

## 淡江大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別：電機工程學系控制晶片與系統組

科目：控制系統

考試日期：3月2日(星期日) 第2節

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1. Consider the unity feedback system of Fig.1, where  $G(s) = \frac{b}{s(s+a)}$ .
- Find the ranges of  $a$  and  $b$  under which the closed-loop system is stable. (10%)
  - Find  $a$  and  $b$  to yield a settling time of 0.2 second and a 10% overshoot subject to unit step input. (10%)
2. Consider the inverting operational amplifier circuit as shown in Fig. 2.
- Find the transfer function from  $v_i(t)$  to  $v_o(t)$ . (10%)
  - Change the way in which the components are connected so that the transfer function from  $v_i(t)$  to  $v_o(t)$  becomes that of a PID (proportional-integral-derivative) controller. Calculate the resulting transfer function. (10%)
3. Consider the unity feedback system of Fig. 1, where  $G(s) = \frac{K}{s^n(s+7)(s+11)}$  is to have steady state error  $e(\infty)$  smaller than 0.1 between an input  $r(t)$  of  $tu(t)$  and the output  $c(t)$ . Find  $n$  and the range of the value of  $K$  that guarantee closed-loop stability and the steady state error specification. (20%) (note:  $e(t) := r(t) - c(t)$  is the inverse Laplace transform of  $E(s)$ )
4. Consider the system:  $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$ ,  $y(t) = Cx(t)$ , where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,
- $$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = [1 \ 0].$$
- Design a state-variable feedback  $u(t) = -K_1x(t)$  to make the closed-loop poles located at  $-1 \pm j$ . (10%)
  - Design a state-variable feedback  $u(t) = -K_2x(t)$  to improve the design mentioned in (i) with a threefold reduction in settling time while keeping the percent overshoot unchanged. (10%)

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5. Consider the system:  $G(s) = \frac{1}{s+3}$ .

- (i) Calculate the magnitude frequency response and the phase frequency response of the system  $G(s)$ . (10%)
- (ii) Find the steady state response of  $G(s)$  subject to the sinusoidal input  $\cos(20t + 30^\circ)$ . (5%)
- (iii) Find a state-space representation for  $G(s)$ . (5%)

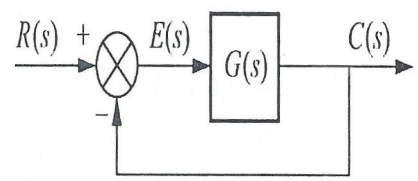


Fig. 1

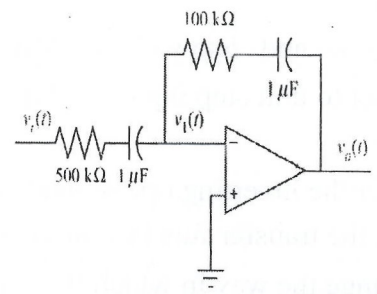


Fig. 2