

HW7 Solution.

9.2

$$f(t) = 20 \times 10^3 \cdot \sin(60\pi t) \cdot u(t)$$

from table, $\mathcal{L}\{\sin(60\pi t)\} = \frac{60\pi}{s^2 + (60\pi)^2}$ thus

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = 20 \times 10^3 \cdot \frac{60\pi}{s^2 + (60\pi)^2}} \quad \text{poles: } s_1 = 60\pi j, s_2 = -60\pi j$$

9.6 $f(t) = A[(Bt + \alpha t) e^{-\alpha t}] u(t)$

$$= AB e^{-\alpha t} u(t) + A \alpha t e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \frac{AB}{s + \alpha} + \frac{A \alpha}{(s + \alpha)^2} = \boxed{A \frac{Bs + B\alpha + \alpha}{(s + \alpha)^2}}$$

poles: $s = -\alpha, -\alpha$, zeros: $s = -\alpha - \frac{\alpha}{B}$

9.10 $f(t) = [2 - 5t - 2e^{-25t}] u(t)$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{5}{s^2} - \frac{2}{s + 25} = \boxed{\frac{45s - 125}{s^2(s + 25)}}$$

poles: $s = 0, 0, -25$, zeros: $s = \frac{125}{45}$

9.20 a) $\boxed{f(t) = e^{-\frac{t - T_0/2}{T_0/2}} \cdot u(t - \frac{T_0}{2})}$

b) let $f(\tilde{t}) = e^{-\frac{\tilde{t}}{T_0/2}}$, then $f(t) = f(\tilde{t} - \frac{T_0}{2})$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{ \underbrace{f(\tilde{t} - \frac{T_0}{2})}_{\text{delay}} \cdot \underbrace{u(\tilde{t} - \frac{T_0}{2})}_{\text{delay}} \right\} = e^{-\frac{T_0}{2}s} \cdot \tilde{f}(s)$$

$$\tilde{f}(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(\tilde{t})\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{ e^{-\frac{\tilde{t}}{T_0/2}} \right\} = \frac{1}{s + (\frac{T_0}{2})^{-1}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = e^{-\frac{T_0}{2}s} \frac{1}{s + (\frac{T_0}{2})^{-1}}}$$

$$c) \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t-T_c}{T_c/2}} u(t - \frac{T_c}{2}) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$u(t - \frac{T_c}{2}) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq \frac{T_c}{2} \\ 0, & t < \frac{T_c}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{then,}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_{T_c/2}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{t-T_c}{T_c/2}} e^{-st} dt = e \int_{T_c/2}^{\infty} e^{-(\frac{2}{T_c} + s)t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{e}{s + (\frac{2}{T_c})^{-1}} \left(e^{-(\frac{2}{T_c} + s)t} \right) \Big|_{T_c/2}^{\infty} = -\frac{e \cdot (-e^{-(\frac{2}{T_c} + s)\frac{T_c}{2}})}{s + (\frac{2}{T_c})^{-1}}$$

$$= \boxed{e^{-\frac{T_c}{2}s} \frac{1}{s + (\frac{2}{T_c})^{-1}}} \quad \therefore \text{verified}$$

9.22

$$a) F_1(s) = \frac{s}{(s+10)(s+40)} = \frac{A_1}{s+10} + \frac{B_1}{s+40}$$

$$A_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -10} (s+10) \cdot \frac{s}{(s+10)(s+40)} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{residue formula})$$

$$B_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -40} (s+40) \cdot \frac{s}{(s+10)(s+40)} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \therefore F_1(s) = \frac{-1/3}{s+10} + \frac{4/3}{s+40}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F_1(s)\} = \boxed{\left(-\frac{1}{3}e^{-10t} + \frac{4}{3}e^{-40t}\right)u(t)}$$

$$b) F_2(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+10)}{s(s+100)(s+1000)} = \frac{A_2}{s} + \frac{B_2}{s+100} + \frac{C_2}{s+1000}$$

$$A_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot F_2(s) = \frac{1}{10000}$$

$$B_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -100} (s+100) F_2(s) = \frac{(-99)(-90)}{(-100)(900)} = -\frac{99}{1000}$$

$$C_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1000} (s+1000) F_2(s) = \frac{(-999)(-990)}{(-1000)(-900)} = \frac{10989}{10000}$$

$$\therefore \bar{F}_2(s) = \frac{1/10000}{s} + \frac{-99/1000}{s+100} + \frac{10989/10000}{s+1000}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\bar{F}_2(s)\} = \left[\frac{1}{10000} + \left(-\frac{99}{1000}\right) e^{-100t} + \frac{10989}{10000} e^{-1000t} \right] u(t)$$

9.25

$$a) \bar{F}_1(s) = \frac{9000}{(s+10)^2 + (30)^2} = \boxed{300 e^{-10t} \sin(30t) u(t)} \text{ from table.}$$

$$b) \bar{F}_2(s) = \frac{s(s+10)}{(s+10)^2 + (30)^2} = \boxed{e^{-10t} \cos(30t) u(t)}$$

9.27

$$a) \bar{F}_1(s) = \frac{\alpha^2}{s^2(s+\alpha)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{B_1}{s^2} + \frac{C_1}{s+\alpha}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^{2-1}}{ds^{2-1}} (s^2 \bar{F}_1(s)) = -1$$

Note:

residue formula w/ multiplicity > 1 :

$$\text{Res} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow c} \frac{d^{n-1}}{ds^{n-1}} ((s-c)^n \bar{F}(s))$$

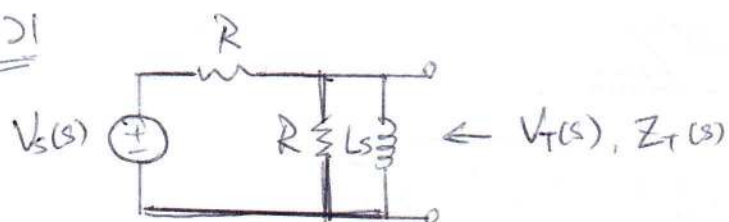
$$B_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^2 \bar{F}_1(s) = \alpha$$

$$C_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\alpha} (s+\alpha) \bar{F}_1(s) = 1$$

$$\therefore \bar{F}_1(s) = -\frac{1}{s} + \frac{\alpha}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s+\alpha}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\bar{F}_1(s)\} = \boxed{(-1 + \alpha t + e^{-\alpha t}) u(t)}$$

10.21



$$Z_T(s) = R \parallel R \parallel Ls = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{Ls}} = \frac{Ls}{\frac{2}{R}Ls + 1}$$

$$V_T(s) = \frac{R \parallel Ls}{R + R \parallel Ls} V_s(s)$$

voltage divider

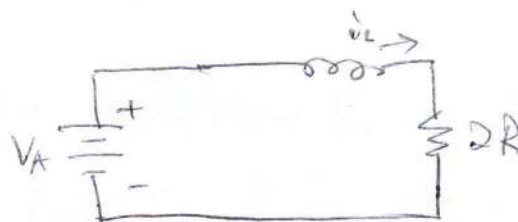
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{Ls}}}{R + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{Ls}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R}{Ls} + 1} = \frac{Ls}{2Ls + R}$$

pole: $s = -\frac{R}{2L} = -24 \text{ krad/s} \Rightarrow$ any combination of R & L
 s.t. $\frac{R}{L} = 48000$.

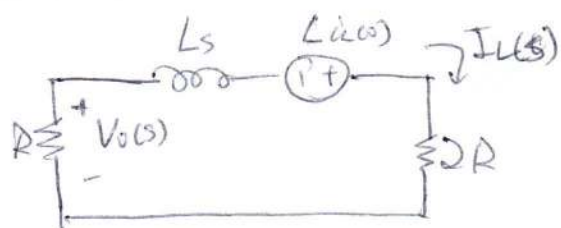
10.25

Initial condition

$$i_L(0) = \frac{V_A}{2R}$$



Circuits in S-domain



$$\text{KVL: } -(2R + Ls)I_L(s) + L i_L(0) = 0$$

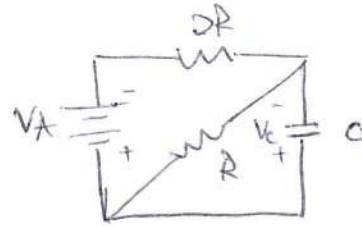
$$I_L(s) = \frac{L i_L(0)}{2R + Ls} = \frac{V_A L / 2R}{Ls + 2R} \Rightarrow i_L(t) = \frac{V_A}{2R} e^{-\frac{2R}{L}t} u(t)$$

$$\& V_O(s) = -R \cdot I_L(s) = \frac{-V_A L / 2}{Ls + 2R} \Rightarrow v_O(t) = -\frac{V_A}{2} e^{-\frac{2R}{L}t} u(t)$$

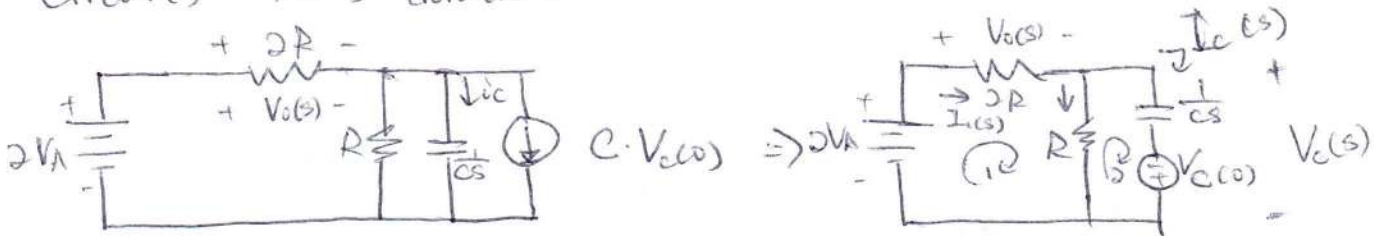
12.28 Initial Condition

$$V_c(0) = \frac{R}{2R+R} V_A$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} V_A$$



Circuits in s-domain



KVL at loop 1:

$$2V_A - I_1(s) \cdot 2R - (I_1(s) - I_c(s)) \cdot R = 0 \quad (1)$$

KVL at loop 2:

$$V_c(s) + (I_1(s) - I_c(s)) \cdot R - I_c(s) \cdot \frac{1}{Cs} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Solve for $I_c(s)$:

$$I_c(s) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{V_A}{R} \cdot \frac{s}{s + \frac{3}{2RC}} \Rightarrow V_c(s) = - \left(V_c(0) + I_c(s) \cdot \frac{1}{Cs} \right)$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{3} V_A - \frac{3}{2} \frac{V_A}{CR} \frac{1}{s + \frac{3}{2RC}} \right]$$

Solve for $I_1(s)$:

$$I_1(s) = \frac{2}{3R} V_A + \frac{V_A}{2R} \frac{s}{s + \frac{3}{2RC}}$$

$$V_o(s) = I_1(s) \cdot 2R = \left[\frac{4}{3} V_A + V_A \cdot \frac{s}{s + \frac{3}{2RC}} \right]$$

$$V_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ V_c(s) \} = \left[-\frac{1}{3} V_A \delta(t) - \frac{3}{2} \frac{V_A}{CR} \frac{1}{s + \frac{3}{2RC}} u(t) \right]$$

$$V_o(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ V_o(s) \} = \frac{4}{3} V_A \cdot \delta(t) + V_A \delta(t) - V_A \frac{3}{2RC} e^{-\frac{3}{2RC} t} u(t)$$

$$= \left[\frac{7}{3} V_A \delta(t) - \frac{3}{2RC} V_A e^{-\frac{3}{2RC} t} u(t) \right]$$