1. 请把计算过程和结果写下来,以图片形式提交。

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t+4)\delta(-2t+4)dt = 3$$

$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t)$$

$$x(t)\delta(t - t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t - t_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)\delta(t - t_0)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t_0)\delta(t - t_0)dt = x(t_0)$$

$$\delta(-2t+4) = \delta(-2(t-2)) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(t-2)$$

$$Answer = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t+4)\frac{1}{2}\delta(t-2)dt = \frac{1}{2}(t+4)\big|_{t=2} = 3$$

## 2. Which of the following systems are causal?

$$A \quad y[n] = x[-n]$$

$$y(t) = x(t)\cos(t+1)$$

$$y[n] = x[n]x[n-2]$$

A. 
$$\sqrt[4]{[-3]} = \chi_{[3]}$$

D. 
$$\sin(t_0) = \sin(t_0 + 2\pi)$$

## 3. Consider the discrete-time system

$$y[n] = x[n]x[n-2],$$

is this system invertible?

- A Invertible
- B Noninvertible

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Let x_{i}[n] = S[n]
y[n] = S[n] \cdot S[n-2] = 0
Let x_{2}[n] = S[n-1]
y[n] = S[n-1] \cdot S[n-3] = 0
There are two different input x_{i} and x_{2}
lead to the same autput y=0.
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## 4. Which of the following systems are time-invariant?

$$y(t) = \sin[x(t)]$$

$$y(t) = \frac{\cos t \cdot x(t)}{\cos t}$$

$$y(t) = 4x^2(t) + 3x(t)$$

$$y[n] = 2n \cdot x[n]$$

B. 
$$Z_1(t)$$
  $Y(t) = cost \cdot x(t)$   
 $Z_2(t) \rightarrow Y_2(t) = cost \cdot Z_2(t)$   
 $V_2(t) = X_1(t-t_0)$ ,  
 $V_3(t) = cost \cdot X_2(t) = cost \cdot X_1(t-t_0)$   
 $V_1(t-t_0) = cos(t-t_0) \cdot X_1(t-t_0) \neq V_2(t)$   
 $V_1(t-t_0) = Cos(t-t_0) \cdot X_1(t-t_0) \neq V_2(t)$   
 $V_2(t) = cos(t-t_0) \cdot X_1(t-t_0) + V_2(t)$ 

A. 
$$\chi_1(t) \rightarrow \frac{y_1(t)}{z_1(t)} = \sin(\chi_1(t))$$
  
 $\chi_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t) = \sin(\chi_1(t))$   
Let  $\chi_2(t) = \chi_1(t-t_0)$ 

$$y_2(t) = Sin(\chi_1(t-t_0))$$
  
 $y_1(t-t_0) = Sin(\chi_1(t-t_0))$   
 $= Sin(\chi_1(t-t_0)) = y_2(t)$   
 $= Sin(\chi_1(t-t_0)) = y_2(t)$   
 $= Sin(\chi_1(t-t_0)) = y_2(t)$   
 $= Sin(\chi_1(t-t_0)) = y_2(t)$   
 $= Sin(\chi_1(t-t_0)) = y_2(t)$ 

## 5. Which of the following systems are linear?

$$y(t) = tx(t)$$

$$y(t) = x^2(t)$$

$$y[n] = 2x[n] + 3$$

$$y(t) = x(\sin(t))$$

D. 
$$\chi_1(t) \rightarrow \chi_1(t) = \chi_1(sint)$$
  
 $\chi_2(t) \rightarrow \chi_2(t) = \chi_2(sint)$   
 $\chi_3(t) \rightarrow \chi_3(t) = \chi_3(sint)$ 

Let 
$$\chi_3(t) = \alpha \chi_1(t) + b \chi_2(t)$$
  
 $\chi_3(sint) = \alpha \chi_1(sint) + b \chi_2(sint)$   
 $\chi_3(t) = \chi_3(sint) = \alpha \chi_1(t) + b \chi_2(t) \Rightarrow linear$ 

A. 
$$\chi_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = t \cdot \chi_1(t)$$
  
 $\chi_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t) = t \cdot \chi_2(t)$   
 $\chi_3(t) \rightarrow y_3(t) = t \cdot \chi_3(t)$ 

$$\frac{y_{3tt}}{= \pm (ax_{1}t) + bx_{2}t})$$

$$= \pm (ax_{1}t) + bx_{2}t)$$

$$= ay_{1}t + by_{2}t) \Rightarrow linear$$