

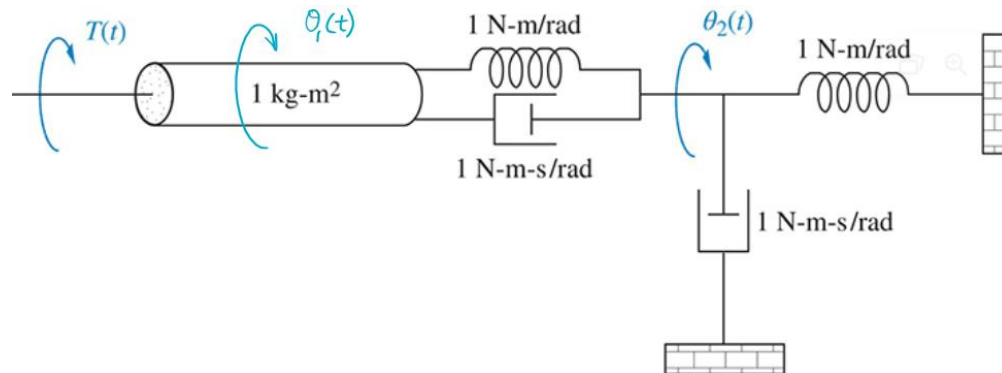
**UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA**  
**Midterm Exam**  
**(March 06, 2024)**

|                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Course Name & Number | Control Theory and Systems I ECE 360 |
| Instructor:          | Dr. Sana Shuja                       |
| Duration:            | 50 minutes                           |

- This exam has a total of 8 pages including this cover page, and there are 3 questions on the exam worth a total of 50 points.
- Students must count the number of pages and report any discrepancy immediately to the Invigilator.
- This exam is to be answered on this question paper and to be returned.
- This is a closed book, closed notes exam, and only a scientific calculator is allowed. Formula required for this exam are at the end of the exam.
- All Questions are to be solved.
- Use of mobile phones, and/or any communication device is strictly prohibited.

### **Question 1: (10 points)**

Find the transfer function,  $G(s) = \theta_2(s)/T(s)$ , for the rotational mechanical system shown in Figure 1 below.



**Figure 1**

### **Solution**

Writing the equations of motion,

$$(s^2 + s + 1)\theta_1(s) - (s + 1)\theta_2(s) = T(s)$$

$$-(s + 1)\theta_1(s) + (2s + 2)\theta_2(s) = 0$$

where  $\theta_1(s)$  is the angular displacement of the inertia.

Solving for  $\theta_2(s)$ ,

$$\theta_2(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} (s^2 + s + 1) & T(s) \\ -(s + 1) & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} (s^2 + s + 1) & -(s + 1) \\ -(s + 1) & (2s + 2) \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(s + 1)T(s)}{2s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

From which, after simplification,

$$G(s) = \frac{\theta_2(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{1}{2s^2 + s + 1}$$

### Question 2: (20 points)

Find the value of  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  in the system of Fig. 2 that will result in a step response with a peak value of 1.5 sec. and a settling time of 3 sec.

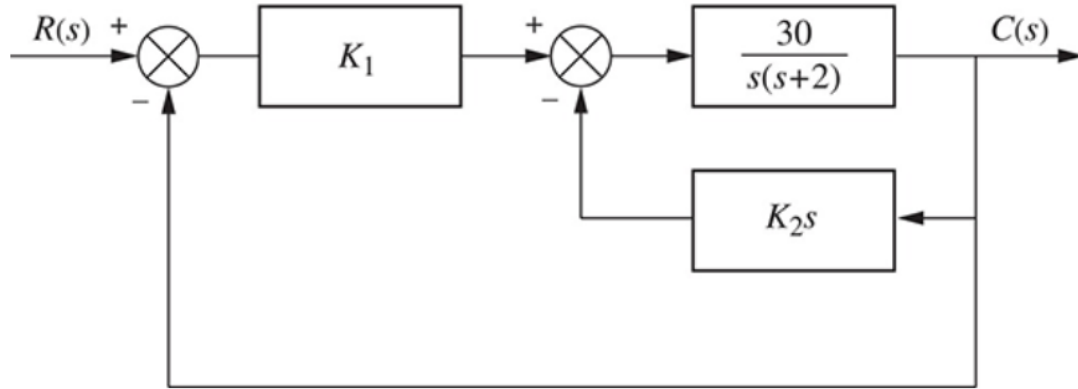


Figure 2

### Solution

We first find  $\xi, \omega_n$  necessary for the specifications.

We have  $T_s = \frac{4}{\xi\omega_n} = 3$  and

$$T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 1.5.$$

Eliminating  $\omega_n$  from both equations we get  $\frac{3\pi\xi}{4\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 1.5$ .

Cross-multiplying, squaring both sides and solving,

$$\text{we get } \xi = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4+\pi^2}} = 0.537. \omega_n = 2.4829.$$

The closed loop transfer function of the system is:

$$T(s) = \frac{\frac{30K_1}{s(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{30K_1}{s(s+2)} + \frac{30K_2s}{s(s+2)}} = \frac{30K_1}{s^2 + (30K_2 + 2)s + 30K_1}$$

From which we get that

$$30K_1 = \omega_n^2$$

$$\text{or } K_1 = 0.2055$$

$$\text{and } 30K_2 + 2 = 2\xi\omega_n = 2.667$$

$$\text{or } K_2 = 0.0222.$$

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### **Question 3: (20 points)**

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For the closed loop transfer function  $T(s)$  given below, use Ruth-Herwitz stability criteria to find the range of  $K$  for which there will be only two closed-loop, right-half-plane poles.

$$T(s) = \frac{K(s+2)}{s^4 + 3s^3 - 3s^2 + (K+3)s + (2K-4)}$$

### **Solution**

|       |                        |      |      |
|-------|------------------------|------|------|
| $s^4$ | 1                      | - 3  | 2K-4 |
| $s^3$ | 3                      | K+3  | 0    |
| $s^2$ | $-\frac{K+12}{3}$      | 2K-4 | 0    |
| $s^1$ | $\frac{K(K+33)}{K+12}$ | 0    | 0    |
| $s^0$ | 2K-4                   | 0    | 0    |

For  $K < -33$ : 1 sign change;

For  $-33 < K < -12$ : 1 sign change;

For  $-12 < K < 0$ : 1 sign change;

For  $0 < K < 2$ : 3 sign changes;

For  $K > 2$ : 2 sign changes.

Therefore,  $K > 2$  yields two right-half-plane poles.