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A17 KE 4011 section=05

Test 1 SKEE3143

Q1)

$$a) \text{ (I) } G(s) = \frac{(s+3)}{(s+4)(s^2+4s+5)}$$

(II)

$$\phi_A = \frac{\sum \text{asymptote poles} - \sum \text{arbitrary zero}}{\# \text{poles} - \# \text{zeros}}$$

$$= \frac{(-4) + (2-j) + (-2+j) - 3}{3-1}$$

$$= 2.5$$

$$\phi_A = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{A \text{ asymptote}} = \frac{\pi}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{2\pi}{5} = 72^\circ$$

$$k=0, 1, \dots$$

$$(A-1)$$

$$= 1.5$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2.5} = \frac{4\pi}{5} = 144^\circ$$

(III)

$$\text{OLTF} = \frac{k(s+3)}{(s+4)(s^2+4s+5)}$$

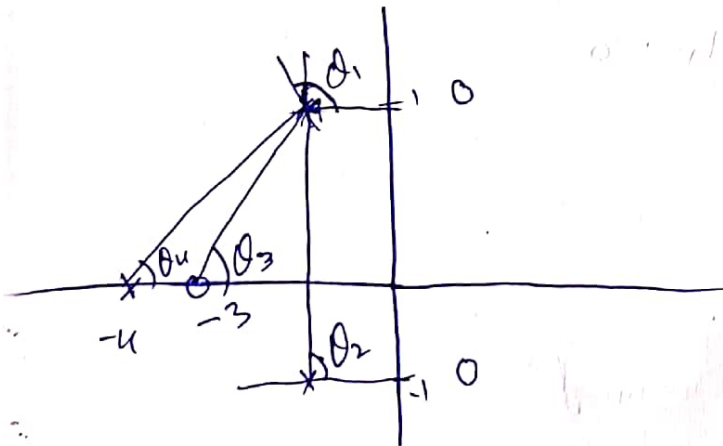
$$\phi_1 = \sum \phi_{\text{zeros}} = \sum \phi_{\text{poles}} + 180^\circ$$

$$= \phi_3 - \phi_2 - \phi_4 + 180^\circ$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) - 90 - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 180^\circ$$

$$= 45^\circ - 90 - 26.56 + 180^\circ$$

$$= 108.44$$



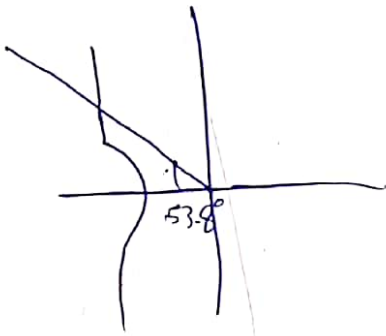
□

b)  $\zeta = 10\%$

$\zeta = 0.59$

$\omega = 4.08 \text{ rad/sec}$

(I)  $\theta = \cos^{-1}(0.59) = 53.8^\circ$



by using graph paper

$s_{1,2} = -2.4 \pm 3.28j$

(II)  $K = \frac{1}{|G(s)|} = \frac{1}{(3.3)(9.96)} = 10.05$

(III)  $CLTF = \frac{K(s+3)}{(s+4)(s^2+4s+5)} = \frac{K(s+3)}{(s+4)(s^2+4s+5) + K(s+3)}$

Characteristic eq

$(s+4)(s^2+4s+5) + K(s+3)$

$s^3 + 4s^2 + 5s + 4(s^2 + 16s + 20) + Ks + 43 = 0$

$s^3 + 8s^2 + 31s + 80 = 0$

$s_0 = -3.195$

60° This pole overlaps the

zeros so it can be safely assumed

The system as second order.

$$G(s) = \frac{K(s^2 - 2s + 8)}{(s+3)(s^2 + 4s + 5)}$$

$$T_s = \frac{4}{0.88} = 4.55 \text{ s}$$

$$T_{s(\text{new})} = 4.55 \times \frac{3}{5} = 2.73 \text{ s}$$

$$G = \frac{4}{2.73} = 1.47$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\omega_d}{G} = \tan \theta$$

$$\omega_d = 1.47 \times \tan(62.61^\circ) = 2.84$$

The new dominant pole =  $-1.47 \pm 2.84j$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{\text{zeros}} - \theta_{\text{poles}} &= 180^\circ \\ \theta &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2.84}{3-1.47}\right) \\ &= 61.96^\circ - 180^\circ \\ &= -119^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan(-119^\circ) = \frac{-2.84}{z-1.47}$$

$$1.8 = \frac{2.84}{z-1.47} \quad z = 3.05$$

$$|K \cdot G(s) \cdot H(s)| = 1 \quad K = \left| \frac{(s+3)(s^2+4s+5)}{(s^2-2s+8)(s+3.05)} \right|$$

$$K = 0.51$$

3

$$\text{Zeros} = 1 \pm \sqrt{7}j$$

$$\text{Poles} = -3, -2 \pm j$$

$$s = -0.88 \pm 1.72j$$

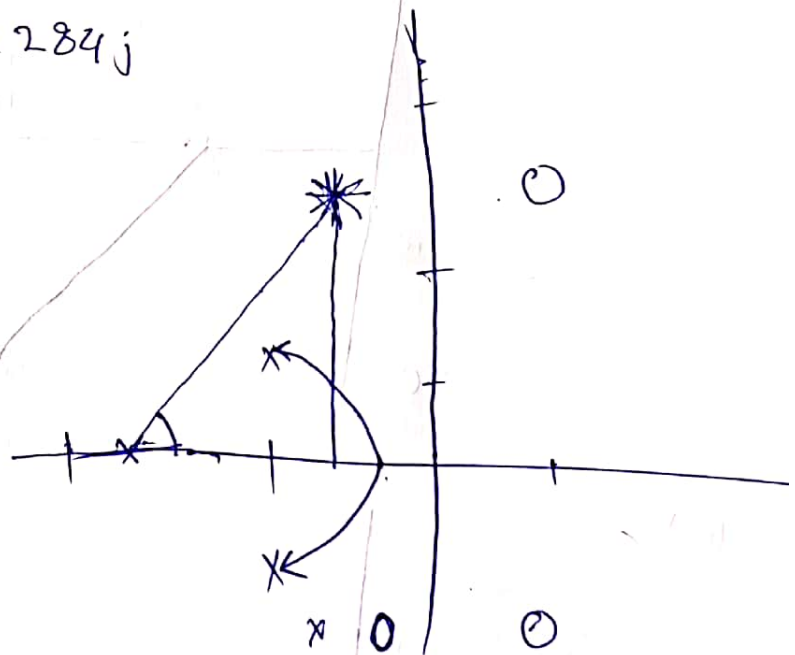
$$\text{OS\%} = 20\%$$

$$\xi = \frac{-\ln(0.2)}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + \ln^2(0.2)}}$$

$$= 0.46$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0.46)$$

$$= 62.61^\circ$$



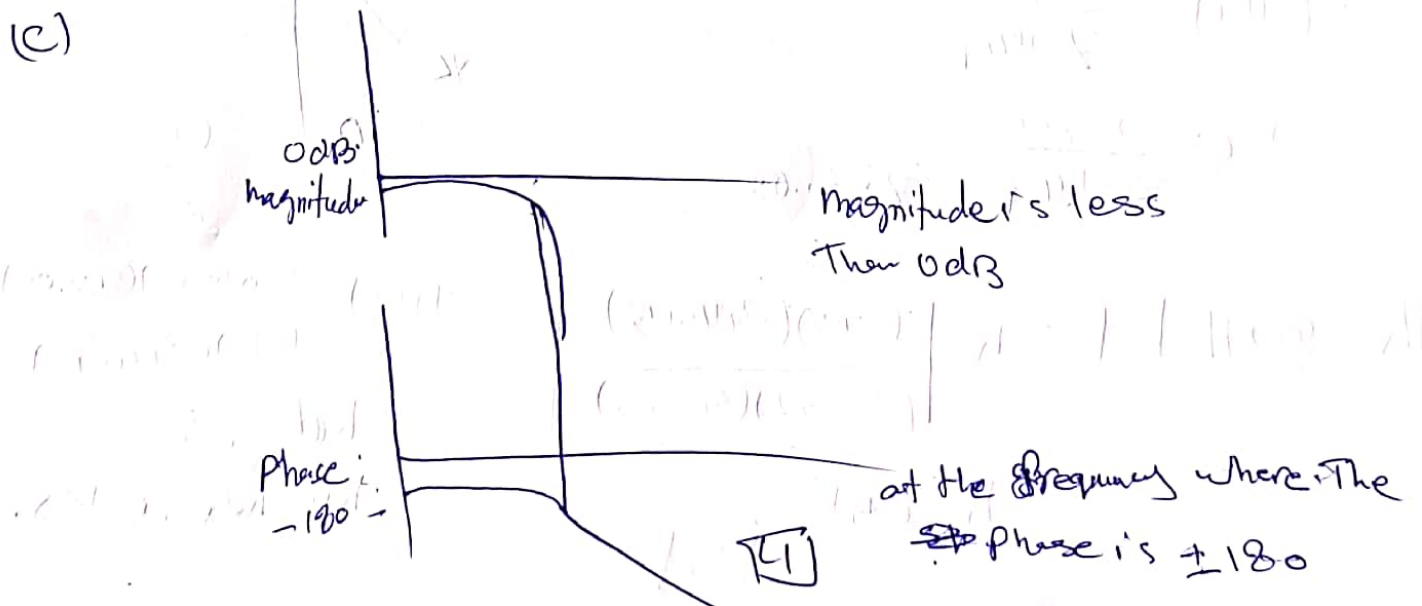
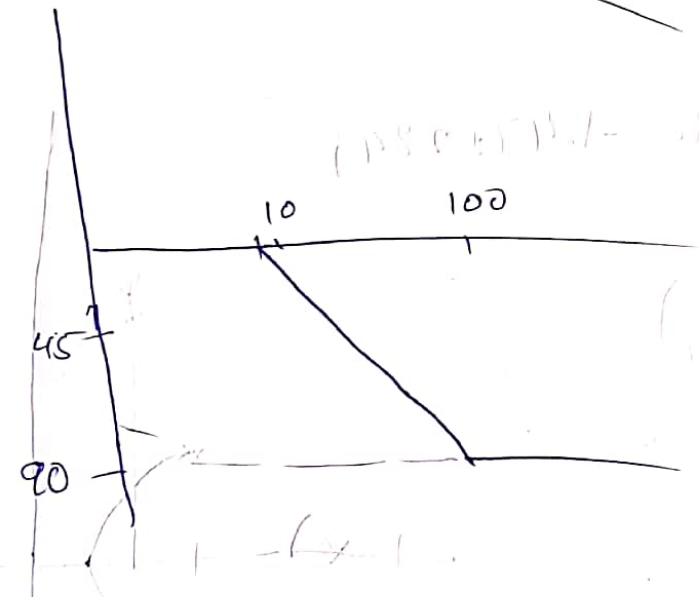
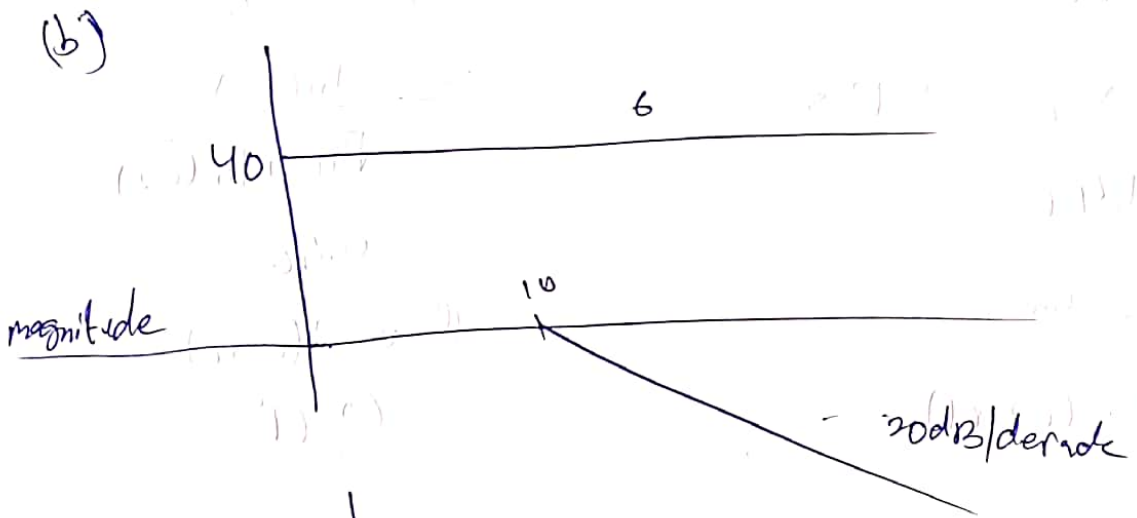
$$G_{\text{PD}}(s) = \frac{(s^2 - 2s + 8)(s + 3.05)}{(s+3)(s^2 + 4s + 5)}$$

$$K_d = 2.27$$

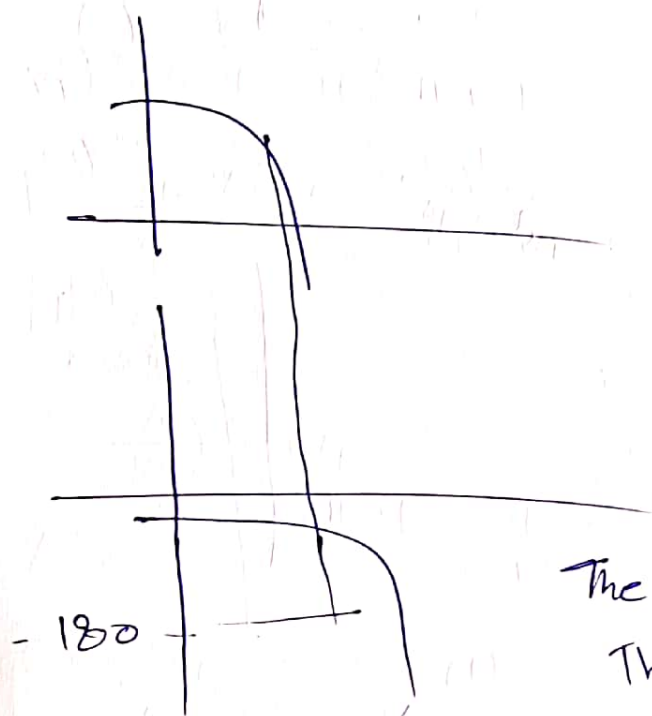
$$K_p = K_d \times 3.05 = 1.55$$

Q3) a)  $G(s) = \frac{12}{s+(s+6)} = \frac{12}{6s(\frac{j\omega}{6} + 1)}$

(I)  $20 \log_{10} |G(j\omega)| = 20 \log_{10} 12 - 20 \log_{10} (6j\omega) - 20 \log_{10} (\frac{j\omega}{6} + 1)$



(II) unstable system



The magnitude is greater  
Then zero phase  $\pm 180^\circ$

[5]