

SEP 27 1995

Solutions PS # 5

EE 3230

5/5/94

$$5.1) \quad a) \quad X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(\omega_0 t) u(-t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 \sin(\omega_0 t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(s-j\omega_0)t} dt - \frac{1}{2j} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(s+j\omega_0)t} dt$$

$$X(s) = -\frac{\frac{1}{2j}}{s-j\omega_0} + \frac{\frac{1}{2j}}{s+j\omega_0} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} < 0$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2j} [s+j\omega_0 - s-j\omega_0]}{(s-j\omega_0)(s+j\omega_0)} = \frac{-\omega_0}{s^2 - \omega_0^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ROC } \text{Re}\{s\} < 0 \\ \text{Poles } s = \pm j\omega_0 \end{array}$$

FT exists but cannot be found by residue

$$b) \quad X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(\omega_0 t + \pi/4) u(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\omega_0 t + \pi/4) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\pi/4}}{2j} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-j\omega_0)t} dt - \frac{e^{-j\pi/4}}{2j} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+j\omega_0)t} dt$$

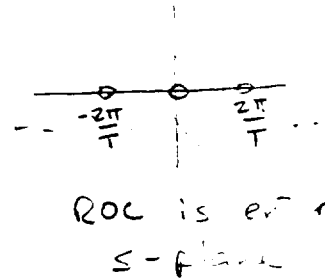
$$X(s) = \frac{\frac{e^{j\pi/4}}{2j}}{s-j\omega_0} - \frac{\frac{e^{-j\pi/4}}{2j}}{s+j\omega_0} = \frac{\frac{1}{2j} [e^{j\pi/4}(s+j\omega_0) - e^{-j\pi/4}(s-j\omega_0)]}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

FT exists but cannot be found by residue

$j\omega_0 \times \text{ROC}$

$-j\omega_0 \times$

$$c) X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(t+\tau) - \delta(t-\tau)] e^{-st} dt = e^{s\tau} - e^{-s\tau}$$



FT exists & can be found by  $s = j\omega$

$$f) X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a|t|} \cos(\omega_0 t) e^{-st} dt \quad a > 0$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} \cos(\omega_0 t) e^{-st} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{at} \cos(\omega_0 t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a+s-j\omega_0)t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a+s+j\omega_0)t} dt$$

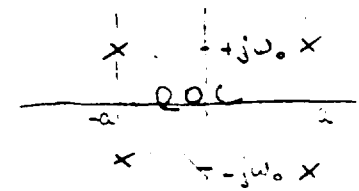
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-a-j\omega_0)t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-a+j\omega_0)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{a-s-j\omega_0} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{a+s+j\omega_0} \quad s > -a$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{a-s+j\omega_0} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{a-s-j\omega_0} \quad s < a$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(a+s+j\omega_0) + \frac{1}{2}(a+s-j\omega_0) + \frac{1}{2}(a-s+j\omega_0) + \frac{1}{2}(a-s-j\omega_0)}{[(a-s)^2 + \omega_0^2][(a+s)^2 + \omega_0^2]}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{[(a+s)^2 + \omega_0^2][(a-s)^2 + \omega_0^2]}$$



FT exists & can be found by  $s = j\omega$

5.2) a)  $\frac{zs}{(s-2)(s+1)} = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{z}{s-2}$  by (FTL)

for  $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$   $x(t) = [e^{-t} + ze^{2t}] u(t)$

b) for  $-1 < \text{Re}\{s\} < 2$

$$x(t) = e^{-t} u(t) - ze^{2t} u(-t)$$

c) for  $\text{Re}\{s\} < -1$

$$x(t) = [-e^{-t} - ze^{2t}] u(-t)$$

5.3) a)

$$x(s) = \frac{1}{(s-a)^N}$$

since  $-tx(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dx(s)}{ds} \Rightarrow x(t) = te^{-at} u(t)$   
 since  $\text{Re}\{s\} > -a$

if  $\text{Re}\{s\} < -a \Rightarrow x(t) = -te^{-at} u(-t)$

b) for  $\text{Re}\{s\} > -a$   $x(t) = \frac{1}{(N-1)!} t^{N-1} e^{-at} u(t)$

for  $\text{Re}\{s\} < -a$   $x(t) = -\frac{1}{(N-1)!} t^{N-1} e^{-at} u(-t)$

5.4) 5

$$a) e^{-at} u(t-t_0) = e^{-at_0} e^{-a(t-t_0)} u(t-t_0)$$

$$X(s) = e^{-at_0} \frac{e^{-t_0 s}}{s+a} = \frac{e^{-(s+a)t_0}}{s+a} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -a$$

$$c) e^{j\omega_0 t} u(t) \Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s-j\omega_0} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$b) X(s) = s \left[ \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{at} e^{-st} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-st} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{s}{s-a} + \frac{s}{s+a} = \frac{-2sa}{s^2-a^2} \quad -a < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < a$$

$$d) X(s) = \frac{2}{(s-a)^2} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -a$$