

1. Problem 4.5 (p.96) in the text. Note correction for part c

a) Sketch (by hand) the root-locus plot for the following open-loop transfer function: $G(s) = \frac{s \cdot (s + 1)}{(s + 2)^2 \cdot (s + 3)}$
Apply only the main rules (Section 4.4.2 in text or the first page of my notes)

b) Repeat part a) for: $G(s) = \frac{(s + 3)}{s \cdot (s + 9)^3}$

c) Repeat part a) for: $G(s) = \frac{(s + a)}{(s + b) \cdot (s^2 - 2 \cdot s + 2)}$ $a > 0$ $b > 0$ $k > 0$ Note correction

Also give condition(s) that a and b must satisfy for the closed-loop system to be stable for sufficiently high gain (k) (note that you do not need to apply the Routh-Hurwitz criterion, nor provide the range of k for which the system is closed-loop stable).

2. Problem 4.11 (p.97) in the text.

a) Sketch the root-locus for the following problem.

There is one zero at $s = 0$ and two poles at $s = 1$.

b) Give the range of gain k ($k > 0$) for which the system is closed-loop stable, and give the locations of the $j\omega$ axis crossings.

c) Give the locations of the break-away points on the real axis.

3. Problem 4.12 (p.97) in the text.

Sketch the root-locus for the following problem, using only the main rules.

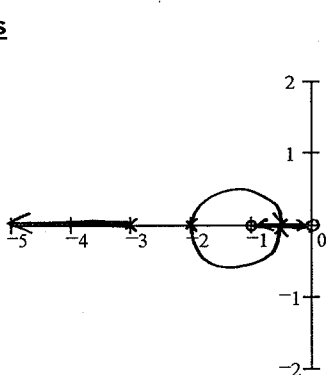
There is a zero at $s = 0$, two poles at $s = 1$ and two poles at $s = -1 \pm j$.

4. Problem 4.13 (p.98) in the text.

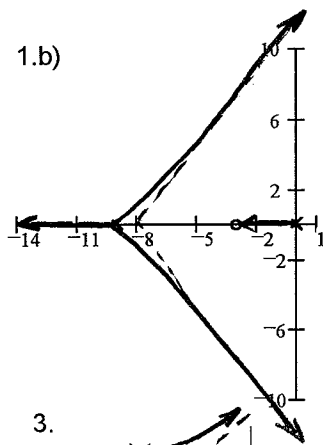
Sketch the root-locus for the following problem. Do not calculate the range of gain for stability, the $j\omega$ axis crossings, or the break-away points from the real axis. However, give the angles of departure from the complex poles. There is a zero at $s = 0$ and a zero at $s = -2$. There are poles at $s = \pm j$ and $s = \pm 2j$.

Answers

1.a)



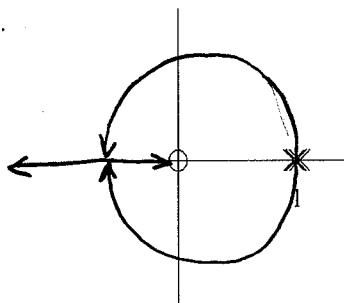
1.b)



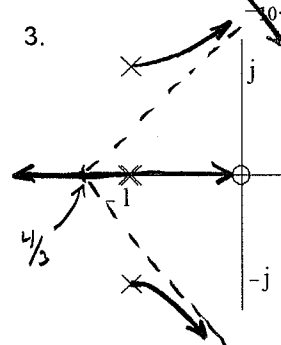
1.c)

Stability at high gain:
 $a > 0$ $(b - a) > 2$

2.



3.



4.

