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# 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 (Jordon canonical) form for the following system. **08**  

$$\ddot{y} + 9\dot{y} + 23y + 15y = \ddot{u} - 2\dot{u} + 4u$$

### UNIT - II

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

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

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

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

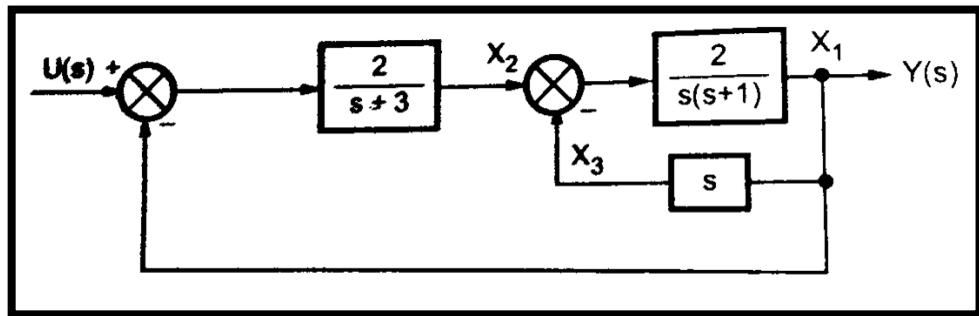


Fig. 1

**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

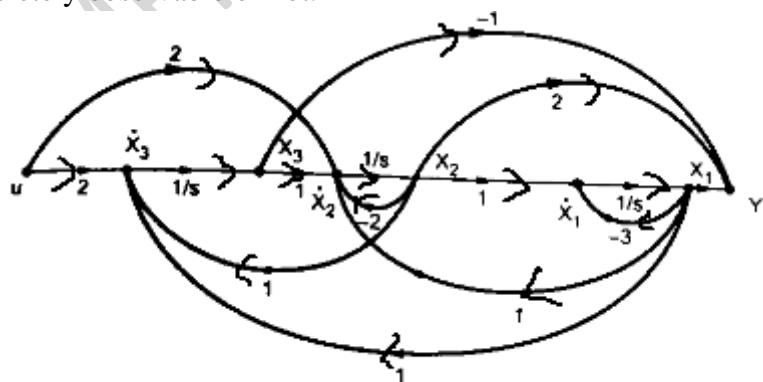


Fig. 2

## UNIT - IV

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

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

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,

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

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

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.

## UNIT - V

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

i) Jump Resonance    ii) Limit cycle

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

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

## OR

7 a) What is singular point? How the singular points are classified. Sketch phase portraits of systems with various types of singular points.

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

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