

Problem #1

```
% fourier example
% vector m zero's, UM-Hadison, 2015
clc
clear all
close all hidden

Fs = 1000; % Sampling frequency (Hz)
T = 1/Fs; % Sampling period (sec)
L = 1000; % Length of signal
t = (0:L-1)*T; % Time vector (sec)

% Signal containing a 10 Hz sinusoid of amplitude 0.7 and
% a 120 Hz sinusoid of amplitude 1.
y3a = 0.7*cos(2*pi*10*t);
y3b = 1*cos(2*pi*120*t);
y3c = 0.7*cos(2*pi*10*t);
y3d = 1*cos(2*pi*120*t);

X = y1 + y2 + y3 + y4;

% plot signal in time domain
figure(2)
subplot(2,1,1)
plot(t,X);
xlabel('Time (sec)');
ylabel('y(t)');
set(gca, 'FontSize', 12)
axis([0 1000 0 max(X) max(X)])
grid on

% Compute the Fourier transform of the signal
Y = fft(X);

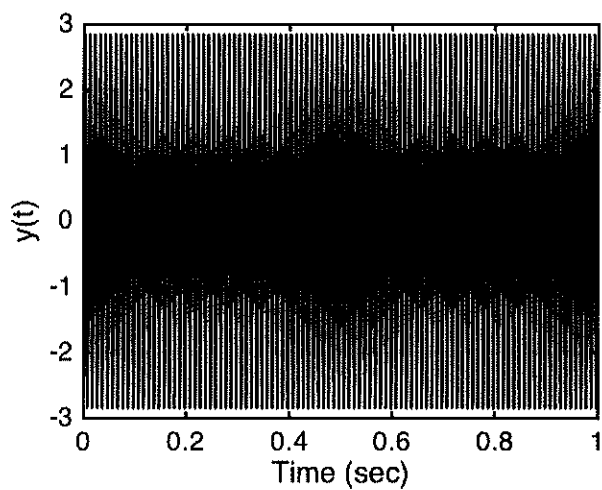
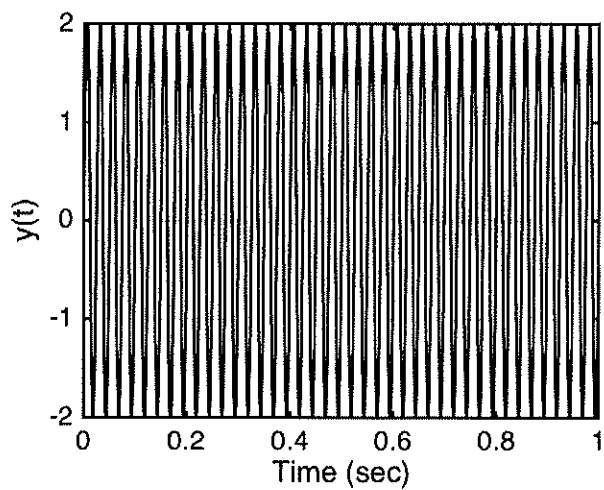
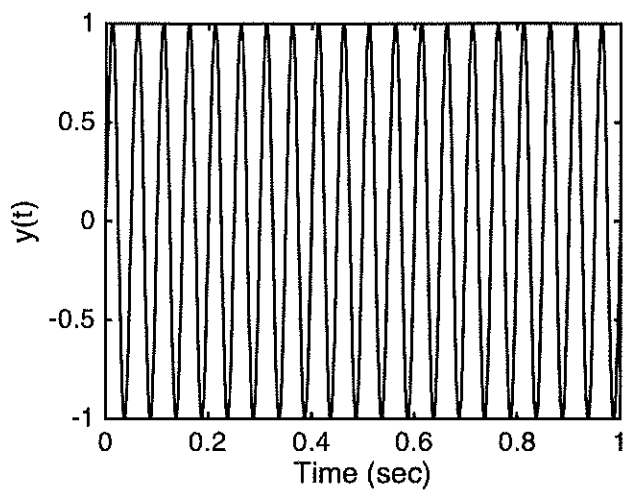
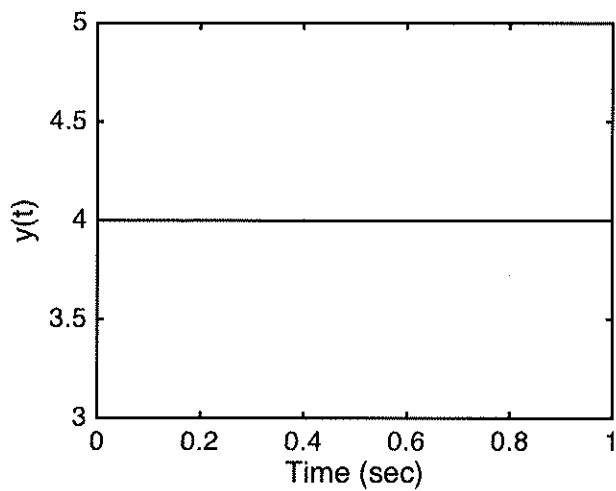
% Compute amplitudes (can throw away half due to symmetry)
P2 = abs(Y/L);
P1 = P2*(1/L/2+1);
P1(1:2:end-1) = 2*P1(2:end-1);

% Plot amplitude as function of frequency
figure(3)
subplot(2,1,2)
f = [-1 Fs*(0:(L/2))/L];
plot(f,P1);
xlabel('omega (Hz)');
ylabel('y(f)\omega');
set(gca, 'FontSize', 12)
axis([-2 200 0 4.5])
print -dpdf hwfouriersine.pdf

figure(3)
subplot(2,2,1)
plot(t,y3a);
grid on
xlabel('Time (sec)');
ylabel('y(t)');
subplot(2,2,2)
plot(t,y3b);
grid on
xlabel('Time (sec)');
ylabel('y(t)');
subplot(2,2,3)
plot(t,y3c);
grid on
xlabel('Time (sec)');
ylabel('y(t)');
subplot(2,2,4)
plot(t,y3d);
grid on
xlabel('Time (sec)');
ylabel('y(t)');
print -dpdf hwfouriersine01.pdf
```

analytical form, & Plot attached

1)



Problem #2

```
% system identification example
% vector m zavala, uw-madison, 2016
clear all
close all hidden

load data_eh2255.dat;
t = data_eh2255(:,1);
y = data_eh2255(:,2);
L = length(t);
T = (t(2)-t(1));

% visualize output
figure(1)
subplot(2,1,1)
plot(t,u, '-');
hold on;
title('Time [min]');
xlabel('u(t)');
grid on
axis([0 max(t) 8 78]);
subplot(2,1,2)
plot(t,y, '-');
hold on;
title('Time [min]');
xlabel('y(t)');
grid on
axis([0 max(t) min(y) max(y)]);
set(gcf, 'FontSize', 12);
print -dpdf hw4co2.pdf

% adjust using reference of 400 ppm
y = y-400;

% get experimental mag(u) using (13.85)
freq = logspace(-3,0,100); % frequency range (rad/s)
for k=1:length(freq)
    sum1 = u*cos(freq(k)*t);
    B1(k) = trapz(sum1);
    sum2 = u.*sin(freq(k)*t);
    B2(k) = trapz(sum2);
    mag(k) = sqrt(B1(k)^2 + B2(k)^2);
end

% get experimental mag(y) using (13.86)
for k=1:length(freq)
    sum1 = y*cos(freq(k)*t);
    A1(k) = trapz(sum1);
    sum2 = y.*sin(freq(k)*t);
    A2(k) = trapz(sum2);
    magy(k) = sqrt(A1(k)^2 + A2(k)^2);
end

% get frequency vs. y and u magnitudes
figure(2)
subplot(2,2,1)
semilogx(freq, magu)
hold on
xlabel('Frequency Omega [rad/min]')
ylabel('|u(j)omega|')
grid on
axis([0.2 2])
subplot(2,2,2)
semilogx(freq, magy)
hold on
xlabel('Frequency Omega [rad/min]')
ylabel('|y(j)omega|')
grid on

% get experimental amplitude ratio
AR = magy./magu;
figure(3)
semilogx(freq, AR, 'redo', 'MarkerFaceColor', 'w')
```

```
hold on
xlabel('Frequency Omega [rad/min]')
ylabel('AR')
%***** ask system identification toolbox to try to get K, \tau
% create data object using y(t), u(t)
data = iddata(y,u,T);
% Identify system (fit it to 1st-order system)
sys_estimated = process(data, 'p1')
% get estimated bode diagram
[mag, phase] = bode(sys_estimated, freq);
% plot magnitude and phase
semilogx(freq, mag, 'b');
hold on
grid on
legend('Experimental', 'Model')
```

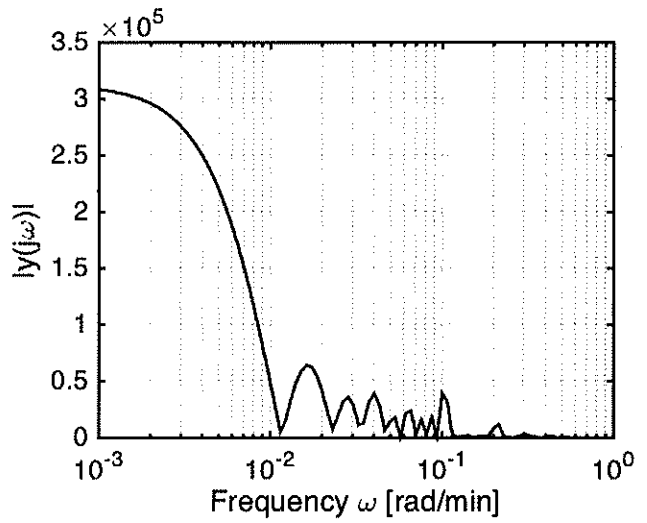
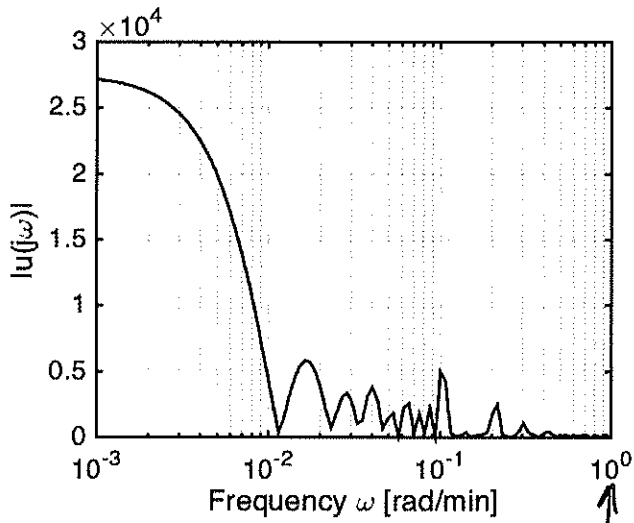
1) $K = 11.11$
 $\tau = 10.1$

2) $q = 990 \text{ cfm}$
 $G = KQ = 1.1 \times 10^4 \text{ ppm-cfm/min}$

4) Attached. Most activity in $\omega \in [10^{-3}, 10^1]$
 No activity after $\omega \approx 10^0 = 1 \text{ min}^{-1}$ because data is collected at that frequency

5) Attached

4)



data collected at this frequency

5)

