

# Homework 6

1.

- a) Root Locus is not symmetrical about real axis  $\therefore$  not possible
- b) There is one pole where the root locus is not originating from and there is a zero that has no termination  $\therefore$  not possible
- c) The two zeros do not have termination  $\therefore$  not possible
- d) Possible

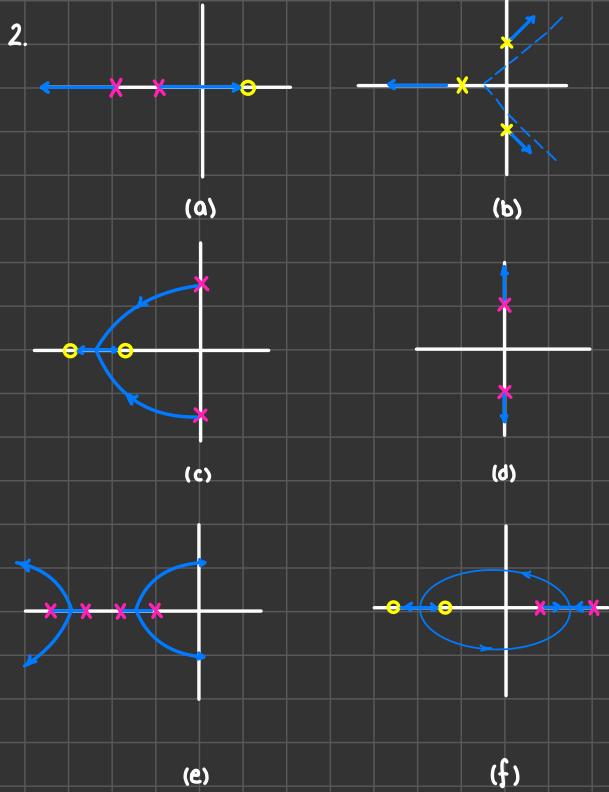
- e) Not symmetrical about real axis  $\therefore$  not possible

- f) Possible

- g) Has single complex pole  $\therefore$  not possible

h) possible

2.



3. Infinite poles: 0, -5, -8

need 3 infinite zeros

$$\theta_a = \frac{(0-5-8)}{3} = -4.33$$

$$T(s) = \frac{K}{s^3 + 13s^2 + 40s + K}$$

$$\theta_a = \frac{(2k+1)180}{\# F_p - \# F_z} \rightarrow K=0$$

$$\frac{180}{3} = 60^\circ$$

$$K=1$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 180}{3} = 180^\circ$$

$$K=2$$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 180}{3} = 300^\circ$$

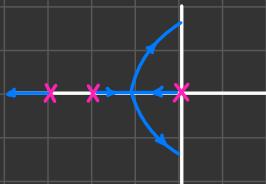
$$\text{row of zeros}$$

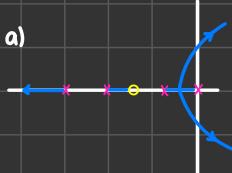
$$\frac{520-K}{13} = 0 \rightarrow K=520$$

$$13s^2 + K = 0$$

$$13s^2 = -520$$

$$s_{1,2} = j6.32$$





b)

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum F_p - \sum F_z}{\# F_p - \# F_z} = \frac{(0-1-3-5)-(-2)}{4-1} = -2.33$$

$$\theta_a = \frac{(2k+1)180}{\# F_p - \# F_z} \rightarrow k=0 \\ \frac{180}{4-1} = 60^\circ$$

$$k=1 \\ \frac{3 \cdot 180}{3} = 180^\circ$$

$$k=2 \\ \frac{5 \cdot 180}{3} = 300^\circ$$

$$k=3 \\ \frac{7 \cdot 180}{3} = 60^\circ \quad (420^\circ - 360^\circ = 60^\circ)$$

c)

$$T(s) = \frac{K(s+20)}{s^4 + 9s^3 + 23s^2 + (15+k)s + 2k}$$

$s^4$	1	23	2k
$s^3$	9	$15+k$	0
$s^2$	$23 - \frac{15+k}{9}$	2k	0
$s^1$	$15+k - \frac{18k}{23-\frac{15+k}{9}}$	0	0
$s^0$	2k	0	0

$$15+k - \frac{18k}{23-\frac{15+k}{9}} = 0 \rightarrow k = 61.69$$

d)

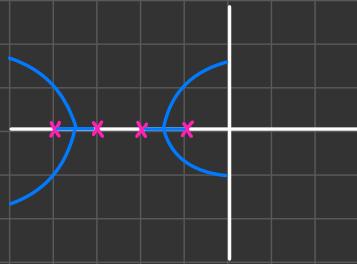
$$K = \frac{1}{|G(s)H(s)|} = \left| \frac{s(s+1)(s+3)(s+5)}{(s+2)} \right| = \left| \frac{(-0.5)(0.5)(2.5)(4.5)}{(1.5)} \right| = 1875$$

$$K = \frac{1}{|G(s)H(s)|} = \left| \frac{s(s+3)(s+6)}{s+\alpha} \right| = \left| \frac{(-1+j100)(2+j100)(5+j100)}{(-1+\alpha)+j100} \right| = \frac{10 \sqrt{1003001290}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1001}} \quad \text{eqn 1}$$

$$T(s) = \frac{K(s+\alpha)}{s^3 + 9s^2 + (K+18)s + \alpha K} \rightarrow s^3 + 9s^2 + (K+18)s + \alpha K = 0 \quad \text{eqn 2.}$$

Solving sys of eqns.

$$\alpha = 7 \quad K = 9997$$



a)

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sum F_p - \sum F_z}{\# F_p - \# F_z} = \frac{(-1-2-3-4)}{4} = -2.5$$

$$\theta_a = \frac{(2k+1)180}{\# F_p - \# F_z} \rightarrow k=0 \\ \frac{180}{4} = 45^\circ$$

$$k=1 \\ \frac{3 \cdot 180}{4} = 135^\circ$$

$$k=2 \\ \frac{5 \cdot 180}{4} = 225^\circ$$

$$k=3 \\ \frac{7 \cdot 180}{4} = 315^\circ$$

Breakaway point : -3.61 & -1.38 (the only two on root locus)

c)

$$s^4 + 10s^3 + 35s^2 + 50s + (24+k)$$

$s^4$	1	35	24+k
$s^3$	10	50	0
$s^2$	30	24+k	0
$s^1$	$50 - \frac{24+k}{3}$	0	0
$s^0$	24+k	0	0

$$50 - \frac{24+k}{3} > 0 \rightarrow 0 < k < 126$$

d)

$$\Phi = 180 - \cos^{-1}(0.7) = 134.43^\circ$$

$134.43^\circ$  from origin corresponds to  
 $-0.992 + j1.01$ .

$$K = |(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)(s+4)|$$

$$\text{if } S = -0.992 + j1.01$$

$$K \approx 10.3$$

$$e) \angle KG(s)H(s) = -180$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.5}{\alpha}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.5}{4}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.5}{3}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.5}{2}\right) = 180$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.5}{\alpha}\right) - 53.97^\circ - 61.39^\circ - 70.02^\circ - 79.70^\circ = 180$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.5}{\alpha}\right) = 445.08^\circ$$

$$\frac{5.5}{\alpha} = \tan(445.08^\circ)$$

$$\alpha = 0.473$$

{}

$$1 + KG(s)H(s) = s^4 + 10s^3 + 35s^2 + (50 + K)s + (24 + 0.473K)$$

$s^4$	1	35	$24 + 0.473K$	
$s^3$	10	$50 + K$	0	
$s^2$	$30 - \frac{K}{10}$	$24 + 0.473K$	0	
$s^1$	$50 + K - \frac{240 + 4.73K}{10}$	0	0	
$s^0$	$24 + 0.473K$	0	0	

$$50 + K - \frac{240 + 4.73K}{30 - \frac{K}{10}} = 0 \rightarrow 0 < K < 252.58$$

g) Adding a zero to the system increased the range for  $K$ , meaning the system would be stable for a greater range of gain. Additionally, the rise time and settling time of the system were reduced.