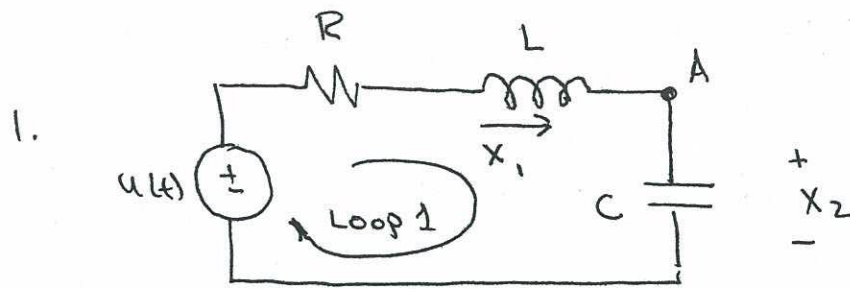


Exercises  
chapter 9.1



States :  $x_1 =$  current through inductor

$x_2 =$  voltage across capacitor

$$\text{KCL: } x_1 = C \frac{dx_2}{dt} = C \dot{x}_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{C} x_1$$

$$\text{KVL: } u = L \frac{dx_1}{dt} + R x_1 + x_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{x}_1 = \frac{u}{L} - \frac{R}{L} x_1 - \frac{1}{L} x_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_b u$$

2.  $\{A, \underline{b}\}$  as in problem 1.

output equation:  $y = x_2 \Rightarrow c = [0 \ 1], d = 0$

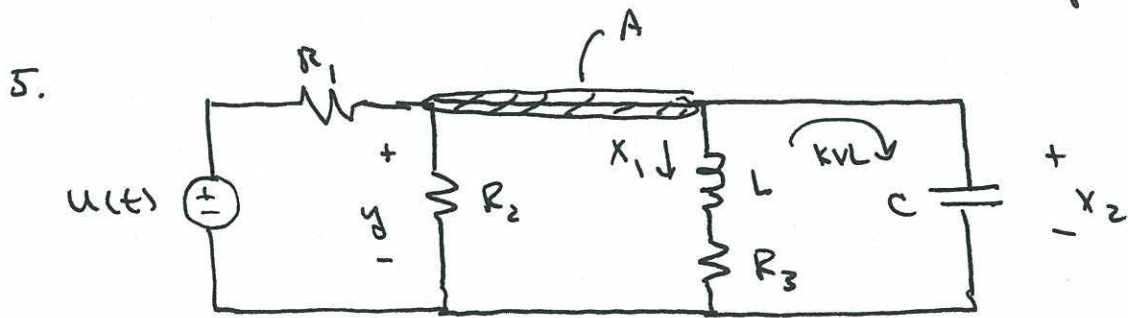
3.  $\{A, \underline{b}\}$  as in problem 1

output equation:  $y = u - R x_1 - x_2 \Rightarrow c = [-R \ -1],$   
 $d = 1$

4.  $\{A, \underline{b}\}$  as in problem 1

output equation:  $y = R x_1 \Rightarrow c = [R \ 0], d = 0$

Exercises  
Chapter 9.1



KCL at node A:

$$\frac{u - x_2}{R_1} = \frac{x_2}{R_2} + \dot{x}_1 + C \dot{x}_2 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{C} x_1 - \frac{1}{C} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) x_2 + \frac{u}{R_1 C}$$

KVL, right loop:

$$L \dot{x}_1 + R_3 x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = -\frac{1}{R_3 L} x_1 + \frac{1}{L} x_2$$

Output equation:  $y = x_2$

In matrix form, the model is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_3 L} & \frac{1}{L} \\ -\frac{1}{C} & -\frac{1}{C} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_1 C} \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \cdot u$$

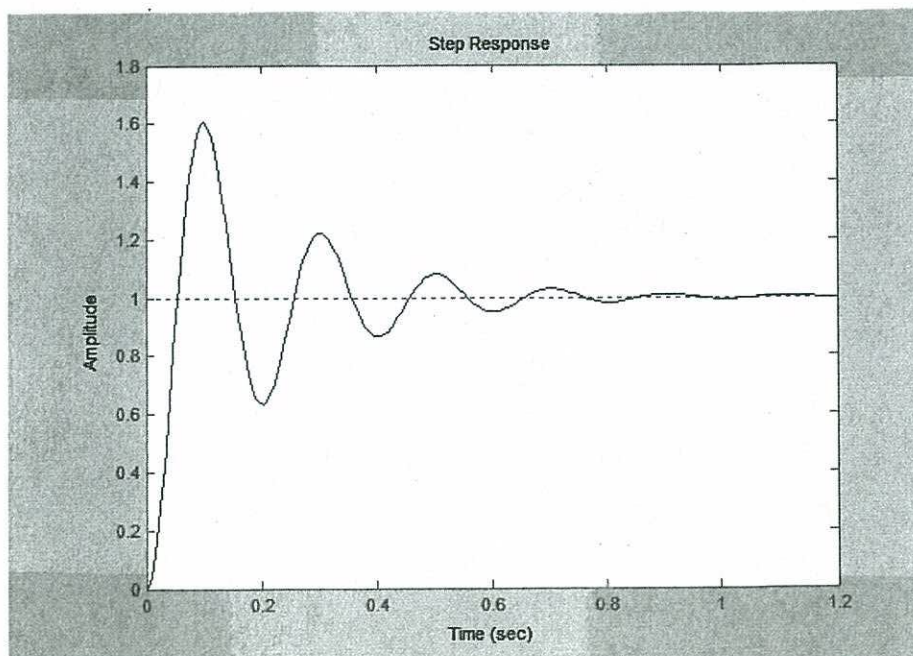
Exercises  
Chapter 9.2

1. State variable model for this circuit was created in exercise 1 of chapter 9.1.

We just need to plug in numbers and use MATLAB's "step" command. The commands I used are below:

```
R = 10;  
L = 1;  
C = 1e-3;  
  
A = [-R/L -1/L; 1/C 0];  
b = [1/L; 0];  
c = [0 1];  
d = 0;  
  
sys = ss(A,b,c,d);  
step(sys)
```

Resulting Figure:



Exercises  
Chapter 9.2

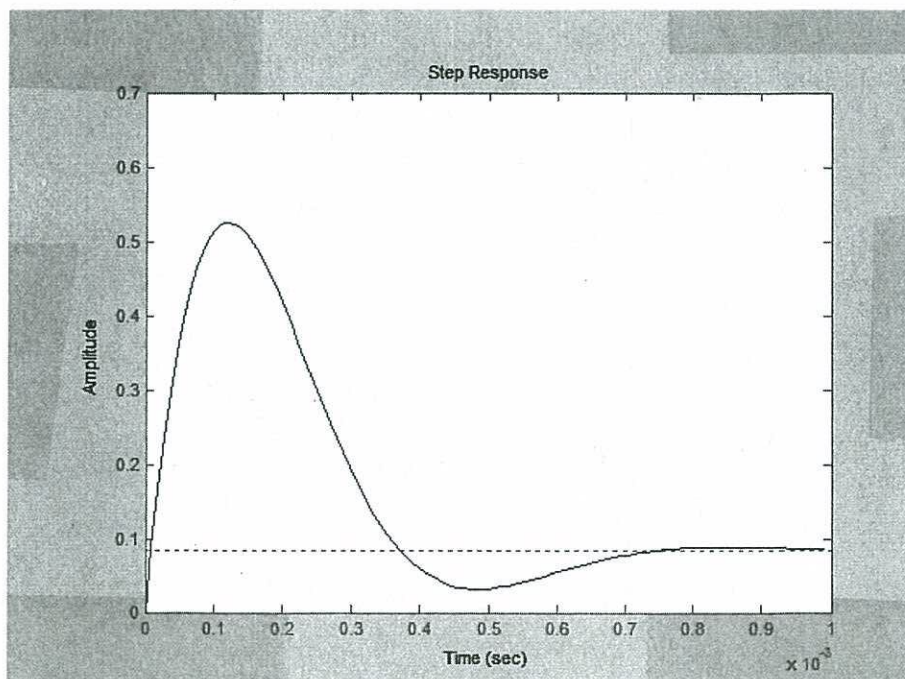
2. The state variable model for this circuit was created in exercise 2 of chapter 9.1. We just need to plug in numbers and use MATLAB's "step" command, as shown below:

```
R1 = 10;  
R2 = 100;  
R3 = 1.1;  
L = 1e-3;  
C = 10e-6;
```

```
A = [-1/R3/L 1/L; -1/C -1/C*(1/R1+1/R2)];  
b = [0; 1/(R1*C)];  
c = [0 1];  
d = 0;
```

```
sys = ss(A,b,c,d);  
step(sys)
```

Resulting Figure:



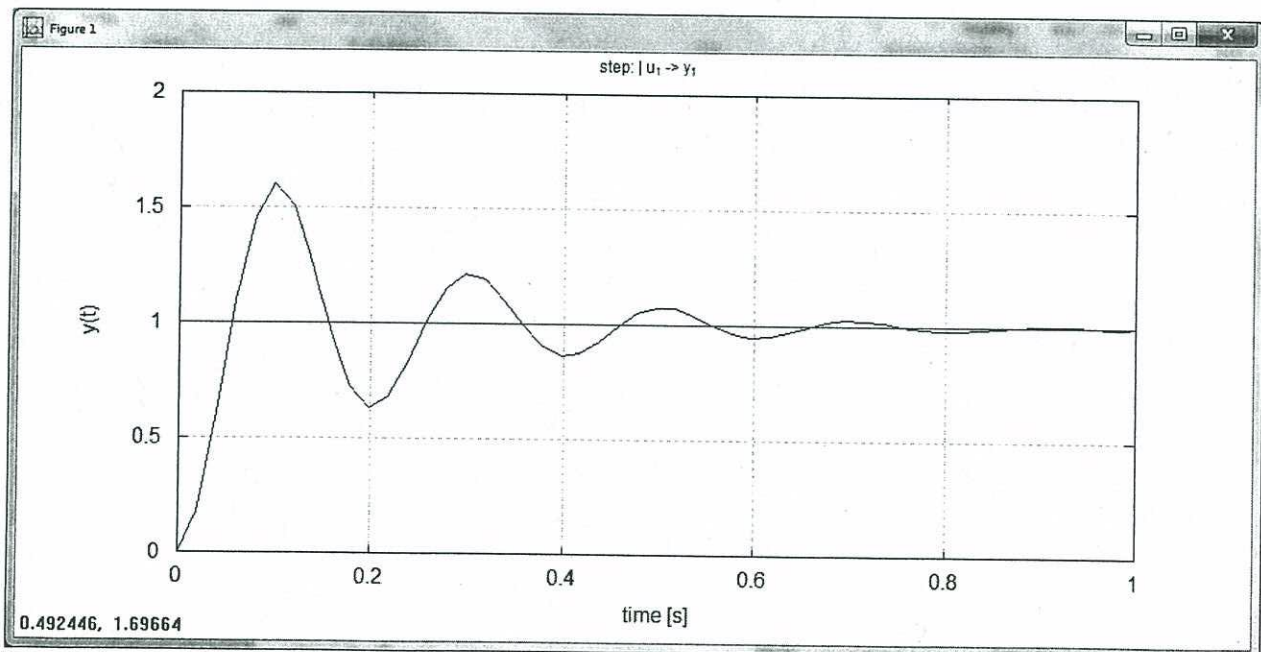
## Exercises Chapter 9.3

1. The state variable model for this circuit was created in exercise 1 of chapter 9.1. We can just plug in numbers and do the stimulation with Octave:

Octave commands:

```
R = 10;  
L = 1;  
C = 1e-3;  
  
A = [-R/L -1/L; 1/C 0];  
b = [1/L; 0];  
c = [0 1];  
d = 0;  
  
sys = ss(A,b,c,d);  
step(sys)
```

Resulting Figure:





Exercises  
chapter 9.3

2. The state variable model for this circuit was created in exercise 2 of chapter 9.1. We just need to plug in numbers and use Octave to simulate the response:

Octave commands:

```
R1 = 10;  
R2 = 100;  
R3 = 1.1;  
L = 1e-3;  
C = 10e-6;
```

```
A = [-1/R3/L 1/L; -1/C -1/C*(1/R1+1/R2)];  
b = [0; 1/(R1*C)];  
c = [0 1];  
d = 0;
```

```
sys = ss(A,b,c,d);  
step(sys)
```

Resulting figure:

