

BÀI TẬP CHƯƠNG 4

I. Biến đổi Laplace

Bài 1:

(a) $x(t) = -e^{-at}u(-t)$

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -e^{-at}u(-t)e^{-st}dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 -e^{-(s+a)t}dt = \frac{1}{s+a} \cdot e^{-(s+a)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}, \operatorname{Re}(s) < -a$$

(b) $x(t) = e^{at}u(-t)$

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{at}u(-t)e^{-st}dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(s-a)t}dt = -\frac{1}{s-a} \cdot e^{-(s-a)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = -\frac{1}{s-a}, \operatorname{Re}(s) < a$$

(c) $x(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at} & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st}dt = \int_0^T e^{-(s+a)t}dt = -\frac{1}{s+a} e^{-(s+a)t} \Big|_0^T$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s+a} (1 - e^{-(s+a)T})$$

Bài 2:

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

$$\rightarrow X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st}dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t}e^{-st}dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-3t}e^{-st}dt$$

$$\rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3} = \frac{2s+5}{(s+2)(s+3)}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -3$$

Điểm cực: $s = -1, s = -3$

Điểm không: $s = -\frac{5}{2}$

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

$$\rightarrow X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st}dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-3t}e^{-st}dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2t}e^{-st}dt$$

$$\rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s+3} - \frac{1}{s-2} = \frac{-5}{(s+3)(s-2)}, \operatorname{Re}(s) < 2$$

Điểm cực: $s = 2, s = -3$

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

$$\rightarrow X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st}dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{2t}e^{-st}dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-3t}e^{-st}dt$$

$$\rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s+3} = \frac{-5}{(s+3)(s-2)}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 2 \text{ và } \operatorname{Re}(s) < -3$$

Điểm cực: $s = 2, s = -3$

Bài 3:

- (a) $x(t) = \delta(t - t_0)$
 $\Leftrightarrow X(s) = e^{-st_0}$
- (b) $x(t) = u(t - t_0)$
 $\Leftrightarrow X(s) = \frac{e^{-st_0}}{s}$
- (c) $x(t) = e^{-2t}[u(t) - u(t - 5)] = e^{-2t}u(t) - e^{-1} e^{-2(t-5)}u(t - 5)$
 $\Leftrightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{e^{-5(s+2)}}{s+2}$
- (d) $x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT)$
- (e) $x(t) = \delta(at + b)$, a, b là số thực

Bài 4:

- (a) $X(s) = 1, \forall s$
- (b) $X(s) = s, \forall s$
- (c) $X(s) = \frac{1}{s}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$
- (d) $X(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -\operatorname{Re}(a)$
- (e) $X(s) = \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -\operatorname{Re}(a)$
- (f) $X(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$
- (g) $X(s) = \frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega_0^2}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -\operatorname{Re}(a)$

Bài 5:

- (a) $X(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$
- (b) $X(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}, \operatorname{Re}(s) < -1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x(t) = -e^{-t}u(-t)$
- (c) $X(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+4}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x(t) = \cos(2t)u(t)$
- (d) $X(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+4}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -1$
 $\Leftrightarrow x(t) = e^{-2t}\cos(2t)u(t)$

Bài 6:

- (a) $X(s) = \frac{5s+13}{s(s^2+4s+13)}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$
 $X(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+9}$
 $\Leftrightarrow x(t) = (1 - e^{-2t}\cos(3t))u(t)$
- (b) $X(s) = \frac{s^2+2s+5}{(s+3)(s+5)^2}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -3$
 $X(s) = \frac{2}{s+3} - \frac{1}{s+5} - \frac{10}{(s+5)^2}$
 $\Leftrightarrow x(t) = (2e^{-3t} - e^{-5t} - 10te^{-5t})u(t)$

$$(c) X(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s+2}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -2$$

$$X(s) = 2 - \frac{3}{s+2}$$

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

$$(d) X(s) = \frac{s^2+6s+7}{s^2+3s+2}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > -1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \delta(t) + (e^{-2t} + 2e^{-t})u(t)$$

$$(e) X(s) = \frac{s^3+2s^2+6}{s^2+3s}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$X(s) = s - 1 + \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \delta^{(1)}(t) - \delta(t) + (2 + e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$(f) X(s) = \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \begin{cases} te^{-a} u(t), & \operatorname{Re}(s) > -\operatorname{Re}(a) \\ -te^{-a} u(-t), & \operatorname{Re}(s) < -\operatorname{Re}(a) \end{cases}$$

II. Hàm truyền

Bài 1:

$$y''(t) + y'(t) - 2y(t) = x(t)$$

$$(a) y''(t) + y'(t) - 2y(t) = x(t)$$

$$\rightarrow s^2Y(s) + sY(s) - 2Y(s) = X(s)$$

$$\rightarrow H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hàm truyền của hệ thống: } H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s - 2}$$

$$(b) H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s - 2} = \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Đáp ứng tần số của hệ thống: } H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{-1+j\omega} + \frac{1}{2+j\omega}$$

$$(c) \text{Đáp ứng xung}$$

$$(i) \text{Hệ thống nhân quả: } \operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$$

$$h(t) = (e^t + e^{-2t})u(t)$$

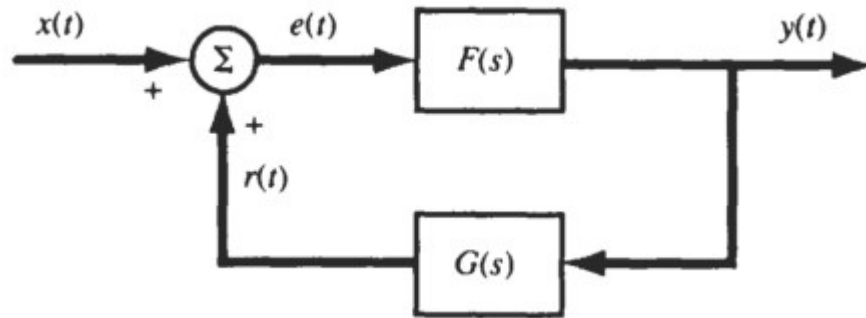
$$(ii) \text{Hệ thống ổn định: } -2 < \operatorname{Re}(s) < 1$$

$$h(t) = -e^t u(-t) + e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$(iii) \text{Hệ thống phi nhân quả và không ổn định: } \operatorname{Re}(s) < -2$$

$$h(t) = -(e^t + e^{-2t})u(-t)$$

Bài 2:



Từ sơ đồ ta có các mối quan hệ sau:

$$\begin{cases} e(t) = x(t) + r(t) \\ E(s)F(s) = Y(s) \\ Y(s)G(s) = R(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow Y(s) = [X(s) + Y(s)G(s)]F(s)$$

$$\rightarrow Y(s)[1 + G(s)F(s)] = X(s)F(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hàm truyền của hệ thống: } H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{F(s)}{1 + G(s)F(s)}$$

III. Ứng dụng của biến đổi laplace một phía

Bài 1:

$$y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = x(t)$$

$$\rightarrow (s^2 + 5s + 6)Y(s) - 2s - 11 = \frac{1}{s + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s + 1} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{s + 2} - \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s + 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + 6e^{-2t} - \frac{9}{2}e^{-3t} \right) u(t)$$