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18/ENG04/081

LINEAR SYSTEM

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01/ENCW/L01

ELECTIFLECI

$$F_{\text{spring}} = k(x - 0)$$

$$F_{\text{damp}} = k_s \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$F(x) = F(x)$$

$$\text{From Newton's law} \rightarrow F(x) - k(x - 0) - k_s \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

Taking Laplace transform

$$F(s) = kx(s) - k_s s x(s) = 0$$

$$F(s) = [k + k_s s] x(s)$$

$$x(s) = \frac{F(s)}{k + k_s s} = \frac{1/k}{1 + (k_s/k)s}$$

$$\tau = \frac{k_s}{k} = \frac{0.03}{4 \times 10^3} = 7.5 \mu\text{s}$$

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$$Q) E_2 = \text{new energy}$$

$$E_1 = \text{initial energy}$$

$$E_2 = mc\Delta\theta = E_2 = mc(\theta - \theta_1)$$

$$E_2 = mc\Delta\theta = E_2 = mc(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

where θ is the new temp of the metal

$$G(s) = \frac{E_2}{E_1} = \frac{mc(\theta - \theta_1)}{mc(\theta_2 - \theta_1)} = \frac{1}{Ts+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\theta - \theta_1(s)}{\theta_2 - \theta_1} = \frac{1}{Ts+1}$$

$$\theta - \theta_1 = \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{Ts+1}$$

$$\text{let } \theta_2 - \theta_1(s) = k(t) \quad (1)$$

$$\theta - \theta_1(s) = \frac{k(t)}{Ts+1}$$

$$\theta - \theta_2(s) = \frac{k(t)}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$$

taking the Laplace transform of $k(t)$

$$(\theta - \theta_1)(s) = \frac{k(s)}{s(s + \frac{1}{T})}$$

inverse Laplace transform

$$(\theta - \theta_1)(t) = k(1 - e^{-t/T})$$

$$\text{from (1) } k = \theta_2 - \theta_1$$

$$(\theta - \theta_1) = (\theta_2 - \theta_1) \{1 - e^{-t/T}\}$$

$$3) a) \quad \frac{k m x}{s+1}$$

$$\bar{r} = \frac{1}{k s} \quad k m = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_3}$$

$$w = \frac{k m x}{s+1}$$

Laplace transform of the step input

$$w = \frac{k m x}{s} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{k m x}{s} \left(\frac{1/r}{s+1/r} \right)$$

$$w(s) = k m x (1 - e^{-t/r})$$

$$\text{at } t=0 \quad k m x (1 - e^0) = \text{initial}$$

$$\text{at } t = \bar{r} \quad k m x (1 - e^{-\bar{r}/\bar{r}}) = 0.63 k m x$$

$$\text{at } t = 4\bar{r} = k m x (1 - e^{-4\bar{r}/\bar{r}})$$

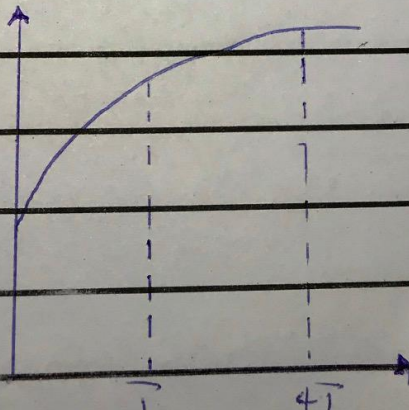
$$= 0.981 k m x$$

for $t = \bar{r}$

$$\Delta\% = (0.632 - 0) \times 100\% = 63.2\%$$

$$t = 4\bar{r}$$

$$\Delta\% = (0.981 - 0) \times 100\% = 98.1\%$$



$$5) \frac{0.2 - 2}{0.2 + 0.5} = \frac{2 \times 0.5}{0.2 / 0.5 + 1}$$

$$\frac{4}{0.75 + 1}$$

4 = DC gain

0.75 = Time constant

$$u) \frac{0.2}{0.05s + 0.1} = \frac{0.2 / 0.1}{0.05s / 0.1 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{0.5s + 1}$$

2 = DC gain

0.5 = Time constant

$$w) \frac{2}{s + 1}$$

2 = DC gain

1 = Time constant

$$u) \frac{16}{8s + 4} = \frac{16 / 4}{8 / 4s + 1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{2s + 1}$$

4 = DC gain

2 = Time constant

$$D \frac{w}{\theta} = \frac{km}{Tm s + 2}$$

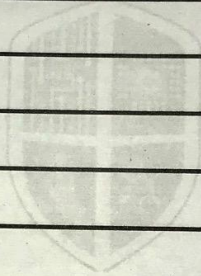
$$km = 15s^{-1}$$

$$Tm = 4$$

$$= \frac{15}{4s+2} = \frac{15/2}{4s/2+2/2} = \frac{7.5}{2s+1}$$

$$\text{DC gain} = 7.5 \text{ms}^{-1}$$

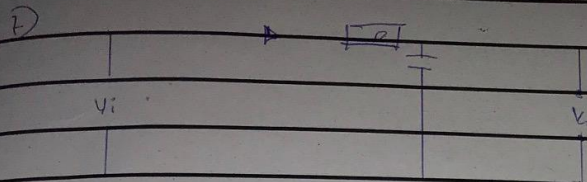
$$\text{Time constant} = 2 \text{ seconds}$$



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System response 2 @ Bode's work



$$T = RC$$

$$R = 47\Omega \quad C = 20\mu\text{F}$$

$$V_i = 5 \sin(2000t)$$

$$T = 47 \times 20 \times 10^{-6} = 9.4 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\left[\frac{V_0}{V_i} \right]_{CS} = \frac{1}{Ts + 1}$$

$$C_1 \cos \theta = 1$$

$$T \neq 1$$

$$C_1(\omega) = 1 \times \frac{9.4 \times 10^{-5} j\omega - 1}{9.4 \times 10^{-5} j\omega + 1}$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{9.4 \times 10^{-5} j\omega - 1}{(9.4 \times 10^{-5})^2 \omega^2 - 1}$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{1}{(9.4 \times 10^{-5})^2 \omega^2 - 1}$$

when $\omega = 2000 \text{ rad/s}$ $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{9.4 \times 10^{-5} (2000)^2 - 1}{1} \right)$

$$\theta = -61.79$$

$$C_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(9.4 \times 10^{-5})^2 \omega^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(9.4 \times 10^{-5})^2 (2000)^2 + 1}}$$

$$= 0.4696$$

$$V_0 = 5 \times 0.4696 = 2.35$$

$$d \quad \omega_0 = 1$$

$$R_1 \quad T^2 s^2 + 2\delta T s + 1$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(T^2 s^2) + 2\delta T s}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1 - T^2 \omega^2) + 2\delta T j\omega}$$

$$\delta = 0.2 \quad T = 0.45 \quad \omega = 25 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - T^2 \omega^2 - 2\delta T j\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 - T^2 \omega^2) + 4\delta^2 T^2 \omega^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - (0.4)^2 (25)^2 - 2(0.2)(0.4)(25))}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 - (0.4)^2 (25)^2) - 4(0.2)^2 (0.4)(25)^2}$$

$$G(j\omega) = 0 = 2.5$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2.5}{0} \right) = \pi$$

$$\tan^{-1} \infty = 90^\circ$$

$$|G(j\omega)| = \sqrt{0^2 + (2.5)^2}$$

$$= 2.5$$

$$\text{amplitude} \rightarrow 6 \times 2.5$$

$$= 15 \text{ V}$$

$$f) \theta_0 \text{ at } t=1$$

$$\theta_i = \frac{c}{3s+1}$$

$$\theta_{0(s)} = \frac{\theta_i(s)}{3s+1}$$

$$\theta(s) = \frac{c}{s^2(3s+1)}$$

$$D_{out}(s) = \frac{c/2}{s^2(s+1/2)}$$

$$\theta(s) = C(t - 3e^{-t/3})$$

where $t \neq 3 \log$

$$\theta_{0(s)} = C(t - 3e^{-t/3})$$

$$\theta_{0(s)} = Ct - 3e^{-t/3}$$

$$\theta_t - \theta_2 - \theta_0 = Ct - (Ct - 3e^{-t/3}) - 3e^{-t/3}$$

$$T=3 \quad C=4 \text{ mm/s}$$

after 2 seconds

$$\theta = 4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$\theta_2 = 4 \text{ mm} \times 3 = 12 \text{ mm at steady state}$$

$$\theta_0 = 4(2 - 3e^{-2/3})$$

$$= 2.161 \text{ mm}_2$$