

# Gate Assignment 2

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Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/Adarsh541/EE3900/blob/main/Gate2/codes/Gate2.py>

Download latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/Adarsh541/EE3900/blob/main/Gate2/Gate2.tex>

## 1 PROBLEM(GATE EC 2010 Q.41)

A continuous time LTI system is described by

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = 2 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 4x(t) \quad (1.0.1)$$

Assuming zero initial conditions, the response  $y(t)$  of the above system for the input  $x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$  is given by

- 1)  $(e^t - e^{3t})u(t)$
- 2)  $(e^{-t} - e^{-3t})u(t)$
- 3)  $(e^{-t} + e^{-3t})u(t)$
- 4)  $(e^t + e^{3t})u(t)$

## 2 SOLUTION

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

<b>Time Function</b> $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$	<b>Laplace transform of <math>f(t)</math></b> $F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$
$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}, s > 0$
$g'(t)$	$sG(s) - g(0)$
$g''(t)$	$s^2G(s) - sg(0) - g'(0)$
$e^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}, s+a > 0$

**Lemma 2.2.** Linearity of Laplace Transform

$$\mathcal{L}\{af(t) + bg(t)\} = a\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} + b\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} \quad (2.0.1)$$

From Lemma-2.1 Laplace transform of  $x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$  is given by

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} \quad (2.0.2)$$

Since initial conditions are zero. Laplace Transform of (1.0.1) gives

$$s^2 Y(s) + 4sY(s) + 3Y(s) = 2sX(s) + 4X(s) \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2(s+2)}{s^2 + 4s + 3} X(s) \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+3} X(s) + \frac{1}{s+1} X(s) \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+3} \quad (2.0.6)$$

From Lemma-2.1. Inverse Laplace transform of  $Y(s)$  is given by

$$y(t) = e^{-t}u(t) - e^{-3t}u(t) \quad (2.0.7)$$

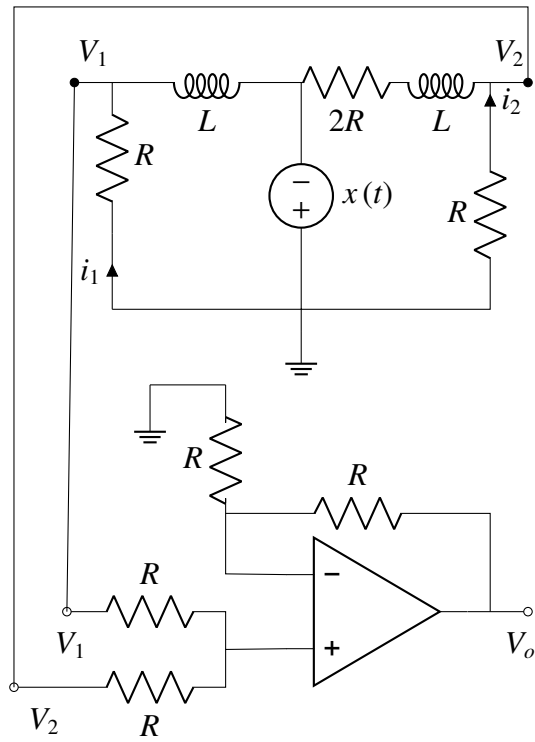
$$= (e^{-t} - e^{-3t})u(t) \quad (2.0.8)$$

∴ The required option is B.

**Corollary 2.2.1.** An RLC circuit that satisfies (1.0.1). Assume  $\frac{R}{L} = 1$ .

$$\text{Input : } x(t) \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\text{Output : } y(t) = V_0 = V_1 + V_2 \quad (2.0.10)$$



Using KVL laws

$$x(t) - L \frac{di_2}{dt} - 3i_2R = 0 \quad (2.0.11)$$

$$V_2 = i_2R \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$x(t) - L \frac{di_1}{dt} - i_1R = 0 \quad (2.0.13)$$

$$V_1 = i_1R \quad (2.0.14)$$

Eliminating  $V_1, V_2, i_1, i_2$  from equations (2.0.10) – (2.0.14) we get (1.0.1).

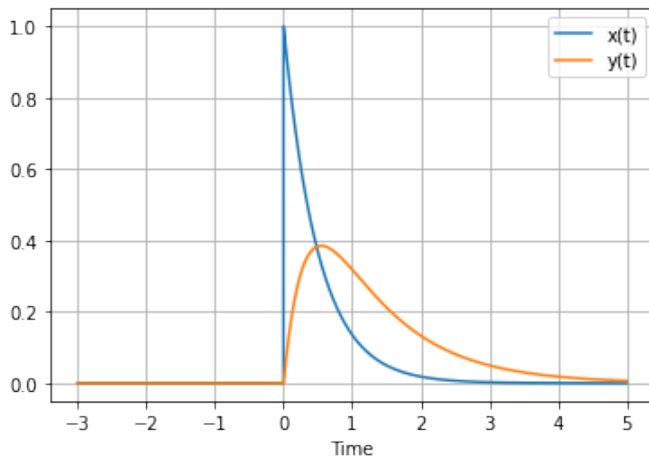


Fig. 4: Plot of input and output responses in time domain.