

Name: Solutions

The objective of this exercise is to plot the root locus corresponding to a unity feedback system with a characteristic polynomial given as follows:

$$1 + KG(s)H(s) = 1 + K \frac{(s+2)}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

Answer the following questions. Show your work.

1. Determine the poles and zeros of the open loop transfer function $(G(s)H(s))$. How many branches does the RL have?

$$z = -2 \Rightarrow n_z = 1$$

$$\text{Number of branches} = n_p = 2$$

$$p_{1,2} = -1 \pm j \Rightarrow n_p = 2$$

2. Determine the asymptote angles ϕ_q as well as their point of intersection σ_A . Recall that:

$$\phi_q = \frac{(1+2q)180}{n_p - n_z} \text{ deg}, \forall q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_p - n_z - 1$$

$$\sigma_A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_p} \text{Re}(p_i) - \sum_{j=1}^{n_z} \text{Re}(z_j)}{n_p - n_z} = \frac{-1 - 1 - (-2)}{2 - 1} = 0$$

$$\forall q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \overbrace{n_p - n_z - 1}^{2 - 1 - 1} = 0$$

$$\phi_q = \frac{(1+2q)180}{n_p - n_z} = \frac{(1+2 \cdot 0)180}{2-1} = 180^\circ$$

3. Determine any breakaway/break-in points. If none exist, state none!

Rule
8-1

$$1 + K G(s) H(s) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + K \frac{(s+2)}{s^2 + 2s + 2} = 0$$

$$K = - \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s + 2}$$

↓

$$\frac{dK}{ds} = - \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s + 2} \right)$$

$$0 = \frac{(2s+2)(s+2) - (s^2 + 2s + 2)}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$0 = 2s^2 + 4s + 2s + 4 - s^2 - 2s - 2$$

$$s^2 + 4s + 2 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2}^* = -2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

Rule
9-2

$$K(s^*) = - \frac{1}{G(s^*) H(s^*)} = K^* \text{ is real positive } (K^* > 0)$$

$$K(s^*) = - \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s + 2} \xrightarrow{\text{when } s^* = -2 + \sqrt{2}} K = - \frac{4 - 4\sqrt{2} + 2 + 2\sqrt{2} - 4 + 2}{-2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

breakaway point
 $s_2 = -2 - \sqrt{2}$

$$\xrightarrow{s^* = -2 - \sqrt{2}} = - \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = - (2\sqrt{2} - 2) = - \dots = - X$$

$K > 0 \checkmark$
 $K < 0$

Rule-8.3

$$K = -\frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s + 2} \Rightarrow K(s) = -\frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s + 2}$$

$$K'(s) = -\frac{(2s+2)(s+2) - (s^2+2s+2)}{(s+2)^2} = -\frac{2s^2+4s+2s+4 - s^2-2s-2}{s^2+4s+4}$$

$$K'(s) = -\frac{s^2+4s+2}{s^2+4s+4}$$

$$K''(s) = (K'(s))' = -\frac{(2s+4)(s^2+4s+4) - (2s+4)(s^2+4s+2)}{(s^2+4s+4)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{(2s+4)(\cancel{s^2+4s+4} - \cancel{s^2-4s-2})}{(s^2+4s+4)^2} = -\frac{4s+8}{(s^2+4s+4)^2}$$

$$s^* \rightarrow s \Rightarrow K''(s_1^*) = -\frac{4(-2+\sqrt{2})+8}{(\quad)^2} = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{+} < 0$$

$$s_1^* = -2 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$s_2^* = -2 - \sqrt{2}$$

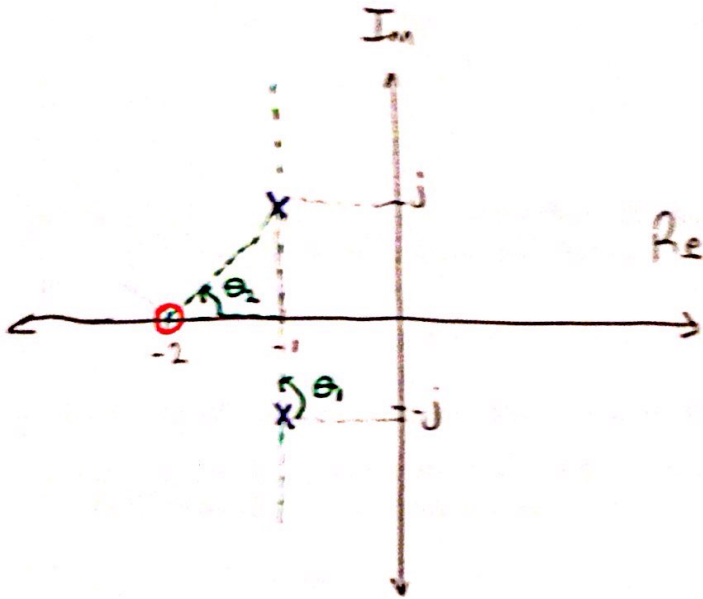
$$K''(s_2^*) = -\frac{4(-2-\sqrt{2})+8}{(\quad)^2} = -\frac{-4\sqrt{2}}{+} > 0$$

4. Determine the angle of departure/arrival, if any. Recall that:

$$\text{AoD from a complex pole: } \phi_p = 180 - \sum_i \angle P_i + \sum_j \angle Z_j$$

$$\text{AoA at a complex zero: } \phi_z = 180 + \sum_i \angle P_i - \sum_j \angle Z_j \quad \text{No complex zero}$$

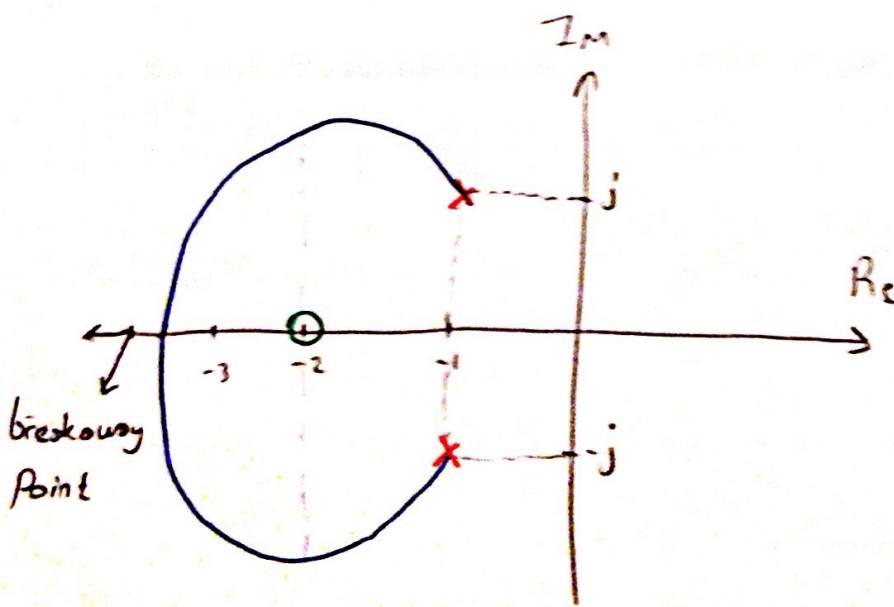
So no AoA



$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{p_1} &= 180 - \theta_1 + \theta_2 \\ &= 180 - 90 + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) \\ &= 180 - 90 + 45 = 135^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_{p_2} = -\phi_{p_1} = -135^\circ$$

5. Sketch the root locus—no need to find the crossings with the $j\omega$ axis.



o → zeros
x → poles