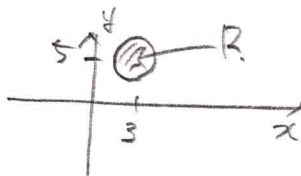


2008 수학

$$1. \cos x \cos y = \cos 0 \cdot \cos \pi + (-\sin 0 \cos \pi (x-0)) + (-\cos 0 \sin \pi (y-\pi)) \\ + \frac{1}{2}(-\cos 0 \cos \pi (x-0)^2) + 2 \sin 0 \sin \pi (x-0)(y-\pi) + (-\cos 0 \cdot \cos \pi (y-\pi)^2) \\ = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(y-\pi)^2 - 1$$

$$2. \quad L = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad M = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2},$$



$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial c} = \frac{-(x^2 + y^2) + 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\therefore \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right) dA = \iint_R 0 \cdot dA = \underline{0}$$

$$3. \quad s^2 Y - Y(0) - Y'(0) + Y = \frac{-18}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$s^2 Y - s + Y = \frac{-18}{s^2 + 4}, \quad Y(s)(s^2 + 4) = s - \frac{18}{s^2 + 4} = \frac{s^3 + 4s - 18}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s^3 + 4s - 18}{(s^2 + 4)(s^2 + 1)} = \frac{As + B}{s^2 + 4} + \frac{Cs + D}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$As^3 + As + Bs^2 + B + Cs^3 + Ds^2 + 4Cs + 4D = (A+C)s^3 + (B+D)s^2 + (A+4C)s + (B+4D)$$

$$= s^3 + 4s - 18$$

$$A+C=1$$

$$B + D = 0$$

$$C=1, A=0, D=-6, B=6$$

$$A + 4C = 4$$

$$B + 4D = -18$$

$$Y(s) = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{s^2+4} + \frac{5}{s^2+1} - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = (3 \sin t + \cos t - 6 \sin t) u_s(t)$$

4.

$$a) f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 0.$$

$$b) f'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$f'(0) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) : \nexists \text{ limit } x.$$

$\therefore f'(x) \nsubseteq x=0 \text{ still not continuous}$

$$5. a) A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\pi} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j2\pi} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j2\pi} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j4\pi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^H = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = -1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) AA^H = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$c) |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \lambda - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0. \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore |\lambda_i| = 1 \text{ for } i=1, 2$$

$$6. (a) \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi k}{T}) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \underline{e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}}$$

$$(b) a_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \delta(t) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} dt = \underline{\frac{1}{T}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-kT) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}$$

$$(c) y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-kT) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}$$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{\langle T \rangle} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-nT) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} x(t) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} dt$$

$$= \underline{\frac{1}{T} X(j\frac{2\pi k}{T})}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T} X(j\frac{2\pi k}{T}) e^{j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt}$$

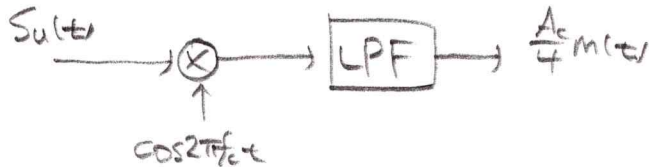
2008 통신

1.

$$(a) S_u(t) = \frac{A_c}{2} m(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t \rightarrow \frac{A_c}{2} \hat{m}(t) \sin 2\pi f_c t$$

$$(b) S_u(t) \cos 2\pi f_c t = \frac{A_c}{4} m(t) + \frac{A_c}{4} m(t) \cos 4\pi f_c t - \frac{A_c}{4} \hat{m}(t) \sin 4\pi f_c t$$

$$\text{LPF} \{S_u(t)\} = \frac{A_c}{4} m(t)$$



2.

$$(a) BW = 50 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \text{ Msymbol/s}, \quad 2\text{B1Q}: 2 \text{ bits/symbol}$$

$$\therefore \underline{100 \text{ Mbps}}$$

$$(b) 8\text{bit} \text{을 한 숫자를 표현하므로 } \frac{100}{8} = 12.5 \text{ MHz (Sampling rate)}$$

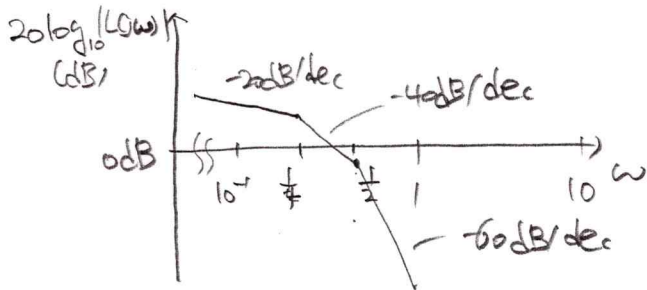
Nyquist sampling theorem에 의해 6.25 MHz가 최대의 frequency component 이지만 roll off factor가 1인 raised cosine pulse 때문에 실제 signal의 highest freq. = 3.125 MHz

2008 제어

제어 필수

1.

$$a) L(j\omega) = \frac{0.5}{j\omega(1+2j\omega)(1+4j\omega)} = \frac{0.5}{(-2\omega^2+j\omega)(1+4j\omega)} = \frac{0.5}{-2\omega^2-8j\omega^3+j\omega-4\omega^2}$$



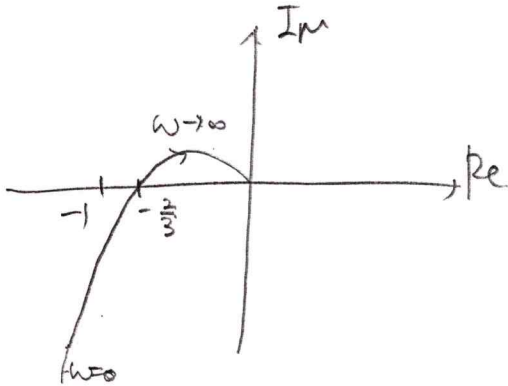
$$= \frac{0.5}{-6\omega^2+j(\omega-8\omega^3)}$$

$$\text{Im}\{L(j\omega)\} = 0 \text{ 이 되는 } \omega_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$L(j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{0.5}{-\frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Gain margin} = -20\log_{10}\frac{2}{3} = -20(0.3 - 0.48) = \underline{+3.6 \text{ dB}}$$

b) $\omega \rightarrow 0 : \angle L(j\omega) = -90^\circ, |L(j\omega)| = \infty$
 $\omega \rightarrow \infty : \angle L(j\omega) = -270^\circ, |L(j\omega)| = 0$



c) Zero를 추가하면 phase margin에는 영향을 주지 않고 Gain margin을 높여준다.

$$d) L'(s) = \frac{0.5(s+1)}{s(s+2s)(1+4s)} = \frac{0.5(1+j\omega)(1+j\omega)}{(-6\omega^2+j(\omega-8\omega^3))(1+j\omega)} = \frac{0.5(1+\omega^2)}{-6\omega^2+j6\omega^3+j(\omega-8\omega^3)+\omega(\omega-8\omega^3)}$$

$$\text{Im}\{L'(s)\} = 0 \text{ 이 되는 } \omega_p' = \sqrt{2}$$

$$L'(j\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1.5}{-12+2-32} = -\frac{1.5}{42}, \quad -20\log_{10}|L'(j\sqrt{2})| = \underline{12.9 \text{ dB}}$$

(기존의 gain margin이었던 3.6 dB 보다 증가하였다.)

제어선택

1. a) controllability : state $x(t_0)$ 에서 $x(t_1)$ 으로 transfer 하는 input $u[t_0, t_1]$ 이 존재할 때 t_0 에서 controllable. (for finite $t_1 > t_0$)

observability : input $u[t_0, t_1]$ 과 output $y[t_0, t_1]$ 을 time interval $[t_0, t_1]$ 에서 아는 것으로 state $x(t_0)$ 를 결정하기에 충분할 때 t_0 에서 observable. (for finite $t_1 > t_0$).

b) $\dot{\bar{x}} = P\dot{x}$ 이므로

$$\dot{\bar{x}} = PAP^{-1}\bar{x}(t) + Pb u(t), \quad y(t) = cP^{-1}\bar{x}(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} cP^{-1} \\ cP^{-1}(PA^{-1}) \\ cP^{-1}(PA^{-2}) \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ cA \\ cA^2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

P 는 nonsingular square matrix 이므로 full rank. 따라서 $\begin{bmatrix} c \\ cA \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$ 가 full rank

(observable) 이면 $\begin{bmatrix} c \\ cA \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$ 도 observable,

아닌 경우에는 해당하므로 observability는 같다.

Any
c) Bounded input에 대하여 bounded output이 나오는 system은 BIBO stable 하다.

d) transfer function $\frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = H(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B,$

$H(s)$ 의 pole은 $\det(sI - A) = 0$ 에 해당된다.

① $\forall \operatorname{Re}\{\lambda_i\} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{BIBO stable}$

: $|sI - A| = 0$ 의 근 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$ 이 negative real part 같으면

$H(s)$ 의 pole이 complex plane에서 LHS에 존재하므로 stable.

② BIBO stable $\nRightarrow \forall \operatorname{Re}\{\lambda_i\} < 0$

: matrix B나 C가 0인 경우에 어느 input에 대해서도 zero output이 나오므로 BIBO stable 하지만, $\det(sI - A) = 0$ 의 모든 근이 negative real part를 가지지 않아도 된다.