

[1] Show that discrete time ZOH equivalent state space representation of the continuous-time system

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega \\ -\omega & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

is

$$\mathbf{x}(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega T) & \sin(\omega T) \\ -\sin(\omega T) & \cos(\omega T) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \cos(\omega T) \\ \sin(\omega T) \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

[3] For a stable and minimum-phase system $G(z) = \frac{z-0.5}{z-1}$, a unity-feedback controller

$C(z) = \frac{K}{z^n - 1} \frac{z-1}{z-0.5}$ was suggested to deal with the tracking control of periodic reference input signals (period = n samples, $n > 1$).

(a) Assuming that the stable pole/zero cancellation is exact. Derive the closed-loop transfer function (5%)

(b) It is known that under the ideal condition, the stability bound is $0 < K < 2$, regardless of the value of n. However, when the plant inversion is not exact, this stability bound can change (usually reduce). Find out the range of K for a stable closed-loop when the actual plant is

$$G(z) = \frac{z-0.7}{z-1}, \text{ for the case } n=1. \quad (10\%)$$

[5] For a continuous-time lead controller $C(s) = \frac{as+1}{s+1}$, find its discrete-time equivalent $C(z)$

using

(a) The Tustin approximation (10%)

(b) The step invariant method (5%)

[6] For the regions in the s-plane described below, find out the corresponding region in the z-plane using MATLAB (assuming the sampling time $T=0.1\text{sec}$).

(a) The rectangular region, $s = \sigma + j\omega$, $\sigma \in [-5, -20]$, $\omega \in [-6, 6]$ (10%)

(b) The pizza-slice shaped regions (complex conjugate) governed by $\zeta \in [0.5, 0.9]$, $\omega_n \in [0, 20]$ (10%).