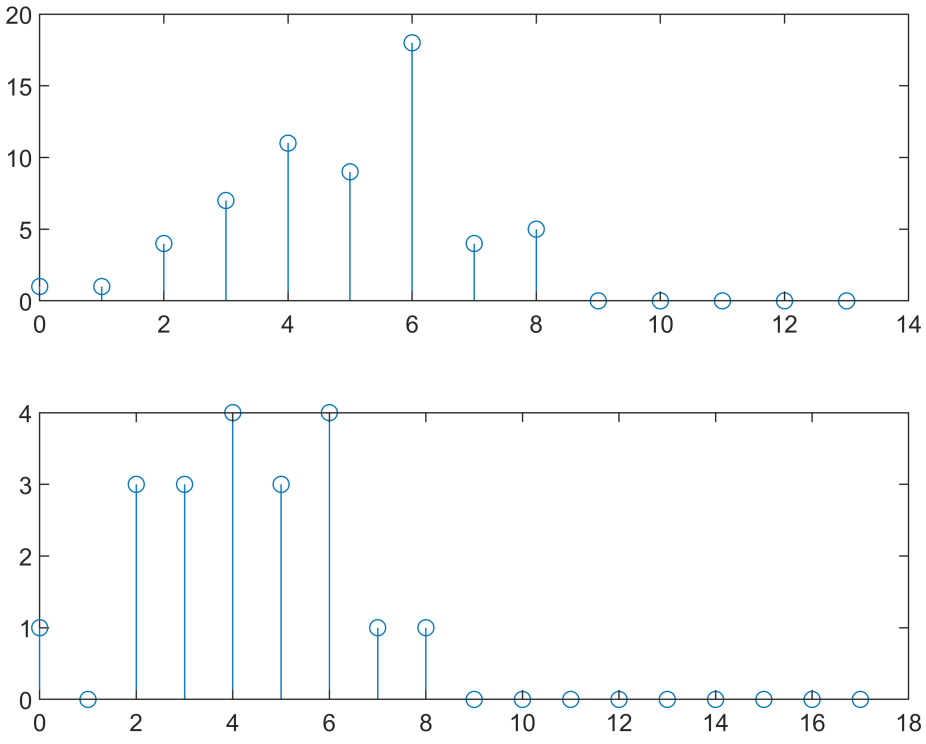
```
hf2=[1 -1 3 0 1];
nhf2=0:4;%当 nhf2 不属于[0:4]时，hf2 全为零
x1=[ones(1,5) zeros(1,5)];
nx1=0:9;%当 nx1 不属于[0:9]时，x1 全为零
w=zeros(1,10);
for i =nx1(1)+1:nx1(end)
          w(i)=(nx1(i)+1)*x1(i);
end%用 for 循环把 w 表示出来
nw=0:9;
yf1=conv(w,hf2);
nyf1=nw(1)+nhf2(1):nw(end)+nhf2(end);
hf1=[1 0 0 0 0];
nhf1=0:4;
hseries2=conv(hf1,hf2);
nhseries2=nhf1(1)+nhf2(1):nhf1(end)+nhf2(end);
yf2=conv(x1,hseries2);
nyf2=nx1(1)+nhseries2(1):nx1(end)+nhseries2(end);
subplot(2,1,1),stem(nyf1,yf1);
subplot(2,1,2),stem(nyf2,yf2);
```




```
%yf1[n] doesn't equal yf2[n],but this doesn't violate the associative
%property of convolution as discussed in part(a),because the associative
%property is fit for LTI Systems and System1 isn't LTI System.
```