Discussion problem assignment:

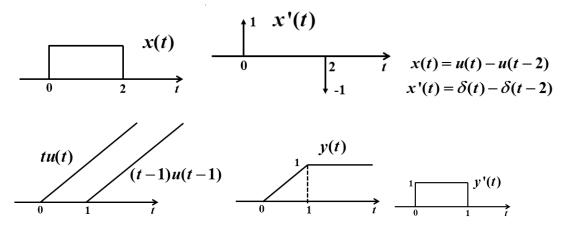
2. Sketch the following signal and find its time derivative:

$$x(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$$

问题:

$$y(t) = tu(t) - (t-1)u(t-1)$$

要求能够很熟练地画出信号,然后根据信号波形变化,完成时间求导。也应该可以从信号的数学表示出发,信号就是数学,直接进行数学求导也应该得到相同的答案。



其中,对于tu(t),有的同学可能因为第一次接触,

$$y(t) = tu(t) - (t-1)u(t-1)$$

$$= \begin{cases} t - (t-1) = 1, & t > 1 \\ t, & 0 < t < 1 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \{ tu(t) - (t-1)u(t-1) \}$$

$$= u(t) + t\delta(t) - u(t-1) - (t-1)\delta(t-1)$$

$$= u(t) - u(t-1)$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

其中求导时, u(t) 是一个信号, 而且有

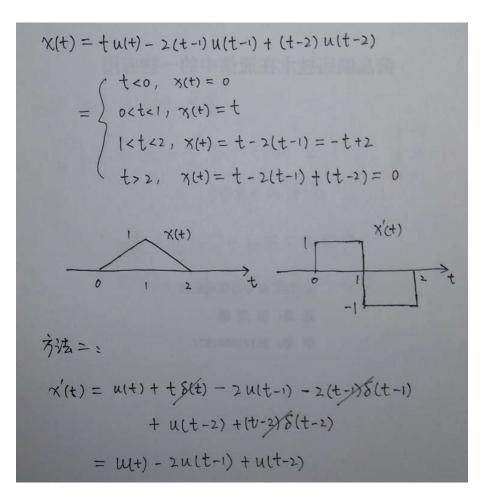
。tu(t)可以看成两个函数相乘呀,t 乘以 u(t)。对相乘的函数求导,变成两项 $u(t)+t\delta(t)$,但是第二项再利用性质,变成了幅度为 0,所以没有了

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

两种方法都可以找到正确的答案,但是希望大家能够熟悉第一种基于信号变换的方法。

第一题:

Let x(t) = tu(t) - 2(t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2), sketch x(t) and find its time derivative.



第二题:

Compute the following integral $\int_0^1 \delta(t-\tau)d\tau$ and confirm that the result is a rectangular pulse x(t) 学生答案:

到限
$$\delta(-t) = \delta(t)$$
, 可得
$$\int_0^t \delta(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \delta(\tau-t) d\tau = \int_0^t \int_0^t (\tau-t) d\tau = \int_0$$