

1. Laplace transform

Determine the Laplace transform and associated ROC for each of the following time functions.

(a) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k \delta(t - kT), \quad a > 0$

(b) $\sin(\omega_0 t + b)e^{-at}u(t), \quad a > 0$

2. Inverse Laplace transform

Determine the time function $x(t)$ for each Laplace transform $X(s)$ given below.

(a) $\frac{s+1}{s^2+5s+6}, \quad \text{ROC} : \sigma > -2$

(b) $\frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+4}, \quad \text{ROC} : \sigma > -1$

3. Stability and Causality of LTI systems

Consider a continuous-time LTI system for which the input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$ are related by the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} - \frac{dy(t)}{dt} - 2y(t) = x(t)$$

Let $X(s)$ and $Y(s)$ denote the Laplace transforms of $x(t)$ and $y(t)$, and let $H(s)$ denote the Laplace transform of the impulse response $h(t)$ of the preceding system. Assume all initial conditions are zero.

- (a) Determine $H(s)$. Sketch the pole-zero plot.
- (b) Sketch the ROC for each of the following cases:
 - i. The system is stable.
 - ii. The system is causal.
 - iii. The system is neither stable nor causal.
- (c) Determine $h(t)$ when the system is causal.