

Q3 a) $y[n] = x_1[n] * x_2[n] =$
 $= \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1[n] x_2[n] =$

$$= \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u[n] \right) (u[n+3] - u[n-3]) =$$

$$= \sum_{0}^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n = 7/4$$

b) $y[n] = x_1[n] * x_2[n] = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1[n] x_2[n] =$

$$= \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n (u[n] - u[n-7]) \right) (u[n] - u[n-10])$$

$$= \sum_{0}^6 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n$$

c) $y(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) x_2(t) dt =$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{2t} u(t-2)) (u(t) - u(t-3)) dt =$$

$$= \int_2^3 e^{2t} dt = \left. \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \right|_2^3 = \frac{e^6 - e^4}{2}$$

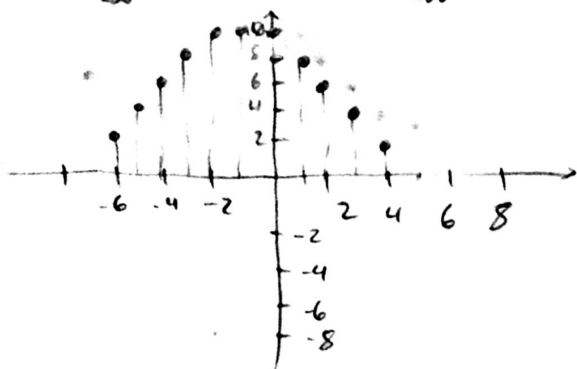
d) $y(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(t) x_2(t) dt =$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{2t} u(2-t)) (u(t) - u(t-3)) dt =$$

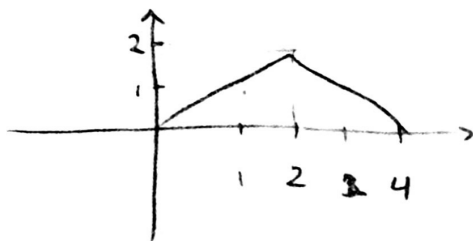
$$= \int_0^2 e^{2t} dt = \left. \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \right|_0^2 = \frac{e^4 - 1}{2}$$

$$u_2 \quad y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n-k] h[k]$$

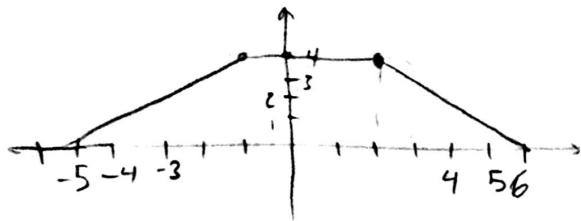
(a)



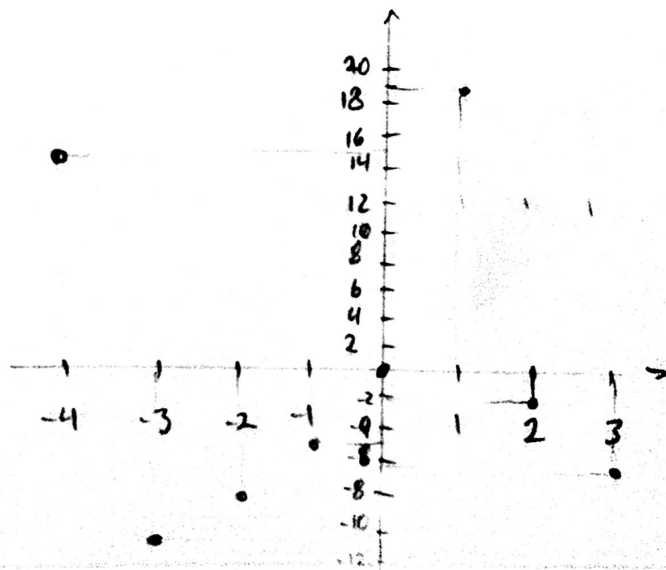
(b) $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$



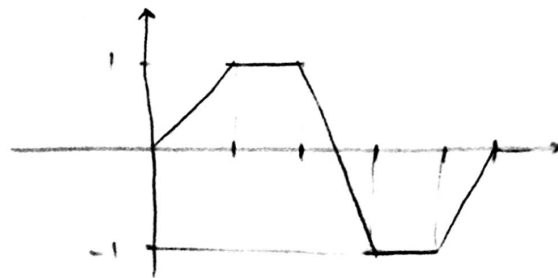
(c) $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$



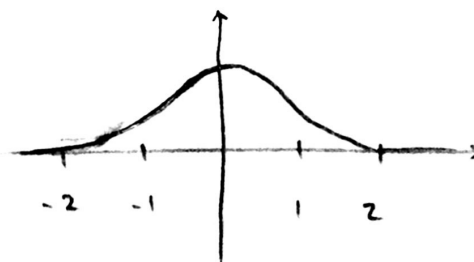
(d) $y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$



(e) $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$



(f) $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$



Q3

a) $h(t) = e^{-2|t|}$

memory less: yes, output depends on t

causal: no, $h(t) \neq 0$ ($t < 0$) $h(-1) = e^{-2} \neq 0$

stable: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt = \infty \Rightarrow$ not stable

b) $h(t) = \sin(t) u(1-t)$

memory less: no, output depends on $(1-t)$

causal: no, $h(t) \neq 0$ ($\forall t < 0$) $h(-\pi/2) = -1 \neq 0$

stable: $-1 \leq h(t) \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ stable

c) $h(t) = (t^2 + 1) \delta(t)$

memory less: yes, output only depends on t

causal: yes, $h(t) = 0$ ($\forall t < 0$) ($\delta(t) = 0$)

stable: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 1) \delta(t) dt = 1 \Rightarrow$ stable

d) $h[n] = (1/2)^n u[n+1]$

memory less: no, output depends on $n+1$

causal: no, $h(-1) = 2$

stable: $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| = \sum_{-\infty}^{-1} |h[k]| + \sum_{0}^{\infty} |h[k]| =$

$= 0 + 2 + 1 + 1/2 + \dots = 4 \Rightarrow$ stable

e) $h[n] = e^n u[-n]$

memory less: no, output depends on $-n$

causal: no, $h[-1] = e^{-1} \neq 0$

stable: $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| = \sum_{1}^{\infty} |h[k]| + \sum_{-\infty}^0 |h[k]|$
 $= 1 + e^{-1} + e^{-2} + \dots = 1 + \frac{1}{e-1} = \frac{e}{e-1} < \infty$
 \Rightarrow stable

f) $h[n] = \cos(\pi/2 n) u[n+2] + \delta[n+2]$

memory less: no, output depends on $n+2$

causal: yes, $h[n] = 0$ ($\forall n < 0$)

stable: $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| = \sum_{-\infty}^{-1} |h[k]| +$

$|h[0]| + \sum_{1}^{\infty} |h[k]| = 1$

$\sum_{1}^{\infty} |h[k]| = \cos(\pi/2) + \cos(\pi) + \cos(3\pi/2) + \cos(2\pi) + \dots = 0$

Q4

a) $y_1(t) = x(t) * h_1(t)$ $w(t) = x(t) * h_2(t)$

$y_3(t) = w(t) * h_3(t) = (x(t) * h_2(t)) * h_3(t)$

$y_4(t) = w(t) * h_4(t) = (x(t) * h_2(t)) * h_4(t)$

$\Rightarrow y(t) = y_1(t) + y_3(t) + y_4(t) =$

$= x(t) * (h_1(t) + h_2(t) * h_3(t) + h_2(t) * h_4(t))$
 h_{eq}

b) $w(t) = x(t) * h_2(t) = (u(t+1) - u(t-1)) *$

$e^{2t} u(1-t) = u(t+1) * e^{2t} u(1-t) - u(t-1) * e^{2t} u(1-t)$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t+1) e^{2t} u(1-t) dt - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-1) e^{2t} u(1-t) dt =$

$= \int_{-1}^1 e^{2t} dt = \frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{2}$

$y_1(t) = x(t) * h_1(t) = (u(t+1) - u(t-1)) * \sin(\pi/3 t)$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t+1) \sin(\pi/3 t) dt - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-1) \sin(\pi/3 t) dt =$

$= \int_{-1}^{\infty} \sin(\pi/3 t) dt - \int_1^{\infty} \sin(\pi/3 t) dt =$

$= \int_{-1}^1 \sin(\pi/3 t) dt + \int_1^{\infty} \sin(\pi/3 t) dt - \int_1^{\infty} \sin(\pi/3 t) dt = 0$

$y_3(t) = w(t) * h_3(t) = \left(\frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{2}\right) * u(t)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^2 u(t) dt - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2} u(t) dt \right) = \infty$

$y_4(t) = w(t) * h_4(t) = \left(\frac{e^2 - e^{-2}}{2}\right) *$

$\delta(t+1) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t+1) dt - e^{-2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t+1) dt \right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - e^{-2})$

Q5/ a) $h_1[n] * h_2[n] = \left(\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u[n]\right) * (\delta[n] - \frac{1}{5}\delta[n-1])$
 $= \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u[n] \delta[n] - \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n u[n] \frac{1}{5} \delta[n] = 0$

\Rightarrow not inverses

b) $h_1(t) * h_2(t) = (e^{-t} u(t)) * (\delta(t) + \delta'(t))$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t} u(t) \delta(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t} u(t) \delta'(t) dt =$$

$$= 1 \quad \Rightarrow \text{inverses}$$

c) $h_1[n] * h_2[n] = u[n] * (\delta[n] - \delta[n-1])$

$$= \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} u[n] \delta[n] - \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} u[n] \delta[n-1] = 0$$

\Rightarrow not inverses

d) $h_1(t) * h_2(t) = u(t-1) * e^t = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-1) e^t dt = \infty$

\Rightarrow not inverses

Q6

$$a) h(t) = \delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1) \quad \mathcal{L}\{h(t)\} = g(t)$$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t (\delta(\tau+1) - \delta(\tau-1)) d\tau =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau+1) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau-1) d\tau = u(t+1) - u(t-1)$$

$$b) h[n] = e^n (1/4)^n u[n+1] \quad \mathcal{L}\{h[n]\} = g(z)$$

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n] z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^n (1/4)^n u[n+1] z^{-n} =$$

$$= \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} (e/4)^n = 4/e + \frac{1 - (e/4)^{\infty+1}}{1 - e/4}$$

$$c) h(t) = 2\delta^2(t) \quad \mathcal{L}\{h(t)\} = g(t)$$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t 2\delta^2(\tau) d\tau =$$

=

$$d) h(t) = te^{-|t|} \quad \mathcal{L}\{h(t)\} = g(t)$$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \tau e^{-|\tau|} d\tau$$

$$\textcircled{I} t < 0 : g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \tau e^{\tau} d\tau =$$

$$te^t - e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^t = te^t - e^t$$

$$\textcircled{II} t > 0 : g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \tau e^{\tau} d\tau + \int_0^{\infty} \tau e^{-\tau} d\tau$$

$$= 0 + [-te^{-t} - e^{-t}]_0^{\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1$$