

# GATE ASSIGNMENT 2

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Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/AI20BTECH11014/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-processing/blob/main/Gate\\_Assignment\\_2/GATE\\_Assignment\\_2.py](https://github.com/AI20BTECH11014/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-processing/blob/main/Gate_Assignment_2/GATE_Assignment_2.py)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/AI20BTECH11014/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-processing/blob/main/Gate\\_Assignment\\_2/Gate\\_Assignment\\_2.tex](https://github.com/AI20BTECH11014/EE3900-Linear-Systems-and-Signal-processing/blob/main/Gate_Assignment_2/Gate_Assignment_2.tex)

from Final value theorem,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s y(s) \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{1}{s(s-1)} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(s-1)} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$s=1$  is right s-plane pole of  $y(s)$  with ROC  $|s| > 1$ . As the system is not lining left half of s-plane, the system is unstable. Hence, it is unbounded.  $\therefore$  option 4 is correct.

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If the Laplace transform of a signal  $y(t)$  is

$$y(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-1)}$$

then its final value is

- 1) -1
- 2) 0
- 3) 1
- 4) unbounded

2 SOLUTION

**Theorem 2.1. FINAL VALUE THEOREM**  
The final value theorem states

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s) \quad (2.0.1)$$

It determines the steady-state value of the system response without finding the inverse transform. It is applicable only for stable systems.

Given,

$$y(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-1)}$$

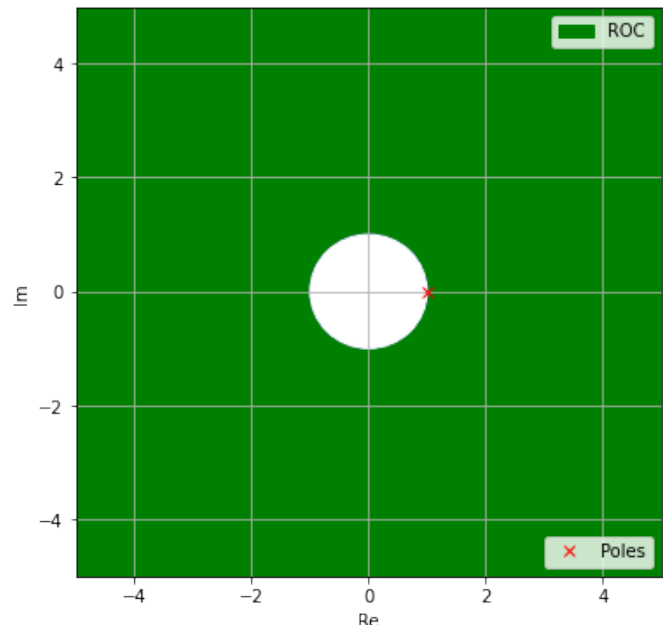


Fig. 4: ROC for  $y(s)$ .

**Lemma 2.1** (Table of Inverse Laplace Transforms).

| Laplace transform of $f(t)$<br>$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$ | Time Function $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$ |
|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{s}, s > 0$  | 1   |
| $\frac{1}{s-a}, s-a > 0$                                    | $e^{at}$  |

**Lemma 2.2.** Linearity of Inverse Laplace Transform

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{af(t) + bg(t)\} = a\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{f(t)\} + b\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{g(t)\} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{y(s)\} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s-1)}\right\} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{-1}{s} + \frac{1}{s-1}\right\} \quad (2.0.8)$$

From Lemma-2.2,

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{-1}{s}\right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-1}\right\} \quad (2.0.9)$$

From Lemma-2.1,

$$y(t) = -1 + e^t \quad (2.0.10)$$

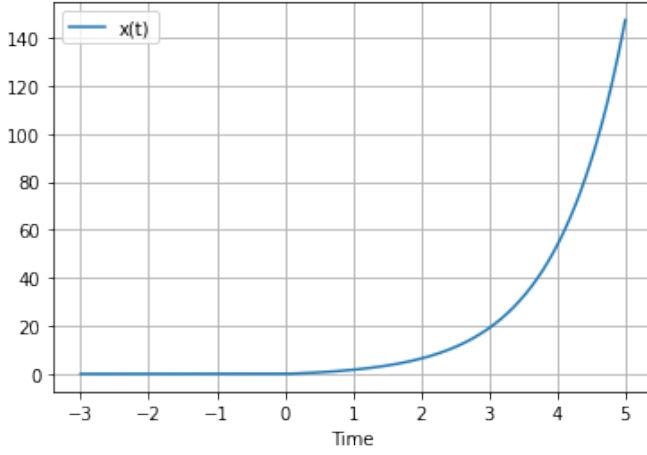


Fig. 4: plot of  $y(t)$  in input domain.