

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

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) - \frac{d}{dt} y(t) - 2y(t) = x(t) \quad (1)$$

Let $X(s)$ and $Y(s)$ denote Laplace transforms of $x(t)$ and $y(t)$, respectively, and let $H(s)$ denote the Laplace transform of $h(t)$, the impulse response of the system

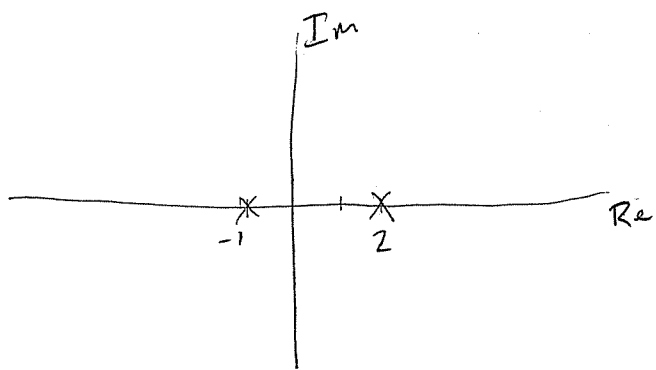
- (a) Determine $H(s)$. Sketch the pole-zero plot of $H(s)$
- (b) Determine $h(t)$ for each of the three following cases:
 - 1) The system is stable
 - 2) The system is causal
 - 3) The system is neither causal nor stable

(a) Take the Laplace transform of (1), solve for $H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$

$$s^2 Y(s) - s Y(s) - 2 Y(s) = X(s)$$

$$Y(s) [s^2 - s - 2] = X(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} \triangleq H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - s - 2} = \frac{1}{(s-2)(s+1)}$$

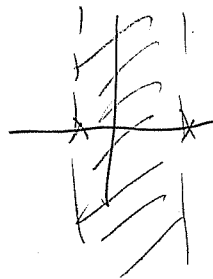


(b) (1) The system is stable. This means that the ROC includes the $j\omega$ axis

$$H(s) = \frac{A}{s-2} + \frac{B}{s+1}$$

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

$$B = \frac{1}{-1-2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$



$H(s) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s+1}$ ← both of these are in the O+W tables
 this corresponds to a right-sided function of time
 this is a left-sided function of time

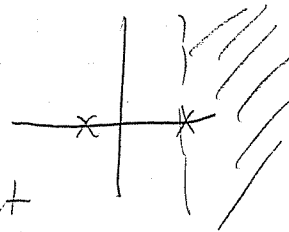
$$h(t) = -\frac{1}{3} e^{2t} u(-t) - \frac{1}{3} e^{-t} u(t)$$

← this is definitely stable (it integrates to a finite number) but it is non-causal

(2) The system is causal. This means that the ROC is to the right of the right-most pole

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s+1}$$

↑ both correspond to right sided functions of time



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

← definitely causal, but first term "blows up" so it's unstable

(3) Neither causal nor stable. This means the ROC does not include $j\omega$ axis, and ROC is not to the right of right-most pole

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

↑ definitely not stable, and not causal either

