

**KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

EE380

CONTROL ENGINEERING

081

January 11, 2009

Time: 5:20-6:50 PM

[MAJOR EXAM # 2]

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Name:	Key Solution
ID #:	
Section	

PROBLEM #	SCORE	MAXIMUM
1		35
2		22
3		18
4		25
TOTAL		100

Problem#1:

The characteristic equation of a feedback system is :

$$s^3 + 19s^2 + (K - 20)s + K = 0 \quad \text{Where } K > 0 ,$$

Fill in the blank and sketch the root locus

1. There are ... 1 Open-loop finite zeros at -1
2. There are ... 3 Open-loop finite poles at ... 0, -20, -1
3. The number of asymptotes is .. 2 .. with angles ... $\pm 90^\circ$ and centroid at ... -9
4. There is ... 2 Break-away points at ... 0.42 & -8.7
5. There is ... 1 Break-in points at -2.7
6. The root locus crosses the imaginary axis at the points $\pm j\sqrt{\frac{10}{9}}$ when $K = \frac{190}{9}$ and the third pole is at ... -19
7. The system is stable when $21.11 \leq K \leq \infty$

Ch. Eqn : $s^3 + 19s^2 + Ks + K - 20s = s^3 + 19s^2 - 20s + K(s+1) =$
 $1 + \frac{K(s+1)}{s(s^2 + 19s - 20)} = 1 + K \frac{(s+1)}{s(s+20)(s-1)}$

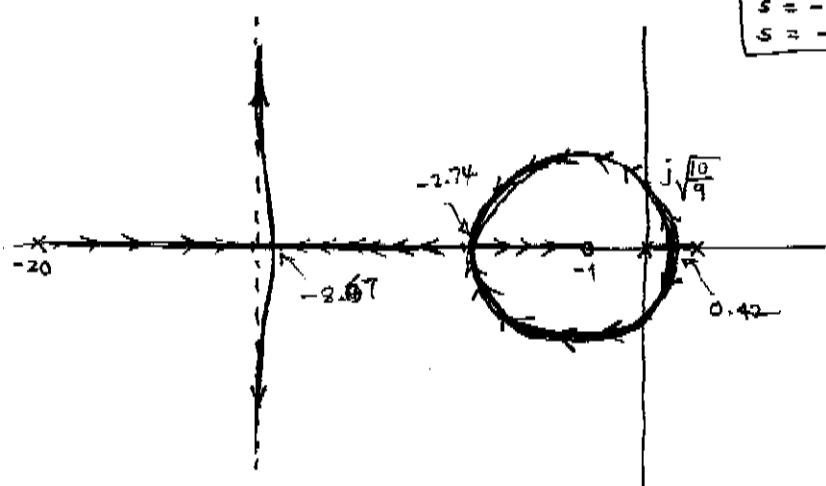
$n = 3, m = 1 \Rightarrow n - m = 2 \Rightarrow \Theta = \pm 90^\circ$

$\theta_m = \left(-20 + 1 - (-1) \right) = -\frac{18}{2} = -9$

$K = - \left[s \frac{s^3 + 19s^2 - 20s}{(s+1)} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{dK}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow (s+1) [3s^2 + 38s - 20] - [s^3 + 19s^2 - 20s] = 0$

$\therefore 3s^3 + 38s^2 - 20s + 3s^2 + 38s - 20 - s^3 - 19s^2 + 20s = 0 \Rightarrow 2s^3 + 22s^2 + 38s - 20 = 0$
 $s^3 + 11s^2 + 19s - 10 = 0$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} s = 0.42 \\ s = -2.74 \\ s = -8.67 \end{array}}$$



$$s^3 + 19s^2 + (K-20)s + K = 0$$

Using Routh-Hurwitz

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s^3 & 1 & K-20 \\ s^2 & 19 & K \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s^1 & \frac{19(K-20)-K}{19} & 0 \\ & 18K-380 & \end{array}$$

$$s^0 \quad K$$

For stability $K > 0 \quad \& \quad 18K - 380 > 0 \Rightarrow K > 21.11$

$$21.11 < K \leq \infty$$

$$A(s) = 19s^2 + 21.11 = 0 \Rightarrow s^2 + \frac{10}{9} = 0$$

$$s = \pm j\sqrt{\frac{10}{9}}$$

Ch Eqn: $s^3 + 19s^2 + (K-20)s + K = 0$
 $K = \frac{380}{18} = \frac{190}{9} \Rightarrow K-20 = \frac{190}{9} - \frac{180}{9} = \frac{10}{9}$
 $\therefore s^3 + 19s^2 + \frac{10}{9}s + \frac{190}{9}$

By long division

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & s^3 + 19s^2 + \frac{10}{9}s + \frac{190}{9} & & & \\ s+19 & \hline & s^3 & + 19s^2 & + \frac{10}{9}s + \frac{190}{9} \\ & s^3 & + 19s^2 & + \frac{10}{9}s & \\ \hline & & 0 & + \frac{10}{9}s & \\ & & & s & \\ \hline & & & 19s^2 & + \frac{190}{9} \\ & & & 19s^2 & + \frac{190}{9} \\ \hline & & & 0 & \end{array}$$

Problem #2:

The open loop transfer function of a feedback control system is given by

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{Ks + \frac{T}{s}}{s^3 + s^2 + 5}$$

The parameters K and T may be represented in a plane with K as horizontal axis and T as the vertical axis. Determine the region in which the closed loop system is stable.

Ch Eqn: $1 + \frac{Ks + T/s}{s^3 + s^2 + 5} = 0$

$$s^3 + s^2 + 5 + Ks + \frac{T}{s} = 0 \Rightarrow s^4 + s^3 + Ks^2 + 5s + T = 0$$

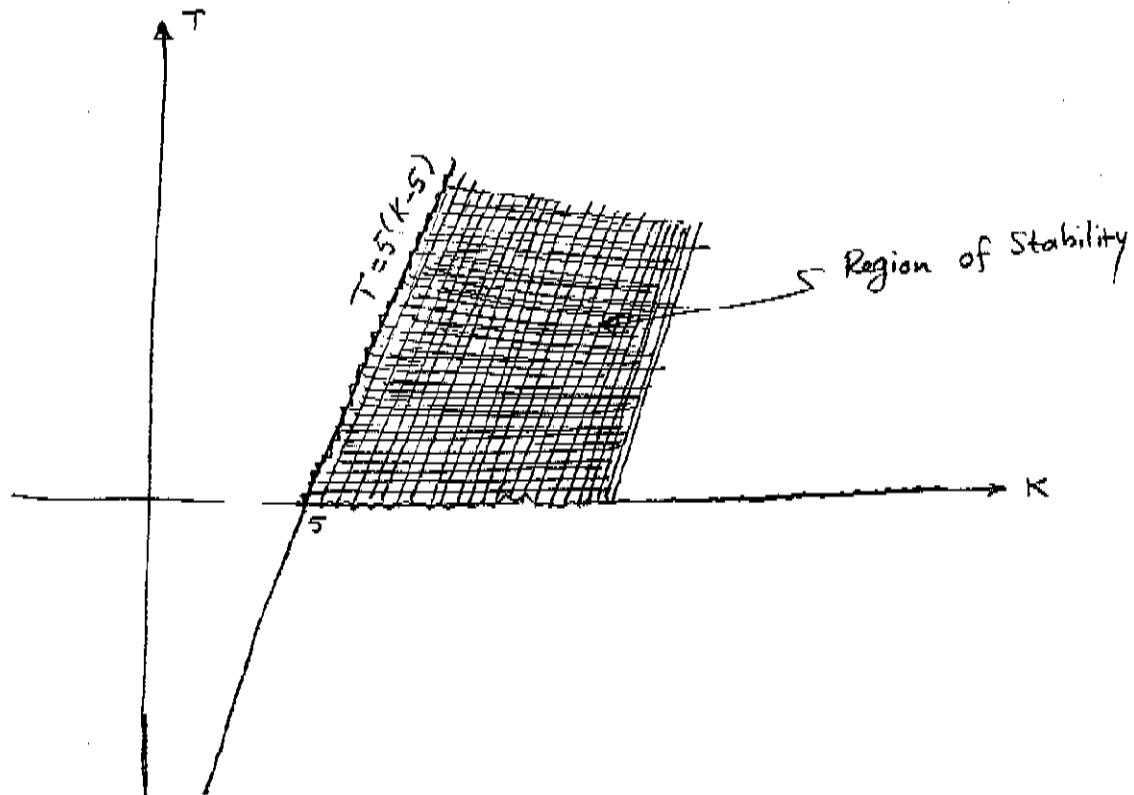
$$s^4 \quad 1 \quad K \quad T \quad K > 5$$

$$s^3 \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad 5(K-5) > T > 0$$

$$s^2 \quad K-5 \quad T \quad 0$$

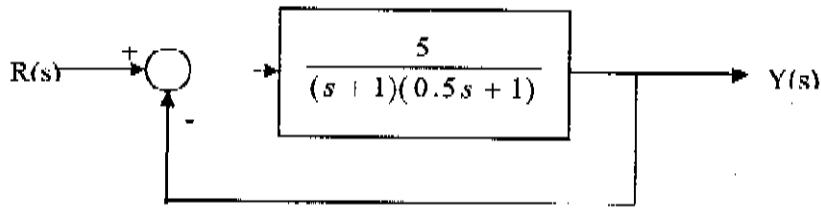
$$s^1 \quad 5(K-5)-T \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$s^0 \quad T \quad 0 \quad 0$$



Problem #3

1. Find the steady state error for a step input of 10 units.
2. What should be done in order to reduce the error by 50%?



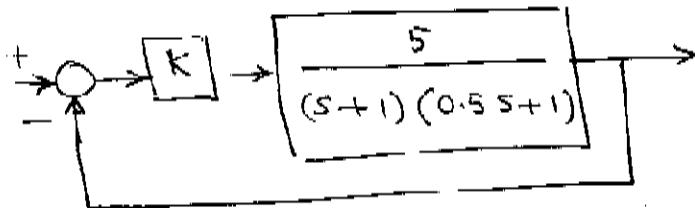
$$K_p = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s) = 5$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad e_{ss} = \frac{A}{1 + K_p} = \frac{10}{1+5} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad e_{ss} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{A}{1 + \hat{K}_p} = \frac{10}{1 + \hat{K}_p}$$

$$\therefore \hat{K}_p = 11$$

$$\therefore \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} K G(s) = 5 K = 11 \Rightarrow K = \frac{11}{5}$$



Use a proportional controller $K = \frac{11}{5}$

Problem #4:

Draw the asymptotic magnitude and phase Bode plot for the following function

$$G(s) = \frac{20(s+2)}{s(s+10)}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{4(1 + j\omega/2)}{j\omega(1 + j\omega/10)}$$

$$\boxed{|G(j\omega)| = -90 + \tan^{-1}(\omega/2) - \tan^{-1}(\omega/10)}$$

