

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

2006/7

TITLE OF PAPER : **ADVANCED CONTROL SYSTEMS**

COURSE NUMBER : **EIN 530**

TIME ALLOWED : **THREE HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS : **ANSWER ALL FOUR QUESTIONS**

EACH CARRY 25 MARKS.

MARKS FOR DIFFERENT SECTIONS ARE SHOWN IN THE RIGHT-HAND MARGIN

THIS PAPER HAS 6 PAGES, INCLUDING THIS PAGE

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Partial Table of z- and s-Transforms

	$f(t)$	$F(s)$	$F(z)$	$f(kT)$
1.	$u(t) = 1$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$	$u(kT)$
2.	t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$\frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}$	kT
3.	t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$	$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{da^n} \left[\frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}} \right]$	$(kT)^n$
4.	e^{-at}	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	$\frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}}$	e^{-akT}
5.	$t^n e^{-at}$	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$	$(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{da^n} \left[\frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}} \right]$	$(kT)^n e^{-akT}$
6.	$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{z \sin \omega T}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega T + 1}$	$\sin \omega kT$
7.	$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{z(z - \cos \omega T)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega T + 1}$	$\cos \omega kT$
8.	$e^{-at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{ze^{-aT} \sin \omega T}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT}}$	$e^{-akT} \sin \omega kT$
9.	$e^{-at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{z^2 - ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T}{z^2 - 2ze^{-aT} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT}}$	$e^{-akT} \cos \omega kT$
10.			$\frac{z}{z+a}$	$a^k \cos k\pi$

z-Transform Theorems

Theorem	Name
1. $z\{af(t)\} = aF(z)$	Linearity theorem
2. $z\{f_1(t) + f_2(t)\} = F_1(z) + F_2(z)$	Linearity theorem
3. $z\{e^{-at} f(t)\} = F(e^{aT} z)$	Complex differentiation
4. $z\{f(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} F(z)$	Real translation
5. $z\{t f(t)\} = -T z \frac{dF(z)}{dz}$	Complex differentiation
6. $f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z)$	Initial value theorem
7. $f(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) F(z)$	Final value theorem

Note: kT may be substituted for t in the table.

Question 1

Pole-placement techniques require that a system be completely controllable and observable in order to allow the arbitrary placement of closed-loop poles. For a system represented by the following equations

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_3$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 + u$$

$$y = a_1x_1 + a_3x_3$$

Where a_1 and a_3 are constants.

A) Determine whether this system is controllable

[10 marks]

$$Y(s) = \frac{5(s+100)}{s^2 + 60s + 500} R(s).$$

B) if $a_1 = 1$, determine the condition on a_3 for this system to be observable.

[15 marks]

Question 2

In design of state variable feedback systems the full-state control law plus the observer make up a compensator. Using the requirements stated below, determine

A) the state-feedback matrix K , and [13 marks]

B) the observer gain matrix L for a system represented by [12 marks]

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

Requirements

For full state-feedback : settling time = 1 second and $\zeta = 0.93$

For the observer : dominant roots are at $s = -3 \pm j3$

Question 3

Consider a system as shown below in Figure 3

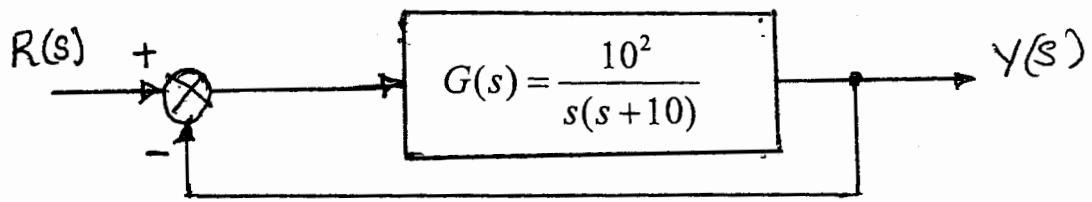


Figure 3

For this system

- A) Draw Bode diagrams [14 marks]
- B) Determine the phase margin using the Bode diagrams [2 marks]
- C) If the desired phase margin is 40° design a compensator to achieve this requirement. [9 marks]

Question 4

Consider the computer-computer-compensated system shown in Figure 4 when $T = 1$ second.

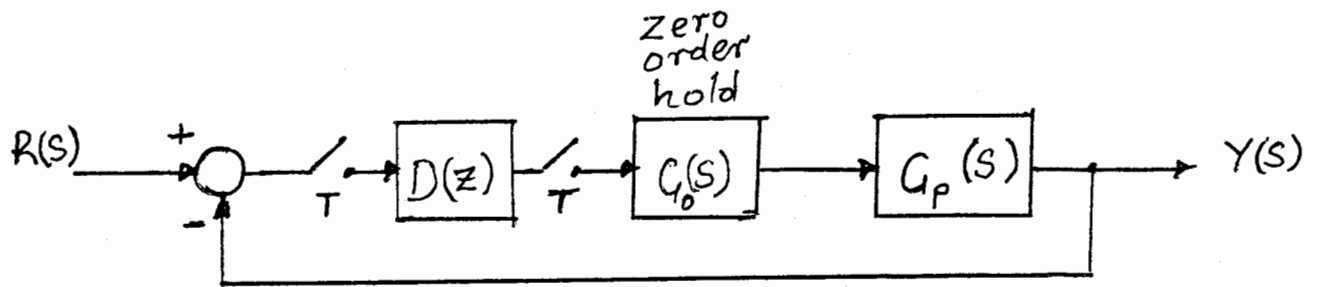


Figure 4

$$G_P(s) = \frac{K}{s(s+1)}$$

$$D(z) = \frac{z - 0.3678}{z + a}$$

Select the parameters K and a so that the transfer function $T(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{1}{z}$

[25 marks]