

Exam 2 — EE 233

Fall 2011

Median = 32
Mean = 31.2
 $\sigma = 7.7$

The test is closed book, with two sheets of notes and calculators allowed. Show all work. Be sure to state all assumptions made and check them when possible. The number of points per problem are indicated in parentheses. Total of 50 points in 3 problems on 3 pages (4th page has Laplace transform pairs).

1. Find the inverse Laplace transform of the following s-domain functions:

(a) Find $f(t)$ for $t > 0^-$ if $F(s) = \frac{4s^3 - s^2 + 2s + 2}{2s^2 + 6s + 5}$. (8) *F(s) is improper, so divide out.*

$$4s^3 - s^2 + 2s + 2 = 2s(2s^2 + 6s + 5) - 13s^2 - 8s + 2$$

$$= (2s - \frac{13}{2})(2s^2 + 6s + 5) + 31s + 34.5$$

roots of $2s^2 + 6s + 5$ are $\frac{1}{4}[-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 40}] = -\frac{3}{2} \pm j\frac{1}{2}$

$$F(s) = 2s - \frac{13}{2} + \frac{31s + 34.5}{2(s + \frac{3}{2} - j\frac{1}{2})(s + \frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2})} = 2s - \frac{13}{2} + \frac{K}{s + \frac{3}{2} - j\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{K^*}{s + \frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$K = \frac{31s + 34.5}{2(s + \frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2})} \Big|_{s = -\frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{31(-\frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}) + 34.5}{2(j)} = \frac{-12 + j\frac{31}{2}}{2j} = 9.8 / 37.7^\circ$$

$$f(t) = 2\delta'(t) - \frac{13}{2}\delta(t) + 19.6 e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \cos(0.5t + 37.7^\circ) u(t)$$

(b) Find $g(t)$ for $t > 0^-$ if $G(s) = \frac{(s+5)e^{-3s}}{(s+1)^2}$. (8)

$$G(s) = e^{-3s} \left[\frac{K_1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{K_2}{(s+1)} \right]$$

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

$$K_1 = (s+5)_{s=-1} = 4$$

$$K_2 = \left[\frac{d}{ds} (s+5) \right]_{s=-1} = 1$$

$$g(t) = \left[4(t-3)e^{-(t-3)} + e^{-(t-3)} \right] u(t-3)$$

↓
Check

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

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

$$= \frac{s+5}{(s+1)^2} \checkmark$$

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1. Find the inverse Laplace transform of the following s-domain functions:

(a) Find $f(t)$ for $t > 0^-$ if $F(s) = \frac{2s^3 - 2s^2 + 2s + 2}{2s^2 + 6s + 5}$. (8)

$$2s^3 - 2s^2 + 2s + 2 = s(2s^2 + 6s + 5) - 8s^2 - 3s + 2$$

$$= (s - 4)(2s^2 + 6s + 5) + 21s + 22$$

roots of $2s^2 + 6s + 5$ are $\frac{1}{4}[-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 40}] = -\frac{3}{2} \pm j\frac{1}{2}$

$$F(s) = s - 4 + \frac{21s + 22}{2(s + \frac{3}{2} - j\frac{1}{2})(s + \frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2})} = s - 4 + \frac{K}{s + \frac{3}{2} - j\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{K^*}{s + \frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$K = \left. \frac{21s + 22}{2(s + \frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2})} \right|_{s = -\frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{21(-\frac{3}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}) + 22}{2j} = \frac{-\frac{19}{2} + j\frac{21}{2}}{2j} = 7.08 \angle 42.1^\circ$$

$$f(t) = \delta'(t) - 4\delta(t) + 14.16e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \cos(0.5t + 42.1^\circ) u(t)$$

(b) Find $g(t)$ for $t > 0^-$ if $G(s) = \frac{(s+3)e^{-5s}}{(s+1)^2}$. (8)

$$G(s) = e^{-5s} \left[\frac{K_1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{K_2}{s+1} \right]$$

$$= e^{-5s} \left[\frac{2}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right]$$

$$K_1 = (s+3)_{s=-1} = 2$$

$$K_2 = \left[\frac{d}{ds}(s+3) \right]_{s=-1} = 1$$

$$g(t) = \left[2(t-5)e^{-(t-5)} + e^{-(t-5)} \right] u(t-5)$$

Check

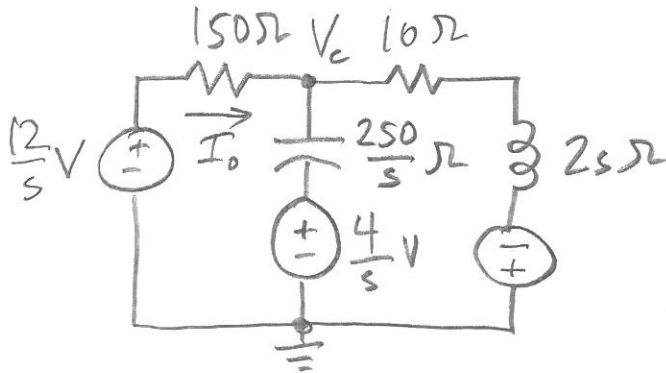
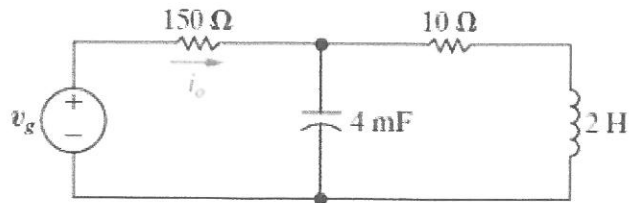
$$\frac{2}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1}{s+1}$$

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

$$= \frac{s+3}{(s+1)^2} \quad \checkmark$$

2. In the circuit to the right, $v_g(t) = 12u(t)$ V, $i_L(0^-) = 0.4$ A and $v_C(0^-) = 4$ V

(a) Draw the s -domain circuit valid for $t > 0$. (7)



$$\mathcal{L}\{12u(t)\} = \frac{12}{s}$$

$$Z_C(s) = \frac{1}{sC} = \frac{1}{0.004s} = \frac{250}{s} \Omega$$

$$Z_L(s) = sL = 2s \Omega$$

$$LI_{L0} = 2(0.4) = 0.8 \text{ V}$$

KCL @ V_c :

(b) Find $I_0(s)$ (Laplace transform of 150Ω resistor current). (7)

$$I_o = \left(\frac{12}{s} - V_c \right) / 150 \Omega$$

$$\frac{12/s - V_c}{150} + \frac{4/s - V_c}{250/s} + \frac{-0.8 - V_c}{10 + 2s} = 0$$

$$V_c(s) = \frac{12}{s} - 150I_o(s)$$

$$I_o + \frac{(4/s + 150I_o - 12/s)s}{250} + \frac{-0.8 + 150I_o - 12/s}{10 + 2s} = 0$$

$$I_o \left(1 + 0.6s + \frac{75}{s+s} \right) = \frac{8}{250} + \frac{0.4 + 6/s}{s+s}$$

$$I_o(5+s+3s+0.6s^2+75) = 0.16 + 0.032s + 0.4 + 6/s$$

$$I_o(s) = \frac{0.032s + 0.56 + 6/s}{0.6s^2 + 4s + 80} = \frac{0.16s^2 + 2.8s + 30}{s(3s^2 + 20s + 400)}$$

(c) Check your answer with the Initial and Final Value Theorems (compare to behavior of the time-domain circuit). (5)

$$i(0^+) = \frac{v_g(0^+) - v_c(0^+)}{150 \Omega} = \frac{12 - 4}{150} = \frac{8}{150} = \frac{4}{75} \text{ A}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} (sI_o(s)) = \frac{0.16}{3} = \frac{16}{300} = \frac{4}{75} \text{ A}$$

} checks

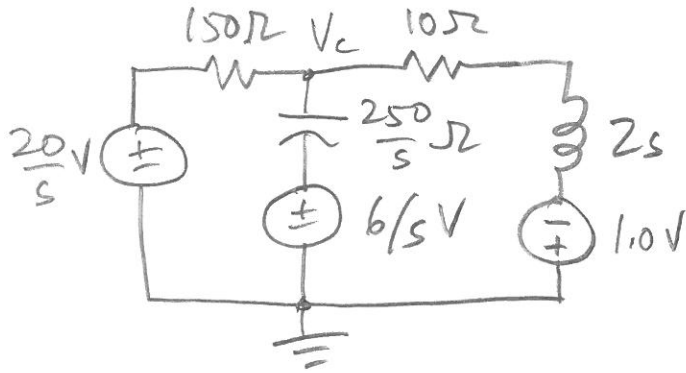
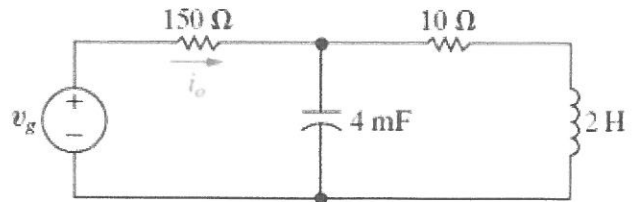
$$i(\infty) = 12 \text{ V} / (150 \Omega + 10 \Omega) = 12 / 160 = 3/40 = 0.075 \text{ A}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} (sI_o(s)) = \frac{30}{400} = \frac{3}{40} = 0.075 \text{ A}$$

} FVT checks

2. In the circuit to the right, $v_g(t) = 20u(t) V$,
 $i_L(0^-) = 0.5 A$ and $v_C(0^-) = 6 V$

(a) Draw the s -domain circuit valid for $t > 0$. (7)



$$\mathcal{L}\{20u(t)\} = \frac{20}{s}$$

$$Z_C(s) = 1/sC = \frac{1}{0.004s} = \frac{250}{s}$$

$$Z_L(s) = sL = 2s$$

$$LI_{L0} = 2(0.5) = 1.0$$

(b) Find $I_0(s)$ (Laplace transform of 150Ω resistor current). (7)

KCL @ V_c :

$$\frac{20/s - V_c}{150} + \frac{6/s - V_c}{250/s} + \frac{-1.0 - V_c}{10 + 2s} = 0$$

$$I_0 = \left(\frac{20}{s} - V_c\right) / 150\Omega$$

$$V_c(s) = \frac{20}{s} - 150I_0(s)$$

$$I_0 + \frac{(6/s + 150I_0 - 20/s)s}{250} + \frac{150I_0 - \frac{20}{s} - 1.0}{10 + 2s} = 0$$

$$I_0 \left[1 + 0.6s + \frac{75}{5+s} \right] = \frac{14}{250} + \frac{0.5 + 10/s}{5+s} = \frac{0.056(5+s) + 0.5 + \frac{10}{s}}{5+s}$$

$$I_0 [5+s + 3s + 0.6s^2 + 75] = 0.28 + 0.056s + 0.5 + 10/s$$

$$I_0(s) = \frac{0.056s + 0.78 + 10/s}{0.6s^2 + 4s + 80} = \frac{0.056s^2 + 0.78s + 10}{s(0.6s^2 + 4s + 80)}$$

(c) Check your answer with the Initial and Final Value Theorems (compare to behavior of the time-domain circuit). (5)

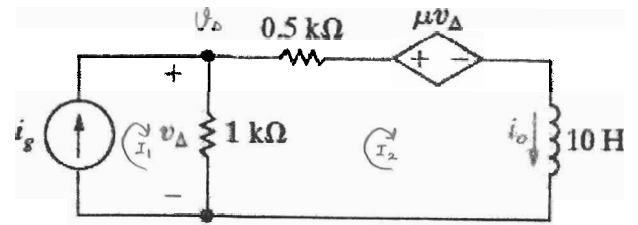
$$i(0^+) = \frac{v_g(0^+) - v_c(0^+)}{150\Omega} = \frac{20 - 6}{150} = \frac{14}{150} = \frac{7}{75} A \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{INT} \\ \text{checks} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} (sI_0(s)) = \frac{0.056}{0.6} = \frac{56}{600} = \frac{7}{75} A$$

$$i(\infty) = 20V / (150\Omega + 10\Omega) = \frac{20}{160} = \frac{1}{8} A \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{FVT} \\ \text{checks} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} (sI_0(s)) = \frac{10}{80} = \frac{1}{8} A_2$$

3. (a) Find the transfer function $H(s) = I_o(s)/I_g(s)$ for the circuit to the right. Assume no stored energy in circuit at $t = 0^-$. (7)



(a) Node Voltage at node v_Δ

$$\frac{v_\Delta}{1k} + \frac{v_\Delta - \mu v_\Delta}{0.5k + 10s} - I_g = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_g = \frac{v_\Delta}{1k} + \frac{v_\Delta(1-\mu)}{0.5k + 10s}$$

$$\text{Since } I_o = \frac{v_\Delta - \mu v_\Delta}{0.5k + 10s}$$

$$\text{then } \frac{I_o}{I_g} = \frac{\frac{v_\Delta(1-\mu)}{0.5k + 10s}}{\frac{v_\Delta(0.5 + \frac{10}{1000}s + 1 - \mu)}{0.5k + 10s}}$$

$$= \frac{1-\mu}{1.5 + \frac{10}{1000}s - \mu}$$

$$\mu = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{I_o}{I_g} = \frac{-2}{0.01s - 1.5} = \frac{200}{150 - s}$$

(b) If $i_g(t) = 5t^2 e^{-4t} u(t)$ mA, calculate $I_o(s)$. (8)

(b) Mesh current

$$I_2 = (I_2 - I_1)1k + 0.5k \cdot I_2 + \mu v_\Delta + I_2 10s = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2(1.5k + 10s) - I_1 1k + \mu v_\Delta = 0$$

$$v_\Delta = (I_1 - I_2)1k$$

We have:

$$I_2(1.5k + 10s) - I_1 1k + \mu(I_1 - I_2)1k = 0$$

$$I_2(1.5k + 10s - \mu 1k) = I_1(1k - \mu 1k)$$

$$\text{Since } I_1 = I_g \text{ and } I_2 = I_o$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I_o}{I_g} = \frac{1k(1-\mu)}{1k(1.5 + 0.01s - \mu)}$$

$$\mu = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{I_o}{I_g} = \frac{-2}{0.01s - 1.5} = \frac{200}{150 - s}$$

Version A: $i_g(t) = 4t^2 e^{-5t} u(t)$ mA using table: $t^n e^{-bt} \Leftrightarrow \frac{n!}{(s+b)^{n+1}}$

$$I_g(s) = 4 \cdot \frac{2!}{(s+5)^3} \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{then } I_o(s) = I_g(s) \cdot H(s)$$

$$= \frac{8}{(s+5)^3} \cdot \frac{200}{150-s} = \frac{1600}{(s+5)^3(150-s)} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{B: } i_g(t) = 5t^2 e^{-4t} u(t) \text{ mA}$$

$$I_g(s) = 5 \frac{2!}{(s+4)^3} \text{ mA}$$

$$I_o(s) = \frac{10}{(s+4)^3} \cdot \frac{200}{150-s} = \frac{2000}{(s+4)^3(150-s)} \times 10^{-3}$$

End Of Exam