

Hard

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A second-order system has damping ratio 0.5 and natural frequency 4 rad/s, then 1. The system is underdamped and exhibits oscillatory response. 2. The damped natural

A

2 and 3 only

B

1 and 3 only

C

1, 2 and 4 only

Correct

D

All of the above

Correct Answer: C

Full Detailed Explanation

Correct Answer: C - 1, 2 and 4 only Quick Concept Explanation Second-order dynamics are governed by two independent energy-storage states and are described by natural frequency and damping

ratio. With $\zeta=0.5$ and $\omega_n=4$ rad/s, $\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = 3.46$ rad/s, so the response is

underdamped and has nonzero overshoot. Key relation: Characteristic form: $s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$.

Exam focus: $\zeta < 1$ underdamped, $\zeta = 1$ critical, $\zeta > 1$ overdamped. Common trap:

Overdamped responses do not sustain oscillations. Statement-wise Verification Statement 1 -

Correct. The system is underdamped and exhibits oscillatory response. An underdamped response oscillates with exponentially decaying amplitude, critical damping gives the fastest

non-oscillatory response, and overdamping gives a slower non-oscillatory response. Statement 2 -

Correct. The damped natural frequency is less than the natural frequency. Second-order dynamics are governed by two independent energy-storage states and are described by natural frequency and

damping ratio. Statement 3 - Incorrect. The peak overshoot is zero for this system. For $\zeta=0.5$ the

system is underdamped and has nonzero overshoot Statement 4 - Correct. The settling time

decreases as damping ratio increases (within underdamped region). Second-order dynamics are

governed by two independent energy-storage states and are described by natural frequency and