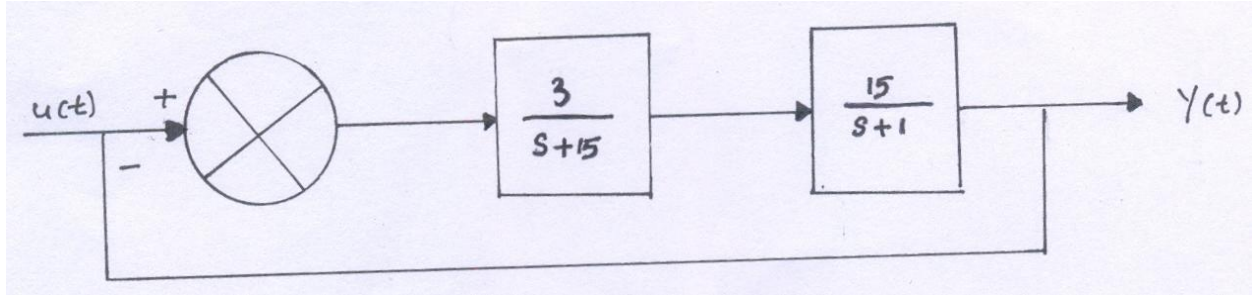
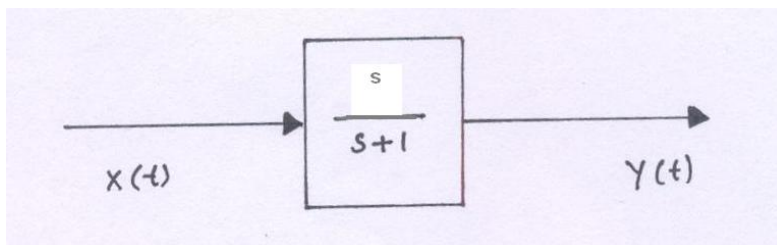


MOCK TEST 1: TIME DOMAIN PERFORMANCE OF I-ORDER & II-ORDER SYSTEMS

- The block diagram shown in figure gives a unity feedback closed loop control system. The steady state error in the response of the above system to unit step input is



- 25%
 - 0.75%
 - 6%
 - 33%
- The unit impulse response of a second order-under damped system starting from rest is given by $c(t) = 12.5 e^{-6t} \sin 8t, t \geq 0$. The steady-state value of the unit step response of the system is equal to
 - 0
 - 0.25
 - 0.5
 - 1.0
 - In the system shown in the figure, the input $x(t) = \sin t$. In the steady state, the response $y(t)$ will be



- $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin (t-45^\circ)$
- $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin (t+45^\circ)$
- $\sin(t-45^\circ)$
- $\sin(t+45^\circ)$

4. If the closed-loop transfer function $T(s)$ of a unity negative feedback system is given by

$$T(s) = \frac{a_{n-1}s + a_n}{s^n + a_1s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}s + a_n}$$

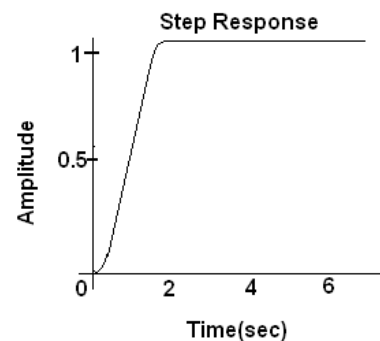
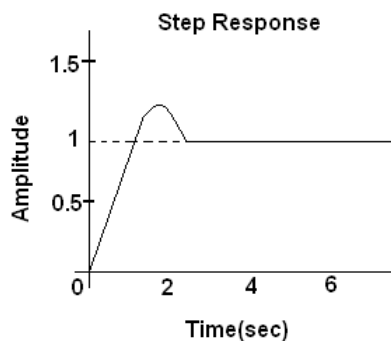
Then the steady state error for a unit ramp input is

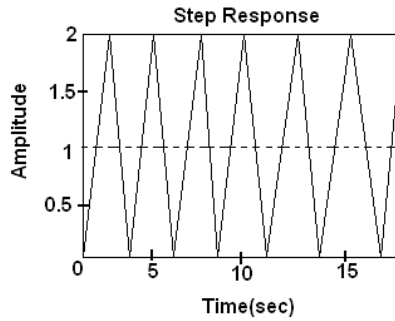
- (a) a_n/a_{n-1}
- (b) a_n/a_{n-2}
- (c) a_{n-2}/a_{n-2}
- (d) 0

5. The transfer of a system is $G(s) = \frac{100}{(s+1)(s+100)}$. For a unit-step input to the system the approximate settling time for 2% criterion is

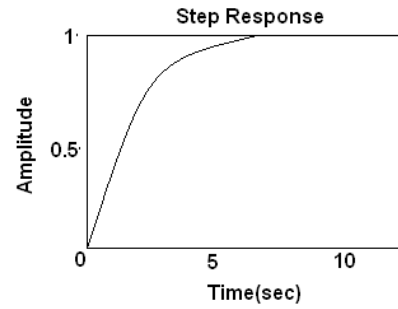
- (a) 100 sec
- (b) 4 sec
- (c) 1 sec
- (d) 0.01 sec

6. A second-order system has the transfer function $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{4}{s^2 + 4s + 4}$. With $r(t)$ as the unit-step function, the response $c(t)$ of the system is represented by





C

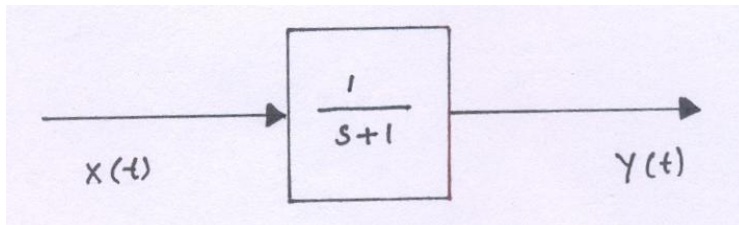


D

7. A casual system having the transfer function $H(s) = \frac{1}{s + 2}$ is excited with $10u(t)$. the time at which the output reaches 99% of its steady state value is

- (a) 2.7 sec
- (b) 2.5 sec
- (c) 2.3 sec
- (d) 2.1 sec

8. In the system shown below, $x(t) = (\sin t) u(t)$. In steady-state, the response $y(t)$ will be



- (a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin (t - \frac{\pi}{4})$
- (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin (t + \frac{\pi}{4})$
- (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-t} \sin t$
- (d) $\sin t - \cos t$

9. The unit impulse response of a system is $h(t) = e^{-t}, t \geq 0$
For this system, the steady-state value of the output for unit step input is equal to

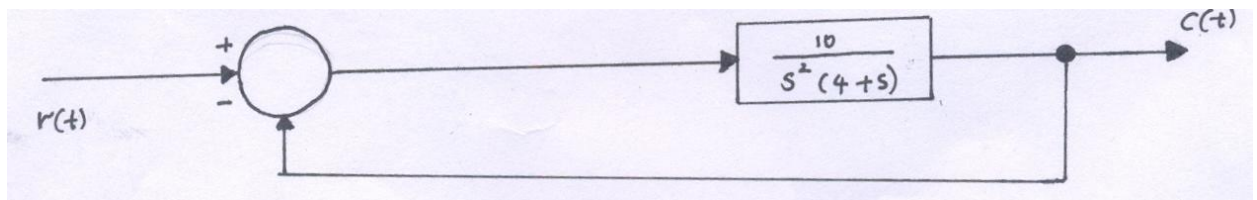
- (a) -1
- (b) 0
- (c) 1

(d) ∞

10. A linear, time-invariant, casual continuous time system has a rational transfer function with simple poles at $s = -2$ and $s = -4$, and one simple zero at $s = -1$. A unit step $u(t)$ is applied at the input of the system. At steady state, the output has constant value of 1. The impulse response of this system is

- (a) $[\exp(-2t) + \exp(-4t)] u(t)$
- (b) $[-4\exp(-2t) + 12\exp(-4t) - \exp(-t)] u(t)$
- (c) $[-4\exp(-2t) + 12\exp(-4t)] u(t)$
- (d) $[-0.5\exp(-2t) + 1.5\exp(-4t)] u(t)$

11.



The steady-state error resulting from an input $r(t) = 2+3t+4t^2$ for given state is

- (a) 2.4
- (b) 4.0
- (c) 0
- (d) 3.2

12. The transfer function of a linear time invariant system is given as

$$G(s) = 1 / (s^2 + 3s + 2)$$

The steady state value of the output of the system for a unit impulse input applied at the time instant $t = 1$ will be

- (a) 0
- (b) 0.5
- (c) 1
- (d) 2

13. A second order control system is defined by the following differential equation:

$$4 \frac{d^2 c(t)}{dt^2} + 8 \frac{dc(t)}{dt} + 16c(t) = 16 u(t)$$

The damping ratio and natural frequency for this system are respectively

- (a) 0.25 and 2 rad/s
- (b) 0.50 and 2 rad/s
- (c) 0.25 and 4 rad/s
- (d) 0.50 and 4 rad/s

14. For a second-order system with the closed-loop transfer function $T(s) = \frac{9}{s^2 + 4s + 9}$ the settling time for 2-percent band, in seconds, is

- (a) 1.5
- (b) 2.0
- (c) 3.0
- (d) 4.0

15. If the characteristic equation of a closed-loop system is $s^2 + 2s - 2 = 0$, then the system is

- (a) Overdamped
- (b) Critically damped
- (c) Underdamped
- (d) Undamped

16. Consider a system with the transfer function $G(s) = \frac{s + 6}{ks^2 + s + 6}$. Its damping ratio will be 0.5 when the value of k is

- (a) 2/6
- (b) 3
- (c) 1/6
- (d) 6

17. The transfer function $Y(s)/U(s)$ of a system described by the state equations $\dot{x}(t) = -2x(t) + 2u(t)$ and $y(t) = 0.5x(t)$ is

- (a) $0.5/(s-2)$
- (b) $1/(s-2)$
- (c) $0.5/(s+2)$
- (d) $1/(s+2)$

18. A system described by the following differential equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = x(t)$ is initially at rest. For input $x(t) = 2u(t)$, the output $y(t)$ is

- (a) $(1-2e^{-t} + e^{-2t}) u(t)$
- (b) $(1+2e^{-t}-2e^{-2t}) u(t)$
- (c) $(0.5 + e^{-t} + 1.5e^{-2t}) u(t)$
- (d) $(0.5 + 2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}) u(t)$

19. In the derivation of expression for peak percent overshoot, $M_p = \exp\left(\frac{-\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right) \times 100\%$, which one of the following conditions is NOT required?

- (a) System is linear and time invariant
- (b) The system transfer function has a pair of complex conjugate poles and no zeroes
- (c) There is no transportation delay in the system
- (d) The system has zero initial conditions

20. If the closed-loop transfer function of a control system is given as

$$T(s) = \frac{s-5}{(s+2)(s+3)}, \text{ then it is}$$

- (a) An unstable system
- (b) An uncontrollable system
- (c) A stable system with oscillations
- (d) A stable system without oscillations

21. **Group I** lists a set of four transfer functions. Group 2 gives a list of possible step responses $y(t)$. match the step responses with the corresponding transfer functions.

Group I

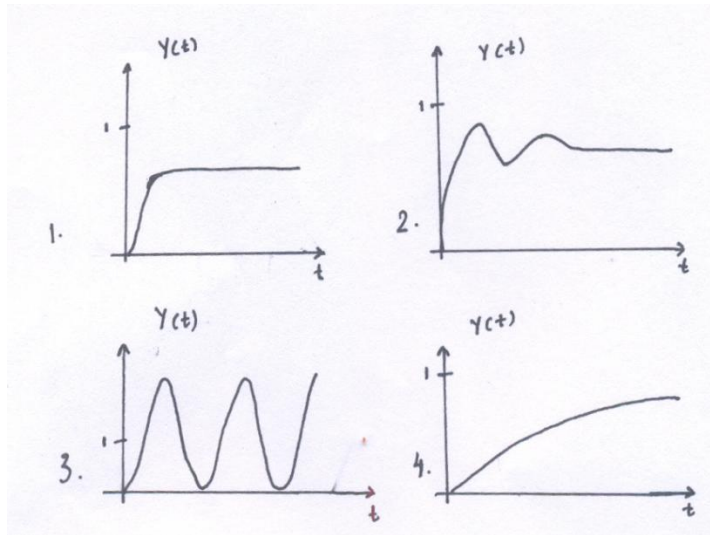
$$P = \frac{25}{s^2 + 25}$$

$$Q = \frac{36}{s^2 + 20s + 36}$$

$$R = \frac{36}{s^2 + 12s + 36}$$

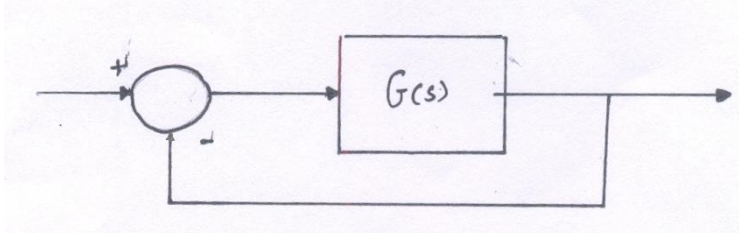
$$S = \frac{36}{s^2 + 7s + 49}$$

Group II



- (a) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
- (b) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
- (c) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
- (d) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

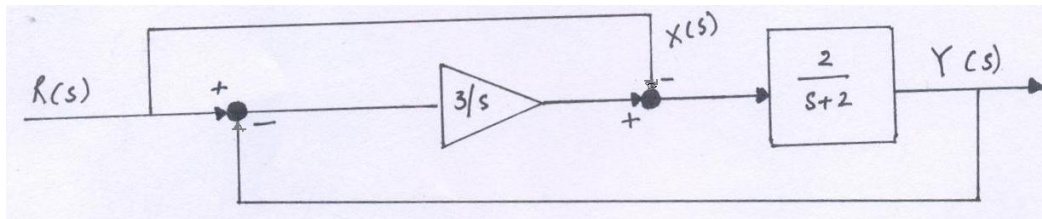
22. A certain system has transfer function $G(s) = \frac{s + 8}{s^2 + \alpha s - 4}$, where α is a parameter. Consider the standard negative unity feedback configuration as shown below.



Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) The closed loop system is never stable for any value of α
- (b) For some positive values of α , the closed loop system is stable, but not for all values
- (c) For all the positive values of α , the closed loop system is stable
- (d) The closed loop system is stable for all values of α , both positive and negative

23. When subjected to a unit step input, the closed loop control system shown in the figure will have a steady state error of



- (a) -1.0
- (b) -0.5
- (c) 0
- (d) 0.5