

Comments on "Some Conditions on Zeros to Avoid Step-Response Extrema"—Part II

Kang-Bark Park and Ju-Jang Lee

Abstract—This paper gives a correct version of Theorem 2 of the above-mentioned paper.¹

In Theorem 2 of the above-mentioned paper,¹ relation \mathbf{R} is defined as inequality, and it gives two more conditions. In the theorem, however, relation \mathbf{R} has to be defined as a *one-to-one correspondence* relationship since the theorem deals with finite and infinite zeros. In this case, the number of zeros is the same as that of poles.

Author's Reply

A. Rachid

As pointed out by the first comment, the author was not aware of works [1]–[4]. The paper was submitted for publication to highlight

Manuscript received October 10, 1995; revised March 12, 1996.

The authors are with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, 373-1, Kusong-dong, Yusong-gu, Taejeon, 305-701, Korea (jjlee@ee.kaist.ac.kr).

Publisher Item Identifier S 0018-9286(96)08257-8.

¹A. Rachid, "Some conditions on zeros to avoid step-response extrema," *IEEE Trans. Automat. Contr.*, vol. 40, pp. 1501–1503, Aug. 1995.

Manuscript received April 23, 1996; revised March 12, 1996.

The author is with the Laboratoire des Systèmes Automatisés, 80000 Amiens, France (e-mail: rachid@lsa.u-picardie.fr).

Publisher Item Identifier S 0018-9286(96)08259-1.

some trivial results which seemed unknown as can be seen from very recent related works [5], [6].

Nevertheless, the author believes that the results in [1]–[4] are given in an ad hoc manner and that, in contrast, Theorem 2 in the paper gives the designer a better insight and a systematic way by means of the system's poles and zeros.

Although the intention should have been clear from the context of the paper, we give a new statement of Theorem 2 in light of the second comment.

Theorem 2: Let $G(s)$ be an irreducible transfer function with n finite and infinite stable zeros z_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and n real stable poles p_j ($1 \leq j \leq n$). Then the step-response of $G(s)$ has no extremum for $t > 0$ if there exists a *one-to-one correspondence* \mathcal{R} satisfying the following condition:

$$z_i \mathcal{R} p_j \iff z_i < p_j.$$

Notice that the zeros and the poles are not assumed to be single.

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