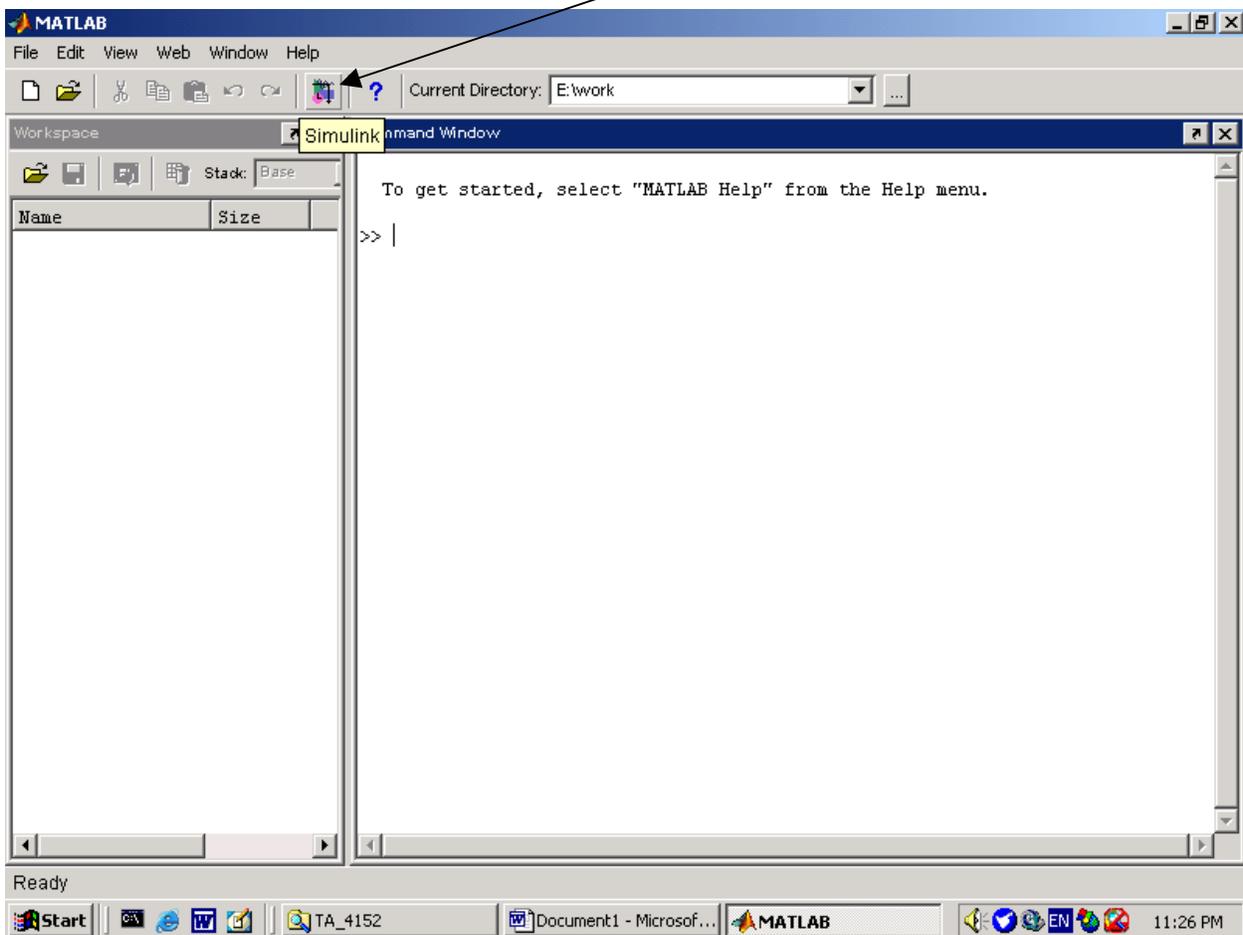


To be familiar with the library/ function blocks in Simulink.

- 1) How to generate a model in Simulink;
- 2) How to specify the block parameters;
- 3) How to simulate and observe the system response;

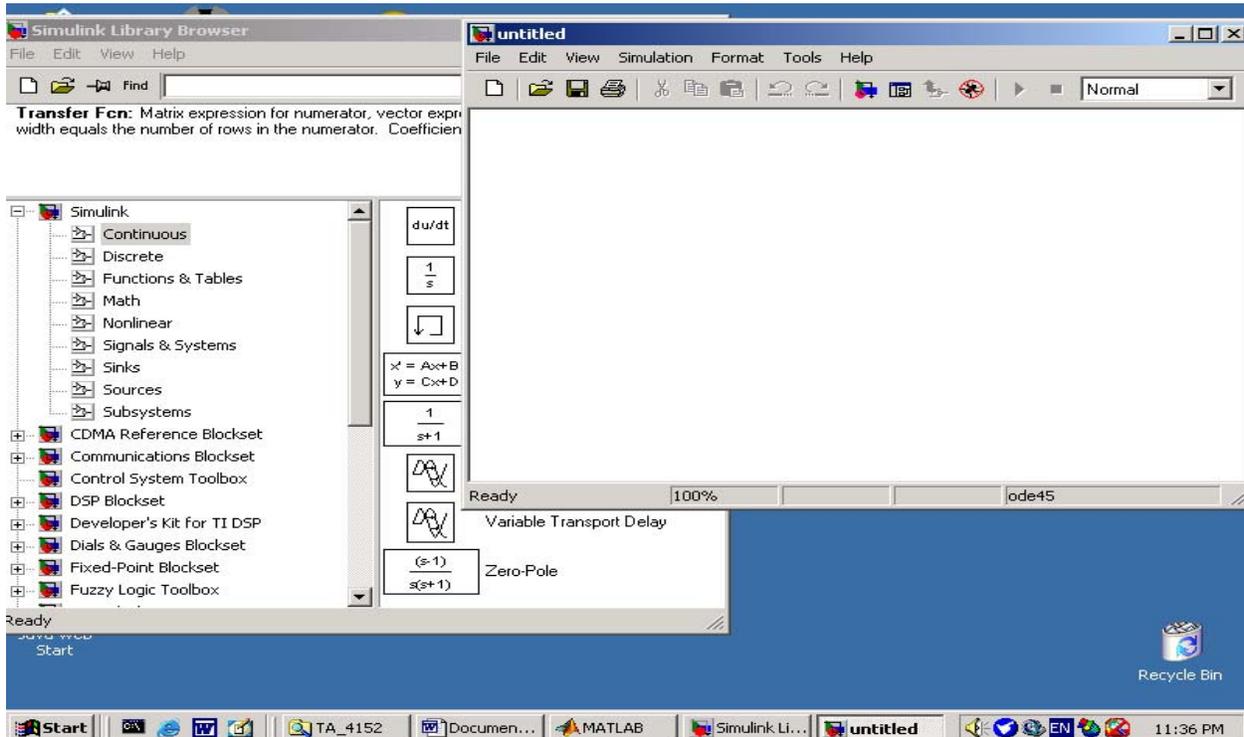
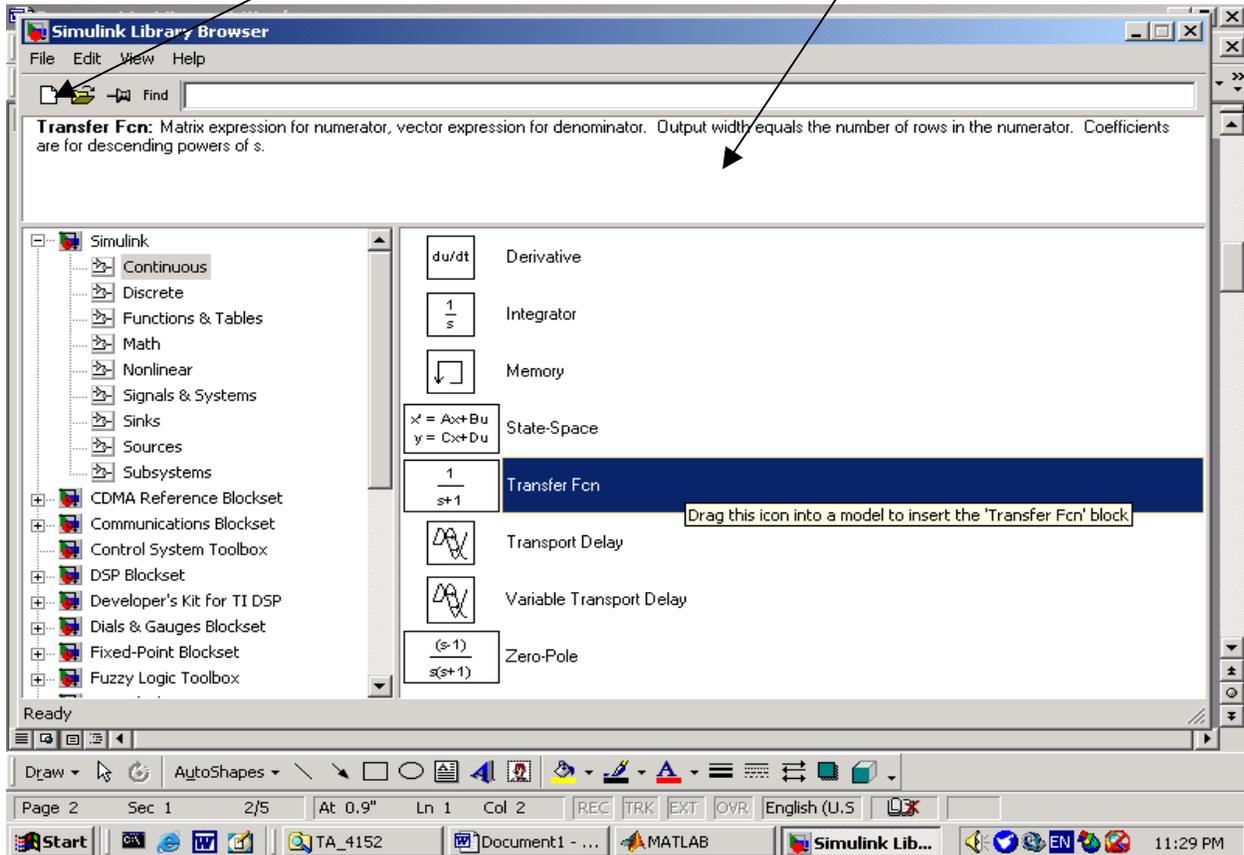
1)How to generate a model in Simulink, be familiar with the Simulink library;

click to open the Simulink window



create a new model

brief explanation about the icon clicked



drag the icons you need into the model to insert a function, then connect them.

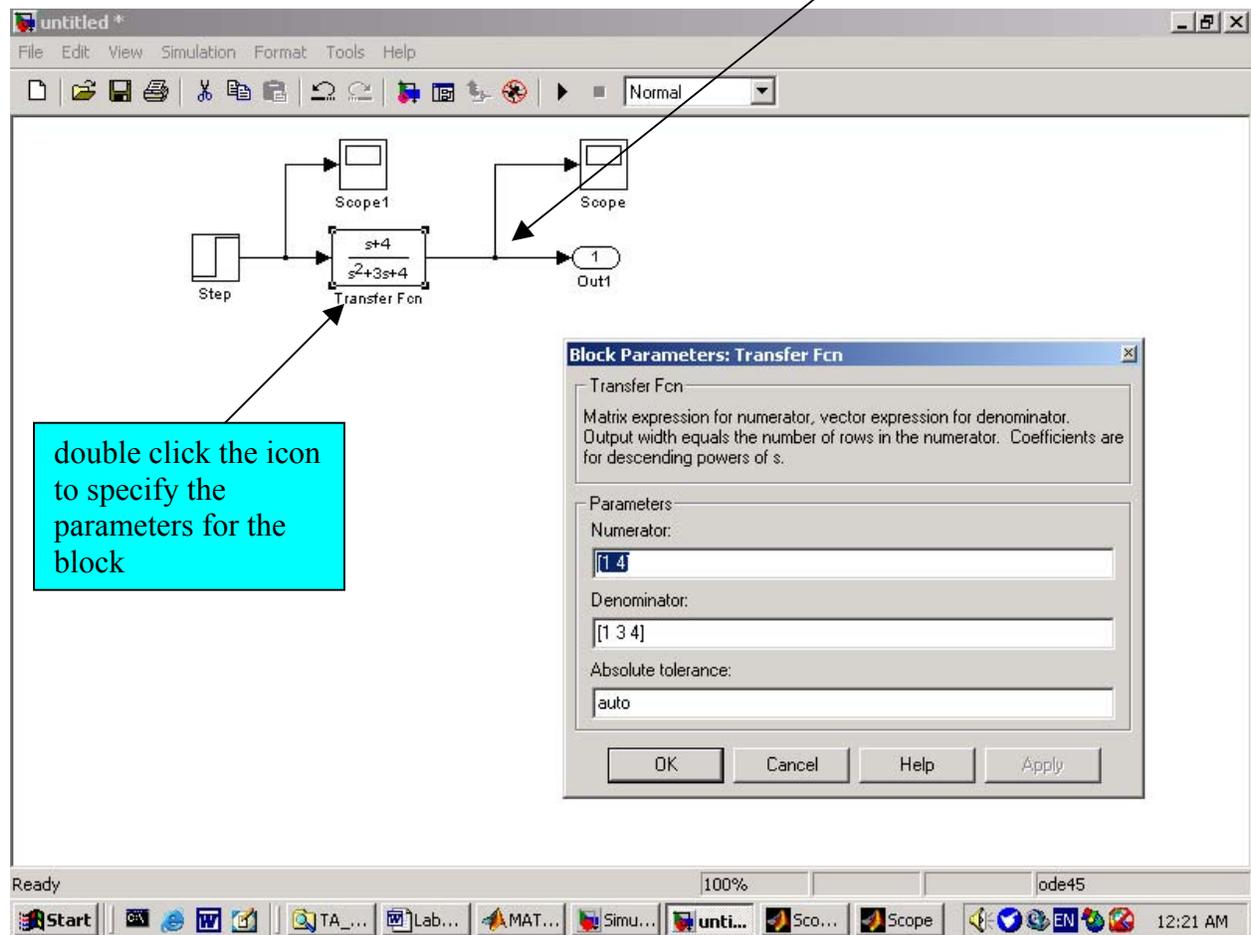
the main functions we used:

- a. continuous: derivative, integrator, state-space system, transfer function, zero-pole ;
- b. math: Abs, gain, math function, matrix gain, product, sum, trigonometric function;
- c. sinks: out, scope, display, xy graph, to workspace;
- d. sources: signal generator, sine wave, step;

examples:

1.

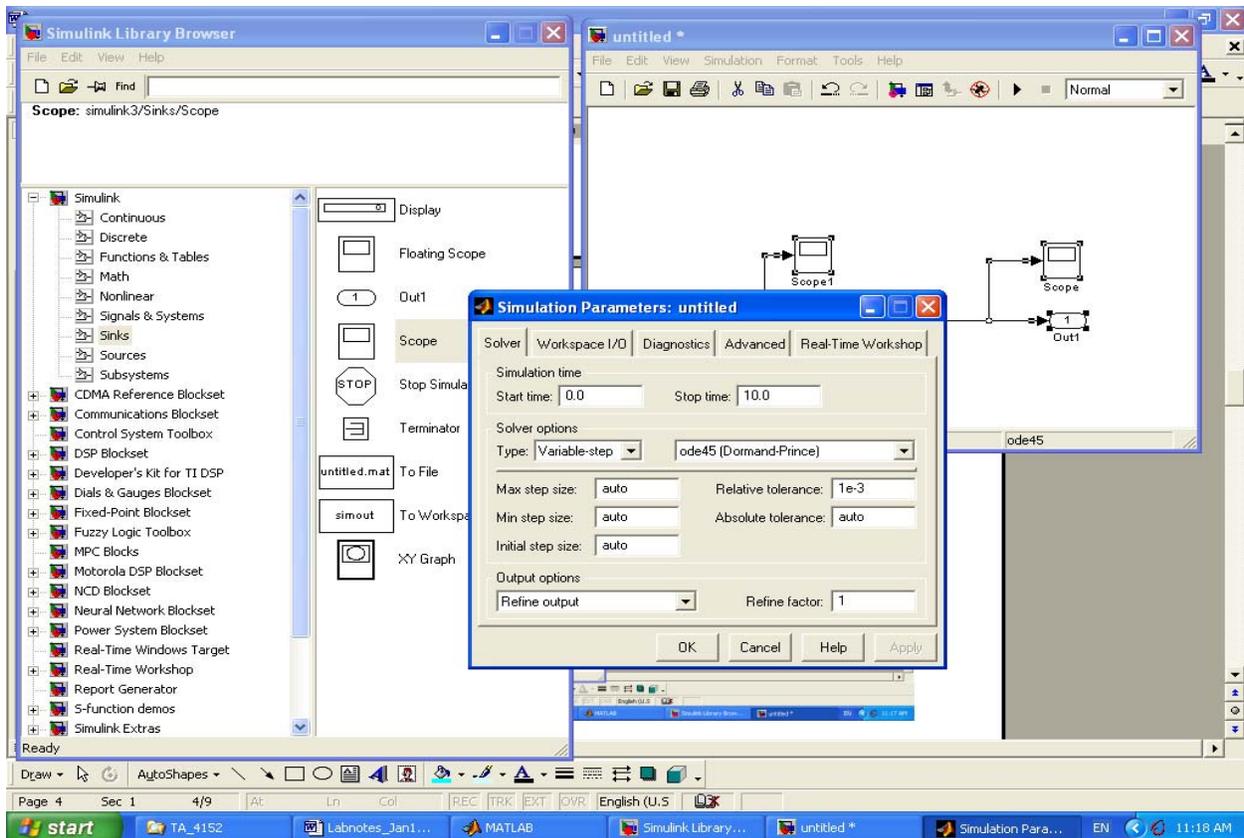
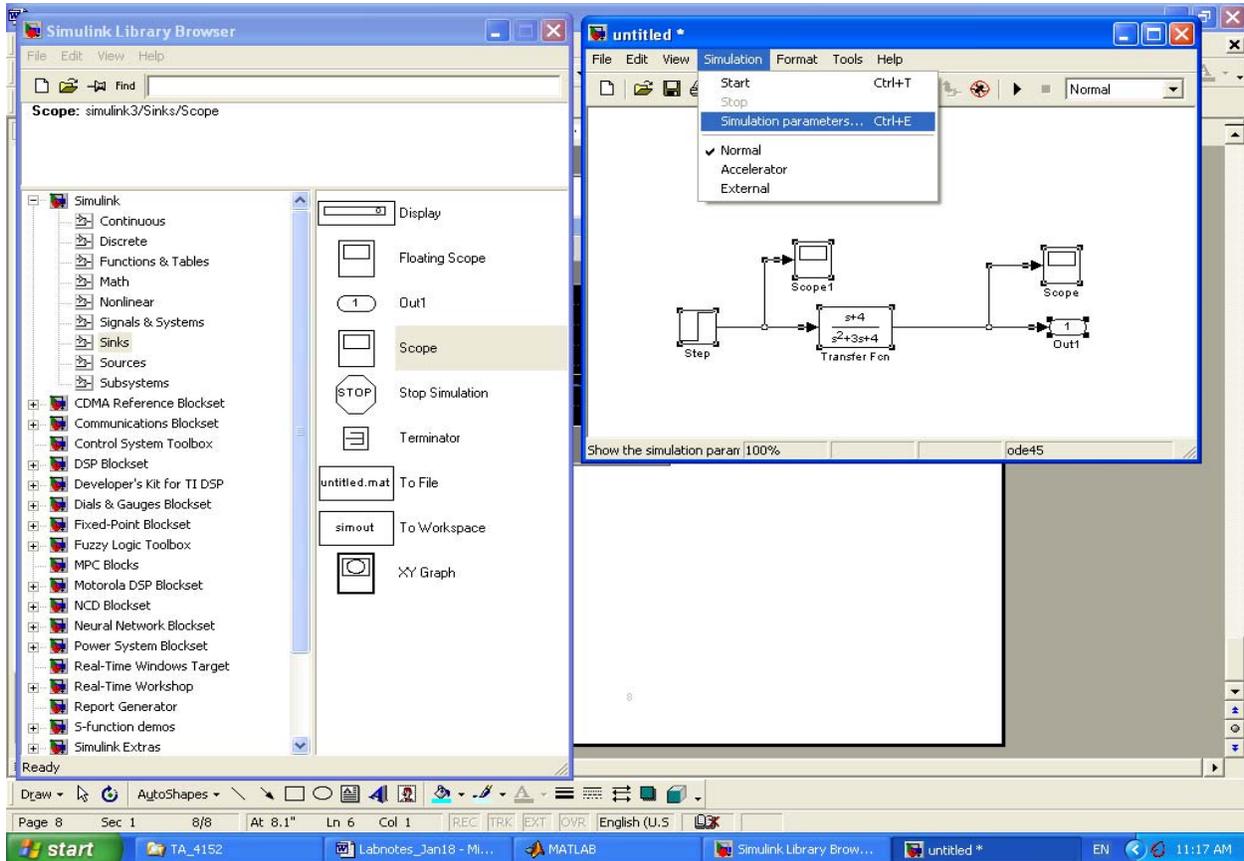
Check the dot to make sure well connected



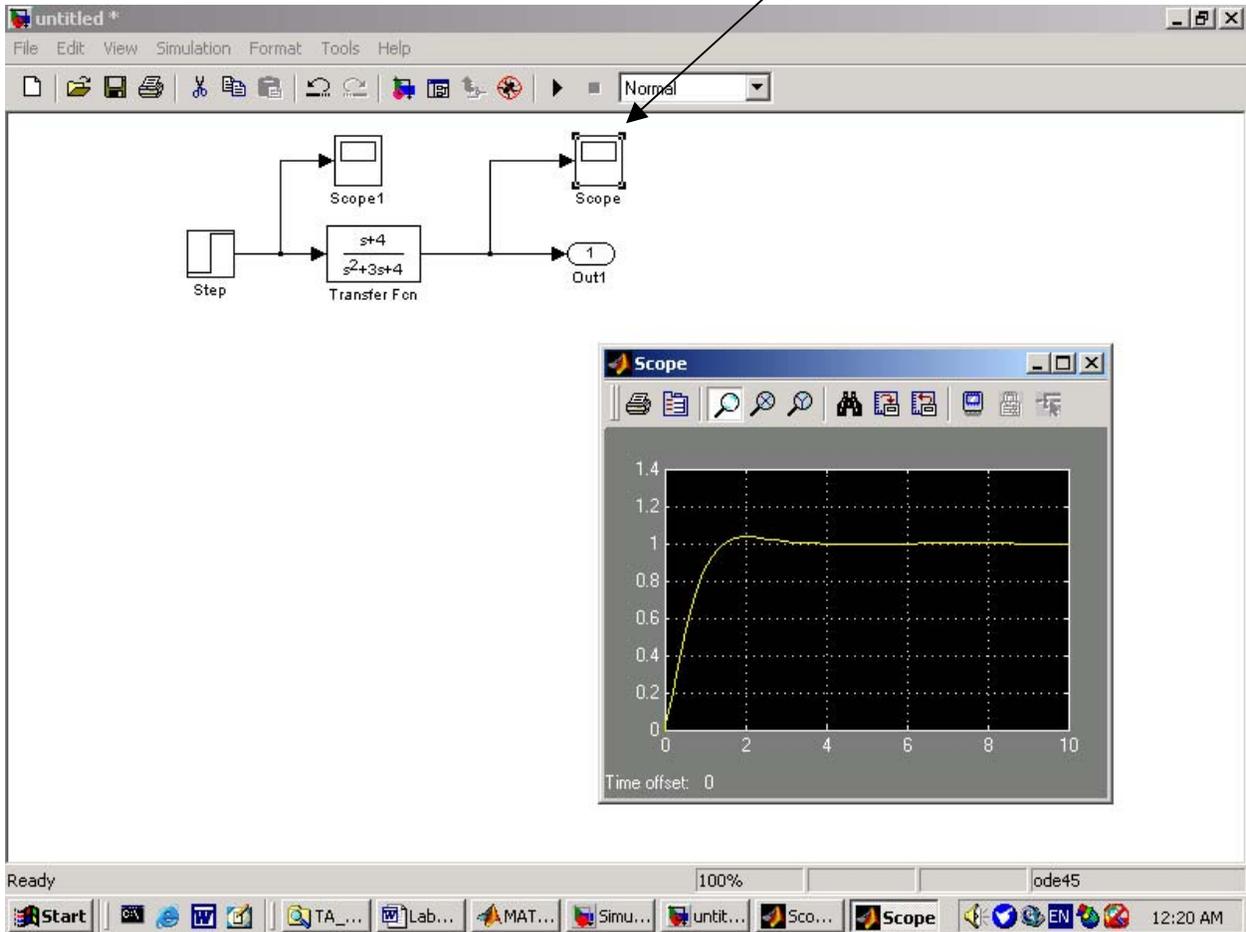
Double click to specify the parameters for the input

view the waveform of the input

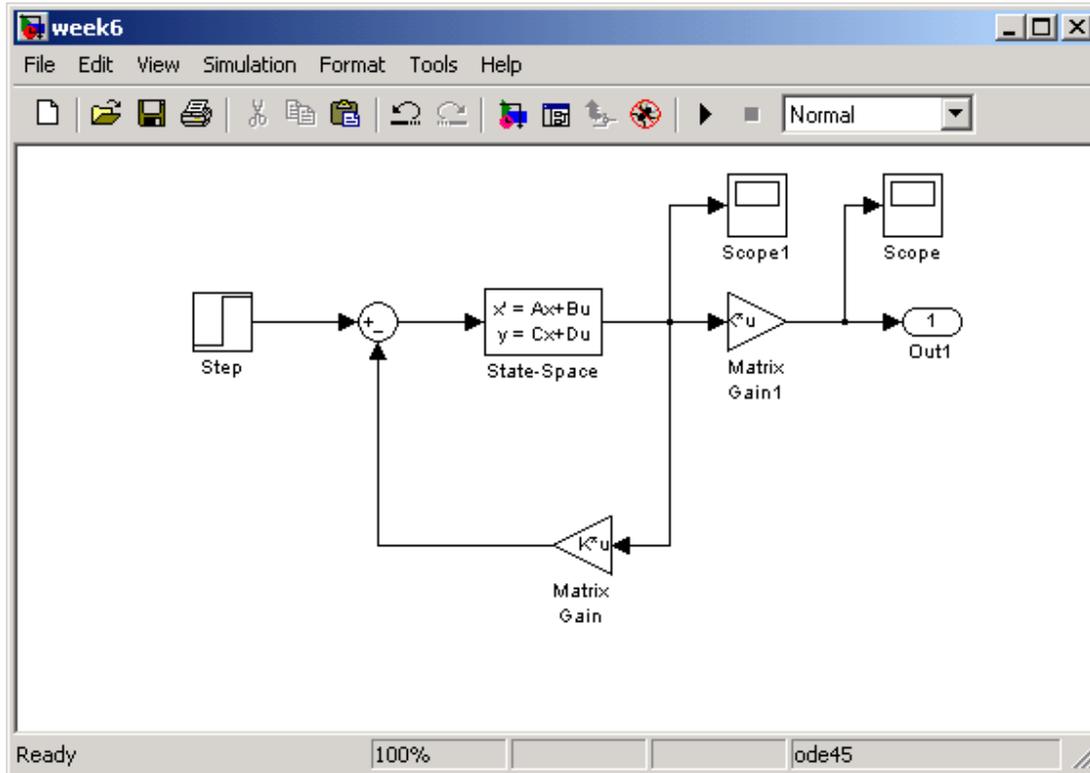
The screenshot displays the MATLAB/Simulink environment. The main workspace shows a Simulink model with the following components: a Step block, a Scope1 block, a Transfer Function block with the transfer function  $\frac{s+4}{s^2+3s+4}$ , another Scope block, and an Out1 block. The Step block is selected, and its 'Block Parameters: Step' dialog box is open. The parameters are: Step time: 0, Initial value: 0, Final value: 1, Sample time: 0, and the checkbox 'Interpret vector parameters as 1-D' is checked. The Scope1 block is also selected, and its 'Scope1' window is open, showing a plot of the step function. The plot has a y-axis from 0 to 2 and an x-axis from 0 to 10. The signal is a step function that jumps from 0 to 1 at time 0. The 'Time offset' is 0. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several application icons, and the system clock at 12:19 AM.



double click the **Scope** icon to view the figure of the output

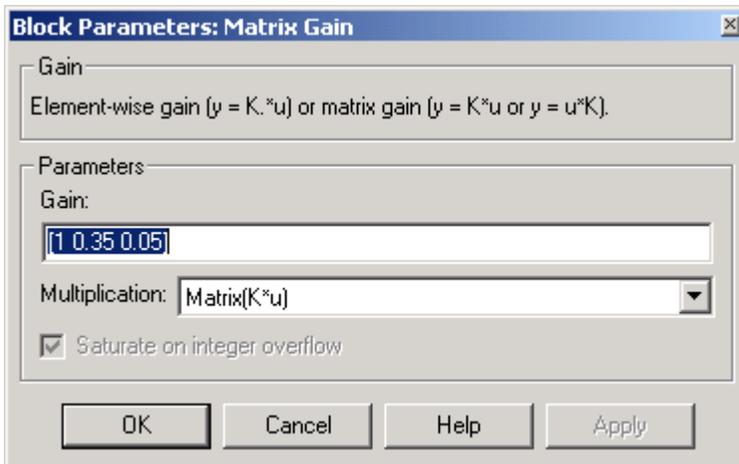
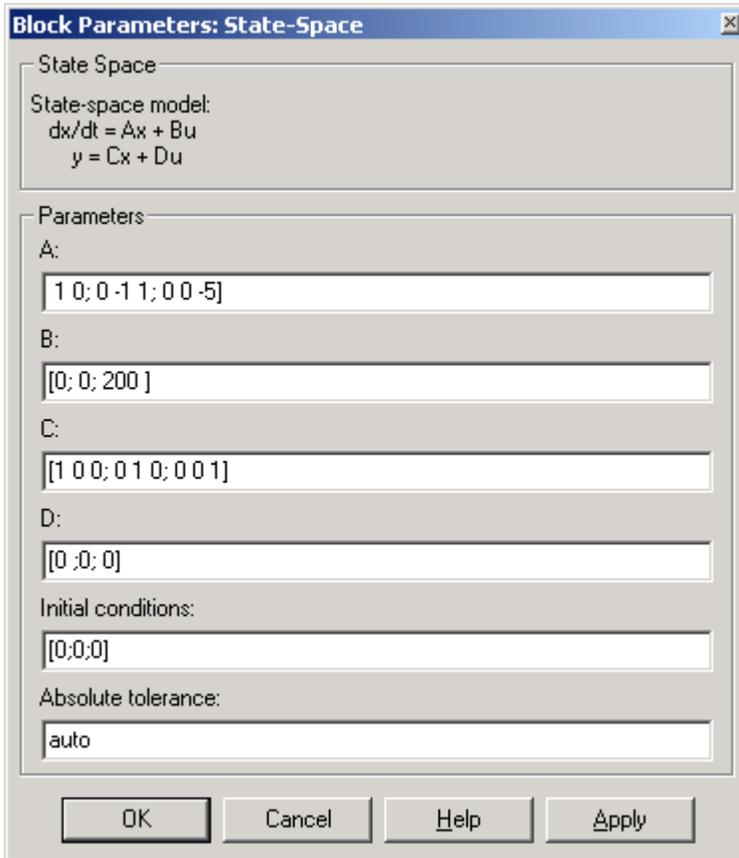


2. Try to simulate the system designed in example 11.4

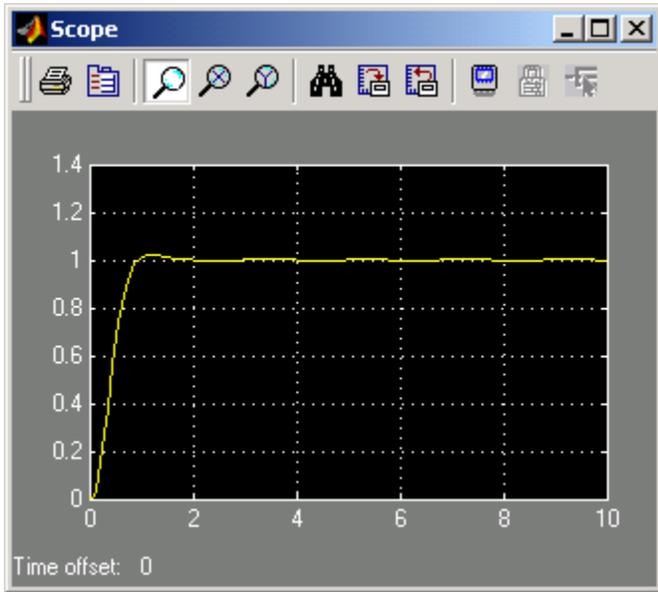


$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 200 \end{bmatrix}, C = [1 \ 0 \ 0]; D = [0];$$

the state variable feedback  $u = [1.0 \ 0.35 \ 0.05]x$



output  $y(t)$ :



state variable  $x(t)$ :

