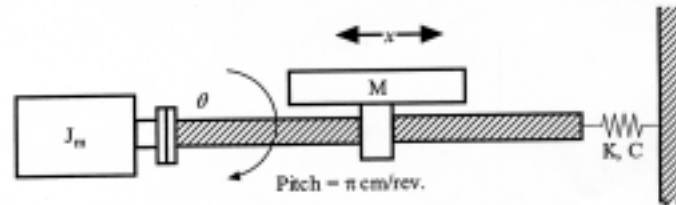
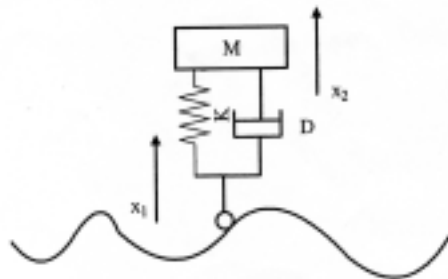


1. Take a frequency response (Bode diagram) approach to explain the effects of P, PD and PID controllers in a closed-loop control system (15%)
2. Explain the "windup" phenomenon in a PID controlled system and what is the usual measure to remedy it. (10%)
3. Design a digital control system for the open-loop system $G(s) = \frac{8000}{s^2 + 100s + 10000}$ to increase the damping of the system to $\zeta = 0.8$, i.e. an active damping control design, and keep the steady state gain of the resultant closed-loop system to 1. The answer should include explanation for the selection of the sampling rate and the design approach. (20%)
4. A motion control system has the following parameters: $K=32 \text{ N/rad}$, $C=0.32 \text{ N sec/rad}$, $M=400 \text{ Kg}$, $J_m=0.04 \text{ Kg m}^2$, pitch = $\pi \text{ cm/revolution}$, Please derive the transfer function between the input angular position $\theta(t)$ and the linear output displacement $x(t)$. (20%)



5. Find the transfer function of the suspension system ($M=100 \text{ Kg}$, $K=10000 \text{ N/m}$, $C=1600 \text{ N sec/m}$) between the input road surface displacement $x_1(t)$ and the suspended mass displacement $x_2(t)$ and draw the corresponding frequency response (Bode diagram) and find the step response of the system to a unity step input $x_1(t)$. (25%)



6. Compare between the output feedback and the state feedback control structure, and indicate their difference in performance. (10%)