

1. Complete proof of the convolution property for the Laplace transform.

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = x(t) * h(t)$$

$$Y(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \right) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t-\tau) e^{-st} dt \right) d\tau$$

let  $u = t - \tau \Rightarrow t = u + \tau, dt = du$ , When  $t = \tau, u = 0$   
 $t \rightarrow \infty, u \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_{\tau}^{\infty} h(t-\tau) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} h(u) e^{-s(u+\tau)} du = e^{-s\tau} \int_0^{\infty} h(u) e^{-su} du$$

We see that,

$$\int_0^{\infty} h(u) e^{-su} du = H(s)$$

The inner integral becomes  $H(s) \cdot e^{-s\tau}$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} x(\tau) \left[ e^{-s\tau} H(s) \right] d\tau = H(s) \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} x(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau}_{X(s)} = H(s) X(s)$$

transfer function:  $Y(s) = H(s) X(s)$

$$Y(s) = H(s) X(s) \quad \text{or} \quad Y(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau$$

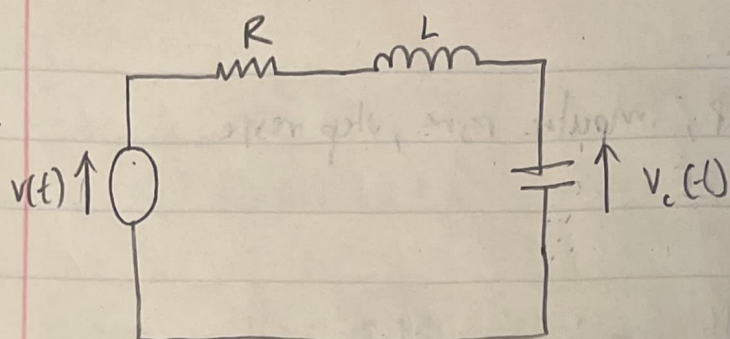
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2.



$$\text{KVL: } V(t) = iR + L \frac{di}{dt} + V_c(t)$$

$$V_c = -\frac{1}{C} \int i \, dt$$

$$\frac{dV(t)}{dt} = \frac{di}{dt} R + L \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{i}{C}$$

$$b) \omega_0 = 1/\sqrt{LC} \quad \xi = R/2\sqrt{L/C}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{dV(t)}{dt}\right] = V(s) = sIR + s^2 LI + \frac{I}{C} = I\left(sR + s^2 L + \frac{1}{C}\right)$$

$$\frac{dV_c}{dt} = \frac{i}{C}, \quad \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{dV_c}{dt}\right] = V_c(s) = \frac{I}{C}$$

$$\frac{V_c(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{I}{C} \frac{1}{I(sR + s^2 L + 1/C)} = \frac{1}{sRC + s^2 LC + 1} = \frac{1/LC}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$\text{Replg w/ } \omega_0, \xi, \text{ we get } \frac{V_c(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

Find pole-zero map, impulse res, step res

c)  $\omega_0 = 4$ ,  $\zeta = 0.25$

$$\frac{16}{s^2 + 2s + 16}$$

$$s + 2s = -16$$

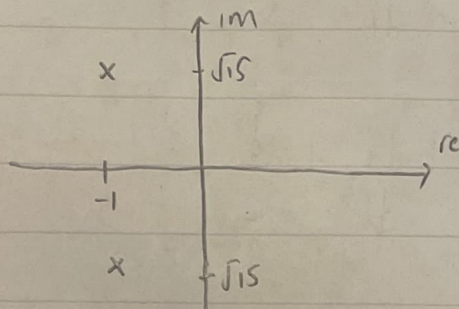
$$s + 2s + (1)^2 = -16 + (1)^2$$

$$(s+1) = \sqrt{-15}$$

$$s = -1 \pm \sqrt{15}j$$

No zeros

Poles:  $-1 + \sqrt{15}j$ ,  $-1 - \sqrt{15}j$



impulse response:

$$\frac{4^2}{s^2 + 2(0.25)4s + 4^2}$$

$$V_o(t) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{0.9375}} e^{-t} \sin(\sqrt{15}t)$$

$$t \geq 0$$

step response

$$\frac{4^2}{s^2 + 2(0.25)4s + 4^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2 + 2s + 16}$$

$$16 = A(s^2 + 2s + 16) + Bs$$



$$\frac{4^2}{s^2 + 2(0.025)4s + 4^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

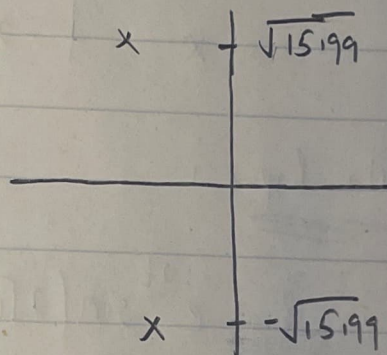
$$V_{c, \text{step}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.9375}} e^{-t} \sin(\sqrt{15}t + \phi) \quad \text{where } \phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{0.9375}}{0.25}\right)$$

$$t \geq 0 \quad \phi = \underline{\underline{1.318 \text{ rad}}}$$

d)  $\omega_0 = 4 \quad \zeta = 0.025$

No zeros

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Poles} &= -\zeta\omega_0 \pm j\omega_0\sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \\ &= -0.1 \pm j\sqrt{15.99} \end{aligned}$$



Impulse response  $\frac{4^2}{s^2 + 2(0.025)4s + 4^2}$

$$V_c = \frac{4}{\sqrt{0.999375}} e^{-0.1t} \sin(\sqrt{15}t) \quad t \geq 0$$

Step response  $\frac{1}{s} \frac{4^2}{s^2 + 2(0.025)4s + 4^2}$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{0.999375}}{0.025}\right)$$

$$V_{c, \text{step}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.999375}} e^{-0.1t} \sin(\sqrt{15.99}t + \phi) \quad \phi = 1.54579 \text{ rad}$$

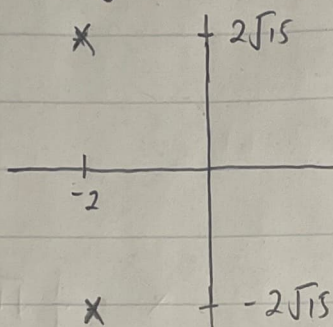
$$t \geq 0$$

e)  $\omega_0 = 8$  ,  $\xi = 0.25$

$$\frac{8^2}{s^2 + 2(0.25)8s + 8^2}$$

No zeros

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Poles} &= -\xi\omega_0 \pm j\omega_0\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \\ &= -2 \pm j\sqrt{60} = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{15}j \end{aligned}$$



Impulse Response:

$$V_c = \frac{8}{\sqrt{0.9375}} e^{-2t} \sin(2\sqrt{15}t) \quad t \geq 0$$

Step Response:

$$\frac{8^2}{s^2 + 2(0.25)8s + 8^2} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{0.9375}}{0.25}\right)$$

$$V_{c,ss} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.9375}} \sin(2\sqrt{15}t + \phi)$$

$$\phi = 1.3181 \text{ rad.}$$



$$\begin{matrix} (-i)^2 \\ (-i)^2(-i)^2 \end{matrix}$$

3.  $x(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 1}$  or

a)

$$((s+2)^2 + 1) x(s) = (s+2) y(s)$$

$$(s^2 + 4s + 4 + 1) x(s) = (s+2) y(s)$$

$$(s^2 + 4s + 5) x(s) = (s+2) y(s)$$

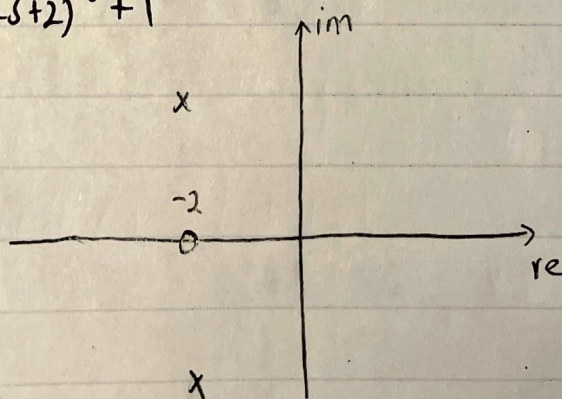
$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dx}{dt} + 5x = \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y$$

b) Pole-zero map

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

$$\text{poles} = -2 + i, -2 - i$$

$$\text{zeros} = -2$$



$$a=2$$

$$w_d=1$$

Impulse Response

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[x(s)] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 1}\right] = e^{-2t} \cos t \, u(t) \\ &= e^{-2t} \cos t \quad t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



Step Repare

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

$$\frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+1} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs+C}{(s+2)^2+1}$$

$$\frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+1} = A((s+2)^2+1) + Bs^2 + Cs$$

$$s=0$$

$$2 = 5A \quad A = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$s=1$$

$$3 = 4 + B + C$$

$$B + C = -1$$

$$s=2$$

$$4 = \frac{34}{5} + 4B + 2C$$

$$\frac{20}{5} - \frac{34}{5} = 4B + 2C$$

$$4B + 2C = -\frac{14}{5}$$

Using a System of Equations Solver

$$B = -\frac{2}{5}, \quad C = -\frac{3}{5}$$



$$X(s) = \frac{2}{s} + \frac{-\frac{2}{5}s + \frac{3}{5}}{(s+2)^2 + 1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = \frac{2}{s} u(t) + e^{-2t} \left[ \frac{-2}{5} \cos t + \frac{1}{5} \sin t \right]$$

Step Response =  $\frac{2}{s} + e^{-2t} \left[ \frac{-2}{5} \cos t + \frac{1}{5} \sin t \right] \quad t \geq 0$