Exercises 4: Transien-Response Analysis by using MATLAB (FYSS 585) H. J. Whitlow and R. Norarat

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1. A first-order system, such as a R-C network, is given by the transfer function:

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{1 + (sT)}$$

Use the step and impulse functions in MATLAB to plot for T = 1/5

- (a) unit-step
- (b) unit-impulse
- (c) unit-ramp response. (Hint: See the latest version of the lecture notes from Lecture 3.)
- 2. A Boeing 747-300 aircraft has a transfer function between the joystick movement backwards-forwards in degrees and altitude in feet described by the transfer function:

$$G(s) = \frac{30(s-6)}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 13s}$$

Investigate the following using MATLAB:

- (a) The effect of a 1° impulse on the joystick backwards on the altitude of the plane.
- (b) The effect of a 1° impulse on the joystick forwards on the altitude of the plane.
- (c) The effect of a step change of 1° backwards in the altitude of the plane after 10 s.
- (d) The effect of a unit ramp movement of the stick backwards 1°/s backwards for 10 s
- (e) Which of (a), (b), (c), or (d) is best for passenger comfort? Hint: Movement of the joystick backwards moves the elevator ailerons up, lifting the nose. (FYI: 1 m is about 39 inches. 12 inches = one foot.)
- 3. The general 2nd order system transfer function that is characteristic of a servosystem is:

$$G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s + 2\zeta\omega_n + \omega_n^2}$$

where ω_n is the undamped natural frequency (rs⁻¹) and ζ is the damping ratio.

Put $\omega_n = 1 \text{ rs}^{-1}$ and use MATLAB to plot the following:

- (a) The unit-impulse $\delta(0)$ response for $\xi = 0, 0.2, 0.6, 1.0, 3.0$.
- (b) The response of a $3\delta(0)$ impulse for $\xi = 0, 0.2, 0.6, 1.0, 3.0$.
- (c) The unit-step l(0) response for $\xi = 0, 0.2, 0.6, 1.0, 3.0$.
- (d) Make a table of ξ vs. the delay time t_d , rise time t_r , peaking time t_p , and settling time t_s for 5% deviation from steady state.
- (e) Comment on how to select ξ depending on what characteristics of the transient response is important.
- (f) When $\zeta >> 1$, what response form does G(s) approximate to?