

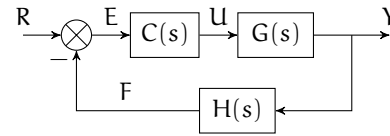
## 08.2 freqd.exe Exercises for Chapter 08 freqd

### Exercise 08.1 libricide

Let a control system have the block diagram in Fig. exe.1, unity feedback  $H(s) = 1$ , and plant transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^3 + 11s^2 + 39s + 29}. \quad (1)$$

1. Use frequency response methods to design a gain controller such that the unity feedback closed-loop overshoot is about 10%.
2. Demonstrate the controller performance by simulating and plotting a step response.
3. Compute the simulated overshoot (via the step response).



**Figure exe.1:** a block diagram with a controller  $C(s)$ .

## State-space design

Root-locus and frequency-domain design techniques have their own strengths, but they cannot be applied to broad classes of systems, including nonlinear systems and multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems. Moreover, these techniques can only attempt to specify the locations of the dominant closed-loop poles. Therefore, those systems for which higher-order poles significantly affect the response do not respond well to these techniques.

These are some of the reasons why “modern” control theory uses state-space design techniques. Drawbacks of these techniques are limited, but include that less insight can be gained from them and that closed-loop zeros cannot be specified directly.

For an  $n$ -th order plant,  $n$  poles must be placed. This requires  $n$  adjustable parameters, which are gains. We will learn a technique in this chapter for placing these  $n$  poles with  $n$  gains for a certain class of systems.