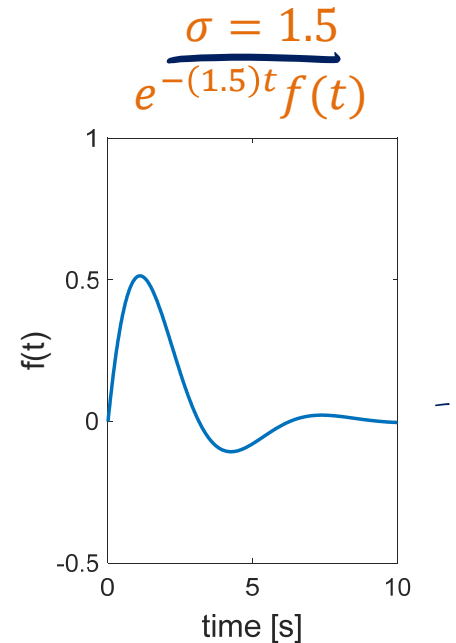
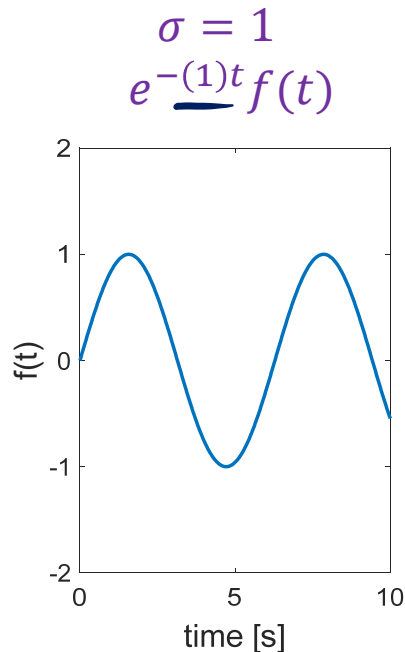
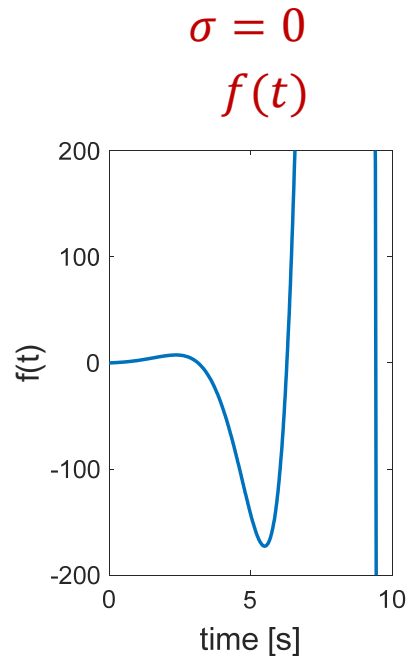
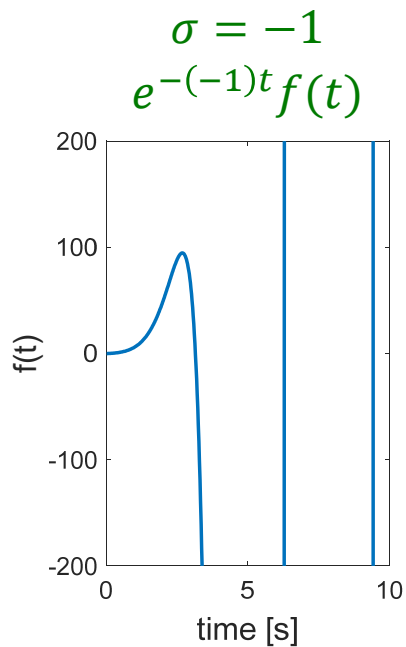
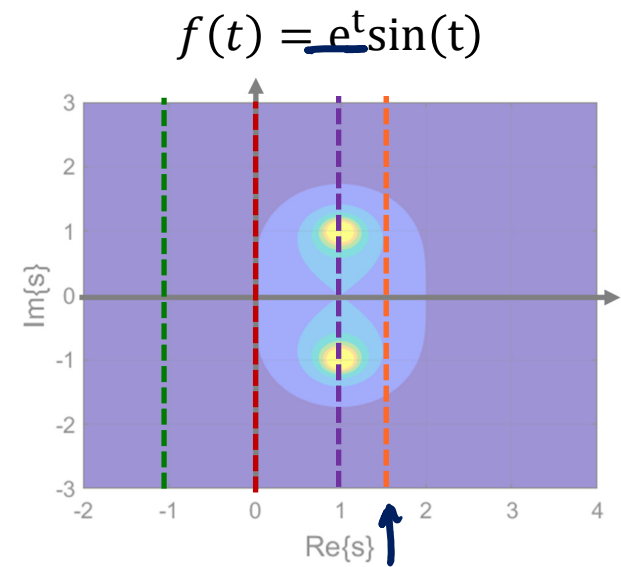


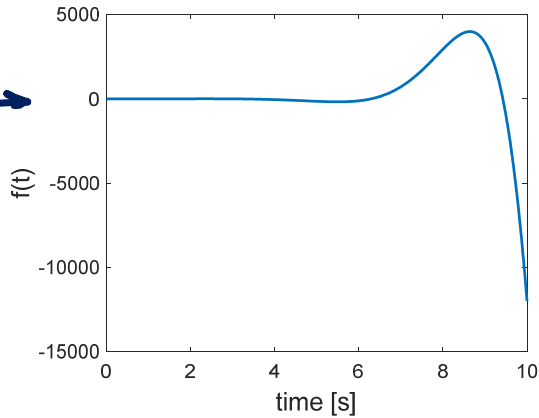
Example R.O.C.

$$F(s) = \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega t} e^{-\sigma t} f(t) dt$$

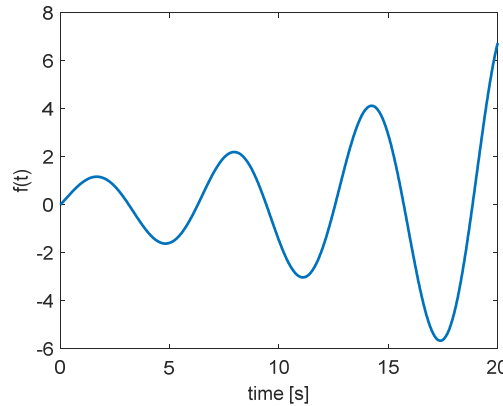


Example Functions

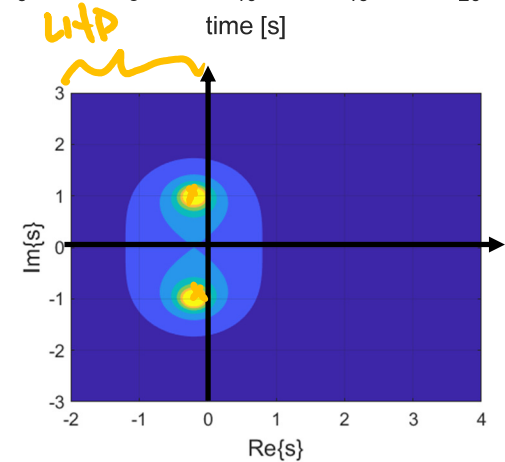
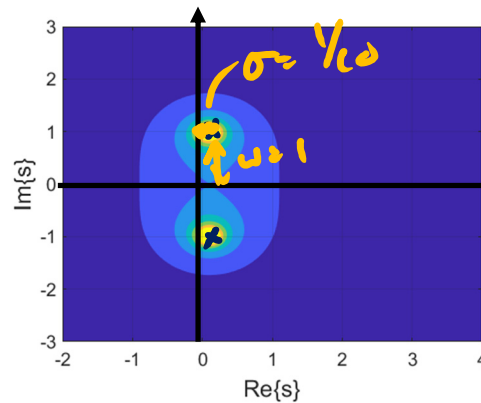
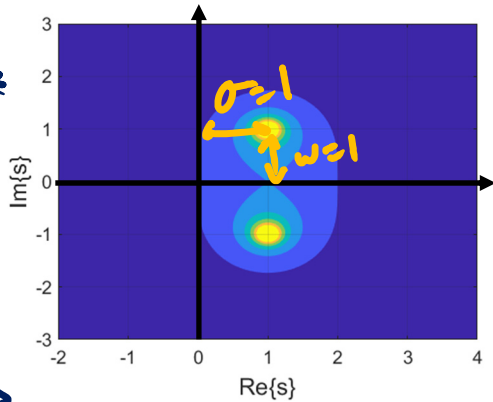
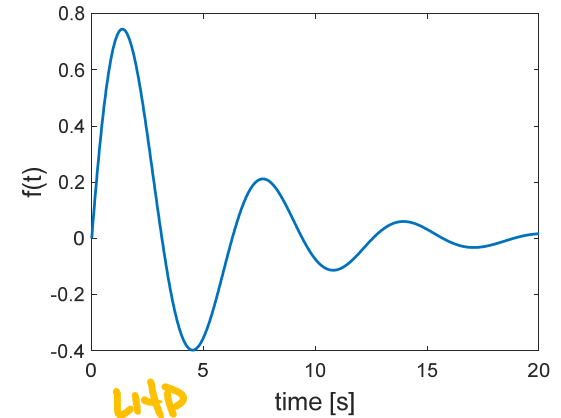
→ $f(t) = e^t \sin(t)$



$f(t) = e^{t/10} \sin(t)$



$f(t) = e^{-t/5} \sin(t)$



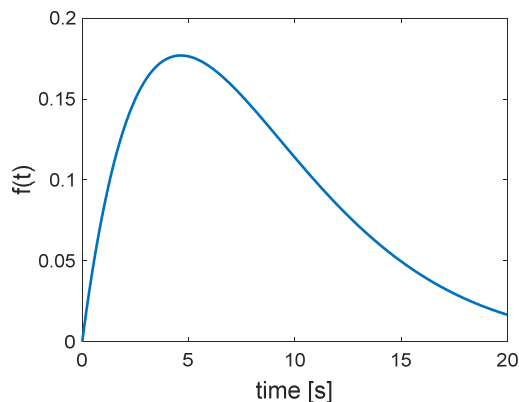
→
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{(s - (1 + j))(s - (1 - j))}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{\left(s - \left(\frac{1}{10} + j\right)\right)\left(s - \left(\frac{1}{10} - j\right)\right)}$$

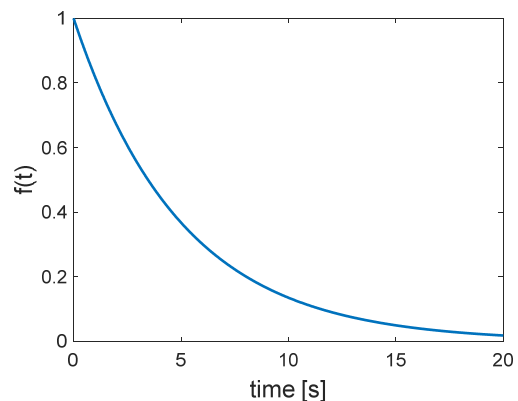
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{\left(s + \left(\frac{1}{5} + j\right)\right)\left(s + \left(\frac{1}{5} - j\right)\right)}$$

Example Functions

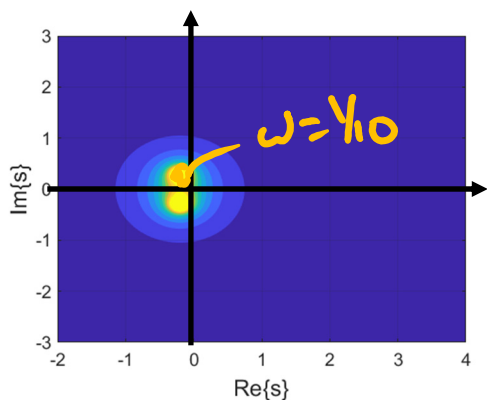
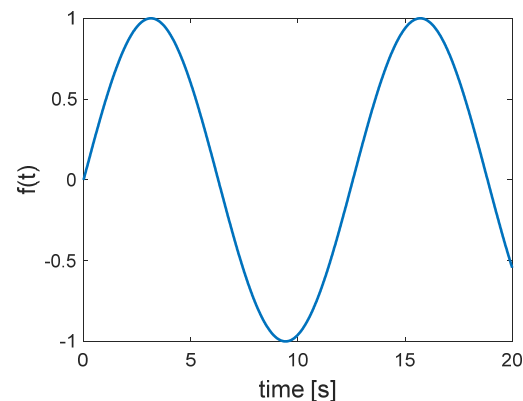
$$f(t) = e^{-t/5} \sin(t/10)$$



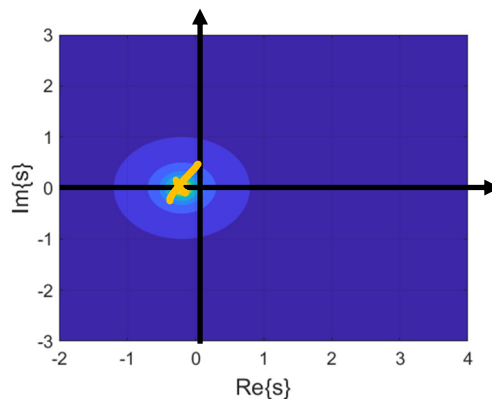
$$f(t) = e^{-t/5}$$



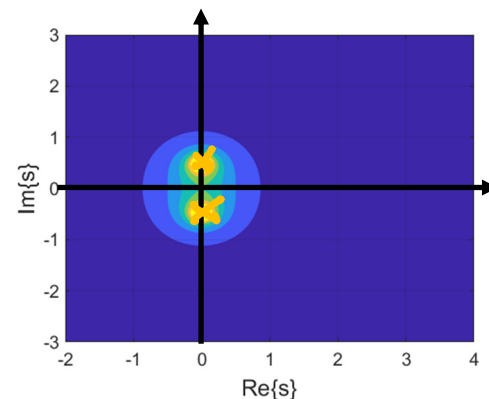
$$f(t) = \sin(t/2)$$



$$F(s) = \frac{1/10}{\left(s + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{j}{10}\right)\right)\left(s + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{j}{10}\right)\right)}$$

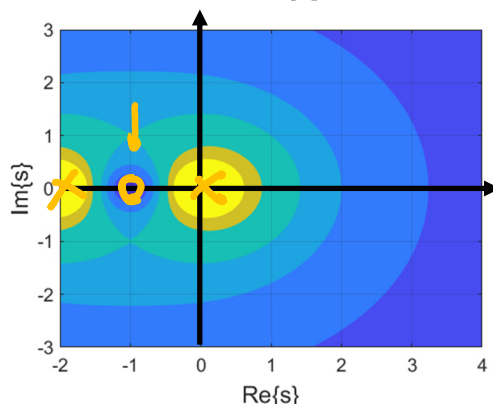
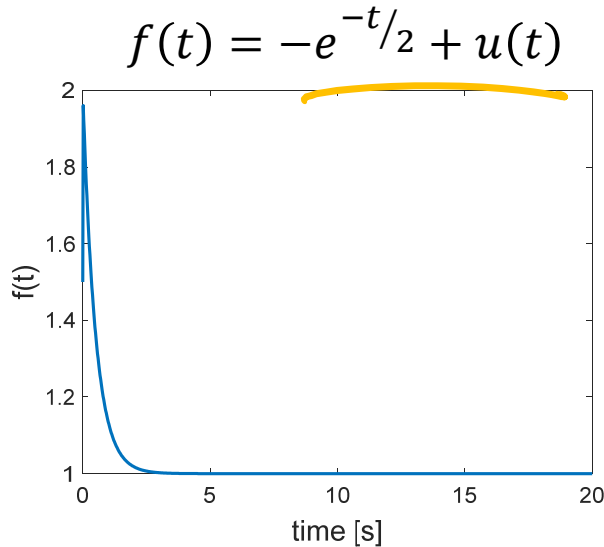


$$F(s) = \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{1}{5}\right)}$$

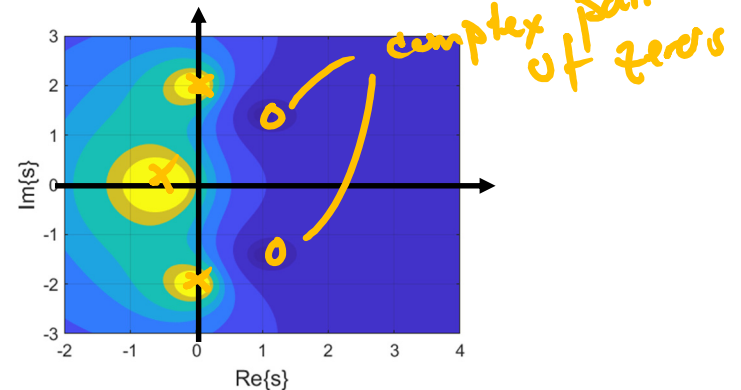
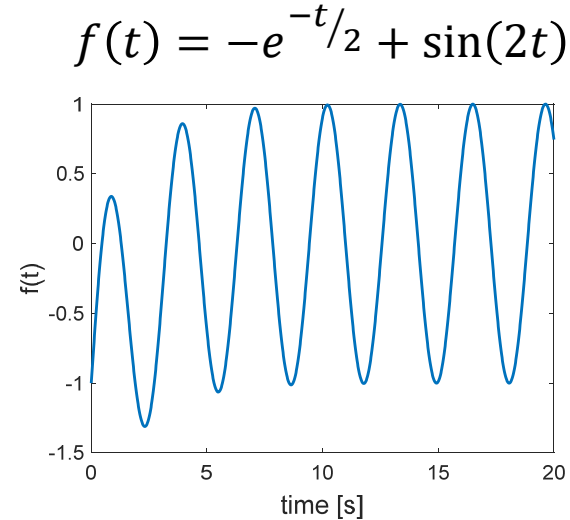


$$F(s) = \frac{1/2}{\left(s + \frac{j}{2}\right)\left(s - \frac{j}{2}\right)}$$

Example Functions



$$F(s) = 2 \frac{s + 1}{s(s + 2)}$$

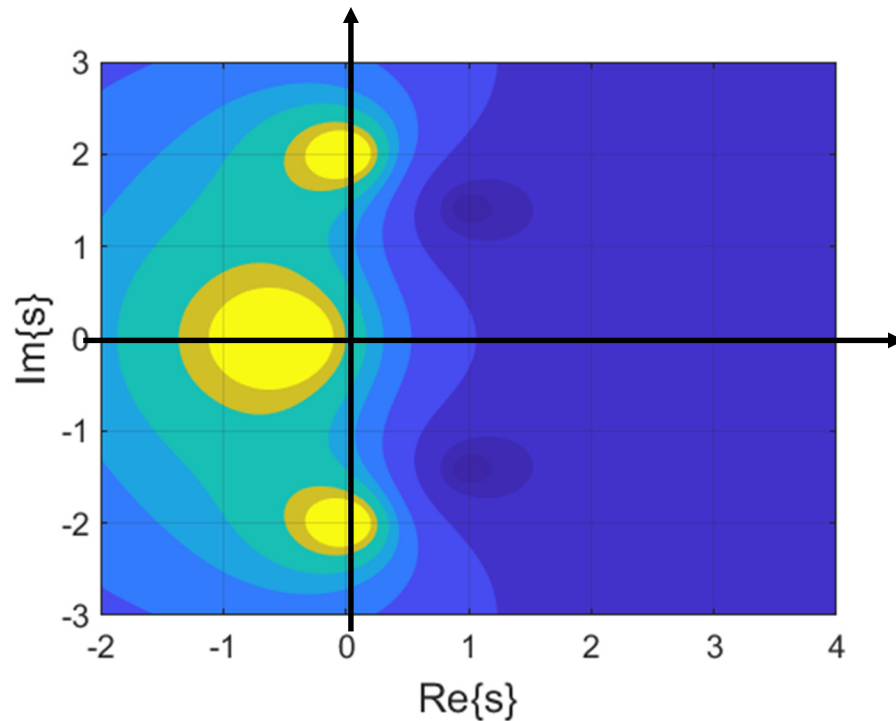


$$F(s) = - \frac{(s + (-1 + j\sqrt{2}))(s + (-1 - j\sqrt{2}))}{(s + 1/2)(s + j2)(s - j2)}$$

RHP poles
= unstable/
unbounded

RHP zeros
= bad, but
not unstable

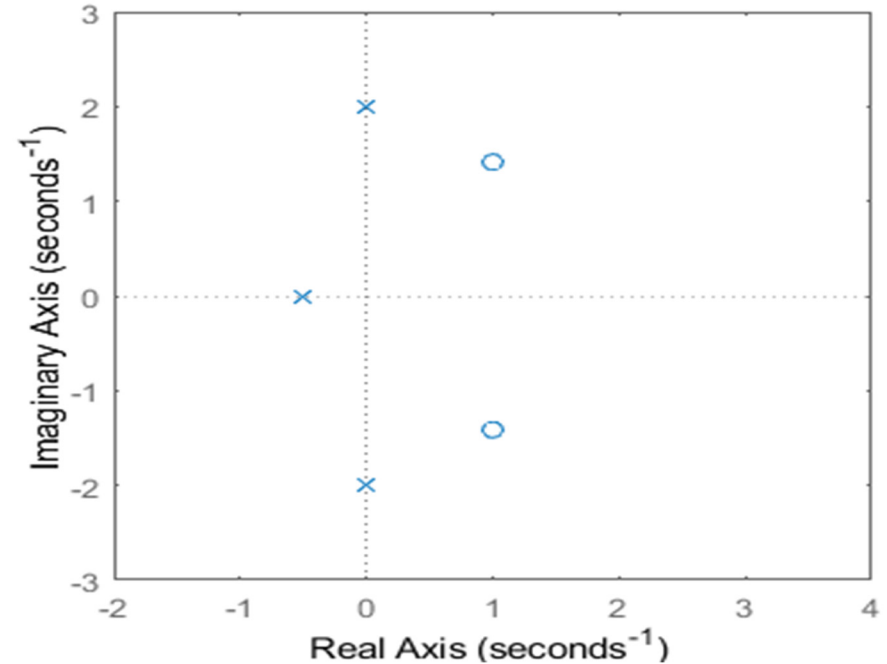
Pole-Zero Map



$$F(s) = -\frac{(s + (-1 + j\sqrt{2}))(s + (-1 - j\sqrt{2}))}{(s + 1/2)(s + j2)(s - j2)}$$

x = pole
o = zero

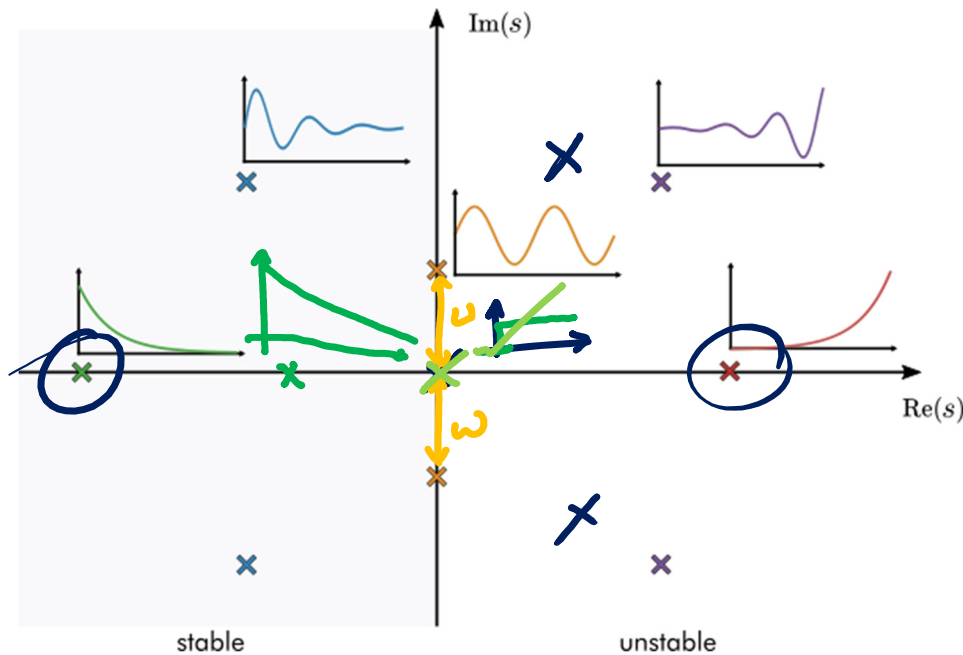
Pole-Zero Map



MATLAB:

```
s = tf('s');  
Fs = 2/(s^2 + 4) - 1/(s + 1/2);  
pzmap(Fs);
```

Poles-Zero Plot



Takeaways

- complex poles/zeros always show up in conjugate pairs (required for real-valued time-domain function)
- If all poles in open LHP system is stable / signal is bounded