

國立臺北科技大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：1502 自動化科技研究所

第二節 自動控制 試題 (選考)

第一頁 共一頁

注意事項：

1. 本試題共四題，共 100 分。
2. 不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在答案卷上。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

1. (20%) For the control system as shown in Figure 1, sketch the root locus and determine the maximum value of K ($K > 0$) such that the system closed-loop poles are all real.

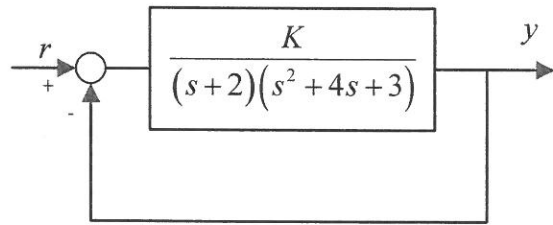


Figure 1

- (1) (10%) Sketch the root locus.
 - (2) (10%) Determine the maximum value of K ($K > 0$) such that the system closed-loop poles are all real.
2. (20%) For the unity feedback system with open-loop transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{50}{s(s+10)}$$

- (1) (10%) Find the step error constant K_p , ramp error constant K_v and parabolic error constant K_a .
 - (2) (10%) The input $r(t) = 2 + 3t + 0.5t^2$, please find the error $e(10)$ at $t=10$ sec and the steady-state error e_{ss} .
3. (30%) For the control system as shown in Figure 2, its plant model is expressed as

$$\dot{x} = -10x + 2u - d$$

$$y = x$$

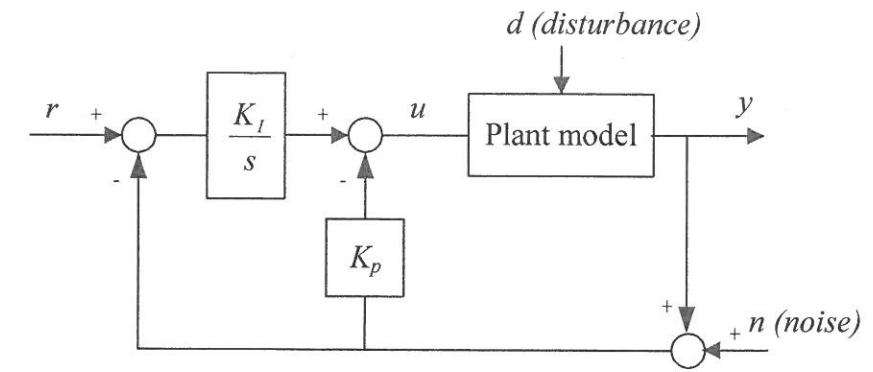


Figure 2

- (1) (10%) Find the parameters K_p and K_I of the controller to let the closed loop poles be located at -10 and -8.
 - (2) (10%) Find the following closed loop transfer functions:
 - (a) $\frac{y}{r} \Big|_{d=0, n=0}$; (b) $\frac{y}{d} \Big|_{r=0, n=0}$; (c) $\frac{y}{n} \Big|_{r=0, d=0}$
 - (3) (10%) Find the steady-state value of y due to unit-step input r and unit-step disturbance change of d .
4. (30%) A mass-spring-damper system is shown in Figure 3(a), where m, c, k are the mass, spring constant and damping coefficient, respectively. A force $f(t) = 2$ Newton is applied to this system, the mass displacement of $y(t)$ is plotted in Figure 1(b).

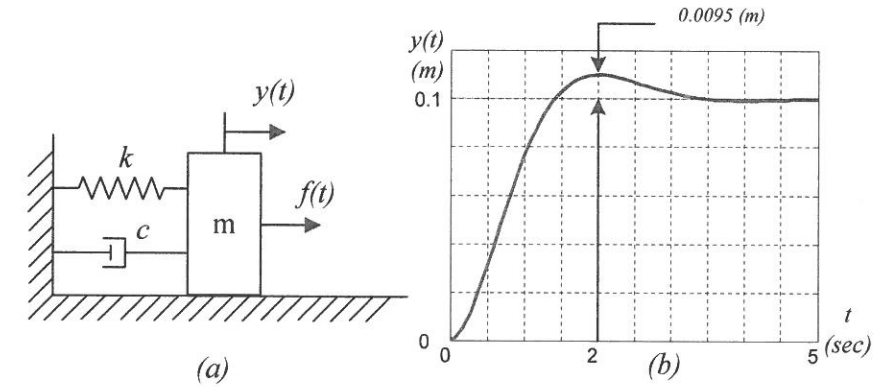


Figure 3

- (1) (8%) Derive the dynamic equation of motion of the system and find the transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{F(s)}$$
- (2) (8%) Determine the natural frequency ω_n and damping ratio ζ from this response curve in Figure 1(b).
- (3) (6%) Determine the parameters m, c, k .
- (4) (8%) If input force $f(t) = 2\sin(t)$, find the steady state response $y_{ss}(t)$.