

$$2.8 \ y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)\{\delta(t+2-\tau) + 2\delta(t+1-\tau)\}d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)\delta(t+2-\tau)d\tau + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)\delta(t+1-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= x(t+2) + 2x(t+1)$$

$$x(t+2) = \begin{cases} t+2+1, & 0 \leq t+2 \leq 1 \\ 2-t-2, & 1 < t+2 \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

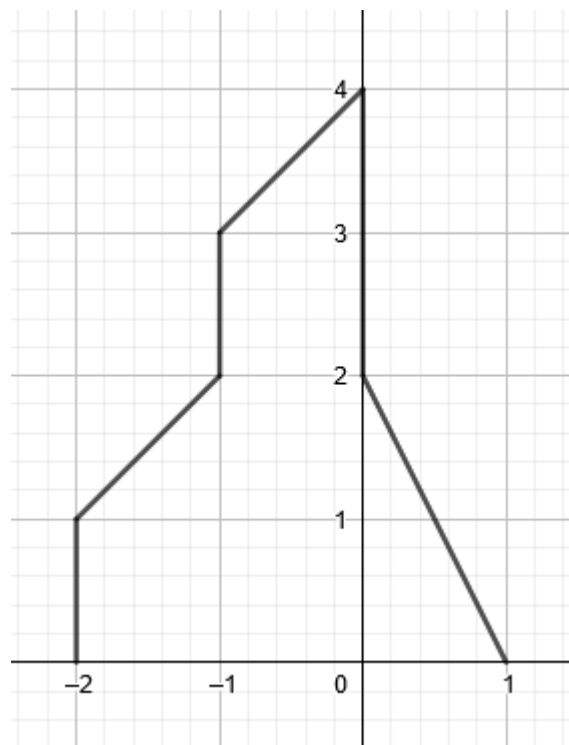
$$= \begin{cases} t+3, & -2 \leq t \leq -1 \\ -t, & -1 < t \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

$$x(t+1) = \begin{cases} t+1+1, & 0 \leq t+1 \leq 1 \\ 2-t-1, & 1 < t+1 \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} t+2, & -1 \leq t \leq 0 \\ 1-t, & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

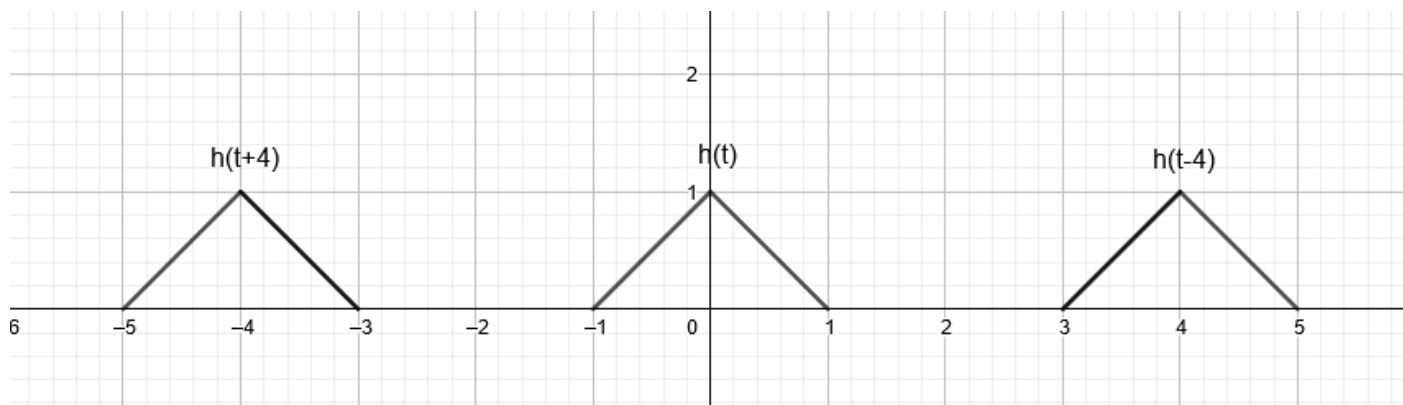
$$y(t) = \left[\begin{cases} t+3, & -2 \leq t \leq -1 \\ -t, & -1 < t \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \right] + 2 \left[\begin{cases} t+2, & -1 \leq t \leq 0 \\ 1-t, & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \right]$$

$$= \begin{cases} t+3, & -2 \leq t \leq -1 \\ t+4, & -1 < t \leq 0 \\ 2-2t, & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

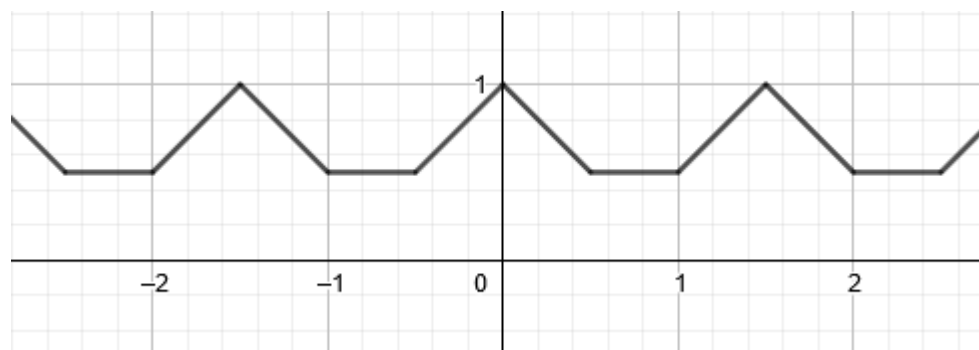


$$\begin{aligned}
2.23 \quad y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau - kT)h(t - \tau)d\tau \\
&= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau - kT)h(t - \tau)d\tau \\
&= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \{\delta(t - kT) * h(t)\} \\
&= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(t - kT)
\end{aligned}$$

$$2.23a \quad y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(t - 4k)$$



$$2.23c \quad y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(t - 3k/2)$$



2.39a

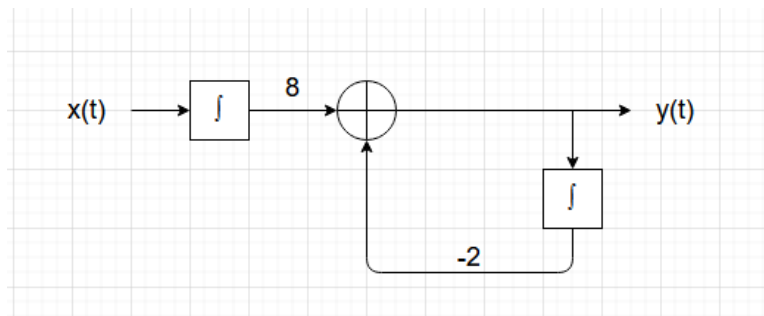
$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 4x(t)$$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = -2y(t) + 8x(t)$$

$$dy(t) = -2y(t)dt + 8x(t)dt$$

$$\int dy(t) = -2 \int y(\tau) d\tau + 8 \int x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$y(t) = -2 \int y(\tau) d\tau + 8 \int x(\tau) d\tau$$



2.39b

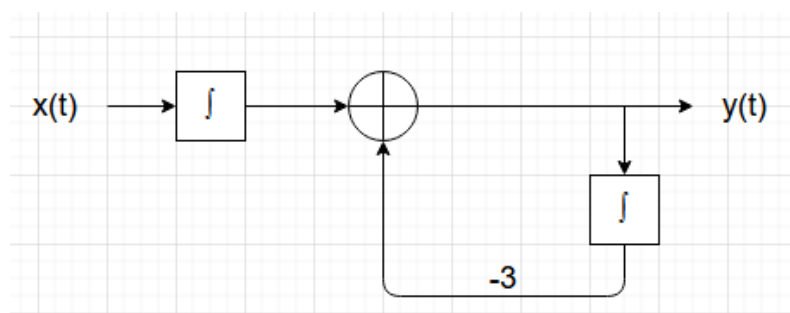
$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = x(t)$$

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = -3y(t) + x(t)$$

$$dy(t) = -3y(t)dt + x(t)dt$$

$$\int dy(t) = -3 \int y(\tau) d\tau + \int x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$y(t) = -3 \int y(\tau) d\tau + \int x(\tau) d\tau$$



2.51a

假設 input $x[n] = \delta[n]$ ，在第一種串聯方法裡 output

$y[n] = n(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$ ，但在第二種裡，先經過 B 的 output 為

$h[n] = n\delta[n] = 0$ ，所以 $y[n] = 0$ ，commutativity property 沒有起作用。

2.51b

假設 input $x[n] = \delta[n]$ ，在第一種串聯方法裡 output

$y[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + 2$ ，在第二種裡，先經過 B 的 output 為

$h[n] = \delta[n] + 2$ ，最後 output $y[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + 4$ ，兩種串聯方法的 output 不同，commutativity property 沒有起作用