

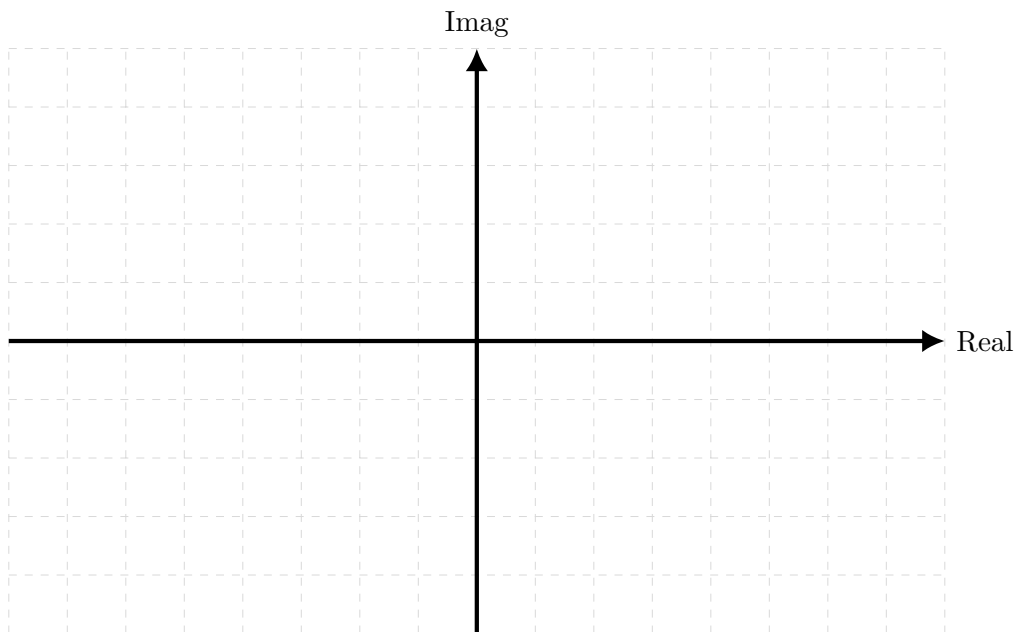
## MAE 3134: Final Exam

**Problem 1** Elon Musk, CEO of SpaceX and Tesla Motors, has a background in physics but unfortunately has never passed a Linear Dynamics course. His newest space vehicle must satisfy the following second order time response specifications for a unit step input:

- Percent Overshoot must be less than 5%,
- Rise time less than 1 s,
- Settling Time less than 5 s.

Elon needs your help to choose a set of poles which will satisfy the specifications and save humanity from impending disaster.

1. On the s-plane, or complex plane, map out the acceptable regions where you could locate poles and meet the requirements.
2. Label the specifications lines and show your work.
3. Choose a set of poles that will meet the requirements.



**Problem 2** The frequency response of two systems are shown in Figure 1. Using the plots, circle the correct descriptions:

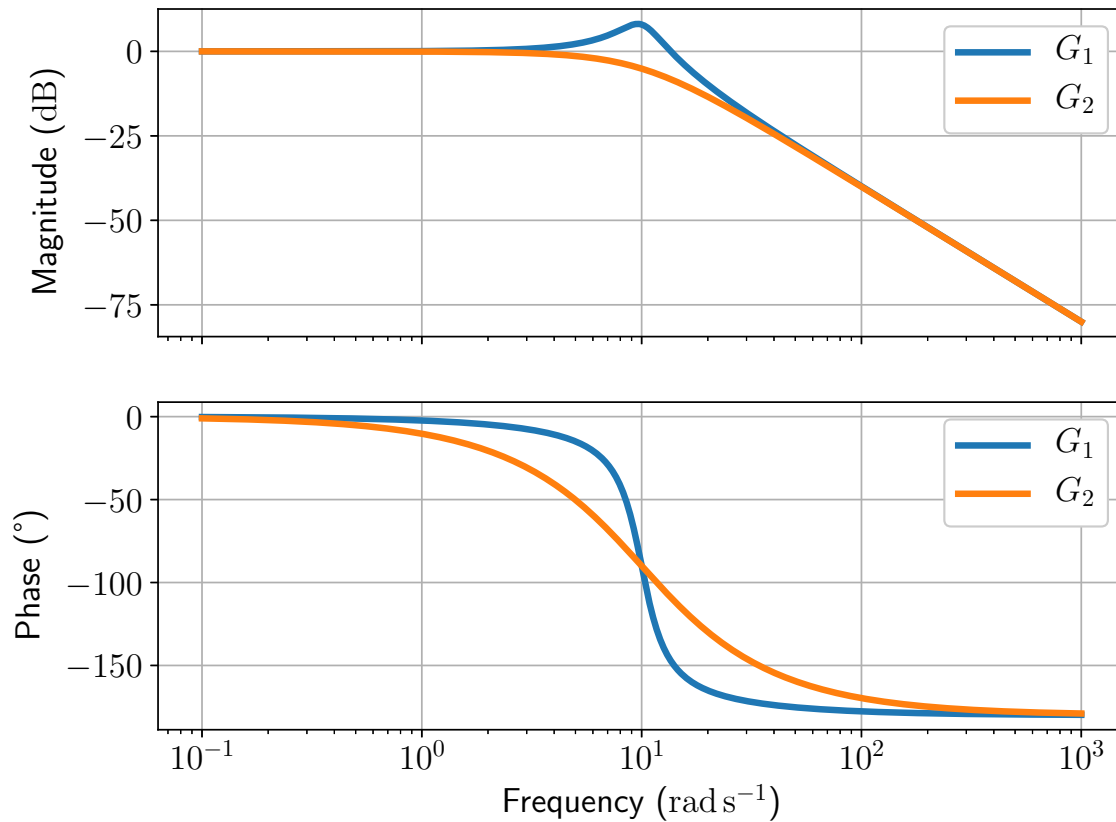


Figure 1: Frequency Response

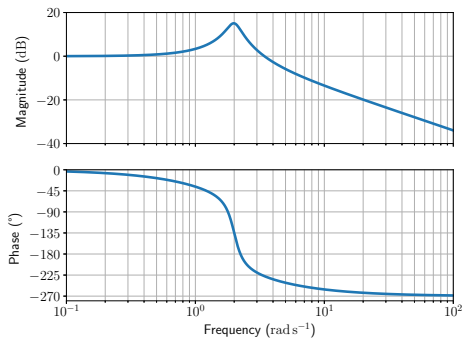
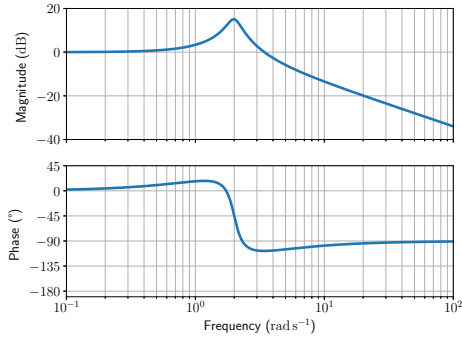
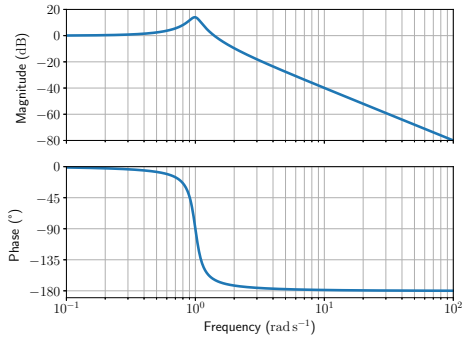
1. Which of the following statements are true about the damping ratios of the two systems?
  - (a) The damping coefficients are the same.
  - (b) The damping coefficient of  $G_1$  is greater than the damping coefficient of  $G_2$ .
  - (c) The damping coefficient of  $G_2$  is greater than the damping coefficient of  $G_1$ .
  - (d) Not enough information to make any statements about the damping ratio.
2. Which of the following statements are true about the general form of  $G_1$ ?
  - (a) It is a first order system.
  - (b) It must have two free  $s$  terms in the denominator since the phase ends at  $180^\circ$ .
  - (c) It must have two free  $s$  terms in the numerator since the final magnitude slope is 40 dB per decade.
  - (d) None of the above.

**Problem 3** The transfer functions of three systems are given as follows:

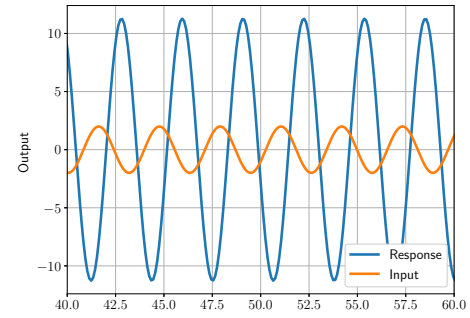
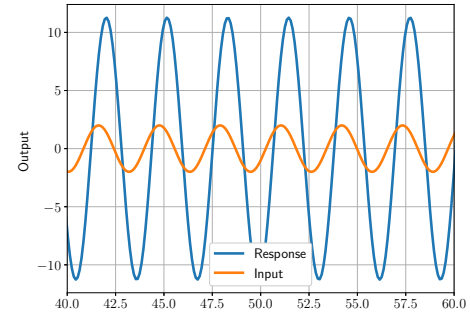
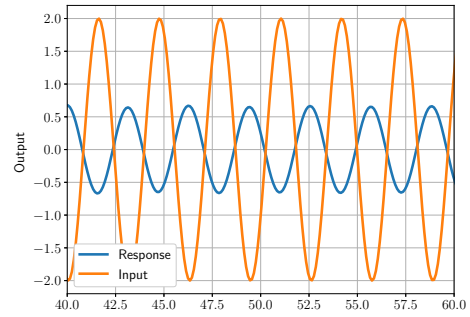
$$G_1 = \frac{1}{s^2 + 0.2s + 1}, \quad G_2 = \frac{2s + 4}{s^2 + 0.5s + 4}, \quad G_3 = \frac{-2s + 4}{s^2 + 0.5s + 4}.$$

You should accomplish the following tasks:

1. Figure 2a shows the Bode plots associated with these transfer functions. Match each plot with the appropriate transfer function by indicating on each plot the correct transfer function ( i.e.  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ , or  $G_3$ ). Explain your reasoning that lead to your solution.
2. Figure 2b shows the response of each system to the same sinusoidal input. Match each plot with the correct transfer function by indicating on each plot the correct transfer function. Explain your reasoning for your solution.



(a) Bode Plots

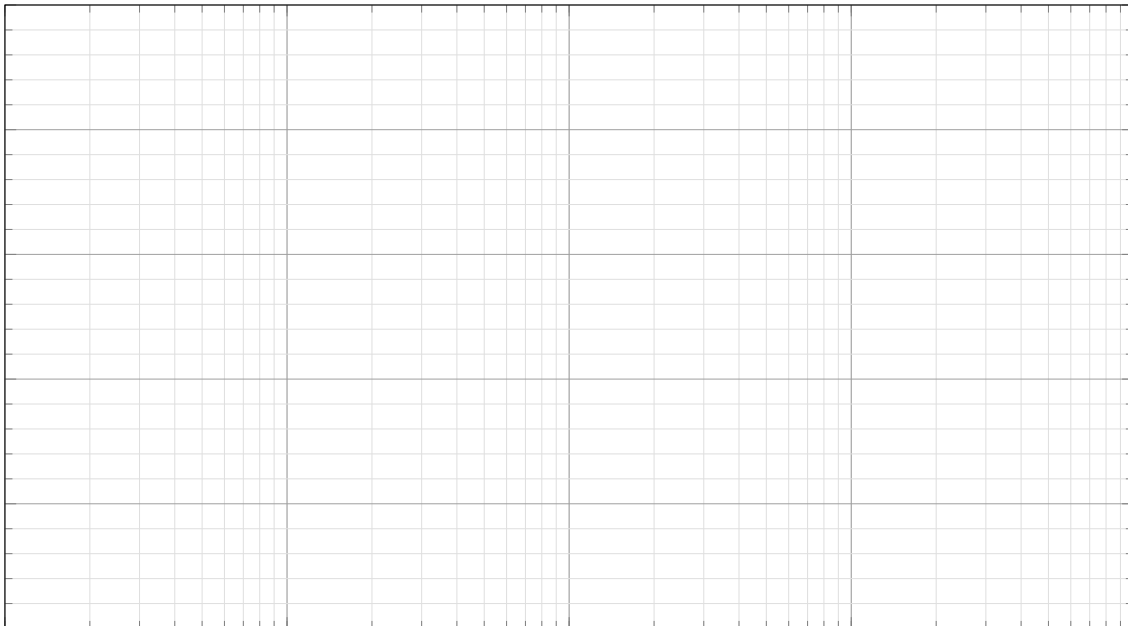
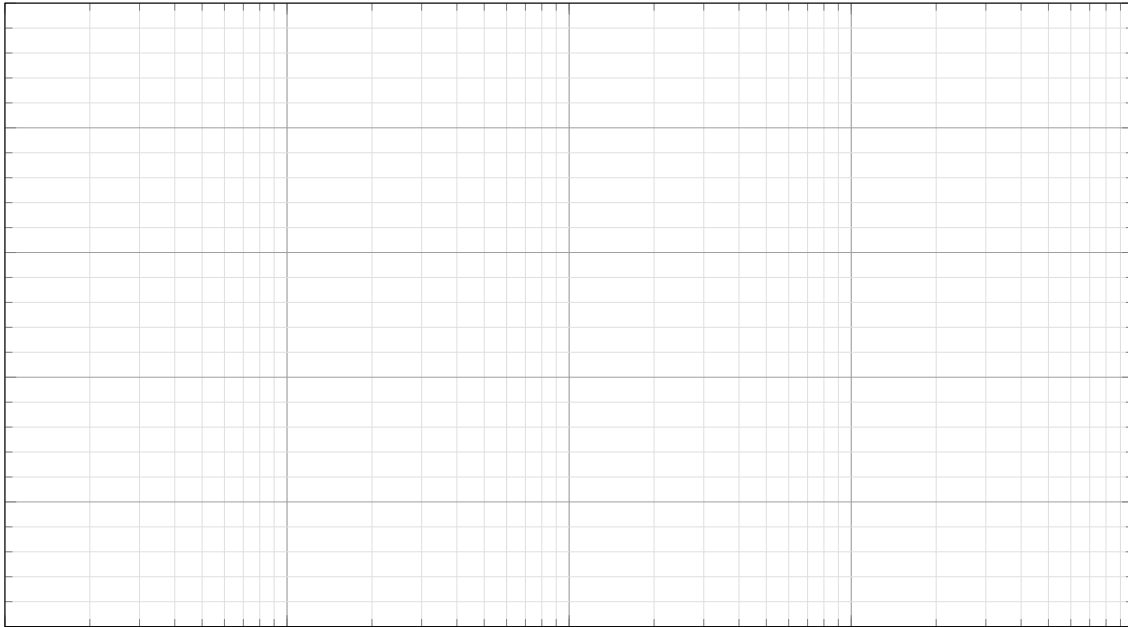


(b) Sinusoidal Response

**Problem 4** A transfer function is defined as

$$G(s) = \frac{500(s + 40)}{s^2 + 8s + 25}.$$

Draw the asymptotic Bode plots for this system.



**Problem 5** Consider the electrical circuit shown in Figure 4:

1. Find the differential equations which govern the behavior of the electrical system.
2. Construct the state space representation of the system. Assume the desired output is the charge in the system.
3. Find the output response of the system assuming zero initial conditions and a step input of  $u(t) = 24 \text{ V}$

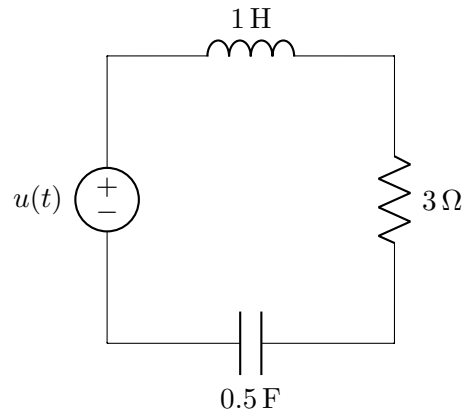


Figure 4: Electrical Circuit

**Problem 6** For the electrical system in Figure 5:

1. Find the differential equations for the system.
2. Find the state space representation of the system with your state vector defined as

$$\mathbf{x} = [q_1 \quad i_1 \quad q_2 \quad i_2]^T,$$

where  $q_1, i_1$  represent the charge and current in the left loop while  $q_2, i_2$  represent the charge and current in the right loop. The output is defined as

$$y = [q_1 \quad q_2]^T.$$

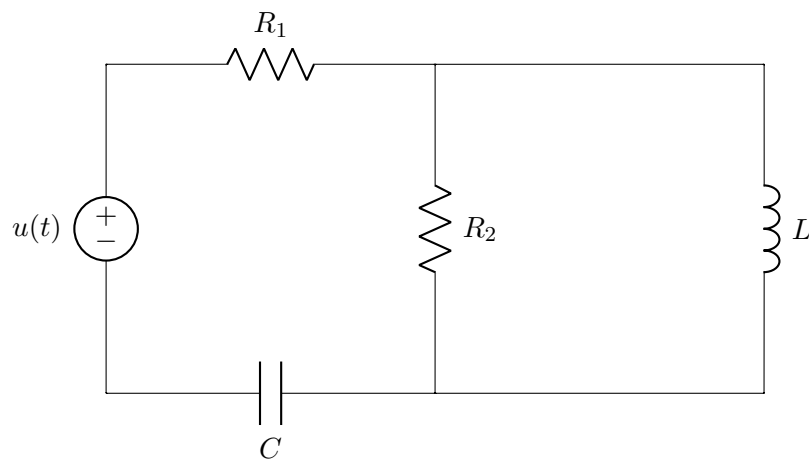


Figure 5: Electrical Circuit

**Problem 7** Given the state space representation is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{x}} &= \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}, \\ \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u},\end{aligned}$$

**DERIVE** the expression for the transfer function  $\frac{\mathbf{Y}(s)}{\mathbf{U}(s)}$ .

**Problem 8** List at least two advantages of state-space or “modern control” techniques as compared to “classical control” approaches.