

ECE 102 HW3

1. a) $y(t) = \cos(t)x(t)$

Try with 2 inputs, 2 respective outputs

$$y_a(t) = \cos(t)x_a(t)$$

$$y_b(t) = \cos(t)x_b(t)$$

$$x(t) = d_1 x_a(t) + d_2 x_b(t)$$

$$y(t) = d_1 \cos(t)x_a(t) + d_2 \cos(t)x_b(t)$$

$$y(t) = d_1 x_a(t) + d_2 x_b(t)$$

Linear

b) $y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} x(t)^2 \right)$

$$y(t) = x(t) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$

Modify the input and plug in

$$y_z(t) = [ax(t)] \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [ax(t)]$$

$$y_z(t) = a[ax(t)] \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [x(t)]$$

$$[a^2 \cdot y(t)] \neq [a \cdot y(t)] \quad \text{No homogeneity} \rightarrow \text{Not linear}$$

c) $y(t) = e^{x(t)}$

Modify the input and plug in

$$y_i(t) = e^{d_1 x_a(t) + d_2 x_b(t)}$$

$$y_i(t) = [e^{d_1 x_a(t)}] \cdot [e^{d_2 x_b(t)}]$$

$$y_i(t) \neq d_1 e^{x_a(t)} + d_2 e^{x_b(t)}$$

Not equivalent \rightarrow Not linear

d) $y(t) = x(t) + 2u(t+1)$

Modify the input and plug in

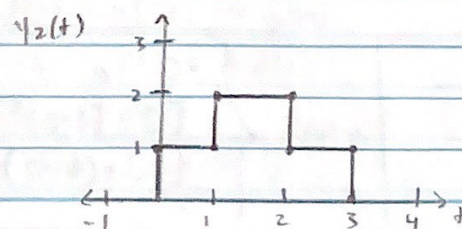
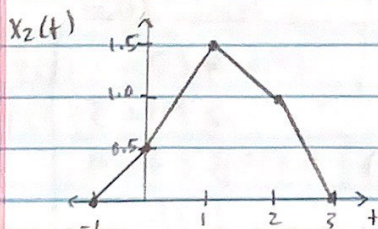
$$y_i(t) = [ax(t)] + 2u(t+1)$$

$$y_i(t) \neq a(y(t))$$

No homogeneity \rightarrow Not linear2. a) Express $x_2(t)$ and $y_2(t)$ in terms of $x_1(t)$ and $y_1(t)$ respectively

$$x_2(t) = x_1(t) + x_1(t+1)$$

$$y_2(t) = y_1(t) + y_1(t+1)$$



b) $y_1(t) = \cos(t)u(t)$ when $x_1(t) = u(t)$
 $y_2(t) = \cos(t)(u(t+1) - u(t))$ when $x_2(t) = \text{rect}(t + \frac{1}{2})$
 OR $x_2(t) = u(t+1) - u(t)$

Combine both scenarios and use properties of linearity

Say: $x_a(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$

$x_a(t) = u(t+1) \longrightarrow x_a(t) = x_1(t+1)$

Plug new combined input in to receive new output

$y_a(t) = [\cos(t)u(t)] + [\cos(t)(u(t+1) - u(t))]$

$y_a(t) = \cos(t)u(t+1)$

$x_a(t) = x_1(t+1) \longrightarrow y_a(t) = \cos(t)u(t+1)$] not

$x_1(t+1) = x_1(t+1) \longrightarrow \cos(t+1)u(t+1)$] equivalent

The time shift in the input does not produce an identical shift in the output Not time-invariant

3. a) i) $f(t) = \delta(t+1) + 2\delta(t-2)$ $g(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$

$y(t) = [\delta(t+1) + 2\delta(t-2)] * [e^{-t}u(t)]$

$y(t) = [\delta(t+1) * e^{-t}u(t)] + [2\delta(t-2) * e^{-t}u(t)]$

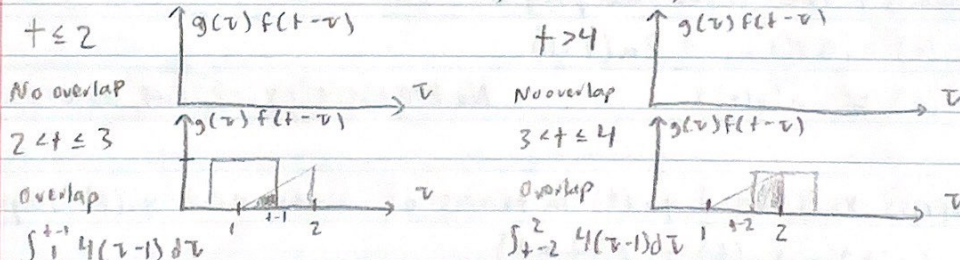
$y(t) = [e^{-t-1}u(t+1)] + [2e^{-t+2}u(t-2)]$

ii) $f(t) = 2\text{rect}(t - \frac{3}{2})$ $g(t) = 2r(t-1)\text{rect}(t - \frac{3}{2})$

$y(t) = [2\text{rect}(t - \frac{3}{2})] * [2r(t-1)\text{rect}(t - \frac{3}{2})]$

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

Use intervals $t \leq 2$, $2 < t \leq 3$, $3 < t \leq 4$, $t > 4$



Combine all overlappings together

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq 2 \\ [2 \cdot (t-2)^2] & 2 < t \leq 3 \\ [-2 \cdot (t-2) \cdot (t-4)] & 3 < t \leq 4 \\ 0 & t > 4 \end{cases}$$

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

$$h(t) = \int_{t-T}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\boxed{h(t) = u(t) - u(t-T)}$$

ii) $y(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t-nT_s)$

$$\boxed{h(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT_s)}$$

c) i) $[\delta(t-3) + \delta(t+2)] \star [e^{3t}u(-t) + \delta(t+2) + 2] \rightarrow \text{Expand}$

$$e^{3(t-3)}u(-(t-3)) + e^{3(t+2)}u(-(t+2)) + \delta(t-1) + \delta(t+4) + 2 + 2$$

$$\boxed{e^{3(t-3)}u(-(t-3)) + e^{3(t+2)}u(-(t+2)) + \delta(t-1) + \delta(t+4) + 4}$$

ii) $\frac{d}{dt}[(u(t) - u(t+1)) \star u(t-2)]$

$$u(t) \star u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau)u(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= u(t) \star \int_0^t 1 d\tau$$

$$= t \star u(t) \rightarrow r(t)$$

Expand $\frac{d}{dt}[(u(t) - u(t+1)) \star u(t-2)]$

$$\frac{d}{dt}[r(t-2) - r(t-1)]$$

$$\boxed{u(t-2) - u(t-1)}$$

d) i) $x(t)$ and $h(t)$ both odd

$$y(t) = x(t) \star h(t) \rightarrow y(t) \text{ is an even function}$$

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

Substitute τ with $(\tau' = -\tau)$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(-\tau') \cdot h(t+\tau')d\tau'$$

Switch signs of $x(t)$ and $h(t) \rightarrow$ can do this b/c they are odd

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -x(\tau') \cdot -h(-t-\tau')d\tau'$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau') \cdot h(-t-\tau')d\tau'$$

$$y(t) = y(-t) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{True: } y(t) \text{ is an even function}}$$

ii) $y(t) = x(t) \star h(t)$ $y(2t) = h(2t) \star x(2t)$

Say $h(t) = \delta(t)$

$$x(t) = u(t)$$

$$h(2t) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(t)$$

$$x(2t) = u(2t) \rightarrow u(t)$$

$$y(t) = u(t) \star \delta(t)$$

$$y(2t) = u(t) \star \frac{1}{2}\delta(t)$$

$$y(t) = u(t)$$

$$y(2t) = \frac{1}{2}u(t)$$

$$\boxed{\text{False: } y(t) \neq y(2t) \text{ in this scenario}}$$

$$4. \quad S_1 : y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau - t_0) d\tau$$

$$S_2 : h_2(t) = u(t-2)$$

$$S_3 : h_3(t) = u(t+3)$$

$$a) \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau - t_0) d\tau$$

$$\text{Substitution : } (\tau - t_0) \rightarrow \tau'$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} x(\tau') d\tau'$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} \delta(\tau) d\tau \rightarrow \boxed{h(t) = u(t - t_0)}$$

$$b) \quad x(t) \xrightarrow{h_{eq}(t)} \boxed{S_{eq}} \rightarrow w(t)$$

$$h_{eq}(t) = -(h_2(t) * h_3(t)) + h(t)$$

$$h_{eq}(t) = -(u(t-2) * u(t+3)) + u(t-t_0)$$

$$\boxed{h_{eq}(t) = -r(t+1) + u(t-t_0)}$$

$$c) \quad x(t) = \delta(t) + \delta(t-3)$$

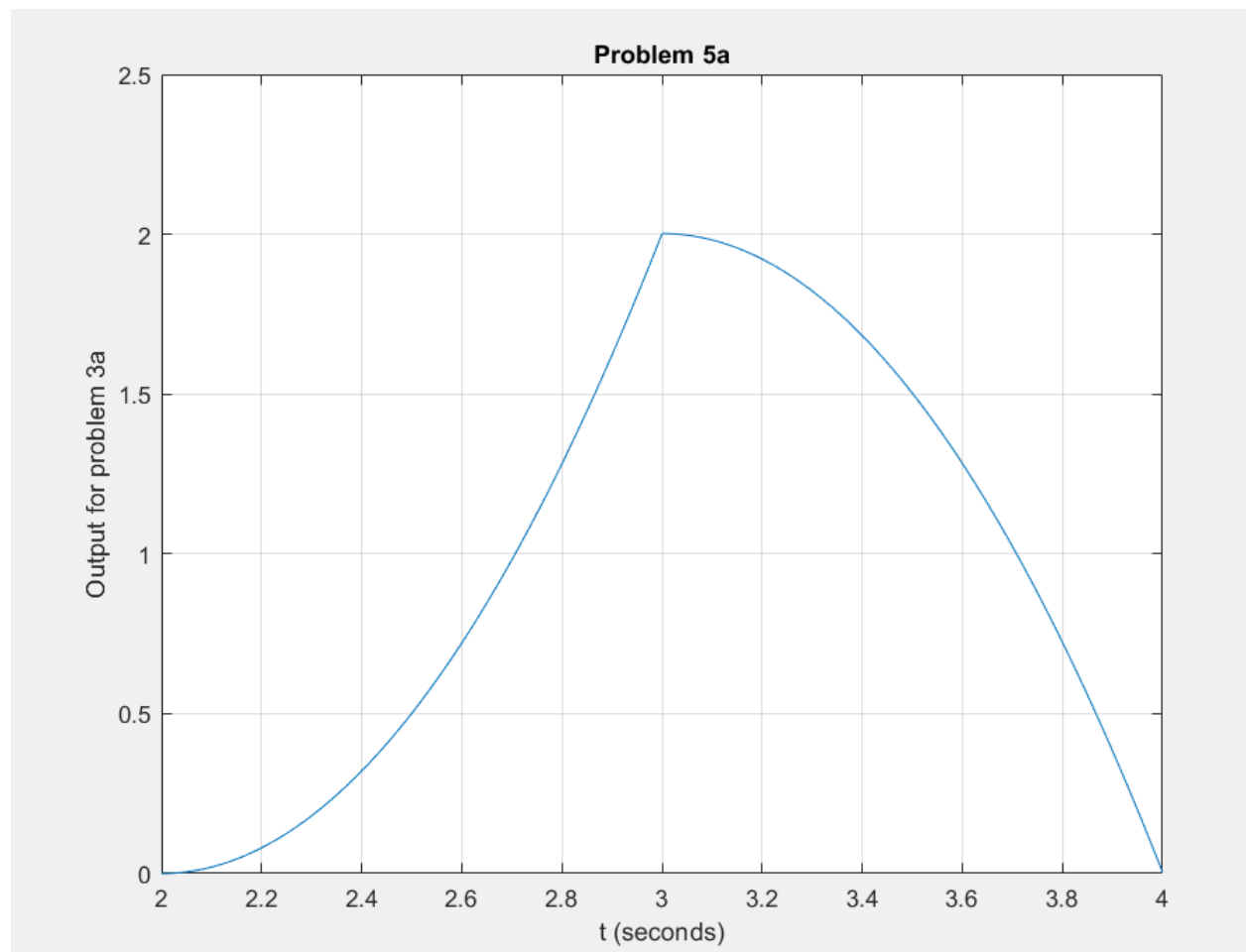
$$y(t) = x(t) * h_{eq}(t)$$

$$y(t) = [\delta(t) + \delta(t-3)] * [-r(t+1) + u(t-t_0)]$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = -r(t+1) - r(t-2) + u(t-t_0) + u(t-t_0-3)}$$

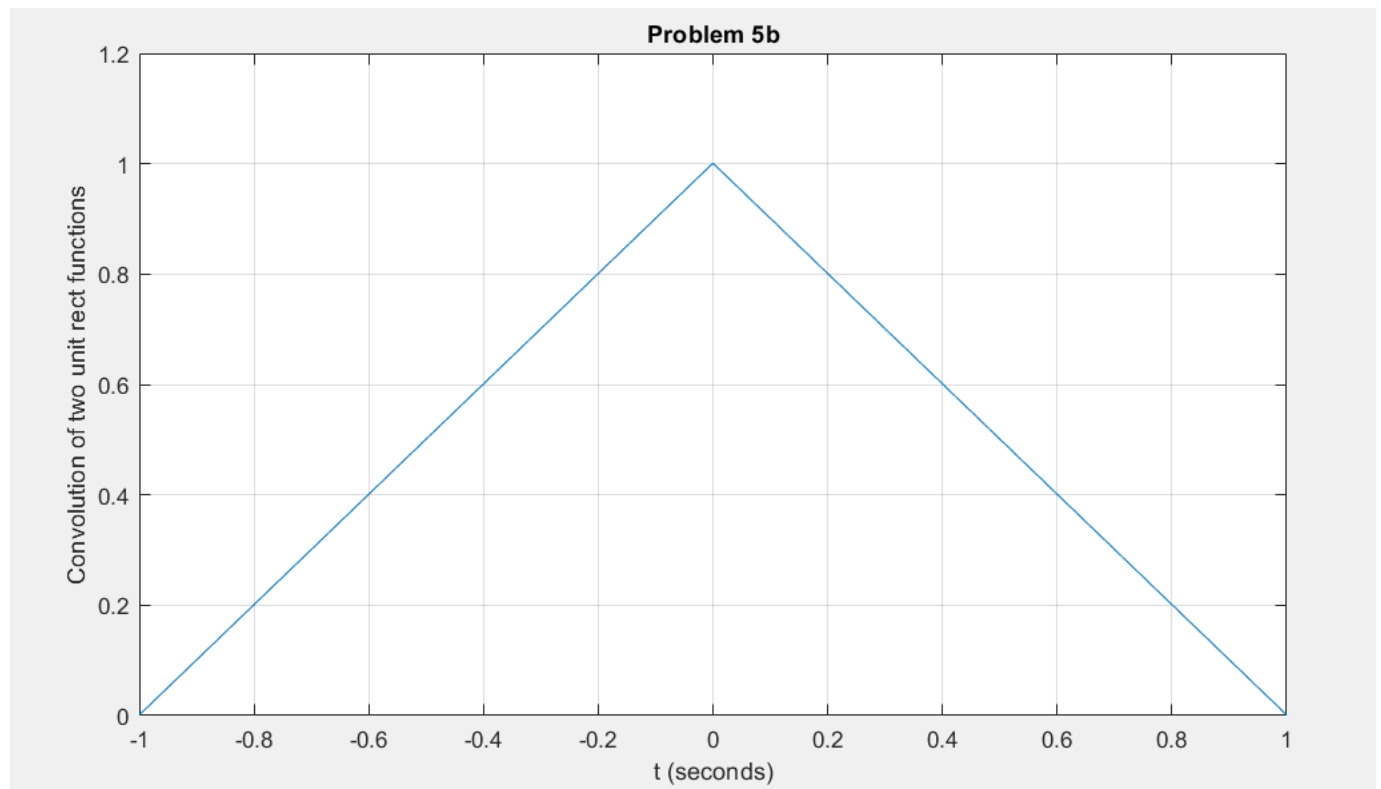
5a)

```
a = [1:0.001:2];  
b = (a - 1) * 2;  
len = length(a);  
temp = ones(1, len);  
c = temp * 2;  
[x, z] = nconv(c, a, b, a);  
plot(z, x);  
title('Problem 5a'); ylabel('Output for problem 3a'); xlabel('t (seconds)');  
grid on;
```



5b)

```
a = [-0.5:0.001:0.5];  
len = length(a);  
b = ones(1, len);  
[x, z] = nconv(b, a, b, a);  
plot(z, x);  
title('Problem 5b'); ylabel('Convolution of two unit rect functions'); xlabel('t (seconds)');  
grid on;
```



5c)

```
a = [-0.5:0.001:0.5];  
len = length(a);  
b = ones(1, len);  
[x, z] = nconv(b, a, b ,a); %result from part b  
[x, z] = nconv(b, a, x, z);  
plot(z, x);  
title('Problem 5c'); ylabel('Convolution of a rect * rect * rect'); xlabel('t (seconds)');  
grid on;
```

