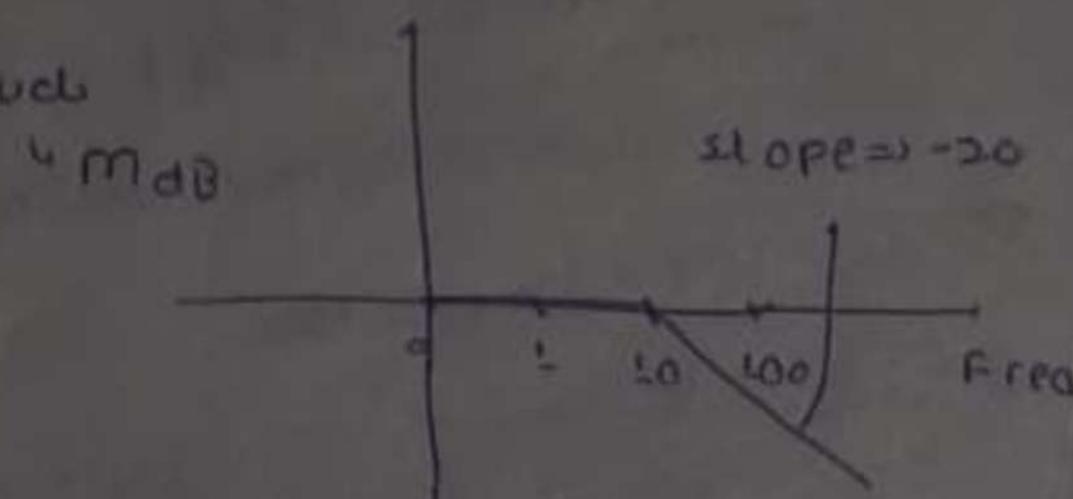


Assignment 1

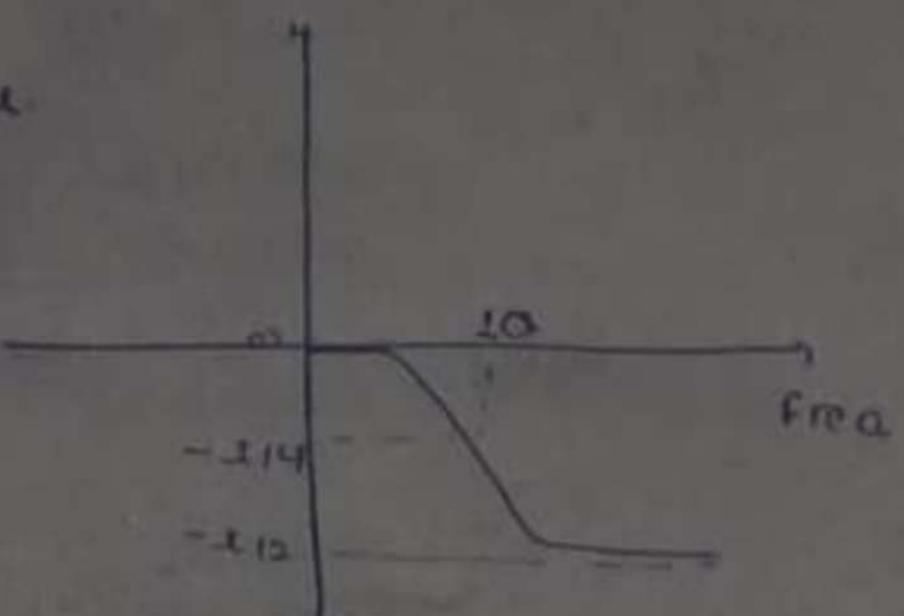
Q 1.1. $G(j\omega) = \frac{10}{s+10}$; Poles $\rightarrow 10$, Zeros \rightarrow none

Bode plots

magnitude



Phase



$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}} ; \text{ corner freq} = 10.$$

$$\omega < \omega_c = 10 \rightarrow \text{ignored}, j\omega \approx M_{dB} = 20 \log |1| = 0.$$

$$\omega > \omega_c \rightarrow \frac{j\omega}{10} = 10 ; M_{dB} = 20 \log \left(\frac{10}{\omega} \right)$$

Phase \rightarrow

$$\frac{1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}}{\left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{100} \right)} \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \frac{\omega^2}{100}}{1 + \frac{j\omega}{10}}$$

$$= 20 \log |\omega|$$

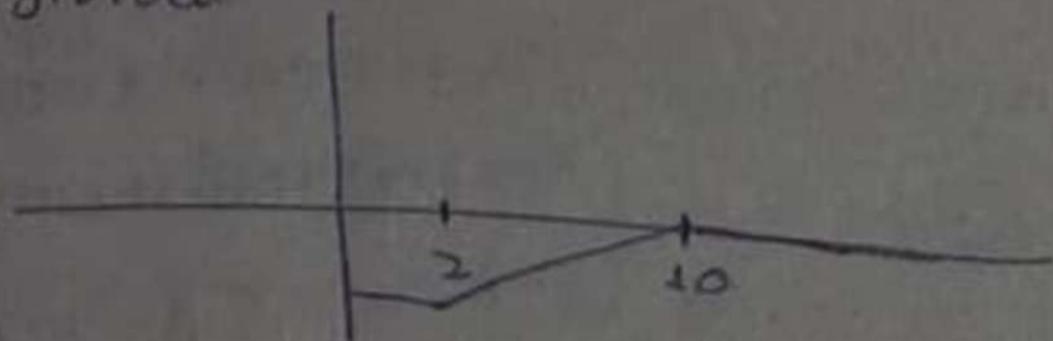
$$\text{Phase} \rightarrow \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{\omega}{10} \right) ; \omega = 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow -90^\circ$$

1.2.

$G(j\omega) = \frac{s-2}{s+10} ; \text{ Poles} \rightarrow 10$
 $\text{Zeros} \rightarrow 2$

magnitude



Phase



ω_{c1}

$$\frac{2\omega_c}{10 + 2\omega_c} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \left| \frac{2}{2} - 1 \right|}{10 \left| 1 + \frac{2}{10} \right|} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{2} - 1 \right)}{\left| 1 + \frac{2}{10} \right|}$$

$$(i) \omega_{c1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{m dB} \Rightarrow 20 \log \left(\frac{1}{15} \right) = -20 \log 5$$

$$(ii) \omega_{c2} ; \text{m dB} \Rightarrow 20 \log \left| \frac{1}{5} \right| + 20 \log \left| \frac{10}{2} \right| = -20 \log 5 + 20 \log \left| \frac{10}{2} \right|$$

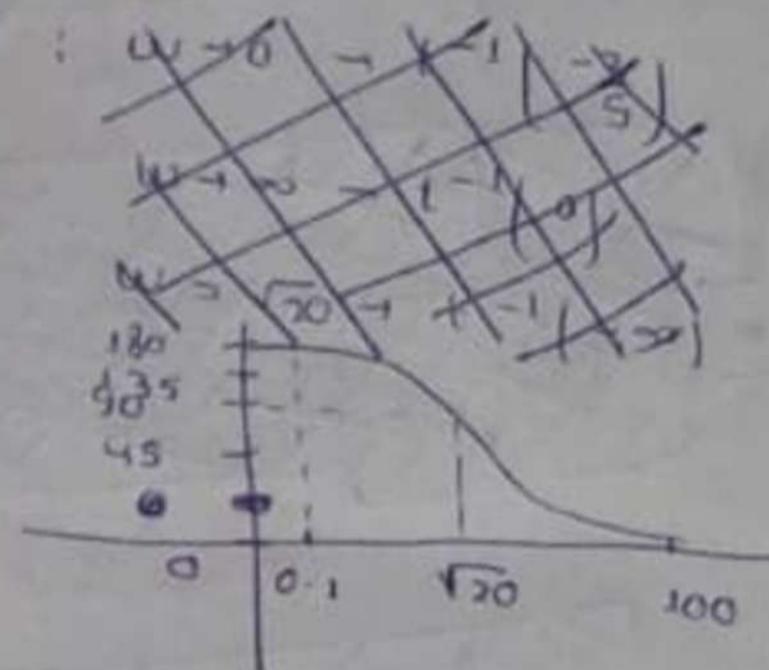
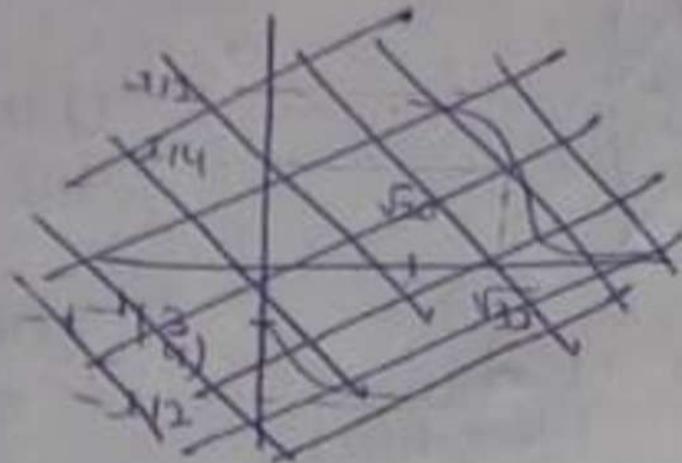
$$\text{m dB} = 20 \log \left(\frac{1}{5} \right) + 20 \log (5) = 0.$$

Phase :

$$\frac{1+i\omega-2}{i\omega+10} \Rightarrow \frac{(i\omega-2)(i\omega+10)}{(\omega^2+100)} \Rightarrow \frac{-20 + 10i\omega + 2i\omega - \omega^2}{(\omega^2+100)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\omega^2 - 20}{\omega^2 + 100} + \frac{(2+10i)\omega}{\omega^2 + 100}$$

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



$$\begin{aligned}\omega \rightarrow 0 & \quad \Phi \rightarrow 90^\circ \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty & \quad \Phi \rightarrow 0 \\ \omega \rightarrow 100 & \rightarrow 0 \\ \omega \rightarrow \sqrt{20} & \quad \Phi \rightarrow 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

L-3. $G_3(s) =$

$$\frac{100}{s^2 + 10s + 100}$$

$$\text{Poles} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 400}}{2} = -5 \pm 5j$$

\therefore

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

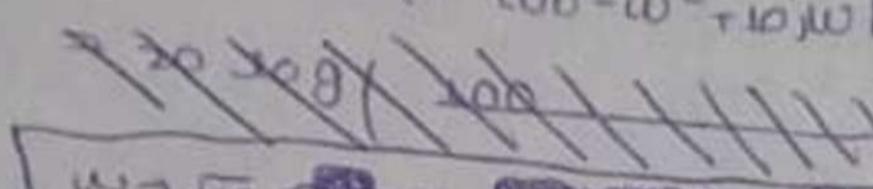
no zeros.

imaginary

1. no corner frequencies

$MdB =$

$$20 \log \left(\left| \frac{100}{100 - \omega^2 + 10i\omega} \right| \right)$$



For:

maximum output $\omega = \sqrt{50}$

$|100 - \omega^2 + 10i\omega| \rightarrow \text{minimum}$

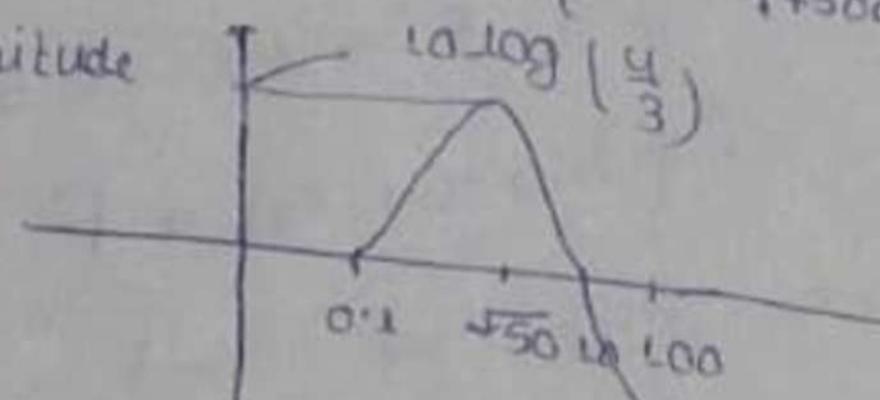
$(100 - \omega^2)^2 + 100\omega^2 \rightarrow \text{minimum}$

$$(-)(100 - \omega^2) \geq 10\omega^2 + 200\omega$$

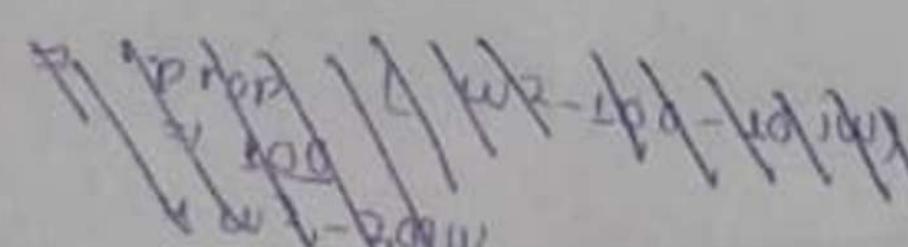
$$- (4\omega(100 - \omega^2) \geq 200\omega)$$

$$\text{output pm} = 20 \log \left(\frac{100}{100 - \omega^2 + 10i\omega} \right)$$

magnitude

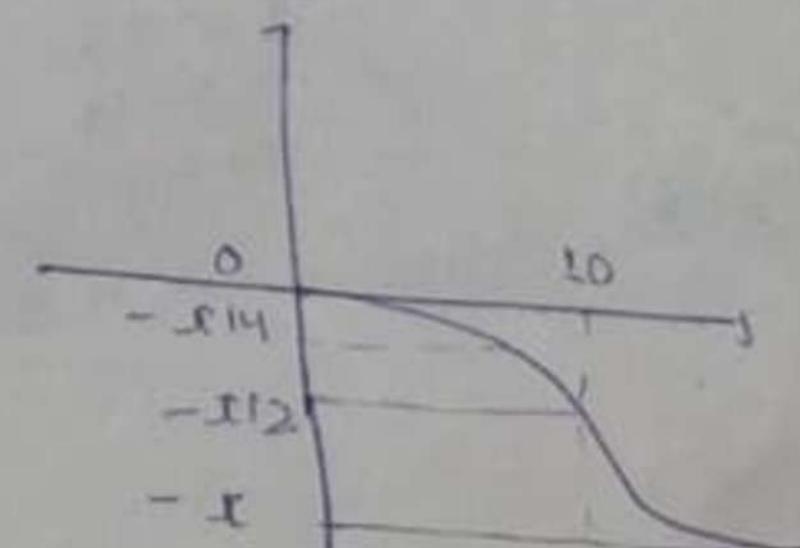
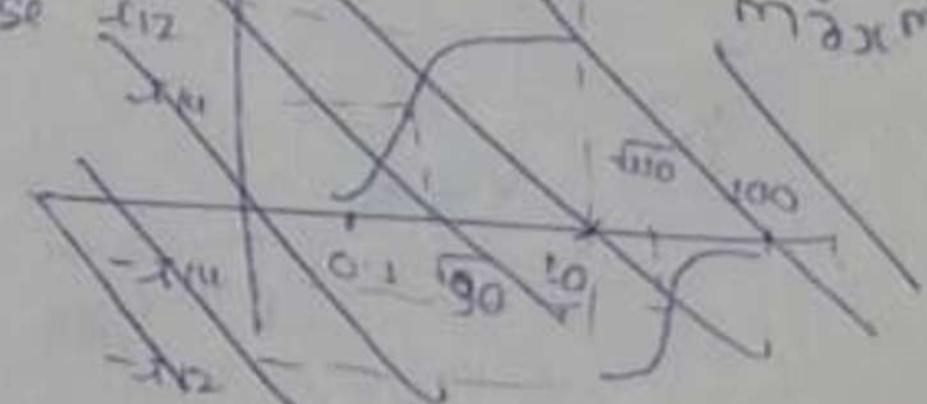


$$\text{Phase} \rightarrow \frac{100}{100 - \omega^2 + 10i\omega}$$



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

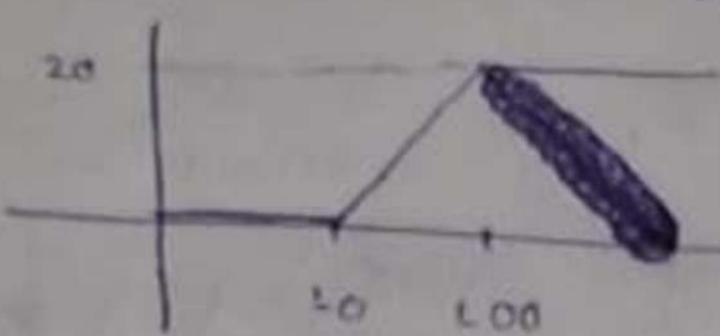
i real/phase



$$14. \quad G(s) = \frac{0.1s + 1}{0.01s + 1} \quad \text{1) zero} = -10; \quad \text{pole} = 100$$

+ 2nd slope ahead
Contribn

- 2nd slope contrib'n
ahead



Phase \rightarrow $\frac{0.1iw + 1}{0.01iw + 1}$

$$(0.1iw + 1)$$

$$\frac{(0.1iw + 1)(-iw + 100)}{(-iw + 100)(100 - iw)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{100}{10000 + w^2} + \frac{1000 + w^2}{10000 + w^2}$$

$$\rightarrow 10 \left(\frac{1000 + w^2}{10000 + w^2} + \frac{90}{10000} iw \right)$$

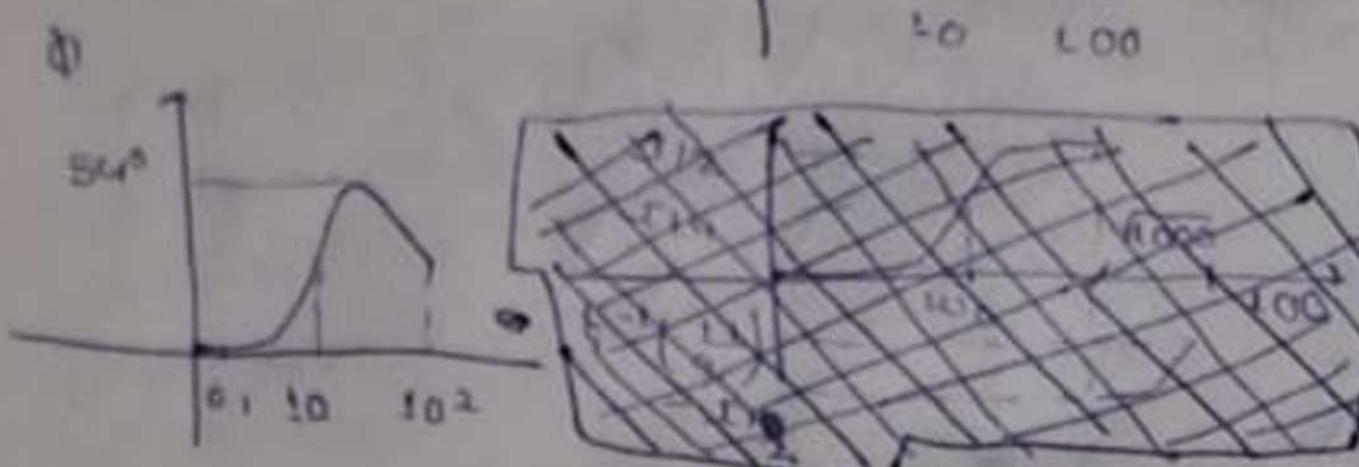
$$\therefore w \rightarrow 0, \alpha \rightarrow 0, \omega \rightarrow \text{maxm} - \text{derivative}$$

$$\frac{90}{10000} \cdot 1000 + w^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 90w^2 = 0$$

$$90000 + 90w^2 - 180w^2 = 0$$

$$w = \sqrt{1000} \approx 31.62$$

$$\log(31.62) \approx 1.5$$



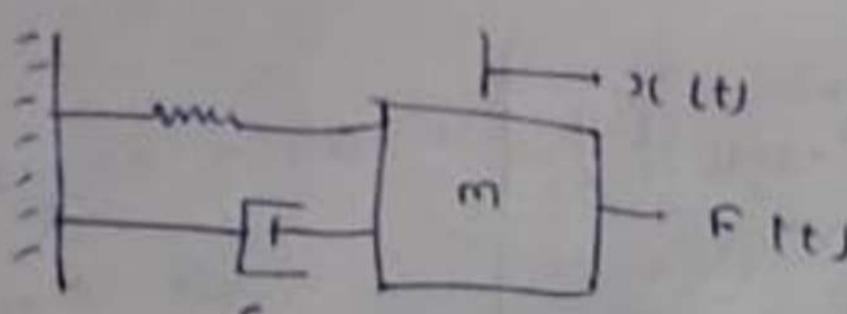
$$\text{Phase} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{90iw}{1000 + w^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 100 + w^2 &\approx 90iw \\ w^2 - 90iw + 100 &= 0 \\ w &= \frac{90 \pm \sqrt{8100 - 400}}{2} \\ &= 45 + 5\sqrt{11} \end{aligned}$$

positive for some time

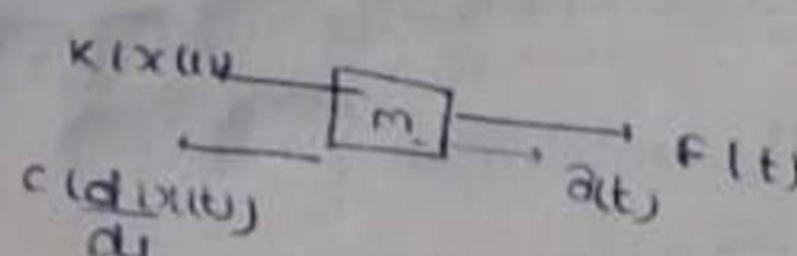
time -ve For some time

2.



①

FBD



②

$$m \ddot{x}(t) = F(t) - kx(t) - c \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

taking Laplace transform.

Since zero initial condn is given.

$$m s^2 X = f - kX - csX$$

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

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

④

$$G(s) =$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2 + 16 + 45}$$

$$k = 16$$

$$c = 4$$

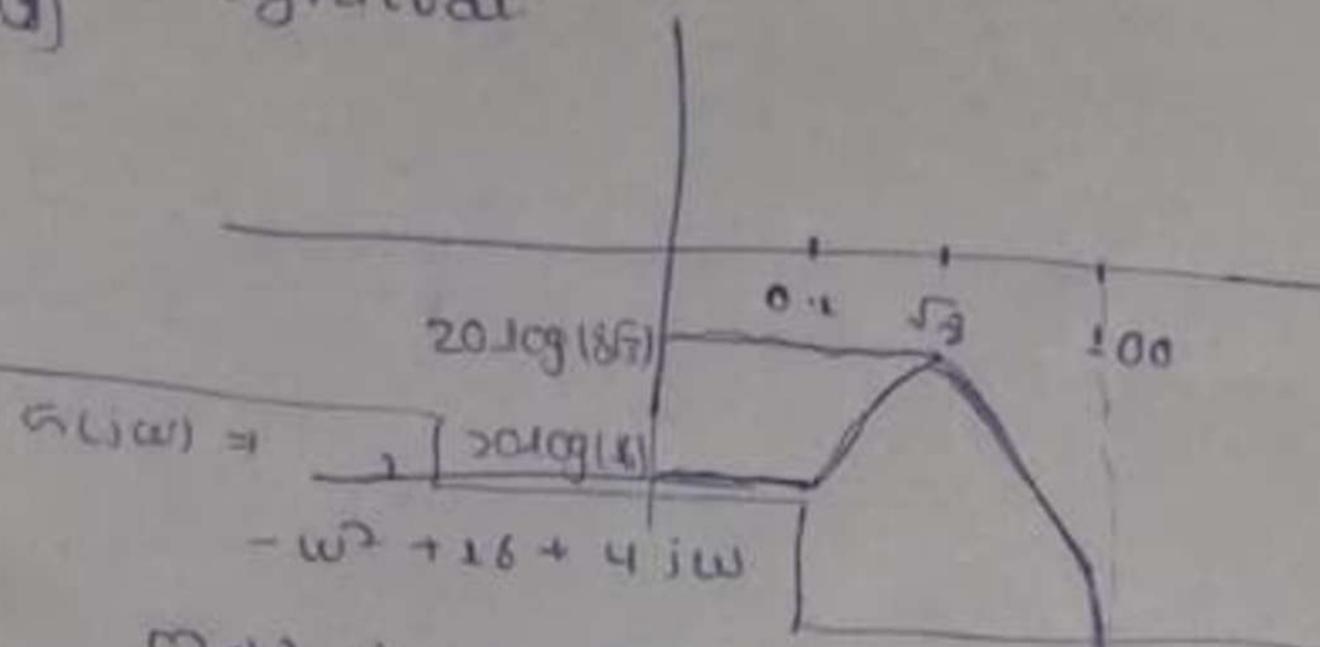
$$m = 1$$

⑤

$$\text{Poles} = -4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 64} \Rightarrow -2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i \rightarrow \text{imaginary no corner frequency.}$$

Bode plot

(6) magnitude



$$\text{mag} = 20 \log \left(\sqrt{16 - \omega^2 + 4j\omega} \right)$$

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

$20 \log(0) \quad \omega \rightarrow 100$

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

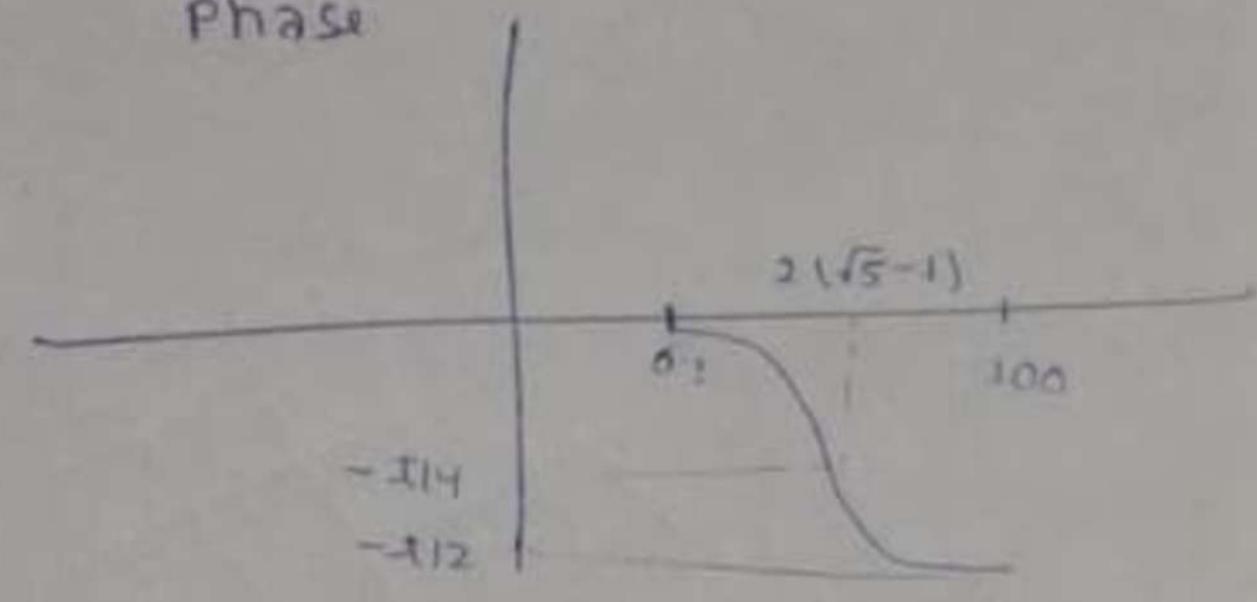
$$\sqrt{256 + 64 - 128} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\sqrt{4\omega^3 - 32\omega} \quad \text{cor. root}$$

$$\sqrt{\omega^2} = 8 \quad \omega = \sqrt{8}$$

Phase



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

$$\omega \rightarrow 0.1 : \Phi \rightarrow 0$$

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

$$16 - \omega^2 = 4\omega \quad \text{for } q = 1$$

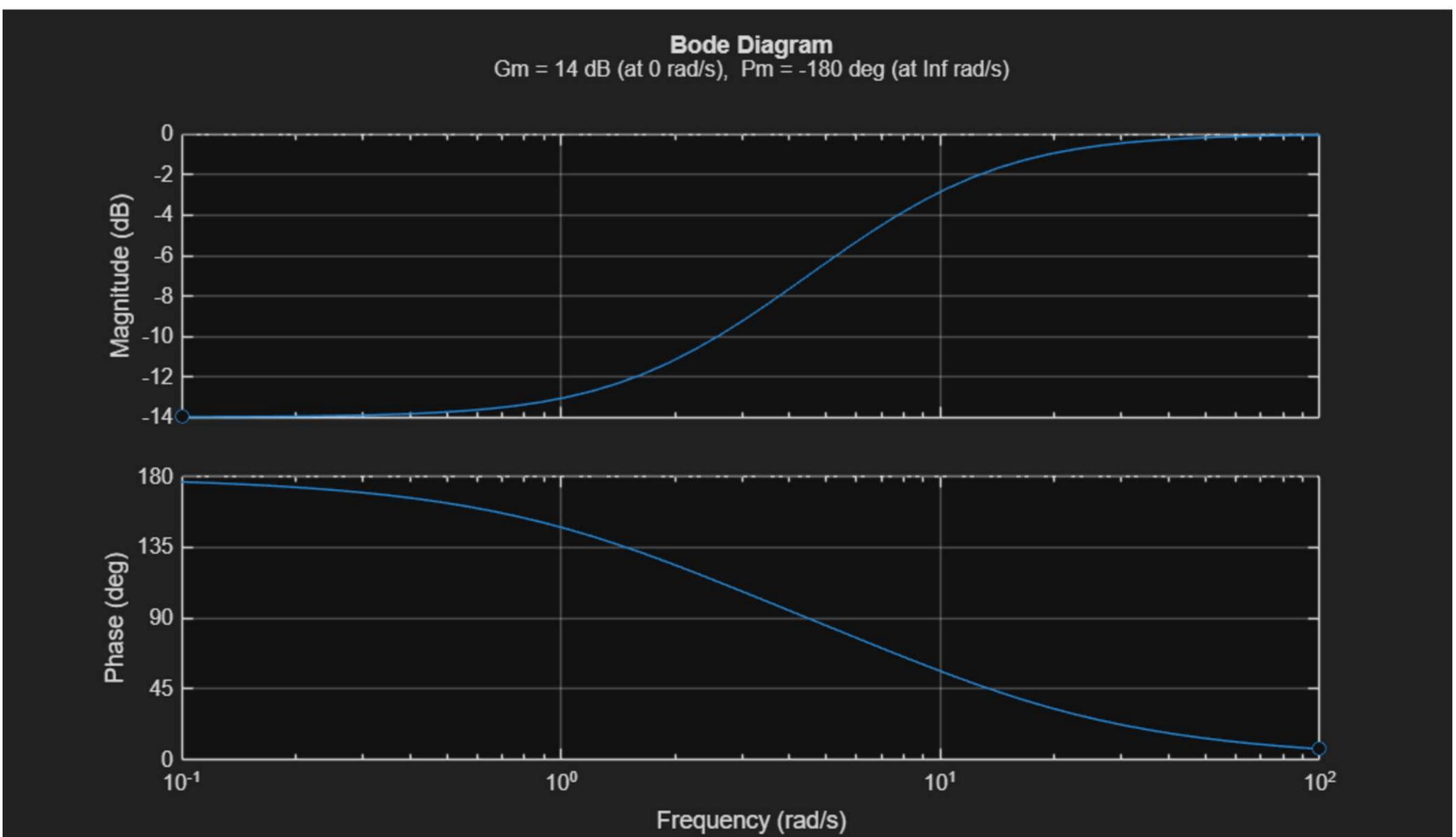
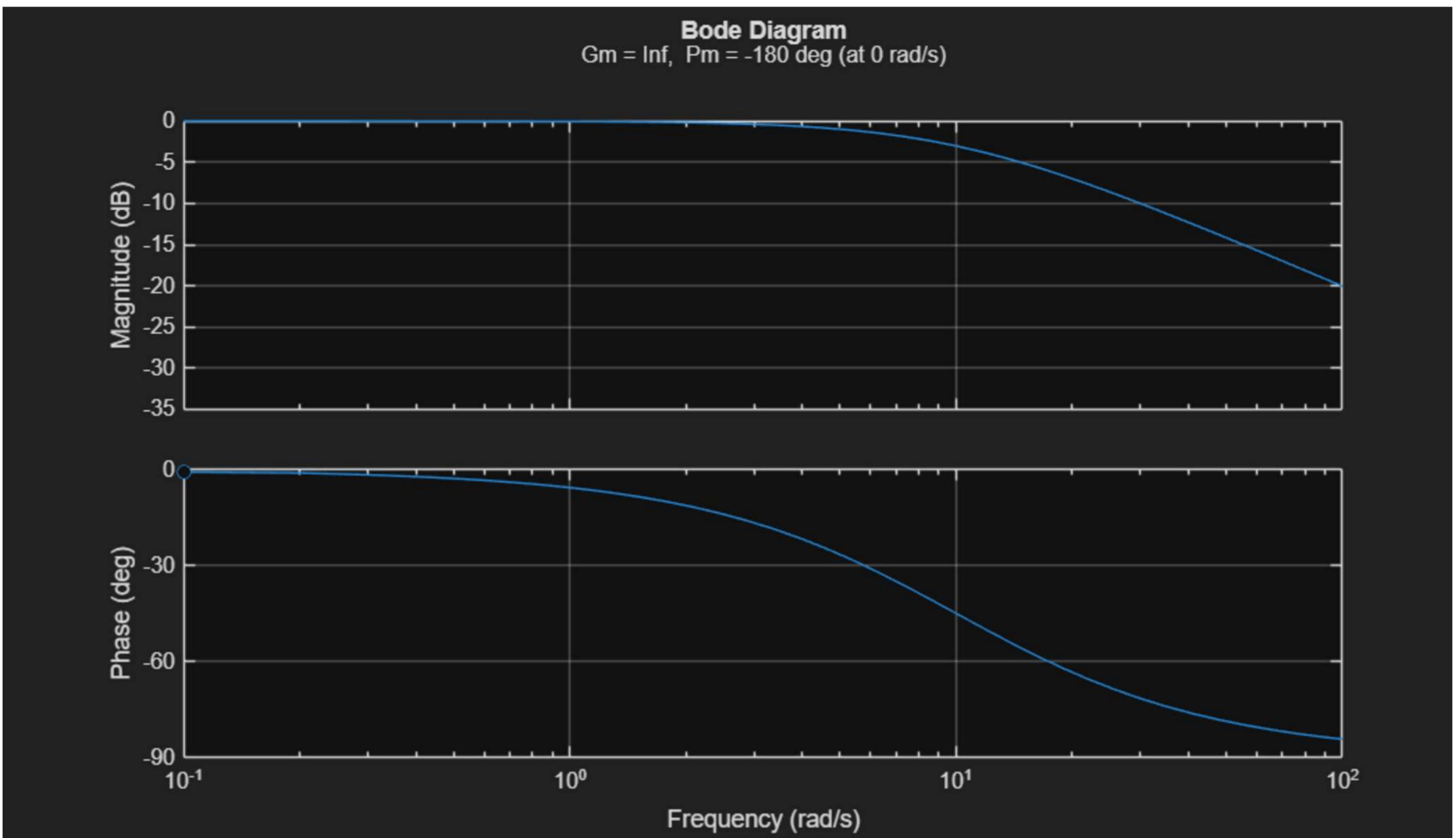
$$\omega^2 + 4\omega - 16 = 0$$

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

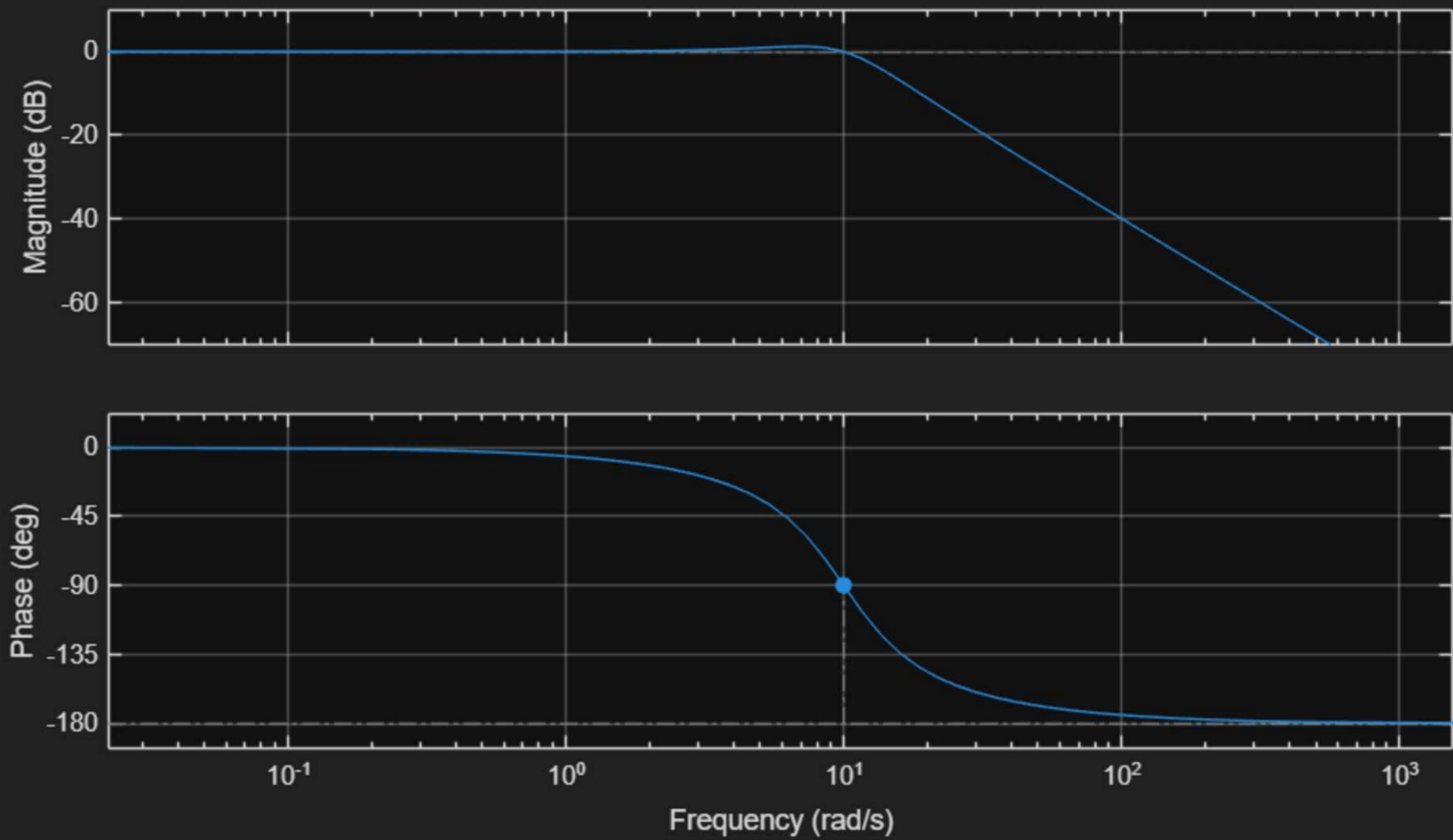
$$= -2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$= (\sqrt{5} - 1)/2$$

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



Bode Plot 1.3
 $G_m = \text{Inf}$, $P_m = 90 \text{ deg}$ (at 10 rad/s)



Bode Plot 1.4
 $G_m = \text{Inf}$, $P_m = -180 \text{ deg}$ (at 0 rad/s)

