## Notebook Screen Capture

## **Convolution Integral Simulation**

For a continuous-time linear time invariant (LTI)system having impulse response h(t) and input signal x(t), the output, y(t) can be written in terms of a convolution integral:

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\lambda) h(t-\lambda) \, d\lambda = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\lambda) x(t-\lambda) \, d\lambda$$

## **Special Case**

Consider x(t)=u(t)-u(t-T) a rectangular pulse of duration Ts and  $h(t)=ae^{-at}u(t)$  an exponential, where a>0. Note: The impulse response is of the form of the well known RC lowpass filter if we let a=1/RC.

Writing out and evaluating the convolution integral for the given x(t) and h(t) results in a piecewise solution involving three contiguous support intervals: (Case 1) t < 0, (Case 2)  $0 \ge t < T$ , and (Case 3)  $t \ge T$ . The integrand is zero for Case 1. Using the second form of the convolution integral, Case 2 evaluates to:

$$y(t) = \int_0^t ae^{-(t-\lambda)} d\lambda = -e^{-a\lambda} \Big|_0^t = 1 - e^{-at}, \ 0 \le t < T$$

For Case 3 we have

$$y(t) = \int_{t-T}^t ae^{-(t-\lambda)}\,d\lambda = -e^{-a\lambda}igg|_{t-T}^t = e^{-a(t-T)}igl[1-e^{-aT}igr],\;t\geq T$$

In summary:

$$y(t) = egin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \ 1 - e^{-at}, & 0 \leq t < T \ e^{-a(t-T)}ig[1 - e^{-aT}ig], & t \geq T \end{cases}$$

Plot the piecewise solution:

