1. A

Using KVL, we obtain

$$\chi(t) = V_{L} + V_{R} + V_{C}$$

$$= Li' + RL + \frac{1}{c} \int i dt$$

$$= LCy'' + RCy' + y \quad \text{since } i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$= y'' + y' + y$$

2. C

$$V = LI_{L}' = I_{L}'$$

$$I_{R} = \frac{V}{R} = V = I_{L}'$$

Using KCL, we obtain

$$g(t) = I_R + I_L$$
$$= g'(t) + g(t)$$

Taking the Laplace transform, we obtain

$$(2)Y + (2)Y^2 = (2)X$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1+\omega_i} = (\omega_i)H$$

3, |n| > 8

We have that

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n H(-j\frac{2\pi n}{T}) e^{-j\frac{2\pi n}{T}t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n H(-12jn) e^{-12jnt}$$

Since H(jw) = 0 for |w| > 100, the largest value of |n| for which c_n is nonzero is

which implies $|n| \le 8$. Then for |n| > 8, c_n is guaranteed to be 0.

4.
$$R \geq 2\sqrt{L/C}$$

Using KVL, we obtain

$$x(t) = V_{L} + V_{R} + V_{C}$$

$$= Li' + RL + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt$$

$$= LCy'' + RCy' + y \quad \text{since } i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{LC} = y'' + \frac{R}{L}y' + y$$

Taking the Laplace transform, we obtain

$$\frac{\chi(s)}{LC} = s^2 \gamma(s) + s \frac{R}{L} \gamma(s) + \gamma(s)$$

The transfer function is

$$\frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{1}{LC(s^2 + s \cdot \frac{R}{L} + \frac{1}{LC})}$$

The poles are

The poles are
$$R > 2 \int_{C}^{L} 2 \text{ different real poles: overdamped}$$

$$R = 2 \int_{C}^{L} 2 \text{ identical real poles: critically damped}$$

$$R < 2 \int_{C}^{L} 2 \text{ complex conjugate poles: underdamped (oscillation)}$$

5. D

Taking the Laplace transform, we obtain

The transfer function is

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{3}{s+7}$$

The Laplace of the step response is

$$\frac{1}{s}H(s)=\frac{3}{s(s+7)}$$

It has two poles, one of which is negative and real and the other at zero. Hence by the final value theorem, the final value of the step response is

$$\lim_{S \to 0} \frac{3s}{s(s+7)} = \lim_{S \to 0} \frac{3}{s+7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

6. A

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n H(-j\frac{2\pi n}{T}) e^{-j\frac{2\pi n}{T}t}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{-j\frac{2\pi n}{T}t}$$

$$= (4-4) e^{-4t} u_1(t) - (4-5)e^{-5t} u_1(t)$$

$$= (4-4) e^{-4t} u_{-1}(t) - (4-5) e^{-5t} u_{-1}(t)$$

$$= e^{-5t} u_{-1}(t)$$

7. B

We take the Laplace transform to obtain

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

The transfer function is

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

The system is BIBO stable if its transfer function is stable and proper: when all of the poles of its transfer function lie strictly to the left of the imaginary axis (have negative real parts). The transfer function has two poles -2 and 1. Hence the system is not BIBO stable.

8.
$$k > 2$$

$$||H(s)| = |K|$$

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

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

$$A(s) = \chi(s) - B(s)$$

$$B(s) = KY(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{A(s)}{s^2 + s - 2} = \frac{X(s) - KY(s)}{s^2 + s - 2}$$

The transfer function is

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

If k < 2, the transfer function has one positive and one negative real pole.

If k = 2, the transfer function has 2 poles: 0 and -1

If 2 < k < 2.25, the transfer function has two negative real poles.

If k = 2.25, the transfer function has 1 pole at -1/2

If k > 2.25, the transfer function has complex poles with negative real parts (-1/2).

9.
$$y[n] = \alpha y[n-1] + (1-\alpha) x[n]$$

$$= (1-\alpha) x[n] + \alpha ((1-\alpha) x[n-1] + \alpha ((1-\alpha) x[n-2] \cdots$$

$$= (1-\alpha) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \alpha^k x[n-k]$$

Assume initial rest conditions n0 = 0 and let

$$\alpha[n] = \delta[n]$$

Then we have

Thus, the impulse response is

$0. S_1, S_3, S_4$

 S_1 : not time-invariant

 S_2 : linear, time-invariant

 S_3 : not linear?

 S_4 : not time-invariant

 S_5 : linear, time-invariant