

- Q1) Linear time-invariant systems (LTI)
 are a class of system used in signals and systems that are both linear and time invariant.
- Linear systems are systems whose outputs for a linear combination of inputs are the same as linear combination of individual responses to those inputs.
- Time-invariant systems are systems where the output doesn't depend on when an input was applied.

● Properties :-

① $H(Ky(t)) = KH(y(t))$ // scaling property.

② $H(y_1(t) + y_2(t)) = H(y_1(t)) + H(y_2(t))$
 // superposition property.

③ $H(y(t-T)) = y(t-T)$ // time-invariant system property.

$$y'' - 2y = 2x$$

$$y(t) = v(t)$$

$$y(0) = -1$$

(2)

$$\frac{dy(s)}{ds} - 2y(s) = 2v(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow s y(s) - y(0) = 2/s + 2y(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow s y(s) + 1 - 2y(s) = 2/s$$

$$\Rightarrow y(s) (s-2) + 1 = 2/s$$

$$\Rightarrow y(s) = \left(\frac{2}{s} - 1 \right) / (s-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(s) = 2-s / s(s-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(s) = -(s-2) / s(s-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(s) = -1/s$$

$$\Rightarrow y(s) = -1/s$$

$$\Rightarrow y(s) = -\frac{1}{s}$$

$$y(s) = -v(t)$$

$$y(s) = m \frac{d^2 v(s)}{ds^2} + k \frac{dv(s)}{ds} + k v(s)$$

→ Transfer function

$$y(s) = m s^2 v(s) + k s v(s) + k v(s)$$

$$y(s) = m s^2 v(s) + k s v(s) + k v(s)$$

$$\frac{y(s)}{v(s)} = m s^2 + k s + k$$

P.T.O.

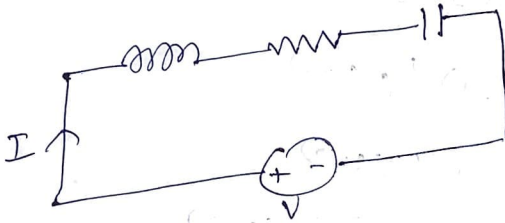
Q2) Fourier-voltage analogy: Q2

(3)

$$v = L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C}$$

or,

$$v = L \frac{dI}{dt} + RI + \frac{1}{C} \int I dt$$



Q4)

$$h(s) = K / (s(s+b))$$

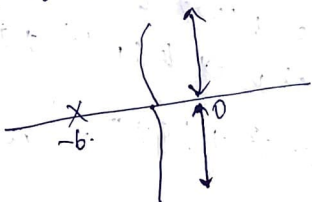
poles, $s=0$
 $s=-b$

Asymptote to TPs.

$$\theta = \frac{(2q+1)180}{p-2}, \quad q=0, 1/2, \dots$$

$$\theta = 90, 270^\circ$$

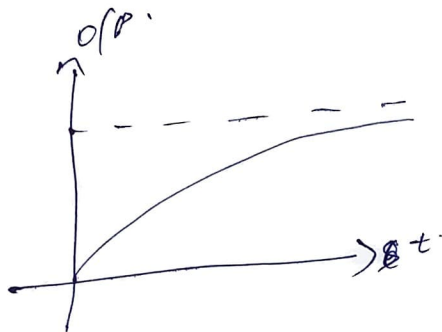
so, root locus is



P.T.O.

a) over damped with $\zeta = 1.5$

④

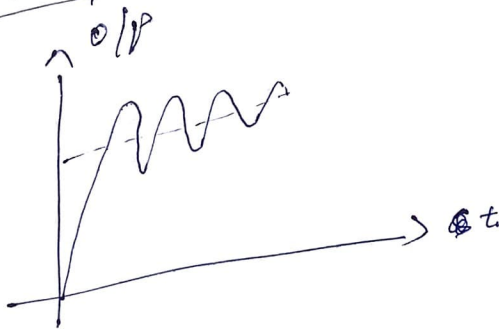


$$\frac{\zeta}{\omega_n} = 1.5;$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.5 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{K}}$$

$$\boxed{K = 4.}$$

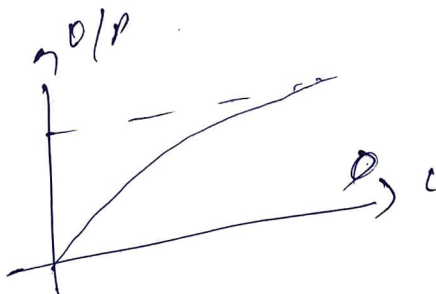
b) under damped.



$$\zeta = 0.75 \Rightarrow 0.75 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{K}}$$

$$K = \left(\frac{3}{0.75}\right)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow \boxed{K = 16.}$$

c) critically damped.



$$\frac{\zeta}{\omega_n} = 1;$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{K}} \Rightarrow \boxed{K = 9}$$