



# TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

School of Engineering and Technology

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

EEE 4410: Control Engineering III

## END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

**SERIES:** NOVEMBER 2024 EXAM

**TIME:** 2 HOURS

**DATE:** NOVEMBER 2024

### Instructions to Candidates

You should have the following for this examination

-Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID

This paper consists of **five** Questions; Attempt Question ONE and any other TWO Questions.

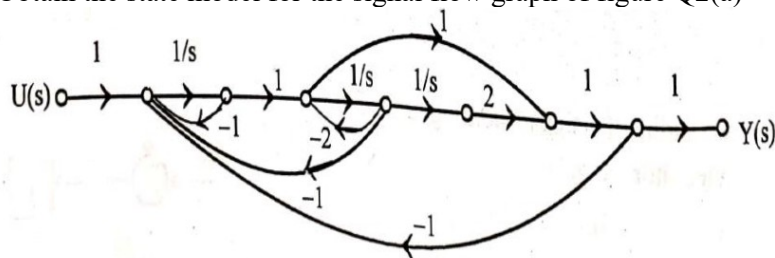
**Do not write on the question paper.**

### Question ONE

- (a) Define state of a system, state variables, state space and state vector, then state the advantages of state space analysis. (5 marks)
- (b) A system is described by the following differential equation. Represent the system in state space. (3 marks)
- $$\ddot{x} = 3\ddot{x} + 4\dot{x} + 4x = u_1(t) + 3u_2(t) + 4u_3(t)$$
- (c) A feedback system has a closed loop transfer function: (8 marks)
- $$\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{10s + 40}{s^3 + s^2 + 3s}$$
- Construct three different state models showing block diagram in each case.
- (d) Find the time response of the system described by the equation (14 marks)
- $$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad \text{given that} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u(t) = t > 0$$

### Question TWO

- (a) Obtain the state model for the signal flow graph of figure Q2(a)



(6 marks)

Figure Q2 (a).

- (b) Compute the state transition matrix by infinite series method given the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(6 marks)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (c) Determine the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of

(8 marks)

### Question THREE

- (a) Explain how poles of a closed loop control system can be placed at the desired points on the s plane (4 marks)  
 (b) Explain the design of state observer. (4 marks)  
 (c) Consider the system with state equation  $\dot{x} = Ax + Bx$

Where,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

By using state feedback control  $u = -Kx(t)$ , it is desired to have the closed loop poles at  $\mu_1 = -2 + j4$ ,  $\mu_2 = -2 - j4$  and  $\mu_3 = -10$ . Determine the state feedback matrix  $K$

(12 marks)

### Question FOUR

- (a) Determine the z- transforms for the following continuous functions:

i) step function  $f_1(t) = u(t)$

ii) ramp input  $f_2(t) = at$

(8 marks)

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

- (b) A sampled data system has the following transfer function:  $G(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$ . If the sampling time is 1 second and the system is subjected to a unit step input, determine the discrete time response. Note that the system has no zero-order hold included. (8 marks)

- (c) Find the transfer function of the following discrete system

$$y(k) + 2y(k-1) - y(k-2) = 2x(k) - x(k-1) + 2x(k-2)$$

(4 marks)

### Question FIVE

- (a) Derive the state equations and the transfer function  $H(z) = Y(z)/R(z)$  for the block diagram of Figure Q5 (a).

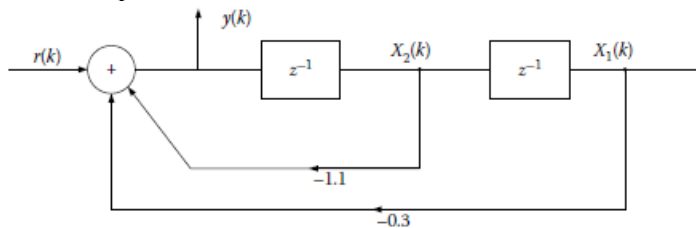


Figure Q5 (a).

(8 marks)

- (a) Figure Q5 (b) shows a digital control system. When the controller gain  $K$  is unity and the sampling time is 0.5 seconds, determine:

- i) Open loop pulse transfer function  
 ii) Closed loop pulse transfer function

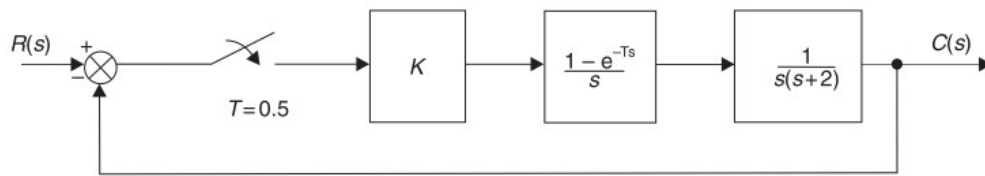


Figure Q5 (b)

(12 marks)

**Table of Laplace and Z-transforms**

|     | $X(s)$                              | $x(t)$                  | $x(kT)$ or $x(k)$                                          | $X(z)$                                                                                       |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | —                                   | —                       | Kronecker delta $\delta_0(k)$<br>1 $k = 0$<br>0 $k \neq 0$ | 1                                                                                            |
| 2.  | —                                   | —                       | $\delta_0(n-k)$<br>1 $n = k$<br>0 $n \neq k$               | $z^{-k}$                                                                                     |
| 3.  | $\frac{1}{s}$                       | $1(t)$                  | $1(k)$                                                     | $\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$                                                                         |
| 4.  | $\frac{1}{s+a}$                     | $e^{-at}$               | $e^{-akT}$                                                 | $\frac{1}{1-e^{-aT}z^{-1}}$                                                                  |
| 5.  | $\frac{1}{s^2}$                     | $t$                     | $kT$                                                       | $\frac{Tz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$                                                               |
| 6.  | $\frac{2}{s^3}$                     | $t^2$                   | $(kT)^2$                                                   | $\frac{T^2 z^{-1}(1+z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})^3}$                                                  |
| 7.  | $\frac{6}{s^4}$                     | $t^3$                   | $(kT)^3$                                                   | $\frac{T^3 z^{-1}(1+4z^{-1}+z^{-2})}{(1-z^{-1})^4}$                                          |
| 8.  | $\frac{a}{s(s+a)}$                  | $1 - e^{-at}$           | $1 - e^{-akT}$                                             | $\frac{(1-e^{-aT})z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-e^{-aT}z^{-1})}$                                      |
| 9.  | $\frac{b-a}{(s+a)(s+b)}$            | $e^{-at} - e^{-bt}$     | $e^{-akT} - e^{-bkT}$                                      | $\frac{(e^{-aT} - e^{-bT})z^{-1}}{(1-e^{-aT}z^{-1})(1-e^{-bT}z^{-1})}$                       |
| 10. | $\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$                 | $te^{-at}$              | $kTe^{-akT}$                                               | $\frac{T e^{-aT} z^{-1}}{(1-e^{-aT}z^{-1})^2}$                                               |
| 11. | $\frac{s}{(s+a)^2}$                 | $(1-at)e^{-at}$         | $(1-akT)e^{-akT}$                                          | $\frac{1-(1+aT)e^{-aT}z^{-1}}{(1-e^{-aT}z^{-1})^2}$                                          |
| 12. | $\frac{2}{(s+a)^3}$                 | $t^2 e^{-at}$           | $(kT)^2 e^{-akT}$                                          | $\frac{T^2 e^{-aT} (1+e^{-aT}z^{-1})z^{-1}}{(1-e^{-aT}z^{-1})^3}$                            |
| 13. | $\frac{a^2}{s^2(s+a)}$              | $at - 1 + e^{-at}$      | $akT - 1 + e^{-akT}$                                       | $\frac{[(aT-1+e^{-aT}) + (1-e^{-aT}-aTe^{-aT})z^{-1}]z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2(1-e^{-aT}z^{-1})}$ |
| 14. | $\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$     | $\sin \omega t$         | $\sin \omega kT$                                           | $\frac{z^{-1} \sin \omega T}{1-2z^{-1} \cos \omega T + z^{-2}}$                              |
| 15. | $\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$          | $\cos \omega t$         | $\cos \omega kT$                                           | $\frac{1-z^{-1} \cos \omega T}{1-2z^{-1} \cos \omega T + z^{-2}}$                            |
| 16. | $\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$ | $e^{-at} \sin \omega t$ | $e^{-akT} \sin \omega kT$                                  | $\frac{e^{-aT} z^{-1} \sin \omega T}{1-2e^{-aT} z^{-1} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT} z^{-2}}$     |
| 17. | $\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$    | $e^{-at} \cos \omega t$ | $e^{-akT} \cos \omega kT$                                  | $\frac{1-e^{-aT} z^{-1} \cos \omega T}{1-2e^{-aT} z^{-1} \cos \omega T + e^{-2aT} z^{-2}}$   |
| 18. | —                                   | —                       | $a^k$                                                      | $\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$                                                                        |
| 19. | —                                   | —                       | $a^{k-l}$<br>$k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$                          | $\frac{z^{-1}}{1-az^{-1}}$                                                                   |
| 20. | —                                   | —                       | $ka^{k-l}$                                                 | $\frac{z^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$                                                               |
| 21. | —                                   | —                       | $k^2 a^{k-l}$                                              | $\frac{z^{-1}(1+az^{-1})}{(1-az^{-1})^3}$                                                    |
| 22. | —                                   | —                       | $k^3 a^{k-l}$                                              | $\frac{z^{-1}(1+4az^{-1}+a^2 z^{-2})}{(1-az^{-1})^4}$                                        |
| 23. | —                                   | —                       | $k^4 a^{k-l}$                                              | $\frac{z^{-1}(1+11az^{-1}+11a^2 z^{-2}+a^3 z^{-3})}{(1-az^{-1})^5}$                          |
| 24. | —                                   | —                       | $a^k \cos k\pi$                                            | $\frac{1}{1+az^{-1}}$                                                                        |

$x(t) = 0$  for  $t < 0$   
 $x(kT) = x(k) = 0$  for  $k < 0$   
 Unless otherwise noted,  $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$