Example

Let's consider $L(s) = \dfrac{s+1}{s(s+2)\big((s+1)^2+1\big)}$

- Rule A: $\begin{cases} m = 1 \\ n = 4 \end{cases} \implies 4$ branches
- Rule B: branches start at open-loop poles
  $s = 0,\ s = -2,\ s = -1 \pm j$
- Rule C: branches end at open-loop zeros $s = -1, \pm\infty$