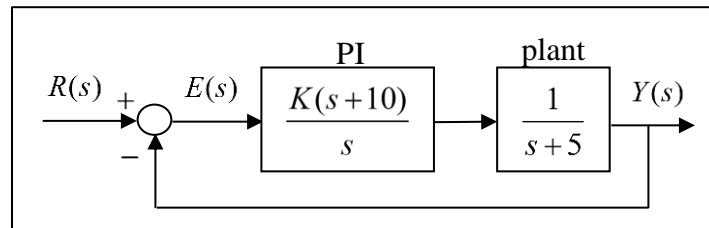


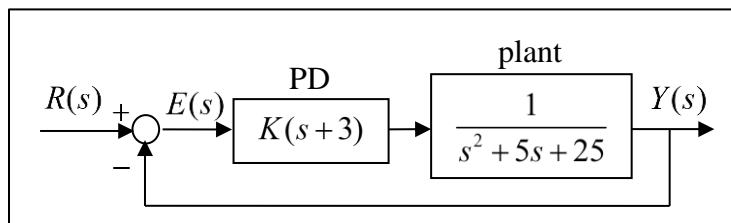
**Introductory Control Systems**  
**Exercises #10 – Steady-State Error**

1. A **proportional-integral** (“PI”) controller is used to control a 1<sup>st</sup> order plant as shown. The system has input  $R(s)$ , output  $Y(s)$ , and error  $E(s)$ . Find  $\frac{E}{R}(s)$  the **error transfer function**, and then find the range of values for the parameter  $K$  so the system has a **steady-state error**  $e_{ss}$  less than 0.01 for a **unit ramp** input ( $R(s) = 1/s^2$ ). Assume  $K > 0$ .



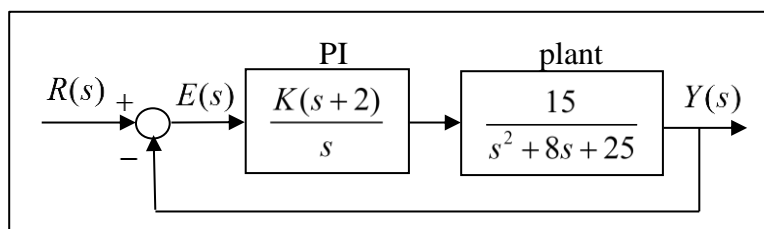
Answers:  $\frac{E}{R}(s) = \frac{s(s+5)}{s(s+5) + K(s+10)}$ ;  $K > 50$

2. A **proportional-derivative** (“PD”) controller is used to control a 2<sup>nd</sup> order plant as shown. The system has input  $R(s)$ , output  $Y(s)$ , and error  $E(s)$ . Find  $\frac{E}{R}(s)$  the **error transfer function**, and find  $e_{ss}$  the **steady-state error** associated with a **unit step** input in terms of the parameter  $K$ .



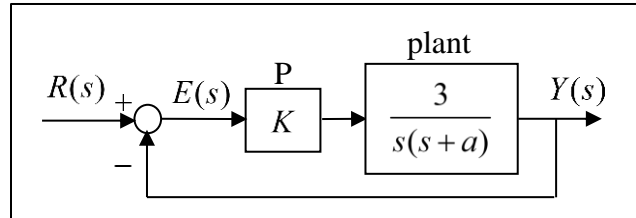
Answers:  $\frac{E}{R}(s) = \frac{s^2 + 5s + 25}{s^2 + 5s + 25 + K(s+3)}$ ;  $e_{ss} = \frac{25}{25 + 3K}$

3. A **proportional-integral** (“PI”) controller is used to control a 2<sup>nd</sup> order plant as shown. The system has input  $R(s)$ , output  $Y(s)$ , and error  $E(s)$ . Find  $\frac{E}{R}(s)$  the **error transfer function**, and then find the range of values for the parameter  $K$  so the system has a steady-state error less than 0.1 to a **unit ramp** input ( $R(s) = 1/s^2$ ). Assume  $K > 0$ .



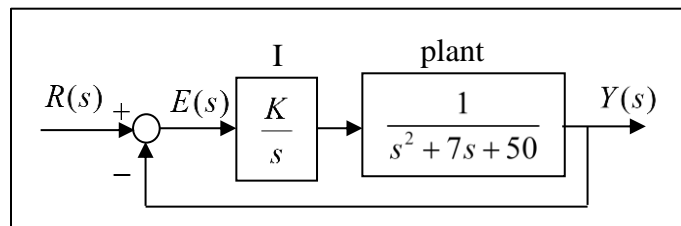
Answers:  $\frac{E}{R}(s) = \frac{s(s^2 + 8s + 25)}{s(s^2 + 8s + 25) + 15K(s + 2)}$ ;  $K > 8.33$

4. A **proportional** (“P”) controller is used to control a 2<sup>nd</sup> order plant as shown. The system has input  $R(s)$ , output  $Y(s)$ , and error  $E(s)$ . Find  $\frac{E}{R}(s)$  the **error transfer function**, and then find  $e_{ss}$  the **steady-state error** associated with a **unit ramp** input in terms of the parameters  $a$  and  $K$ .



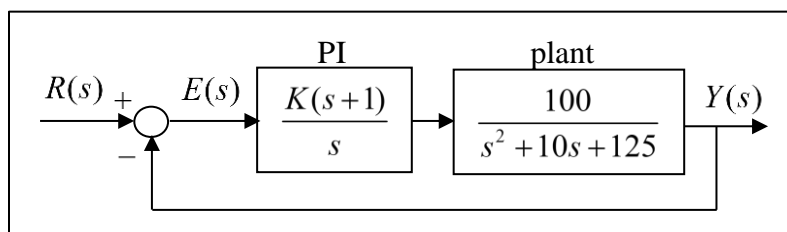
Answers:  $\frac{E}{R}(s) = \frac{s(s+a)}{s^2 + as + 3K}$ ,  $e_{ss} = \frac{a}{3K}$

5. An **integral** (“I”) controller is used to control a 2<sup>nd</sup> order plant as shown. The system has input  $R(s)$ , output  $Y(s)$ , and error  $E(s)$ . Find  $\frac{E}{R}(s)$  the **error transfer function**, and then find the range of values for the gain  $K$  so  $e_{ss}$  the steady-state error due to a **unit ramp** input is less than 1.0. Assume  $K > 0$ .



Answers:  $\frac{E}{R}(s) = \frac{s(s^2 + 7s + 50)}{s^3 + 7s^2 + 50s + K}$ ;  $K > 50$

6. A **proportional-integral** (“PI”) controller is used to control a 2<sup>nd</sup> order plant as shown. The system has input  $R(s)$ , output  $Y(s)$ , and error  $E(s)$ . Find  $\frac{E}{R}(s)$  the **error transfer function**, and then find the range of values for the parameter  $K$  so the steady-state error to a **unit ramp** input is less than 0.1. Assume  $K > 0$ .



Answers:  $\frac{E}{R}(s) = \frac{s(s^2 + 10s + 125)}{s(s^2 + 10s + 125) + 100K(s + 1)}$ ;  $K > 12.5$