

ENE610HW #6

1) All poles and zeroes must be in left half plane

a) $P(s) = s^4 + 8s^3 + 20s^2 + 31s + 30$

$E(s) = s^4 + 20s^2 + 30s^0$

$O(s) = 8s^3 + 31s$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} s^4 + 20s^2 + 30s^0 & 8s^3 + 31s \\ -s^4 - \frac{31}{8}s^2 & \frac{1}{8}s \\ \hline 0 & \frac{129}{8}s^2 + 30s^0 \end{array}$$

This is Hurwitz

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 8s^3 + 31s & \frac{129}{8}s^2 + 30s^0 \\ \hline 0 & 16s \\ & \frac{129}{8} \end{array}$$

16.1 $\frac{129}{8}s^2 + 30s^0$ | $16s$ It is Hurwitz

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \frac{129}{8}s^2 + 30s^0 & 16s \\ \hline 0 & 1006s \end{array}$$

b) $s^4 + 6s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 30$

$F(s) = s^4 + 6s^2 + 30$

$O(s) = 6s^3 + 11s + 30$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} s^4 + 6s^2 + 30 & 6s^3 + 11s + 30 \\ s^4 + 6s^2 + 30 & \frac{1}{6}s \\ \hline & 4s^2 + 30 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} 6s^3 + 11s + 30 & 4s^2 + 30 \\ 0 & -35s \\ & \frac{1}{4}s \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4s^2 + 30 & -35s \\ \hline & - \end{array} \quad \boxed{\text{Not Hurwitz}}$$

$$c) s^4 + 7s^3 + 12s^2 + 14s + 20$$

$$F(s) = s^4 + 12s^2 + 20$$

$$D(s) = 7s^3 + 14s$$

$$s^4 + 12s^2 + 20 \quad | \quad 7s^3 + 14s$$

$$17s^3 + 14s \quad | \quad 10s^2 + 20$$

$$0 + 0 \quad | \quad \frac{7s}{10}$$

IT IS FURMK

2)

$$y(s) = \frac{3s(s^2+4)}{s^2+4}$$

$$R(s) = \frac{KZ(s) - sZ(s)}{RZ(s) - sZ(s)}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{1}{Z(s)R(s)} + \frac{s}{KZ(s)} + \frac{1}{SE(s)Z(s)} + \frac{R(s)}{Z(s)}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{1}{y(s)} = \frac{1}{3s \cdot (s^2+4)} = \frac{3}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$R(s) = \frac{s^2+2}{3s(s^2+4)} - s \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{5s^2+10-3s^2(s^2+4)}{15s(s^2+4)}$$

$$\frac{5s^2+10-3s^2(s^2+4)}{s(-2s^2+2)} = \frac{-3s^4-7s^2+10}{-10s^2+10}$$

$$\frac{3s^4 - 7s^2 + 10}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{3s^4 + 7s^2 + 10}{s(2s^2 + 2)}$$

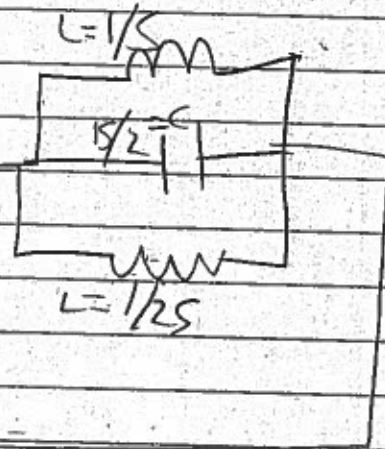
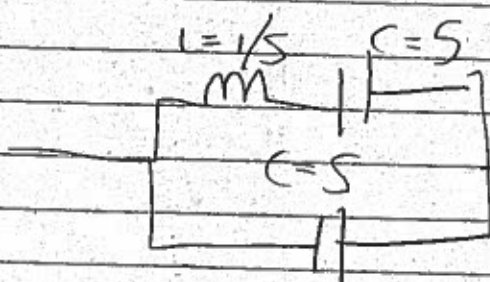
$$3s^4$$

$$\frac{(s^2 + 1)(3s^2 + 10)}{2s(s^2 + 1)} = \frac{3}{2}s + \frac{5}{s}$$

$Z(s) =$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{3}{s} + \frac{1}{s}} + \frac{s}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{s}{s} + \frac{15}{2}s + \frac{25}{s}}$$



$K=2 \quad Z(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$$P(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 24}{3s(s^2 + 4)} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - 5 \frac{s+2}{3s(s^2+4)}$$

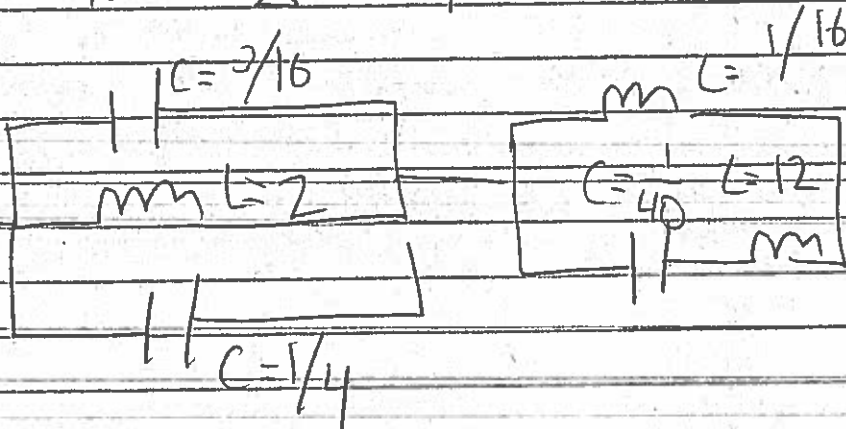
$$\frac{16s^2 + 32 - 3s^4 - 12s^2}{3s(s^2 + 4 - 3s^2 - 16)}$$

$$7s(3s^2 - 4) = 3s^2 + 16$$

$$(s^2 - 4)(3s^2 + 16)$$

$$\frac{3s + 4}{2s}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{1}{3s} + \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{2}{s} + \frac{12s + 40}{5s}$$



In order to do $y(s)$, Replace C and L as pictured above and use opposite/different values

$$j\omega = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega^2} \angle \tan^{-1}(\omega/\sigma)$$

$$C_s^\alpha = (\sigma + j\omega)^\alpha = (\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega^2})^\alpha e^{j\alpha \tan^{-1}(\omega/\sigma)}$$

$$-\pi/2 \leq \alpha \tan^{-1}(\omega/\sigma) \leq \pi/2$$

The real part of

$$-\frac{\pi}{2\alpha} \leq \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega}{\sigma}\right) \leq \frac{\pi}{2\alpha}$$

$$\text{SO, } \frac{\pi}{2\alpha} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{SO, } |\alpha| < 1$$