

BFS 3.3

i) Equilibrium point

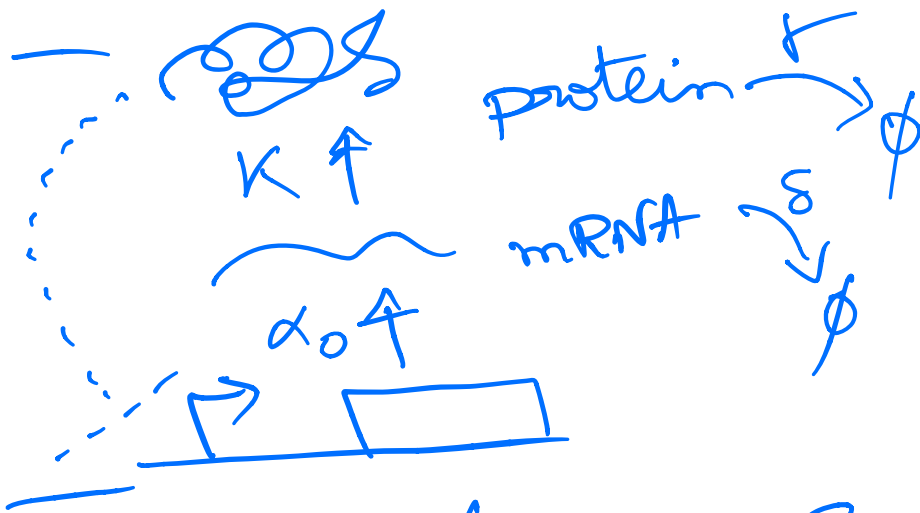
$$\frac{dm_p}{dt} = 0 = \frac{dP}{dt}$$

$$m_p^* = \frac{\alpha_0}{\delta}$$

$$P^* = \frac{k}{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{\alpha_0}{\delta} + \frac{d(t)}{\Gamma}$$

open loop

= 0 for steady-state calculation

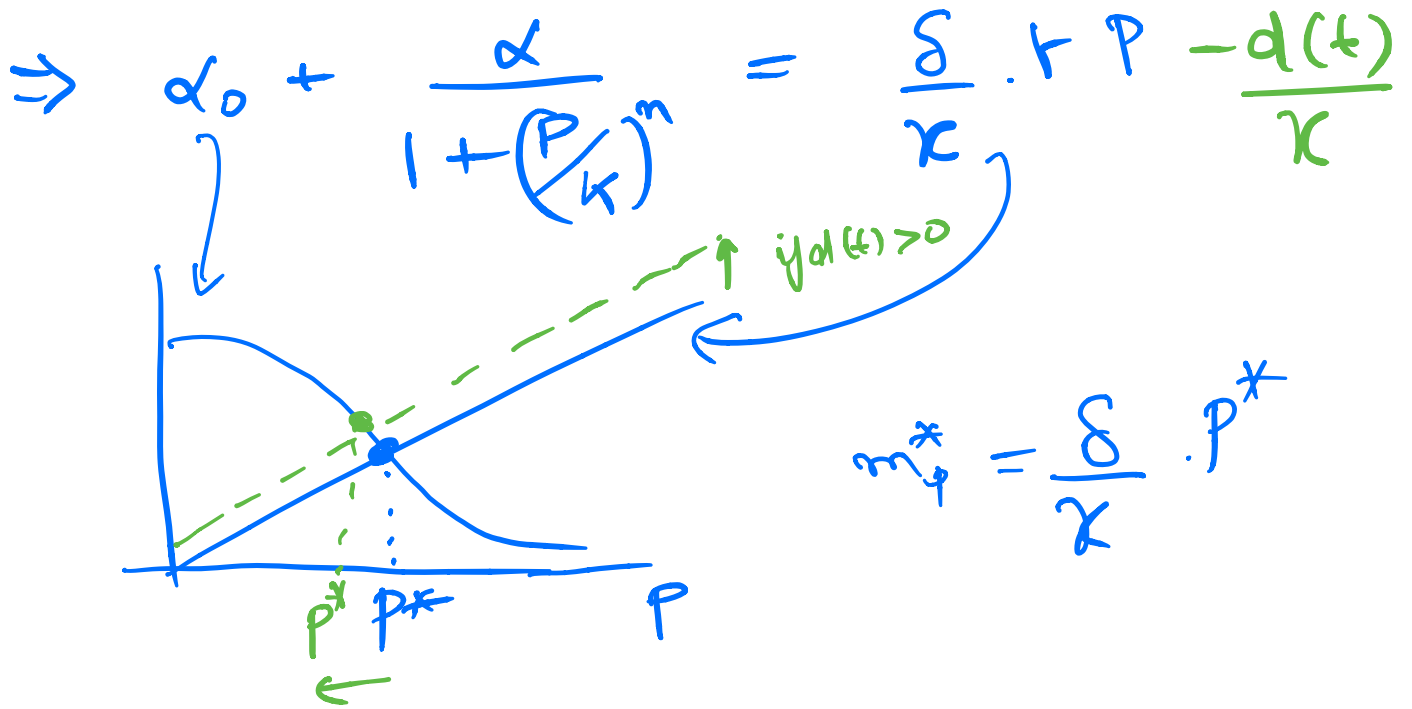


$$\alpha_0 + \frac{\alpha'}{1 + \left(\frac{P}{K}\right)^n} = \delta m_p$$

These are different

$$k m_p = \Gamma P - d(t)$$

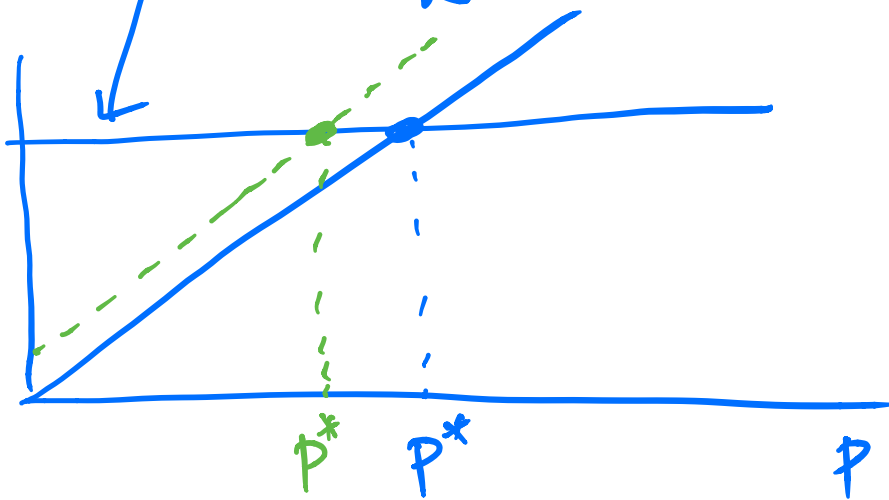
= 0



for open loop,

$$k \frac{\alpha_0}{\delta} = \tau P - d(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_0 = \frac{\delta}{k} \tau P - \frac{d(t)}{k}$$



What question do these graphs answer?

Steady-state, $P^* = P^*(d(t))$

if $d(t) \rightarrow d(t) \neq 0$, how much does P^* change?

- Calculate frequency response
- Calculate P^* for $n=1$
- some other thing

↳ 3.8

- 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5,
- 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10,
- 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

$\overline{n=1}$, negative feedback, calculate steady-state

→ $\alpha=0$ for simplicity

$$\alpha_0 + \frac{\alpha}{1 + \frac{P}{K}} = \frac{\delta \cdot r \cdot P}{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\alpha + \frac{\delta \cdot r \cdot P}{K} + \frac{\delta}{K} \cdot r \cdot \frac{1}{K} P^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P^2 + K P - K \frac{\alpha}{r} \cdot \frac{K}{\delta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P^* = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{K^2 + 4 \frac{\alpha \cdot K \cdot K}{r \cdot \delta}} - K \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P^* = \frac{K}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + 4 \cdot \frac{\alpha \cdot K}{r \cdot \delta}} - 1 \right)$$

Suppose $K > \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$,

$$\Rightarrow p^* = \frac{K}{2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{4 \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma} \frac{\lambda}{\delta} K}{K} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} \frac{K}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{K} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\delta} = \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$$

Suppose $K < \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\delta}$

$$\Rightarrow p^* = \frac{K}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{4 \frac{\alpha}{\Gamma} \frac{\lambda}{\delta} K}{K}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= K \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\delta} / K} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$