

## Quiz 3

1) For the second order equation  $\ddot{y}(t) + 7\dot{y}(t) + 12y(t) = 6x(t)$  with an input  $x(t) = 2u(t)$ , we should look for a solution of the form

- a)  $y(t) = c_1e^{-3t} + c_2e^{-4t} + 6$     b)  $y(t) = c_1e^{-3t} + c_2e^{-4t} + 12$     c)  $y(t) = c_1e^{-3t} + c_2e^{-4t} + 1$   
d)  $y(t) = c_1e^{3t} + c_2e^{4t} + 1$     e)  $y(t) = c_1e^{3t} + c_2e^{4t} + 6$     f) none of these

2) For the second order equation  $\ddot{y}(t) + 6\dot{y}(t) + 9y(t) = 3x(t)$  with an input  $x(t) = 3u(t)$ , we should look for a solution of the form

- a)  $y(t) = c_1e^{-3t} + c_2te^{-3t} + 1$     b)  $y(t) = c_1e^{-3t} + c_2e^{-3t} + 9$     c)  $y(t) = c_1e^{-3t} + c_2te^{-3t} + 3$   
d)  $y(t) = c_1e^{3t} + c_2te^{3t} + 1$     e)  $y(t) = c_1e^{3t} + c_2te^{3t} + 3$     f) none of these

3) For the second order equation  $\ddot{y}(t) + 4\dot{y}(t) + 13y(t) = 26x(t)$  with an input  $x(t) = u(t)$ , we should look for a solution of the form

- a)  $y(t) = ce^{-2t} \sin(3t + \theta) + 1$     b)  $y(t) = ce^{-2t} \sin(3t + \theta) + 13$     c)  $y(t) = ce^{-3t} \sin(2t + \theta) + 2$   
d)  $y(t) = ce^{-2t} \sin(3t + \theta) + 0.5$     e)  $y(t) = ce^{2t} \sin(3t + \theta) + 13$     f) none of these

4) Assume we have a solution of the form  $y(t) = c_1 + c_2e^{-3t} + 4$  and the initial conditions  $y(0) = \dot{y}(0) = 0$ . The equations we need to solve are:

- a)  $c_1 + c_2 = 4, 2c_2 = 0$     b)  $c_1 + c_2 = -4, -3c_2 = 0$     c)  $c_1 + c_2 = -4, c_1 - 2c_2 = 0$   
d)  $c_1 + c_2 = -4, c_1 + 3c_2 = -4$     e)  $c_1 + c_2 = 0, c_1 + 3c_2 = -4$     f) none of these

5) Assume we have a solution of the form  $y(t) = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 t e^{-2t} + 2$  and the initial conditions  $y(0) = \dot{y}(0) = 0$ . The equations we need to solve are:

- a)  $c_1 + 2 = 0, -2c_1 + c_2 = 0$       b)  $c_1 + 2 = 0, 2c_1 + 2c_2 = 0$       c)  $c_1 + c_2 = -2, -2c_1 + -2c_2 = 0$   
 d)  $c_1 + c_2 = -2, -2c_1 + 2c_2 = 0$       e)  $c_1 = 2, 2c_1 + 2c_2 = 0$       f) none of these

6) Assume we have a solution of the form  $y(t) = c e^{-t} \sin(2t + \theta) - 4$  and the initial conditions  $y(0) = \dot{y}(0) = 0$ . The equations we need to solve are:

- a)  $c \sin(\theta) = -4, \tan(\theta) = \frac{3}{2}$       b)  $c \sin(\theta) = -4, \tan(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$       c)  $c \sin(\theta) = 4, \tan(\theta) = \frac{1}{-2}$   
 d)  $c \sin(\theta) = 4, \tan(\theta) = 2$       e)  $c \sin(\theta) = 4, \tan(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$       f) none of these

Problems 7-10 assume we have a system described by a standard form of a second order system,  $\ddot{y}(t) + 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{y}(t) + \omega_n^2 y(t) = K\omega_n^2 x(t)$ , and the input to the system is a unit step. Assume the system is under damped.

7) The **percent overshoot** for the system is a function of

- a)  $\zeta$  only      b)  $\omega_n$  only      c)  $K$  only      d)  $\zeta$  and  $\omega_n$       e)  $\zeta, \omega_n$ , and  $K$

8) The **settling time** for the system is a function of

- a)  $\zeta$  only      b)  $\omega_n$  only      c)  $K$  only      d)  $\zeta$  and  $\omega_n$       e)  $\zeta, \omega_n$ , and  $K$

9) The **static gain** for the system is a function of

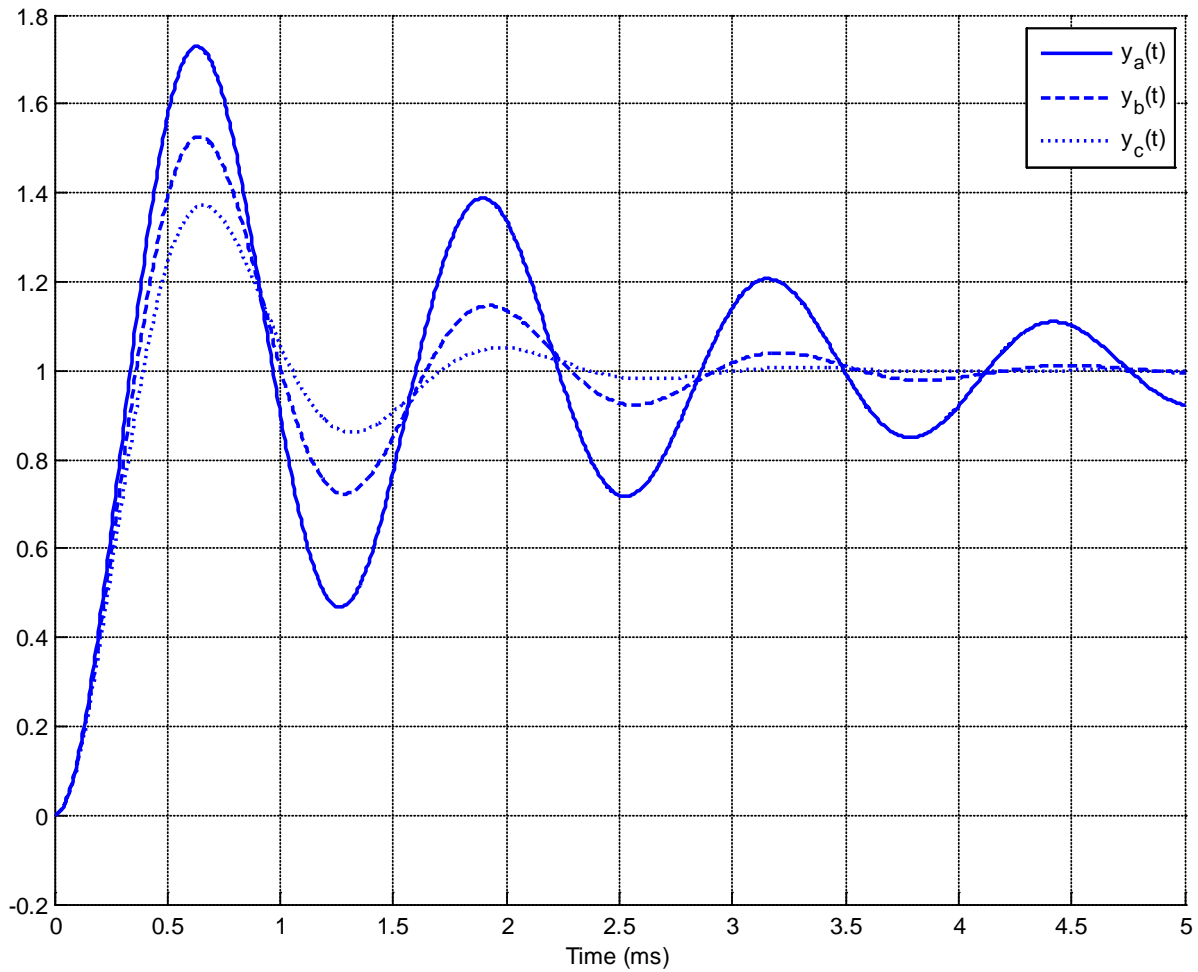
- a)  $\zeta$  only      b)  $\omega_n$  only      c)  $K$  only      d)  $\zeta$  and  $\omega_n$       e)  $\zeta, \omega_n$ , and  $K$

10) The **damped frequency** for the system is a function of

- a)  $\zeta$  only      b)  $\omega_n$  only      c)  $K$  only      d)  $\zeta$  and  $\omega_n$       e)  $\zeta, \omega_n$ , and  $K$

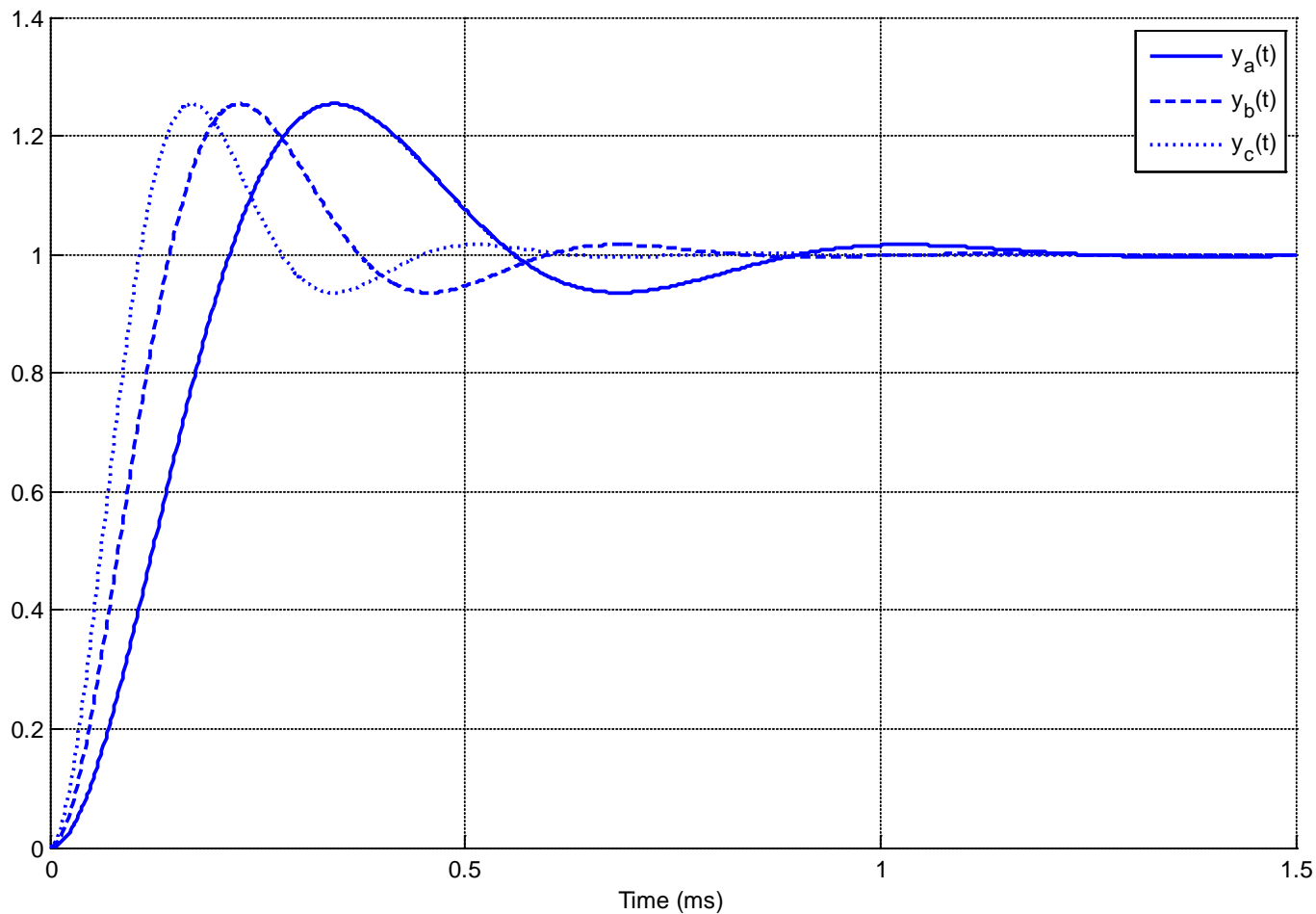
**11)** The following figure shows the step response of three systems. The only difference between the systems is the damping ratio,  $\zeta$ .

For which system is the damping ratio the smallest? a)  $y_a(t)$  b)  $y_b(t)$  c)  $y_c(t)$

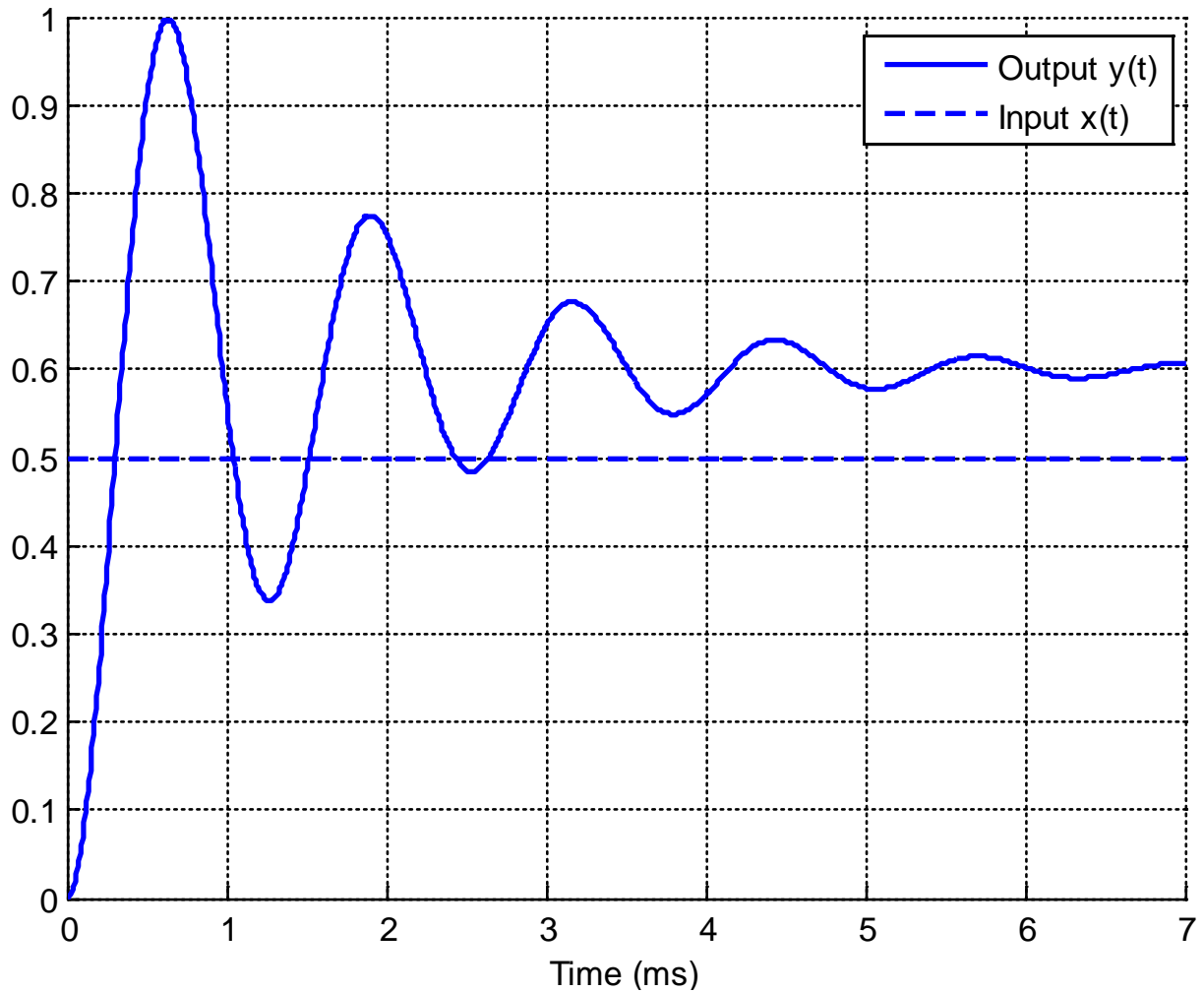


12) The following figure shows the step response of three systems. The only difference between the systems is the natural frequency,  $\omega_n$ .

For which system is the natural frequency the largest? a)  $y_a(t)$  b)  $y_b(t)$  c)  $y_c(t)$



Problems 13 and 14 refer the following graph showing the response of a second order system to a step input.



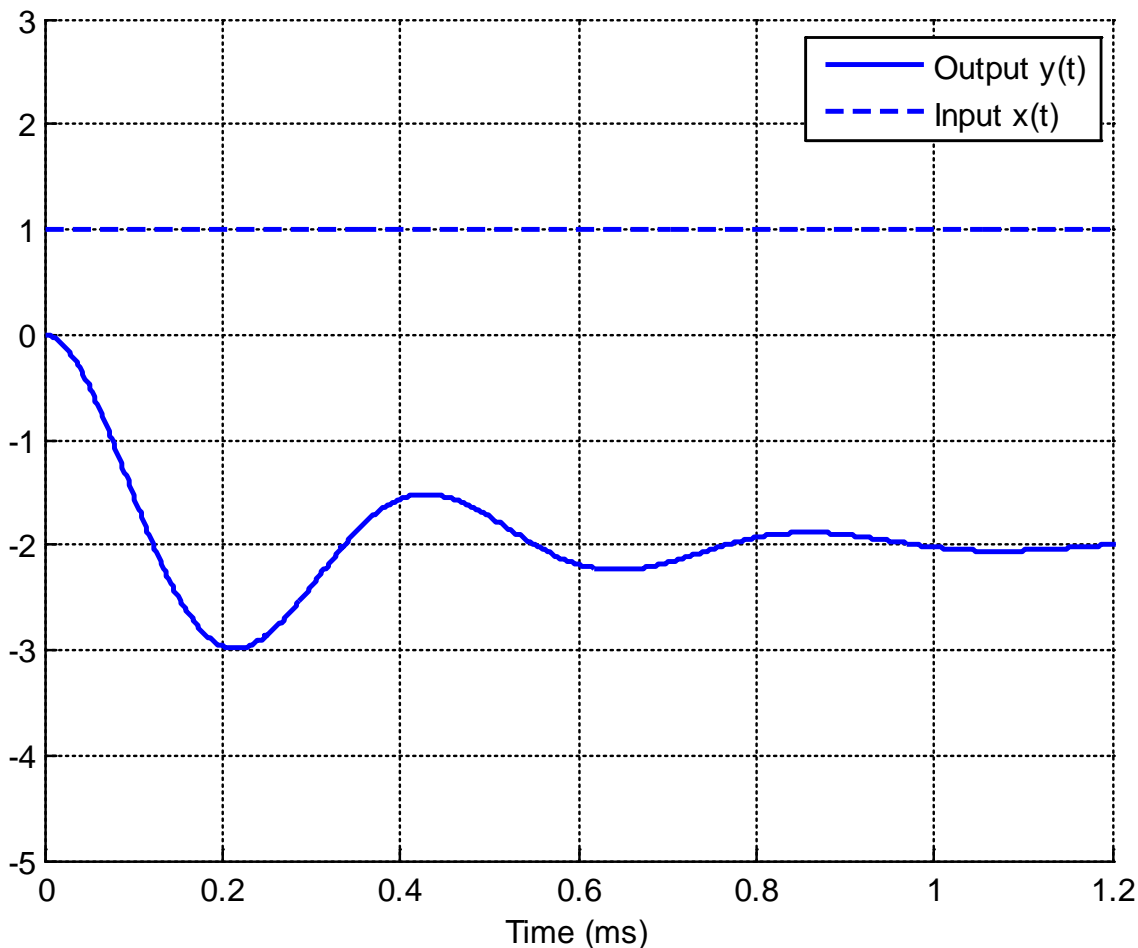
**13)** The percent overshoot for this system is best estimated as

- a) 200 %   b) 150 %   c) 100%   d) 67 %   e) 50 %   f) 33%

**14)** The static gain for this system is best estimated as

- a) 0.1   b) 0.5   c) 1.0   d) 1.2   e) 1.5   f) 2.0

Problems 15 and 16 refer the following graph showing the response of a second order system to a step input.



15) The percent overshoot for this system is best estimated as

- a) 200%   b) -200 %   c) 100%   d) -100 %   e) 50 %   f) -50%

16) The static gain for this system is best estimated as

- a) 3   b) -3   c) 2   d) -2