

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

September / October 2023 Supplementary Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Semester: VI

Branch: Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Duration: 3 hrs.

Course Code: 19EE6PCMCT

Max Marks: 100

Course: Modern Control Theory

Date: 21.09.2023

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

UNIT - I

- 1 a) Define and explain the following terms i) State ii) State variables and iii) State vector. 06
- b) Prove the non-uniqueness property of the state model. 06
- c) Obtain the state space representation in Diagonal (Jordan canonical) form for the following system. 08

$$\ddot{y} + 9\dot{y} + 23y = \ddot{u} - 2\dot{u} + 4u$$

UNIT - II

- 2 a) Given the state model of a system, 10

$$\dot{X}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} X(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} U(t) \text{ and}$$

$$Y(t) = [1 \quad 0] X(t) \text{ and initial condition, } X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Determine (i) The State Transition matrix using Cayley Hamilton method
(ii) The solution $X(t)$ and the output $Y(t)$ for a unit step input (iii) Inverse State Transition matrix

- b) Consider the homogeneous equation, 10

$$\dot{X}(t) = A X(t), \text{ where } A \text{ is a } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrix.}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ -e^{-t} \\ 2e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \text{ when } X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} \\ -2e^{-2t} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ when } X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{-3t} \\ -6e^{-3t} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ when } X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (i) Determine the system matrix A
- (ii) Find the State Transition matrix using Laplace transform method

Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.

UNIT - III

- 3 a) Check the controllability and observability using Gilbert's method for the following system 10

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

- b) Write the state equations of the system shown in the Fig. 1 and determine is state controllability and observability. 10

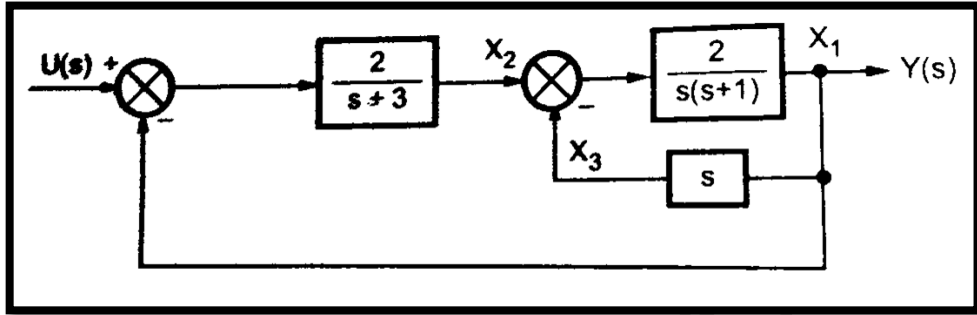


Fig. 1

OR

- 4 a) Check the controllability and observability using Kalman's method for the following system 10

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

- b) Use controllability and observability matrices to determine whether the system represented by the signal flow graph shown in Fig. 2 is completely controllable and completely observable or not. 10

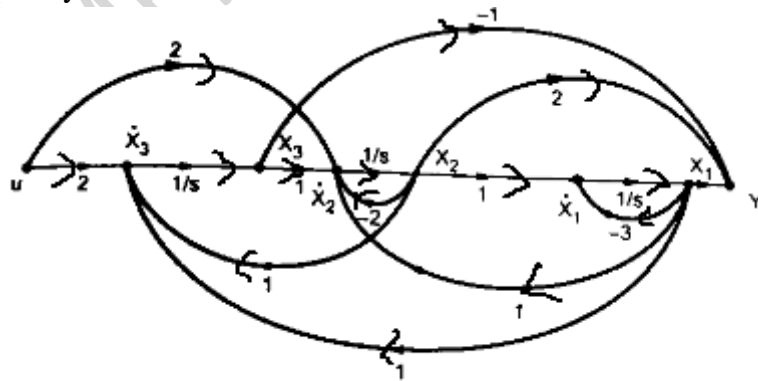


Fig. 2

UNIT - IV

- 5 a) Consider the system described by the state model, $\dot{x}=Ax$, $y = Cx$ where **07**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -15 & -8 \end{bmatrix}, C = [1 \quad 0]$$

The desired eigen values for the observer matrix are $s = -8$, $s = -9$. Determine the observer gain matrix using Direct Substitution method

- b) Consider the system represented by, **07**

$$\dot{X} = A * X(t) + B * U(t)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and } C = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

Design a full order state observer using Ackermann's formula so that the eigen values are at $s = (-3 \pm j1)$ and $s = -4$.

- c) Discuss the dual problem concept with reference to state observers. Also, discuss the necessary and sufficient condition for state observation. **06**

UNIT - V

- 6 a) With reference to non-linear system explain the following **10**

i) Jump Resonance ii) Limit cycle

- b) Using isoclines method, draw the phase trajectory for the system, **10**

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0 \quad \text{with } x = 6 \text{ and } \frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \text{ as initial condition.}$$

OR

- 7 a) What is singular point? How the singular points are classified. Sketch phase **10**

portraits of systems with various types of singular points.

- b) Discuss the common physical non-linearities of a system. **10**
