

1. (a) Using KVL, we have

$$V_c(s) + sI_1(s) = V_1(s) \quad (1)$$

$$sI_1(s) + I_2(s) = sV_c(s) - I_1(s) \Rightarrow I_1(s) = \frac{s}{s+1}V_c(s) \quad (2)$$

Substituting (2)→(1), we have

$$V_c(s) + \frac{s^2}{s+1}V_c(s) = V_1(s) \quad \text{or} \quad V_c(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+1}V_1(s)$$

$$\therefore V_2(s) = I_2(s) = sI_1(s) = \frac{s^2}{s+1}V_c(s) = \frac{s^2}{s+1} \cdot \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+1}V_1(s)$$

Since $V_1(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(s) &= \frac{s^2}{s^2+s+1}V_1(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+s+1} = \frac{s}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{s+\frac{1}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore v_2(t) = \left(e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) u(t)$$

$$(b) \quad H(j\omega) = \frac{V_2(j\omega)}{V_1(j\omega)} = \frac{(j\omega)^2}{(j\omega)^2 + (j\omega) + 1} = \frac{-\omega^2}{(1-\omega^2) + j\omega}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{(1-\omega^2)^2 + \omega^2}} = \frac{\omega^2}{\sqrt{\omega^4 - \omega^2 + 1}}$$

$$\therefore |H(j0)| = 0, \quad |H(j1)| = 1, \quad |H(j\infty)| = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{d\omega}|H(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega(2-\omega^2)}{(\omega^4 - \omega^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore |H(j\omega)|_{\max} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{at } \omega = \sqrt{2}$$

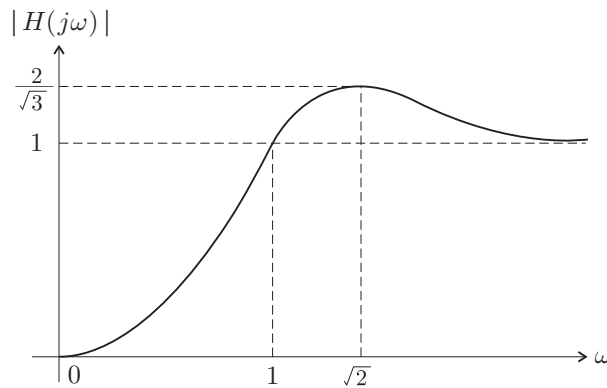


Figure 1: Plot for $|H(j\omega)|$ in original ω -scale.

$$2. \quad y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(kT)h(t - kT)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = x(nT - T) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi t}{T} - n\pi + \pi \right) \right\} + x(nT) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi t}{T} - n\pi \right) \right\}$$

$$3. \quad (a) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_1(k)x_2(n-k) \right) \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_1(k)z^{-k} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_2(n-k)z^{-n+k} = X_1(z) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_2(n-k)z^{-n+k}$$

Let $n - k = m$ and noting that $x_2(m) = 0$ when $m < 0$, we have

$$X(z) = X_1(z) \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_2(m)z^{-m} = X_1(z)X_2(z)$$

$$(b) \quad \mathcal{Z}[\sin bnT] = \frac{(\sin bT)z^{-1}}{1 - 2(\cos bT)z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$$

$$\text{If } bT = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ then } \mathcal{Z} \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}n \right) \right] = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2z^{-2}}{1 + z^{-2}} = 2z^{-1} \cdot \frac{z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left[\frac{2z^{-2}}{1 + z^{-2}} \right] = \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{2} = x(n)$$

$$4. \quad (a) \quad \frac{v_1(t) - v_2(t)}{R} = C \frac{d}{dt} v_2(t) \implies \frac{V_1(s) - V_2(s)}{R} = C s V_2(s)$$

Since $R = 1$, $C = 1$, we have $V_1(s) - V_2(s) = s V_2(s)$.

$$\therefore H_a(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$(b) \quad H(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) \mathcal{L} \left[\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} H_a(s) \right\} \right]_{t=nT}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} H_a(s) \right\} \Big|_{t=nT} = [u(t) - e^{-t} u(t)] \Big|_{t=nT} = (1 - e^{nT}) u(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathcal{L} \left[\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} H_a(s) \right\} \right]_{t=nT} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-nT}) z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{-n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-T} \cdot z^{-1})^n \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T} z^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H(z) &= (1 - z^{-1}) \left(\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T} z^{-1}} \right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 - e^{-T} z^{-1}} = \frac{z^{-1} - e^{-T} z^{-1}}{1 - e^{-T} z^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{3-dB bandwidth of } |H_a(j\omega)| = \left| \frac{1}{1 + j\omega} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}} \text{ is } \omega_c = 1.$$

$$\therefore C = \omega_c \cdot \cot \frac{\omega_c T}{2} = 1 \cdot \cot \frac{1 \cdot (0.1)}{2} = \cot \left(\frac{1}{20} \right) \cong 19.98 \cong 20$$

$$\therefore H(z) = \frac{1}{\left(20 \cdot \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1}} \right) + 1} = \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{21 - 19z^{-1}}$$

$$(d) \quad |H_a(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2}}, \quad |H(e^{j\omega T})| = \left| \frac{1 + e^{-j(0.1)\omega}}{21 - 19e^{-j(0.1)\omega}} \right|$$

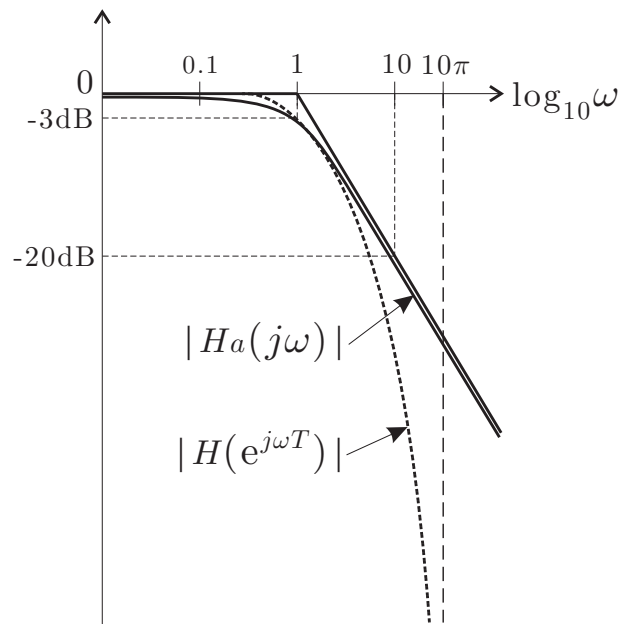


Figure 2: Plot for $|H_a(j\omega)|$ and $|H(e^{j\omega T})|$.