

1. A system is given by

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

and assume that you are using feedback of the form $u = -Kx + r$, where r is a reference input signal.

- (a) Show that (A, C) is observable. (10)
- (b) Show that there exists a K such that $(A - BK, C)$ is unobservable. (10)

2. A system shown in Fig. 1:

- (a) Find the transfer function from U to Y . (10)
- (b) Write the state equation for the system using the state-variables indicated. (10)

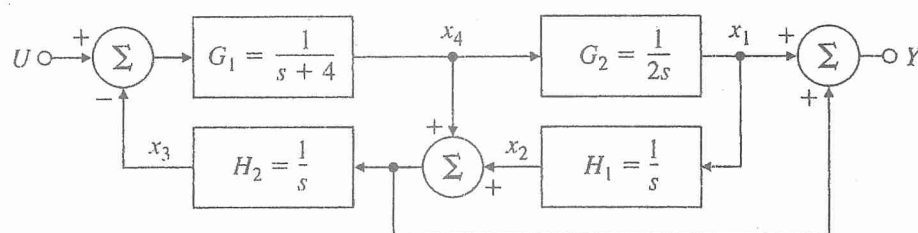


Fig. 1

- 3. What is the main advantage in control design of counting the encirclements of $-1/K$ of $D(j\omega)G(j\omega)$ rather than encirclements of -1 of $KD(j\omega)G(j\omega)$? (20)
- 4. For the system shown in Fig. 2, find the value of the gain K that results in dominant closed-loop poles with a damping ratio $\xi = 0.6$. (20)

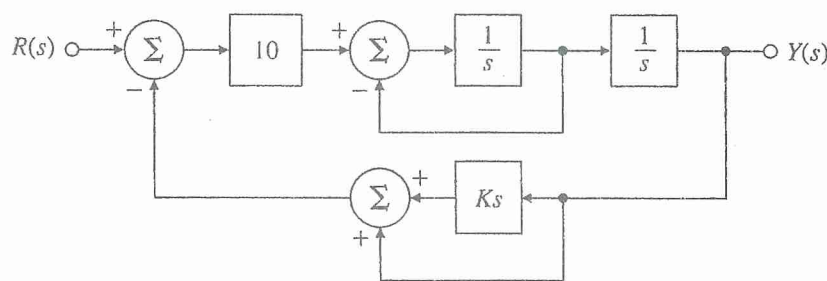


Fig. 2

- 5. A system given in Fig. 3.
 - (a) Find the transfer function from the reference input to the tracking error. (10)
 - (b) For inputs of the form $r(t) = t^n 1(t)$ (where $n < q$) with zero steady-state error, what constraint is placed on the open-loop poles p_1, p_2, \dots, p_q ? (10)

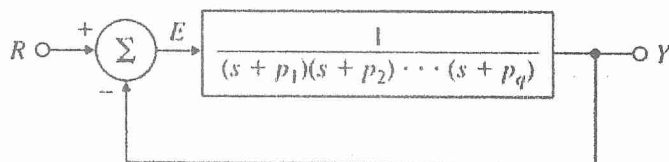


Fig. 3

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