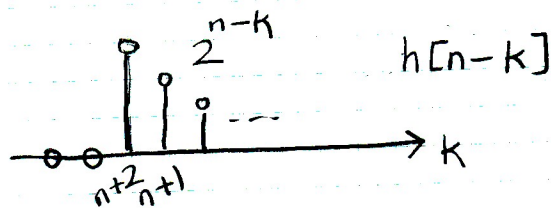
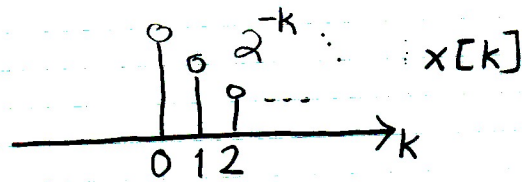


1-20p

$$h[n-k] = 2^{n-k} u[k-(n+2)]$$



①  $n+2 < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{n < -2}$

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k} \cdot 2^{n-k} = 2^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{-k} \\ &= 2^n \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \boxed{\frac{4}{3} 2^n} \end{aligned}$$

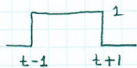
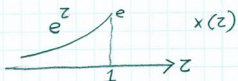
②  $\boxed{n \geq -2}$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=n+2}^{\infty} 2^n \cdot 4^{-k} = 2^n \times \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 2^n \cdot 2^{-2n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{12} \cdot 2^{-n}}$$

2-20p



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad t+1 < 1 \rightarrow t < 0 \quad y(t) &= \int_{t-1}^{t+1} e^z dz \\ &= e^z \Big|_{t-1}^{t+1} = e^{t+1} - e^{t-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad &\left. \begin{array}{l} t \geq 0 \\ t-1 < 1 \leq t+1 \end{array} \right\} \\ y(t) &= \int_{t-1}^1 e^z dz = e - e^{t-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad t \geq 2 \rightarrow y(t) = 0$$

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} e^{t+1} - e^{t-1} & , \quad t < 0 \\ e - e^{t-1} & , \quad 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 0 & , \quad t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

3-a-10p

$$h[n] = \mathcal{F}\{s[n]\}$$

$$h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^9 s[n-k] = u[n] - u[n-10]$$



3-b-10p

$$s[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n h[k]$$

$$n < 0 \rightarrow s[n] = 0$$

$$0 \leq n \leq 9 \rightarrow s[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n 1 = n+1$$

$$n > 9 \rightarrow s[n] = \sum_{k=0}^9 1 = 10$$

$$s[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n < 0 \\ n+1, & 0 \leq n \leq 9 \\ 10, & n > 9 \end{cases}$$

④

a-3p not memoryless

b-3p not causal

c-4p

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-2} 2^n = 2^{-2} \left( \frac{-2}{-2-1} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.25 = \underline{0.1667} < \infty$$

stable

⑤

a-3p not memoryless

b-3p not causal

c-4p

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} 1 \, dz = 2 < \infty$$

stable

⑥a 10p Superposition

$$\begin{aligned} x_1[n] + x_2[n] &\xrightarrow{\mathcal{H}} e^{-3n} (x_1[n] + x_2[n]) u[n] \\ &= \underbrace{e^{-3n} x_1[n] u[n]}_{y_1[n]} + \underbrace{e^{-3n} x_2[n] u[n]}_{y_2[n]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Homogeneity} \quad \alpha x[n] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{H}} e^{-3n} \alpha \cdot x[n] u[n] = \alpha y[n]$$

 $\therefore$  Linear

⑥b-10p

$$\begin{aligned} x[n-n_0] &\rightarrow e^{-3n} x[n-n_0] u[n] \\ &\neq e^{-3(n-n_0)} x[n-n_0] u[n-n_0] \end{aligned}$$

 $\therefore$  not TI