

Medium

Deputy Executive Engineer (Electric)

2026

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A system is represented in state-space form with two state variables and stable eigenvalues, then 1. The system order is two. 2. The system is stable since eigenvalues

A

2 and 3 only

B

1 and 3 only

C

1, 2 and 3 only

Correct

D

All of the above

Correct Answer: C

Full Detailed Explanation

Correct Answer: C - 1, 2 and 3 only Quick Concept Explanation A state-space model represents internal dynamics using a minimal set of state variables. Output generally depends on both state and direct input through $y=Cx+Du$. Key relation: $\dot{x}=Ax+Bu$; $y=Cx+Du$. Exam focus: Eigenvalues of A are the state-model characteristic roots. Common trap: Output is not generally independent of state variables. Statement-wise Verification Statement 1 - Correct. The system order is two. $\dot{x}=Ax+Bu$; $y=Cx+Du$. Statement 2 - Correct. The system is stable since eigenvalues lie in left half-plane. Eigenvalues of A are the state-model characteristic roots. Statement 3 - Correct. State variables completely describe system dynamics. A state-space model represents internal dynamics using a minimal set of state variables. Statement 4 - Incorrect. Output depends only on input and not on state variables. State-space output is generally $y=Cx+Du$ and therefore depends on states Core Concept A state-space model represents internal dynamics using a minimal set of state variables. It naturally handles MIMO systems and incorporates initial conditions. Stability of a continuous-time LTI model is tied to eigenvalues of A: strictly negative real parts imply asymptotic stability. Output generally depends on both state and direct input through $y=Cx+Du$. Formula / Key Relationship $\dot{x}=Ax+Bu$; $y=Cx+Du$. Why the Other Options Are Wrong