

7.06*

torsdag 22 februari 2024

19:47

$$f(t) = \sin t \cdot \theta(t)$$

$$y(t) = s(f) = t \cdot \theta(t)$$

a)

$$-1 \leq f(t) \leq 1$$

$y(t) \geq 0$, dvs utsignalen är
oberoende av en begränsad insignal

sv: Nej

b) Definition 7.8 + Ex 7.14, s.93 + s.97

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

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

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2} = \underline{\underline{1 + \frac{1}{s^2}}}$$

c) tabell p. s. 104
 $f(t) = t \sin t \cdot \theta(t)$

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

↗ faltning kap 6

$$\mathcal{L}(h * f) = \mathcal{L}(f) \cdot \mathcal{L}(h)$$

$$F(s) \cdot H(s) = -\frac{\cancel{2s}}{(s^2 + 1)^{\cancel{2}}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{s^2 + 1}}{s^{\cancel{2}}} =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{s(s^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs + C}{s^2 + 1} \quad \begin{matrix} A=2 \\ B=-2 \\ C=0 \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\underline{\underline{y(t) = 2(1 - \cos t) \theta(t)}}$$