1)
$$\chi(t) = e^{at} u(t) \rightarrow \chi(s) = \int_{0}^{at} e^{-cs} u(t) dt = \int_{0}^{at} e^{-(s-at)t} dt = \frac{e^{-(s-a)t}}{s-a} \int_{0}^{at} = \frac{1}{s-a}$$
, $\Re(s) > a$, $\Re(s) = \Re(s) = \Re(s) > a$, $\Re(s) = \Re(s) = \Re$

1)
$$\chi(t) = e^{\alpha t} \chi(-t) \sim \chi(s) = -\frac{1}{\omega} e^{\alpha t} e^{-st} \chi(t) dt = -\frac{1}{\omega} e^{-(s-\alpha)t} dt = -\frac{e^{-(s-\alpha)t}}{s-\alpha} - \frac{1}{s-\alpha} , \text{Re}(s) < \alpha$$

X (s), ROC (Region of Convergence)

Når kör man vilken?

Om vi har ett LTI-system och vill losa y=h*x utan begvilkor: Dubbelsidig Om vi vill lösa ODE med konst koefficienter, Med begvillkor: Enkelsidig

Ex. Modelltentamen

Crivet Sign k k = 1

 $\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} -\overline{\text{SSnin9}} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \times (5) = H(5) \times (5) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \times (5) = H(5) \times (5) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \times (5) = H(5) \times (5) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \times (5) = H(5) \times (5) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \times (5) = H(5) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \times (5) = H$

Om vi antar att systemet är kawsalt => $h(t)=e^{2(t-1)}U(t-1)$, h(t)=0, t<0 Kausalitet = ROC(H) höger halvplan

Rep Fourierserie

Fungerar bara for periodiska signaler

 $x: (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ Determination of T > 0 s.a. x(t+T) = x(t) for all $t \in \mathbb{C}_k(x) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\mathbb{T}} x(t) e^{-j\omega_k t} dt$, $\omega_k = \frac{2\pi k}{T}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x(t) \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k e^{j\omega_k t}$

Om x år två ggr deriverbar => x(t)= $\stackrel{?}{\not\sim}$ $C_k(x)$ e $\stackrel{!}{\mapsto}$ for alla t.

Om x är två ggr deriverbar forutom i hopp-diskont. S.a. både höger/Vānsterderivator existerar x(t)= $\stackrel{?}{\not\sim}$ $C_k(x)$ e $\stackrel{!}{\mapsto}$ for alla t vilka e; ār hopp-unlet!

Om t är en hopp-unlet, $\stackrel{?}{\not\sim}$ $C_k(x)$ e $\stackrel{!}{\mapsto}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ (x(t)+ x(t)) $(h_0$ ger-/vānstergransvården)

Om x T-periodsk: $\int x(t)dt = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}}x(t)dt = \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}}x(t)dt =$ Om $\propto jamn: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)dt = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)dt$ Om $\propto Udda: \frac{T/2}{T/2} \times (t)dt = 0$ $\chi(t) = \chi_{\text{even}}(t) + \chi_{\text{odd}}(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\chi(t) + \chi(-t)) + \frac{1}{2} (\chi(t) - \chi(-t))$ Om X(t) Tperiodisk=> Xeven & Xoda T-periodisk $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Xeven COS}(\omega_k t) & \text{jamn} = \\ \text{Xeven Sin}(\omega_k t) & \text{Udda} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \frac{7/2}{\sqrt{2}} \text{Xeven}(t) \cos(\omega_k t) \, dt = 2 \int_0^{7/2} \text{Xeven}(t) \cos(\omega_k t) \, dt \\ \text{Tr} & \text{T$ $(k(x) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{T/2} \chi_{\text{even}} \cos(\omega_k t) dt - \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{T/2} \chi_{\text{even}} \sin(\omega_k t) dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{T/2} \chi_{\text{odd}} \cos(\omega_k t) dt - \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{T/2} \chi_{\text{odd}} \sin(\omega_k t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{T/2} \chi_{\text{odd}} \cos(\omega_k t) dt = \frac{1}{T}$ $\frac{2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_{\text{even}}(t)} (t) \cos(\omega_k t) dt = j \frac{2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_{\text{odd}}} \sin(\omega_k t) dt$ $A_k \qquad \qquad B_k$ $C_k = A_k - iB_k$ $C_{-k} = A_k + iB_k$

Notis! $W_{k} = \frac{2\pi k}{T} = -W_{k}$ $\begin{cases} A_{k} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{T/2} x \operatorname{even}(t) \cos(t) dt = A_{k} \\ B_{k} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{0}^{T/2} x \operatorname{odd}(t) \sin(t) dt = -B_{k} \end{cases}$