

Universidade Federal do Ceará
Campus Sobral
Engenharia da Computação e Engenharia Elétrica

Sistemas Lineares (SBL0091)
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6.2 Determine a transformada de Laplace bilateral e a RDC de cada um dos seguintes sinais:

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

(c) $x(t) = \delta(t-t_0)$

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

$$\begin{aligned} X(s) &= \int_{-\infty}^2 e^{2t} \cdot e^{-st} dt \\ &= \frac{-1}{s-2} e^{-(s-2)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^2 \\ &= \frac{-e^{-2(s-2)}}{s-2} \end{aligned}$$

ROC : $\text{Re}(s) < 2$

(c) $x(t) = \delta(t-t_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} X(s) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-t_0) e^{-st} dt \\ &= e^{-st_0} \end{aligned}$$

ROC : entire s plane

6.16 Determine a transformada de Laplace bilateral e a RDC correspondente para cada um dos seguintes sinais:

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

(c) $x(t) = e^{2t+4} u(t+2)$

(f) $x(t) = e^{-t} \frac{d}{dt} (e^{-t} u(t+1))$

6.16

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

$$\begin{aligned} X(s) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} e^{-st} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} e^{-st} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t e^{-st} dt \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ROC} &: (\text{Re}\{s\} > -2) \cap (\text{Re}\{s\} > -1) \cap (\text{Re}\{s\} < 1) \\ &= -1 < \text{Re}\{s\} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad x(t) &= e^{2t+4} u(t+2) \\ &= e^{2(t+2)} u(t+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$l(t+2) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} e^{2s} L(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{e^{2s}}{s-2}$$

$$\text{ROC} : \text{Re}\{s\} > 2$$

$$(f) \quad x(t) = e^{-t} \frac{d}{dt} (e^{-t} u(t+1))$$

$$= e^{-t} e \frac{d}{dt} (e^{-(t+1)} u(t+1))$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{-(t+1)} u(t+1)) \longleftrightarrow \frac{s \cdot e^s}{s+1}$$

$$e^{-t} l(t) \longleftrightarrow L(s+1)$$

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

$$\text{ROC} : \{ \text{Re}\{s\} > -1 \} - \{ \text{Re}\{-1\} \} = \text{Re}\{s\} > -1$$

6.17 Use as tabelas de transformadas e propriedades para determinar os sinais de tempo que correspondem às seguintes transformadas de Laplace bilaterais:

$$(a) \quad X(s) = e^{5s} \frac{1}{s+2} \text{ com RDC } \text{Re}(s) > -2$$

$$(c) \quad X(s) = s \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} \right) \text{ com RDC } \text{Re}(s) < 0$$

6.17

(a) $X(s) = e^{5s} \frac{1}{s+2}$, ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} > -2$

causal (right-sided)

$$x(t) = e^{-2(t+5)} u(t+5)$$

(c) $X(s) = s \left(\frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} \right)$

ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} < 0$

anticausal (left-sided)

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - e^{-2s}$$

Usando: $-A_k e^{d_k t} u(-t) \leftrightarrow \frac{A_k}{s-d_k}$ com RDC $\text{Re}(s) < d_k$

$$x(t) = -u(-t) + u(-t+1) - \delta(t-2)$$

6.19 Um sistema tem a função de transferência $H(s)$, como é dado abaixo. Determine a resposta ao impulso, supondo

(i) que o sistema é causal

(ii) que o sistema é estável.

(a) $H(s) = \frac{3s-1}{s^2-1}$

(b) $H(s) = \frac{5s+7}{s^2+3s+2}$

6.19

(a) $H(s) = \frac{3s-1}{s^2-1}$
 $= \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s-1}$

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

(ii) stable : ROC must include $j\omega$ axis

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

(b) $H(s) = \frac{5s+7}{s^2+3s+2}$

$$= \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{3}{s+2}$$

(i) causal : $h(t) = (2e^{-t} + 3e^{-2t}) u(t)$

(ii) stable : $h(t) = 2e^{-t} u(t) + 3e^{-2t} u(t)$

6.20 Um sistema estável tem entrada $x(t)$ e saída $y(t)$, como é dado abaixo. Use transformadas de Laplace para determinar a função de transferência e a resposta ao impulso do sistema.

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

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad x(t) &= e^{-2t} u(t) \\ y(t) &= -2e^{-t} u(t) + 2e^{-3t} u(t) \\ X(s) &= \frac{1}{s+2} \\ Y(s) &= \frac{-2}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+3} \\ H(s) &= \frac{-2(s+2)}{s+1} + \frac{2(s+2)}{s+3} \\ &= -2 \left[\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+3} \right] \\ h(t) &= -2(e^{-t} + e^{-3t}) u(t) \end{aligned}$$

6.21 A relação entre a entrada $x(t)$ e a saída $y(t)$ de um sistema causal é descrita por cada uma das equações diferenciais dadas abaixo. Use transformadas de Laplace para determinar a função de transferência e a resposta ao impulso de cada sistema.

$$(a) \quad 5 \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + 10y(t) = 2x(t)$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) + 5 \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + 6y(t) = x(t) + \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$

6.21

$$(a) \quad 5 \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + 10y(t) = 2x(t)$$

$$(5s + 10) Y(s) = 2X(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} \\ &= \frac{2}{5(s+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{2}{5} e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) + 5 \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + 6y(t) = x(t) + \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$

$$(s^2 + 5s + 6) Y(s) = (s+1) X(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{s+1}{(s+2)(s+3)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s+3} \end{aligned}$$

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

6.22 Determine a descrição por equação diferencial de um sistema com cada uma das seguintes funções de transferência:

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

$$(b) H(s) = \frac{3s}{s^2+2s+10}$$

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

6.22

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

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = x(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$

$$(b) H(s) = \frac{3s}{s^2+2s+10}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + 10 y(t) = 3 \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$

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

$$= \frac{2(s^2 - s - 2)}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

6.24 Determine se os sistemas descritos pelas seguintes funções de transferência podem ser

- (i) tanto estáveis como causais
- (ii) se existe um sistema inverso estável e causal.

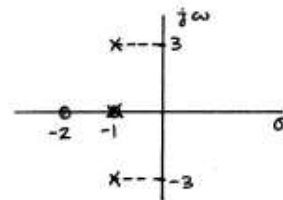
$$(a) H(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+2)}{(s+1)(s^2+2s+10)}$$

$$(b) H(s) = \frac{s^2-2s-3}{(s+2)(s^2+4s+5)}$$

$$(c) H(s) = \frac{s^2+3s+2}{(s+2)(s^2-2s+8)}$$

6.24

$$(a) H(s) = \frac{(s+1)(s+2)}{(s+1)\{(s+1)^2+3^2\}}$$



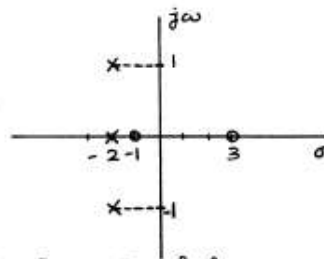
Pole Zero Plot :

- (i) All poles are in LHP, and with ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$ the system is both stable and causal
- (ii) All zeros are in LHP, so a stable and causal inverse system exists

(b)

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2-2s-3}{(s+2)(s^2+4s+5)}$$

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

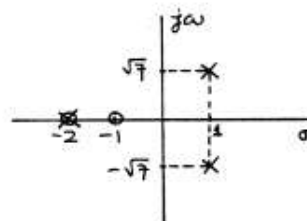


- (i) All poles are in LHP, with ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} > -2$, the system is both stable and causal
- (ii) Not all the zeros are in LHP, no stable and causal inverse system exists

(c)

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2+3s+2}{(s+2)(s^2-2s+8)}$$

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



- (i) No (poles are in RHP)
- (ii) Yes (all zeros are in LHP)

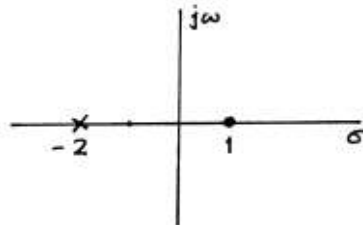
6.1 Um sinal $x(t)$ tem a transformada de Laplace $X(s)$ conforme é dado abaixo. Plote os pólos e zeros no plano s e determine a transformada de Fourier de $x(t)$ sem inverter $X(s)$. Assuma que $x(t)$ é absolutamente integrável.

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

(b) $X(s) = \frac{2s^2}{s^2 + 2\sqrt{2}s + 4}$

6.1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad X(s) &= \frac{s^2 - 1}{s^2 + 3s + 2} \\ &= \frac{(s-1)(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+1)} \\ &= \frac{s-1}{s+2} \end{aligned}$$

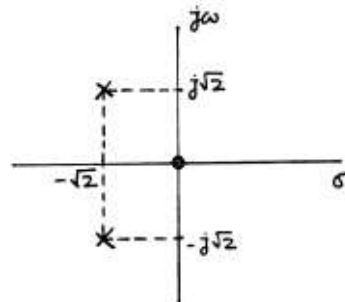


$$X(j\omega) = X(s) \Big|_{s=0+j\omega} = \frac{j\omega - 1}{j\omega + 2}$$

poles : $s = -2$

zeros : $s = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad X(s) &= \frac{2s^2}{s^2 + 2\sqrt{2}s + 4} \\ &= \frac{2s^2}{(s + \sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$X(j\omega) = X(s) \Big|_{s=0+j\omega} = \frac{-2\omega^2}{j\omega 2\sqrt{2} + 4 - \omega^2}$$

poles : $s = -\sqrt{2} \pm j\sqrt{2}$

zeros : $s = 0$ (double)

Sugestão de outros exercícios para fazer:

6.1 (b) (c)

6.2 (a) (d)

6.16 (b) (e)

6.18 (a) (b)

6.19 (c)

6.20 (a)

6.21 (c)