

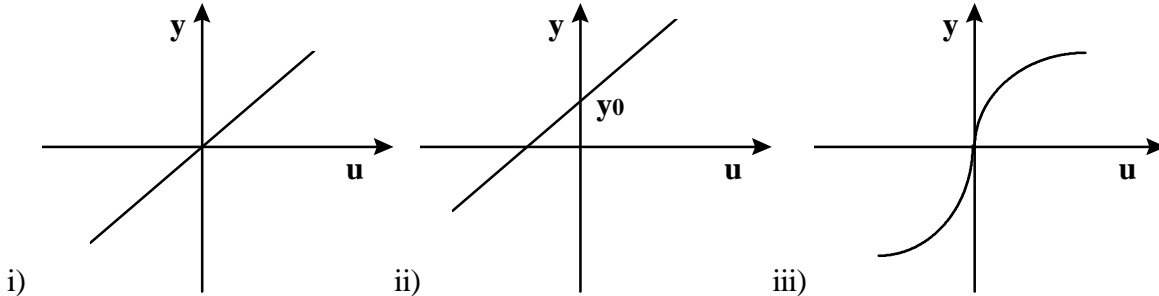


ECEN 5713 System Theory
Spring 1997
Midterm Exam #1



Classification of Systems (20%)

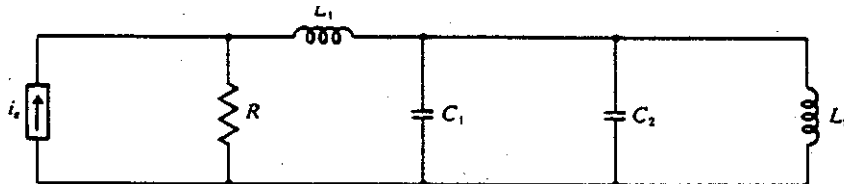
Problem 1a) (10%) Consider the memoryless systems given below, in which u denotes the input and y is the output. Which of them is a linear system? If not, is it possible to introduce a new output such that the system becomes linear?



Problem 1b) (10%) The impulse response of a linear system is found to be $g(t, \tau) = e^{-|t-\tau|}$ for all t and τ . Is this system causal? Is it time-invariant? (Hint: $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t, \tau)u(\tau)d\tau$)

System Representation (20%)

Problem 2 Find all three representations (i.e., input-output operator, transfer function, and state space equations) of the following RLC circuit,



Linearization (20%)

Problem 3 A nonlinear system is given by

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2, u) \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, u) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2e^{2x_1} - 3(x_2 - 1)^2 + \sin(5u) \\ \frac{1}{3}x_1x_2^3 - x_1x_2 + 2\ln(1+x_1) \end{bmatrix}.$$

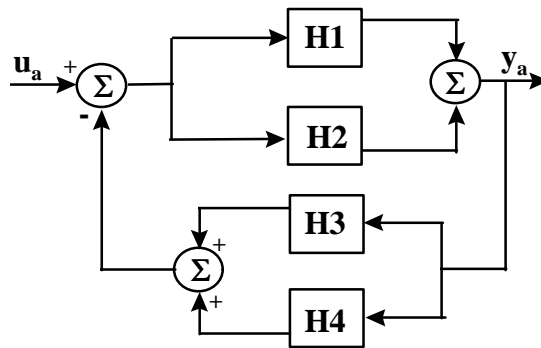
Note that $x = [0 \ 0]^T$ is an equilibrium point at $u = 0$. Linearize the system about the equilibrium point. To improve the accuracy, approximate up to the *second order* in the linearization process (instead of only the first order: $\nabla_x f, \nabla_u f$) in Taylor series expansion. Find the linearized system (my be not in the form of $\{A, B, C, D\}$).

Realization (20%)

Problem 4a) (10%) Find an irreducible (i.e., minimal) controllable canonical form realization (i.e., its simulation diagram and state space equations) for the following system,

$$H(s) = \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{2s}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} \\ \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s^4 + 6s^3 + 9s^2 + 4s} \end{array} \right] \text{ (hint: A is } 6 \times 6 \text{).}$$

Problem 4b) (10%) Find the $\{A, B, C, D\}$ matrices of the composite interconnected system given below,



where $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + B u_a$; $y_a = C \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + D u_a$ and

$H_i \equiv \{A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ (hint: you may stop at the temporary variables which are functions of $\{A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$).

Linear Algebra (15%)

Problem 5a) (5%) Is it possible to define rules of addition and multiplication such that the set $\{0, 1, 2\}$ forms a field ?

Problem 5b) (5%) The set of all 2×2 matrices with the usual definitions of matrix addition and multiplication is clearly *not* a field. Now consider the set of all 2×2 matrices of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{bmatrix}$$

where x and y are arbitrary real numbers (i.e., $x, y \in \mathfrak{R}$). Does the set with the usual definitions of matrix addition and multiplication form a field? If not, show why? If yes, what are the zero and unity elements?

Problem 5c) (5%) Consider the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -\alpha_n & -\alpha_{n-1} & -\alpha_{n-2} & \cdots & -\alpha_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

find 1) $|A|$, 2) $\text{trace}(A)$, 3) $r(A)$, and verify 4)

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha_{n-1}/\alpha_n & -\alpha_{n-2}/\alpha_n & \cdots & -\alpha_1/\alpha_n & -1/\alpha_n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Evaluation (5%)

Problem 6a) Please rank the difficulty of the problems in Midterm exam #1:

Easiest Moderate Hardest

Problem 6b) Were homework assignments require a reasonable amount of time and effort:

Too simple Just right Too demanding

Problem 6c) Were homework assignments:

Too easy Just right Too difficult

Problem 6d) Describe the pace of the progress:

Too slow OK Too fast

Problem 6e) Describe the course content:

Boring OK Interesting

Problem 6f) Any other suggestions? hope? or wish?