



- b) The time period is large and the transient response has decayed.
  - c) The time period is large but the transient response is still persisting.
  - d) The time period is large but there is oscillatory behavior of the output.
6. Frequency response of a control system
- a) The transient response of a control system to a sinusoidal input signal.
  - b) The Steady state response of a control system to a sinusoidal input signal.
  - c) The transient response of a control system to a non-sinusoidal input signal.
  - d) The Steady state response of a control system to a non-sinusoidal input signal.
7. Root locus technique is applicable to
- a) Single loop system.
  - b) Multiple loop system.
  - c) Single as well as multiple loop systems.
  - d) Not more than two loop systems.
8. A closed loop system is unstable if
- a) Both gain margin and phase margin are negative.
  - b) Gain margin is negative and phase margin is positive.
  - c) Gain margin is positive and phase margin is negative.
  - d) Both gain margin and phase margin are positive.
9. In frequency response approach, compensation network is used to alter and reshape the system characteristics represented on an
- a) S-plane
  - b) Root locus Diagram
  - c) Polar graph
  - d) Bode plot and Nichols chart.
10. Addition of the compensating network are done when the designer
- a) Is not able to alter the design of the process.
  - b) Wants to change the basic design of the system with a compensating network added to the system.
  - c) Does not want to compromise on the basic design of the system.
  - d) Wants study the performance of the system under variable input condition.

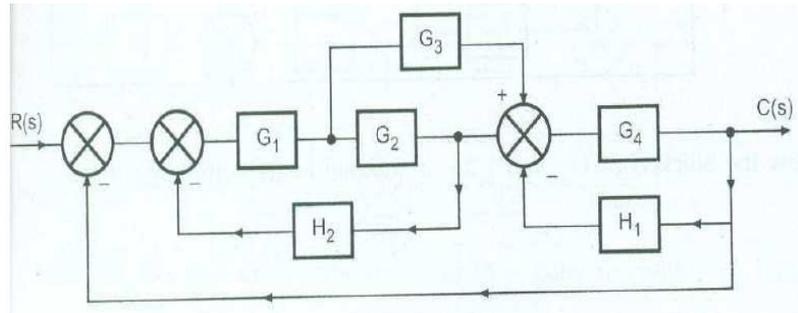
**PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)**

- 11. Name the two types of electrical analogous for mechanical system.
- 12. Distinguish between open loop and closed loop systems.
- 13. Name the test signals used in time response analysis.
- 14. What is steady state error?
- 15. List the Frequency domain specifications
- 16. Compare Bode plot and Nyquist plot analysis.

17. State Nyquist stability Criterion.
18. What are break away points? How will you find the root locus on real axis?
19. What are the effects of PI controller?
20. What are all the frequency domain specifications needed to design a control system?

**PART C (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)**

21. a) Reduce the given block diagram and hence obtain the transfer function  $C(s)/R(s)$ .



**(OR)**

- b) Derive the transfer function for Armature controlled DC servo motor.
22. a) Write short notes about PI,PD,PID controller characteristics.
- (OR)**
- b (i) What is meant by time response? Explain about Steady- state response and Transient response. (7)
  - (ii) A unity feed-back system is characterized by an open loop T.F  $G(s) = K/s(s+10)$ . Determine the gain K so that the system will have a damping ratio of 0.5. For this value of K, determine  $T_s$ ,  $T_p$  and  $M_p$  for a unit step input. (7)
23. a) The open loop transfer function of a unity feedback system is  $G(S) = 1/ S(1+S)(1+2S)$ . Sketch the Polar plot and determine the Gain margin and Phase margin.

**(OR)**

- b) Construct the polar plot for the function  $GH(S) = 2(S+1)/ S^2$ . Find Gain cross over frequency, Phase cross over frequency, Gain margin and Phase margin.
24. a) (i) Give short notes on following terms (6)
    - (a) absolute stability
    - (b) marginal stability

(c) conditional stability

(ii) By means of RH criterion determine the stability of the system represented by the characteristic equation  $S^4 + 2S^3 + 8S^2 + 4S + 3 = 0$ . (8)

**(OR)**

b) The characteristic polynomial of a system is  $S^7 + 9S^6 + 24S^5 + 24S^3 + 24S^2 + 23S + 15 = 0$ . Determine the location of roots on S-plane and hence the stability of the system.

25. a) Realise the basic compensators using electrical network and obtain the transfer function.

**(OR)**

b) Explain the design procedure for lag- lead compensation.

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