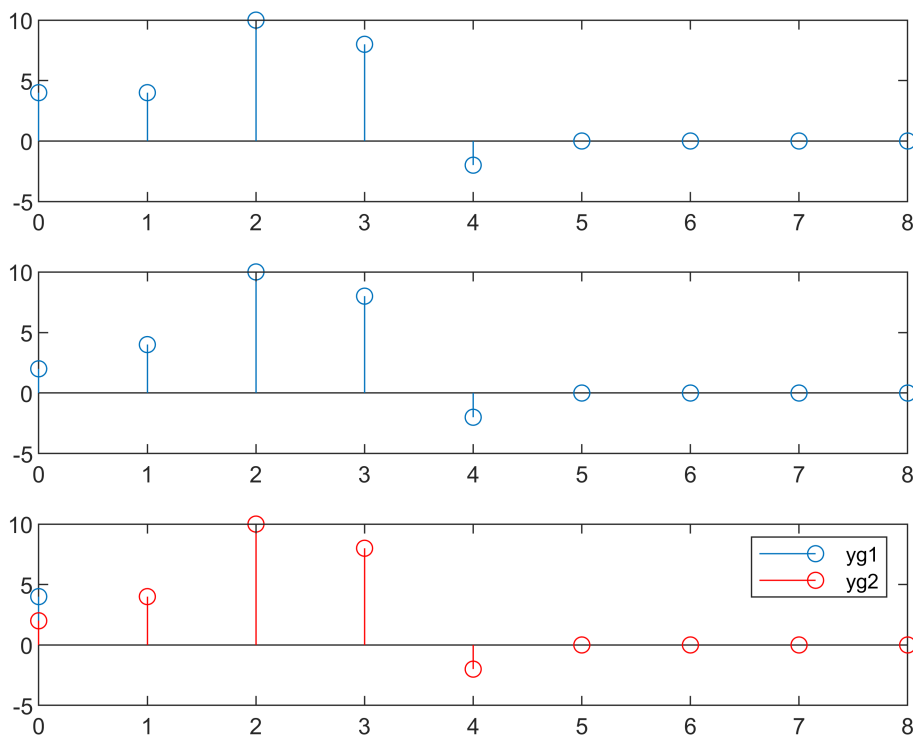


```

hg2=[0 2 5 4 -1];
nhg2=0:4;
xg=[2 0 0 0 0];
nxg=0:4;
yga=zeros(1,9);
for i=nxg(1)+1:nxg(end)+1
    yga(i)=xg(i)*xg(i);
end
nyga=0:8;
ygb=conv(xg,hg2);
nygb=nxg(1)+nhg2(1):nxg(end)+nhg2(end);
yg1=yga+ygb;
nyg1=0:8;
hg1=[1 0 0 0 0];
nhg1=0:4;
hparallel=hg1+hg2;
nhparallel=0:4;
yg2=conv(xg,hparallel);
nyg2=nxg(1)+nhparallel(1):nxg(end)+nhparallel(end);
subplot(3,1,1),stem(nyg1,yg1);
subplot(3,1,2),stem(nyg2,yg2);
subplot(3,1,3),stem(nyg1,yg1);hold on
stem(nyg2,yg2,'r');legend('yg1','yg2')

```



%%yg1[n] doesn't equal yg2[n],but this doesn't violate the distributive
 %property of convolution as discussed in part(a),because the distributive
 %property is fit for LTI Syst0ems and System1 isn't LTI System.