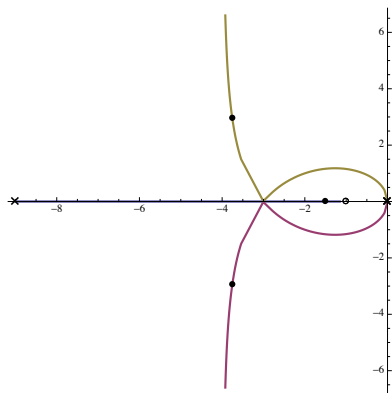


Double Integrator & Lead Compensator

$$L(s) = \frac{s + 1}{s^2(s + p)}$$

Let's try p in between $p = 5$ and $p = 10$, say $p = 9$:



— for this value of p , the branches meet (*break in*) and separate (*break away*) at the same point on the real axis.