

State Model of an n th order system in which the forcing function does not involve derivative terms.

If the Transfer function of the system has no zeros (i.e. the differential eqn. of the system has no derivatives of the input) such a Transfer function has the form

$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b}{s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Cross Multiplication.

$$(s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n) Y(s) = b U(s)$$

Taking ILT (Assuming all initial conditions are equal to zero), we have the differential eqns as.

$$\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + a_2 \frac{d^{n-2} y}{dt^{n-2}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dy}{dt} + a_n y = b u \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

This is an n th order system, so n state variables $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ are required.

Let the First state variable be x_1 equal to the output variable y . Let the 2nd state variable x_2 be equal to the First derivative of the output variable and so on.

$$x_1 = y$$

$$x_2 = \frac{dy}{dt} = \dot{y}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \ddot{y}$$

,

⋮

$$x_n = \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} = y^{(n-1)}$$

2A

These eqn can be reduced to set of first order differential eqn given as follows.

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

$\dot{x}_2 = x_3$

!

$\dot{x}_{n-1} = x_n$

$\dot{x}_n = -a_1 x_1 - a_{n-1} x_{n-1} - \dots - a_n x_n + b u$

③

eqn ③ can be written as vector matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & -a_{n-2} & \dots & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b \end{bmatrix} u$$

$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix}}_{\dot{x}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & -a_{n-2} & \dots & -a_1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}}_x + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b \end{bmatrix}}_B u$

④

i.e $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$

The output being $y = x_1$, the output eqn is given by

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = Cx$$

Last row is comprised of the negative of the coefficients of the differential eqn and all other elements are zero. This form of matrix A is known as the companion form or bush form. All the elements in B except the last one zero.

For the given transfer function obtain a state model and its realisation (Block diagram)

$$h(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{K}{s^3 + a_3 s^2 + a_2 s + a_1}$$

→ pole

(Soln) This transfer function has no zero.

$$\frac{Y(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{K}{s^3 + a_3 s^2 + a_2 s + a_1}$$

$$s^3 Y(s) + a_3 s^2 Y(s) + a_2 s Y(s) + a_1 Y(s) = K V(s)$$

Taking Inverse Laplace Transform

$$\ddot{y}''(t) + a_3 \ddot{y}' + a_2 \dot{y}(t) + a_1 y(t) = K u(t)$$

$$\ddot{y}''(t) = K u(t) - a_3 \ddot{y}'(t) - a_2 \dot{y}(t) - a_1 y(t)$$

state variable as, 1st state variable as output

$$y(t) = x_1$$

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

$$\ddot{y}(t) = \dot{x}_2 \Rightarrow x_3$$

$$\ddot{\ddot{y}}(t) = \dot{x}_3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{\ddot{y}}(t) = K u(t) - a_3 x_3 - a_2 x_2 - a_1 x_1$$

Rewriting the eqn or Rearranging the eqn

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

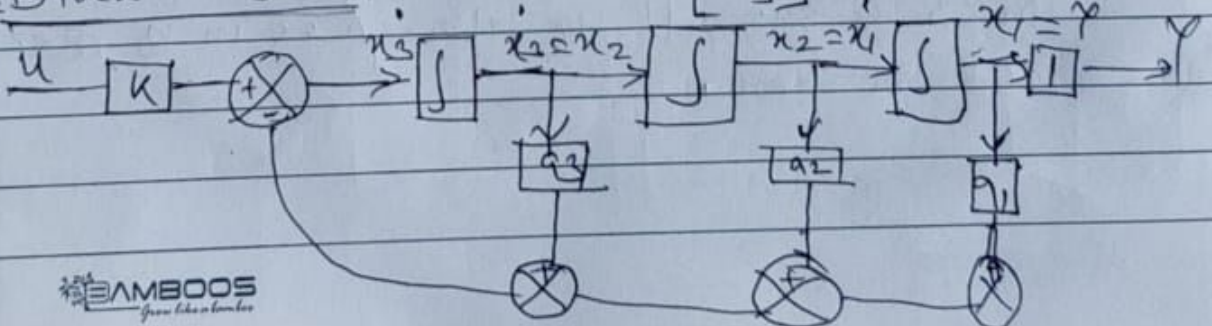
$$\dot{x}_2 = x_3$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -a_3 x_3 - a_2 x_2 - a_1 x_1 + K u(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ K \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Block diagram:



u ko K se
mul karne par
K u(t)
x3 ko integrate
karne par x2
x2 ko
integrate karne
par x1
x1 ko output
ke raste par
a1 se mul karne
par x1 a1
x2 ko a2 se mul
karne par x2 a2
x3 ko a3 se mul
karne par x3 a3
a1, a2, a3 ko
sum karne par
-a1 x1 - a2 x2 - a3 x3