

**Reading:** FPE, Sections 5.1, 5.2.

**Problems:**

1. Consider the plant with transfer function  $L(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s}$ . Under the action of a constant feedback gain  $K$ , the closed-loop poles are the roots of the characteristic polynomial  $s^2 + 2s + K$ .

a) Draw the (positive) root locus. (Use the expression for the closed-loop poles in terms of  $K$  obtained via the quadratic formula.)

b) Consider the settling time spec  $t_s \leq 4$ . Give some value (or range of values) of  $K$  for which the closed-loop system meets this spec. Justify your choice. Show the corresponding pole locations on the root locus.

c) Consider the rise time spec  $t_r \leq 1$ . Give some value (or range of values) of  $K$  for which the closed-loop system meets this spec. Justify your choice. Show the corresponding pole locations on the root locus.

d) Consider the overshoot spec  $M_p \leq 0.1$ . Give some value (or range of values) of  $K$  for which the closed-loop system meets this spec. Justify your choice. Show the corresponding pole locations on the root locus.

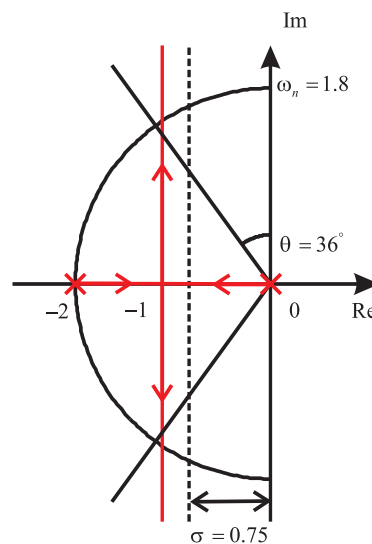
e) Suppose that it is desired to place the closed-loop poles at  $-1 \pm j$ . Find the value of  $K$  that will achieve this, using the characteristic equation  $s^2 + 2s + K = 0$  *but without using the quadratic formula*. (In other words, you should find a way of doing this that would also work for a higher-order example.)

*Solution:*

a) Root Locus:

$$\# \text{ Poles} = n = 2, \# \text{ zeros} = m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \# \text{ of asymptotes} = n - m = 2 \\ \alpha = \frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_i}{n - m} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1 \quad (\text{center of asymptotes}) \\ \phi = \frac{(2k + 1)\pi}{n - m} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\text{angle of asymptotes}) \end{cases}$$



b)  $t_s \leq 4 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{\sigma} \leq 4 \Rightarrow \sigma \geq 0.75$

To satisfy this, we need  $K > 2 \times 0.75 - (0.75)^2$  or  $K > 0.9375$  to make sure that both poles are lying on the left of ( $\sigma = 0.75$ ) line (dashed).

c)  $t_r \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1.8}{\omega_n} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \omega_n \geq 1.8$

To make sure the poles are outside the  $\omega_n = 1.8$  circle, we need

$$K \geq \omega_n^2 \Rightarrow K \geq 3.24$$

d)  $M_p \leq 0.1$

$$e^{-\frac{\pi\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\pi\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \geq 2.3 \Rightarrow \xi \geq 0.6 \\ \text{or} \\ \pi \tan \theta \geq 2.3 \Rightarrow \theta \geq 36^\circ \end{cases}$$

but in characteristic eq:  $s^2 + 2s + K \approx s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \omega_n^2 = K \\ \xi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K}} \\ \xi \geq 0.6 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{K}} \geq 0.6 \Rightarrow K \leq 2.78$$

e) Closed loop poles:  $s = -1 \pm j$

$\Rightarrow$  characteristic equation:  $(s - 1 + j)(s - 1 - j) = s^2 + 2s + 2 \equiv s^2 + 2s + K \therefore K = 2$

(\*\*) In general, we can also check the gain condition for root Locus (future lectures).

2. Consider the following transfer functions:

$$1) L(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 4s + 8)} \qquad 2) L(s) = \frac{s}{(s-1)(s+1)^2}$$

For each one of these, do the following:

a) Mark the zeros and poles on the  $s$ -plane and use Rule 2 from class to plot the real-axis part of the root locus.

b) Use the phase condition from class to test whether or not the point  $s = j$  is on the root locus. If you run into “non-obvious” angles, *estimate* rather than *calculate* them, this should be enough.

c) Apply Rules 3 and 4 to determine asymptotes and departure and arrival angles. Plot the root locus branches based on this information.

d) Apply Rule 5 to determine imaginary-axis crossings (if any), and complete the (positive) root locus by using Rule 6 to check for multiple roots.

e) Plot the (positive) root locus using the MATLAB `rlocus` command.

f) Repeat items a)–e) for the *negative* root locus.

Turn in your MATLAB plots as well as hand sketches of root loci along with all accompanying calculations and explanations.

*Solution:*

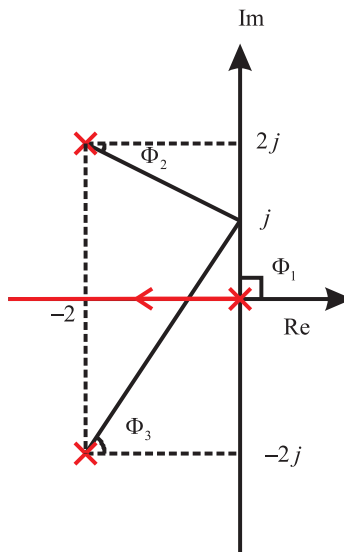
- 1) a) Poles:  $p_1 = 0, p_{2,3} = -2 \pm 2j$   
 $n = 3, m = 0 \Rightarrow 3$  asymptotes  
 The negative side of real axis is on loci.  
 b) Phase condition check

$$\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 \stackrel{?}{=} \pi(2k + 1)$$

$$\phi_1 = \pi/2, \phi_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right), \phi_3 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 < \pi \quad (\text{because } \phi_3 + \phi_2 < \pi/2)$$

$\therefore s = j$  is NOT on loci.



- c) Angle of asymptotes:

$$\frac{(2k + 1)\pi}{n - m} = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ and } \pi$$

Center of asymptotes:

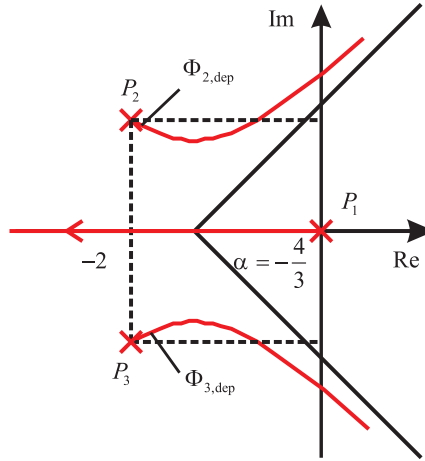
$$\alpha = \frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_i}{n - m} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

Departure angles:

$$\phi_{1,dep} = \pi$$

$$\phi_{2,dep} = \pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\phi_{3,dep} = -\phi_{2,dep} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



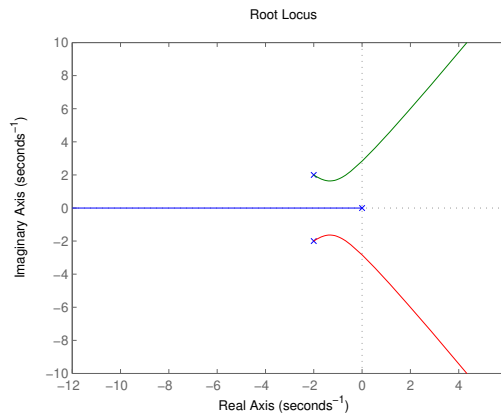
d)  $j\omega$ -crossings:

$$\begin{aligned}
 s(s^2 + 4s + 8) + K \Big|_{s=j\omega} &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow -j\omega^3 - 4\omega^2 + 8j\omega + K &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow K = 4\omega^2, \omega^3 - 8\omega = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = 0, \pm\sqrt{8}, K = 0, 32
 \end{aligned}$$

Multiple roots:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b(s) \frac{da(s)}{ds} - a(s) \frac{db(s)}{ds} &= 0 \\
 (3s^2 + 8s + 8) - (s^3 + 4s^2 + 8s) \cdot 0 &= s^3 + s^2 - s - 1 = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow s = -1.333 \pm 0.9428j &\text{ (not valid)}
 \end{aligned}$$

e)



- f) 1-a) Poles:  $p_1 = 0, p_{2,3} = -2 \pm 2j$   
 $n = 3, m = 0 \Rightarrow 3$  asymptotes  
 The positive side of real axis is on loci.  
 1-b) Phase condition check

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 &\stackrel{?}{=} 2k\pi \\
 \phi_1 = \pi/2, \phi_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right), \phi_3 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \\
 \Rightarrow \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 &\neq 2k\pi \quad (\text{because } \phi_3 + \phi_2 < \pi/2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore s = j$  is NOT on loci.

1-c) Angle of asymptotes:

$$\frac{2k\pi}{n-m} = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ and } 0$$

Center of asymptotes: The same as positive root locus

Departure angles:

$$\phi_{1,dep} = 0$$

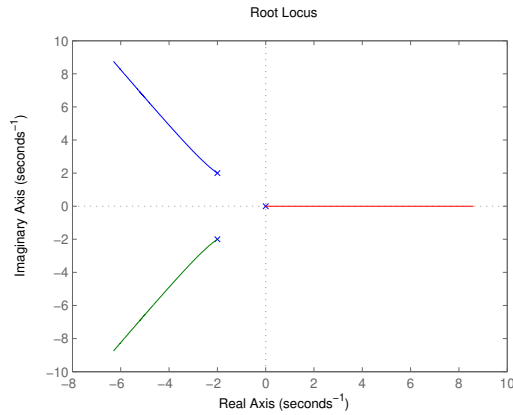
$$\phi_{2,dep} = 2\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\phi_{3,dep} = -\phi_{2,dep} = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

1-d)  $j\omega$  - crossings: From d)-1),  $\omega = 0$ ,  $K = 0$

Multiple roots: The same as positive root locus.

1-e)



2) a) Poles:  $p_1 = 1, p_{2,3} = -1$ , Zeros:  $z_1 = 0$

$n = 3, m = 1 \Rightarrow 2$  asymptotes

The only part of real axis on Loci is  $0 \leq \sigma \leq 1$ .

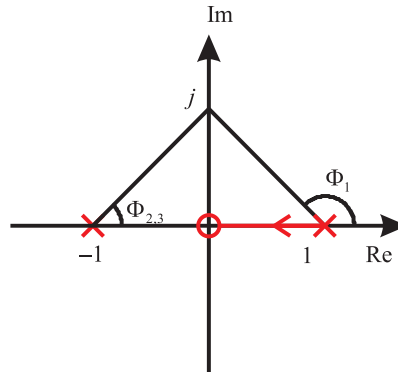
b)

$$\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 - \psi_1 \stackrel{?}{=} \pi(2k+1)$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \phi_2 = \phi_3 = \pi/4, \psi_1 = \pi/2$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \neq \pi$$

$\therefore s = j$  is NOT on loci.



- c) Angle of asymptotes =  $\pm \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 Center of asymptotes:

$$\alpha = \frac{\sum p_i - \sum z_i}{n - m} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

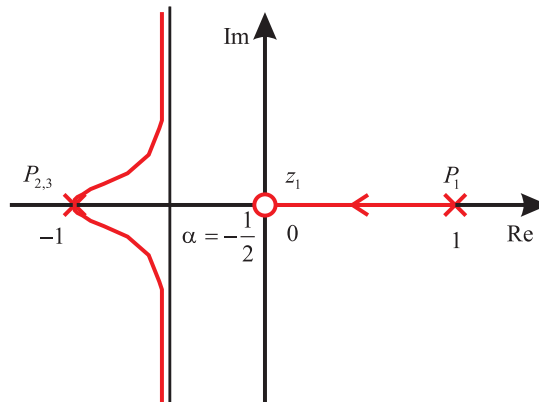
Departure and arrival angles:

$$\phi_{1,dep} = \pi$$

$$\psi_{1,arr} = 0$$

$$\phi_{2,dep} = \frac{1}{2}(\pi - 0 - 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\phi_{3,dep} = \frac{1}{2}(\pi - 2\pi) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



- d)  $j\omega$ -crossings:

$$(s - 1)(s + 1)^2 + KS \Big|_{s=j\omega} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s^3 + s^2 + (K - 1)s - 1 \Big|_{s=j\omega} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -j\omega^3 - \omega^2 + j\omega(K - 1) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega(\omega^2 - K + 1) = 0, \omega^2 = -1 \text{ (No solution)}$$

This can be checked by Routh method.

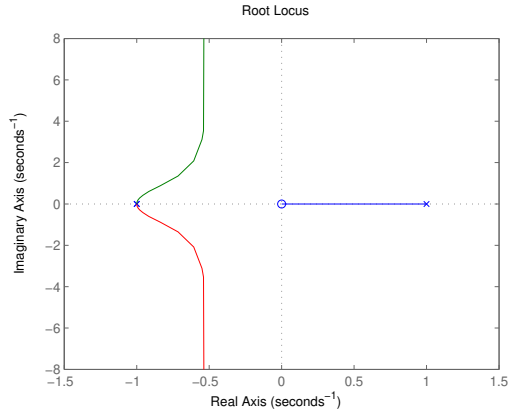
Multiple roots:

$$b(s) \frac{da(s)}{ds} - a(s) \frac{db(s)}{ds} = 0$$

$$s(3s^2 + 2s - 1) - (s^3 + s^2 - s - 1) = 2s^3 + s^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s = -1 \text{ (valid)}, s = 0.25 \pm 0.6614j \text{ (not valid)}$$

- e)



- f) 2-a) Poles:  $p_1 = 1, p_{2,3} = -1$ , Zeros:  $z_1 = 0$   
 $n = 3, m = 1 \Rightarrow 2$  asymptotes  
 The part of real axis on Loci is  $[-\infty, 0]$  and  $[1, \infty]$ .

2-b)

$$\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 - \psi_1 \stackrel{?}{=} 2k\pi$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \phi_2 = \phi_3 = \pi/4, \psi_1 = \pi/2$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \neq 2k\pi$$

$\therefore s = j$  is NOT on loci.

- 2-c) Angle of asymptotes =  $0, \pi$   
 Center of asymptotes: The same as positive root locus.  
 Departure and arrival angles:

$$\phi_{1,dep} = 0$$

$$\psi_{1,arr} = \pi$$

$$\phi_{2,dep} = \frac{1}{2}(2\pi + \pi - \pi - 0) = \pi$$

$$\phi_{3,dep} = -\phi_{2,dep} = -\pi$$

- 2-d)  $j - \omega$  crossings: From d)-2), no solution.  
 Multiple roots: From d)-2),  $s = -1$ .

2-e)

