

**Question 1**

- a) State possible parameter variations and external disturbances considering the following control systems  
i) an antenna ii) a multistage rocket iii) a winding machine.

- b) A system is described by the following transfer function  
$$G(s) = 20(s + 1)/(s^2 + 2s + 5)$$
Determine the output time response when the system is excited by a unit step. What is its steady state value

- b) Given the circuit shown in Fig 1. Write down the necessary equations describing the circuit. Hence represent the circuit as a block diagram with  $V_c(s)$  as output and  $E$  as the set value. Your block diagram *should not have* powers of  $s$  in the numerators of the transfer functions.

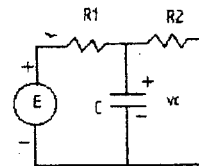


Fig 1

**Question 2**

- a) A system is given by the transfer function  $1/(s + 1)(s + 2)$ . Introduce minimum number of additional components such that the new system will have a steady state output **one** due to a unit step.  
b) A system is given by the transfer function  $1/(s + 2)(s + 3)$ . Control the system in order to have a natural frequency of  $4 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$  and a damping ratio of **0.9**.  
c) A system is given by the transfer function  $K/(s + 1)(s + 2)$

where  $K$  is variable in an unpredictable manner between 2 and 12. Introduce additional components, if possible, in order to have a steady state output **one** due to a unit step in the cases where  $K$  ranges between 2 to 5 and when  $K$  ranges between 8 to 12.

- d) Given the block diagram shown in Fig 2, find  $C(s)/R(s)$  using block diagrams reduction techniques.

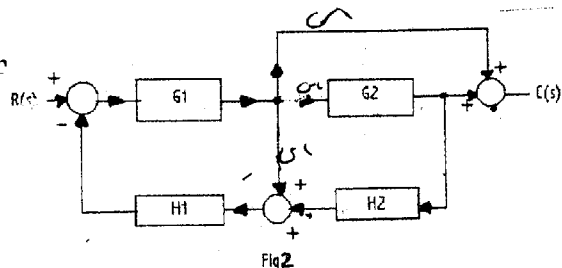


Fig 2

Answer all questions. Your answer should be in ink

**Question 1**

a) Sketch the root locus for a control system whose

$$G(s) = k(s+1) / (s^2 - 2s + 2) \text{ and } H(s) = 1 / (s + 4)$$

(N.B : Do not find the breakaway point even if it exists)

b) Find graphically the output time response due to a unit step for the system given in a in the case where the closed loop system has pure imaginary closed loop poles.

**Question 2**

a) Plot the Bode diagram (both magnitude and phase) for the System whose open loop transfer function is given by

*Tzoo!*  $G(s) H(s) = 0.5 (4 - s) / s (2 + s)$

Hence, use the Bode diagram to determine the gain margin. Can Routh's stability criterion be used to verify the value of the gain margin? If yes, verify your answer numerically. If no, state the reasons.

b) A unity feedback system has an open loop transfer function

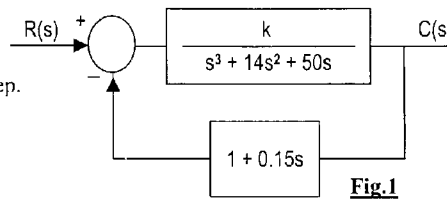
$$G(j\omega) = k / (j\omega (1 + j\omega)^2)$$

For  $k = 1$  obtain the open loop frequency response for  $\omega$  equals 0.7 and 0.9 and 1 rad  $s^{-1}$  respectively. Plot the Nyquist diagram and find GRAPHICALLY the closed loop magnitude and phase at  $\omega = 0.9$  when  $k = 1$  and when  $k = 1.5$ .

**1**

a ) Imagine that you constructed a schematic block diagram to represent a control system regarding a person who is driving a motor cycle at constant speed and following a prescribed path for five hours.  
In your diagram what represent :  
the sensor , the comparator , the feedforward element , the disturbance and the parameter variations.

b ) Given the block diagram shown in **Fig.1** :



- i ) Find  $c(t)$  when  $k = 100$  and the set value is a unit step.
- ii ) What positive  $k$  will destabilize the system ?

c ) Using analog computers ;

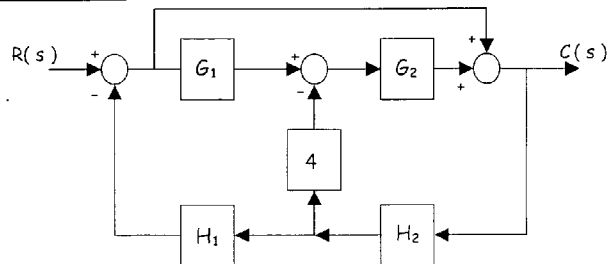
simulate  $\dot{x} - 8x = 40$  ;  $x(0) = 3$  such that  $x$  and  $\dot{x}$  are available for measurements .  
sketch  $\dot{x}(t)$  .

**2**

a ) If possible ; **introduce minimum number** of components in order to have :

- i )  $\zeta = 0.75$  and steady state output = 2 , given  $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 3s + 4}$
- ii )  $\zeta = 1$  and  $\omega_n = 4$  rad/s , given  $G(s)$  as in ( 2ai ) .
- iii )  $e_{ss} = 1/4$  due to **a unit ramp** , given  $g(s) = \frac{k}{s^3 - 2s^2 - 3s}$

b ) Given  $\dot{x} = -2x + 5h$  and  $\ddot{h} = 6x - 15h + r(t)$  ;  
represent as a block diagram with  $X(s)$  as output ;  $R(s)$  as set value ;  
**using integrators , any gains and two input comparators .**



c ) Using block diagrams reduction techniques .

Find  $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$  for the diagram shown .