Ex① Plot the root locus of the following open-loop transfer function:-

$$G(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

→ Zeros = ϕ

Poles = $0, -3, -1 \mp j$ ← from the denominator

⇒ # of Branches = 4

→ to find Asymptotes :-

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\Sigma \text{Poles} - \Sigma \text{zeros}}{n-m} = \frac{[0+-3+-1+-1]-0}{4-0}$$

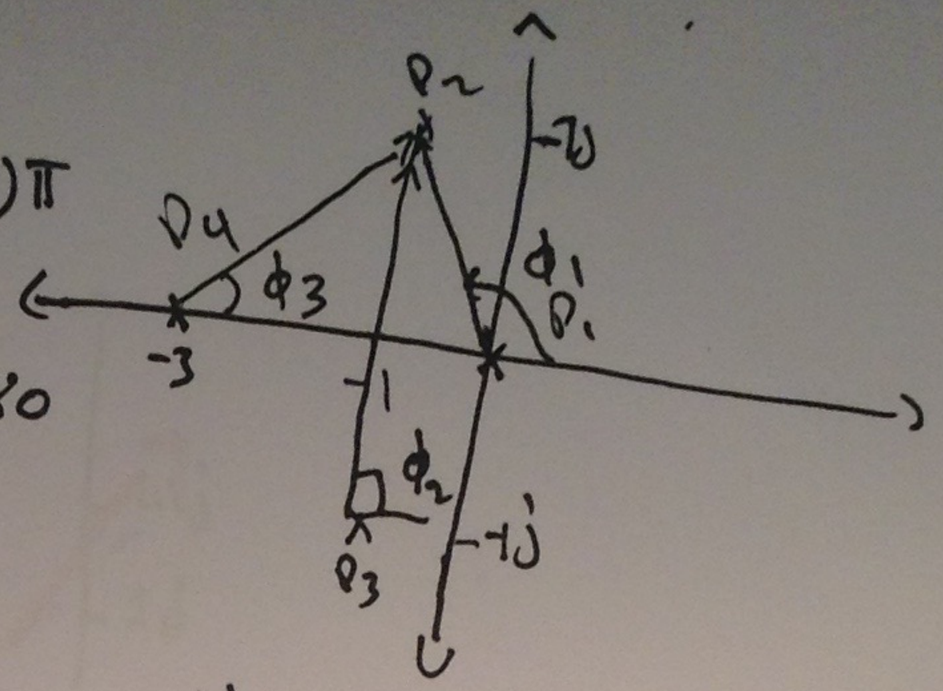
$$= -1.25$$

$$\phi_a = \frac{(2v+1)\pi}{n-m} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

→ to find Angles of Departure

$$\angle P_2 = \Sigma \angle(Z_K + P_2) - \angle(P_2 + P_2) + (2v+1)\pi$$
$$= 0 - [180^\circ - \tan^{-1}3] - 90 - \tan^{-1}0.5 + 180$$
$$= -72^\circ$$

$\angle P_3 = 72$ due to Symmetry.



→ To find Point of Branching

$$\Sigma \frac{1}{s+P_d} = \Sigma \frac{1}{s+7}$$

$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$ By solving $s = -2.4$

→ to find Crossing Points with Imaginary axis

$1 + K\,S(s) = 0$

$\Rightarrow s^4 + 5s^3 + 8s^2 + 6s + K = 0$

* we use Routh-Hurwitz criterion

* Recall: Zero row of Zeros Produce Points on the Im axis

s^4	1	8	K
s^3	5	6	0
s^2	6.8	K	0
s^1	$6 - 0.73K$	0	
s^0	K		

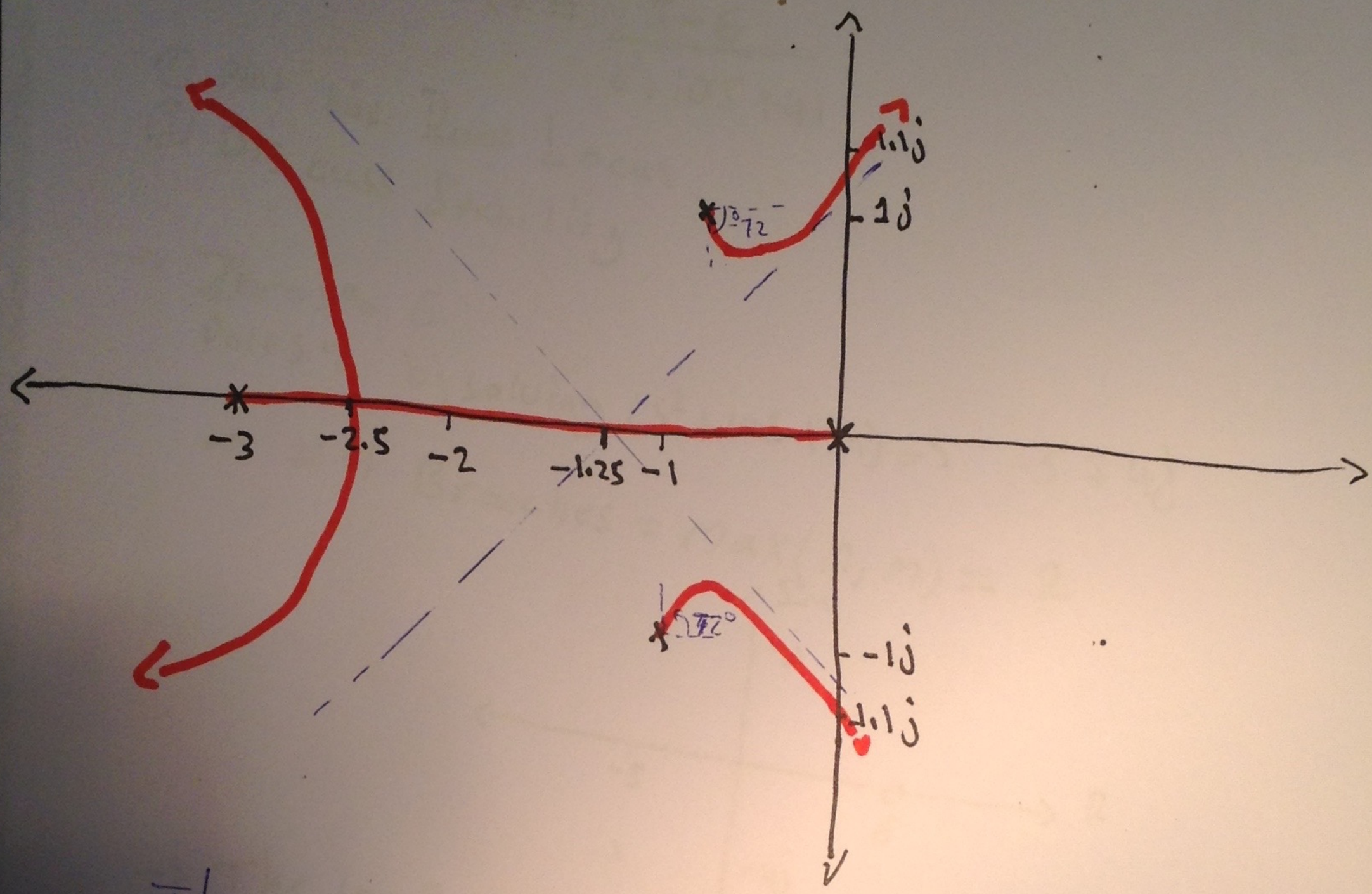
$\Rightarrow K_{critical} = 8.2$

Auxiliary equation:

$6.8\,s^2 + 8.2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow s = \pm 1.1j$

The root Locus plot is:



The system is stable for $0 < K < 8.2$

Mohamad Bornat

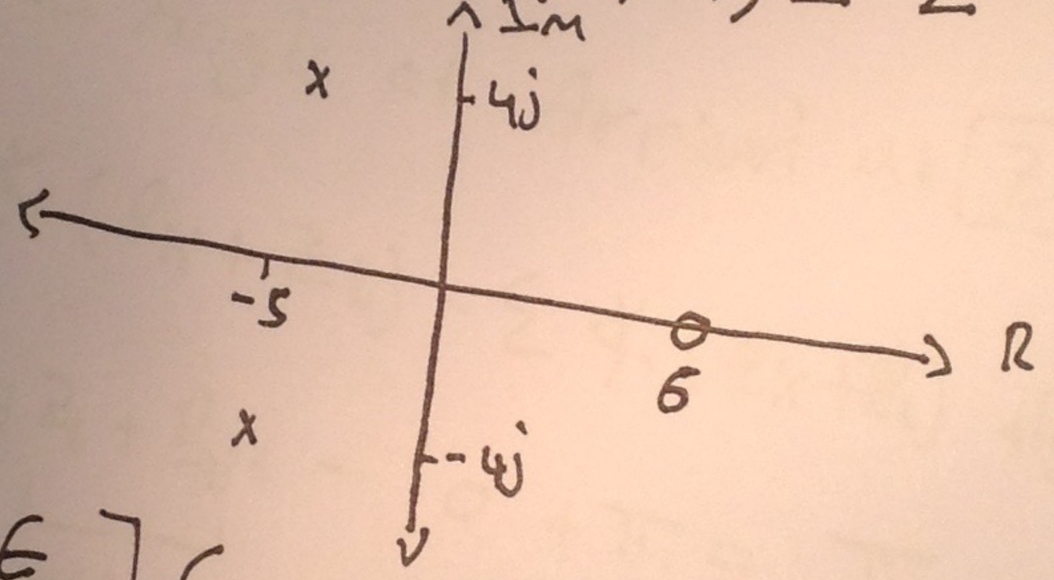
Example (2) for the following open-loop unity negative feedback transfer function:-

$$G(s) = \frac{5-6}{s^2+10s+41}$$

(1) Plot the Root Locus
(2) Discuss Stability

→ Zeros: 6
Poles: by solving $(s^2+10s+41) \Rightarrow -5 \mp 4j$

⇒ # of Branches $= Max(n, m) = 2$



→ The loci $\in]6, -\infty[$

→ to find Assymptotes

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\Sigma P - \Sigma Z}{n-m} = \frac{(-5+-5)-6}{2-1} = -16$$

$$\phi_a = \frac{(2U+1)\pi}{n-m} = \pi$$

Not useful informations for this example.

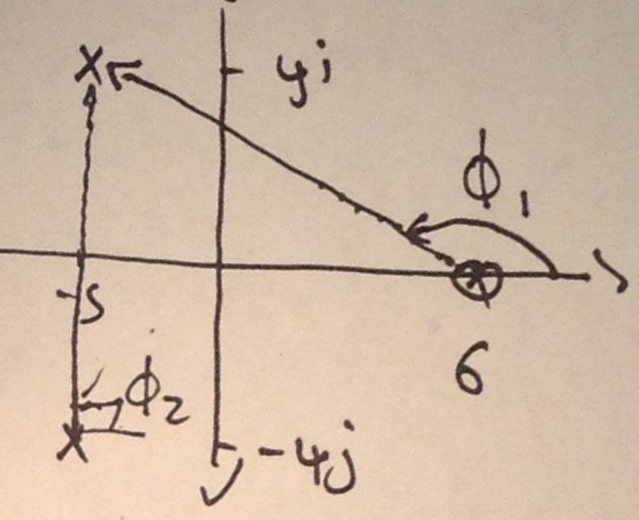
→ to find the Angles of Departure

$$\angle P_i\Big|_{i=-5+4j} = \sum \angle (Z_K + P_i) - \sum (P_K + P_i) + (2v+1)\pi$$

$$= [180 - \tan^{-1}(\tfrac{4}{11})] - 90 + 180$$

$$= 250^\circ$$

$$\angle P_i\Big|_{i=-5-4j} = -250^\circ \text{ due to symmetry.}$$



→ to find the Angle of Arrival at $\boxed{Z=6}$

$$\angle \phi_{Zi}\Big|_{i=6} = \sum \angle (P_K + Z_i) - \sum \angle (Z_K + Z_i) + (2v+1)\pi$$

$$= \angle P_{4j}\, Z_6 + \underbrace{\angle P_{-4j}\, 6}_{\text{cancel each other}} - 0 + \pi = \pi$$

→ to find the point of Branching

$$\sum \frac{1}{s+P_i} = \sum \frac{1}{s+Z_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{s+5-4j} + \frac{1}{s+5+4j} = \frac{1}{s+6}$$

By Solving $s = 17.5$ X because it $\notin L$

or

-5.75 ✓

→ to find the Crossing point/s with the Imaginary axis:-
we should use Routh-Hurwitz criterion

$1 + K\,G(s) = 0$

$\Rightarrow s^2 + (10+15)s + (41-6K) = 0$

s^2	1	$-6K+41$
s^1	$10+K$	0
s^0	$41-6K$	0

* Recall: row of zeros Produce "Points" on the Im axis.

$\Rightarrow$ for $K>0$ $\quad K < 6.8$

→ The Root locus Plot

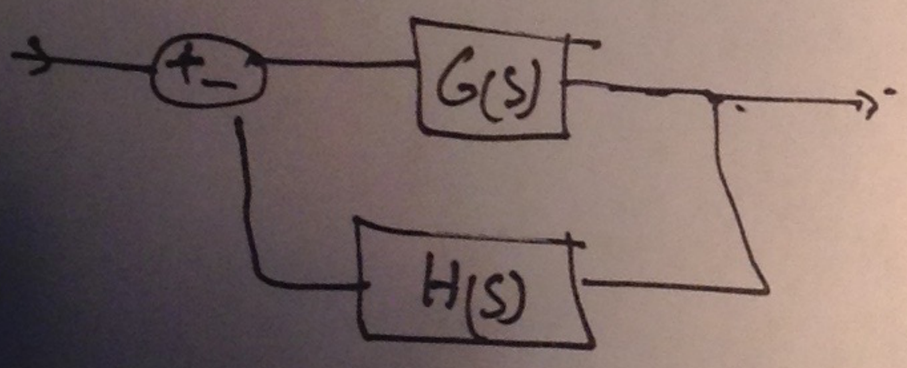
* What if?

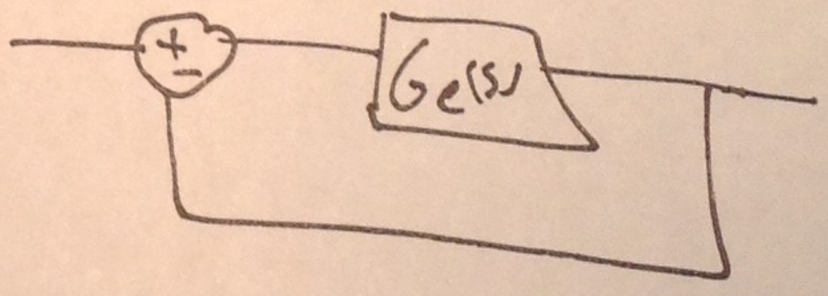
What if you are given a non-unity feedback system? with H(s) in the feedback path.

→ Then for root locus sketching we should consider $G_e(s) = G(s) \cdot H(s)$ as the function to get Zeros & Poles.

Direct Path TF

feedback Path TF





* Note that: These two systems have the same root locus, but they are not Identical Systems.

Good Luck