

EE 450/550
Test # 1 - Oct 20, 2005 in class

1. An extended object of mass m falling downward under gravity (assume constant acceleration due to gravity g) is known to experience a resistive force of the air called drag. We assume that the magnitude of this force is proportional to its speed v . Write down the dynamics for the object velocity. Solve the dynamical equation to calculate a formula for $v(t)$ assuming that $v(0) = v_0$. Use symbol k for the proportionality constant. Hint: You May Use Laplace. (50)
2. Linearize the following system

$$\dot{x} = x - \cos x$$

about its fixed point(s). Use the following plot if necessary. Hint: First find fixed point $\bar{x}$ and then apply Taylor series expansion upto linear term about that fixed point. (40)

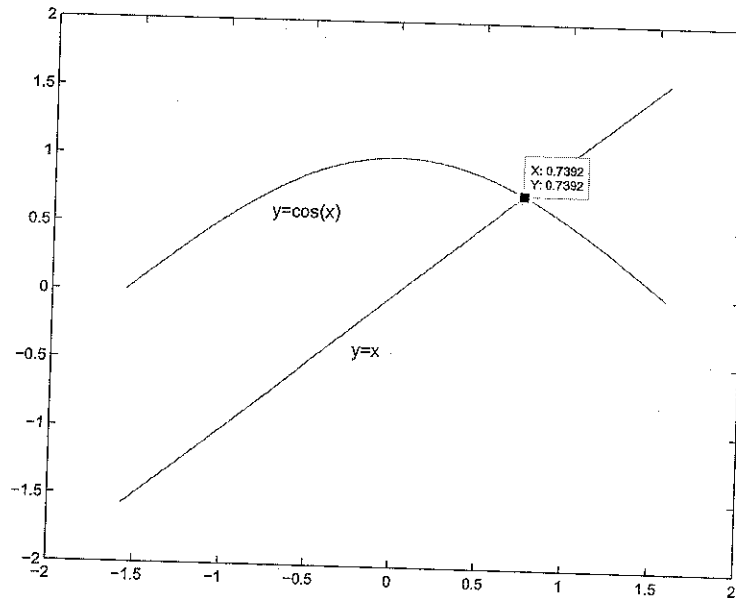
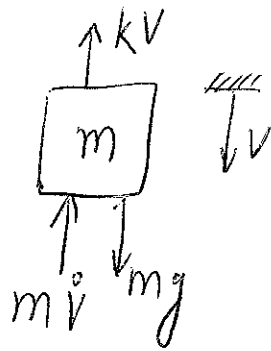


Figure 1:

3. Linear systems are characterized by the property of superposition. Explain what is meant by superposition? (10)

Solutions - Test 1



$$m\ddot{v} + kV = mg$$

$$msV(s) - mv(0) + kV(s) = \frac{mg}{s}$$

$$V(s)(ms + k) = mV_0 + \frac{mg}{s}$$

$$V(s) = \frac{mV_0}{ms + k} + \frac{mg}{s(ms + k)}$$

$$V(s) = \frac{V_0}{s + k/m} + \frac{g}{s(s + k/m)}$$

$$= \frac{V_0}{s + k/m} + \frac{mg}{k} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + k/m} \right]$$

$$V(t) = V_0 \exp(-k/mt) + \frac{mg}{k} - \frac{mg}{k} \exp(-k/mt)$$

$$= \left(V_0 - \frac{mg}{k} \right) \exp(-k/mt) + \frac{mg}{k}$$

2. From the graph, we can see that
 $x = \cos x$ solves for $\bar{x} = 0.7392$

$$\dot{x} = x - \cos x$$

for fixed point $x - \cos x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} = 0.7392$$

Linearizing the right hand side gives

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= f(\bar{x}) + \left. \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \right|_{\bar{x}} (x - \bar{x}) \\ &= 0 + \left. (1 + \sin(x)) \right|_{\bar{x}} (x - 0.7392) \\ &= (1 + \sin(0.7392))(x - 0.7392) \\ &= 1.6737(x - 0.7392) \\ &= 1.6737(x) - 1.2372 \\ &= 1.67x - 1.24\end{aligned}$$

3. Given $y = f(x)$, then for any inputs x_1 and x_2 , $y_1 = f(x_1)$, $y_2 = f(x_2)$, if given an input $x_3 = x_1 + x_2$, then $y_3 = f(x_1 + x_2) = f(x_1) + f(x_2)$, it means superposition applies.