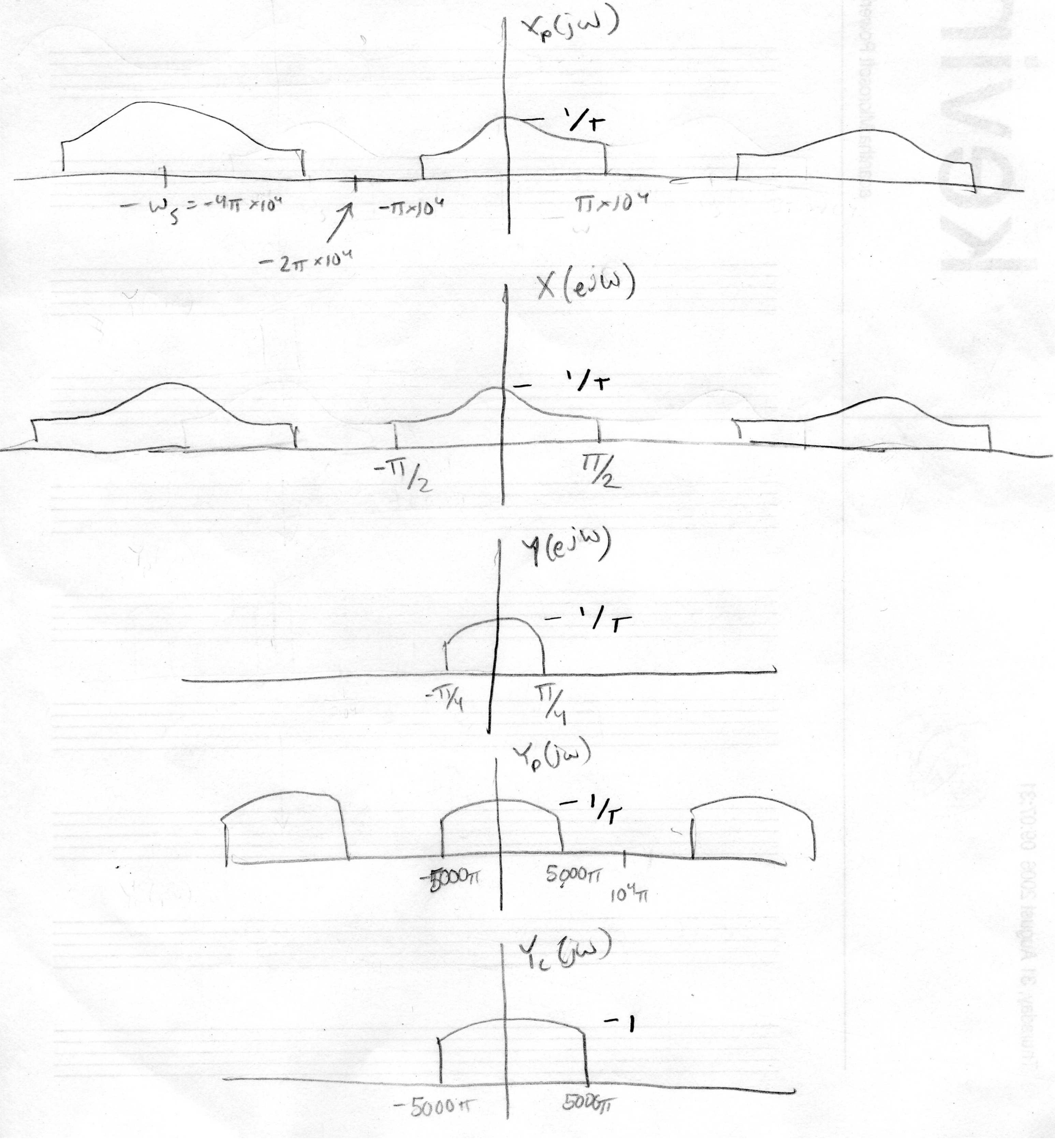
Kevin Miu

2.171 Problem Set #4

Problem 1: O&W 7.29

Following the recipe provided on Page 539



Problem 2: O&W 7.31

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2} y[n-1] + x[n]$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{2} z^{-1} Y(z) + X(z)$$

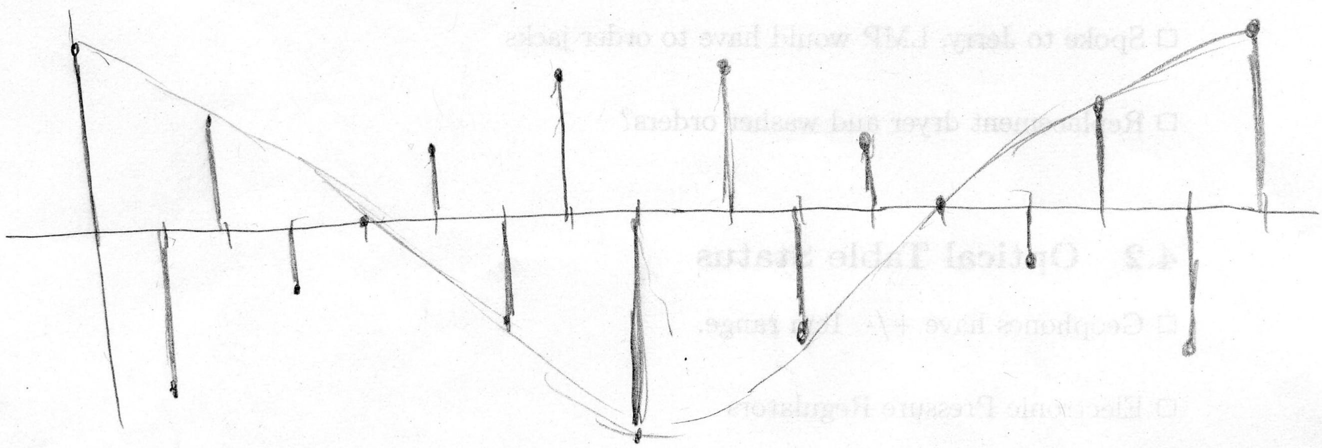
$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} = H(z) = \frac{z}{z-e^{aT}}, \quad a = \frac{-\ln(2)}{T}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{s - \frac{\ln(2)}{T}} = \frac{1}{j\omega - \frac{\ln(2)}{T}}$$

Problem 3

$y(k) = y_a(kT)$

(a) The waveform is periodic with $N=16$.



beat frequency is $\Delta = \frac{2\pi}{16}$

$\Delta = \pi - \Omega = \frac{2\pi}{16}, \quad \Omega = \frac{14\pi}{16}$

$\omega = \frac{\Omega}{T} = \frac{14\pi/16}{T} = \frac{7\pi/8}{T}$

$\phi =$ offset of $90° = \pi/2$

(b) $\Delta = n(\pi \pm \Omega) = 2\pi/16$

$\Omega = \frac{16\pi n \pm 2\pi}{16} = \pi n \pm \pi/8 = \pi(n \pm \frac{1}{8})$

$\omega = \frac{\Omega}{T} = \frac{\pi(n \pm 1/8)}{T}$

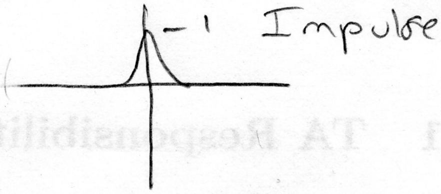
$\phi = \pi/2 \pm 2n\pi$

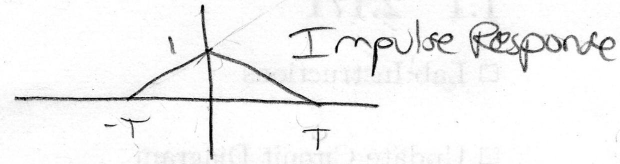
Problem 4: FPW 5.7

(a) $p(t) = U_s(t+T)\frac{t+T}{T}$

$- 2U_s(t)\frac{t}{T}$

$+ U_s(t-T)\frac{t-T}{T}$





(b) Triangle Hold$(s) = \mathcal{L}\{p(t)\}$

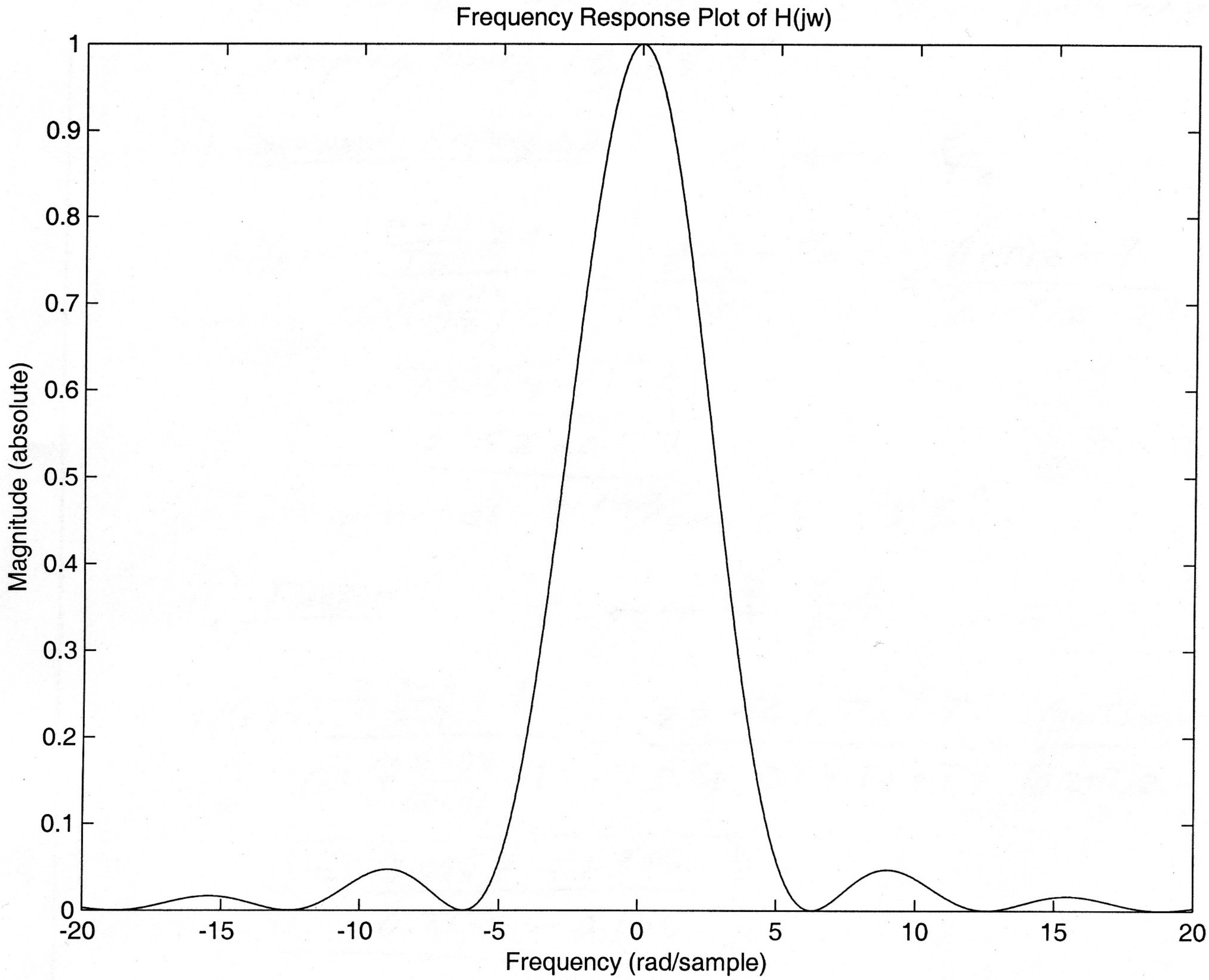
$$= \int_0^\infty \left[U_s(t+T)\frac{t+T}{T} - 2U_s(t)\frac{t}{T} + U_s(t-T)\frac{t-T}{T}\right] e^{-st}\, dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{Ts} - 2 + e^{-Ts}}{Ts^2}$$

(c) See attached

(d) The delayed triangle hold is $\frac{1 - 2e^{-st} + e^{-2st}}{Ts^2}$

Unlike the previous case the phase is no longer zero. A time delay results.



Frequency Response Plot of H(jw)
Magnitude (absolute)
1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
-20
-15
-10
-5
0
5
10
15
20
Frequency (rad/sample)

Problem 5: FPW 6.3

$$H(s) = \frac{s+1}{0.1s+1}, \quad \omega_1 = 3 \text{ rad}$$

(a) Calculate phase lead at $z_1 = e^{j\omega_1 T}$

$T =$ ~~0.25s~~ $0.015s$

i. Forward rectangular

$$z = 1 + Ts, \quad s = \frac{z-1}{T}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\frac{z-1}{T} + 1}{0.1\frac{z-1}{T} + 1} = \frac{z-1+T}{0.1(z-1)+T} = \frac{z+(T-1)}{0.1z+(T-0.1)}$$

Phase = 55.9°

ii Backward Rectangular

$$s = \frac{z-1}{Tz}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\frac{z-1}{Tz} + 1}{0.1\frac{z-1}{Tz} + 1} = \frac{z-1+Tz}{0.1(z-1)+Tz} = \frac{(1+T)z-1}{(0.1+T)z-0.1}$$

Phase = 53.8°

iii Tustin Rule

$$z = \frac{1 + Ts/2}{1 - Ts/2}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\frac{1+Ts/2}{1-Ts/2} + 1}{0.1\,\frac{1+Ts/2}{1-Ts/2} + 1} = \frac{2}{-.9\,Ts/2 + 1.1}$$

Phase = 54.9°

iv Zero Pole Matching

$$H(s) = \frac{s+1}{0.1s+1}$$, Zero at $s = -1$, pole at $s = -10$

$$H(z) = \frac{z - e^{-T}}{z - e^{-10T}}$$

Phase = 54.8°

Problem 6: FPW 7.3

(a) See attached

(b) See attached

(c) See attached

$w_0 = 1$ is unconditionally stable

(d)

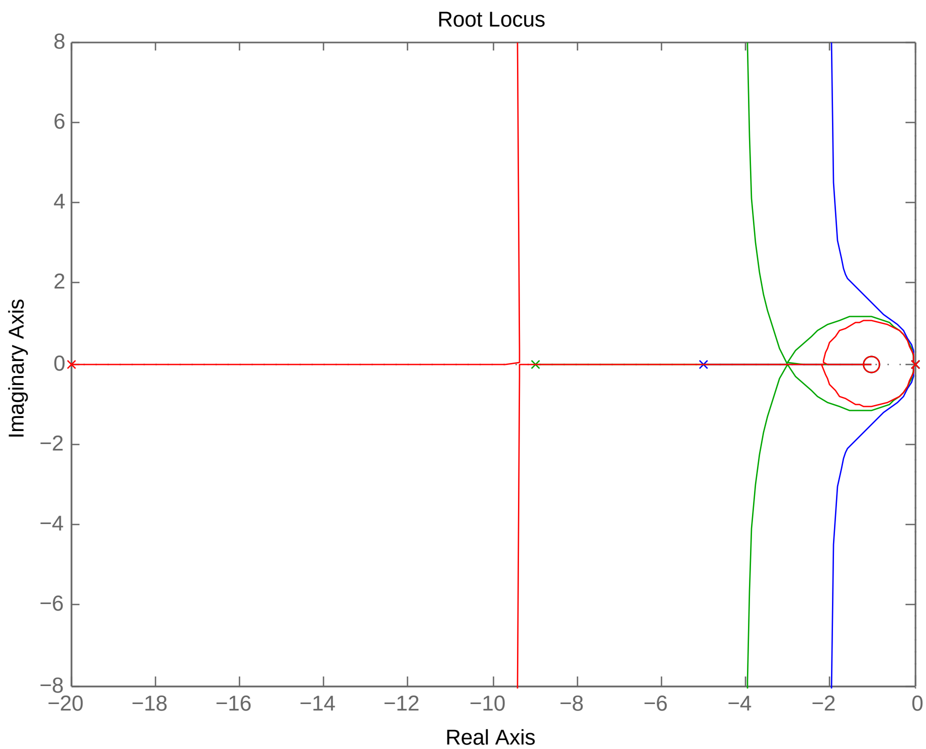
$$1 + K \frac{s}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)} = 0$$

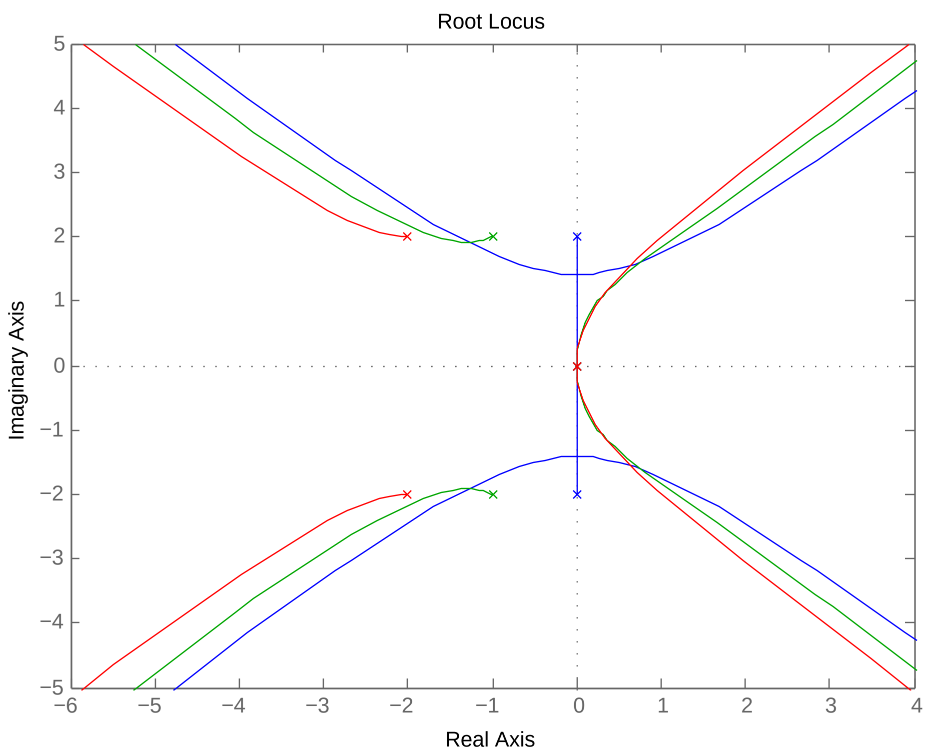
$$(s-p_1)(s-p_2) + Ks = 0$$

$$s^2 - (p_1+p_2)s + p_1 p_2 + Ks = 0$$

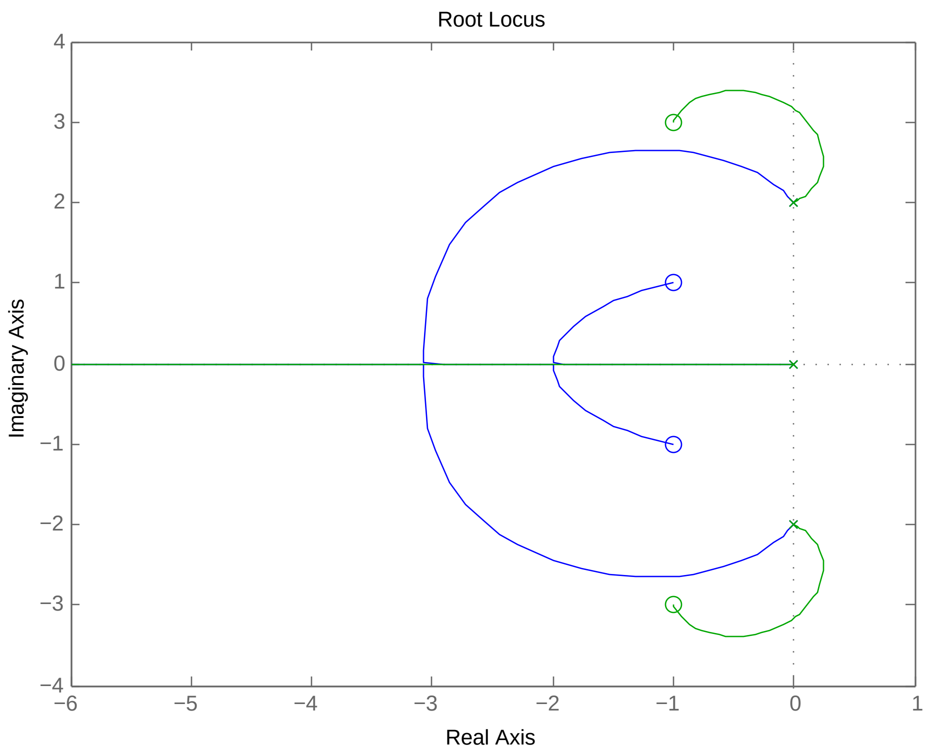
$$s = \frac{p_1 + p_2 - K \pm \sqrt{(K-p_1-p_2)^2 - 4p_1 p_2}}{2}$$

Yes, with negative gain


Root Locus
Imaginary Axis
Real Axis
8
6
4
2
0
−2
−4
−6
−8
−20
−18
−16
−14
−12
−10
−8
−6
−4
−2
0

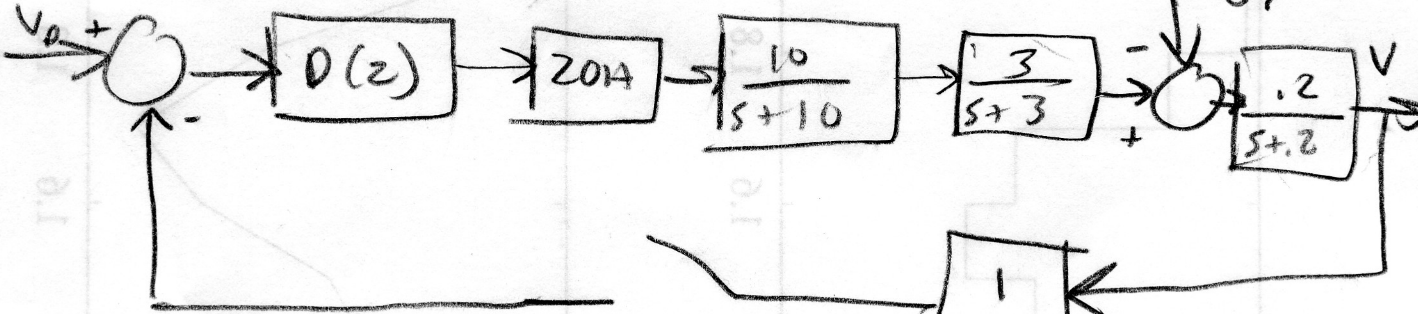


Root Locus
Imaginary Axis
Real Axis
5
4
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
−4
−5
−6
−5
−4
−3
−2
−1
0
1
2
3
4



Root Locus
Imaginary Axis
Real Axis
4
3
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
−4
−6
−5
−4
−3
−2
−1
0
1

Problem 7: FPW 7.15



$T = 0.5s$

(a) $t_r = 5$ sec, no overshoot

$\omega_c \approx \frac{1.8}{t_r}$, $t_r = \frac{1.8}{\omega_c} = 5$, $\omega_c = .36$, round ω_c up to 1 (extra bandwidth does not hurt much here)

$\zeta \approx \frac{\phi_m}{100}$, $\phi_m \approx 100$

$$G(z) = (1-z)^{-1} \mathcal{Z}\left\{ \frac{1}{s} \frac{10}{s+10} \frac{3}{s+3} \frac{.2}{s+.2} \right\}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{2/T}{s+2/T} \left(\frac{10}{s+10} \frac{3}{s+3} \frac{.2}{s+.2} \right)$$

Phase at ω_c starts at $\approx -90°$

Add 1 lead compensator

Assume $\alpha = 2$ (don't need much ϕ_m increase)

$$G_{lead}(s) = \frac{K(\alpha\tau s+1)}{\tau s+1}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}\,\omega_c}, \quad K = \frac{1}{mag|_{\omega_c}}$$

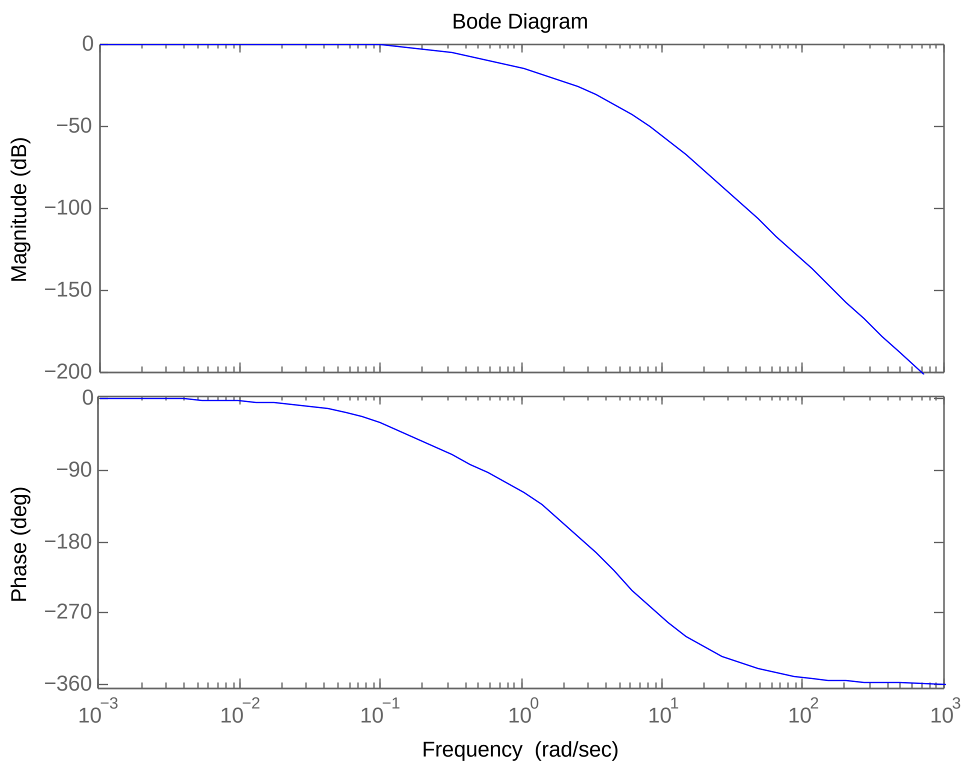
See attached

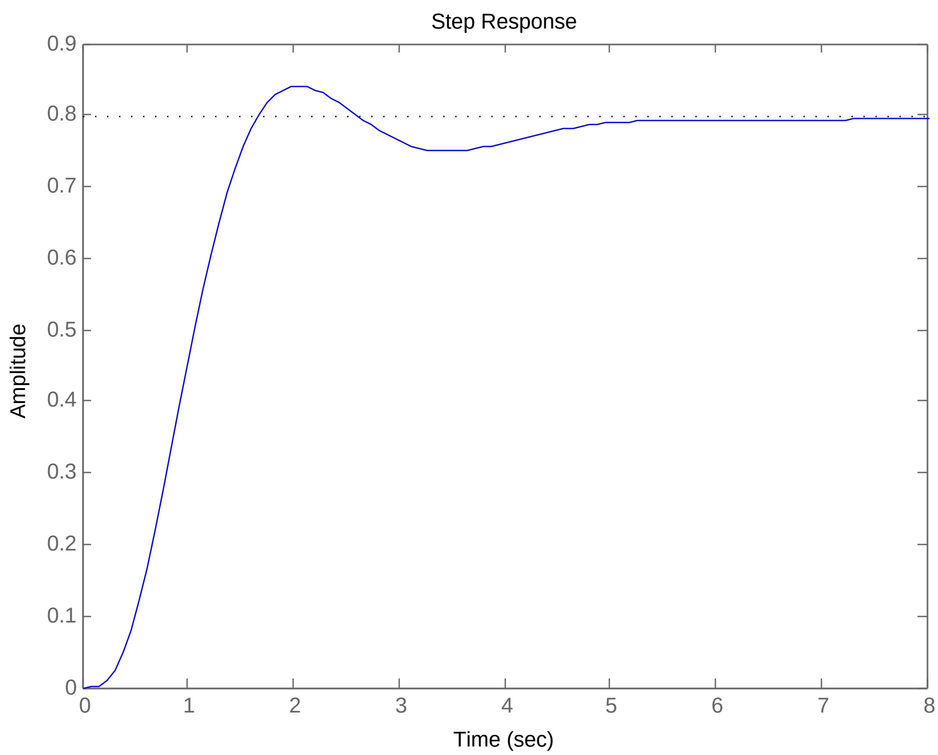
(b) See attached

(c) Add a lag compensator

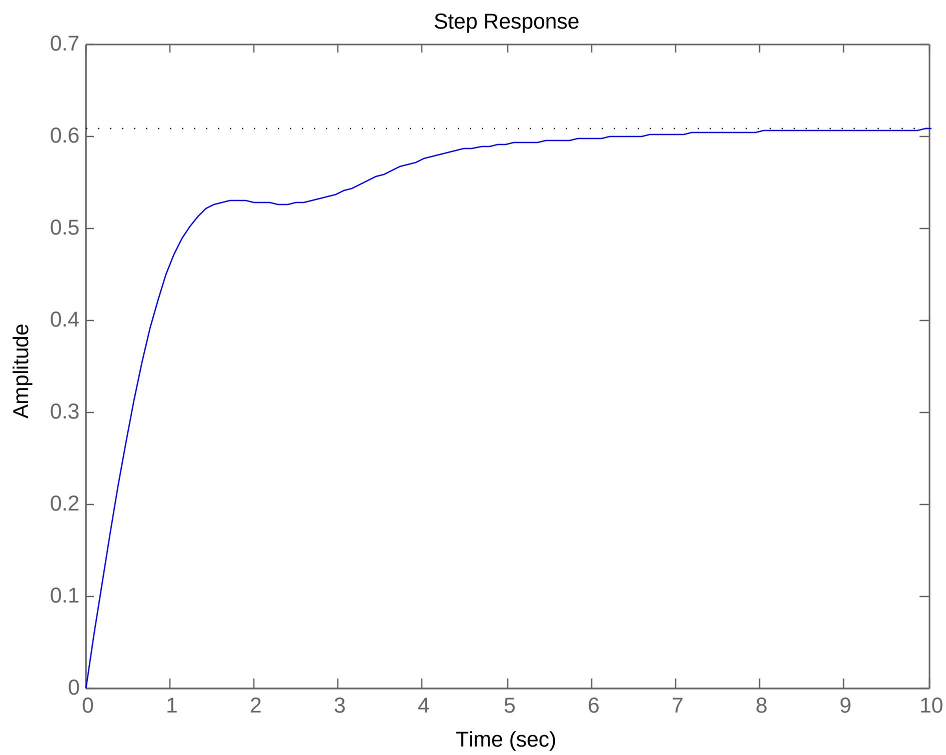
$$T_I = \frac{10}{\omega_c}$$

See attached

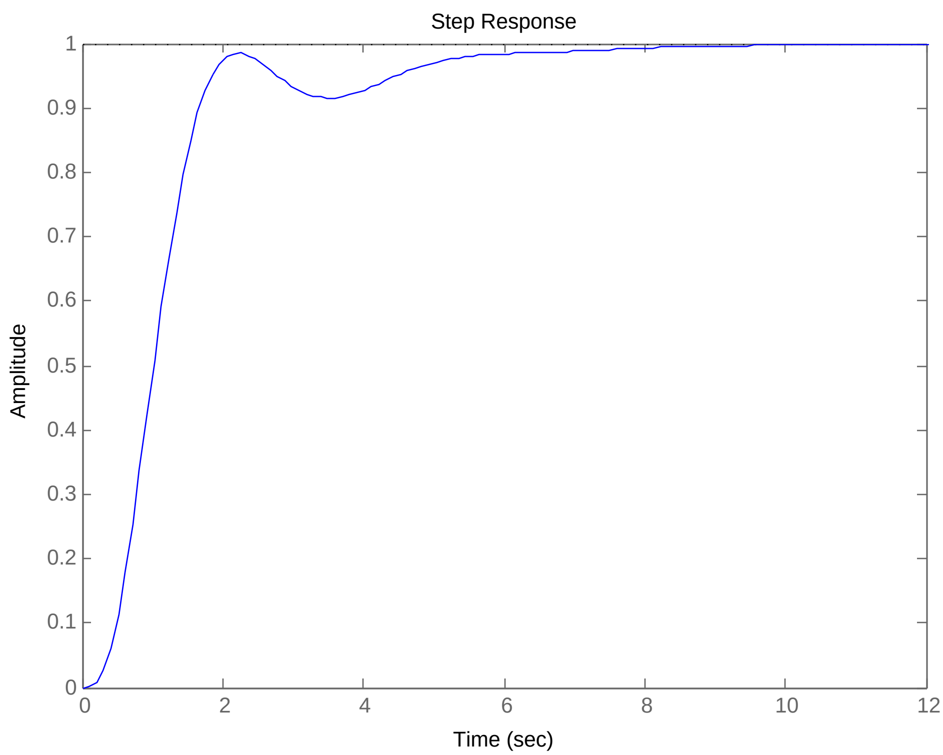

Bode Diagram
Magnitude (dB)
0
−50
−100
−150
−200
Phase (deg)
0
−90
−180
−270
−360
10^{-3}
10^{-2}
10^{-1}
10^{0}
10^{1}
10^{2}
10^{3}
Frequency (rad/sec)



Step Response
Amplitude
Time (sec)
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8



Step Response
Amplitude
Time (sec)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10



Step Response
Amplitude
Time (sec)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
0
2
4
6
8
10
12