

0. I have read and understood UCLA Student Conduct Code, items 102.01 titled Academic Dishonesty and 102.02 titled other forms of Dishonesty. Mike Qu

### Problem 1.

1. Persons  $P_1, P_2$

$y_1(t), y_2(t)$  differentiable.

Distance between  $P_1, P_2 = u(t)$ .

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} y_1(t) = u(t) - k_1 y_1(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt} y_2(t) = y_1(t) - k_2 y_2(t) \end{cases}$$

2. Input:  $u(t)$

$$Y_2(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \alpha s + \beta}$$

$$\begin{cases} s Y_1(s) - \cancel{y_1(0)} = U(s) - k_1 Y_1(s) \\ s Y_2(s) - \cancel{y_2(0)} = Y_1(s) - k_2 Y_2(s) \\ (s + k_2) Y_2(s) = Y_1(s) \\ (s + k_1) Y_1(s) = U(s). \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{s+k_2}{s^2+\alpha s+\beta} = \frac{U(s)}{s+k_1} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} u(t) = \delta(t) \\ U(s) = \text{constant} \end{array}$$

$$(s+k_1)(s+k_2) = s^2 + \alpha s + \beta$$

$$\alpha = k_1 + k_2$$

$$\beta = k_1 k_2$$

$$\alpha^2 = k_1^2 + 2k_1 k_2 + k_2^2$$

$$\alpha^2 - 4\beta = k_1^2 - 2k_1 k_2 + k_2^2$$

$$\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\beta} = k_1 - k_2$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\beta}}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4\beta}}{2}$$

$$3. \quad u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \forall t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\begin{cases} (s+k_2) Y_2(s) = Y_1(s) \\ (s+k_1) Y_1(s) = U(s) \end{cases}$$

$$a) \quad Y_2(s) = \frac{U(s)}{(s+k_1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+k_2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s(s+k_1)(s+k_2)}$$

$$b) \quad Y_2(s) = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{(s+k_1)} + \frac{C}{(s+k_2)}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{(s+k_1)(s+k_2)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{k_1 k_2}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{s(s+k_2)} \Big|_{s=-k_1} = \frac{1}{k_1^2 - k_1 k_2}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{s(s+k_1)} \Big|_{s=-k_2} = \frac{1}{k_2^2 - k_1 k_2}$$

$$y_2(t) = \frac{1}{k_1 k_2} + \frac{1}{k_1^2 - k_1 k_2} e^{-k_1 t} + \frac{1}{k_2^2 - k_1 k_2} e^{-k_2 t}$$

$$c). \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_2(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s Y_2(s)$$

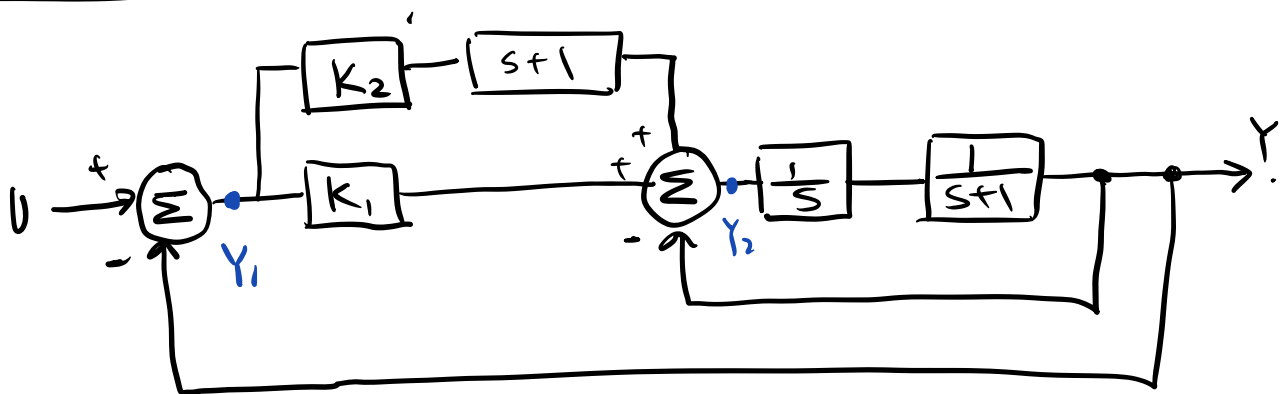
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_2(t) = \frac{1}{k_1 k_2}, \text{ the other two terms decay to } 0.$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s Y_2(s) = \frac{\cancel{s}}{\cancel{s}(s+k_1)(s+k_2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(0+k_1) \cdot (0+k_2)} = \frac{1}{k_1 k_2}$$



## Problem 2



### 1. Equivalent Block Diagram

$$Y_1 = U - Y$$

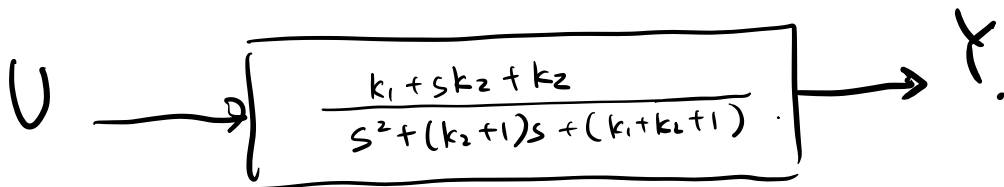
$$\begin{aligned} Y_2 &= Y_1 K_1 + (s+1) Y_1 K_2 - Y \\ &= Y_1 (K_1 + (s+1)K_2) - Y \\ &= (U - Y)(K_1 + (s+1)K_2) - Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= Y_2 \left( \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \right) \left( (K_1 + (s+1)K_2)(U - Y) - Y \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \cdot (K_1 + (s+1)K_2) \cdot U \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \cdot (K_1 + (s+1)K_2) \cdot Y \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{s(s+1)} \cdot Y \end{aligned}$$

$$Y \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{s(s+1)} + \frac{k_1 + (s+1)k_2}{s(s+1)} \right) = \frac{k_1 + (s+1)k_2}{s(s+1)} \cdot U.$$

$$Y \cdot \left( \frac{s^2 + s + 1 + k_1 + sk_2 + k_2}{s(s+1)} \right) = U \frac{k_1 + sk_2 + k_2}{s(s+1)}$$

$$\frac{Y}{U} = \frac{k_1 + sk_2 + k_2}{s^2 + (k_2 + 1)s + (k_1 + k_2 + 1)}.$$



2. Stability.

Hurwitz Matrix. Deg (2)

$$M_H = \begin{bmatrix} k_2 + 1 & 1 \\ 0 & k_1 + k_2 + 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Det}_1 = k_2 + 1 > 0. \\ \text{Det}_2 = (k_2 + 1)(k_1 + k_2 + 1) > 0. \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_2 > -1 \\ k_1 > 0. \end{cases}$$

3.  $R(t) = 1(t) \leftarrow$  unit step

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{Error} = Y(s) - R(s).$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s E(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{k_1 + sk_2 + k_2}{s(s^2 + (k_2 + 1)s + (k_1 + k_2 + 1))}.$$

$$E(s) = Y(s) - R(s) =$$

$$\frac{k_1 + sk_2 + k_2}{s(s^2 + (k_2 + 1)s + (k_1 + k_2 + 1))} -$$

$$\frac{s^2 + (k_2 + 1)s + (k_1 + k_2 + 1)}{s(s^2 + (k_2 + 1)s + (k_1 + k_2 + 1))}.$$

$$= \frac{-s^2 + (\cancel{k_2} - k_2 - 1)s + (\cancel{k_1 + k_2} - k_1 - k_2 - 1)}{s(s^2 + (k_2 + 1)s + (k_1 + k_2 + 1))}.$$

$$= -\frac{s^2 + s + 1}{s(s^2 + (k_2 + 1)s + (k_1 + k_2 + 1))}.$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sE(s) = -\frac{s^2 + s + 1}{s^2 + (k_2 + 1)s + (k_1 + k_2 + 1)}.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k_1 + k_2 + 1}.$$

4. Derivative controller  $D_d(s) = k_d s$ .  
Integral Controller  $D_i(s) = \frac{1}{s} k_i$

• If  $k_i$  became a derivative controller  $D_d$ ,

Tracking error =

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} - \frac{1}{k_d s + k_2 + 1} = - \frac{1}{k_2 + 1}$$

Does NOT make error zero.

• If  $k_i$  became an integral controller  $D_i$ :

Tracking error =

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{s} k_i + k_2 + 1} = - \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

CAN make error 0 (regardless of  $k_i$ )