

Q.No.		Marks
1.	<p>Write short notes on: (any four)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> State space model of a Power System State space model of an Nuclear Reactor State equation for Sampled Data System Controllability and Observability in Continuous Time Systems Existence and Uniqueness of solutions to Continuous-time state equations Deadbeat Control Hamilton Jacobi Equation Luenberger full order state observer Separation principle Discrete-time Linear state regulator 	5x4=20
2.	<p>a) For a system described by $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$; $y(t) = Cx(t)$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{-t} \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$; $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$; $C = [1 \quad 1]$, find i) $\Phi(t, \tau)$, ii) controllability Grammian, iii) minimum energy control $u^*(t)$ which drives the system from rest $x(0)=0$ to $x(1)=[1 \quad 1]^T$ in 1s and iv) corresponding $x^*(t)$, $t \geq 0$.</p> <p>b) Comment on the observability of the discrete time system with $F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $g = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ k \end{bmatrix}$, $c = [1 \quad k]$ when $k=1$. If the system is observable, then determine $x(1)$ from the control sequence $u(k)=(-1)^k$; $k \geq 1$; and the measurements: $y(1)=3$, $y(2)=-5$.</p> <p>c) For a system described by $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$, where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$; $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $x(0) = x^0$, the eigenvalues of the matrix A are -1 and -2. Find a) the eigenvectors, b) the homogeneous solution and c) the non-homogeneous solution. Determine conditions on b_1 and b_2 for suppression of the two modes individually.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p>

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3.	<p>a) Find state models for the following:</p> <p>i) $\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} + 3\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{du}{dt} + u$</p> <p>ii) $y(k+2) + 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = 5u(k+1) + 3u(k)$</p> <p>b) Obtain a controllable companion form representation of the differential equation $\ddot{y} + 6\dot{y} + 11y = \dot{u} + u$. Is this system observable? If yes, find the initial state vector. If no, then find the initial state vector for a reducible form of this system.</p> <p>c) Find the Jordan canonical realization of $\frac{s^3 + 8s^2 + 17s + 8}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$ and draw the state diagram.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>3+4</p> <p>5</p>
4.	<p>a) Illustrate the notion of energy function V for different conditions of stability/ instability.</p> <p>b) Discuss the use of Lyapunov functions to estimate transients.</p> <p>c) For the system $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, find a suitable Lyapunov function $V(x)$.</p> <p>Obtain the upper bound on the response time such that it takes the system to go from a point on the boundary of the closed curve $V(x)=100$ to a point within the closed curve $V(x)=0.05$.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p>
5.	<p>a) For a unity feedback system with plant transfer function $G(s) = 5/\{s(s+1)(s+2)\}$, determine the stability of the unity feedback closed loop system using Routh Hurwitz criterion.</p> <p>b) Obtain the corresponding discrete-time system matrices $F(k)$, $G(k)$ for the plant in a). Let a sampler and ZOH be introduced in the forward control path before the plant. For this closed loop sampled data system, determine the stability for this closed loop system for $T=1s$.</p> <p>c) Find the Lyapunov function $V(x)$ that ensures asymptotic stability of the system $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$. Determine the upper bound on the time it takes this system to go from the initial state $x(0)=[1 \ 1]^T$ to within the area defined by $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 0.1$.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>3+4</p> <p>2+3+3</p>

