

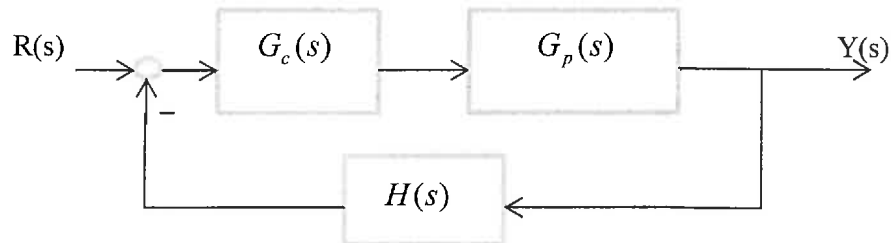
## State of Control Theory knowledge quiz

Controls III is the fourth and final course that the ECE Department offers in control theory. The previous courses are in 1) classical control, 2) modern control and 3) digital control.

- 1) Your name: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) On a scale of 1 to 10 (10 being best) how would you rate your knowledge of classical control theory? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) On a scale of 1 to 10 (10 being best) how would you rate your knowledge of modern control theory? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) On a scale of 1 to 10 (10 being best) how would you rate your knowledge of digital control theory? \_\_\_\_\_

**For the questions below, where possible, show your work/give reasons for your answers.**

- 5) Consider the following standard feedback system, where  $G_p$  represents the transfer function of the plant.



- a) What is the purpose of the gain block  $G_c(s)$ ? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) What is the purpose of the gain block  $H(s)$ ? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) With  $G_p(s) = \frac{100}{s+5}$ ,  $G_c(s) = \frac{A}{s}$  (where is  $A$  parameter yet to be determined) and  $H(s) = \frac{1}{4}$ , what is the gain  $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Find the range of parameter  $A$  for which the system is stable? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Find the range of parameter  $A$  for which the system has zero steady state error to a step input? \_\_\_\_\_

- 6) Consider the (unstable) plant with transfer function  $G_p(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$ ; design a closed loop (feedback) system which produces a low frequency (DC) gain of 3, to within a 10% tolerance. Be sure to sketch the complete block diagram of your system clearly labeling each block of your design.

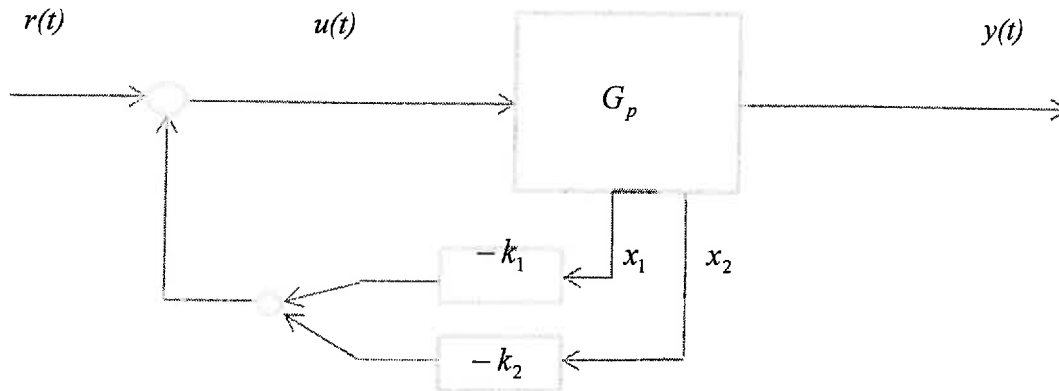
7) The following feedback system, where  $G_p$  represents the plant and has state equations:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

i) Find the transfer function  $\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)}$ .

ii) Find the values of  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  so that  $\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{A}{(s+1)(s+2)}$ , where  $A$  is some constant.



8) Find the approximate (absolute) magnitude at a frequency of  $\omega = 600 \text{ rad/s}$  of the following

transfer function: 
$$G(s) = \frac{12,000}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{3}\right)\left(1 + \frac{s}{33}\right)}$$