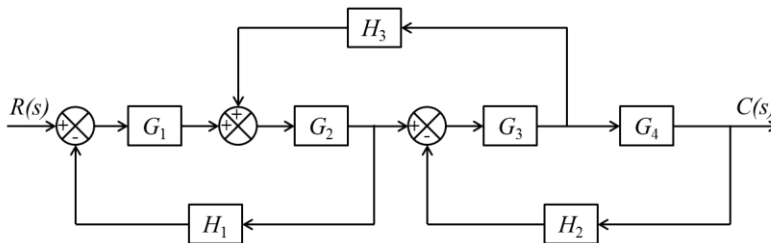


1. Explain / define briefly
 - (a) Laplace transform
 - (b) Transfer function
 - (c) Root locus
 - (d) Test signal
 - (e) PID controller
 - (f) Phase margin

2. Simplify the following block diagram that represents a system. Determine the closed loop transfer function $C(s)/R(s)$.

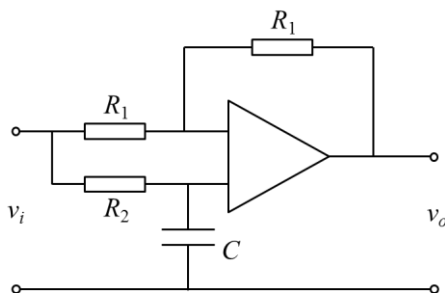


3. A system is represented by a transfer function $G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+4s+1}$. Sketch
 - (a) Nyquist plot
 - (b) Bode diagram for the amplitude and phase

4. A characteristic equation of a system is given by $4s^6 + s^5 + 3s^4 + 2s^2 + s + K = 0$. At which values of K the system is stable?

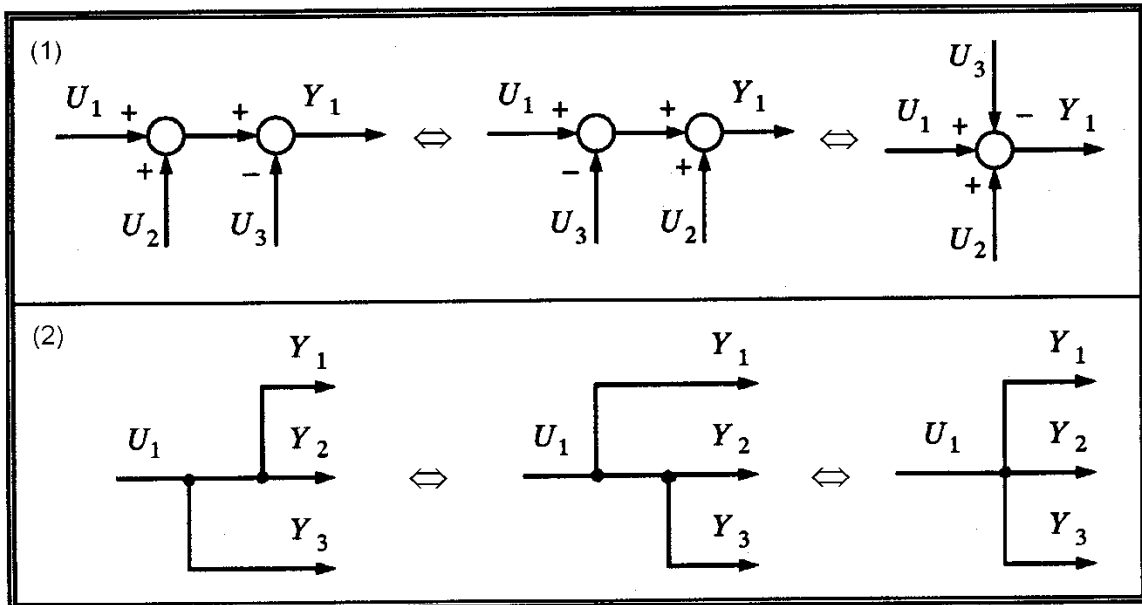
5. A process is described by a differential equation $2\ddot{y}(t) + 5\dot{y}(t) + 2y(t) = 4u(t)$. Solve $y(t)$ as a function of time when $u(t)$ is a step function and $y(t)$ has the initial values of $y(0) = 4$ ja $\dot{y}(0) = 1$.

6. Determine (a) unity impulse response and (b) unity step response for the operational amplifier circuit illustrated in the following figure, when $R_1 = R_2 = C = 1$.

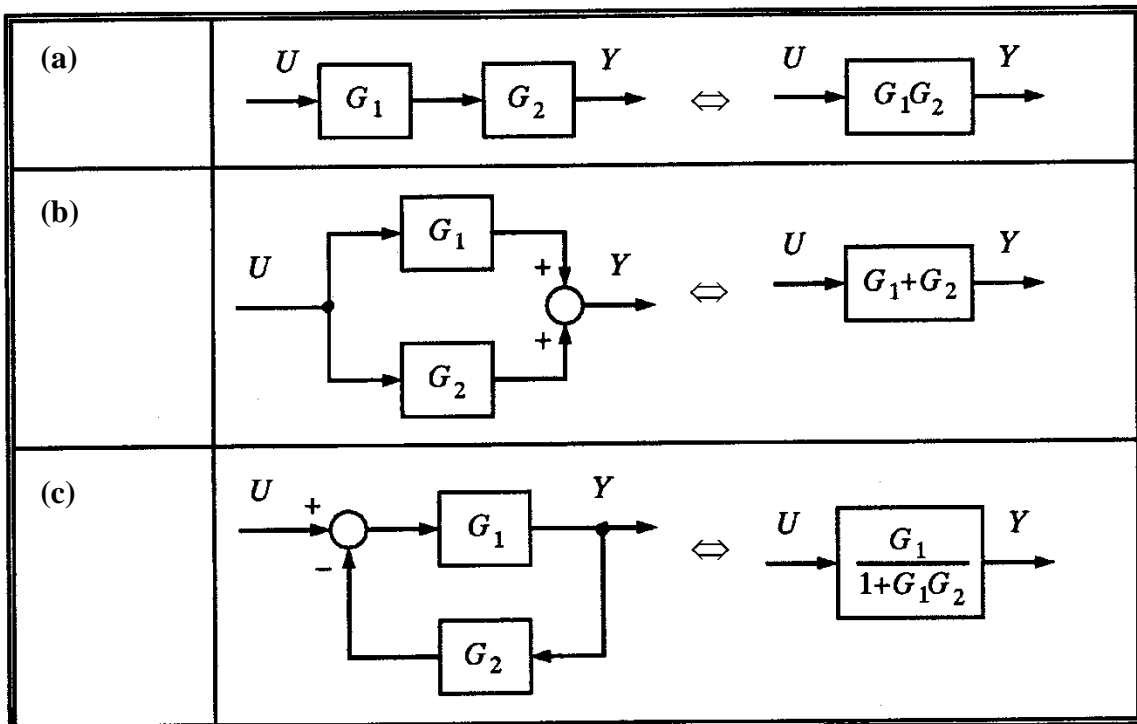


Laplace transform	Function of time	
1	$\delta(t)$	M1
$\frac{1}{s}$	1	M2
$\frac{1}{s^2}$	t	M3
$\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}$	$\frac{t^n}{n!}$	M4
$\frac{1}{s+a}$	e^{-at}	M5
$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	te^{-at}	M6
$\frac{1}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$	$\frac{t^n e^{-at}}{n!}$	M7
$\frac{1}{s(s+a)}$	$\frac{1}{a}(1 - e^{-at})$	M8
$\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}$	$\frac{1}{a-b}(e^{-bt} - e^{-at})$	M9
$\frac{1}{s(s+a)(s+b)}$	$\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ab(b-a)}(ae^{-bt} - be^{-at})$	M10
$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$	$\sin(at)$	M11
$\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$	$\cos(at)$	M12
$\frac{a}{(s+b)^2 + a^2}$	$e^{-bt} \sin(at)$	M13
$\frac{s+b}{(s+b)^2 + a^2}$	$e^{-bt} \cos(at)$	M14
$\frac{s+a}{s+b}$	$\delta(t) + (a-b)e^{-bt}$	M15

Summing points and Branch points:



(a) Cascaded system, (b) parallel system and (c) feedback system:



$n:$	a_0	a_2	a_4	a_6	\dots	$b_1 = \frac{a_1 a_2 - a_0 a_3}{a_1}$	$c_1 = \frac{b_1 a_3 - a_1 b_2}{b_1}$	$d_1 = \frac{c_1 b_2 - b_1 c_2}{c_1}$
$n-1:$	a_1	a_3	a_5	a_7	\dots	$b_2 = \frac{a_1 a_4 - a_0 a_5}{a_1}$	$c_2 = \frac{b_1 a_5 - a_1 b_3}{b_1}$	$d_2 = \frac{c_1 b_3 - b_1 c_3}{c_1}$
$n-2:$	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	\dots	$b_3 = \frac{a_1 a_6 - a_0 a_7}{a_1}$	$c_3 = \frac{b_1 a_7 - a_1 b_4}{b_1}$	$d_3 = \frac{c_1 b_4 - b_1 c_4}{c_1}$
$n-3:$	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	\dots			
$n-4:$	d_1	d_2	d_3	d_4	\dots			
\cdot								
\cdot								
\cdot								
$2:$	e_1	e_2					\cdot	\cdot
$1:$	f_1						\cdot	\cdot
$0:$	g_1						\cdot	\cdot