Chapter 4 Lecture Problems: Compose the state-space representation of the state equations for each system.

Example 4.1

The input to the system is $e_{in}(t)$. The output angular velocity is of interest.



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Example 4.2

The input to the system is F(t). The displacements of the masses are of interest.



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Example 4.3

The inputs to the system are e(t) and i(t). The inductor currents and capacitor voltage are of interest.



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Review Problem 1

The input to the system is F(t). The displacements of the masses are of interest.



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Review Problem 2

The input to the system is e(t) and i(t). The inductor currents and capacitor voltage is of interest.



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Review Problem 3



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Review Problem 4



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Challenge Problem



Example 4.4

This is a quarter-car suspension model. Typical vehicle mass, damping constant, and spring rate for a family sedan are 1700 kg, 750 Ns/m, and 30 kN/m, respectively. If the vehicle drives over a curb, what is the approximate response?



Example 4.5

A PMDC motor operates at a constant input voltage. When the voltage is initially applied, the input instantaneously jumps from zero to a constant value just like a step input. A transient response ensues. Plot the response of the system to a 24-volt input.



Example 4.6

What would a response of the PMDC motor be if the voltage is ramped from 0 to 24 V in 0.2 seconds and then maintained constant?



Example 4.7

This mass-spring-damper system has an external force that induces motion. Motion, however, can be induced by simply displacing the system from equilibrium. The first mass can be displaced a given



amount and then released resulting in free vibration. Simulate the free vibration response for an initial displacement of the leftmost mass of a few centimeters. Assume that the masses, damping constants, and spring rates are 10 kg, 20 N-s/m, and 60 N/m, respectively.