HY-219 EDAPMOEMENA MACHMATIKA XPHETOS TATTAETAMOE CSS 4969

Esto Sa 1

Aorenon 1

1

a)
$$\chi(-t)=(-t^{3})^{3}$$
 $-\chi(-t)=-(-t)^{3}$
= $-t^{3}$ = $-(-t^{3})$
 $= t^{3}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (b) \ x(-t) = (-b^3|-t| & -x(-t) = -((-t)^3)|-t| \\ = -t^3|t| & = -(-t^3)|t| \\ \neq x(t) & = t^3|t| & > 1/5 \rho 1779 \\ = x(t) & -x(-t) = -((-t)^3)|-t| \\ \end{array}$$

$$|x| \times (\pm) = |x| - x(-\pm) = -|(-\pm)^3|$$

= $|x| + |x| = -|(-\pm)^3|$
= $|x| + |x| = -|(-\pm)^3|$
= $|x| + |x| = -|(-\pm)^3|$

$$\begin{array}{ll} S) \times (-t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\int t} + e^{\int t}) & - \times (t) = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{\int t} + e^{\int t}) \\ = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\int t} + e^{\int t}) \\ = \times (t) & \neq \times (t) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (2\pi (-t)) & -x(-t) = -1 - 9y \left(2\pi (-t) \right) \\ & = 1 + 8in(-2\pi t) \\ & = 1 - 8in(2\pi t) \\ & \neq x(t) \end{array}$$

Aounon 2 X (-++3) X(t+3)(b) X (-t) x(t-1) $\Lambda \times \left(\frac{+\cdot 1}{3}\right)$ 1 x(4t-3) 1 x(t-3)

a)
$$\frac{t^2+1}{t^2+9} \delta(t+1) = \frac{t^2+1}{t^2+9} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{1+1}{2+9} = \frac{2}{10} = 0.2$$

$$8) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{t-1} \cos(\pi(t-5)/2) S(t-3) St = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{t-1} \cos(\pi(t-5)/2) dt \Big|_{t=3}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{2} \cos(2\pi i) dt = e^{2} \cos(\pi) = -e^{2}$$

$$\varepsilon) \int_{t}^{\infty} (t^{2}+1) \delta(t+2) dt = \int_{t}^{t} (t^{2}+1) dt \Big|_{t=-2} = (-2)^{2}+1 = 5, t \leq -2$$

ot)
$$\int_{0}^{2} e^{j2t} \delta(t-4) dt = \int_{0}^{2} e^{j2t} dt \Big|_{t=4} = 0$$
 (to the fixed the opinion of opinion opin

Agrenon 4

Γνηφιδουμε στι ο τιτραχωνικώς παρμος μπορεί να χραφεί ως το αθροισμά δυο βυμοιτικών συναρτησεών. Ετσ., το συμο $\text{vect}(t-\frac{1}{2})$ μπορεί να χραφεί κοιι ως U(t) - U(t-1)

$$g(t) = 3\cos(2\pi t) \operatorname{rect}(t - \frac{1}{2})$$

g'(t) =
$$(3\cos(2\pi t))$$
 rect $(t-\frac{1}{2}) + 3\cos(2\pi t)$ $(U(t) - U(t-1))$
= $-3.2\pi \sin(2\pi t)$ rect $(t-\frac{1}{2}) + 3\cos(2\pi t)$ $(\delta(t) - \delta(t-1))$

Aounon 5 POLYPILLOTINTG: a) (le la co co co x (t) -> y (t) = | x (t) | + x (t+1) PERSON ax(t) -> y'(t) = | ax(t) | + ax(t+2) = $|a| \times (t) + a \times (t+1)$ DEN EINOI ENOTO DES, OTTOTE SEN EINOI XPONTINO X.A: E1000 dos X(t-to)=> Y'(t)= (X(t-to)) + X(t-to+1) E30 805 y(t-to) -> 1x (t-to) 1+x (t-to+1) To ocompa sival X.A Euoto O GIa: 1/(t) = | x (t) | + 1x(t+1) | Eon Oclx(E)ICBX To overnya siver Evern DES Airroro: y(+) = (x(+)) + x(+1) Apriason ton MENONTIKES THES THIS ENGLOVE, TO OVOTING STENON AITHORD Aurapius: To ovompo resia Sirai pidovinus tipes ous sioodov

6)

Complication: $\chi(t) \rightarrow \chi(t) = t \chi(t)$ $q \chi(t) \rightarrow \chi'(t) = t q \chi(t) = q(t \chi(t)) = q \chi(t)$

To ovombla Elvoi stabilico

X.A: Eroofos $x(t-t_0) \Rightarrow y'(t) = t \times (t-t_0)$ $y(t-t_0) = t-t_0 \times (t-t_0)$

To avonya Sov Elvai X.A.

Eucrobug: $|\gamma(t)| = |t \times (t)| = |t| \cdot |x(t)|$ $0 \le |x(t)| \le B_x$ $\le |t| \cdot B_x$

To ovornya Ser Elvar Evota DES

ALTION TO MUVOHING Y (+) = + x (+)

To overnya der geriasetan yeldortures à rapellarrices tipes tus envolor, ottote envoir la sociation von opi anoma Surapiro

 $X_2(t) \rightarrow Y_2(t) = t \times_2(t)$ $Y_2(t) + Y_2(t) = t \times_2(t) + t \times_2(t)$ $Y_2(t) \rightarrow Y_2(t) = t \times_2(t)$

X2(t) + X2(t) -> Y'(t) = t (X2(t) + X2(t)) = tX1(t) + t X2(t) = Y2(t) + Y2(t)

TIpoo O in co ma

Aounon 6

(a) Theometric to to to duonufo:
$$\int_{-1}^{2} + \lambda - 6 = 0$$

 $\int_{-1}^{2} + 24 = 2h$ $\int_{1,2}^{2} < \frac{1 + \sqrt{26}}{2} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{6}}{2} = 2$

$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} + C_{2}e^{3\cdot 0} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1} + C_{2} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1} = -C_{2}e^{2\cdot 0}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} + C_{2}e^{2\cdot 0} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} \Rightarrow 2C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} \Rightarrow 2C_{2}e^{-1}e^{2\cdot 0}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} + C_{2}e^{2\cdot 0} \Rightarrow C_{2}e^{2\cdot 0} \Rightarrow 2C_{2}e^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} + C_{2}e^{2\cdot 0} \Rightarrow C_{2}e^{2\cdot 0} \Rightarrow C_{2}e^{-1}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} + C_{2}e^{2\cdot 0} \Rightarrow C_{2}e^{2\cdot 0} \Rightarrow C_{2}e^{-1}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{1} + C_{2}e^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} + C_{2}e^{-1}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{2\cdot 0} + C_{2}e^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1}e^{$$