

Institut für Nachrichtentechnik

Abteilung Informationstheorie und Kommunikationssyteme

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8. Dezember 2022

# 4. Übung Signale und Systeme

#### Aufgabe 15.

Berechnen Sie mittels Integration die Laplace-Transformierten folgender Signale x:

a) 
$$x(t) = a \mathbf{1}(t - \tau)$$
  $(\tau > 0)$ ,

b) 
$$x(t) = t \mathbf{1}(t)$$
,

c) 
$$x(t) = e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t \ \mathbf{1}(t)!$$

#### Aufgabe 16.

Die Laplace-Transformierte eines Signals x sei durch X(s) gegeben. Man zeige die Gültigkeit folgender Regeln der Laplace-Transformation:

a) 
$$x(at) 
ightharpoonup rac{1}{a} X\left(rac{s}{a}
ight)$$
  $(a>0,$  Ähnlichkeitssatz),

b) 
$$x(t-\tau) \hookrightarrow e^{-s\tau} X(s)$$
  $(\tau > 0$ , Verschiebungssatz)!

c) Aus einer Korrespondenzentabelle der Laplace-Transformation liest man ab:

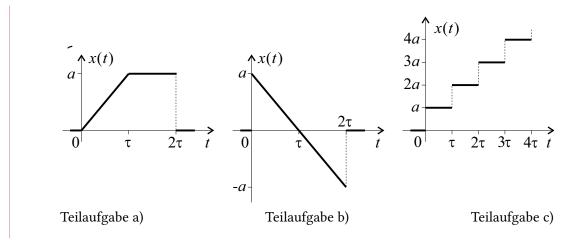
$$\cos^2 t \ \mathbf{1}(t) \ \bigcirc \bullet \ \frac{s^2 + 2}{s(s^2 + 4)}.$$

Bestimmen Sie die Laplace-Transformierten von

$$\alpha$$
)  $\cos^2 \omega_0 t \ \mathbf{1}(t) \ (\omega_0 > 0), \ \beta$ )  $\cos^2 \omega_0 (t - \tau) \ \mathbf{1}(t - \tau) \ (\tau > 0)!$ 

### Aufgabe 17.

Mit Hilfe der Korrespondenzen  $\mathbf{1}(t) \overset{\bullet}{\longrightarrow} \frac{1}{s}$  und  $t \mathbf{1}(t) \overset{\bullet}{\longrightarrow} \frac{1}{s^2}$  bestimme man die Laplace-Transformierten für folgende Signale x:



# Lösungen zu den Übungen

### Lösung 15

a) 
$$X(s) = \frac{a}{s} e^{-s\tau}$$
 (Re(s) > 0)

b) 
$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$
 (Re(s) > 0)

c) 
$$X(s) = \frac{s - \alpha}{(s - \alpha)^2 + \beta^2}$$
 (Re(s) >  $\alpha$ )

## Lösung 16

a) Hinweis: Substitution  $at=t',\,t=rac{t'}{a},\,\mathrm{d}t=rac{\mathrm{d}t'}{a}$ 

b) Hinweis: Substitution  $t- au=t',\,t=t'+ au,\,\mathrm{d}t=\mathrm{d}t'$ 

c) 
$$\alpha$$
)  $\mathfrak{L}(\cos^2 \omega_0 t) = \frac{s^2 + 2\omega_0^2}{s(s^2 + 4\omega_0^2)}$ 

β) 
$$\mathfrak{L}\left(\cos^2 \omega_0(t-\tau) \ \mathbf{1}(t-\tau)\right) = e^{-s\tau} \frac{s^2 + 2\omega_0^2}{s\left(s^2 + 4\omega_0^2\right)}$$

## Lösung 17

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

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

c) 
$$X(s) = \frac{a}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-s\tau}}$$

$$\chi(t) = \alpha \ 1(t-t)$$

$$\chi(s) = \int_{0}^{t_{0}} \alpha 1(t-t) e^{-st} dt = \alpha \int_{0}^{t_{0}} e^{-st} dt$$

$$\chi(s) = \int_{0}^{t_{0}} \alpha 1(t-t) e^{-st} dt = \alpha \int_{0}^{t_{0}} e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \alpha \left[ -\frac{1}{5} e^{-st} \right]_{T}^{+\infty} = \frac{\alpha}{5} e^{-ST} \qquad \text{Re} \left\{ S \right\} > 0$$

$$= \alpha \left[ -\frac{1}{5}e^{-st} \right]_{\tau}^{+\infty} = \frac{\alpha}{5}e^{-5\tau} \qquad \text{Re} \left[ \frac{5}{5} \right] > 0$$

$$b \cdot \chi(t) = t \cdot 1(t)$$

 $\chi(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t \ e^{-st} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{(\alpha - s)t} \ \frac{e^{j\beta t} + e^{-j\beta t}}{2} dt$ 

 $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2\alpha-25}{(\alpha-5)^2+\beta^2}\right)=\frac{\alpha-5}{(\alpha-5)^2+\beta^2}$ 

 $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{(\alpha-s+j\beta)t}\,dt+\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}e^{(\alpha-s-j\beta)t}\,dt\right)=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha-s+j\beta}+\frac{1}{\alpha-s-j\beta}\right)$ 

Re (5) >0

$$\chi_{(s)} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t \, 1(t) \, e^{-st} \, dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t \, de^{-st} \, \left(-\frac{t}{s}\right) = -\frac{t}{s} \left[ t e^{-st} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-st} \, dt \right]$$

 $=-\frac{1}{5}\left[-\left(-\frac{1}{5}e^{-5t}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty}\right)\right]=-\frac{1}{5}\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)=\frac{1}{5^{2}}$ 

 $(x, x) = e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t \ 1(t)$ 



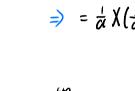
$$A. \quad X(t) \longleftrightarrow X_{t}$$

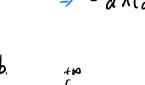
$$X(at) \longleftrightarrow \int_{0}^{+\infty} X_{t}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} X_{t}$$

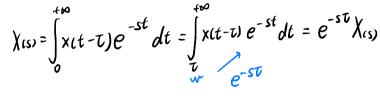
 $x(at) \longleftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(at) e^{-st} dt$ , set  $at = t' \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{t'}{a}$  $\Rightarrow dt = \frac{dt'}{a}$  $= \int_{0}^{two} \chi(t') e^{-s\frac{t'}{a}} dt' \frac{1}{a}$  $= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\infty} x(t') e^{-\frac{S}{at}t'} dt' \qquad \chi_{(S)} = \int_0^{\infty} x(t') e^{-\alpha t'} dt'$ 

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \chi(\frac{s}{\alpha})$$











 $\int \left[ \cos^2 \omega_0 \, t \, \int (t) \right] = \frac{s^2 + 2 \, \omega_0^2}{s(c^2 + 4 \, \omega_0^2)}$ 

 $\beta \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \cos^{2} \omega_{0}(t-t) \int_{0}^{\infty} t dt - t \right] = \frac{S^{2} + 2u\omega^{2}}{S(S^{2} + 4u\omega^{2})} e^{-St}$ 



$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0} \chi(t')$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{1}{\alpha} \chi(\frac{5}{\alpha})$$

b.
a. 
$$x(t) \longleftrightarrow \hat{\chi}(s)$$

$$x(at) \longleftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(at)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}$$

17.

$$X_{1}(t) = \frac{\alpha}{t} t l(t) \qquad \longleftrightarrow \frac{\alpha}{t} \frac{1}{s^{2}}$$

$$X_{2}(t) = -\frac{\alpha}{t} (t-t) l(t-t) \iff -\frac{\alpha}{t} \frac{1}{s^{2}} e^{-st} \qquad \sum = \frac{\alpha}{t} (\frac{1}{s^{2}} - \frac{1}{s^{2}} e^{-st}) - \frac{\alpha}{s} e^{-2st}$$

$$X_{3}(t) = -\alpha l(t-2t) \qquad \longleftrightarrow -\alpha \frac{1}{s} e^{-2st} \qquad = \frac{\alpha}{ts^{2}} (1 - e^{-st}) - \frac{\alpha}{s} e^{-2st}$$

$$b.$$

 $\Rightarrow \sum = \frac{\alpha}{5} (1 + e^{-2s\tau}) + \frac{\alpha}{5^2 \tau} (e^{-2s\tau} - 1)$ 

 $\frac{\alpha}{5}$ 

 $\iff$   $\frac{\alpha}{\varsigma^2\tau}$ 

 $\hookrightarrow \frac{\alpha}{5}e^{-25T}$ 

 $\chi_{(t)} = \alpha 1(t)$ 

 $\chi_1(t) = -\frac{\alpha}{\overline{t}} t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t dt$ 

 $\chi_{s(t)} = \alpha \int (t^{-27})$ 

 $X_4(t) = \frac{\alpha}{t}(t-2\tau)I(\tau-2\tau) \iff \frac{\alpha}{s^2\tau}e^{-2s\tau}$ 

$$X_{1}(t) = \alpha 1(t)$$

$$X_{2}(t) = \alpha 1(t-2t)$$

$$X_{3}(t) = \alpha 1(t-2t)$$

$$X_{4}(t) = \alpha 1(t-2t)$$

$$X_{5}(t) = \alpha 1(t-2t)$$