

Name:

Honor Code:

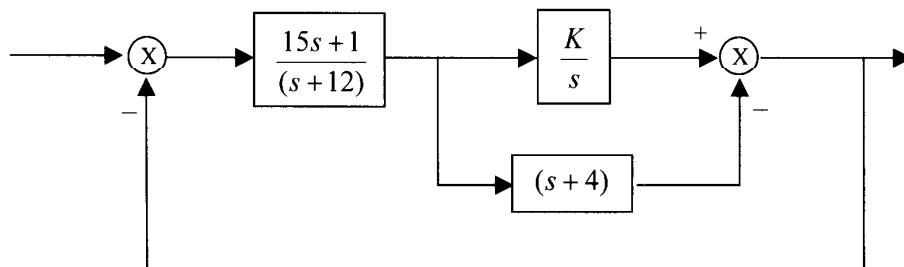
*K E Y - A*

Instructions:

- Use the space on the accompanying pages to work the problems. Do not use a bluebook. Attach additional worksheets if necessary.
- If you wish to have partial credit awarded for any of your incorrect answers **you must write clearly and legibly**. Explain your work in words, if necessary.
- Read the instructions provided with each problem.
- Don't Panic.

1.

- (a) [16 points] Find the range of K for stability in the following system  
 (b) [2 points] *Roughly* sketch the step response for K=-100 [use your results from (a) as a guide].  
 (c) [2 points] *Roughly* sketch the step response for K=+100 [use your results from (a) as a guide].



Pole(s)  $\frac{K}{s} - (s + 4) = \frac{K - s^2 - 4s + K}{s} = -\frac{s^2 - 4s + K}{s}$

Cascade  $\frac{15s + 1}{(s + 12)} \left( -\frac{s^2 - 4s + K}{s} \right) = \frac{(15s + 1)(-s^2 - 4s + K)}{s^2 + 12s}$

Feedback

$$\frac{(15s+1)(-s^2-4s+k)}{}$$

$$s^2 + 12s + (15s+1)(-s^2-4s+k)$$

$$= \frac{(15s+1)(-s^2-4s+k)}{}$$

$$s^3 + 12s^2 - 15s^3 - 60s^2 + 15k s^2 - s^2 - 4s + k$$

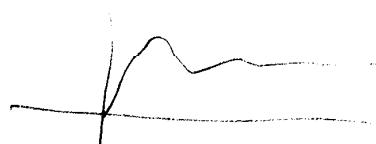
$$= \frac{(15s+1)(-s^2-4s+k)}{}$$

$$s^3[-15] + s^2[-60] + s[15k+8] + k$$

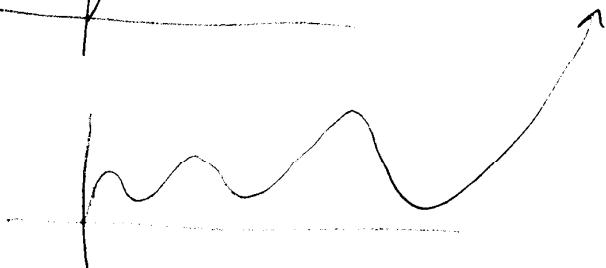
Routh Table

$s^3$	-15	$15k+8$
$s^2$	-60	$k$
$s^1$	$8 + \frac{1}{4}k$	$\boxed{k < \frac{-3^2}{59}}$
$s^0$	$k$	$\rightarrow k < 0$

b)  $k = -100 \Rightarrow$  stable

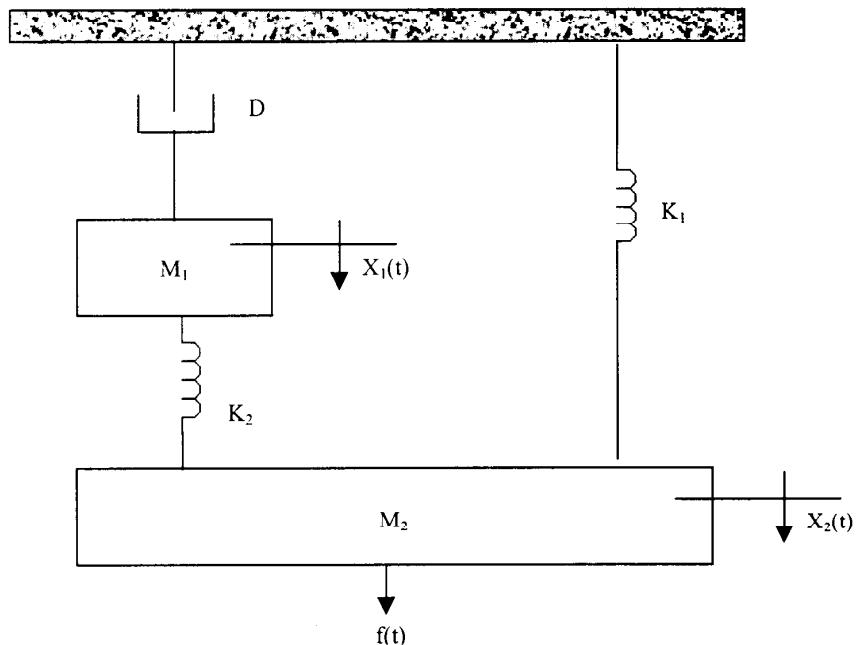


c)  $k = +100 \Rightarrow$  unstable

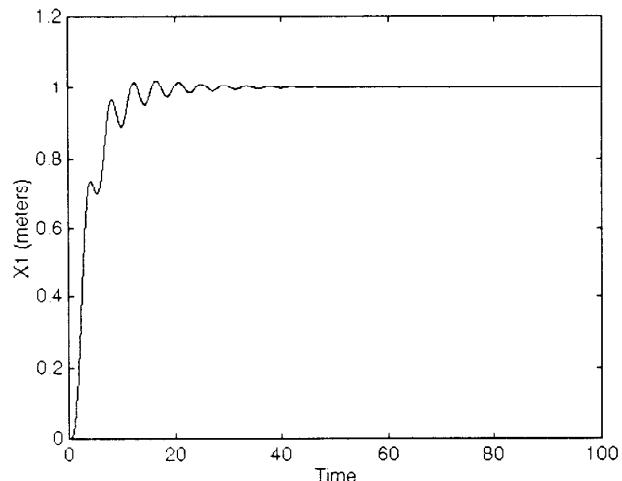


2.

(a) [15 points] Find the Transfer Function  $X_1(s)/F(s)$

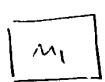


- (b) [2 points] Let  $M_1=M_2=1$ ,  $K_1=K_2=1$ , and  $D=2$ . Use the initial value theorem to show that when excited by a step input,  $x_1(t)\rightarrow 0$  as  $t\rightarrow 0$ .
- (c) [2 points] Use the final value theorem to show that  $x_1(t)\rightarrow 1$  as  $t\rightarrow\infty$  when  $f(t)=u(t)$ .
- (d) [6 points] The following graph shows the step response of the system. Explain why it looks the way it does in two or three sentences.



(a)

FBD:



$$\uparrow_{M_1 \omega^2 x_1(t)} \uparrow_{D \omega x_1(t)} \uparrow_{K_2 (x_1(t) - x_2(t))}$$

$$(1) \quad x_1(t) [M_1 \omega^2 + D \omega + K_2] + x_2(t) [-K_2] = 0$$

$$\text{FBD: } \boxed{M_2} \uparrow_{M_2 \omega^2 x_2(t)} \uparrow_{K_1 x_2(t)} \uparrow_{K_2 (x_2(t) - x_1(t))}$$

$$(2) \quad F(t) = x_1(t) [-K_2] + x_2(t) [M_2 \omega^2 + K_1 + K_2]$$

$$\text{From (1)} \quad x_2(t) = x_1(t) \left[ \frac{M_1 \omega^2 + D \omega + K_2}{K_2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow F(t) = x_1(t) \left[ [-K_2] + \left[ \frac{M_1 \omega^2 + D \omega + K_2}{K_2} \right] [M_2 \omega^2 + K_1 + K_2] \right]$$

$$\frac{x_1(t)}{F(t)} = \frac{1}{-K_2 + \frac{(M_1 \omega^2 + D \omega + K_2)}{K_2} (M_2 \omega^2 + K_1 + K_2)}$$

$$= \frac{K_2}{(M_1 \omega^2 + D \omega + K_2)(M_2 \omega^2 + K_1 + K_2) - K_2^2}$$

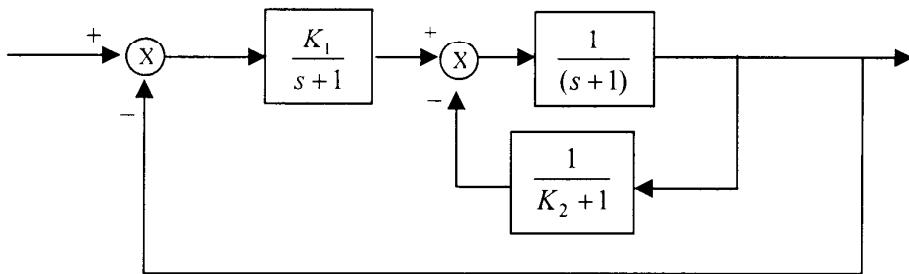
(c)

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} 2 G(t) = \frac{K_2}{(K_2)(K_1 + K_2) - K_2^2} = \frac{K_2}{K_1 K_2} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$(b) \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} 2 G(t) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

- d) The force is applied starting at  $t=0$ . The block responds by moving down quickly. The springs and dampers then pull back causing the mass to recoil. As time goes on, eventually the block settles at position = 1.

5. Consider the following system



(a) [8 points] Write the Closed Loop Transfer Function.

(b) [6 points] Find all relevant second-order parameters of the system when  $K_1=1$  and  $K_2=2$  and sketch the output when the system is excited by a step input. Show that the system is stable.

(c) [6 points] Repeat (b) for  $K_1=2$  and  $K_2=1$ . Show that the system is stable.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Feedback} \quad \frac{1}{s+1} \times \frac{(s+1)(k_2+1)}{(s+1)(k_2+1)} \\
 & = \frac{k_2+1}{(s+1)(k_2+1)+1} = \frac{k_2+1}{k_2 s + 2 + k_2 + 2} \\
 & \text{Series} \quad \left( \frac{k_1}{s+1} \right) \left( \frac{k_2+1}{s(k_2+1)+(k_2+2)} \right) = \frac{k_1(k_2+1)}{s^2[k_2+1]+s[2k_2+3]+[k_2+2]} \\
 & \text{Feedback} \quad \frac{k_1(k_2+1)}{s^2[k_2+1]+s[2k_2+3]+[k_1 k_2 + k_1 + k_2 + 2]}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad TF = \frac{3}{3\omega^2 + 7\omega + 7} = \frac{1}{\omega^2 + \frac{7}{3}\omega + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{7}{3}, \quad 2\omega_n = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow OS = 2.43\% \quad Ts = 3.43 \quad T_p = 3.19$$

stability

$\omega^2$	3	7
$\omega^1$	7	
$\omega^0$	7	

$\omega^2$	1	$\frac{7}{3}$
$\omega^1$	$\frac{7}{3}$	
$\omega^0$	$\frac{7}{3}$	

$$c) \quad TF = \frac{4}{2\omega^2 + 5\omega + 7} = \frac{2}{\omega^2 + \frac{5}{2}\omega + \frac{7}{2}}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{7}{2}, \quad 2\omega_n = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow OS = 5.45\% \quad Ts = 3.20 \quad T_p = 2.32$$

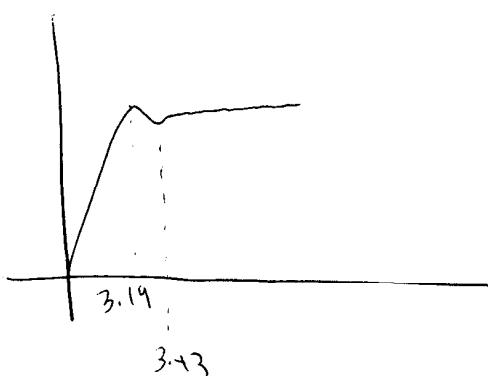
stab. l. ty

$\omega^2$	2	7
$\omega^1$	5	
$\omega^0$	7	

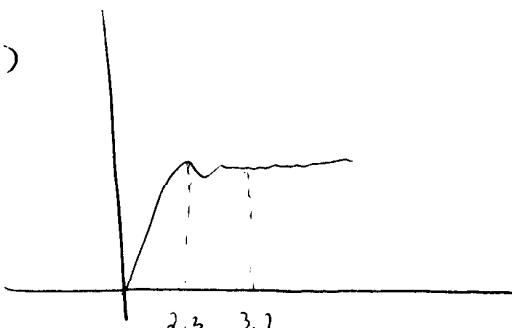
$\omega^2$	1	$\frac{7}{2}$
$\omega^1$	$\frac{5}{2}$	
$\omega^0$	$\frac{7}{2}$	

graphs:

(a)



(b)

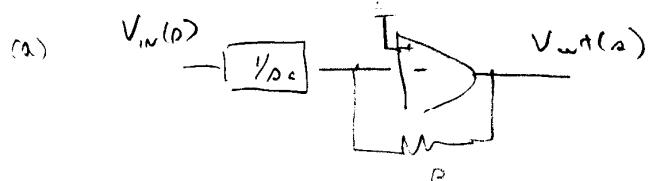
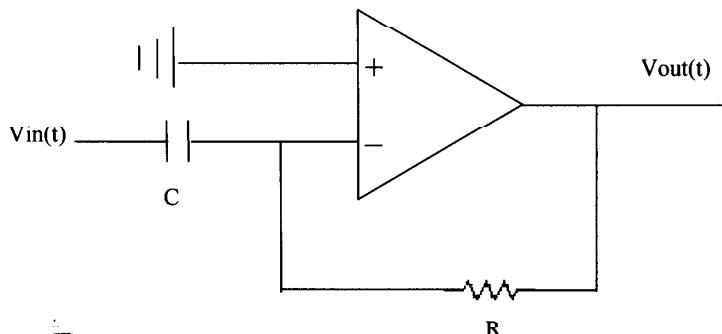


3.

(a) [5 points] Find the Transfer Function  $V_{out}(s)/V_{in}(s)$  for the following system.

(b) [5 points] Determine and plot the step response.

(c) [5 points] Find  $V_{out}(t)$  when  $V_{in}(t) = 5 \sin 10\pi t$ .



$$\frac{0 - V_{in}(s)}{V_{in}(s)} + \frac{0 - V_{out}(s)}{R} = 0 \quad \frac{V_{out}(s)}{V_{in}(s)} = -R_C$$

(b) when  $V_{in}(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ ,  $V_{out}(s) = -R_C$

$$V_{out}(t) = -R_C \delta(t) \quad \text{Graph: } \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ -R_C & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

(c) when  $V_{in}(s) = \frac{s + 10\pi}{D^2 + (10\pi)^2}$   $V_{out}(s) = \frac{-50\pi R_C}{D^2 + (10\pi)^2}$

5. [20 points] Answer the following 10 questions True or False.

Answer true if and only if the system is stable for each of the closed loop denominators.

- T i) Denominator(s) =  $-s^2 - 3s - 2$
- F ii) Denominator(s) =  $(s-1)(-s^3 - 4s^2 - 2s - 1)$
- T iii) Denominator(s) =  $(s+1)(s+2)(s^2 + 4s + 3)$
- F iv) Denominator(s) =  $(s+1)(s+2)(s^2 - 4s + 3)$

Answer the following second order systems questions true or false

- F v) A CLTF with denominator  $s^2 + 3s + 2$  is underdamped
- T vi) It is possible to choose K in to get 10% overshoot in a system with CLTF  $s^2 + 3s + K$ .

Answer the following partial fraction expansion questions true or false

T vii)

$$\frac{(s+1)}{s^2(s+2)} = \frac{.25}{s} + \frac{.5}{s^2} + \frac{-.25}{s+2}$$

F viii)

$$\frac{(s+1)}{s(s+2)} = \frac{.25}{s} + \frac{-.25}{s+2}$$

F ix)

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

T x) The inverse Laplace Transform of

$$\frac{(s+1)}{s(s^2 + 2s + 2)}$$

Includes an  $e^{-at} \sin(\omega t)$  term for some  $\omega$  and a.