

Marks

- (6) 1. (a) Find the Laplace transform of a signal $f(t)$ given by:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 5 < t < 10 \\ -1 & \text{for } 10 < t < 15 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- (b) Consider the system described by the following differential equation:

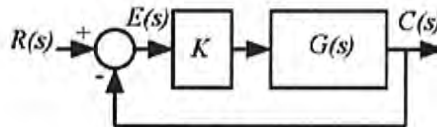
$$\ddot{y}(t) + 5\dot{y}(t) + 6y(t) = u(t)$$

Find the response of the system when $u(t)$ is a unit step, $y(0) = 1$ and $\dot{y}(0) = 0$.

- (3) 2. Determine the stability of a system (using Routh Hurwitz table) given by:

$$G(s) = \frac{3s + 8}{s^3 + 6.2s^2 + 11.8s + 6.6}$$

- (8) 3. Consider a system given by:



where $G(s)$ is given by $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$

- Sketch the root-locus of the above system.
- Discuss how the step response of the system changes when K is changing from 0 to infinity.
- For the above system, find the steady-state error for both unit step and unit ramp inputs.

END

(6) 1. (a) $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 5 < t < 10 \\ -1 & 10 < t < 15 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$f(t) = u(t-5) - 2u(t-10) + u(t-15)$$

$$F(s) = \frac{(e^{-5s} - 2e^{-10s} + e^{-15s})}{s}$$

(b) $\ddot{y} + 5\dot{y} + 6y = u(t) \quad y(0) = 1 \quad \dot{y}(0) = 0$

$$s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - \dot{y}(0) + 5sY(s) - 5y(0) + 6Y(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y(s)(s^2 + 5s + 6) = \frac{1}{s} + s + 5 = \frac{s^2 + 5s + 1}{s}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s^2 + 5s + 1}{(s^2 + 5s + 6)s} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{C}{s+3}$$

$$A = \left. \frac{s^2 + 5s + 1}{s^2 + 5s + 6} \right|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{6} = 0.17 \quad B = \left. \frac{s^2 + 5s + 1}{s(s+3)} \right|_{s=-2} = \frac{-5}{-2} = 2.5$$

$$C = \left. \frac{s^2 + 5s + 1}{s(s+2)} \right|_{s=-3} = \frac{-5}{-3} = -1.67 \quad (1)$$

$$y(t) = 0.17 + 2.5e^{-2t} - 1.67e^{-3t} \quad \text{for } t \geq 0$$

(3) 2.

$$P(s) = s^3 + 6.2s^2 + 11.8s + 6.6$$

$a_0 \qquad \qquad \qquad a_3$

$$s^3 \quad 1 \quad 11.8$$

$$s^2 \quad 6.2 \quad 6.6$$

$$s^1 \quad 10.74$$

$$s^0 \quad 6.6$$

$$(2) \quad b_1 = \frac{(6.6 - 11.8 \cdot 6.2)}{-6.2} = \frac{-66.56}{-6.2} = 10.74$$

all positive \rightarrow stable.

(2)

(8) 3.

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

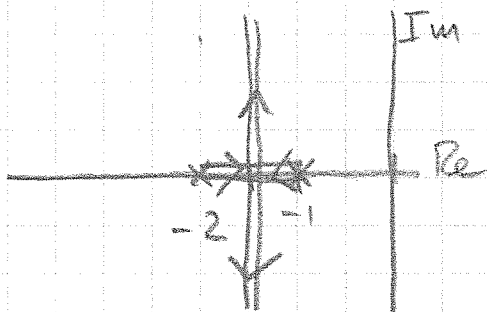
poles: $-1, -2$ asympt: $\gamma = \pm (2k+1) \frac{180^\circ}{2} = \pm 90^\circ$

$$(a) B(s)=1 \quad A(s)=s^2+3s+2$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{-1-2}{2} = -1.5$$

$$B(s)A'(s) = 2s+3=0$$

$$s = -\frac{3}{2} = -1.5$$



(b) • overdamped

• critically damped

• underdamped

• settling time constant

• frequency increasing

• damping ratio decreasing
→ overshoot increasing

(c) System type 0

$$K_p = \frac{K}{2} \quad e_{ss} \text{ for step}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1+K_p} = \frac{2}{2+K}$$

$$\text{ramp} \quad K_v = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s G(s) = 0$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{K_v} = \infty$$