

# SIGNALS AND SYSTEMS - WEEK II

## Problem 1

Draw a straight line approximation of the Bode Plot

for  $G(j\omega) = \frac{10^4 (j\omega + 2)}{(j\omega + 10)(j\omega + 100)}$

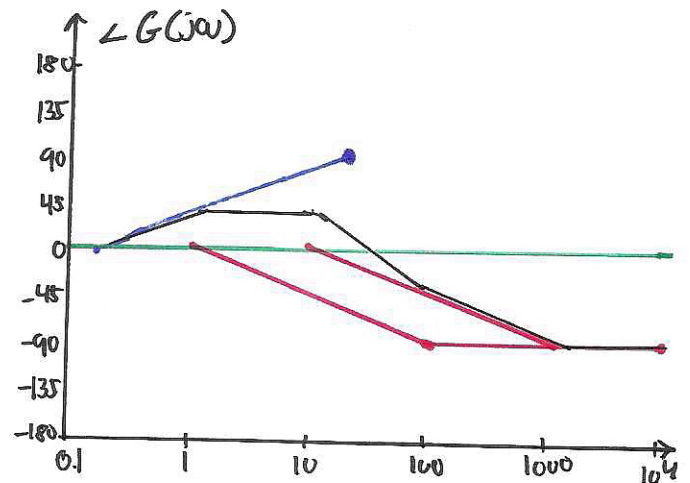
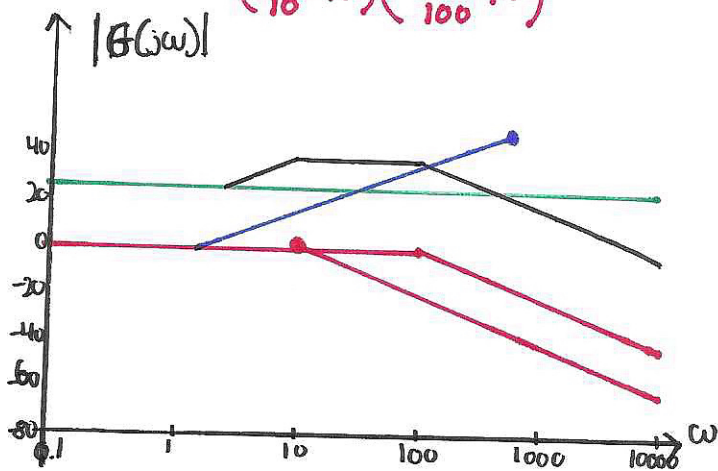
Sol

Convert to Bode form, i.e.  $(\frac{j\omega}{k} + 1)$ :

$$G(j\omega) = 10^4 \cdot \frac{2(\frac{j\omega}{2} + 1)}{10(\frac{j\omega}{10} + 1)(\frac{j\omega}{100} + 1) \cdot 100} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{2 \cdot 10^4}{10 \cdot 100} \cdot \frac{(\frac{j\omega}{2} + 1)}{(\frac{j\omega}{10} + 1)(\frac{j\omega}{100} + 1)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$G(j\omega) = 20 \cdot \frac{(\frac{j\omega}{2} + 1)}{(\frac{j\omega}{10} + 1)(\frac{j\omega}{100} + 1)} \quad (20 = 26 \text{ dB})$$



Remember:

Gain increases/decreases at the zero/pole frequency.

Phase increases/decreases at 1 decade before and stops 1 decade after the zero/pole frequency.

## Problem 2

Draw the Bode plot for  $H(s) = \frac{100s}{s^2 + 20s + 10000}$ .

sol

This is an underdamped system ( $\zeta < 1$ ), so we don't factor.

$$H(j\omega) = 100 \cdot \frac{j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + 20j\omega + 10000} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{100}{100^2} \cdot \frac{j\omega}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{100}\right)^2 + \frac{20}{100} \cdot \frac{j\omega}{100} + 1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\frac{j\omega}{100}}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{100}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot 0.1 \frac{j\omega}{100} + 1} \quad \left(\text{zero in origin, pole in } \omega = 100 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}\right)$$

Damping ratio:  $\zeta = 0.1$

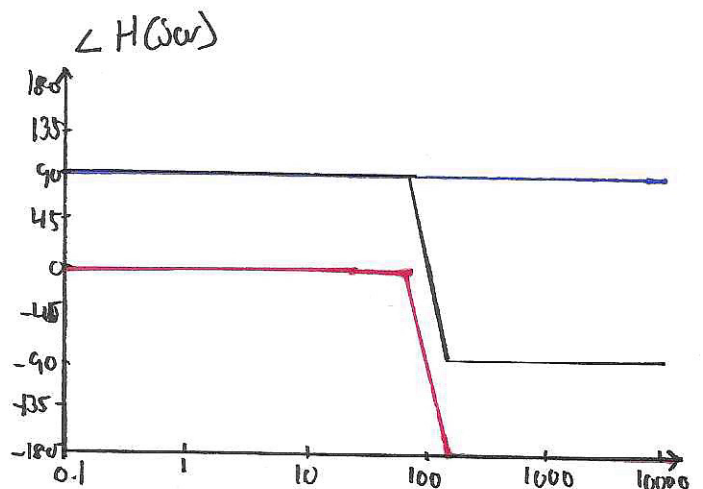
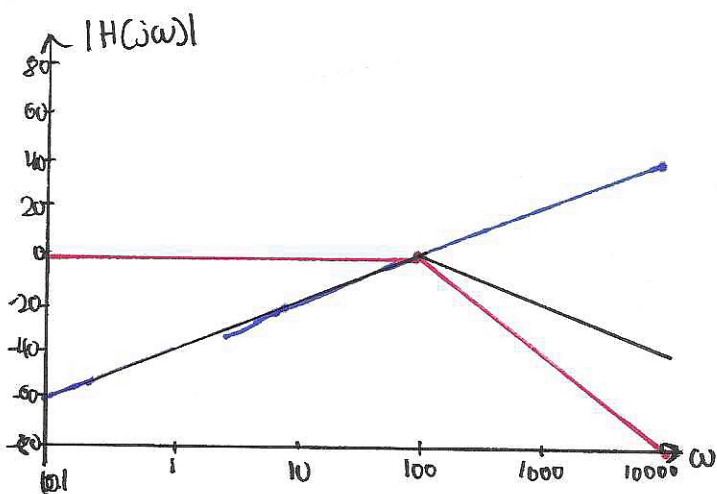
Undamped resonance frequency:  $\omega_n = 100 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

Calculate  $\alpha$ :  $\alpha = 1.410 \zeta - 0.150 \zeta^2 = 0.1395 \quad (\zeta \leq 0.2)$

$$\omega_{\text{start}} = \frac{\omega_n}{\alpha} = \frac{100}{0.1395} = 725 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\omega_{\text{stop}} = 10^\alpha \cdot \omega_n = 10^{0.1395} \cdot 100 = 137.88 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

} Needed for phase plots.



Amplitude approximation is not accurate. Systems with  $\zeta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  have a peak in  $|H(j\omega)|$ .

### Problem 3

Draw Bode plot for  $H(s) = \frac{789629}{s^2 + 2827.53s + 394815}$ .

sol

This is overdamped, so we factor.

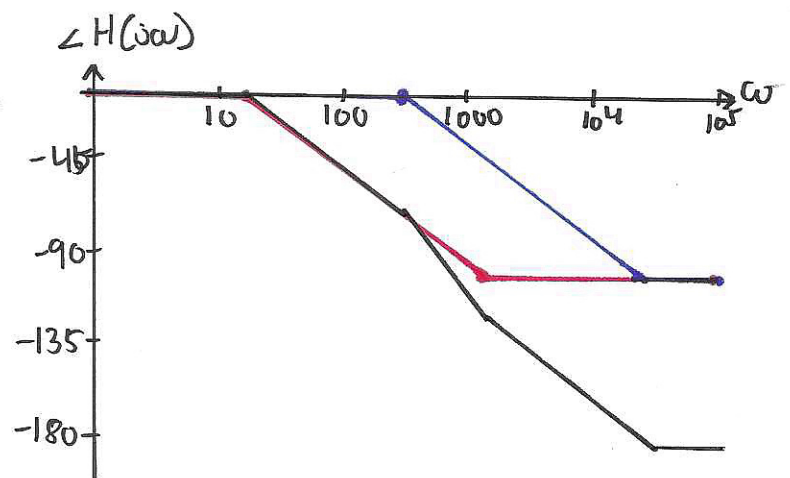
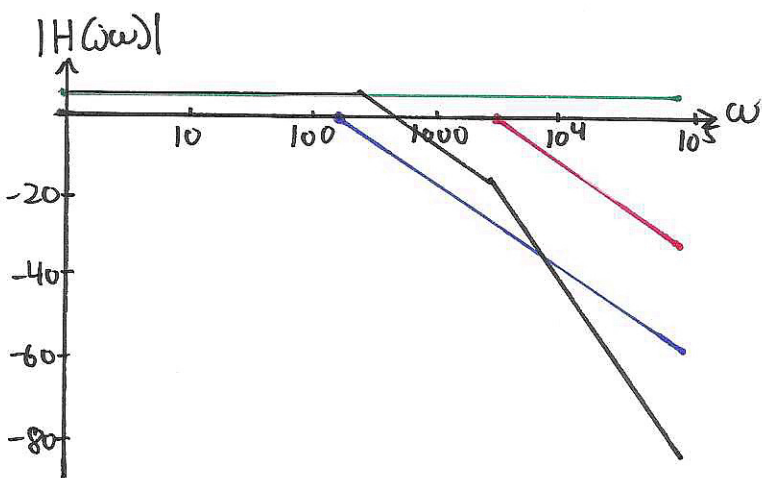
$$H(s) = \frac{789629}{(s+147.3)(s+2680)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{789629}{147.3 \left(\frac{j\omega}{147.3} + 1\right) \left(\frac{j\omega}{2680} + 1\right) 2680} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{789629}{147.3 \cdot 2680} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{147.3} + 1\right) \left(\frac{j\omega}{2680} + 1\right)}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \underset{60\text{dB}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{147.3} + 1\right) \left(\frac{j\omega}{2680} + 1\right)}$$

} No zeros  
Distinct real poles



- A pole decreases gain by  $20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{dec}}$ .
- A pole decreases phase by a total of  $90^\circ$ .

## Problem 4

Draw Bode plot of  $H(s) = \frac{2s^2}{(s + \frac{\pi}{10})^2}$

sol

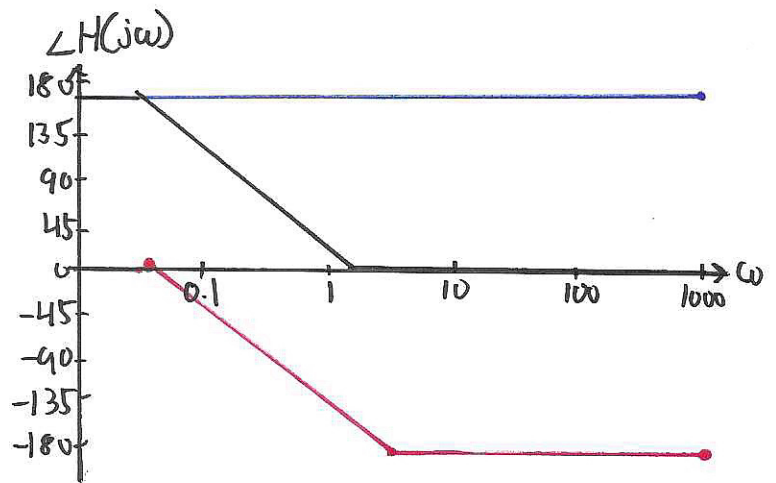
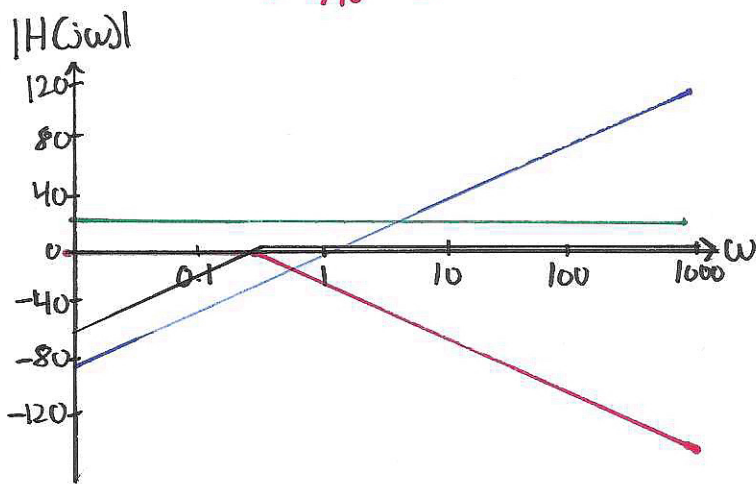
This is critically damped, so we keep the factored form.

$$H(s) = 2 \cdot \frac{s^2}{\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)^2 \left(\frac{s}{\pi/10} + 1\right)^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{2}{\left(\frac{\pi}{10}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(j\omega)^2}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\pi/10} + 1\right)^2}$$

Double pole at  $-\frac{\pi}{10}$  and double zero in origin.

$$H(j\omega) = 2 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\pi/10}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\pi/10} + 1\right)^2} = 20.26 \frac{(j\omega)^2}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{\pi/10} + 1\right)^2}$$



• Double zero in origin: Phase starts in  $+180^\circ$ .

• Double pole in  $-\frac{\pi}{10}$ : Gain slope after  $\omega = \frac{\pi}{10}$  is  $2 \cdot (-20) \frac{dB}{dec} = -40 \frac{dB}{dec}$ .

## Problem 5

Draw Bode plot of  $H(s) = \frac{628.3s}{s^2 + 31.41s + 98695}$ .

Sol

This system is underdamped ( $\zeta = 0.05$ ), so we don't factor.

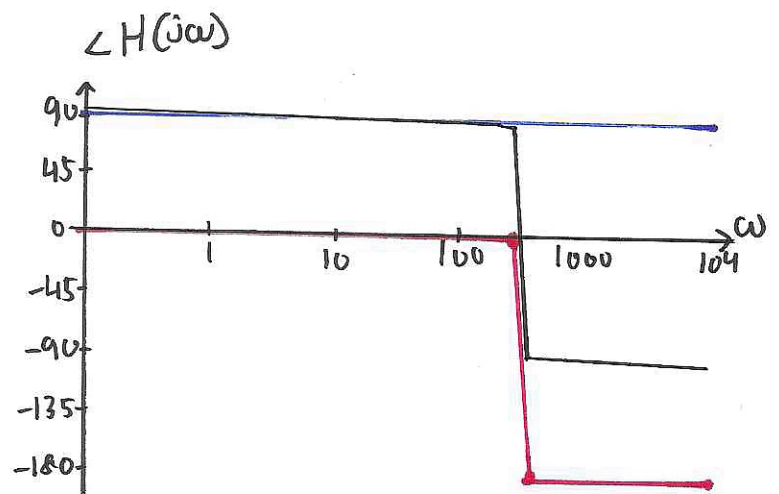
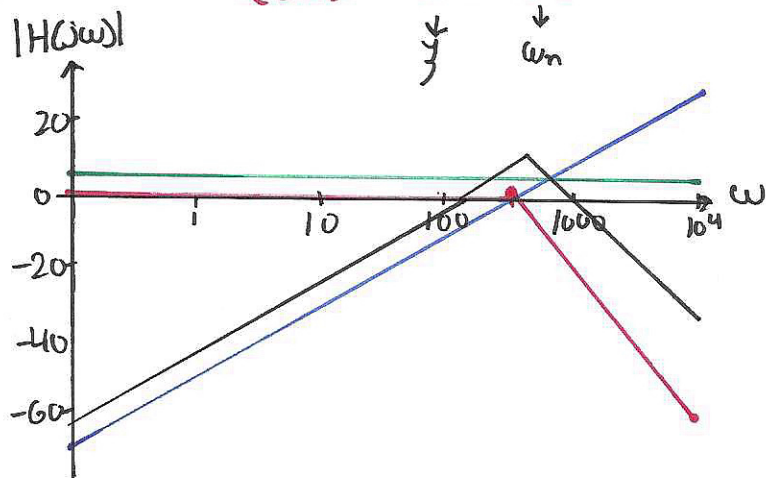
$$98695 = 314^2$$

$$H(j\omega) = 628.3 \cdot \frac{j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + 31.41j\omega + 314^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{628.3}{314^2} \cdot \frac{j\omega}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{314}\right)^2 + \frac{31.41}{314} \cdot \frac{j\omega}{314} + 1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$H(j\omega) = 2 \cdot \frac{j\omega}{314}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{j\omega}{314}\right)^2 + \frac{31.41}{314} \cdot \frac{j\omega}{314} + 1}{\zeta \quad \omega_n}$$



For phase plot:  $\alpha = 1.410\zeta - 0.150\zeta^2 = 0.0701$

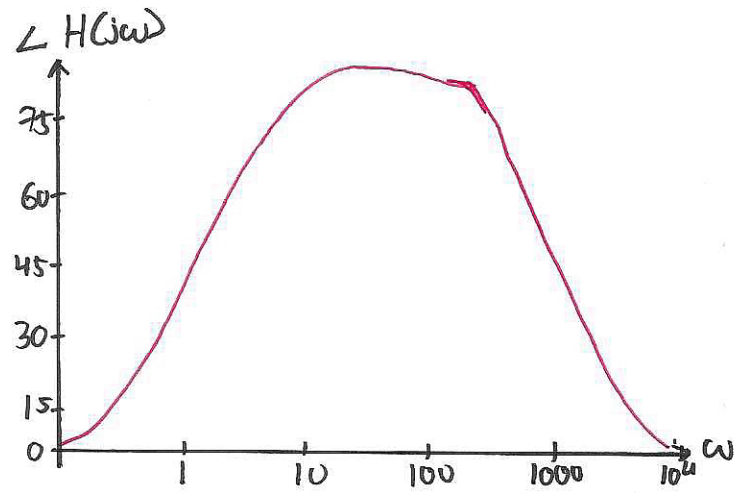
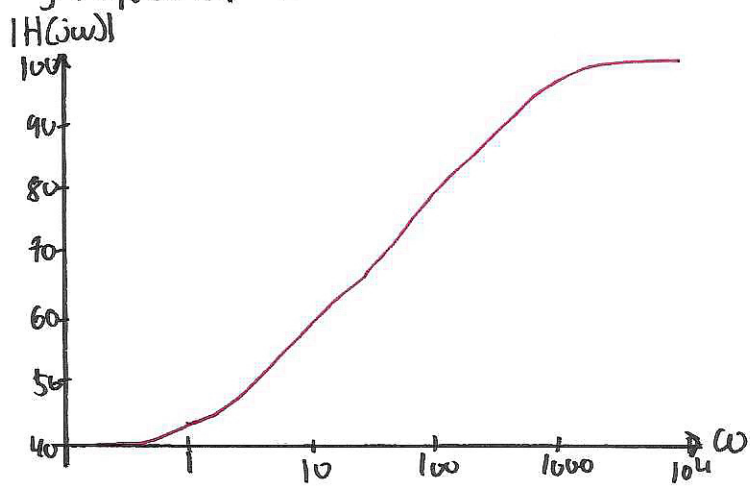
$$\omega_{\text{start}} = \frac{\omega_n}{10^\alpha} = \frac{314}{10^{0.0701}} = 267.3 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\omega_{\text{stop}} = \omega_n 10^\alpha = 314 \cdot 10^{0.0701} = 369.2 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

Not accurate amplitude spectrum/response.

## Problem 6

Write the transfer function for the system with these frequency characteristics.



Sol

The amplitude response "cuts" at  $\omega=1$  and  $\omega=1000$ .

First cut is a zero (increasing gain).

Second cut is a pole ("decreasing" gain).

A DC gain of 40 dB = 100.

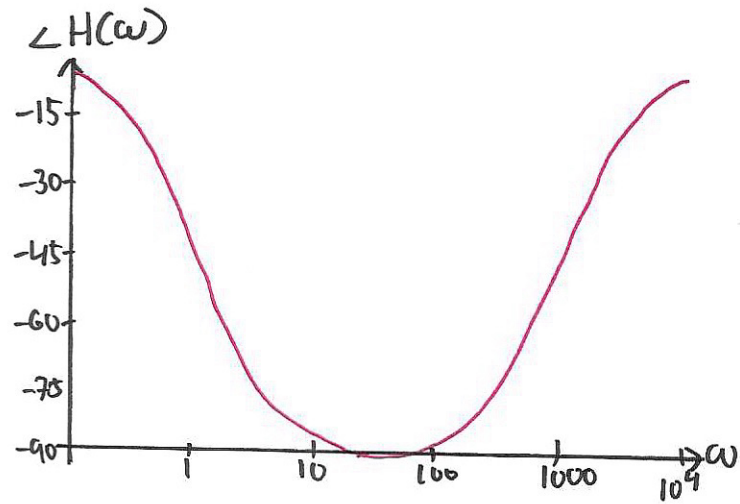
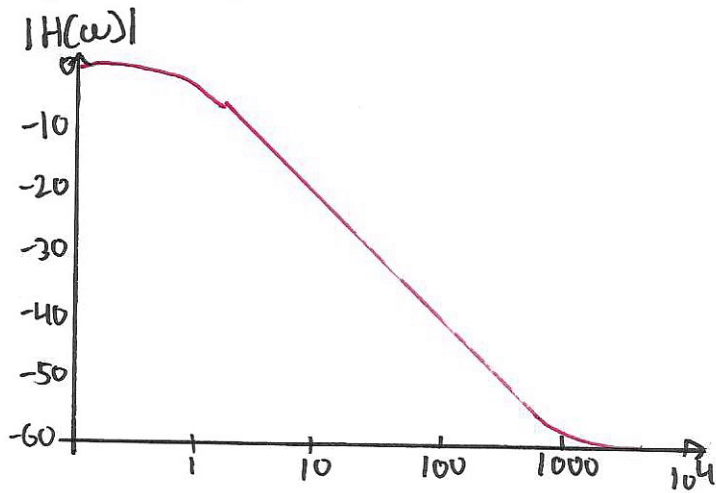
$$H(j\omega) = 100 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{j\omega}{1} + 1\right)}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{1000} + 1\right)}$$

$$H(j\omega) = 100 \cdot \frac{(j\omega + 1)}{\frac{1}{1000}(j\omega + 1000)} = \frac{100}{1/1000} \cdot \frac{j\omega + 1}{j\omega + 1000}$$

$$H(s) = 10^5 \cdot \frac{s+1}{s+1000}$$

## Problem 7

From the frequency characteristic, write the transfer function.



Sol

- DC gain  $k=0$  dB = 1.
- Gain decreases at  $\omega=1$  (pole), by  $20 \frac{dB}{dec}$
- Gain stops decreasing at  $\omega=1000$  (zero).

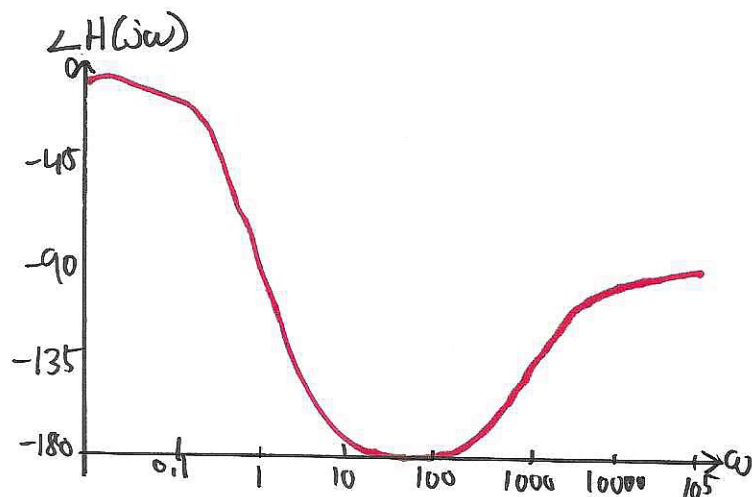
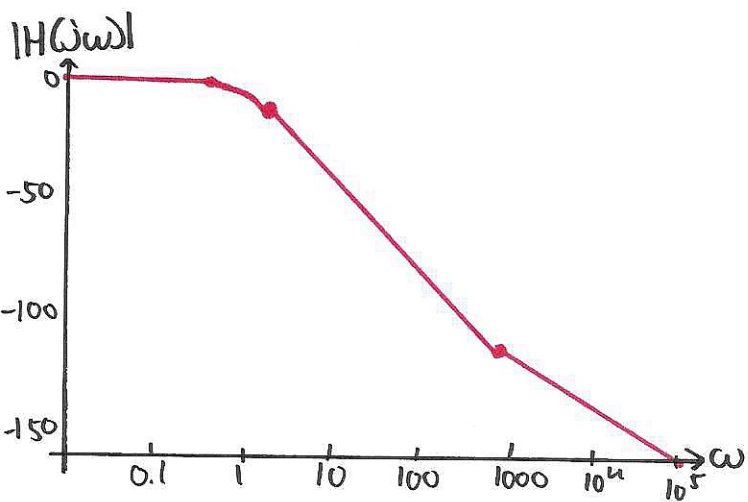
$$H(j\omega) = 1 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{j\omega}{1000} + 1\right)}{\frac{j\omega}{1} + 1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$H(j\omega) = 1 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{1000}(j\omega + 1000)}{j\omega + 1}$$

$$H(s) = 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{s + 1000}{s + 1}$$

## Problem 8

Find  $H(s)$  from the frequency characteristic.



sol

• DC gain  $k=0$  dB = 1.

• Gain decreases by  $40 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{dec}}$  at  $\omega=1$  (double pole)

• Gain decreases by  $20 \frac{\text{dB}}{\text{dec}}$  at  $\omega=1000$  (zero).

$$H(j\omega) = 1 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{j\omega}{1000} + 1\right)}{\left(\frac{j\omega}{1} + 1\right)^2}$$

$$H(j\omega) = 1 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{1000} \cdot (j\omega + 1000)}{(j\omega + 1)^2}$$

$$H(s) = 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{s + 1000}{(s + 1)^2}$$