$$\partial \omega^{1} Y(\omega) + 2 Y(\omega) = X(\omega)$$
2) Armo  $H(\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)} (\partial \omega + 2) \cdot Y(\omega) = X(\omega)$ 

$$(3 \omega + 2) \cdot Y(\omega) = 1 \longrightarrow H(\omega) = \frac{1}{(3\omega + 2)}$$

$$\partial \omega', \forall (\omega) + 2 \forall (\omega) = (\frac{1}{(1+\partial \omega)}, \times (\omega))$$

$$Y(w) \cdot (\partial w + 2) = \frac{1}{(1+\partial w)} = Y(w) = \frac{1}{(1+\partial w)} \cdot \frac{1}{(2+\partial w)}$$

$$Y(w) = \frac{1 + \lambda w}{(2 + \lambda w)^2}$$

$$Y(t) = (-1) \cdot t \cdot e^{-2\tau} v(\tau) + e^{-2\tau} v(\tau)$$

4.43) La entrada y la salida de un sistema LTÍ causal estén relaçõema das por la ecuaçión diferencial.

$$\frac{\partial^2 y(\tau)}{\partial \tau^2} + 6 \frac{\partial y(\tau)}{\partial \tau} + 8 y(\tau) = 2 \times (\tau).$$

9) En cuentre la rtn al impulso de este sistema.

1. Calculamos  $H(w)$  por inspección sahardo que  $H(w) = \frac{Y(w)}{Xw}$ .

Por propiedad 
$$\frac{\partial^n (X(\tau))}{\partial \tau} = (\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})^n \cdot X(w)$$

$$(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})^2 \cdot Y(w) + 6(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})^1 \cdot Y(w) + 8 Y(w) = 2 \times 1(w)$$

$$Y(w) \left[\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + 6\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + 8\right] = 2 \times (w)$$

$$H(w) = \frac{Y(w)}{X(w)} = \frac{2}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + 6\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{2}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{8}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{8}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} + \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4}{(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \tau})} = \frac{4$$

b) coal es la respuesta y t) si 
$$\times(t) = t \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot v(t)$$

2 opciones  $= \times(t) + h(t) = y(t)$ 
 $= \times(w) \cdot H(w) = y(w) = y(t)$ 

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-4t} v(t) + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} v(t) - \frac{1}{2} t e^{-2t} v(t) + \frac{\tau^2}{2} e^{-2t} v(t)$$