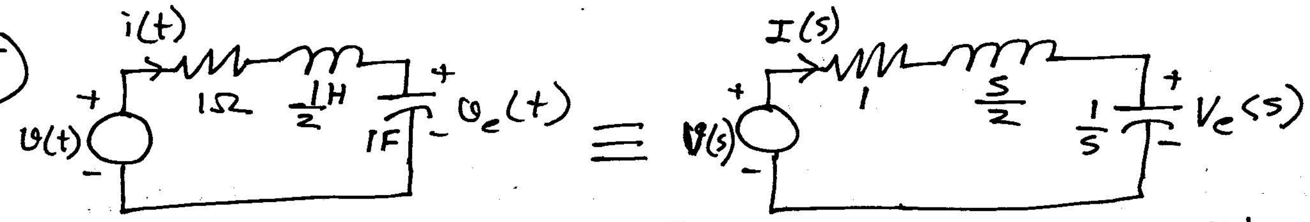
Tutorial Solution

(Q5)



(Since all initial conditions are relaxed / zero)

$$\therefore V(s) = I(s)\left(1 + \frac{s}{2} + \frac{1}{s}\right) = I(s)\left(\frac{s^2+2s+2}{2s}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I(s) = \frac{2s\,V(s)}{s^2+2s+2}$$

and $V_c(s) = \frac{1}{s} I(s) = \frac{2\,V(s)}{s^2+2s+2}$

(a) $v(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow V(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

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

$$\therefore i(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{I(s)\} = 2e^{-t}\,\overset{\sin}{\cancel{\cos}}(t)\,u(t)$$

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

(for some real values of A, B and C).

Now $As^2 + 2As + 2A + Bs^2 + Cs = 2$

$\Rightarrow A = 1$, $A + B = 0$ or $B = -1$

and $2A + C = 0$ or $C = -2$

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

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

$$\therefore V_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{V_c(s)\} = u(t)\left[1 - e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t)\right]$$

(b) $v(t) = t\,u(t) \Rightarrow V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$

$\therefore I(s) = \frac{2}{s(s^2+2s+2)}$

$\therefore i(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{I(s)\} = \left(1 - e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t)\right)u(t)$

And $V_c(s) = \frac{2}{s^2(s^2+2s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+2s+2}$

such that

$As^3 + 2As^2 + 2As + Bs^2 + 2Bs + 2B + Cs^3 + Ds^2 = 2$

$\Rightarrow (A+C)s^3 + (2A+B+D)s^2 + (2A+2B)s + 2B = 2$

$\Rightarrow B = 1$

$2A+2B=0 \Rightarrow A = -1$

$A+C=0 \Rightarrow C = +1$

$2A+B+D=0 \Rightarrow D = 1$

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

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

$\therefore v_c(t) = u(t)\left[-1 + t + e^{-t}\cos(t)\right]$

(Q4)(a) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{J1}{s+1+J1} - \frac{J1}{s+1-J1} - \frac{1}{(s+1+J1)^2} - \frac{1}{(s+1-J1)^2} \right\}$

$$= \left(J1\, e^{-(1+J)t} - J1\, e^{-(1-J)t} - te^{-(1+J)t} - te^{-(1-J)t} \right) u(t)$$

$$= \left(e^{-t}\, J\left(e^{-Jt} - e^{Jt}\right) - te^{-t}\left(e^{-Jt} + e^{Jt}\right) \right) u(t)$$

$$= \left(e^{-t}\, 2\, \frac{\left(e^{Jt} - e^{-Jt}\right)}{2J} - te^{-t}\, 2\, \frac{\left(e^{Jt} + e^{-Jt}\right)}{2} \right) u(t)$$

$$= 2e^{-t}\left(\sin t - t\cos t \right) u(t)$$

(b) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{ \frac{J6}{(s-J)^2} - \frac{J6}{(s+J)^2} \right\}$

$$= J6\left(t\, u(t) \left(e^{Jt} - e^{-Jt}\right)\right)$$

$$= 6t\, u(t)\ \frac{e^{Jt} - e^{-Jt}}{2J} \times 2J^2$$

$$= -26t \sin t\ u(t)$$

(Q3)(a) $\frac{s^3}{(s+2)(s+3)(s+4)} = \frac{s^3}{(s+2)(s^2+7s+12)}$

$= \frac{s^3}{s^3+9s^2+26s+24} = 1 - \frac{9s^2+26s+24}{s^3+9s^2+26s+24}$

$= 1 - \left(\frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+3} + \frac{C}{s+4}\right)$

such that

$A(s+3)(s+4) + B(s+2)(s+4) + C(s+2)(s+3)$

$= 9s^2 + 26s + 24$

~~for~~ putting $s=-2$

$A\,2 = 8 \Rightarrow A = 4$

putting $s=-3$

$B(-1) = 27 \Rightarrow B = -27$

putting $s=-4$

$C(2) = 64 \Rightarrow C = 32$

$\therefore$ Given expression

$= 1 - \frac{4}{s+2} + \frac{27}{s+3} - \frac{32}{s+4}$

$\therefore$ Required Laplace inverse

$= \delta(t) - 4e^{-2t}u(t) + 27e^{-3t}u(t) - 32e^{-4t}u(t)$

(b) $X(s) = \dfrac{3s^2+2s+2}{(s+2)^2(s+3)} = \dfrac{A}{s+3} + \dfrac{B}{s+2} + \dfrac{C}{(s+2)^2}$

such that

$A(s+2)^2 + B(s+3)(s+2) + C(s+3) = 3s^2+2s+2$

putting $s=-3$, $A=23$

$\therefore (A+B) = 3$ (equating the coefficient of s^2)

$\Rightarrow B = -20$

$\therefore 4A+6B+3C = 2$ (equating the constant term)

$\Rightarrow 92-120+3C=2 \Rightarrow C=10$

$\therefore X(s) = \dfrac{23}{s+3} - \dfrac{20}{s+2} + \dfrac{10}{(s+2)^2}$

$\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{X(s)\} = 23e^{-3t}u(t) - 20e^{-2t}u(t) + 10te^{-2t}u(t)$

(c) $X(s) = \dfrac{4s^2-3s+5}{s(s^2+2s+5)} = \dfrac{4s^2-3s+5}{s(s-(-1+2j))(s-(-1-2j))}$

$= \dfrac{A}{s} + \dfrac{B}{s+1-2j} + \dfrac{C}{s+1+2j}$

such that

$A(s+1-2j)(s+1+2j) + Bs(s+1+2j) + Cs(s+1-2j) = 4s^2-3s+5$

putting $s=0$, $A(5)=5 \Rightarrow A=1$

putting $s=-1+2j$, $B(-1+2j)(4j) = 4(1-4-4j) - 3(-1+2j)+5$

$\Rightarrow B(-8-4j) = -12-16j+3-6j+5$

$= -4-22j$

$\Rightarrow B = \dfrac{4+22j}{8+4j} = \dfrac{(4+22j)(8-4j)}{80} = \dfrac{120+160j}{80}$

$$= \frac{3+4j}{2}$$

$$\therefore C = B^* = \frac{3-4j}{2}$$

$$\therefore X(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{3+4j}{2(s+1-2j)} + \frac{3-4j}{2(s+1+2j)}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{X(s)\} = u(t) + \frac{3+4j}{2} e^{-(1-2j)t} u(t) + \frac{3-4j}{2} e^{-(1+2j)t} u(t)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{5}{2} e^{j\theta} e^{-t} e^{2jt} + \frac{5}{2} e^{-j\theta} e^{-t} e^{-2jt}\right) u(t)$$

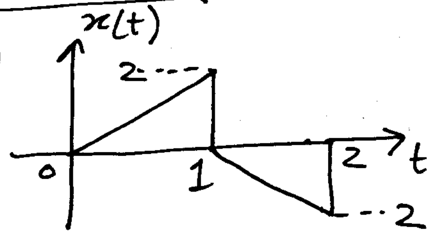
where $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{5}{2} e^{-t} \left(e^{j(2t+\theta)} + e^{-j(\theta+2t)}\right)\right) u(t)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{5}{2} e^{-t} \times 2\cos(2t+\theta)\right) u(t)$$

$$= \left(1 + 5e^{-t} \cos\left(2t + \tan^{-1}\left(\tfrac{4}{3}\right)\right)\right) u(t)$$

(Q2)



$$x(t) = 2r(t) - 2r(t-1) - 2u(t-1)$$
$$- 2r(t-1) + 2r(t-2) + 2u(t-2)$$
$$= 2r(t) - \left(4r(t-1) + 2u(t-1)\right)$$
$$+ \left(2r(t-2) + 2u(t-2)\right)$$

$$\therefore X(s) = \frac{2}{s^2} - \left(\frac{4}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s}\right)e^{-s} + \left(\frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s}\right)e^{-2s}$$ (as given)

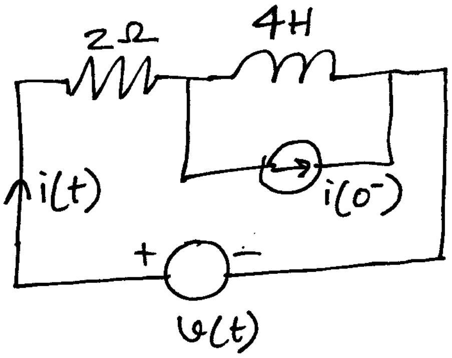
$$= X_1(s) + X_2(s)e^{-s} + X_3(s)e^{-2s}$$

$$\therefore X_1(s) = \frac{2}{s^2}$$

$$X_2(s) = -\left(\frac{4}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s}\right)$$

$$X_3(s) = \left(\frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s}\right)$$

(Q6)



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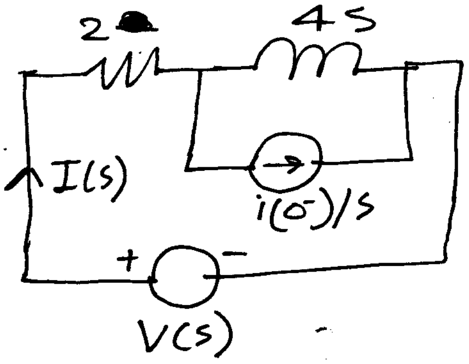

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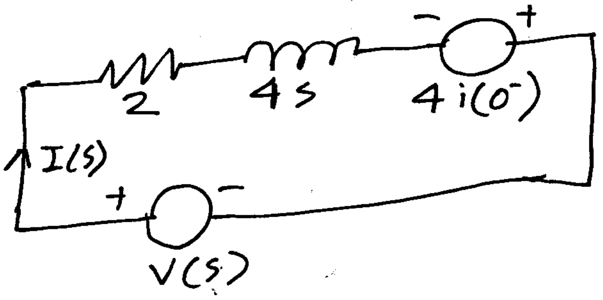
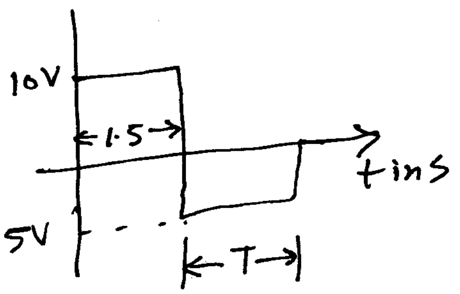


$$\therefore I(s) = \frac{V(s) + 4\,i(0^-)}{2+4s}$$



$$\therefore v(t) = 10u(t) - 15u(t-1.5) + 5u(t-T-1.5)$$

$$\therefore V(s) = \frac{10 - 15e^{-1.5s} + 5e^{-(T+1.5)s}}{s}$$

(a) $T = 4$ and $i(0^-) = 0$

$$\therefore I(s) = \frac{V(s)}{2+4s} = \frac{10 - 15e^{-1.5s} + 5e^{-(T+1.5)s}}{s} \times \frac{1}{2+4s}$$

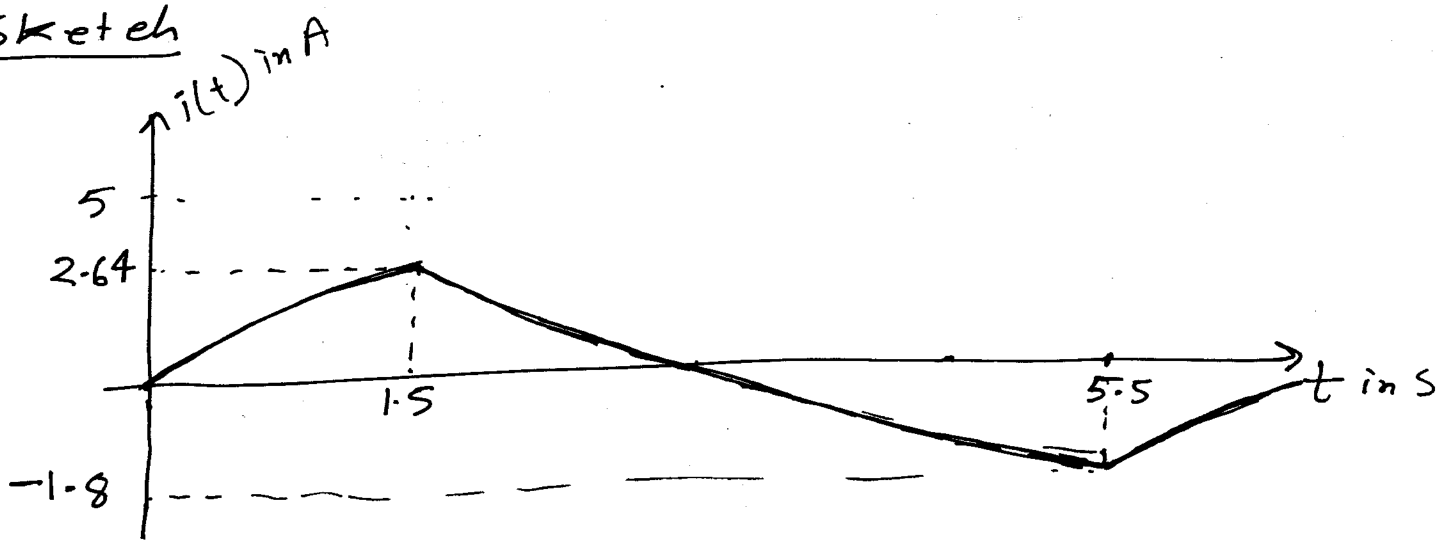
$$= \frac{\left(10 - 15e^{-1.5s} + 5e^{-5.5s}\right)}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1/2}\right)$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(I(s))$$

$$= 5u(t) - 5e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}u(t) - 7.5u(t-1.5) + 7.5e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-1.5)} \times u(t-1.5) + 2.5u(t-5.5) - 2.5e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-5.5)}u(t-5.5)$$

$$= 5\left(1-e^{-t/2}\right)u(t) - 7.5\left(1-e^{-\frac{(t-1.5)}{2}}\right)u(t-1.5) + 2.5\left(1-e^{-\frac{(t-5.5)}{2}}\right)u(t-5.5)$$

Sketch



(b) $T=1, \quad i(0^-)=0$

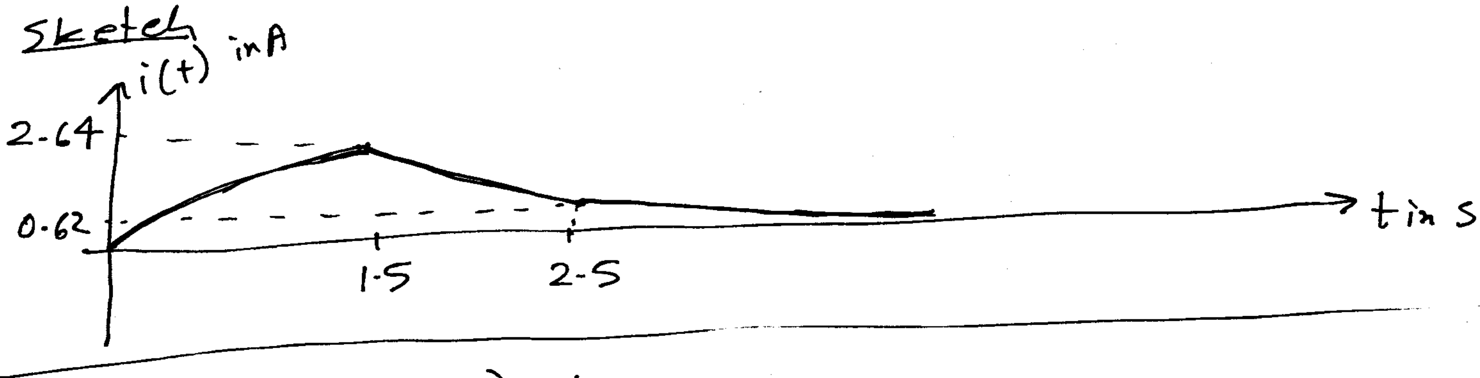
$$\therefore I(s) = \frac{V(s)}{2+4s} = \frac{10-15e^{-1.5s}+5e^{-2.5s}}{s} \times \frac{1}{2+4s}$$

$$= \frac{\left(10-15e^{-1.5s}+5e^{-2.5s}\right)}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1/2}\right)$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{I(s)\}$$

$$= 5\left(1-e^{-t/2}\right)u(t) - 7.5\left(1-e^{-(t-1.5)/2}\right)u(t-1.5) + 2.5\left(1-e^{-(t-2.5)/2}\right)u(t-2.5)$$

Sketch



(c) $T=2, \quad i(0^-)=1$

$$\therefore I(s) = \frac{V(s)+4i(0^-)}{4s+2} = \frac{V(s)}{4s+2} + \frac{i(0^-)}{s+1/2}$$

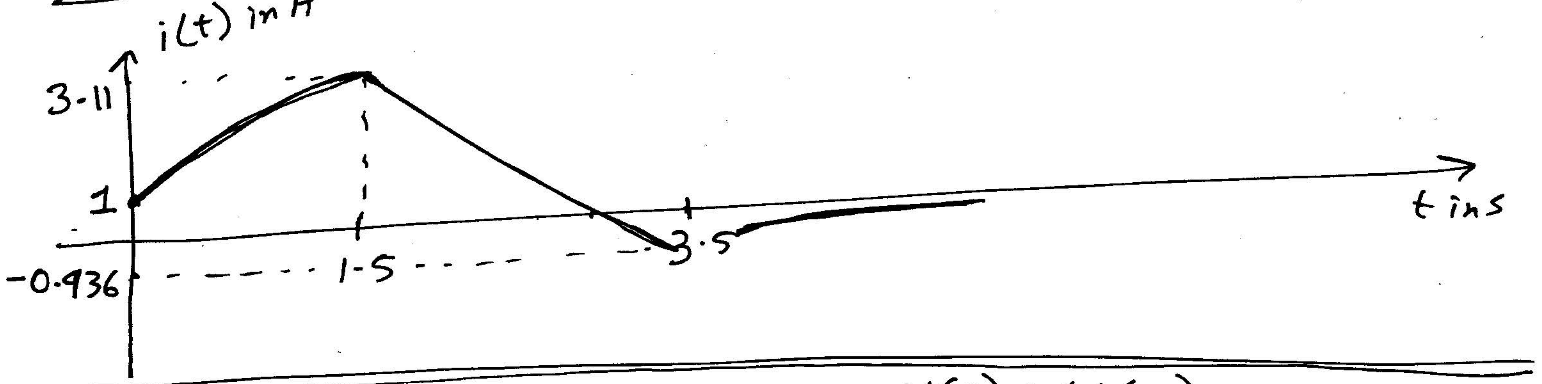
$$= \frac{10-15e^{-1.5s}+5e^{-3.5s}}{s} \times \frac{1}{4s+2} + \frac{1}{s+1/2}$$

$$= \frac{10-15e^{-1.5s}+5e^{-3.5s}}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{s}-\frac{1}{s+1/2}\right)+\frac{1}{s+1/2}$$

$$\therefore\ i(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{I(s)\}$$

$$= 5(1-e^{-t/2})u(t) - 7.5(1-e^{-(t-1.5)/2})u(t-1.5) + 2.5(1-e^{-(t-3.5)/2})u(t-3.5) + e^{-t/2}u(t)$$

Sketch



(Q7) If $R=0$ then $I(s) = \dfrac{V(s)+4i(0^-)}{4s}$

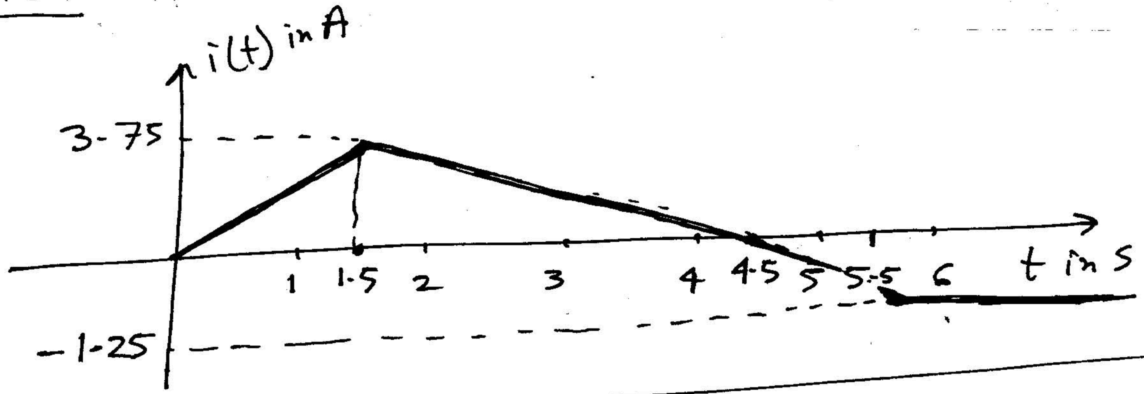
The circuit diagram, $v(t)$, $V(s)$ are all same as Q6

(a) $T=4$ and $i(0^-)=0$

$$\therefore\ I(s) = \frac{V(s)}{4s} = \frac{10-15e^{-1.5s}+5e^{-5.5s}}{4s^2}$$

$$\therefore\ i(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{I(s)\} = 2.5t\,u(t) - 3.75(t-1.5)u(t-1.5) + 1.25(t-5.5)u(t-5.5)$$

Sketch

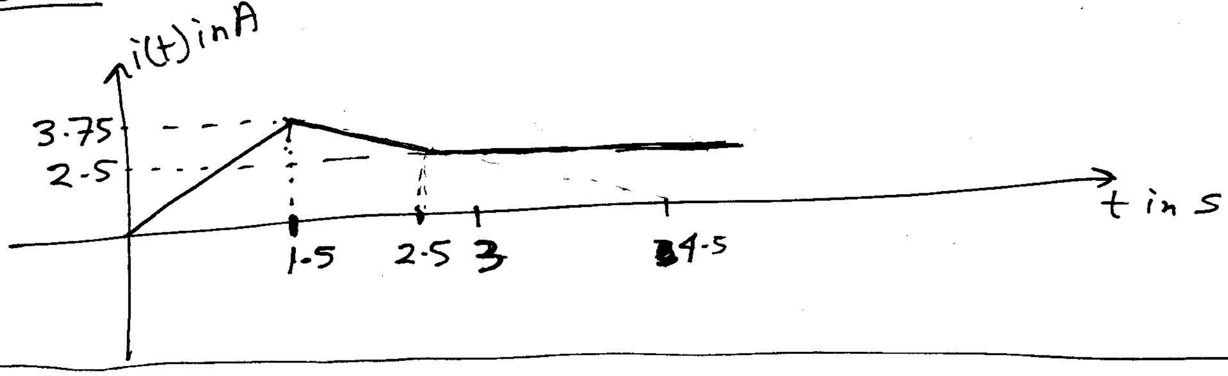


(b) $T = 1$ $\quad i(0^-) = 0$

$$\therefore I(s) = \frac{V(s)}{4s} = \frac{10 - 15e^{-1.5s} + 5e^{-2.5s}}{4s^2}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = 2.5\,t\,u(t) - 3.75(t-1.5)\,u(t-1.5) + 1.25\,(t-2.5) \times u(t-2.5)$$

Sketch



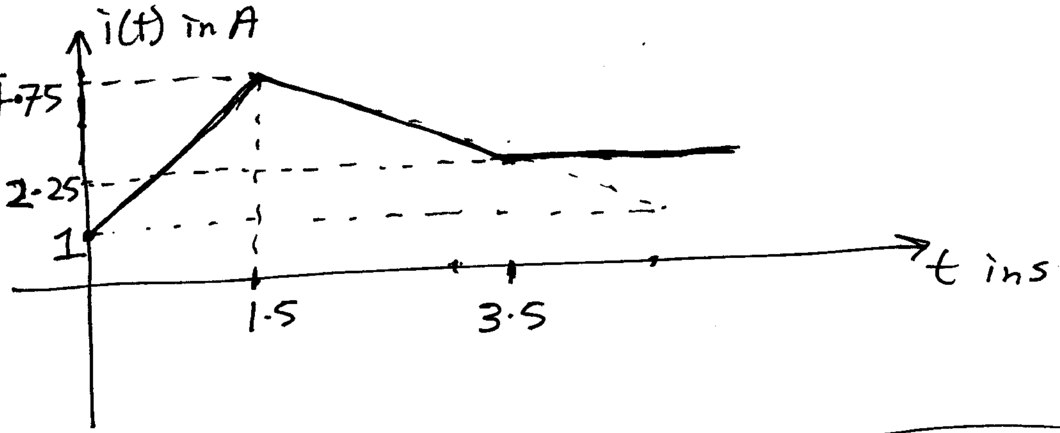
(c) $T = 2, \quad i(0^-) = 1$

$$\therefore I(s) = \frac{V(s) + 4\,i(0^-)}{4s} = \frac{V(s)}{4s} + \frac{i(0^-)}{s}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 15e^{-1.5s} + 5e^{-3.5s}}{4s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = 2.5\,t\,u(t) - 3.75(t-1.5)\,u(t-1.5) + 1.25(t-3.5)\,u(t-3.5) + u(t)$$

Sketch



(Q1) (a) $t\cos(t)\,u(t)$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\cos(t)\,u(t)\} = \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}\{t\cos(t)\,u(t)\} = \frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{s}{s^2+1}\right) \qquad \left[\because \mathcal{L}\{t\,x(t)\} = \frac{d}{ds}X(s)\right]$$

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

(b) $t\sin(t)\,u(t)$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\sin(t)\,u(t)\} = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}\{t\sin(t)\,u(t)\} = \frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right) \qquad \left[\because \mathcal{L}\{t\,x(t)\} = \frac{d}{ds}X(s)\right]$$

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

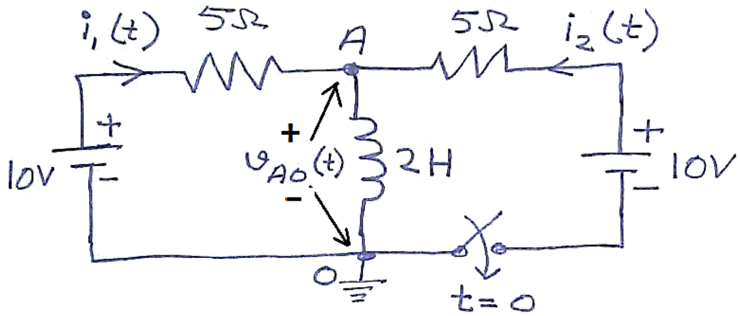
(c) $$\mathcal{L}\{e^{-t}\,t\cos(t)\,u(t)\} = \frac{1-(s+1)^2}{((s+1)^2+1)^2} \qquad \left[\because \mathcal{L}\{e^{-at}x(t)\} = X(s+a)\right]$$

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

(d) $$\mathcal{L}\{e^{t}\,t\sin(t)\,u(t)\} = \frac{-2(s+1)}{((s+1)^2+1)^2} \qquad \left[\because \mathcal{L}\{e^{-at}x(t)\} = X(s+a)\right]$$

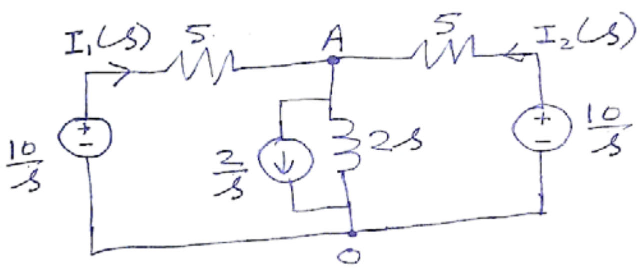
$$= \frac{-2s-2}{(s^2+2s+2)^2}$$

QUESTION 8:



The switch was closed at $t = 0$. Before that the circuit was already in a steady state. Using circuit analysis in Laplace domain, find the expression for the voltage $v_{AO}(t)$ and current $i_2(t)$ for $t \geq 0$.

Initial current through inductor (before closing switch) $= \frac{10V}{5\Omega} = 2A$ (top to bottom)



KCL at A:

$$V_{AO}(s)\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2s}\right) = -\frac{2}{s} + \frac{\frac{10}{s}}{5} + \frac{\frac{10}{s}}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{AO}(s)\left(\frac{4s+5}{10s}\right) = -\frac{2}{s} + \frac{2}{s} + \frac{2}{s} = \frac{2}{s}$$

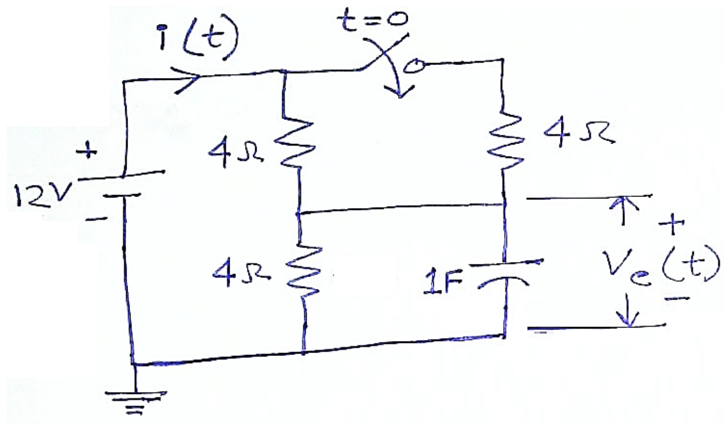
$$\Rightarrow V_{AO}(s) = \frac{2}{s} \times \frac{10s}{4s+5} = \frac{20}{4s+5} = \frac{5}{s+\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\therefore V_{AO}(t) = 5e^{-\frac{5t}{4}}u(t)$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{\frac{10}{s} - V_{AO}(s)}{5} = \frac{\frac{10}{s} - \frac{5}{s+\frac{5}{4}}}{5} = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\therefore i_2(t) = 2u(t) - e^{-\frac{5}{4}t}u(t)$$

QUESTION 9:



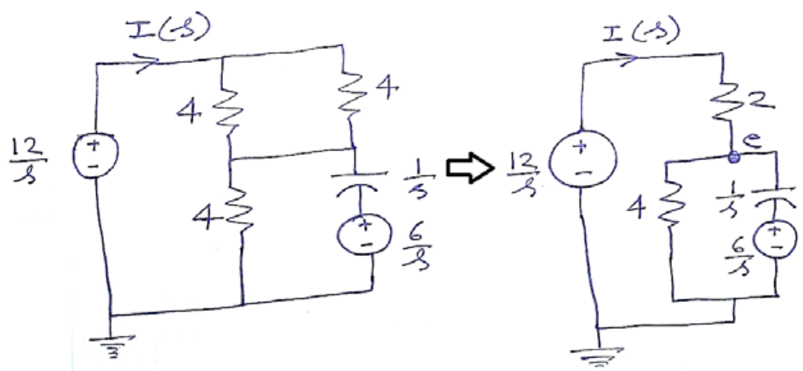
The switch was closed at $t = 0$. Before that the circuit was already in a steady state. Using circuit analysis in Laplace domain, find the expression for the capacitor voltage $v_c(t)$ and current $i(t)$ for $t \geq 0$.

Initial capacitor voltage

$$v_c(0) = 12V \times \frac{4\Omega}{4\Omega + 4\Omega}$$

$= 6V$ (upper side positive)

(using potential divider rule)



KCL at node e:

$$V_e(s)\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+s\right)=\frac{\frac{12}{s}}{2}+\frac{\frac{6}{s}}{\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_e(s)\left(\frac{3+4s}{4}\right)=\frac{6}{s}+6=\frac{6+6s}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_e(s)=\frac{6+6s}{s}\times\frac{4}{3+4s}$$

$$=24\frac{(1+s)}{s(3+4s)}$$

$$=\frac{6(3+4s+1)}{s(3+4s)}$$

$$=6\left(\frac{1}{s}+\frac{1}{s(3+4s)}\right)$$

$$=6\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)+2\left(\frac{1}{s}-\frac{4}{3+4s}\right)$$

$$=\frac{8}{s}-\frac{8}{3+4s}$$

$$\therefore v_e(t)=8\,u(t)-\frac{8}{4}e^{-\frac{3}{4}t}\,u(t)$$

$$=\left(8-2e^{-\frac{3}{4}t}\right)u(t)$$

$$I(s)=\frac{\frac{12}{s}-V_e(s)}{2}=\frac{\frac{12}{s}-\frac{8}{s}+\frac{8}{3+4s}}{2}$$

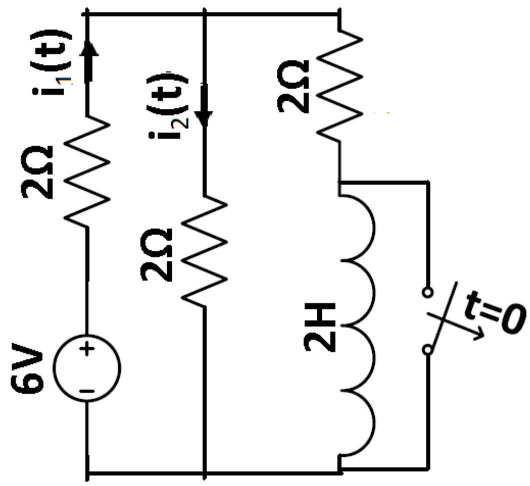
$$=\frac{2}{s}+\frac{4}{3+4s}$$

$$=\frac{2}{s}+\frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\therefore i(t)=2u(t)+e^{-\frac{3}{4}t}\,u(t)$$

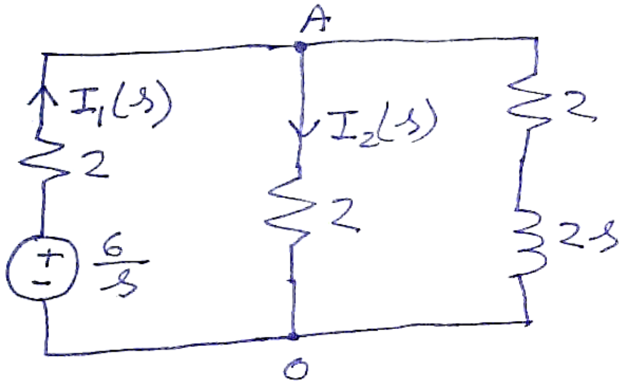
$$=\left(2+e^{-\frac{3}{4}t}\right)u(t)$$

QUESTION 10:



The switch was **opened** at $t = 0$. Before that the circuit was already in a steady state. (Assume the inductor has a very low amount of resistance but the switch has much lower resistance) Using circuit analysis in Laplace domain, find the expression for the current $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ for $t \geq 0$.

Initial current through the inductor = 0



KCL at A

$$V_{AO}(s)\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2+2s}\right)=\frac{\frac{6}{s}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{AO}(s)\left(\frac{3+2s}{2+2s}\right)=\frac{3}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{AO}(s)=\frac{6(1+s)}{s(2s+3)}=\frac{3(s+1)}{s\left(s+\frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$=3\left(\frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{1}{\frac{s}{2}}\right)\times\frac{1}{3}$$

$$=\frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{2}{s}$$

$$I_1(s)=\frac{\frac{6}{s}-V_{AO}(s)}{2}=\frac{\frac{6}{s}-\frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{2}{s}}{2}$$

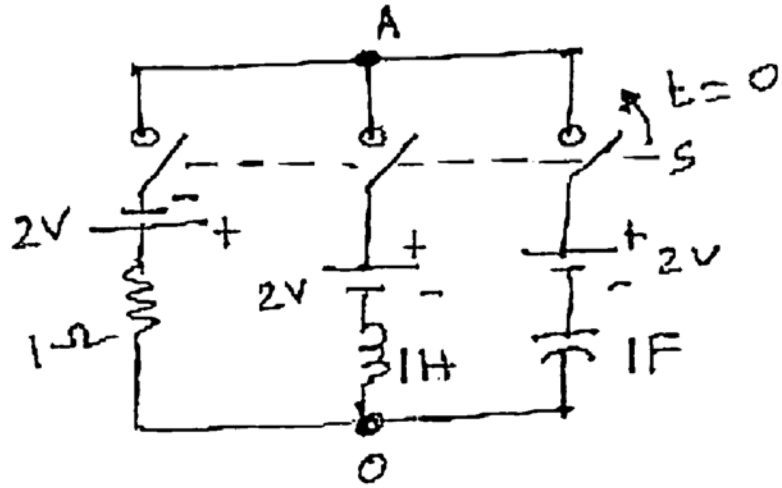
$$=\left(\frac{4}{s}-\frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{2}}\right)\times\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \quad i_1(t)=2u(t)-\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{3}{2}t}u(t)$$

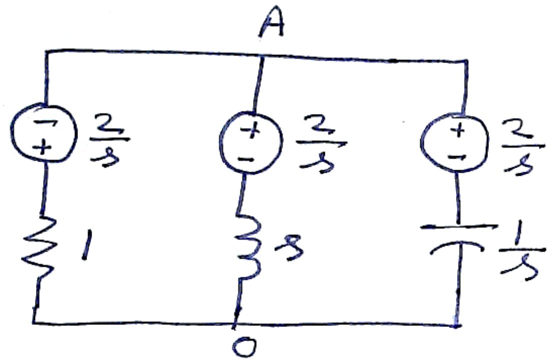
$$I_2(s) = \frac{V_{AO}(s)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore\ i_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{3t}{2}} u(t) + u(t)$$

QUESTION 11:



All switches were closed at $t = 0$ together. Before that the capacitor was uncharged.
Using circuit analysis in Laplace domain, find the expression for the voltage $v_{AO}(t)$and capacitor voltage $v_c(t)$ for $t \geq 0$.



KCL at A:

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

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

$$\Rightarrow V_{AO}(s)=\frac{2(s^2-s+1)}{s(s^2+s+1)}$$

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

$$=\frac{2}{s}-\frac{4}{s^2+s+1}$$

$$=\frac{2}{s}-\frac{4}{\left(s+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\therefore V_{AO}(s)=2u(t)-4\times\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)e^{-\frac{t}{2}}u(t)$$

$$=\left(2-\frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-t/2}\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)\right)u(t)$$

Voltage across the capacitor

$$= V_{AO}(s) - \frac{2}{s}$$

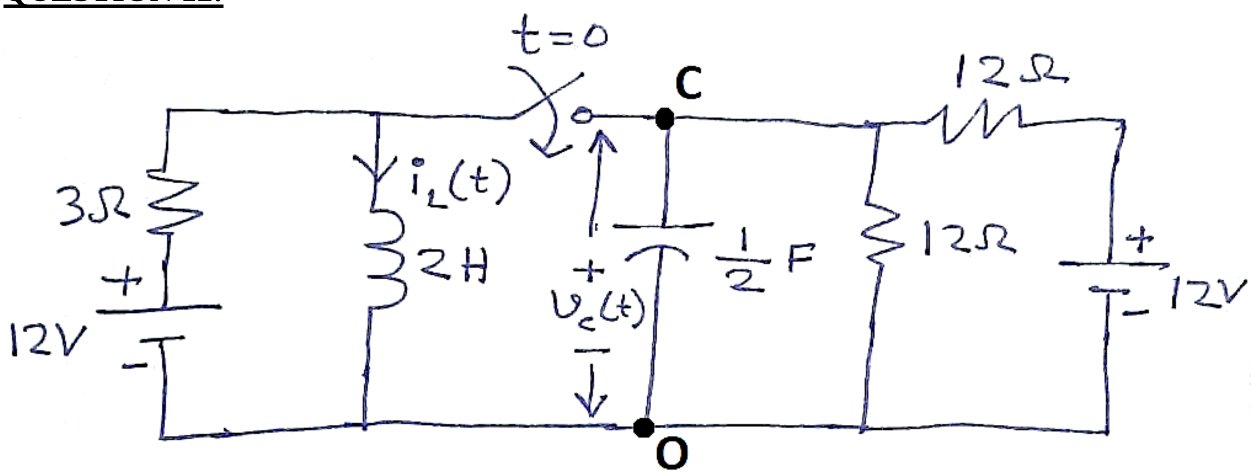
$$= \cancel{\frac{2}{s}} - \frac{4}{\left(s+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} - \cancel{\frac{2}{s}}$$

$\therefore$ Voltage acros the capacitor

$$= \left(-4 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t/2} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t\right)\right) u(t)$$

$$= \frac{-8}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t/2} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t\right) u(t)$$

QUESTION 12:



The switch was closed at $t = 0$. Before that the circuit was already in a steady state.
Using circuit analysis in Laplace domain, find the expression for the voltage $v_c(t)$ and current $i_L(t)$ for $t \geq 0$.
(Hint: You may use nodal analysis at node C in Laplace domain for ease of calculation)

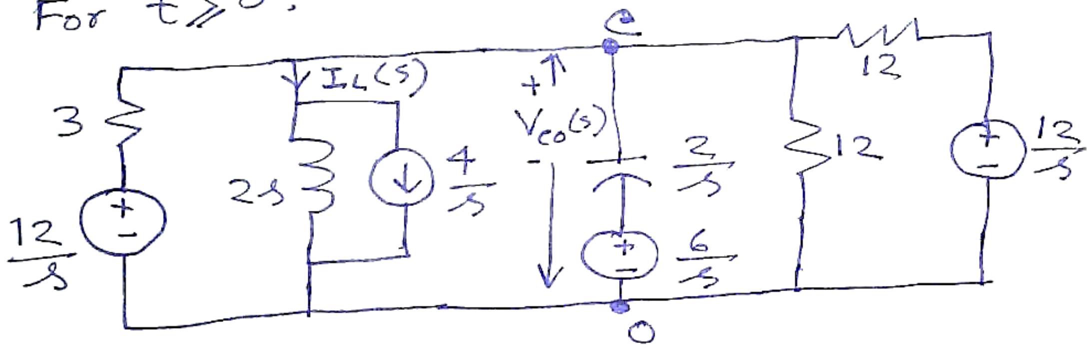
Initial inductor current $= \frac{12V}{3\Omega} = 4A$

(top to bottom)

Initial capacitor voltage $= 12V \times \frac{12}{12+12} = 6V$

(upside positive)

For $t \geq 0$:



KCL at c:

$$V_{co}(s)\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{s}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{12}{s}}{3} - \frac{4}{s} + \frac{\frac{6}{s}}{\frac{2}{s}} + \frac{\frac{12}{s}}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{co}(s)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{s}{2}\right) = 3 + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{co}(s) = \frac{3s+1}{s} \times \frac{2s}{s^2+s+1}$$

$$= \frac{6s+2}{\left(s+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+1-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{6s+2}{\left(s+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6\left(s+\frac{1}{2}\right)-1}{\left(s+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\therefore V_{co}(t) = \left(6\, e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)\right)u(t)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\left(6\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)\right)u(t)$$

$$I_L(s) = \frac{V_{co}(s)}{2s} + \frac{4}{s}$$

$$= \frac{6s+2}{2s(s^2+s+1)} + \frac{4}{s}$$

Let $\dfrac{6s+2}{2s(s^2+s+1)} = \dfrac{A}{s} + \dfrac{B+Ds}{s^2+s+1}$

$$\Rightarrow 3s+1 = A(s^2+s+1) + Bs + Ds^2$$

Putting $s=0$: $A=1$

Putting $s=1$: $4 = 3+B+D \Rightarrow B+D = 1$

Putting $s=-1$: $-2 = 1-B+D \Rightarrow B-D = 3$

$\therefore B = 2$ and $D = -1$

$$\therefore I_L(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{2-s}{s^2+s+1} + \frac{4}{s}$$

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

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

$$\therefore i_L(t) = 5u(t) - \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}t}{2}\right)u(t) - \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}t}{2}\right)u(t)\right)$$

$$= \left(5 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)\right)u(t)$$
