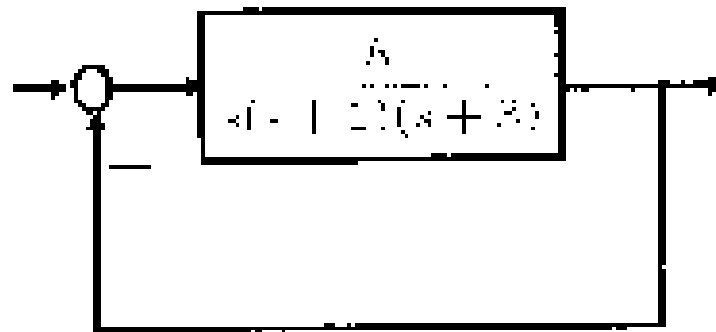


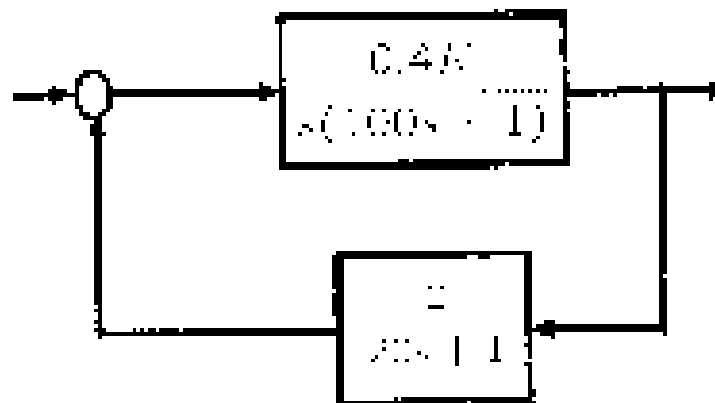
Mech-465 Automatic Control

Lecture 4 Assignment

1. Consider the feedback system below. For what range of K is the system stable?



2. Consider the feedback system below. For what value of K is the system marginally stable? For that value of K , what is the frequency of the oscillation?

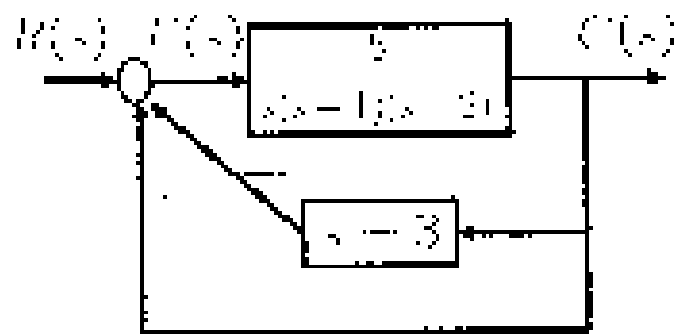


3. For the unity feedback system with

$$G(s) = \frac{500}{(s+20)(s^2+4s+10)}$$

Find the steady-state error if the input is $40u(t)$ and $70tu(t)$

4. For the feedback system below:



- Find K_p , K_v and K_a .
- Find the steady state error for an input of $50u(t)$ and $50t^2 u(t)$
- State the system type

(1)

$$\rightarrow \lambda_1 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} K \\ \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right) \end{array} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$C(F) = \omega \rightarrow 1 + \frac{K}{\lambda_1 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right)} = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \left(\lambda_1 \frac{d}{dt} \right) \left(\lambda_1 \frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0 \quad \omega = 0$$

$$\lambda_1^3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 0$$

Using Routh's array,

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} \lambda & \lambda^3 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda^2 & \lambda^2 \end{array}$$

By selecting the $\lambda_1 = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $\lambda_1 = 0$

then $\lambda_1 = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $\lambda_1 = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $\lambda_1 = 0$

$\lambda_1 = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $\lambda_1 = 0$

$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right)$$

(2)

$$\rightarrow \lambda_1 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \\ \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right) \end{array} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$C(F) = \omega \rightarrow 1 + \frac{K}{\lambda_1 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} \frac{d}{dt} \right)} = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \left(\lambda_1 \frac{d}{dt} \right) \left(\lambda_1 \frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0 \quad \omega = 0$$

$$\lambda_1^3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\} \quad \text{we have} \quad & \begin{array}{c|c} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 & \text{value} \\ \hline 00 & 1 \\ 01 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 \end{array} \quad \text{for } \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

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Consider the following polynomial in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$:

$$f(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \quad \text{for } \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\}$$

$$\text{for } \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\} \quad \text{we have} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 & \text{value} \\ \hline 00 & 1 \\ 01 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 \end{array}$$

(*) For each $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\}$ we have

$$f(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \quad \text{for } \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 & \text{value} \\ \hline 00 & 1 \\ 01 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 \end{array} \quad \text{for } \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\}$$

for $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\}$ we have $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$

$$f(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \quad \text{for } \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\}$$

$$\text{for } \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \in \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\} \quad \text{we have} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 & \text{value} \\ \hline 00 & 1 \\ 01 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 \end{array}$$

