

Homework #3

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In[*]:= Quit[]

Problem #3.15

The image shows a handwritten differential equation and its corresponding state-space representation. The differential equation is $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{dx}{dt} + x = u(t)$. Below it, the state-space representation is given as $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \ddot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$. The matrices are labeled A and B.

In[*]:= $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$

In[*]:= Eigensystem[A]

Out[*]:= $\left\{ \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1 + i\sqrt{3}), \frac{1}{2} (1 - i\sqrt{3}) \right\}, \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} i (i + \sqrt{3}), 1 \right\}, \left\{ \frac{1}{2} i (-i + \sqrt{3}), 1 \right\} \right\}$

Approximate Poles (Open-Loop)

In[*]:= eig = Eigenvalues[A] // N

Out[*]:= $\{0.5 + 0.866025 i, 0.5 - 0.866025 i\}$

Closed - loop poles (Optimal)

Since $r \rightarrow \infty$, optimal closed loop poles are the reflection of open loop poles.

Because of that,

In[*]:= clpoles = -eig

Out[*]:= $\{-0.5 - 0.866025 i, -0.5 + 0.866025 i\}$

Characteristic polynomial (Optimal):

In[*]:= $\alpha = (s - \text{clpoles}[[1]]) (s - \text{clpoles}[[2]])$

Out[*]:= $((0.5 - 0.866025 i) + s) ((0.5 + 0.866025 i) + s)$

C-L GAINS

In[*]:= KK = (k1 k2);

In[*]:= KK

Out[*]:= $\{ \{k1, k2\} \}$

```
In[*]:= II =  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;
```

```
In[*]:=  $\delta = \text{Det}[s \text{ II} - (A - B.KK)]$ 
```

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Out[*]:=  $1 + k1 - s + k2 s + s^2$ 
```

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In[*]:= ksolved = SolveAlways[ $\delta == \alpha$ , {s}] // Chop
```

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Out[*]:= {{k1 → 0, k2 → 2.}}
```

```
In[*]:= Koptimal = KK /. ksolved // Flatten
```

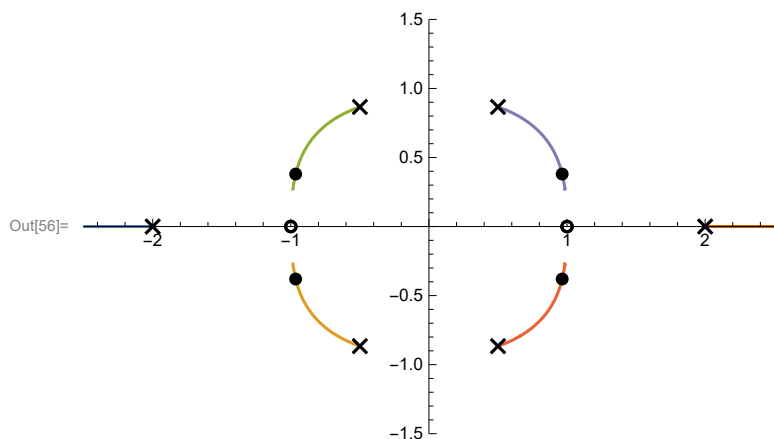
```
Out[*]:= {0, 2.}
```

Problem #3.17

```
In[54]:= Tf[s_] :=  $\frac{(s+1)(s-1)}{(s^2-s+1)(s+2)}$ 
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H[s_] := 1 / r ((Numerator[Tf[s]] × Numerator[Tf[-s]]) /  
(Denominator[Tf[s]] × Denominator[Tf[-s]]))
```

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RootLocusPlot[H[s] /. r^-1 → k, {k, 0, 30}, PlotRange → {{-2.5, 2.5}, {-1.5, 1.5}}]
```



OPEN-LOOP

```
In[11]:= zerosOL = s /. Solve[Numerator[Tf[s]] == 0, s]
```

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Out[11]= {-1, 1}
```

```
In[14]:= polesOL = s /. Solve[Denominator[Tf[s]] == 0, s] // N
```

```
Out[14]= {-2., 0.5 + 0.866025 i, 0.5 - 0.866025 i}
```

b) CLOSED-LOOP (r->0)

Reflection: -1,-1

3rd pole --> -(infinity)

For non-zero (small) r value:

$b_0 = 1$

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In[15]:= Exponent[Denominator[Tf[s]], s] - Exponent[Numerator[Tf[s]], s]
```

n-m

```
Out[15]= 1
```

$$\left(b_0^2 r^{-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}(n-m)} = \left(1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2 \cdot 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}$$

c) CLOSED-LOOP ($r \rightarrow \infty$)

Reflection:

In[18]:= **polesCL1 = -polesOL [[2]]**

Out[18]= $-0.5 - 0.866025 \, i$

In[19]:= **polesCL2 = -polesOL [[3]]**

Out[19]= $-0.5 + 0.866025 \, i$

In[20]:= **polesCL3 = polesOL [[1]]**

Out[20]= $-2.$