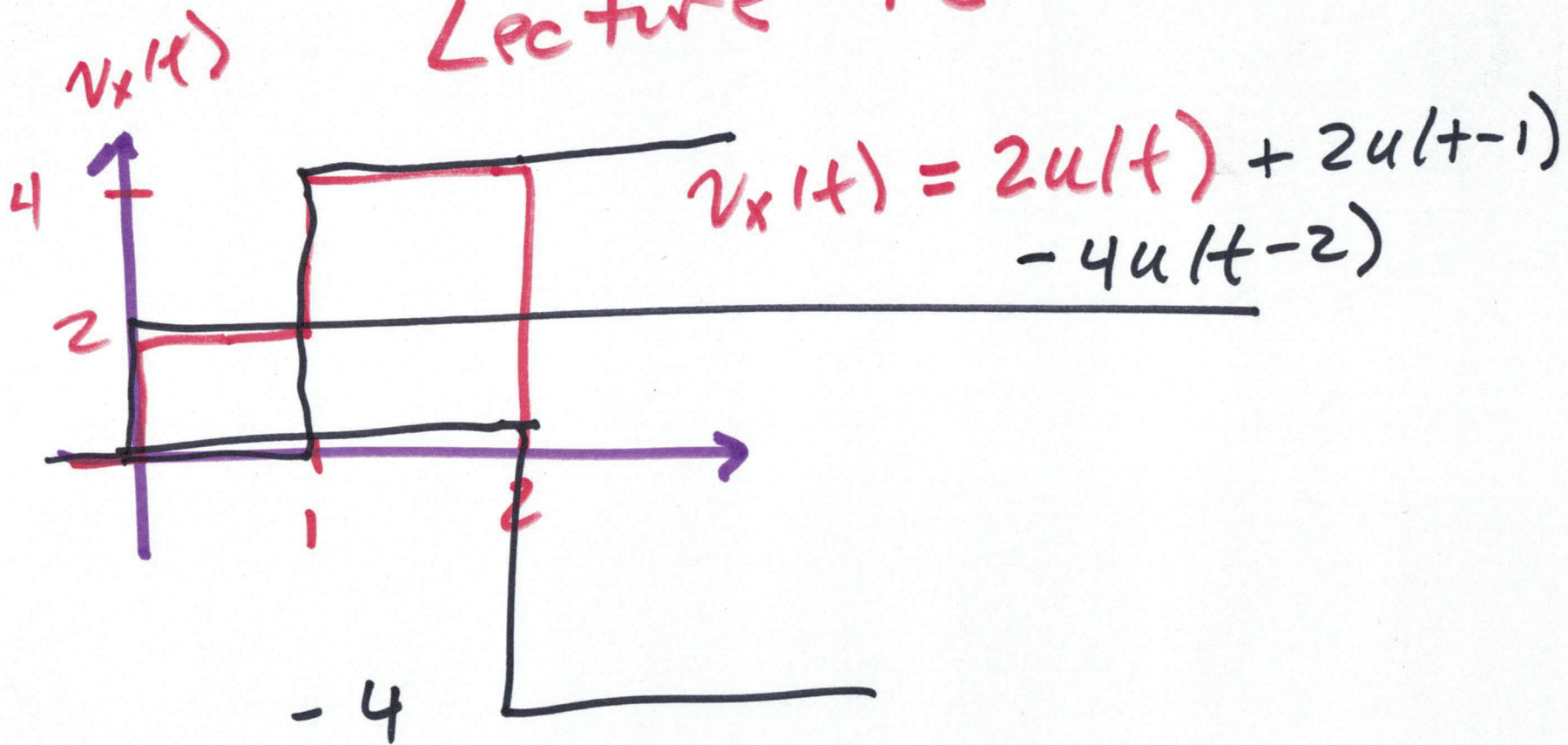
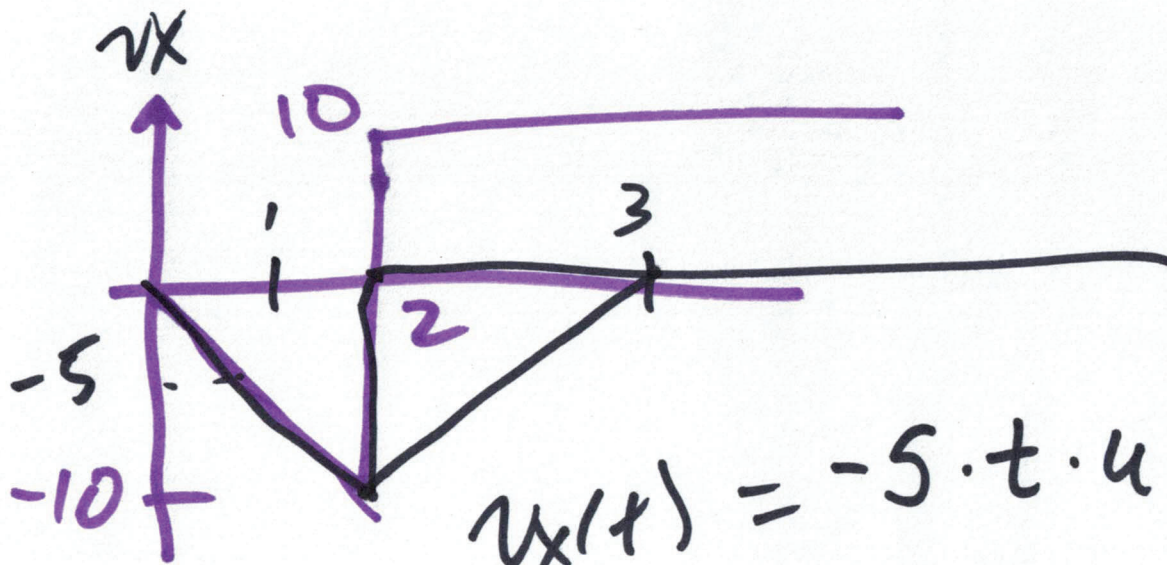


EE 221 circuits II

April 3, 2023

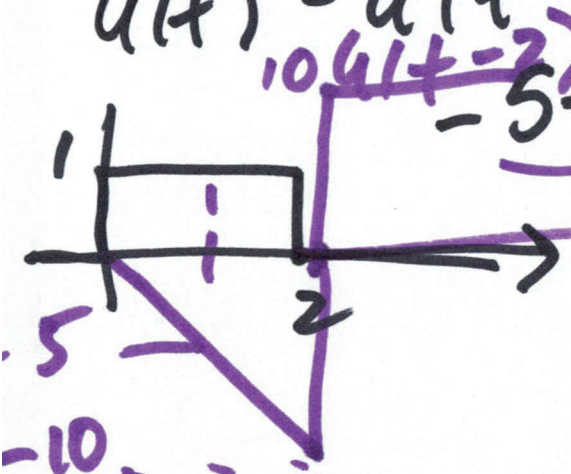
Lecture 18



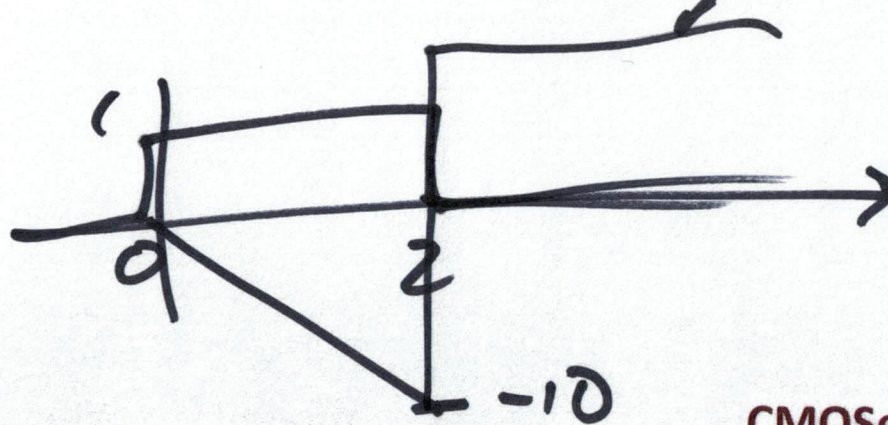


$$v_x(t) = -5 \cdot t \cdot u(t) + \frac{10}{5}(t-2)u(t-2) + 20u(t-2)$$

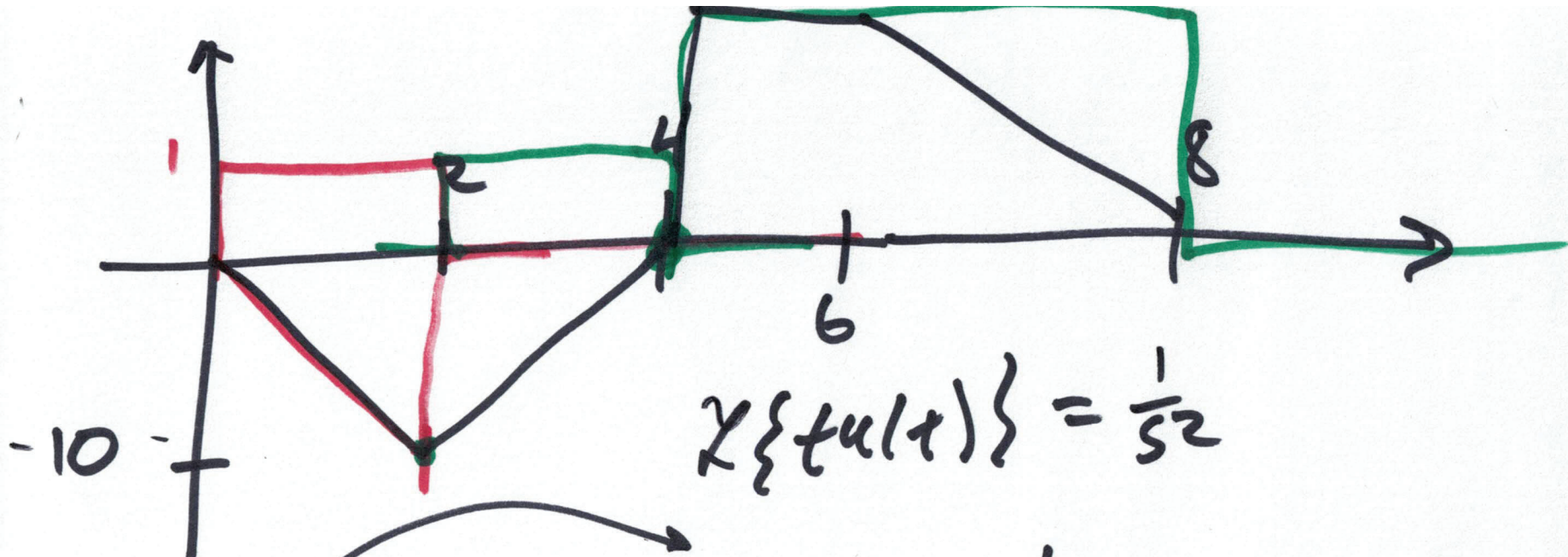
$$u(t) - u(t-2)$$



$$= -5(t) \cdot (u(t) - u(t-2)) + 10u(t-2)$$



2)



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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underbrace{-5t}_{-\frac{5}{s^2}} (u(t) - u(t-2)) + (u(t-2) - u(t-4)) \cdot (-10 + 5(t-2)) \\
 & + 10(u(t-4) - u(t-8)) \\
 & + (u(t-6) - u(t-8)) \cdot (-5(t-6))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_6(t) = 20t e^{-2t} \sin 4t \cdot u(t)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} \dots$$

$$f_6(t) = 20t e^{-2t} \left(4t - \frac{(4t)^3}{3!} + \frac{(4t)^5}{5!} \dots \right)$$

$$= e^{-2t} \left(80t^2 - \frac{20t(4t)^3}{3!} + \frac{20t(4t)^5}{5!} + \dots \right)$$

$$e^{-2t} \left(80t^2 - \frac{20t(4t)^3}{3!} + \frac{20t(4t)^5}{5!} \dots \right)$$

$$e^{-2t} \left(80t^2 - \frac{20 \cdot 4^3 \cdot t^4}{3!} + \frac{2045 t^5}{5!} \dots \right)$$

$$\int t^N \cdot e^{-at} \cdot dt$$

$$\text{let } u = t^N \cdot dt$$

$$\int v \cdot du = uv - \int u \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = \left(\cancel{Nt^N} - \cancel{Nt^N} \right)$$

$$Nt^{N-1} e^{-at}$$

$$u =$$

5)

$$f_2(t) = 20t \cdot e^{-2t} \sin 4(t) u(t)$$

Euler's formula

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

$$= 20t e^{-2t} \cdot \left(\frac{e^{j4t} - e^{-j4t}}{2j} \right)$$

$$= \frac{20}{2j} \cdot t \cdot \left(\frac{e^{-2t + j4t} - e^{-2t - j4t}}{2j} \right)$$

$$\frac{20}{2j} \left(t e^{(-2t + j4t)} - t e^{-2t - j4t} \right) u(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t e^{-at} \cdot u(t)\} = \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$$

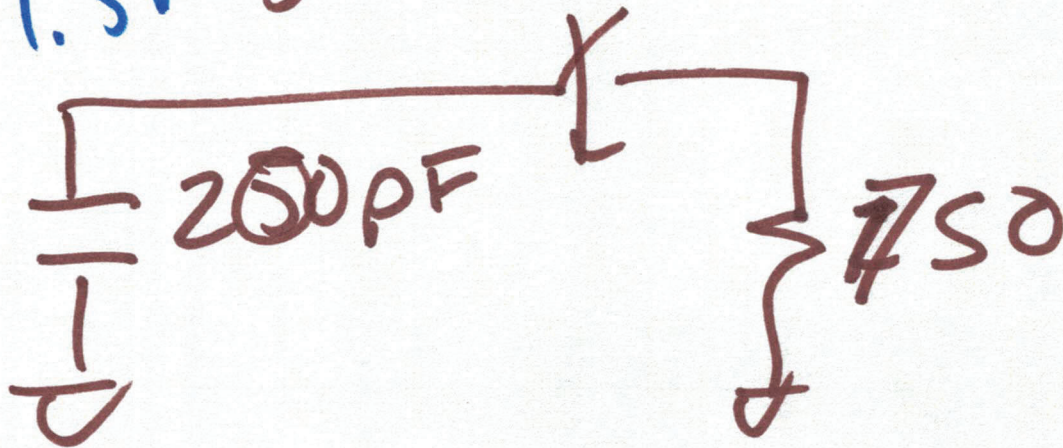
$$\frac{20}{2j} \left(\frac{1}{(s + (2t - j4))^2} \right)^{-}$$

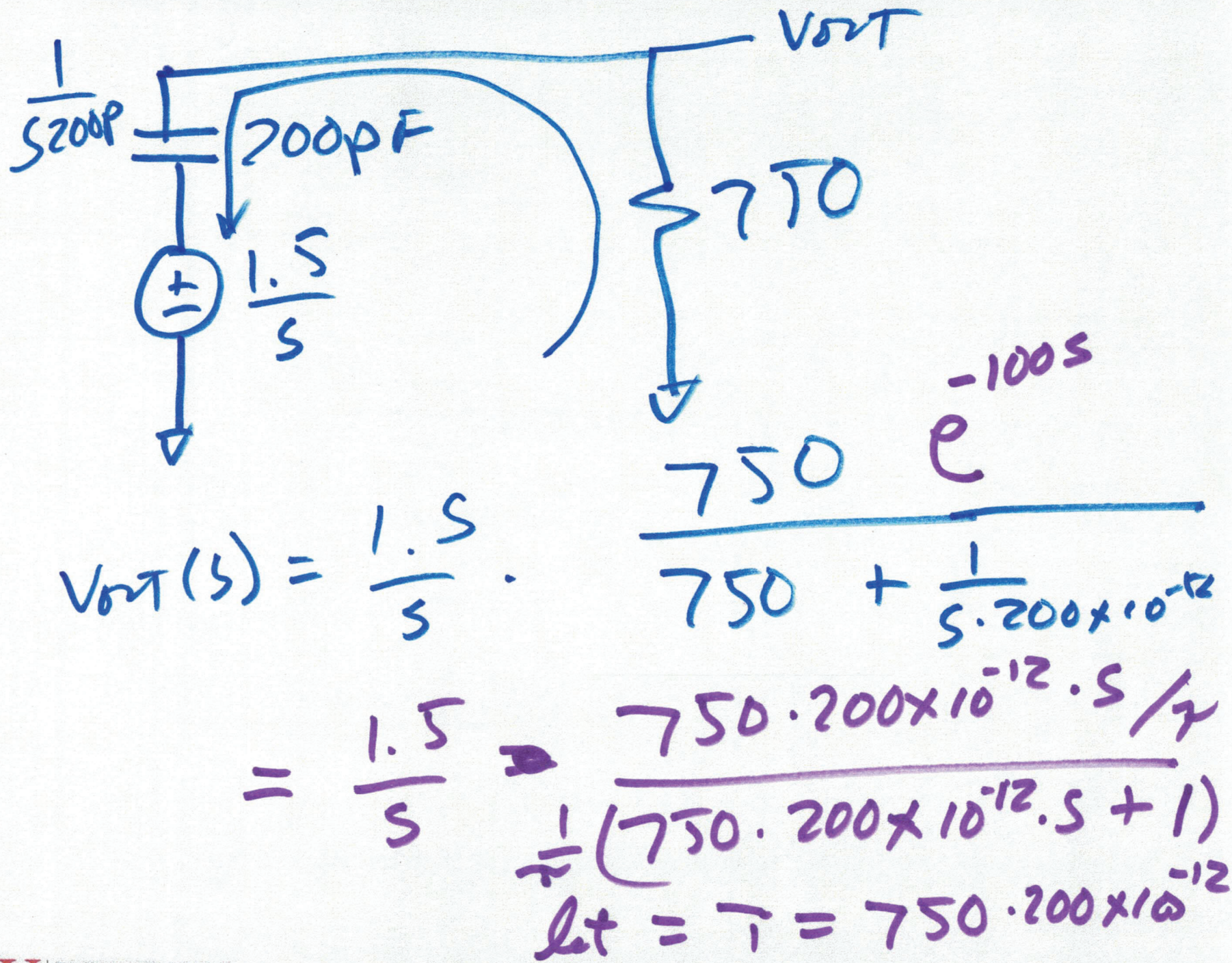
$$\frac{1}{(s + (+2t + j4))^2}$$

7)

$$\frac{df(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow s \cdot F(s)$$

$$\int f(t) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{s} F(s)$$



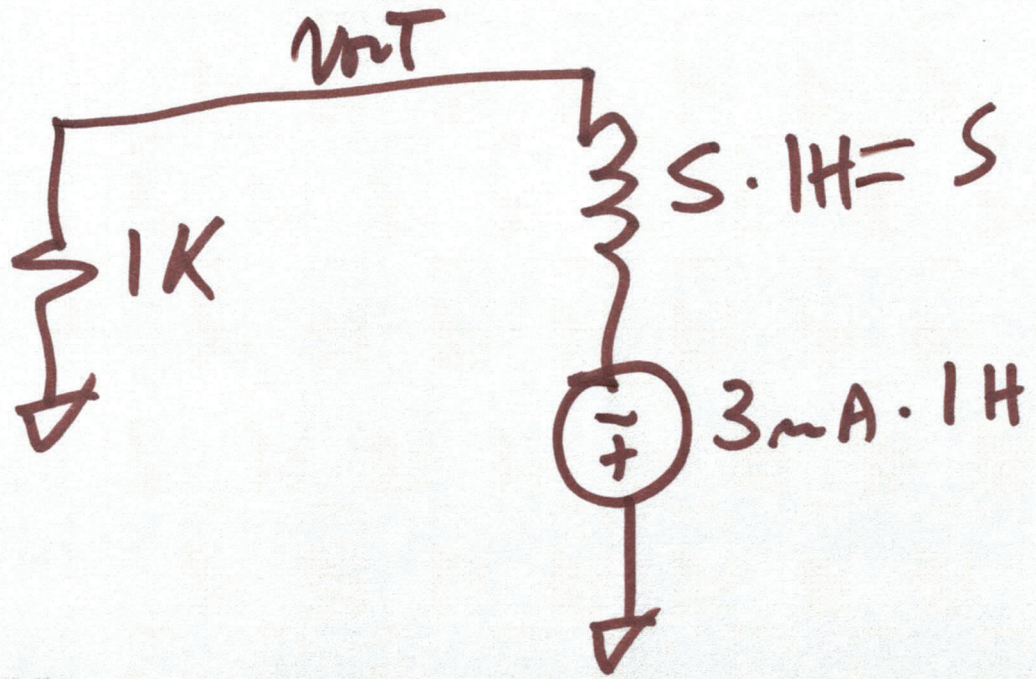
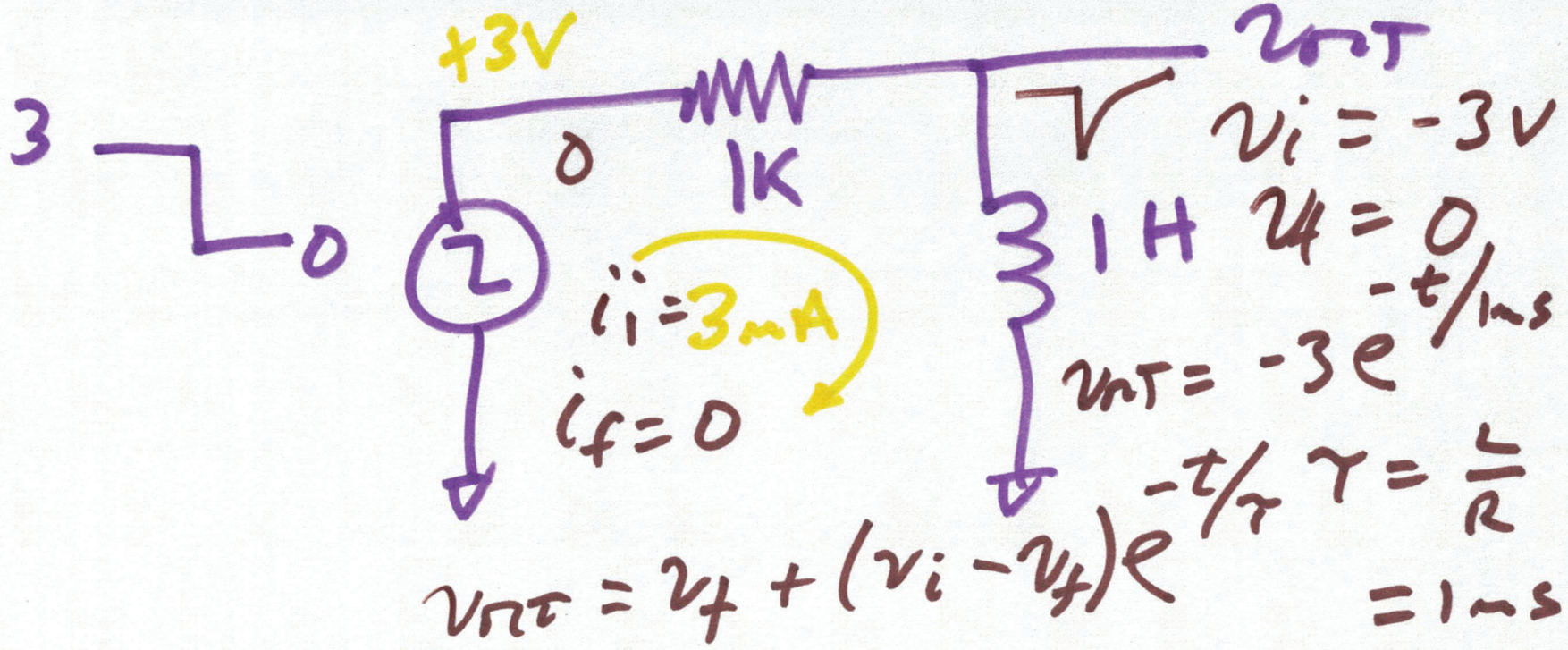


$$V_{out}(s) = \frac{1.5}{s} \cdot \frac{s}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}} e^{-100 \cdot s}$$

$$= \frac{1.5}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}} e^{-100 \cdot s}$$

$$V_{out}(t) = 1.5 e^{-t/\tau} \cdot u(t)$$

$$= 1.5 e^{-(t-100\mu)/\tau} \cdot u(t-100\mu)$$



$$-3\text{mA} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1\text{K}}{1\text{K} + s} = V_o(s)$$

$$V_o(s) = \frac{-3}{s + 1\text{K}} = -\frac{3}{s + \frac{1}{1\text{ms}}}$$

$$v_o(t) = -3e^{-t/1\text{ms}} u(t)$$