

ECE 440  
HW2 Solution

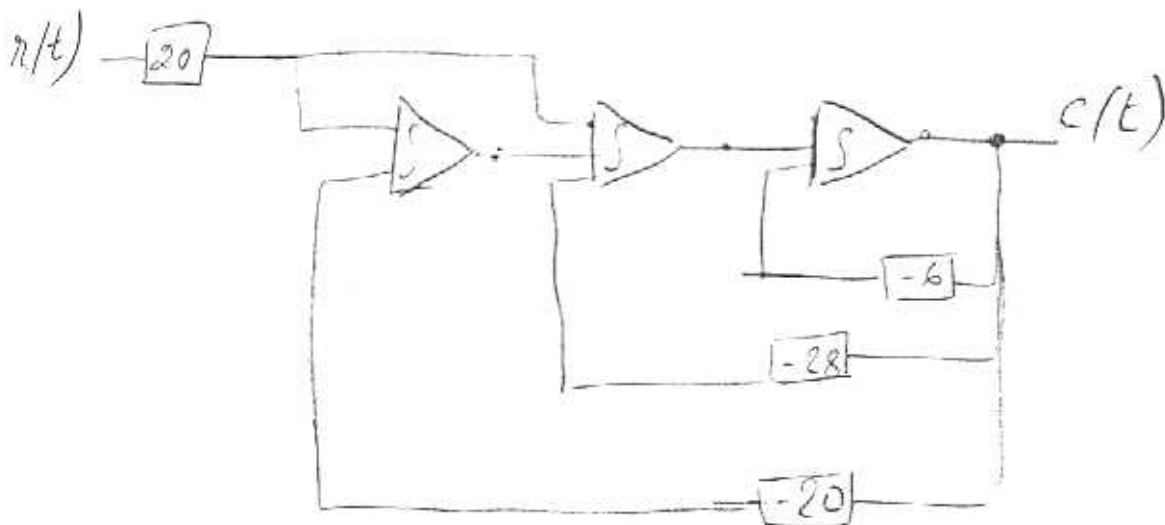
Part I

Problem 1

$$G(s) = \frac{20(s+1)}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)H(s)} = \frac{20s+20}{s^3+6s^2+28s+20}$$

$$c(t) = -6\dot{c}(t) - 28\ddot{c}(t) - 20\dddot{c}(t) + 20\int\dot{c}(t)dt + 20\int\int\dot{c}(t)dt + 20\int\int\int\ddot{c}(t)dt$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 & 0 \\ -28 & 0 & 1 \\ -20 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} r(t)$$

$$c(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

## Problem 2

$$A(s) = \frac{(s+1)}{2s^4 + 4s^3 + 4s^2 + as + 1}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)} = \frac{s+1}{2s^4 + 4s^3 + 4s^2 + (a+1)s + 2}$$

$$\underline{a=0}$$

RH-table

$\oplus s^4$	2	4	2
$\oplus s^3$	4	1	
$\ominus s^2$	$7/4$	1	
$\ominus s^1$	$-9/4$		
$\oplus s^0$	4		

$\Rightarrow$  2 Sign Changes  
 $\Rightarrow$  System is NOT STABLE

$$\underline{a=8}$$

R-H Table

$\oplus s^4$	2	4	2
$\oplus s^3$	4	9	
$\ominus s^2$	-1	4	
$\oplus s^1$	25		
$\oplus s^0$	4		

$\Rightarrow$  2 Sign Changes

$\Rightarrow$  System is NOT STABLE

### Problem 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r(t) \quad y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a. \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{2s+5}{s^2+s-4} = \frac{2s+5}{\left(s+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)\left(s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}\right)}$$

$\Rightarrow$  pole in RHP

$\Rightarrow$  Unstable System

$$b. r(t) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} f_1 x_1 + f_2 x_2 \\ f_1 x_1 + f_2 x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1+f_1 & 2+f_2 \\ 2+f_1 & f_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{DEN of TF} = \det [sI - A] = \begin{vmatrix} s+1-f_1 & -2-f_2 \\ -2-f_1 & s-f_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (s+1-f_1)(s-f_2) - (-2-f_1)(-2-f_2)$$

$$= s^2 - f_2 s + s - f_2 - f_1 s + f_1 f_2 - 4 - 2f_2 - 2f_1 - f_1 f_2$$

$$= s^2 + s \left[ 1 - (f_1 + f_2) \right] - 3f_2 - 2f_1 - 4$$

$$\text{Pole @ } -5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 25 - 5 + 5(f_1 + f_2) - 3f_2 - 2f_1 - 4 = 0 \\ 9 - 3 + 3(f_1 + f_2) - 3f_2 - 2f_1 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Pole @ } -3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9 - 3 + 3(f_1 + f_2) - 3f_2 - 2f_1 - 4 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow f_1 = -2 ; f_2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

# Problem 4:

$$jTF = \frac{2K(s+10)(s+1)}{s^3(2K+1) + s^2(12+22K) + s(20+40K) + 20K}$$

Oscillatory System when  $D(j\omega) = 0$

$$j\omega^3(2K+1) - \omega^2(12+22K) + j\omega(20+40K) + 20K = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega(20+40K) - \omega^3(2K+1) = 0 \\ 20K - \omega^2(12+22K) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ rejected because } \omega < 0$$

$$\text{or } K = -\frac{4}{7} \Rightarrow \omega = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$2) T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$$

3) RH Table

		$-\frac{4}{7}$	$-\frac{6}{11}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	
$s^3$	$2K+1$	-	-	-	+	+
$s^2$	$11K+6$	-	-	+	+	+
$s^1$	$\frac{14K^2+5K+4}{11K+6}$	-	+	-	+	+
$s^0$	$20K$	-	-	-	-	+

No Sign Changes. Stable  
 $K \in ]-\infty; -\frac{4}{7}[ \cup ]0; +\infty[$

4 - stable System

$$E_{ss} = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \Delta E(s)$$

$$= \frac{C_0 (s+10)(s+2)}{s^3(1+2k) + s^2(12+22k) + s(20+40k) + 20k}$$

$$E_{ss} = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \Delta E(s) = \frac{0}{20k} = 0$$

Problem 5:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{k}{s+1}$$

a - For  $k=10$ ,  $r(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow C(s) = \frac{10}{s(s+1)} = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{10}{s+1}$

$$c(t) = 10[1 - e^{-t}]u(t)$$

b -  $c(\infty) = 10$   
 $c(0) = 0$

$$c(\tau) - 10 = -0.368 \times 10 = -3.68$$
$$c(\tau) = 10 - 3.68 = 6.32$$

$$\text{but } c(\tau) = 10 - 10e^{-\tau} = 6.32 \Rightarrow e^{-\tau} = 0.368$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = -\ln(0.368) = 0.999$$

c - The Time required for the step response to reach 63% of its final value

d - In this case,  $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)H(s)} = \frac{10}{s+1+10H}$

For  $r(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow C(s) = \frac{10}{s[s+1+10H]} = \frac{10}{1+10H} \left[ \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1+10H} \right]$

$$c(t) = \frac{10}{1+10H} \left[ 1 - e^{-(1+10H)t} \right] u(t)$$

Based on (b) & (c),

$$c(\tau) - c(\infty) = 0.368 [c(0) - c(\infty)], \quad c(0) = 0$$

$$c(\infty) = \frac{10}{1+10H}$$

$$c(0.5) = 0.63 \times \frac{10}{1+10H}$$

Substitute; we obtain  $H = 0.988 \approx 0.1$

Problem 6

$$G(s) = \frac{10(s+3)}{(s+1)(s+10)}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)H(s)} = \frac{10 \frac{1}{3} (s+3)}{s^2 + (11 + \frac{10}{3})s + 20} = \frac{10 \frac{1}{3} (s+3)}{s^2 + (2 \zeta \omega_n)s + \omega_n^2}$$

1. Comparing we obtain

$$\omega_n^2 = 20$$

$$2 \zeta \omega_n = 11 + \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\therefore \% \text{ overshoot} = e^{-\pi \zeta / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} = 0.1 \Rightarrow \zeta = 0.91$$

$$\text{Substituting} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} = 2(0.91)\sqrt{20} - 11 = -2.861$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -3.49$$

Problem 7

$$G(s) = \frac{3s+10}{s^3+2s^2+s}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{3s+10}{s^3+2s^2+4s+10}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} s^3 & 1 & 4 \\ s^2 & 2 & \\ s^1 & -1 & \\ s^0 & 10 & \end{array}$$

System is unstable, Final Value Theorem cannot be applied.

Problem 8

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{s+1}{s^6+s^5+5s^4+5s^3+7s^2+6s+3}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} s^6 & 1 & 5 & 7 & 3 \\ s^5 & 1 & 5 & 6 & \\ s^4 & 0E & 1 & 3 & \\ s^3 & \frac{5E-1}{E} & \frac{6E-3}{E} & & \\ s^2 & \frac{-6E^2+8E-1}{5E-1} & & & \checkmark 3 \\ s^1 & \frac{36E^2+9E}{6E^2-8E+1} & & & \\ s^0 & 3 & & & \end{array}$$

$$2. \epsilon > 0$$

$s^6$	+
$s^5$	+
$s^4$	+
$s^3$	-
$s^2$	+
$s^1$	+
$s^0$	+

2 sign changes  
2 RHP  
4 LHP

$$3. \epsilon < 0$$

$s^6$	+
$s^5$	+
$s^4$	-
$s^3$	+
$s^2$	+
$s^1$	-
$s^0$	+

4 Sign Change  
4 RHP  
2 LHP

4. The polynomial has roots on  $j\omega$  axis.  
Replacing 0 by  $\epsilon$  forces these roots to move either  
in the rhp or in the lhp.

$$5. s = \frac{1}{p}$$

$p^6$	3	7	5	1
$p^5$	6	5	1	
$p^4$	9	9	2	
$p^3$	-1	$-\frac{1}{3}$		
$p^2$	6	2		
$p^1$	0	2		
$p^0$	2			

2 RHP  
2  $j\omega$  axis  
2 LHP