

- 1) a) Sem memória, causal, linear.  
 b) Sem memória, causal, não-linear.  
 c) Com memória, causal, não-linear.  
 d) Com memória, não-causal, não-linear.  
 e) Sem memória, causal, linear.  
 f) Causal, com memória, linear.

2) a)  $\frac{d}{dt} y(t) + \frac{1}{RC} y(t) = \frac{1}{RC} x(t)$   
 b)  $\frac{d}{dt} y(t) + \frac{1}{RC} y(t) = \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$

3) a)  $y(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$   
 b) (i) com memória e (ii) causal.

4)  $h(t) = te^{-t} \cdot 1(t)$

5)

a)  $H(s) = \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2}$   $h(t) = te^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \cdot 1(t)$

b) É não linear → não admite função de transferência

c)  $H(s) = \frac{5s + 1}{s^3 + 7s^2 + 12s + 8}$

$h(t) = -1,553e^{-4,875t} + 1,553e^{-1,063t} \cos(0,7156t) - 1,284e^{-1,063t} \text{sen}(0,7156t)$   
 (Calculado por Mathcad)

6)

a)  $h(t) = 2e^{-t} \cdot \cos(t) \cdot 1(t)$

b)  $y(t) = 3e^{-t} \cdot \text{sen}(t) \cdot 1(t)$

7)  $\dot{y} = u$

8)

a)  $H_a(s) = \frac{-5j/2}{(s-j)} + \frac{5j/2}{(s+j)} + \frac{1}{(s+1)}$

b)  $H_b(s) = (s-4) + \frac{-5}{(s+2)} + \frac{20}{(s+3)}$

c) 
$$H_c(s) = \frac{1/2}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1/2}{(s+1)} - \frac{1/4}{(s+i)} - \frac{1/4}{(s-i)}$$

d) 
$$H_d(s) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{0.7222 + 1.4928i}{(s+p_1)} + \frac{0.7222 - 1.4928i}{(s+p_2)}$$

9)

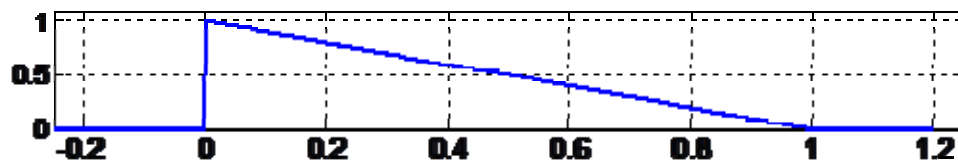
a)  $h(t) = 3\delta(t) - e^{-2t} \mathbf{1}(t)$

b)  $h(t) = (2 - e^{-2t}) \mathbf{1}(t)$

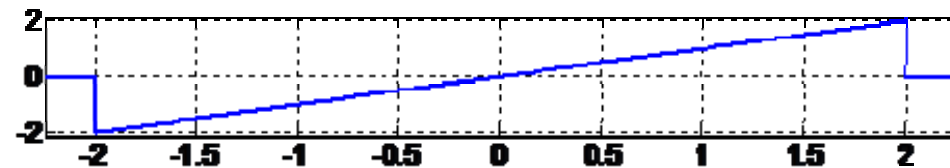
c)  $h(t) = (1-t)e^{-t} \mathbf{1}(t)$

10)

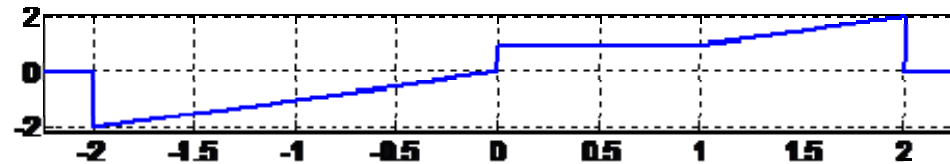
$h_1(t)$

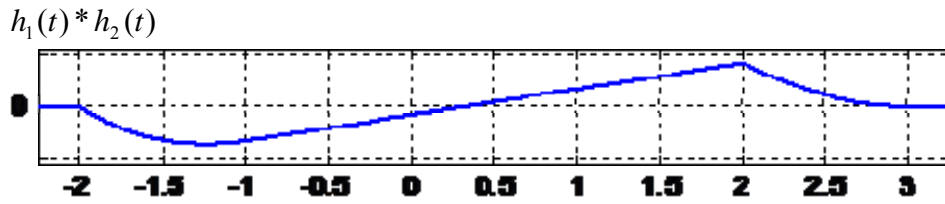


$h_2(t)$



$h_1(t) + h_2(t)$



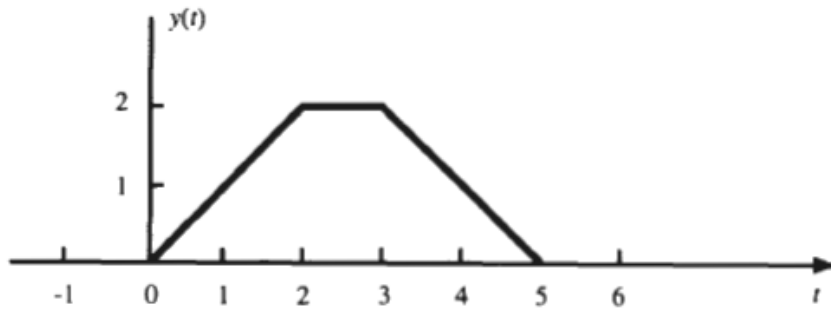


11)

a)

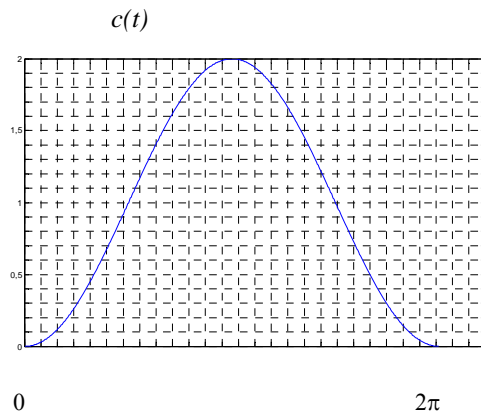
$$y(t) = t \cdot \mathbf{1}(t) - (t-2) \cdot \mathbf{1}(t-2) - (t-3) \cdot \mathbf{1}(t-3) + (t-5) \cdot \mathbf{1}(t-5)$$

b)



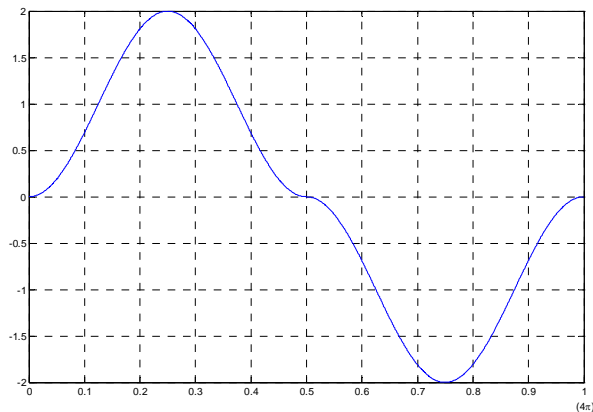
12)

- a)  $c(t) = 1 - \cos(t)$  para  $t = [0, 2\pi]$   
 $c(t) = 0$  para os demais valores de  $t$ .



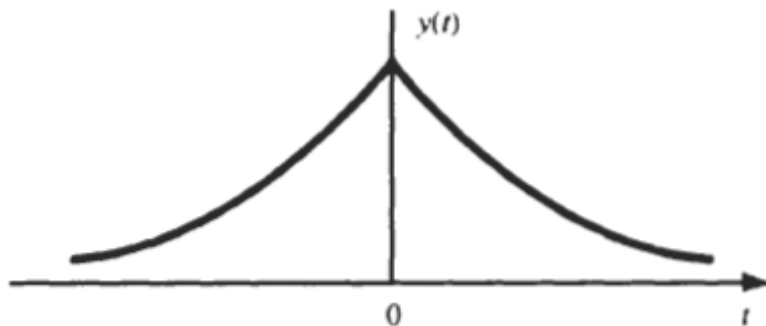
b)

- $c(t) = c_o(t)$  para  $t = [0, 2\pi]$   
 $c(t) = -c_o(t)$  para  $t = [2\pi, 4\pi]$   
 Ou ainda  $c(t) = c_o(t) - c_o(t - 2\pi)$



13)

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2\alpha} e^{-\alpha|t|} \quad \alpha > 0$$



14)  $y(t) = e^{-(t-1)} \mathbf{1}(t-1) - e^{-(t-3)} \mathbf{1}(t-3)$

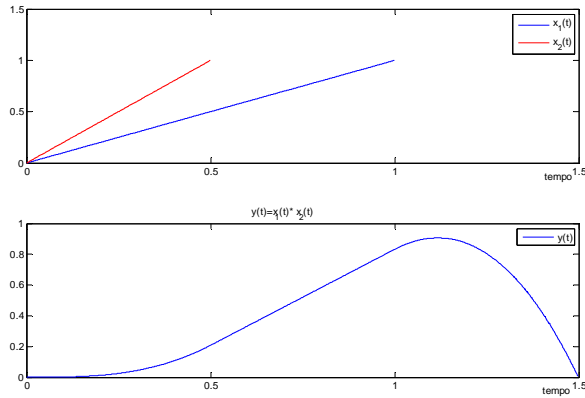
15)

$$\text{a) } y(t) = \begin{cases} 2a - |t| & |t| < 2a \\ 0 & |t| \geq 2a \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2 & 0 < t \leq T \\ \frac{1}{2}T^2 & T < t \leq 2T \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 2T - \frac{5}{2}T^2 & 2T < t \leq 3T \\ 0 & 3T < t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{c) } y(t) = \frac{1}{3} [1 - e^{-3(t-1)}] \cdot \mathbf{1}(t-1)$$

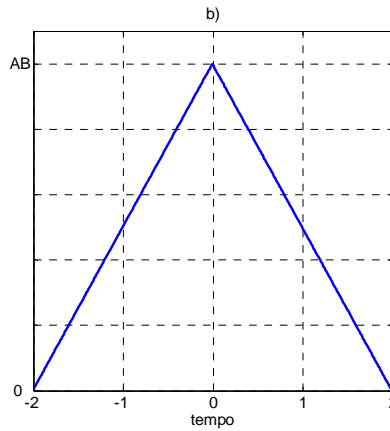
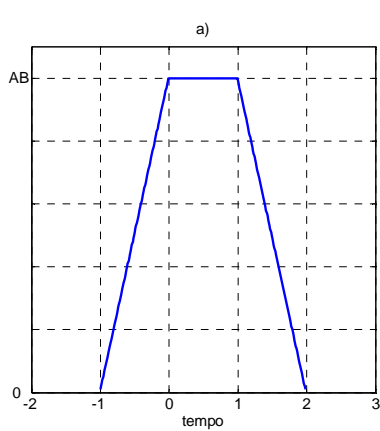
16)



17)

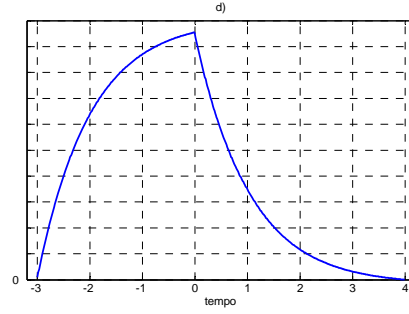
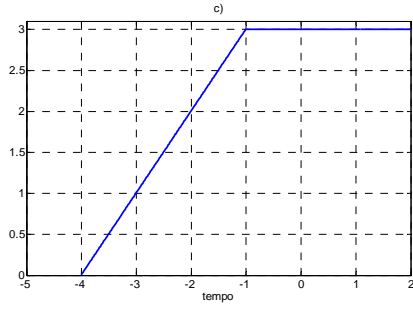
a) 
$$y(t) = \begin{cases} AB; & t \in [0,1] \\ AB(2-t); & t \in [1,2] \\ AB(1+t); & t \in [-1,0] \end{cases} \text{ e } y(t) = 0 \text{ para os demais valores de } t.$$

b) 
$$y(t) = \begin{cases} AB; & t = 0 \\ AB(2-t)/2; & t \in [0,2] \\ AB(2+t)/2; & t \in [-2,0] \end{cases} \text{ e } y(t) = 0 \text{ para os demais valores de } t.$$



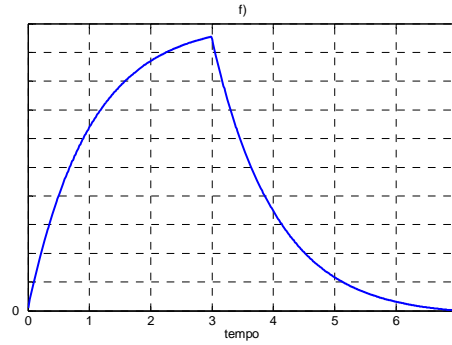
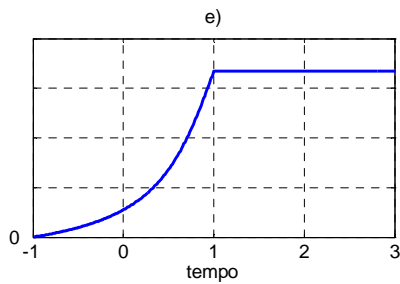
c) 
$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 3; & t \in [-1, \infty] \\ (4+t); & t \in [-4, -1] \end{cases} \text{ e } y(t) = 0 \text{ para os demais valores de } t.$$

d) 
$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \int_{-3}^0 e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau = (1 - e^{-3})e^{-t}; & t \in [0, \infty] \\ \int_{-3}^t e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau = 1 - e^{-(t+3)}; & t \in [-3, 0] \end{cases} \text{ e } y(t) = 0 \text{ para os d.v. de } t.$$



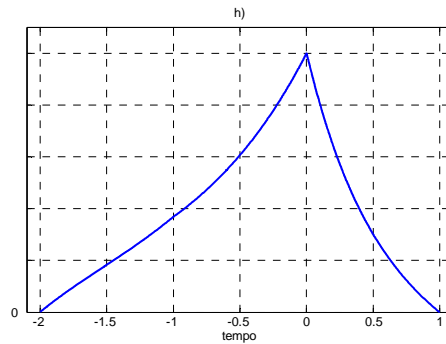
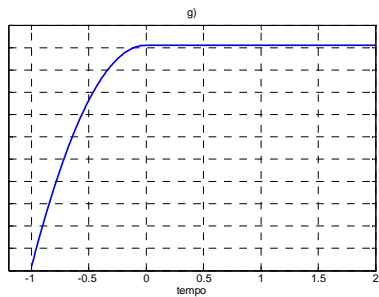
$$\mathbf{e)} \quad y(t) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{-1+t} \frac{1}{1+\tau^2} d\tau = \tan^{-1} \tau \Big|_{-\infty}^{t-1}; & t \in [0,1] \\ \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+\tau^2} d\tau = \tan^{-1} \tau \Big|_{-\infty}^0; & t \in [1,\infty] \end{cases} \quad y(t) = 0 \text{ para os d.v. de } t.$$

$$\mathbf{f)} \quad y(t) = \begin{cases} \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau = 1 - e^{-t}; & t \in [0,3] \\ \int_0^3 e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{-t}(e^3 - 1); & t \in [3,\infty] \end{cases} \quad y(t) = 0 \text{ para os d.v. de } t.$$

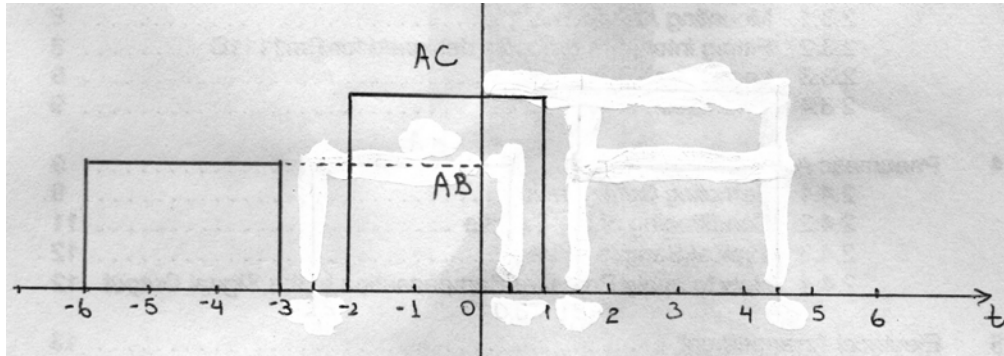


$$\mathbf{g)} \quad y(t) = \begin{cases} \int_0^1 \tau d\tau = 1/2; & t \in [0,\infty] \\ \int_{-t}^1 \tau d\tau = (1-t^2)/2; & t \in [-1,0] \end{cases} ; \quad y(t) = 0 \text{ para os d.v. de } t.$$

$$\mathbf{h)} \quad y(t) = \begin{cases} \int_t^1 e^{-\tau+t} e^{-2\tau} d\tau & t \in [0,1] \\ \int_0^1 e^{-\tau+t} e^{-2\tau} d\tau & t \in [-1,0] \\ \int_0^{t+1} e^{-\tau+t} e^{-2\tau} d\tau & t \in [-2,-1] \end{cases} ; \quad y(t) = 0 \text{ para d.v. de } t.$$



18)



19)

a)  $h(t) = e^{-t} \cdot \mathbf{1}(t)$

b)  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\tau)} e^{s\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{s+1} e^{st}$

20)

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{sT} \left( e^{\frac{sT}{2}} - e^{-\frac{sT}{2}} \right) e^{st}$$

21)

a)  $y(t) = (e^t(2-t) - 2)e^{-3t} \mathbf{1}(t)$

b)  $y(t) = (te^{-t})e^{-t} \mathbf{1}(t)$

22)

a)  $(4e^{-2t} + 3e^{3t}) \mathbf{1}(t)$

b)  $2\delta(t) + (7e^{-t} - 13e^{-2t}) \mathbf{1}(t)$

c)  $(6 + 10e^{-5t} \cos(3t + 126.9^\circ)) \mathbf{1}(t)$

d)  $(2e^{-t} + (3t^2 - 2t - 2)e^{-2t}) \mathbf{1}(t)$

e)  $(2e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) \mathbf{1}(t) + 5(e^{-(t-2)} - e^{-2(t-2)}) \mathbf{1}(t-2)$