

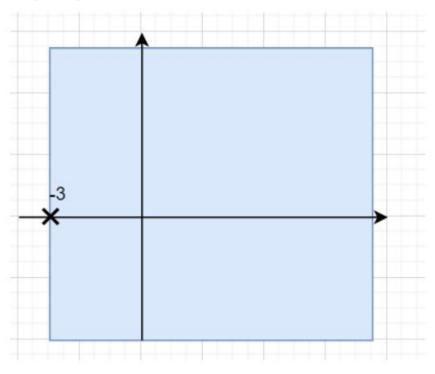
پاسخ تمرین ششم درس «سیگنالها و سیستمها» اساتید درس: دکتر راستی، دکتر آقائیان a.

$$x(t) = 3t^2e^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$z(t) = e^{-3t}u(t) \xrightarrow{S} Z(s) = \frac{1}{s+3}, \text{ RoC} = Real \{s\} > -3$$

$$t^2 z(t) \xrightarrow{S} \left(\frac{d^2 Z(s)}{ds^2}\right) = \frac{d\left(-\frac{1}{(s+3)^2}\right)}{ds} = \frac{2(s+3)}{(s+3)^4} = \frac{2}{(s+3)^3}, \text{ RoC} = Real\{s\} > -3$$

$$x(t) \stackrel{S}{\to} X(s) = \frac{6}{(s+3)^3}$$
, RoC = $Real\{s\} > -3$.



b.

$$x(t) = |t|e^{-4t} = -te^{-4t}u(-t) + te^{-4t}u(t) = y(t) + z(t)$$

$$y(t) \stackrel{S}{\to} Y(s) = -\frac{d\left(\frac{1}{s+4}\right)}{ds} = \frac{1}{(s+4)^2}, \text{RoC} = Re\{s\} < -4$$

$$z(t) \stackrel{S}{\to} Z(s) = -\frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{1}{s+4}\right) = \frac{1}{(s+4)^2}, \text{RoC} = Re\{s\} > -4$$

 $X(s) = \frac{2}{(s+4)^2}, \operatorname{Roc} = \Phi$

c.

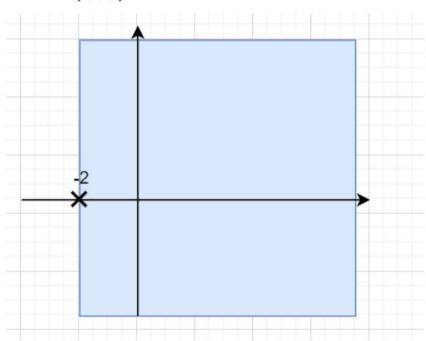
$$x(t) = (t-3)e^{-2t}u(t-3) = (t-3)e^{-2(t-3)}u(t-3)e^{-6}$$

$$y(t) = (t)e^{-2t}u(t)e^{-6}, z(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)e^{-6}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{e^{-6}}{s+2}$$
, RoC = $Re\{s\} > -2$

$$Y(s) = -\frac{d}{ds}(Z(s)) = \frac{e^{-6}}{(s+2)^2}, \text{RoC} = Re\{s\} > -2$$

$$X(s) = e^{-3s}Y(s) = \frac{e^{-6-3s}}{(s+2)^2}, \text{RoC} = Re\{s\} > -2$$



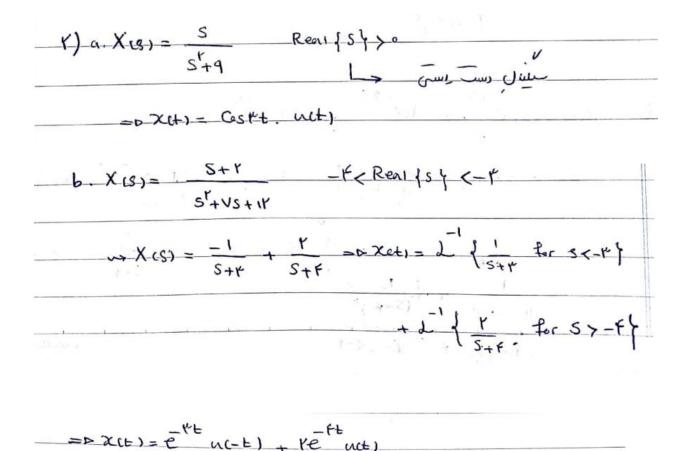
درنقطه منفی دو، دو عدد قطب دارد، یک عدد هم صفر در بینهایت دارد،

d.

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 \le t \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st} dt = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}(e^{-st}]_{1}^{0} = \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-s}), \text{RoC} = \mathbb{R}^{2}.$$

در نقطه صفر، هم صفر دارد و هم قطب که با هم خنثی میشوند.



c.

$$X(s) = \frac{(s-1)}{(s+2)(s+3)(s^2+s+1)} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+3} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+s+1}$$

$$A = \frac{(s-1)}{(s+3)(s^2+s+1)}|_{s=-2} = -1$$

$$B = \frac{(s-1)}{(s+2)(s^2+s+1)}|_{s=-3} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$s-1 = A(s+3)(s^2+s+1) + B(s+2)(s^2+s+1) + (Cs+D)(s+2)(s+3)$$

$$A(s^3+4s^2+4s+3) + B(s^3+3s^2+3s+2) + (Cs+D)(s^2+5s+6)$$

$$= A(s^3+4s^2+4s+3) + B(s^3+3s^2+3s+2) + Cs^3+5Cs^2+Ds^2$$

$$+5Ds+6Cs+6D$$

$$A+B+C=0 \to C = -(A+B) = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$3A+2B+6D=-1 \to 6D=-1+3-\frac{8}{7} \to D=\frac{1}{7}$$

$$-\frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{\frac{4}{7}}{s+3} + \frac{\frac{3}{7}s + \frac{1}{7}}{s^2 + s + 1} = -\frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{\frac{4}{7}}{s+3} + \frac{3}{7} \frac{s + \frac{1}{3}}{\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{\frac{4}{7}}{s+3} + \frac{3}{7} \frac{s + \frac{1}{2}}{\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{21} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &1: x(t) = e^{-2t}u(-t) - \frac{4}{7}e^{-3t}u(-t) - \frac{3}{7}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\cos\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)u(-t) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{21}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\sin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)u(-t) \\ &2: x(t) = -e^{-2t}u(t) - \frac{4}{7}e^{-3t}u(-t) - \frac{3}{7}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\cos\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)u(-t) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{21}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\sin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)u(-t) \\ &3: x(t) = -e^{-2t}u(t) + \frac{4}{7}e^{-3t}u(t) - \frac{3}{7}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\cos\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)u(-t) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{21}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\sin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)u(-t) \\ &4: x(t) = -e^{-2t}u(t) + \frac{4}{7}e^{-3t}u(t) + \frac{3}{7}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\cos\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)u(t) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{21}\left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\sin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)u(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$L\left\{e^{-at}u(t)\right\} = L\left\{-e^{-at}u(-t)\right\} = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$L\left\{e^{-a(t-1)}u(t-1)\right\} = L\left\{-e^{-a(t-1)}u(-(t-1))\right\} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s+a}$$

$$L\left\{e^{-a(t-1)}u(t-1)\right\} = L\left\{-e^{-a(t-1)}u(-(t-1))\right\}$$

$$L\left\{e^{-b(t-1)}u(t-1)\right\} = L\left\{-e^{-b(t-1)}u(-(t-1))\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow L\left\{e^{-bt}u(t-1)\right\} = L\left\{-e^{-bt}u(-t+1)\right\}$$

$$t_{\circ} = -1 \circ A = -1 \cup A$$

$$xct = e^{-ft}$$
 te^{-ft} $te^{$

$$\frac{1}{X(S)} = \frac{Y(S)}{X(S)} = \frac{+\frac{1}{(S+F)^r}}{\frac{S+F}{(S+F)^r}} = \frac{+1}{S+F} = \frac{+1}{S+F}$$

$$Y_{1}(s) = H_{1}(s) X_{1}(s)$$

 $X_{1}(s) = L de^{-\gamma t} u_{t} ds = \frac{1}{S+\gamma} s - \gamma - \gamma$

$$= \frac{1}{S+r} \times \frac{+1}{S+r} = \frac{A}{S+r} \times \frac{B}{S+r}$$

$$|A - t|$$

$$|B - t|$$

$$|B - t|$$

$$|B - t|$$

$$x_2(t)=e^{2t}=e^{2t}u(t)+e^{2t}u(-t) \to X_2(s)=rac{1}{s-2}-rac{1}{s-2}=0$$
, RoC = Φ
یس لایلاس ندار د و باید با کانولوشن رفت:

$$\begin{split} x_2(t)*h(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) x_2(t-\tau) \, d\tau = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-3\tau} e^{2t-2\tau} \, d\tau = e^{2t} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-5\tau} \, d\tau \\ &= -e^{2t} \frac{1}{5} e^{-5\tau} \big|_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{e^{2t}}{5} \end{split}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \times (t) = -Yy(t) + S(t) \xrightarrow{J} SX(s) = -YY(s) + 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \times (t) = Yx(t) \xrightarrow{J} SY(s) = YX(s)$$

$$= D \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Y(s) = Y \\ X(s) = S \\ SY + F \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} X(s) = S \\ X(s) = S \\ SY + F \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} X(s) = S \\ SY + F \end{array} \right\}$$

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