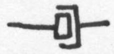
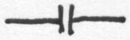
$V = Ri$



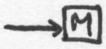
$f = by' = bv$

$L\frac{di}{dt} = V$

$f = ky = k\int v\,dt$



$C\frac{dV}{dt} = i$



$F = M\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = M\frac{dv}{dt}$

$F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j2\pi ft}\,dt$

$f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(s)e^{j2\pi ft}\,dt$

$u(t) \to 1/s$ $\quad \mathcal{L}(f'(t)) = sF(s) - f(0)$

$e^{-at} \to \frac{1}{s+a}$ $\quad \mathcal{L}(f''(t)) = s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$

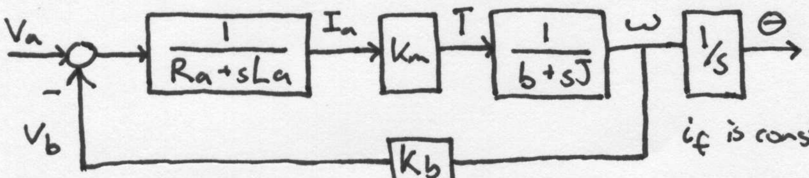
$\delta(t) \to 1$ $\quad \sin\omega t = \frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}$

ramp $\to \frac{1}{s^2}$ $\quad \cos\omega t = \frac{s}{s^2+\omega^2}$

FVT: $\lim_{t\to\infty} f(t) = \lim_{s\to 0} sF(s)$

BIBO: if $\int_0^{\infty} |g(t)|\,dt < \infty$ is BIBO stable if $G(s)$ is stable

$1 + P(s)C(s) = 0$



$V_b = \underbrace{k_1 k_f i_f}_{K_b : K_m?}\,\omega$

i_f is constant

1st Order System and Step Response: $\frac{K}{\tau s+1}$, at $t = \tau$, Amplitude is $0.63K$

Routh-Hurwitz: In first column can have no zeros, no sign changes

$$\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$\zeta > 1$, overdamped (2 real roots)

$\zeta = 1$, critically damped (2 at same spot)

$\zeta < 1$, underdamped (complex conjugates)

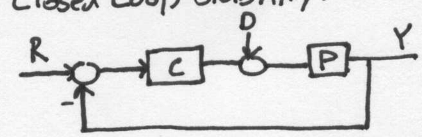
$p.o. = \exp\left\{\frac{-\zeta\pi}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right\}$ $\quad T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$

for $\delta = 2\%$, $T_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n}$

$\delta = 5\%$, $T_s = \frac{3}{\zeta\omega_n}$

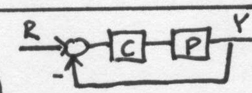
$\zeta = \frac{\ln(p.o.)}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + \ln^2(p.o.)}}$ $\quad T_s = \frac{-\ln(\delta) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1-\zeta^2)}{\zeta\omega_n}$

Closed Loop Stability:



Stable if all $\{R, D\}$ to $\{X, Y\}$ are stable

Sensitivity:

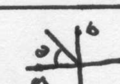


$S_P^T = \frac{P}{T}\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)$

$s = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$\theta = \text{acos}(\zeta)$

$a = \zeta\omega_n$



Steady State Error: $K_p = \lim_{s\to 0} G(s)$ $\quad K_v = \lim_{s\to 0} sG(s)$

type	Unit Step	Ramp
0	$1/(1+K_p)$	∞
1	0	$1/K_v$
≥ 2	0	0

} e_{ss}

$$\frac{s+1}{s(s^2+s+1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+s+1}$$

Multiply through by $s(s^2+s+1)$, solve for A, B, C = 1, -1, 0

$\therefore = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+s+1}$

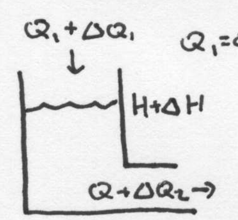
$\frac{s}{s^2+s+1} = \frac{D}{s+\frac{1}{2}+j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{E}{s+\frac{1}{2}-j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$

solve for D and E

$\Delta Q_1 - \Delta Q_2 = A\frac{d\Delta H}{dt}$

$\Delta Q_2 = \left.\frac{dQ_2}{dH}\right|_{H=H_0} \Delta H$

$Q_1 = Q_2 = f(H)$



Linear Approximation:

ex: $Q = k(P_1 - P_2)^{1/2}$

$\Delta Q = \frac{dQ}{dP_1} + \frac{dQ}{dP_2}$ Note: $\frac{dP_1}{dP_1} = \Delta P_1$

$\therefore \Delta Q = \frac{K}{2(P_1-P_2)^{1/2}}(\Delta P_1 - \Delta P_2)$

$s = \frac{\ln\delta}{T_s} \pm \frac{\pi}{T_p}$ $\quad b = \omega_n\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$

Mason's Formula:

$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{\sum P_k\Delta_k}{\Delta}$

$\Delta = 1 - \sum$all loop gains

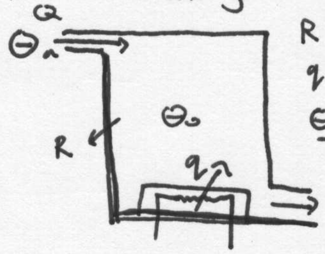
$+ \sum$all loop gain products of 2 non-touching loops

$- \sum$all ... 3 ...

$+ \ldots$

$\Delta_k = \Delta$ when kth path is eliminated

Thermal Heating:



S: specific heat

R: Thermal resistance

q: rate of heat flow

$\frac{\Theta_o - \Theta_a}{R}$ = heat loss from walls

Q = fluid flow rate

$Q S \Theta_o - Q S \Theta_a$ = heat going out = $QS(\Theta_o - \Theta_a)$

$\therefore q - QS(\Theta_o - \Theta_a) - \frac{(\Theta_o - \Theta_a)}{R} = C_t \frac{d\Theta(t)}{dt}$

rate of heat change

thermal capacitance

Solve for q, then $\mathcal{L}$

Note $\Theta(t) \rightarrow \Theta(s)$

$(\Theta_o - \Theta_a) = \Theta(t) \rightarrow \Theta(s)$

$\frac{\Theta(s)}{q(s)} = -$

$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{CP}{1+CP} \quad \frac{Y}{D} = \frac{P}{1+CP} \quad \frac{X}{D} = \frac{-PC}{1+PC}$