**Case 1** *y* (*t)= Gx (t −τ)*, and the way we apply the gain and delay the signal gives the same result.

**Case 2** Time-reverse then delay: *y (t)= x (− (t −τ )) = x (−t + τ)*. Delay then time-reverse: *y (t)= x ((−t) −τ ).*