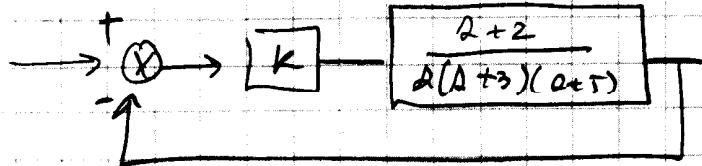


(1)

## QUIZ 9 - KEY

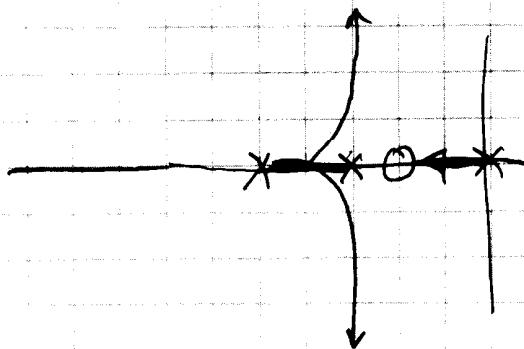


- a) i)  $f_2 @ -2$  2 Infinite Zeros  
 ii)  $F_p @ 0, -3, -5$  0 Infinite Poles  
 iii)

$$G_o = \frac{(0 - 3 - 5) - (-2)}{3 - 1} = -3$$

$$\Theta = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{3-1} = 90^\circ, 270^\circ$$

Sketch:



b) i)  $\frac{1}{D+2} = \frac{1}{D} + \frac{1}{D+3} + \frac{1}{D+5}$  or  $\frac{1}{D+2} = \frac{(D+3)(D+5) + D(D+5) + D(D+3)}{D(D+3)(D+5)}$

$$\Rightarrow [D+2] [D^2 + 8D + 15 + D^2 + 5D + D^2 + 3D] = D [D^2 + 8D + 15]$$

$$(D+2) [3D^2 + 16D + 15] = D^3 + 8D^2 + 15D$$

$$3D^3 + 22D^2 + 47D + 30 = D^3 + 8D^2 + 15D$$

$$2D^3 + 14D^2 + 32D + 30 = 0$$

$$D = -3.86, -1.56 \pm j1.19$$

Breakaway must be -3.86

b-ii Routh table:

$$\frac{G}{1+GH} = \frac{K(\omega+2)}{\omega(\omega+3)(\omega+5)+(\omega+2)K} = \frac{\omega+2}{\omega^3 + 8\omega^2 + (15+K)\omega + 2K}$$

$\omega^3$	1	$15+K$
$\omega^2$	8	$2K$
$\omega^1$	$\frac{3}{4}(20+K)$	
$\omega^0$	2K	

so  $K = -20$  (Not possible) or  
 $K = 0$

when  $K=0$ , we have  $\omega^3 + 8\omega^2 + 15\omega = 0$   
or  $\omega = 0$

this is the open loop pole we already knew about

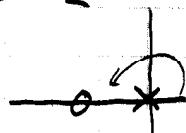
b-iii angle of departure/arrival

pole at $\omega = 0$	$180^\circ$
$\omega = -3$	$180^\circ$
$\omega = -5$	$0^\circ$

$\omega = -2 \quad 0^\circ$

Example -  $2\pi$  at  $\omega = -2$

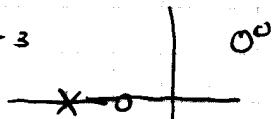
angle from  $\omega = 0$



angle from  $\omega = -5$



angle from  $\omega = -3$



$180 + \frac{1}{3}\pi's f_p = 360^\circ = 0^\circ$