

Homework 4
Exercise 37

$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K(s+2)}{s(s+1)+K(s+2)} = \frac{K(s+2)}{s^2 + (k+1)s + 2k}$$

standard form $s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{2k}, \quad \zeta = \frac{k+1}{2\sqrt{2k}}$$

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| $\text{P.O.} = 100e^{-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}$ $70 = 100e^{-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}$ $0.07 = e^{-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}$ $\ln 0.07 = \ln e^{-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}}$ $(-2.66)^2 = \left(\frac{-\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right)^2$ | $7.08 = \frac{9.86\zeta^2}{1-\zeta^2}$ $1-\zeta^2 = 1.39\zeta^2$ $\therefore \zeta = 0.588$ | $\zeta = \frac{k+1}{2\sqrt{2k}}$ $0.588 = \frac{k+1}{2\sqrt{2k}}$ $\therefore k = 1.5$ |
|--|---|--|

Exercise 38

(a) Closed-loop Transfer function

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{s+1}{s(s+3)}}{1 + K \frac{s+1}{s(s+3)}} = \frac{s+1}{s(s+3) + K(s+1)} = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + s(k+3) + k}$$

(b) $e_{ss} = ?$ when $R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$ #

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{s+1}{s^2 + s(k+3) + k} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} \left(1 - \frac{s+1}{s^2 + s(k+3) + k} \right)$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s E(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} \left(1 - \frac{s+1}{s^2 + s(k+3) + k} \right)$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{s^2 + s(k+3) + k - s - 1}{s^2 + s(k+3) + k} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{s^2 + s(k+2) + k - 1}{s^2 + s(k+3) + k} \right)$$

if $k = 1$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{s(s+3)}{s^2 + 4s + 1} \right)$$

$$\boxed{e_{ss} = 3} \quad \#$$

if $k \neq 1$

$$\boxed{e_{ss} = \infty} \quad \#$$

Exercise 39

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\frac{k}{s(s+20)}}{1 + s \cdot \frac{k}{s(s+20)}} = \frac{k}{s(s+20) + ks} = \frac{k}{s^2 + (20+k)s}$$

$k=20$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{20}{s(s+40)}$$

ist das?

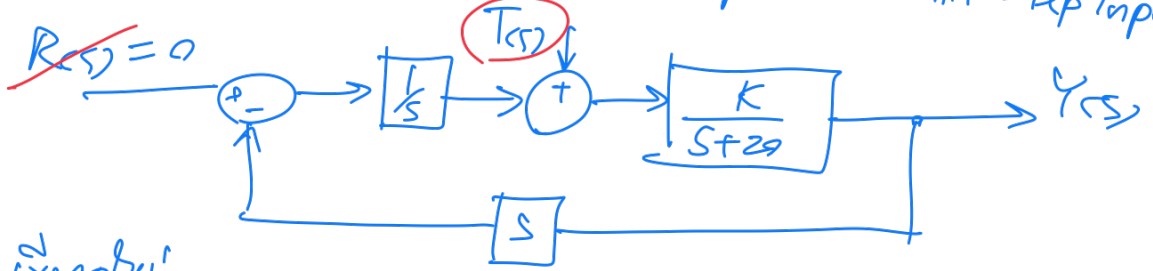
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{20}{40s \left(\frac{1}{40}s + 1 \right)}$$

Time constant 20, 1st order system

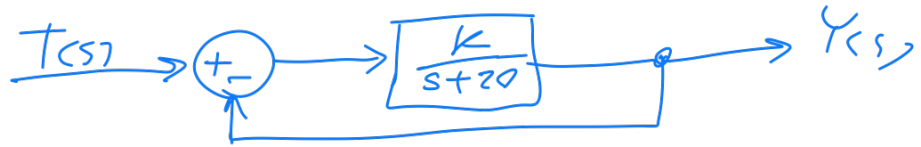
2. Ordnung, also 1st order system, aber 1st order system, aber 1st order system, aber 1st order system, aber 1st order system

→ (a) Time constant, $\tau = \frac{1}{40}$ s

(b) T_s within z.B. Input also Unit step input



ist das?



$$\frac{Y(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{\frac{k}{s+20}}{1 + \frac{k}{s+20}} = \frac{k}{s+20+k} = \frac{20}{s+40} \quad k=20$$

$T(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, Unit step input $\therefore Y(s) = \frac{20}{s+40} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$

Not 2nd Order system : ฟังก์ชันระบบ 2nd order
 มีลักษณะ: $\frac{1}{s(s+40)}$
 (US) : $a=0, b=5, W$

ระบบเป็น 1st Order system

ข้อ: เวลาตอบสนองของระบบต้องมีค่าที่น้อยกว่า 1/5 ของค่าคงที่
 ของระบบ ($\pm 2\%$ Final Value lay with $\pm 2\%$ boundary)

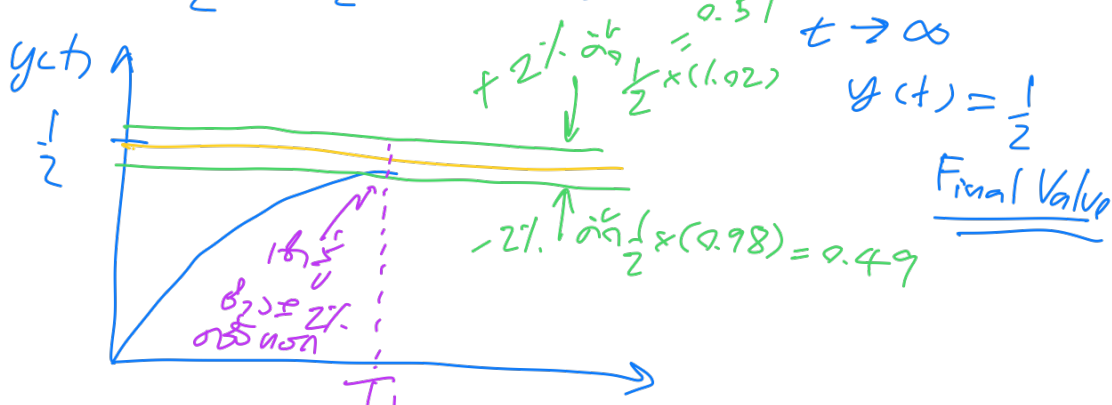
หาอนุภาคของ $y(t)$ เมื่อ $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{20}{s(s+40)} \cdot \frac{1}{s}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s+40} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s}\right]$$

in Partial Fraction

อนุภาค

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-40t} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-40t})$$



เมื่อ $t \rightarrow \infty$ ที่ T_1 , $y(t)$ จะเข้าใกล้กับ 0.49

หา T_1 ที่ $y(t) = 0.49$

$$y(t=T_1) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-40T_1}) = 0.49$$

$$e^{-40T_1} = 1 - (0.49)(2)$$

$$\ln e^{-40T_1} = \ln(0.02) = -3.91$$

$$-40T_1 = -3.91 \Rightarrow T_1 = 9.998 \text{ วินาที}$$