

Block diagram reduction, summer, "pick up point", series, parallel (not like KVL/KCL)

why just standard negative unity feedback configurations

signal flow graphs & Mason's gain formula ← X

time domain transfer fn.



multi!

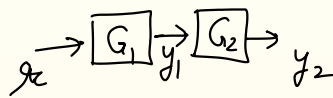
$$y(t) = \int_0^t G(s) x(z) dz$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) R(s)$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t g(t-z) x(z) dz$$

$\mathcal{L}(g(t)) = g(s)$

Series

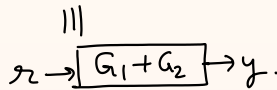
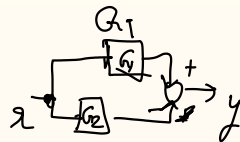


~~MIMO~~
For SISO (SISO)

$$y_2 = G_2 G_1 r$$
$$= G_1 G_2 r$$

(series = product)

parallel = addition

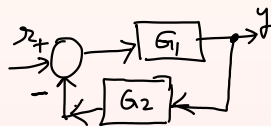


"pick up" point



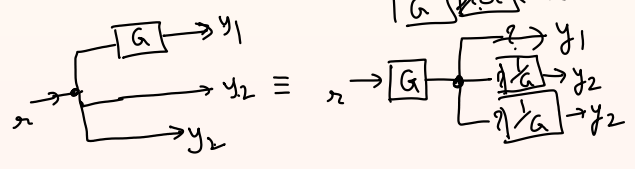
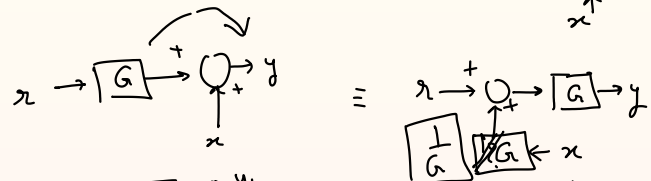
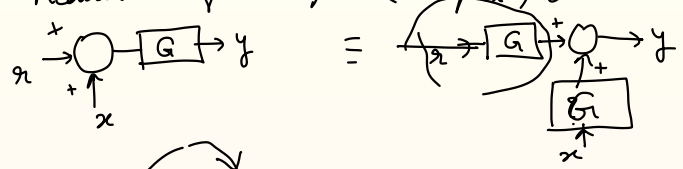
signal
(available to many systems)

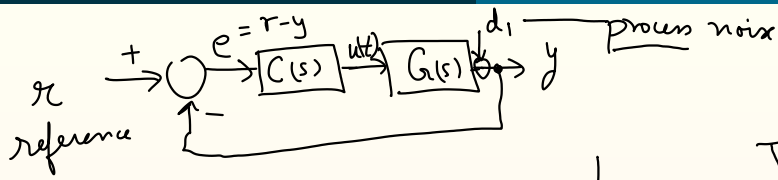
feedback form



$$\equiv r \rightarrow \left[\frac{G_1}{1 + G_2 G_1} \right] \rightarrow y$$

Reduction of multiple (complex) blocks.

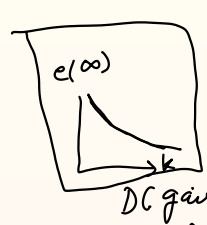




sensitivity function
to be low

$$\frac{1}{1 + C(s)G(s)}$$

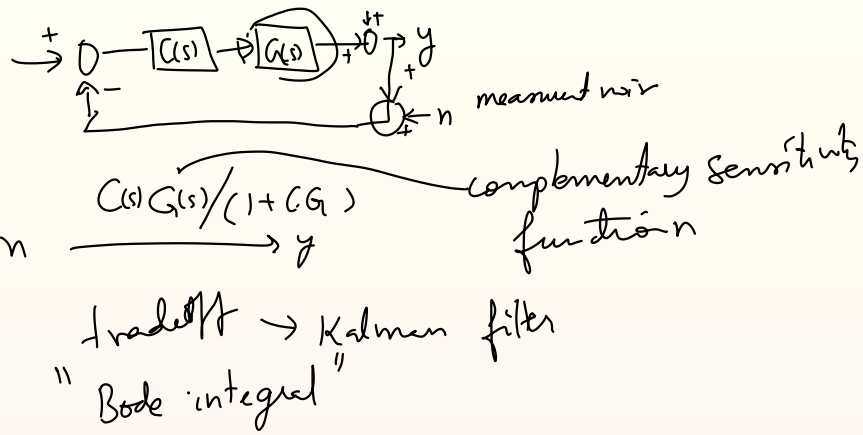
$r \rightarrow e$
 $d_1 \rightarrow y$

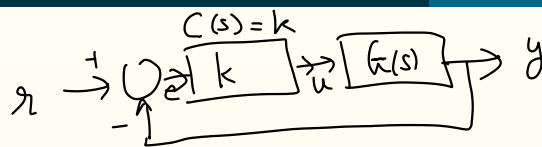


When $C(s) = k$ constant gain controller.
 $G(s)$ - type 0

" make k large and achieve low steady state error."

$$e(\infty) \text{ (for unit step input)} = \frac{1}{1 + k G(0)}$$
 Steady state error"





$$r \rightarrow y \quad \frac{kG}{1+kG}$$

PD ✓
 PI ✓
 PID ✓
 poles
 roots $1+kG$
 (of numerator)

$$G(s) = \frac{n(s)}{d(s)} = G_1 G_2$$

closed loop poles are roots $[d(s) + k n(s)]$
 characteristic polynomial.

Suppose roots of d & n are known.
 can we deduce roots of $d + kn$

Routh Hurwitz criteria
elementary calc.