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| Name: |  |
| Enrolment No: | |

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, May 2019

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| Programme Name: B. Tech. - ICE Course Name : Optimal & Adaptive control Course Code : ICEG 412 Nos. of page(s) : 2 Instructions: All Questions are compulsory | Semester : VIII Time : 03 hrs Max. Marks : 100 |
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SECTION A

| S. No. | Question | Marks | CO |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Q 1 | Which approach you will opt for trajectory control and why? | 4 | CO2 |
| Q.2 | Discuss the role of artificial intelligence for adaptive control. | 4 | CO1 |
| Q.3 | Write down the cost function for output regulator problem with significance of each weight matrix. | 4 | CO3 |
| Q.4 | Differentiate hard constraint & soft constraint for optimal control approach with example. | 4 | CO2 |
| Q.5 | Present the five practical example for adaptive control approach. | 4 | CO4 |

SECTION B

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| Q .6 | Devise the performance index for minimum deviation of state about C with minimum control effort also consider the final state and final time as flexible and initial state and initial time as fixed boundaries. | 10 | CO3 |
| Q.7 | Explain MRAC adaptive control schema and discuss the advantage over self-tuning adaptive control. | 10 | CO4 |
| Q.8 | Given the linear continuous-time system $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$ $y = [3 \quad 4 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ Check the observability of the system. | 10 | CO1 |
| Q.9 | Sketch a schematic diagram of a speed control system using the following units: motor, tacho-generator, A/D convertor, digital computer, D/A converter and power amplifier. Explain the function of each section of the diagram. | 10 | CO2 |

SECTION-C

Q.10

Consider a system with the state equation given below

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t), \dot{x}_2(t) = u(t)$$

Determine optimal $u(t)$ and $x(t)$ such that

P.I.; $J = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} u^2(t) dt$ is minimum

Boundary condition are

$$x(0) = [x_1(0) \ x_2(0)]' = [1 \ 2]$$

$$x(2) = [x_1(2) \ x_2(2)]' = [0 \ 0]$$

OR

Write the Euler-Lagrange equation when F is given by

(a) $F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \sin \beta,$

(b) $F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \alpha^3 \beta^3,$

(c) $F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \alpha^2 - \beta^2,$

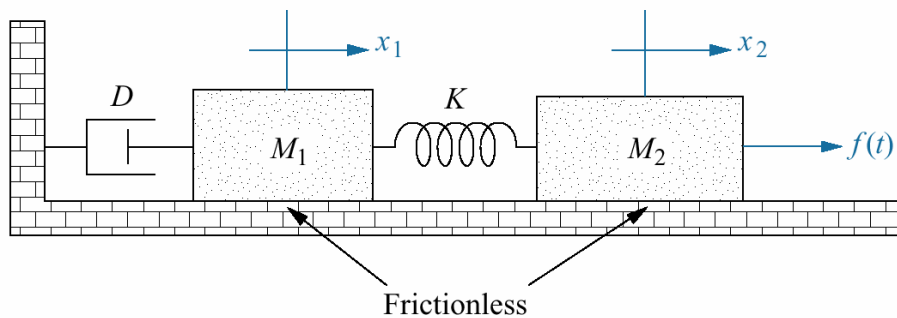
(d) $F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = 2\gamma\beta - \beta^2 + 3\beta\alpha^2.$

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CO3,4

Q.11

A translation mechanical system is given below



Form the free body diagram, and select velocity & acceleration of position x_1, x_2 as state variables. Derive the state space model for the selected state variables.

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CO2

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SECTION A

| S. No. | Question | Marks | CO |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Q 1 | Discuss the significance of controllability and observability in designing LQR solution. | 4 | CO1 |
| Q.2 | Present the five practical example for optimal control approach. | 4 | CO2 |
| Q.3 | Write down the cost function for state regulator problem with significance of each weight matrix. | 4 | CO3 |
| Q.4 | Give the state and co-state equation derive from Hamiltonian function. | 4 | CO3 |
| Q.5 | Name the four estimation methods for adaptive control. | 4 | CO4 |

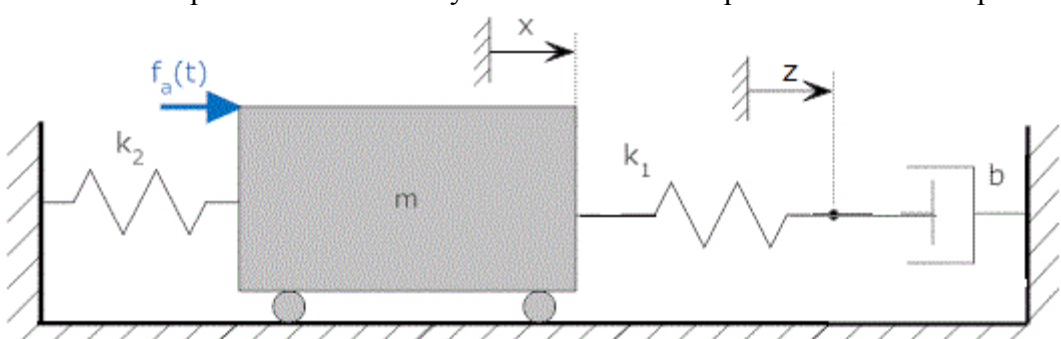
SECTION B (Attempt any three question)

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|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Q .6 | Design the flow chart of parameter estimation method for adaptive control. | 10 | CO4 |
| Q.7 | Derive the 'Euler-Lagrange' equation for a 'fixed end' problem | 10 | CO2 |
| Q.8 | Given the linear continuous-time system $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$ $y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ | 10 | CO1 |
| | Check the controllability of the system. | | |
| Q.9 | Devise the performance index for minimum deviation of state about C with minimum control effort also consider the final state and time as flexible and initial state and time as fixed | 10 | CO3 |

boundaries.

SECTION-C

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------|
| Q .10 | <p>Consider a system with the state equation given below $\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$ $\dot{x}_2(t) = u(t)$ Determine optimal $u(t)$ and $x(t)$ such that P.I.; $J = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} u^2(t) dt$ is minimum Boundary condition are $x(0) = [x_1(0) \ x_2(0)]^T = [1 \ 2]^T$ $x(2) = [x_1(2) \ x_2(2)]^T = [0 \ \text{free}]$ OR</p> <p>Find critical curves for the following functions (a) $I(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(x(t))^2 - (x'(t))^2] dt$, $x(0) = 0$ and $x(\frac{\pi}{2})$ is free. (b) $I(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(x(t))^2 - (x'(t))^2] dt$, $x(0) = 1$ and $x(\frac{\pi}{2})$ is free.</p> | 20 | CO3,4 |
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| Q.11 | <p>Derive a state space model for the system shown. The input is f_a and the output is z.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a mass m on wheels. A force $f_a(t)$ is applied to the mass from the left. The mass is connected to a fixed wall on the left by a spring with constant k_2. The displacement of the mass is x. The mass is also connected to a fixed wall on the right by a spring with constant k_1 and a damper with coefficient b in parallel. The displacement of the right wall is z.</p> | 20 | CO 2 |
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