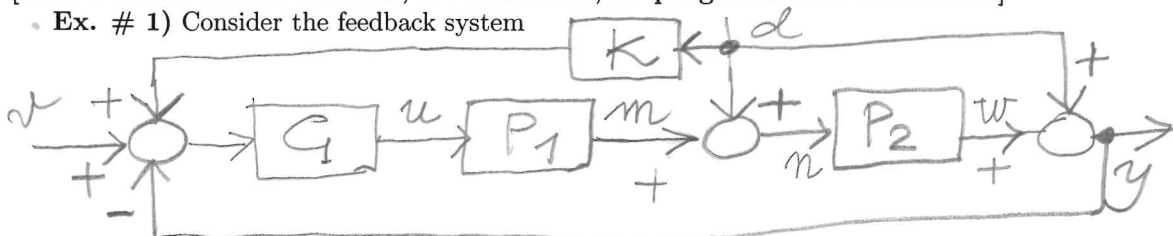


CONTROL SYSTEMS - 17/6/2022

[time 2 hours and 30 minutes; no textbooks; no programmable calculators]

• Ex. # 1) Consider the feedback system



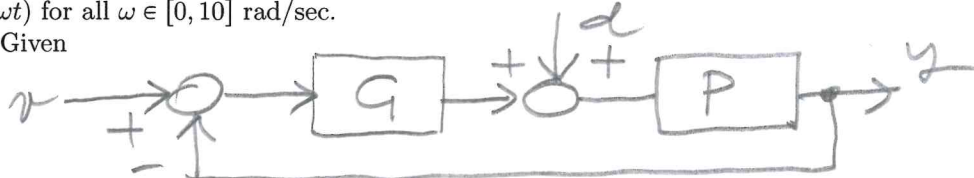
with $P_1 : \dot{x} = -10x - 8u$, $m = x + u$ and $P_2 : \dot{z} = -z + n$, $w = z$. Design $G(s)$ such that, with $d = 0$,

- (i) the closed-loop system is asymptotically stable (check with Nyquist criterion) with steady-state error response $e_{ss}(t) = 0$ to constant inputs $v(t) = \delta^{(-1)}(t)$,
- (ii) the open-loop system has crossover frequency $\omega_t \geq 10$ rad/sec.

Moreover, let $d \neq 0$ and design $K(s)$ in such a way that, with $v = 0$,

- (i) steady-state output response $y_{ss}(t) = 0$ to constant disturbances $d(t) = \delta^{(-1)}(t)$
- (ii) steady-state output response $y_{ss}(t)$ in absolute value ≤ 0.01 to disturbances $d(t) = \sin(\omega t)$ for all $\omega \in [0, 10]$ rad/sec.

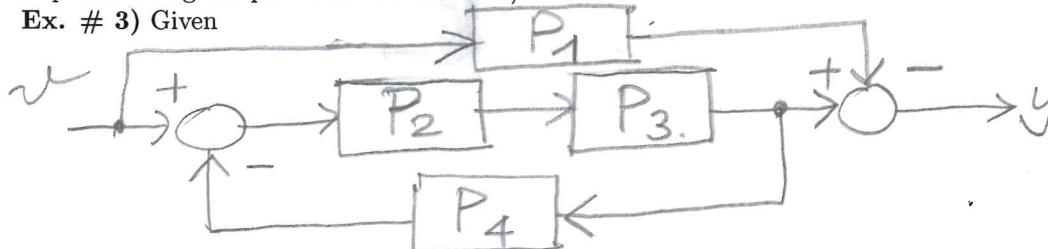
Ex. # 2) Given



where $P(s) = \frac{s-1}{s(s-17)}$, design a controller $G(s)$ with minimal dimension such that the feedback system $W(s) = \frac{PG(s)}{1+PG(s)}$ is asymptotically stable and its steady state output response to a constant disturbance is 0.

Draw the root locus of PG (use the Routh criterion to determine the intersections with the imaginary axis and take accurately into account the presence of possible singular points on the real axis).

Ex. # 3) Given



where $P_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+10}$, $P_2(s) = \frac{s-1}{s+2}$, $P_3(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$ and $P_4(s) = -\frac{8}{s+9}$, calculate the transfer function from v to y , the output response and the steady state output response to a constant input v . Study the observability/controllability properties of the series $P_2(s)$ with $P_3(s)$.