| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
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| End Semester Examination, Dec 2023  <br> Course: Mathematical Modelling and Simulation Semester: VII <br> Program: B.Tech ASE+AVE Time $: 03 \mathrm{hrs}$. <br> Course Code: AVEG 4010 Max. Marks: 100 <br>   <br> Instructions: Use of graphs sheet allowed.  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION A } \\ \text { (5Qx4M=20Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| S. No. |  | Marks | CO |
| Q 1 | Obtain a state model for the Mechanical system shown below: | 4 | CO1 |
| Q 2 | The differential equation for the constrained center of gravity pitching an airplane is computed to be $\ddot{\alpha}+2 \dot{\alpha}+25 \alpha=0$ <br> Find the natural frequency $\omega_{n}$ and damping ratio $\zeta$ | 4 | CO1 |
| Q 3 | What are the applications of root locus method? | 4 | CO2 |
| Q4 | A unity feedback system is characterized by the open-loop transfer function as $G(s)=\frac{1}{s(0.5 s+1)(0.2 s+1)}$ <br> Determine the steady-state errors for unit-step and unit ramp. | 4 | CO 3 |
| Q5 | Construct state model for the following differential equation $2 \ddot{y}+3 \ddot{y}+5 \dot{y}+2 y=u$ | 4 | CO4 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION B } \\ \text { (4Qx10M=40 Marks) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
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| Q 6 | The Dutch roll motion can be approximated using the following equations: $\left[\begin{array}{c} \Delta \dot{\beta} \\ \Delta \dot{r} \end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{Y_{\beta}}{u_{0}} & -\left(1-\frac{Y_{r}}{u_{0}}\right) \\ N_{\beta} & N_{r} \end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c} \Delta \beta \\ \Delta r \end{array}\right]+\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{Y_{\delta_{r}}}{u_{0}} \\ N_{\delta_{r}} \end{array}\right] \Delta \delta_{r}$ <br> Assume the coefficient in the plant matrix have the following numerical values: <br> 1) Determine the Dutch roll eigen values. <br> 2) What is the damping ratio and undamped natural frequency? | 10 | CO1 |
| Q 7 | Draw the complete root locus for the system with $G(s)=\frac{K(s+12)}{s^{2}(s+20)}$. | 10 | CO2 |
| Q 8 | unity feedback system is characterized by the open-loop transfer function. $G(s)=\frac{1}{s(0.5 s+1)(0.2 s+1)}$ <br> Determine the steady-state errors for unit-step, unit ramp and unit acceleration input. | 10 | CO 3 |
| Q 9 | Find the state transition matrix $\Phi(\mathrm{t})$, the characteristic equation and the eigen value of A and Stability for the following linear time-invariant systems. $A=\left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 \end{array}\right], \quad \mathrm{B}=\left[\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right]$ <br> OR $A=\left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{array}\right], \mathrm{B}=\left[\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right]$ | 10 | CO4 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { SECTION-C } \\ (2 Q \times 20 \mathrm{M}=40 \text { Marks }) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
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| Q 10 | a) Derive the Transformation matrix from body fixed axis system into earth fixed axes system. <br> b) A gliding parachute is flying at $\psi=10 \mathrm{deg}, \theta=5 \mathrm{deg}$, and $\phi=10 \mathrm{deg}$. The on board accelerometers record $a_{z b}=1.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}, a_{y b}=2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$, and $a_{x b}=-2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$. Determine the components of accelerations in earth fixed axes system. | 20 | CO 3 |
| Q 11 | Given the second order differential equation. $\frac{d c(t)}{d x}+2 \frac{d y}{d x}+3 \mathrm{c}(\mathrm{t})=\mathrm{r}(\mathrm{t})$ having the initial conditions $\mathrm{c}(0)=1$ and $\mathrm{dc} / \mathrm{dt}(0)=0$. <br> a) write the equation in state space form. <br> b) Find the state transition matrix. <br> c) Determine the solution if $r(t)$ is a unit step function. <br> OR <br> Obtain the state transition matrix and the response of the system if the input signal is a unit step function. $\left[\begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_{1} \\ \dot{x}_{2} \end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{l} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{array}\right]+\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array}\right] u$ <br> With the initial conditions $\begin{aligned} & {\left[\begin{array}{l} x_{1}(0) \\ x_{2}(0) \end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right],} \\ & y=\left[\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{l} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{array}\right] \end{aligned}$ | 20 | CO4 |

