

1. Find the following transfer functions for the SFG shown in Fig. 1. (15%)

(a)  $\frac{Y_7}{Y_1} \Big|_{Y_8=0}$

(b)  $\frac{Y_7}{Y_8} \Big|_{Y_1=0}$

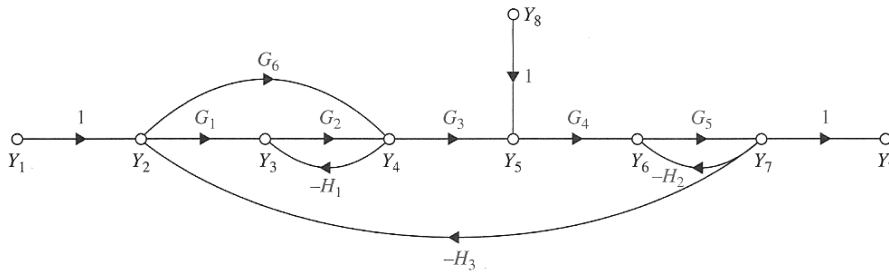


Fig. 1

2. Determine the range of  $K$  such that the system shown in Fig. 2 is stable. (15%)

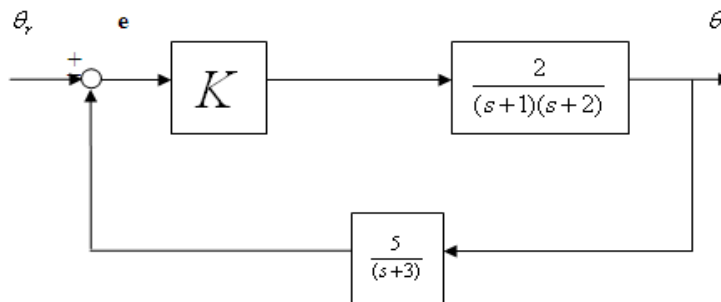


Fig. 2

3. Consider that a multivariable system is described by the differential equations. (20%)

$$\frac{d^2 y_1(t)}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} - 3y_2(t) = u_1(t)$$

$$\frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} + \frac{dy_2(t)}{dt} + y_1(t) + 2y_2(t) = u_2(t)$$

Write (a) the state equation and output equation in vector-matrix form (b) the transfer-function. The state variables of the system are assigned as:

$$x_1(t) = y_1(t), \quad x_2(t) = \frac{dy_1(t)}{dt}, \quad x_3(t) = y_2(t).$$

4. Find the inverse Laplace transform of the following function, (10%)

$$G(s) = \frac{100(s+2)}{s(s^2+4)(s+1)} e^{-s}$$

5. Fig. 3 shows the block diagram of a control circuit, where  $k_c$  is the constant gain of an error amplifier.  $k_{pwm}$ ,  $k_{ct}$  and  $L$  are the constants. “ $s$ ” is the Laplace operator.

- (a) The transfer function of the circuit described in Fig. 3 can be formulated as

$$i_L(s) = H(s)i_r(s) - Y(s)v_L(s).$$

Find the functions  $H(s)$  and  $Y(s)$ .

(10%)

- (b) If the error amplifier in Fig. 3 is replaced by a phase-lead controller with the transfer function  $G_c(s)$ , written as

$$G_c(s) = \frac{E_{co}(s)}{E_{ci}(s)} = \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{1+aTs}{1+Ts} \right).$$

The phase-lead controller is then implemented with an OP-amp circuit shown in Fig. 4. Find  $a$  and  $T$  in terms of the circuit parameters  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $C$ .

(15%)

- (c) Similar to 5(b), if a PI-controller of the transfer function

$$G_{PI}(s) = k_p + \frac{k_I}{s}$$

is applied to replace the error amplifier in Fig. 3. Draw an OP-amp circuit to realize such a PI-controller. (15%)

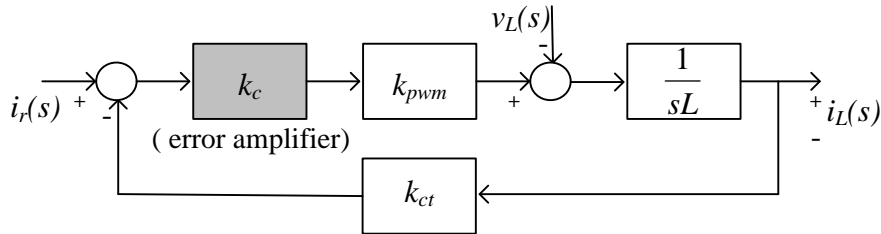


Fig. 3

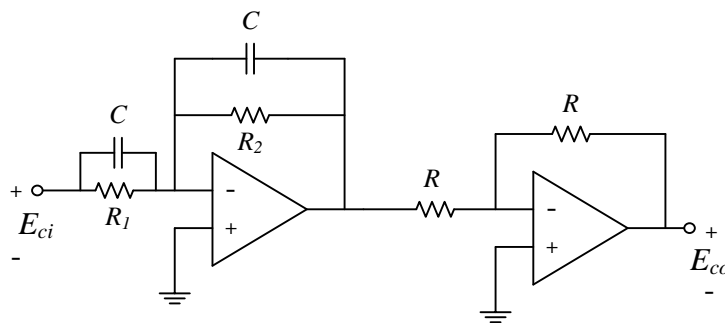


Fig. 4