

## Chapter2

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### 2.1

What we know is the linear system must obey the superposition property.

The input-output description in Fig2.1(a) is  $y = a * u$

Here  $a$  is a constant. It is easy to find system(a) is a linear system.

The input-output description in Fig2.1(b) is  $y = a * u + b$  Here  $a$  and  $b$  are all constants. Testify whether it has the property of additivity.

Let:

$$y_1 = a * u_1 + b.$$

$$y_2 = a * u_2 + b.$$

then:

$$(y_1 + y_2) = a * (u_1 + u_2) + 2 * b.$$

so it does not satisfy the property of additivity, therefore, it is not a linear system. The system in Fig2.1(c) is obviously a nonlinear system.

when system(b) introduce  $y - y_0$  for the new output, system be is the linear.

### 2.2

Because  $g(t)$  is not zero, when  $t < 0$ , so the ideal lowpass filter is not causal and the ideal filter can't build in the real world.

### 2.3

It is easy to testify the system is a linear system.

Testify whether the system is time-invariable.

Define the initial time of input  $t_0$ , system input is  $u(t), t \geq t_0$ , so it decides the output  $y(t), t \geq t_0$ :

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} u(t), & \text{for } t_0 \leq t \leq \alpha \\ 0, & \text{for } t \geq \alpha. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$