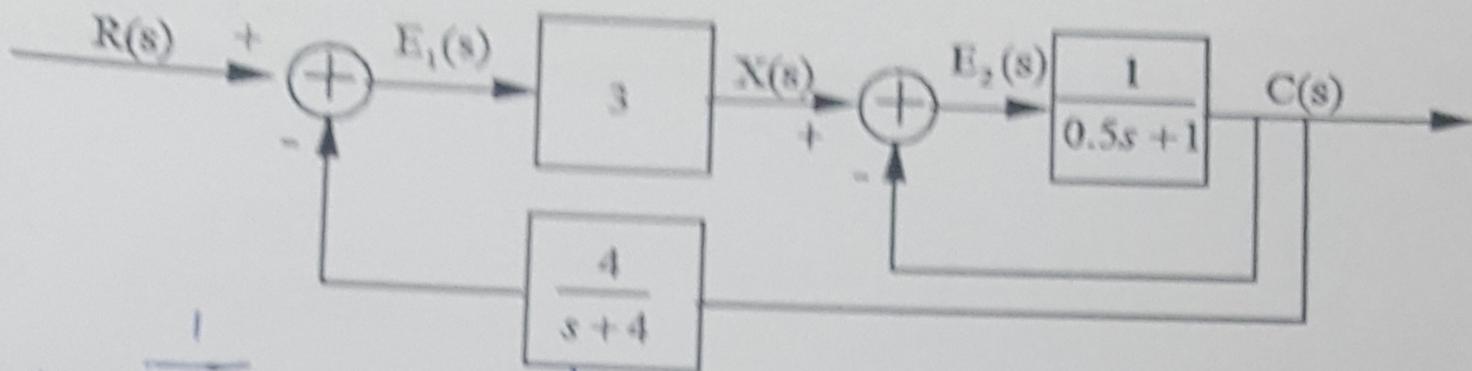


Question No. 3 For the block diagram below, find the following transfer functions:

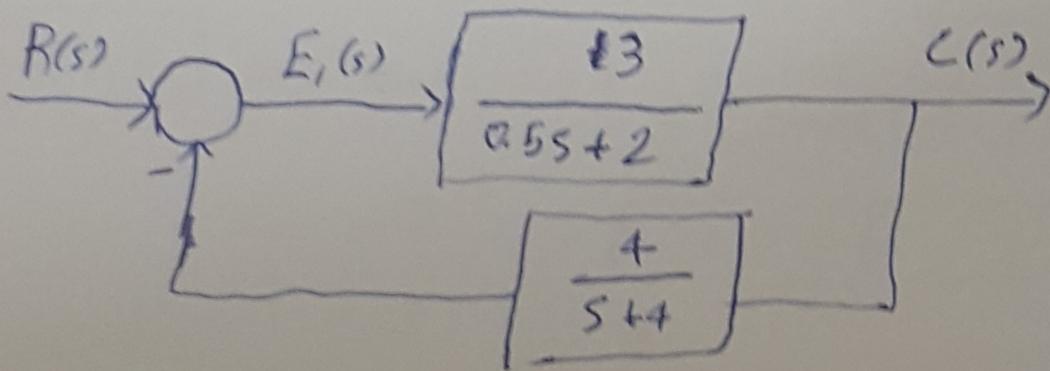
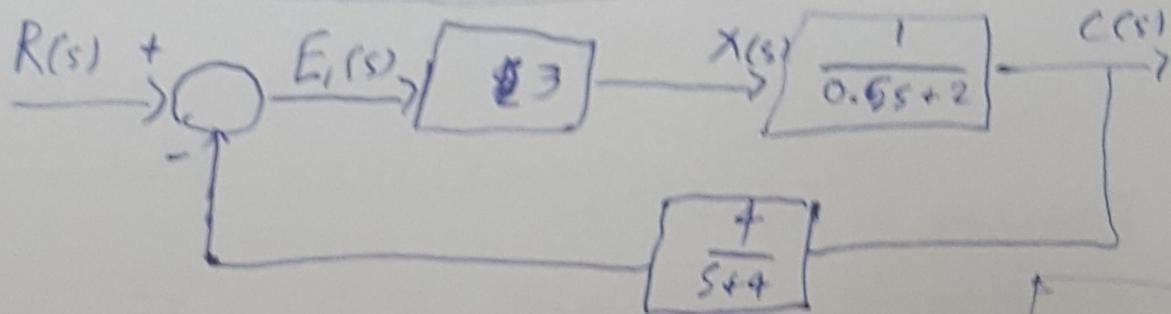
20

$\frac{C(s)}{E_2(s)}$, $\frac{C(s)}{X(s)}$ and $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$



$$\frac{C(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{0.5s+1}} = \frac{0.5s+1}{0.5s+1+4} = \frac{0.5s+1}{0.5s+5} = \frac{1}{0.5s+2} = \frac{C(s)}{X(s)} \quad 5$$

~~$\frac{C(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{C(s)}{E_2(s)} = \frac{1}{0.5s+1}$~~ $\frac{C(s)}{E_2(s)} = \frac{1}{0.5s+1} \quad 5$



$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{3s+12}{0.5s^2+4s+20}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} &= \frac{3}{1 + \frac{3}{0.5s+2} \cdot \frac{4}{s+4}} \\ &= \frac{3}{1 + \frac{12}{(0.5s+2)(s+4)}} \\ &= \frac{3(0.5s+2)(s+4)}{12 + (0.5s+2)(s+4)} \\ &= \frac{3(s+4)}{12 + (0.5s+2)(s+4)} \\ &= \frac{3s+12}{0.5s^2+4s+8+12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{3s+12}{0.5s^2+4s+20}$$

-2-



Question No. 3 Given the transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{4s+1}{s^2+3s+2}$$

20

- a) What are the poles of this transfer function?
b) What is the impulse response associated with this transfer function (solve)?

a) $\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{4s+1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \Rightarrow \text{Poles: } [-1, -2]$

b) PFE

$$\frac{4s+1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4s+1 = (s+2)A + (s+1)B$$

$$\boxed{s = -1} \Rightarrow 4(-1)+1 = (-1+2)A + (-1+1)B$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 = (1)A \Rightarrow \boxed{A = -3}$$

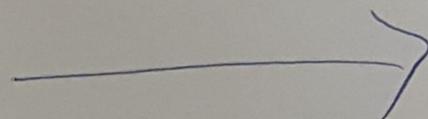
$$\boxed{s = -2} \Rightarrow 4(-2)+1 = (-2+2)A + (-2+1)B$$

$$\Rightarrow -7 = -B \Rightarrow \boxed{B = 7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{-3}{s+1} + \frac{7}{s+2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} [\dots]$$

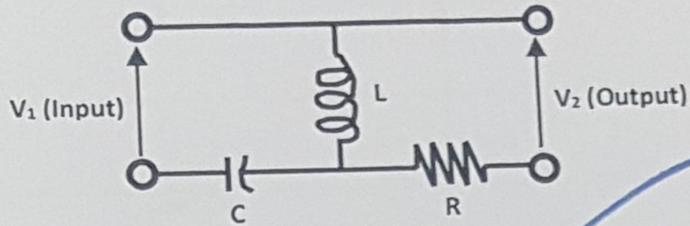
final value



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$$\boxed{\frac{y(t)}{u(t)} = -3e^{-t} + 7e^{-2t}}$$

Question No. 4 Find the transfer function for the following models:



$$V_1(s) = \frac{1}{Cs} + LsI$$

$$V_1(s) = \frac{1}{Cs} + \frac{LsCs}{Cs} = \frac{1+LsCs}{Cs}$$

$$V_2(s) = R + Ls$$

$$TF = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}} = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)}$$

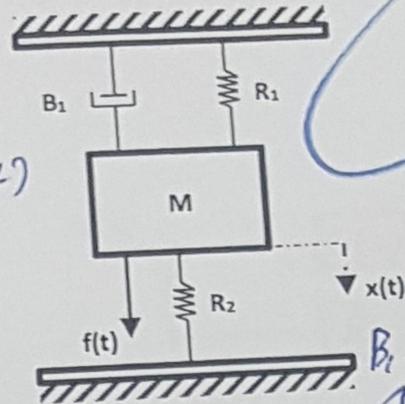
$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{R + Ls}{\frac{1+LsCs}{Cs}} = \frac{Cs(R+Ls)}{1+LsCs}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{Rcs + Lcs^2}{1 + Lcs^2}$$

or

$$TF = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{R + Ls}{\frac{1}{Cs} + Ls}$$

Input: $F(t)$
Output: $X(t)$



F.B.D

$$\sum F = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow M \ddot{x}(t) = F(t) - k_2 x(t) - B_1 \dot{x}(t) - k_1 x(t)$$

$\mathcal{L}[\dots]$

$$\Rightarrow Ms^2 X(s) = F(s) - k_2 X(s) - B_1 s X(s) - k_1 X(s)$$

$$(Ms^2 + B_1 s + k_1 + k_2) X(s) = F(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{(Ms^2 + B_1 s + k_1 + k_2)} F(s)$$

$$TF = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{Ms^2 + B_1 s + k_1 + k_2}$$

or

$$TF = \frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{Ms^2 + B_1 s + R_1 + R_2}$$

Question No. 1 Choose the correct answer for the following

<p>1. A control system in which the control action is somehow dependent on the output is known as</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (a) Closed loop system</p> <p>(b) Semi-closed loop system</p> <p>(c) Open system</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>	<p>2. Control without measuring devices (sensors) are called control</p> <p>(a) PID</p> <p>(b) PI</p> <p>(c) closed-loop</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (d) open-loop</p>
<p>3. Non-linear terms in ODE's can be linearized using</p> <p>(a) Euler angles</p> <p>(b) an eraser</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) Taylor's series</p> <p>(d) force</p>	<p>4. The more time delay is, the more it is to control.</p> <p>(a) easy</p> <p>(b) stable</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) difficult</p> <p>(d) poles</p>

25
measuring devices called
oop
p
se delay is, the more
control.
use Laplace Trans
action:

Question No. 2 Choose the correct answer for the following

<p>1. Find the Laplace Transform of the following function:</p> <p>$\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t}(\sin 2t - 2)\}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \sin 2t - e^{2t} \cdot 2\}$</p> <p>$= \frac{2}{(s-2)^2 + 2^2} - \frac{2}{(s-2)}$</p>	<p>2. Find the Inverse Laplace Transform of the following function:</p> <p>$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+8}{s^2+4}\right\}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{8}{s^2+4}\right]$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+2^2} + \frac{2}{s^2+2^2} \cdot 4\right]$</p> <p>$= \cos 2t + 4 \sin 2t$</p>
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10
 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2s+4}{s^2+4}\right\}$
 $+ \int \frac{u}{s^2+4}$
 $\tau + \sin 4$