## GATE 2022 BM-42

## EE23BTECH11201 - Abburi Tanusha\*

Question: If

$$g(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt} \tag{1}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1+s}{s^2 + 12s + 32} \tag{2}$$

where F(s) is the Laplace transform of the function f(t), then what is the value of g(t) at t = 0? (GATE BM 2022)

## **Solution:**

ĺ	Value	Parameter	Description
	g(t)	$\frac{df(t)}{dt}$	Derivative of $f(t)$ with respect to $t$
	F(s)	$\frac{1+s}{s^2+12s+32}$	Laplace transform of the function $f(t)$
	TABLE 0		

GIVEN PARAMETERS

Using Initial value Theorem

$$f(0) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) \tag{3}$$

$$= \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{s(s+1)}{s^2 + 12s + 32} \tag{4}$$

$$= 1 \tag{5}$$

$$G(s) = sF(s) - f(0) \tag{6}$$

$$=\frac{s(s+1)}{s^2+12s+32}-1\tag{7}$$

$$=\frac{s^2+s-(s^2+12s+32)}{s^2+12s+32}$$

$$= \frac{s(s+1)}{s^2 + 12s + 32} - 1$$
(7)  
$$= \frac{s^2 + s - (s^2 + 12s + 32)}{s^2 + 12s + 32}$$
(8)  
$$G(s) = \frac{-11s - 32}{s^2 + 12s + 32}$$
(9)

Using Partial fraction decomposition

$$G(s) = \frac{A}{s+4} + \frac{B}{s+8} \tag{10}$$

$$-11s - 32 = A(s+8) + B(s+4)$$
 (11)

$$-11s - 32 = (A + B)s + (8A + 4B)$$
 (12)

Equating coefficients:

$$-11 = A + B \tag{13}$$

$$-32 = 8A + 4B$$

(14) Fig. 0. Plot 
$$g(t)$$
 vs  $t$ 

(8)

By solving these equations, we get

$$A = 3 \tag{15}$$

1

$$B = -14 \tag{16}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{3}{s+4} - \frac{14}{s+8}; \quad Re(s) > -4$$
 (17)

Inverse Laplace transform of G(s)

$$g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{s+4}\right) - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{14}{s+8}\right)$$
 (18)

$$=3e^{-4t}-14e^{-8t} (19)$$

$$g(0) = 3e^{-4.0} - 14e^{-8.0} (20)$$

$$=3-14$$
 (21)

$$= -11 \tag{22}$$

Verifying g(0) by Initial value theorem

$$g(0) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sG(s) \tag{23}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
s \to \infty \\
-11s - 32
\end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{s \to \infty} s \cdot \frac{-11s - 32}{s^2 + 12s + 32} \tag{24}$$

$$= \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{-11 - \frac{32}{s}}{1 + \frac{12}{s} + \frac{32}{s^2}}$$
 (25)

$$=\lim_{s\to\infty}\frac{-11}{1}\tag{26}$$

$$= -11 \tag{27}$$

The value of g(t) at t = 0 is -11.

