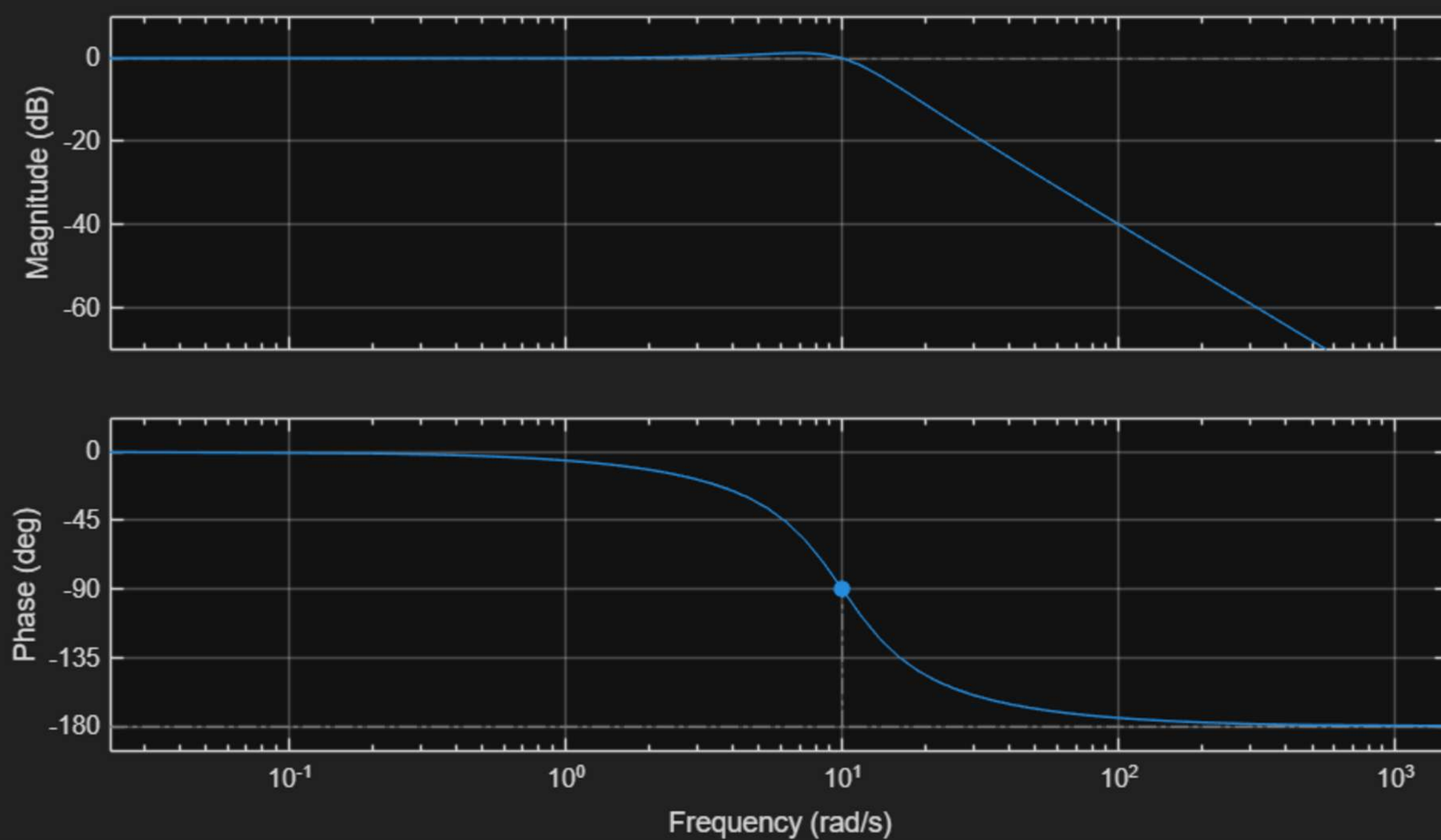
$$\Rightarrow -2 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{5} - 1)2$$

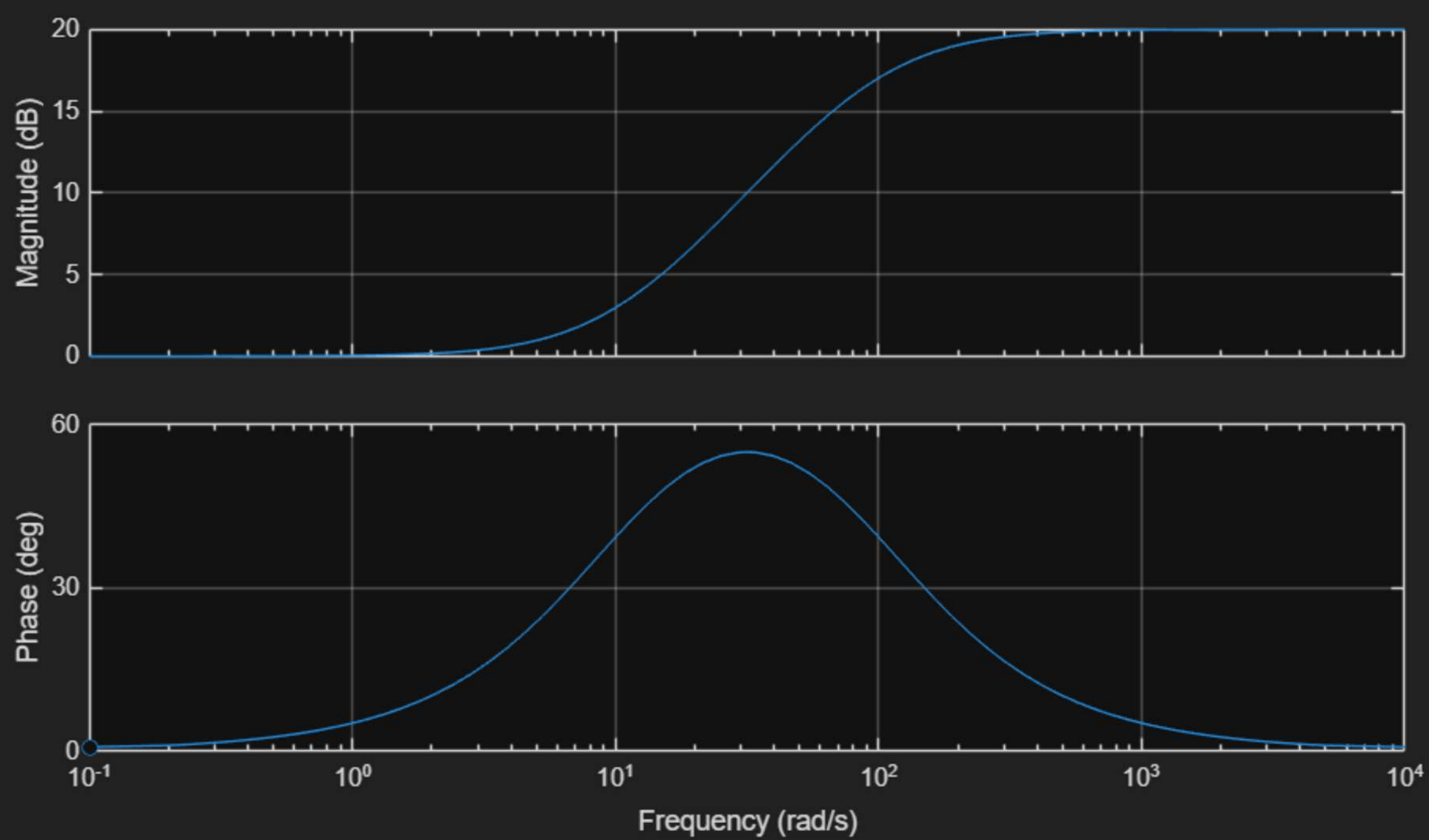
$$\Rightarrow 2(\sqrt{5} - 1)$$



Bode Plot 1.3
Gm = Inf, Pm = 90 deg (at 10 rad/s)



Bode Plot 1.4
Gm = Inf, Pm = -180 deg (at 0 rad/s)



Bode Plot 2
Gm = Inf, Pm = Inf

