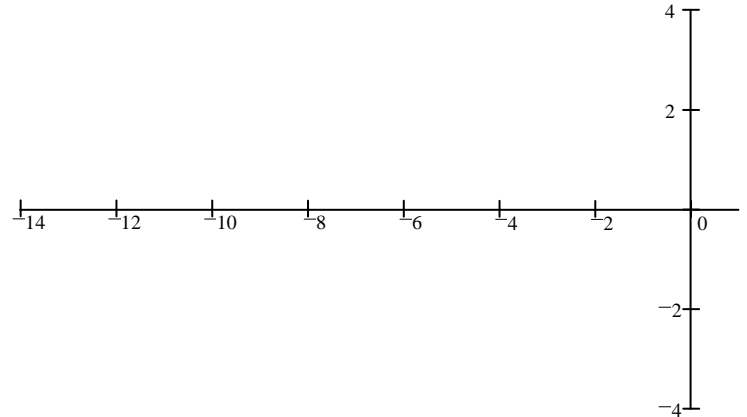


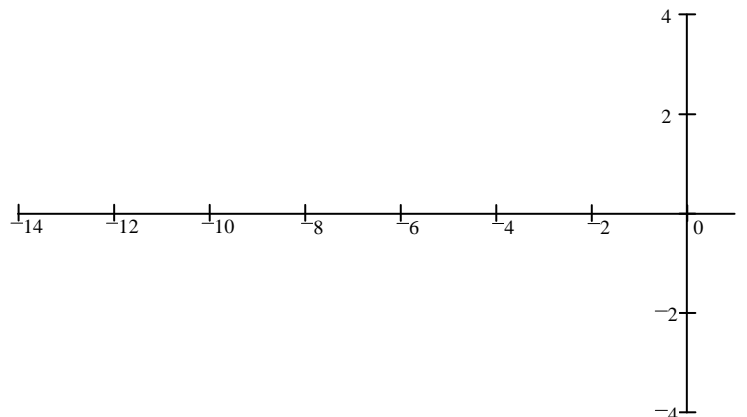
1. A compensator:  $C(s) = \frac{s + 2 \cdot a}{s + a}$  and a plant:  $P(s) = \frac{k_p}{s + 6}$  are combined to form an open-loop

transfer function:  $G(s) = \frac{k_p \cdot (s + 2 \cdot a)}{(s + 6) \cdot (s + a)}$

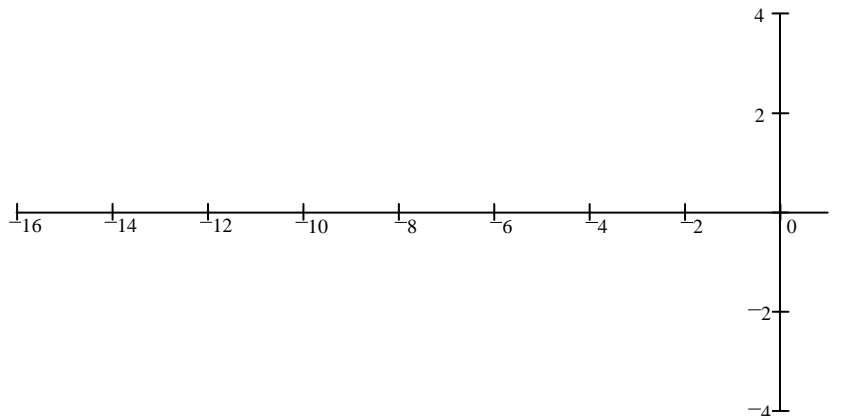
a) Sketch a conventional root-locus plot taking  $k_p$  as the gain and  $a = 2$ .



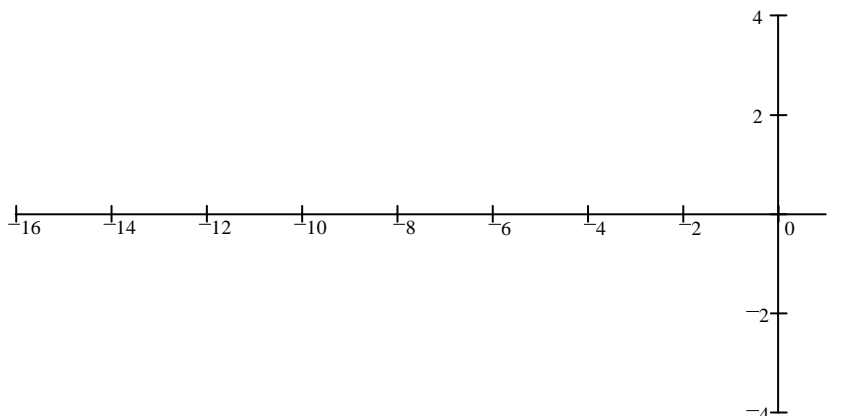
b) Sketch a conventional root-locus plot taking  $k_p$  as the gain and  $a = 4$ .



c) Sketch a unconventional root-locus plot taking  $a$  as the "gain".  $k_p$  is not specified.



d) Sketch a unconventional root-locus plot taking  $a$  as the "gain" and  $k_p = 2$ .



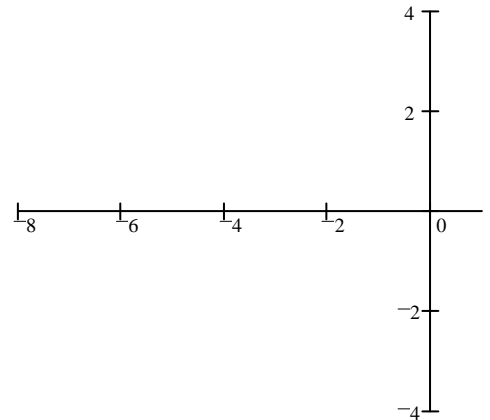
e) What are the closed-loop poles if  $a = 4$  and  $k_p = 2$  ?

Show that these poles fit on the root locus drawn in part b) as well as the root locus drawn in part d.

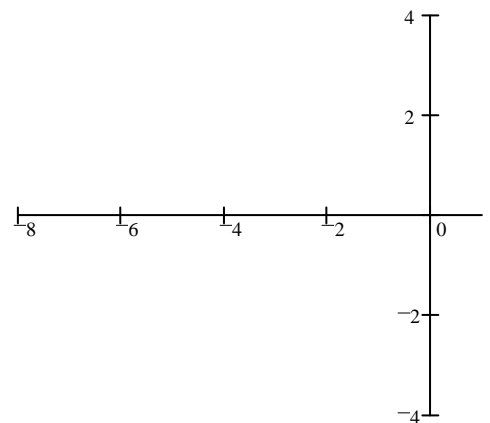
2. A compensator:  $C(s) = \frac{a}{s+a}$  and a plant:  $P(s) = \frac{k_p \cdot s}{(s+4)^2}$  are combined to form an open-loop

transfer function. 
$$G(s) = \frac{k_p \cdot a \cdot s}{(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+a)}$$

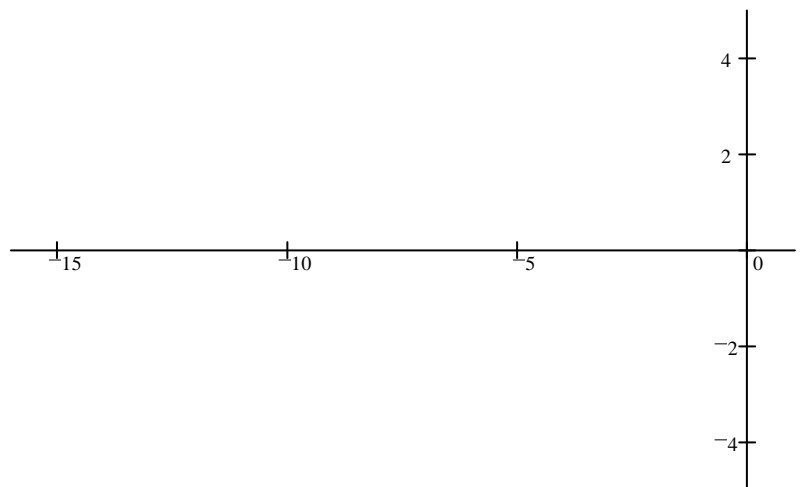
a) Sketch a conventional root-locus plot taking  $k_p$  as the gain and some  $a < 4$ .



b) Sketch a conventional root-locus plot taking  $k_p$  as the gain and some  $a > 4$ .

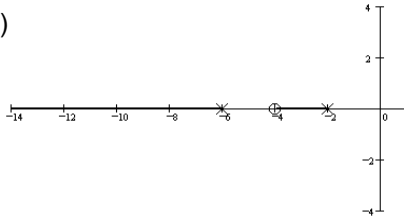


c) Sketch a unconventional root-locus plot taking  $a$  as the "gain" and  $k_p = 2$ .

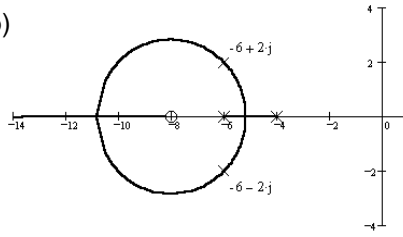


**Answers**

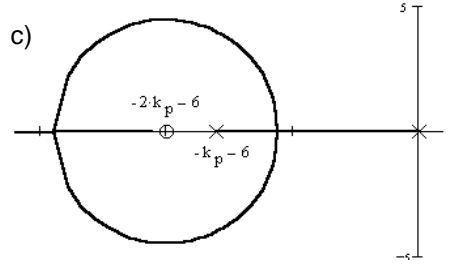
1. a)



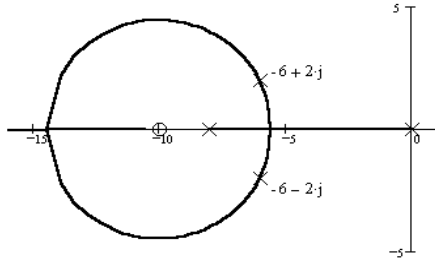
b)



c)



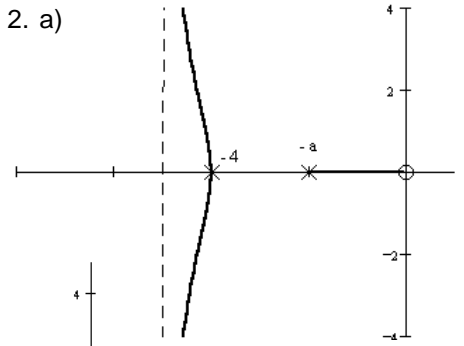
d)



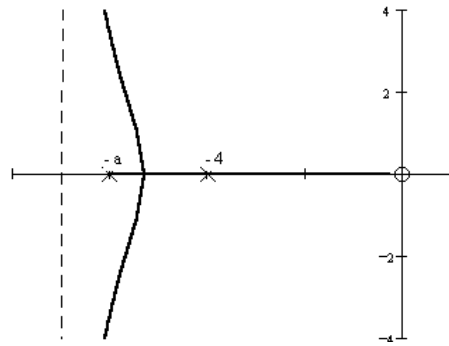
e)  $-6 + 2j$   
 $-6 - 2j$

see b, above and d, at left

2. a)



b)



c)

