

$$\frac{1}{s^2 LC + sCR + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{s^2}{4} + s + 1}$$

$$V_o(s) = \left(\frac{2}{s^2 + 4} \right) \frac{1}{\frac{s^2}{4} + s + 1}$$

↓ PFE

$$+ (-1) \frac{1}{\frac{s^2}{4} + s + 1}$$

PFE ↓ or manipulate

$$+ \frac{5}{s} - \frac{5}{s} \frac{1}{\frac{s^2}{4} + s + 1}$$

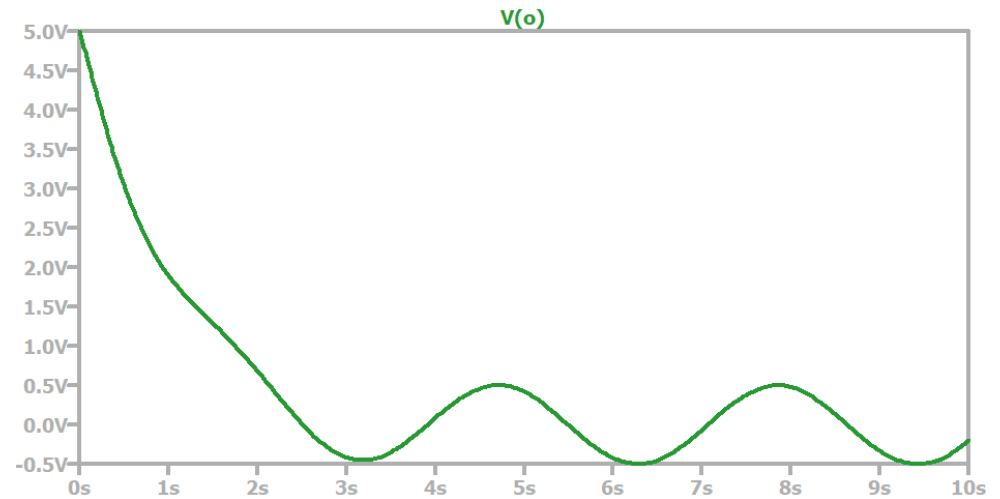
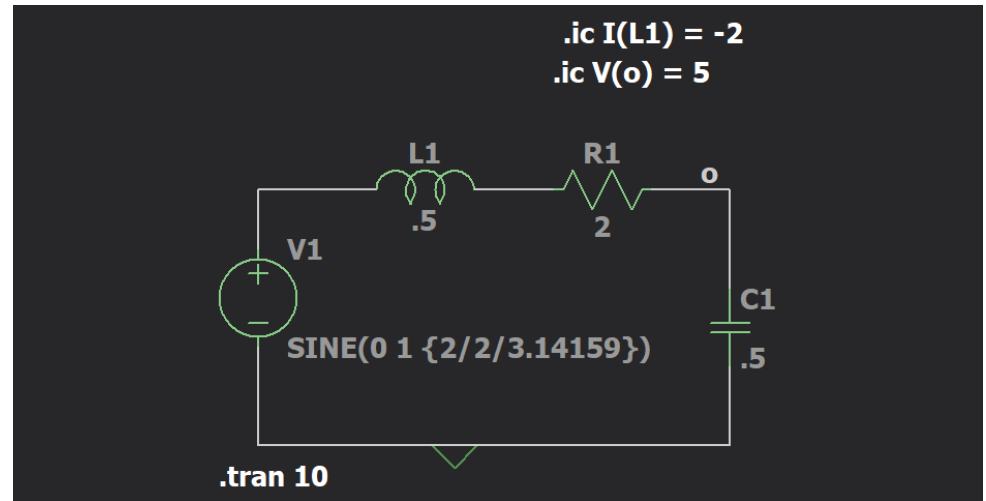
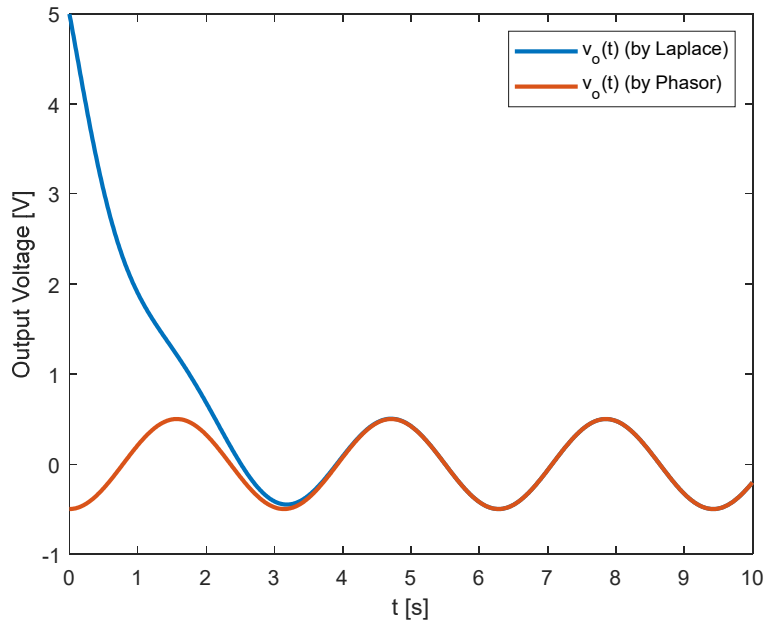
↓ taller

↓ PFE

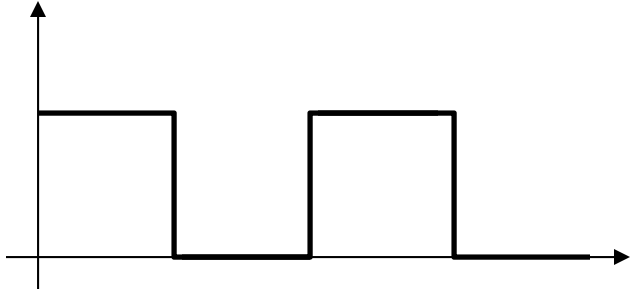




Comparison to Simulation



Laplace Transform of Periodic Signals



Transfer Functions

$$\underline{H(s)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^M a_i s^i}{\sum_{i=0}^N b_i s^i} = \frac{\text{factored } (s - z_1)(s - z_2) \cdots (s - z_M)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \cdots (s - p_N)}$$

polynomial form

factored pole-zero form

roots of numerator, z_i , are called "zeros"
 - values of s where $H(s) = 0$

roots of denominator, p_i , are called "poles"
 - values of s where $H(s) \rightarrow \infty$

if all a_i are real, all z_i are either real or complex-conjugate pairs

all b_i are real, all p_i are real or complex-conjugate pairs
 poles define form of $f(t)$, zeros will define coefficients

$V_o(s) = H(s) V_I(s)$ } output has terms from $H(s)$
 { $\&$ terms from $V_I(s)$

