

ECE 3510 Lecture 4 notes Inverse Laplace transforms by
Partial Fraction Expansion

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1/8/08,
1/15/10
1/8/20, 23

Ex. 1 by Clearing Fractions

Like Example 1-b from Bodson section 2.2.4, but with more interesting numbers

$$F(s) = \frac{12 \cdot s + 64}{(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+6)} = \frac{A}{s+4} + \frac{B}{(s+4)^2} + \frac{C}{s+6}$$

Multiply both sides by: $(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+6)$

$$12 \cdot s + 64 = A \cdot (s+4) \cdot (s+6) + B \cdot (s+6) + C \cdot (s+4)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \cdot s + 64 &= A \cdot s^2 + A \cdot 10 \cdot s + A \cdot 24 + B \cdot s + B \cdot 6 + C \cdot s^2 + C \cdot 8 \cdot s + C \cdot 16 \\ 0 \cdot s^2 &= A \cdot s^2 + 0 \cdot s^2 + C \cdot s^2 \end{aligned} \quad A := -C$$

no s^2 term on the left

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \cdot s &= A \cdot 10 \cdot s + B \cdot s + C \cdot 8 \cdot s \\ 12 &= A \cdot 10 + B + -A \cdot 8 \end{aligned} \quad B := 12 - 2 \cdot A$$

$$64 = A \cdot 24 + B \cdot 6 + C \cdot 16$$

$$64 = A \cdot 24 + (12 - 2 \cdot A) \cdot 6 + -A \cdot 16$$

$$64 - 72 = -8 = -4 \cdot A \quad A := 2$$

$$C := -2 \quad B := 8$$

$$F(s) = \frac{12 \cdot s + 64}{(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+6)} = \frac{2}{s+4} + \frac{8}{(s+4)^2} + \frac{-2}{s+6}$$

$$f(t) = (2 \cdot e^{-4t} + 8 \cdot t \cdot e^{-4t} + -2 \cdot e^{-6t}) u(t)$$

Ex. 1 by Residue Method

$$12 \cdot s + 64 = A \cdot (s+4) \cdot (s+6) + B \cdot (s+6) + C \cdot (s+4)^2$$

Set $s := -4$

$$12 \cdot (-4) + 64 = 0 + B \cdot (-4 + 6) + 0 \quad B := (s+4)^2 \cdot \frac{F(s)}{(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+6)}$$

$$B := 8$$

Set $s := -6$

$$12 \cdot (-6) + 64 = 0 + 0 + C \cdot (-6 + 4)^2 \quad C := -2$$

See Eq. 2.9, page 22 of Bodson Text

$$A = \frac{d}{ds} \left[(s+4)^2 \cdot \frac{12 \cdot s + 64}{(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+6)} \right] \Bigg|_{s:=-4} = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{12 \cdot s + 64}{(s+6)} \Bigg|_{s:=-4}$$

$$\text{Recall: } \frac{d \cdot \frac{h}{g}}{ds} = \frac{h \cdot \frac{dg}{ds} - g \cdot \frac{dh}{ds}}{g^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \frac{12 \cdot s + 64}{(s+6)} = \frac{(s+6) \cdot \left[\frac{d}{ds} (12 \cdot s + 64) \right] - (12 \cdot s + 64) \cdot \left[\frac{d}{ds} (s+6) \right]}{(s+6)^2} = \frac{(s+6) \cdot 12 - (12 \cdot s + 64) \cdot 1}{(s+6)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(12 \cdot s + 72) - 12 \cdot s - 64}{(s+6)^2} = \frac{8}{(s+6)^2} \quad \frac{8}{(s+6)^2} \Bigg|_{s:=-4} = \frac{8}{2^2} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 = A$$

Ex. 1 by the Mixed Method

$$F(s) = \frac{12s + 64}{(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+6)} = \frac{A}{s+4} + \frac{B}{(s+4)^2} + \frac{C}{s+6}$$

Multiply both sides by: $(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+6)$

$$12s + 64 = A \cdot (s+4) \cdot (s+6) + B \cdot (s+6) + C \cdot (s+4)^2$$

Set $s := -4$

$$\frac{12 \cdot (-4) + 64}{16} = 0 + \frac{B \cdot (-4 + 6)}{2} + 0 \quad B := 8$$

Set $s := -6$

$$\frac{12 \cdot (-6) + 64}{-8} = 0 + 0 + \frac{C \cdot (-6 + 4)^2}{(-2)^2} \quad C := -2$$

Back to equation above

$$12s + 64 = A \cdot (s+4) \cdot (s+6) + B \cdot (s+6) + C \cdot (s+4)^2$$

$$12s + 64 = A \cdot s^2 + A \cdot 10s + A \cdot 24 + 8s + 8 \cdot 6 + C \cdot s^2 + C \cdot 8s + C \cdot 16$$

$$0 \cdot s^2 = A \cdot s^2 + 0 \cdot s^2 + C \cdot s^2 \quad A := -C$$

no s^2 term on the left

$$A = 2$$

And the rule is: Get as many easy answers as possible before clearing fractions!

$$F(s) = \frac{12s + 64}{(s+4)^2 \cdot (s+6)} = \frac{2}{s+4} + \frac{8}{(s+4)^2} + \frac{-2}{s+6}$$

$$f(t) = (2 \cdot e^{-4t} + 8 \cdot t \cdot e^{-4t} + -2 \cdot e^{-6t}) u(t)$$

$$f(t) = (2 \cdot e^{-4t} + 8 \cdot t \cdot e^{-4t} - 2 \cdot e^{-6t}) u(t)$$

Same results again

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Ex. 1 Like Example 1 from Bodson section 2.2.4, but with more interesting numbers

$$F(s) = \frac{2 \cdot s^2 + 9 \cdot s + 15}{(s+2)^2 \cdot (s+3)} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{C}{s+3}$$

Multiply both sides by: $(s+2)^2 \cdot (s+3)$

$$2 \cdot s^2 + 9 \cdot s + 15 = A \cdot (s+2) \cdot (s+3) + B \cdot (s+3) + C \cdot (s+2)^2$$

Set $s := -2$

$$\frac{2 \cdot (-2)^2 + 9 \cdot (-2) + 15}{5} = 0 + \frac{B \cdot (-2+3)}{1} + 0 \quad B := 5$$

Set $s := -3$

$$\frac{2 \cdot (-3)^2 + 9 \cdot (-3) + 15}{6} = 0 + 0 + \frac{C \cdot (-3+2)^2}{C \cdot (-1)^2} \quad C := 6$$

Back to equation above

$$2 \cdot s^2 + 9 \cdot s + 15 = A \cdot (s+2) \cdot (s+3) + B \cdot (s+3) + C \cdot (s+2)^2$$

$$2 \cdot s^2 + 9 \cdot s + 15 = A \cdot s^2 + A \cdot 5 \cdot s + A \cdot 6 + 5 \cdot s + 5 \cdot 3 + C \cdot s^2 + C \cdot 4 \cdot s + C \cdot 4$$

$$2 \cdot s^2 = A \cdot s^2 + 0 + C \cdot s^2 \quad A := 2 - C$$

$$A = -4$$

And the rule is: Get as many easy answers as possible before clearing fractions!

$$F(s) = \frac{2 \cdot s^2 + 9 \cdot s + 15}{(s+2)^2 \cdot (s+3)} = \frac{-4}{(s+2)} + \frac{5}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{6}{(s+3)}$$

$$f(t) = (-4 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot t} + 5 \cdot t \cdot e^{-2 \cdot t} + 6 \cdot e^{-3 \cdot t}) u(t)$$

Ex. 2 Like Example 2 Bodson

$$F(s) = \frac{2 \cdot (s+1)}{s \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13)}$$

Try to find factors of $(s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13)$: find roots $\rightarrow \frac{-4 + \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 13}}{2} = -2 + 3j$
 $=$ complex numbers.. STOP!

If there are complex poles, then expect sines and cosines in the time domain. If the poles have real components as well as imaginary components then the sines and cosines are multiplied by exponentials. The entries in the Laplace transform table for these are:

$$e^{at} \cdot \cos(bt) \iff \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$$

and $e^{at} \cdot \sin(bt) \iff \frac{b}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$

DON'T decompose like this:

$$F(s) = \frac{2 \cdot (s+1)}{s \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B'}{(s+2+3j)} + \frac{C'}{(s+2-3j)}$$

Because that will only lead to complex exponentials which then have to be changed to sines and cosine in a separate step.

It's much smarter to decompose to this form:

$$F(s) = \frac{2 \cdot (s+1)}{s \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B \cdot (s-a)}{(s-a)^2 + b^2} + \frac{C \cdot b}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$$

Because these forms are in the table!

And the rule is: Only decompose to terms that are actually in the table!

Ex. 2, Continued

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Find a and b :

$$s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13 = (s - a)^2 + b^2 = s^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot s + a^2 + b^2$$

$$4 \cdot s = -2 \cdot a \cdot s \quad a := -2$$

$$13 = a^2 + b^2 = (-2)^2 + b^2$$

$$b^2 = 9 \quad b := 3$$

Find a and b the easy way: Recall from above, roots of $(s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13)$:

$$= \frac{-4 + \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 13}}{2} = -2 + 3j \quad \& \quad -2 - 3j$$

$$a := \text{Re}(-2 + 3j) \quad a = -2 \quad b := \text{Im}(-2 + 3j) \quad b = 3$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2 \cdot (s + 1)}{s \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13)} = \frac{2 \cdot (s + 1)}{s \cdot [(s - a)^2 + b^2]}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (s + 1)}{s \cdot [(s + 2)^2 + 3^2]} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B \cdot (s - a)}{(s - a)^2 + b^2} + \frac{C \cdot b}{(s - a)^2 + b^2}$$

Multiply both sides by: $s \cdot [(s + 2)^2 + 3^2]$

$$2 \cdot (s + 1) = A \cdot [(s + 2)^2 + 3^2] + B \cdot (s + 2) \cdot s + C \cdot 3 \cdot s$$

Set $s := 0$

$$2 \cdot (1) = A \cdot [(2)^2 + 3^2] + 0 + 0 \quad A := \frac{2}{13}$$

$$(2)^2 + 3^2 = 13$$

Set $s := -2$

$$2 \cdot (-1) = A \cdot [(0)^2 + 3^2] + 0 + C \cdot 3 \cdot (-2)$$

$$-2 = 9 \cdot A + -6 \cdot C \quad C := \frac{2 + 9 \cdot A}{6} = \frac{22}{39}$$

Back to equation above

$$2 \cdot (s + 1) = A \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13) + B \cdot (s + 2) \cdot s + C \cdot 3 \cdot s$$

$$2 \cdot s + 2 = A \cdot s^2 + A \cdot 4 \cdot s + A \cdot 13 + B \cdot s^2 + 2 \cdot B \cdot s + 3 \cdot C \cdot s$$

$$0 \cdot s^2 = A \cdot s^2 + B \cdot s^2 \quad B := -A = -\frac{2}{13}$$

no s^2 term on the left

An **Alternate Way** to find B and C

With Complex arithmetic, this method is only easier if you have a calculator that easily handles complex numbers.

Multiply both sides by: $[(s + 2)^2 + 3^2]$

$$\frac{2 \cdot (s + 1)}{s} = \frac{A}{s} \cdot [(s + 2)^2 + 3^2] + B \cdot (s + 2) + C \cdot 3$$

Set $s := -2 + 3j$

$$\frac{2 \cdot (-2 + 3j + 1)}{-2 + 3j} = \frac{A}{s} \cdot (0) + B \cdot (-2 + 3j + 2) + C \cdot 3$$

$$\frac{(-2 - 3j) \cdot 2 \cdot (-1 + 3j)}{(-2 - 3j) \cdot (-2 + 3j)} = \frac{A}{s} \cdot (0) + B \cdot (3j) + C \cdot 3$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot ((2 + 9) + (3 - 6) \cdot j)}{2^2 + 3^2} = + B \cdot (3j) + C \cdot 3$$

$$\frac{22 - 6 \cdot j}{13 \cdot 3} = C + B \cdot j$$

$$C = \frac{22}{39} \quad B = -\frac{6}{39} = -\frac{2}{13}$$

Ex. 2, Continued

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(s) &= \frac{2 \cdot (s+1)}{s \cdot (s^2 + 4s + 13)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B \cdot (s-a)}{(s-a)^2 + b^2} + \frac{C \cdot b}{(s-a)^2 + b^2} \\
 &= \frac{2}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{s} + \frac{2}{13} \cdot \frac{(s+2)}{(s+2)^2 + 3^2} + \frac{22}{39} \cdot \frac{3}{(s+2)^2 + 3^2} \\
 f(t) &= \left[\frac{2}{13} - \frac{2}{13} \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \cos(3t) + \frac{22}{39} \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \sin(3t) \right] u(t) \\
 &= \frac{1}{39} \cdot (6 - 6 \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \cos(3t) + 22 \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \sin(3t)) \cdot u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 2.2 Another like Example 2, with different numbers and method (Not done in class)

$$F(s) = \frac{130 \cdot (s+1)}{(s+2) \cdot (s^2 + 6s + 34)} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B \cdot (s-a)}{(s^2 + 6s + 34)} + \frac{C \cdot b}{(s^2 + 6s + 34)}$$

Because these forms are in the table!

$-2a=6 \implies a = -3$ $a^2=b^2=34 \implies b = \sqrt{34 - a^2} = 5$

Multiply both sides by: $(s+2)$ Set $s := -2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{130 \cdot (s+1)}{(s^2 + 6s + 34)} &= A + \left[\frac{B \cdot (s-a)}{(s^2 + 6s + 34)} + \frac{C \cdot b}{(s^2 + 6s + 34)} \right] (s+2) \\
 \frac{130 \cdot ((-2)+1)}{[(-2)^2 + 6 \cdot (-2) + 34]} &= A + 0 \\
 \frac{-130}{4 - 12 + 34} = \frac{-130}{26} = -5 &= A
 \end{aligned}$$

Multiply both sides by: $(s^2 + 6s + 34)$ Set $s := -3 + 5j$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{130 \cdot (s+1)}{s+2} &= \frac{A}{s+2} \cdot (s^2 + 6s + 34) + B \cdot (s+3) + C \cdot 5 \\
 \frac{130 \cdot (-3 + 5j + 1)}{-3 + 5j + 2} &= \frac{A}{s+2} \cdot (0) + B \cdot (-3 + 5j + 3) + C \cdot 5 \\
 \frac{(-1 - 5j) \cdot 130 \cdot (-2 + 5j)}{(-1 - 5j) \cdot (-1 + 5j)} &= 0 + B \cdot (5j) + C \cdot 5 \\
 \frac{130 \cdot ((2 + 25) + (10 - 5) \cdot j)}{1^2 + 5^2} &= + B \cdot (5j) + C \cdot 5 \\
 \frac{130 \cdot (((-1) \cdot (-2) + (-5j) \cdot (5j)) + ((-1) \cdot (5j) + (-5j) \cdot (-2)))}{(1 + 25)} &= B \cdot (5j) + C \cdot 5 \\
 \frac{130 \cdot (27 + 5j)}{26 \cdot 5} = 27 + 5j &= B \cdot j + C \\
 &B = 5 \qquad C = 27
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(s) &= \frac{130 \cdot (s+1)}{(s+2) \cdot (s^2 + 6s + 34)} = \frac{5}{s+2} + \frac{-5 \cdot (s+3)}{(s^2 + 6s + 34)} + \frac{27 \cdot 5}{(s^2 + 6s + 34)} \\
 f(t) &= \left[-5 \cdot e^{-2t} + 5 \cdot e^{-3t} \cdot \cos(5t) + 27 \cdot e^{-3t} \cdot \sin(5t) \right] u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

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Ex. 3 $F(s) := \frac{9 \cdot s^2 - 9 \cdot s + 36}{(s^2 + 1) \cdot (s^2 + 4)}$

DON'T decompose like this:

$$F(s) := \frac{9 \cdot s^2 - 9 \cdot s + 36}{(s^2 + 1) \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{A'}{(s+j)} + \frac{B'}{(s-j)} + \frac{C'}{(s+2j)} + \frac{D'}{(s-2j)}$$

or even this:

$$= \frac{A'' \cdot s + B''}{(s^2 + 1)} + \frac{C'' \cdot s + D''}{(s^2 + 4)}$$

Look at the table first, to see what you should aim for.

It's much smarter to decompose to this form:

$$F(s) := \frac{9 \cdot s^2 - 9 \cdot s + 36}{(s^2 + 1) \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{A \cdot s}{(s^2 + a_1^2)} + \frac{B \cdot a_1}{(s^2 + a_1^2)} + \frac{C \cdot s}{(s^2 + a_2^2)} + \frac{D \cdot a_2}{(s^2 + a_2^2)}$$

$$a_1 := \sqrt{1} \quad a_1 = 1 \quad a_2 := \sqrt{4} \quad a_2 = 2$$

$$= \frac{A \cdot s}{(s^2 + 1^2)} + \frac{B \cdot 1}{(s^2 + 1^2)} + \frac{C \cdot s}{(s^2 + 2^2)} + \frac{D \cdot 2}{(s^2 + 2^2)}$$

or, if you prefer:

$$= \frac{A \cdot s + B \cdot a_1}{(s^2 + 1)} + \frac{C \cdot s + D \cdot a_2}{(s^2 + 4)}$$

which is the same thing

Multiply both sides by: $(s^2 + 1) \cdot (s^2 + 4)$

$$9 \cdot s^2 - 9 \cdot s + 36 = A \cdot s \cdot (s^2 + 2^2) + B \cdot 1 \cdot (s^2 + 2^2) + C \cdot s \cdot (s^2 + 1^2) + D \cdot 2 \cdot (s^2 + 1^2)$$

Set $s := \sqrt{-1}$

$$9 \cdot s^2 - 9 \cdot s + 36 = A \cdot j \cdot \frac{(-1 + 2^2)}{3} + B \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{(-1 + 2^2)}{3} + 0 + 0$$

$$9 \cdot j^2 - 9 \cdot j + 36 = A \cdot j \cdot 3 + B \cdot 3$$

$$-9 \cdot j + 27 \quad A := -3 \quad B := 9$$

A and B must be real because of the way that we have decomposed the transform. The time functions cannot have unreal coefficients

Set $s := \sqrt{-4}$

$$9 \cdot (2 \cdot j)^2 - 9 \cdot (2 \cdot j) + 36 = 0 + 0 + C \cdot 2 \cdot j \cdot \frac{(-4 + 1^2)}{-3} + D \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{(-4 + 1^2)}{-3}$$

$$-36 - 18 \cdot j + 36 \quad -6 \cdot j \cdot C \quad -6 \cdot D$$

$$C := 3 \quad D := 0$$

$$F(s) := \frac{9 \cdot s^2 - 9 \cdot s + 36}{(s^2 + 1) \cdot (s^2 + 4)} = \frac{-3 \cdot s}{(s^2 + 1^2)} + \frac{9 \cdot 1}{(s^2 + 1^2)} + \frac{3 \cdot s}{(s^2 + 2^2)} + \frac{0 \cdot 2}{(s^2 + 2^2)}$$

$$f(t) = ((-3) \cdot \cos(1 \cdot t) + 9 \cdot \sin(1 \cdot t) + 3 \cdot \cos(2 \cdot t) + 0 \cdot \sin(2 \cdot t)) \cdot u(t)$$

$$= ((-3) \cdot \cos(1 \cdot t) + 9 \cdot \sin(1 \cdot t) + 3 \cdot \cos(2 \cdot t)) \cdot u(t)$$

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Ex. 4 Like Example 3 (Not done in class)

$$F(s) = \frac{12}{(s^2 + 4s + 20)^2} \quad \text{Try to find factors of } (s^2 + 4s + 20) : \frac{-4 + \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 20}}{2} = -2 + 4j \quad \& \quad -2 - 4j$$

= complex numbers.. STOP!

Decompose to:

$$e^{a \cdot t} \cdot \cos(b \cdot t) \iff \frac{s - a}{(s - a)^2 + b^2} \quad \begin{matrix} a := \text{Re}(-2 + 4j) & a = -2 \\ b := \text{Im}(-2 + 4j) & b = 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$e^{a \cdot t} \cdot \sin(b \cdot t) \iff \frac{b}{(s - a)^2 + b^2}$$

and

$$t \cdot e^{a \cdot t} \cdot \cos(b \cdot t) \iff \frac{(s - a)^2 - b^2}{[(s - a)^2 + b^2]^2}$$

$$t \cdot e^{a \cdot t} \cdot \sin(b \cdot t) \iff \frac{2 \cdot b \cdot (s - a)}{[(s - a)^2 + b^2]^2}$$

Decompose to this form:

$$F(s) = \frac{12}{[(s - a)^2 + b^2]^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s - a)}{(s - a)^2 + b^2} + \frac{B \cdot b}{(s - a)^2 + b^2} + \frac{C \cdot [(s - a)^2 - b^2]}{[(s - a)^2 + b^2]^2} + \frac{D \cdot (2 \cdot b \cdot (s - a))}{[(s - a)^2 + b^2]^2}$$

Multiply both sides by: $[(s + 2)^2 + 4^2]^2 = (s^2 + 4s + 20)^2$

$$12 = A \cdot (s + 2) \cdot (s^2 + 4s + 20) + B \cdot 4 \cdot (s^2 + 4s + 20) + C \cdot [(s + 2)^2 - 4^2] + D \cdot (2 \cdot 4 \cdot (s + 2))$$

Set $s := -2$

$$12 = 0 + B \cdot 64 + C \cdot (0 - 16) + 0$$

$$12 = B \cdot 64 - C \cdot 16 \quad -C = \frac{12 - 64 \cdot B}{16}$$

Back to equation above

$$12 = A \cdot s^3 + 4 \cdot A \cdot s^2 + 20 \cdot A \cdot s + 2 \cdot A \cdot s^2 + 8 \cdot A \cdot s + 40 \cdot A + 4 \cdot B \cdot s^2 + 16 \cdot B \cdot s + 100 \cdot B + C \cdot s^2 + 4 \cdot C \cdot s - 12 \cdot C + 8 \cdot D \cdot s + 16 \cdot D$$

$$= A \cdot s^3 + 6 \cdot A \cdot s^2 + 28 \cdot A \cdot s + 40 \cdot A + 4 \cdot B \cdot s^2 + 16 \cdot B \cdot s + 100 \cdot B + C \cdot s^2 + 4 \cdot C \cdot s - 12 \cdot C + 8 \cdot D \cdot s + 16 \cdot D$$

$$0 \cdot s^3 = A \cdot s^3 \quad A := 0$$

$$0 \cdot s^2 = \frac{6 \cdot A \cdot s^2}{0} + 4 \cdot B \cdot s^2 + C \cdot s^2 \quad 4 \cdot B = -C = \frac{12 - 64 \cdot B}{16} \quad B := \frac{12}{128} = \frac{3}{32}$$

$$C = \frac{-12 + 64 \cdot B}{16} = \frac{-12 + 6}{16} = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$0 \cdot s = 28 \cdot A + 16 \cdot B \cdot s + 4 \cdot C \cdot s + 8 \cdot D \cdot s$$

$$0 = 0 + 16 \cdot \frac{3}{32} + 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{8}\right) + 8 \cdot D$$

$$1.5 - 1.5 + 8 \cdot D = 0 \quad D = 0$$

$$F(s) = \frac{12}{[(s - a)^2 + b^2]^2} = 0 + \frac{\frac{3}{32} \cdot b}{(s - a)^2 + b^2} + \frac{-\frac{3}{8} \cdot [(s - a)^2 - b^2]}{[(s - a)^2 + b^2]^2} + 0$$

$$f(t) = \left[\frac{3}{32} \cdot e^{-2 \cdot t} \cdot \sin(4 \cdot t) - \frac{3}{8} \cdot t \cdot e^{-2 \cdot t} \cdot \cos(4 \cdot t) \right] u(t)$$

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Ex. 4.2 Another like Example 3, but with more interesting numbers

$$F(s) = \frac{256 \cdot (s+5)}{(s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 68)^2}$$

Try to find factors of $(s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 68)$: $\frac{-4 + \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 68}}{2} = -2 + 8j$ & $-2 - 8j$
 = complex numbers.. STOP!

From Laplace table:

$e^{a \cdot t} \cdot \sin(b \cdot t)$	\Leftrightarrow	$\frac{b}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$	$a := \text{Re}(-2 + 8j)$	$a = -2$
$e^{a \cdot t} \cdot \cos(b \cdot t)$	\Leftrightarrow	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$	$b := \text{Im}(-2 + 8j)$	$b = 8$
$t \cdot e^{a \cdot t} \cdot \cos(b \cdot t)$	\Leftrightarrow	$\frac{(s-a)^2 - b^2}{[(s-a)^2 + b^2]^2}$		$s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 68$ $(s-a)^2 + b^2$ $(s+2)^2 + 8^2$
$t \cdot e^{a \cdot t} \cdot \sin(b \cdot t)$	\Leftrightarrow	$\frac{2 \cdot b \cdot (s-a)}{[(s-a)^2 + b^2]^2}$		$s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 4 + 64$ $s^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot s + a^2 + b^2$

Decompose to:

$$F(s) = \frac{256 \cdot (s+5)}{(s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 68)^2} = \frac{A \cdot (s-a)}{(s-a)^2 + b^2} + \frac{B \cdot b}{(s-a)^2 + b^2} + \frac{C \cdot [(s-a)^2 - b^2]}{[(s-a)^2 + b^2]^2} + \frac{D \cdot (2 \cdot b \cdot (s-a))}{[(s-a)^2 + b^2]^2}$$

Multiply both sides by: $[(s+2)^2 + 8^2]^2$ $(s+2)^2 - 8^2 = s^2 + 4 \cdot s - 60$

$$256 \cdot (s+5) = A \cdot (s+2) \cdot [(s+2)^2 + 8^2] + B \cdot 8 \cdot [(s+2)^2 + 8^2] + C \cdot [(s+2)^2 - 8^2] + D \cdot (2 \cdot 8 \cdot (s+2))$$

Set $s := -2$

$$256 \cdot (-2 + 5) = 768 = 0 + B \cdot 8 \cdot (0 + 8^2) + C \cdot (0 - 8^2) + 0$$

$$8^3 = 512 \quad -64 \quad 768 = 512 \cdot B - 64 \cdot C$$

$$C = -12 + 8 \cdot B$$

Back to equation above

$$256 \cdot (s+5) = A \cdot [s \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 68) + 2 \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 68)] + B \cdot 8 \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 68) + C \cdot [(s+2)^2 - 8^2] + D \cdot (2 \cdot 8 \cdot (s+2))$$

$$= A \cdot s^3 + A \cdot 4 \cdot s^2 + A \cdot 68 \cdot s + A \cdot 2 \cdot s^2 + A \cdot 8 \cdot s + A \cdot 136 + B \cdot 8 \cdot s^2 + B \cdot 32 \cdot s + B \cdot 544 + C \cdot s^2 + C \cdot 4 \cdot s - C \cdot 60 + D \cdot 16 \cdot s + D \cdot 32$$

$$0 \cdot s^3 = A \cdot s^3 \quad A := 0$$

$$0 \cdot s^2 = 0 \cdot 4 \cdot s^2 + 0 \cdot 2 \cdot s^2 + B \cdot 8 \cdot s^2 + C \cdot s^2$$

$$0 = B \cdot 8 + C = B \cdot 8 + (-12 + 8 \cdot B)$$

$$B = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$C = -12 + 8 \cdot B = -12 + 8 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = -6$$

$$256 \cdot s = 0 \cdot 68 \cdot s + 0 \cdot 8 \cdot s + B \cdot 32 \cdot s + C \cdot 4 \cdot s + D \cdot 16 \cdot s$$

$$256 = 0 + 0.75 \cdot 32 - 6 \cdot 4 + D \cdot 16$$

$$D = \frac{256 - 24 + 24}{16} = 16$$

$$F(s) = \frac{256 \cdot (s+5)}{(s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 68)^2} = 0 + \frac{\frac{3}{4} \cdot b}{(s+2)^2 + 8^2} + \frac{C \cdot [(s+2)^2 - 8^2]}{[(s+2)^2 + 8^2]^2} + \frac{D \cdot (2 \cdot 8 \cdot (s+2))}{[(s+2)^2 + 8^2]^2}$$

ECE 3510 Partial Fraction Expansion Examples p.6

$$f(t) = \left[\frac{3}{4} \cdot e^{-2 \cdot t} \cdot \sin(8 \cdot t) - 6 \cdot t \cdot e^{-2 \cdot t} \cdot \cos(8 \cdot t) + 16 \cdot t \cdot e^{-2 \cdot t} \cdot \sin(8 \cdot t) \right] u(t)$$

Non-strictly-proper transforms section 2.2.5, in Bodson text

What if the order of the numerator is equal to or even greater than the order of the denominator? $m \geq n$?

Example: $F(s) = \frac{2 \cdot s^2 + 100}{s^2 + 8 \cdot s + 41}$ $m := 2$
 $n := 2$

First divide, before partial fraction expansion $s^2 + 8 \cdot s + 41 \overline{) 2 \cdot s^2 + 0 \cdot s + 100}$
"remainder"

$$F(s) = \frac{2 \cdot s^2 + 100}{s^2 + 8 \cdot s + 41} =$$

$$f(t) =$$

Delta functions are not very common in real life.
Non-strictly-proper transforms are just as common.

Properties of Signals

Can you tell what $f(t)$ must be just by looking at $F(s)$? YES, somewhat...
SEE last page of Lect 2 & 3 notes

$$\frac{s + 5}{s \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13) \cdot (s - 10)}$$

$$\frac{s + 5}{s \cdot (s^2 + 64) \cdot (s + 10)}$$

$$\frac{s + 5}{s \cdot (s^2 - 4 \cdot s + 13) \cdot (s + 10)}$$

$$\frac{s + 5}{s \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13)^2 \cdot (s + 10)}$$

$$\frac{s + 5}{s^3 \cdot (s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13)^2 \cdot (s + 10)^2}$$