

1.

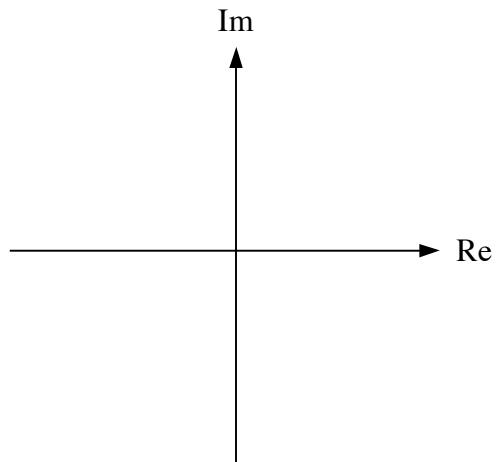
a) Find  $\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t e^{-6\tau} \cos(7\tau) d\tau\right\}$ .

b) Find  $v(t)$  if  $V(s) = \frac{18s + 148}{s^2 + 12s + 11}$ .

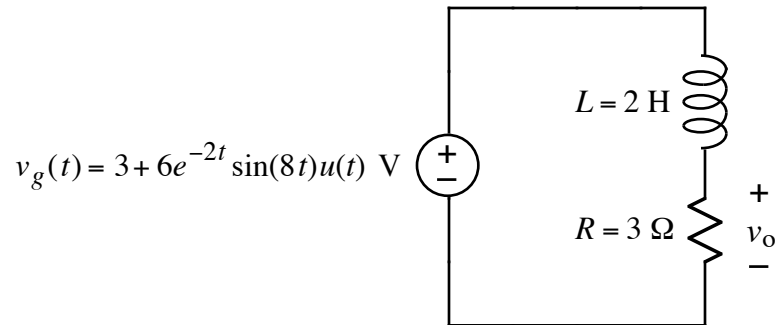
c) Find  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v(t)$  if  $V(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4}{(s + 3)^3}$ .

d) Plot the poles and zeros of  $V(s)$  in the  $s$  plane.

$$V(s) = \frac{s^2 + 5s + 6}{(s + 1)\left[(s + 4)^2 + 5^2\right]}$$



2.

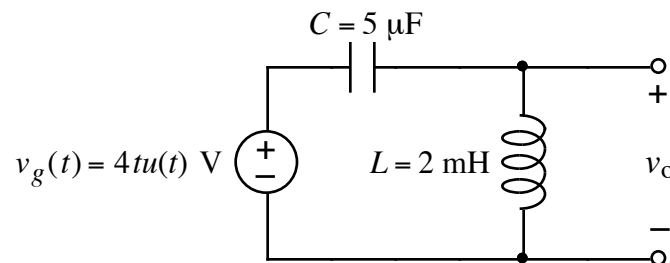


**Note:** The 3 V in the  $v_g(t)$  source is always on.

After being closed for a long time, the switch opens at  $t = 0$ .

- a) Write the Laplace transform,  $V_g(s)$ , of  $v_g(t)$ .
  - b) Draw the  $s$ -domain equivalent circuit, including source  $V_g(s)$ , components, initial conditions for  $L$ , and terminals for  $V_o(s)$ .
- 3.
- c) Write an expression for  $V_o(s)$ .
  - d) Apply the initial value theorem to find  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} v_o(t)$ .

4.



**Note:** There is no energy stored in the circuit initially.

- a) Write the Laplace transform,  $V_g(s)$ , of  $v_g(t)$ .
- b) Write the Laplace transform  $V_o(s)$  of  $v_o(t)$ . Be sure to include the effects of initial conditions, if they are nonzero.
- c) Write a numerical time-domain expression for  $v_o(t)$  where  $t \geq 0$ .