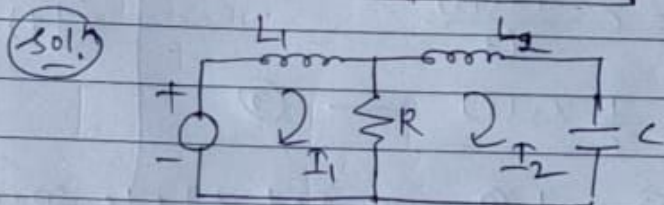
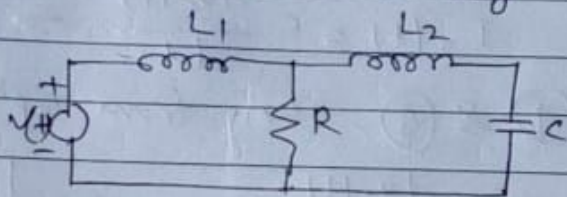


- ② obtain the state-space representation of the ckt as shown in fig



By KVL, can write, Loop (1)

$$V(t) = L_1 \frac{dI_1(t)}{dt} + R[I_1(t) - I_2(t)]$$

$$V(t) = L_1 \frac{dI_1(t)}{dt} + R[I_1(t) - I_2(t)] \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Loop (2)

$$L_2 \frac{dI_2(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int I_2(t) dt - R[I_1(t) - I_2(t)] = 0$$

$$L_2 \frac{dI_2(t)}{dt} + V_C(t) - R[I_1(t) - I_2(t)] = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$V_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int I_2(t) dt$$

Let, $x_1(t) = \text{current through } L_1 = I_1(t) \quad \text{--- (3)}$

$x_2(t) = \text{current through } L_2 = I_2(t) \quad \text{--- (4)}$

$x_3(t) = \text{voltage across } C = V_C(t) \quad \text{--- (5)}$

using eqn (3) & (4), then from eqn (1) we get

$$L_1 \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} + R[x_1(t) - x_2(t)] - V(t) = 0$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -\frac{R}{L_1} x_1(t) - \frac{R}{L_1} x_2(t) + \frac{V(t)}{L_1} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

using eqn (3), (4) & (5) then from eqn (2), we get

$$L_2 \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} + x_3(t) - R[x_1(t) - x_2(t)] = 0$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = \frac{R}{L_2} x_1(t) - \frac{R}{L_2} x_2(t) - \frac{1}{L_2} x_3(t) \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt}$$

We have $v_c(t) = \frac{1}{c} \int I_2(t) dt$

$$I_2(t) = c \frac{dv_c(t)}{dt} \quad \text{--- (8)}$$

Using eqn (4) & (5), then from eqn (8), we get

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = c \frac{dx_3(t)}{dt}$$

$$\dot{x}_3(t) = \frac{1}{c} x_2(t) \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = \frac{dx_3(t)}{dt}$$

From eqn (6), (7) and (9), we get state space representation as,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L_1} & \frac{R}{L} & 0 \\ \frac{R}{L_2} & -\frac{R}{L_2} & -\frac{1}{L_2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{c} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v(t) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The output from eqn (3) is given by

$$y(t) = x_3(t) = v_c(t)$$

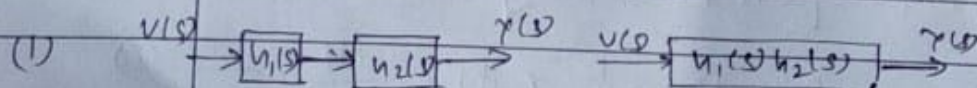
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Block diagram for Reduction

Original ckt

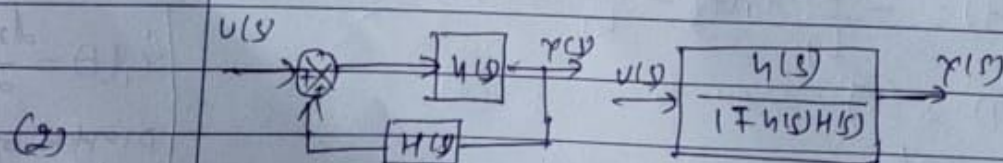
Equivalent ckt

Remarks



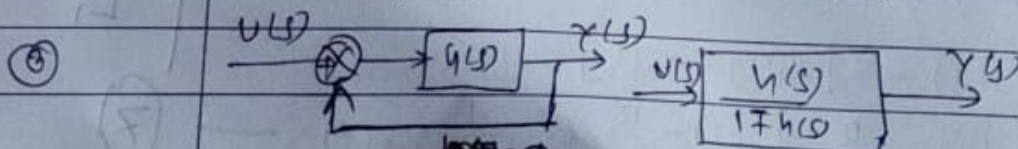
Combining two blocks in cascade

$$\frac{Y(s)}{V(s)} = h_1(s) h_2(s)$$



Eliminating a feed-back loop.

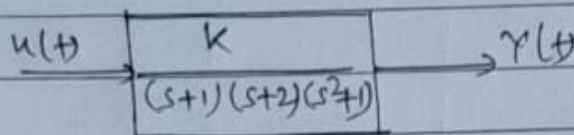
$$\frac{Y(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{h(s)}{1 + h(s)H(s)}$$



Speed error for $H=1$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{h(s)}{1 + h(s)}$$

- Q. A system is given below, Find the state and output eqn of the system.



$$u(t) = U(s)$$

$$y(t) = Y(s)$$

Soln

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{K}{(s+1)(s+2)(s^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{K}{(s+1)(s+2)(s^2+1)}$$

Block function

$$H(s) = \frac{K}{(s+1)(s+2)(s^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{K}{s^4 + 3s^3 + 3s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

By cross multiplication.

$$Y(s) [s^4 + 3s^3 + 3s^2 + 3s + 2] = K U(s)$$

$$s^4 Y(s) + 3s^3 Y(s) + 3s^2 Y(s) + 3s Y(s) + 2Y(s) = K U(s)$$

Taking I L T

$$\ddot{\ddot{y}}(t) + 3\ddot{\ddot{y}}(t) + 3\ddot{y}(t) + 3\dot{y}(t) + 2y(t) = K u(t)$$

$$\text{let } y(t) = x_1$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = \dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\ddot{y}(t) = \ddot{x}_1 = x_3$$

$$\ddot{\ddot{y}}(t) = \ddot{\ddot{x}}_1 = x_4$$

$$\ddot{\ddot{\ddot{y}}}(t) = \ddot{\ddot{\ddot{x}}}_1 = K u(t) - 3x_4 - 3x_3 - 3x_2 - 2x_1$$

$$= K u(t) - 3\ddot{\ddot{x}}_1 - 3\ddot{x}_1 - 3\dot{x}_1 - 2x_1$$

Rewriting

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_3$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = x_4$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = K u(t) - 3x_4 - 3x_3 - 3x_2 - 2x_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ K \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$\text{output } y(t) = x_1$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$