

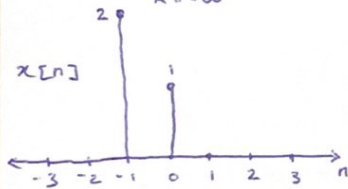
حل 1

$$x[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n+1]$$

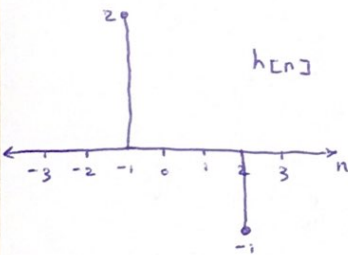
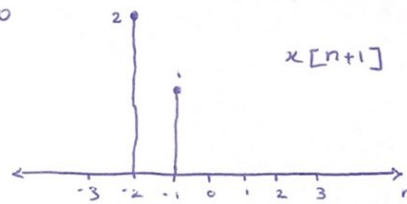
$$\Rightarrow y[n] = x[n+1] * h[n-1]$$

$$h[n] = 2\delta[n+1] - \delta[n-2]$$

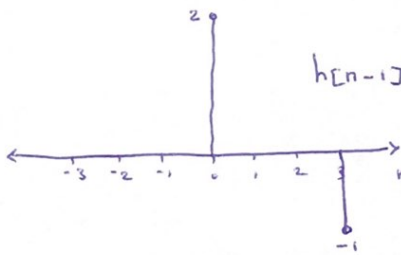
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] h[n-k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n-k] h[k]$$



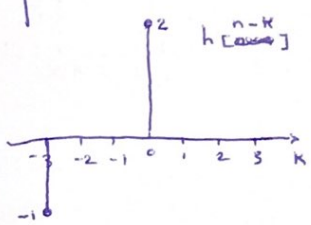
$\Rightarrow$



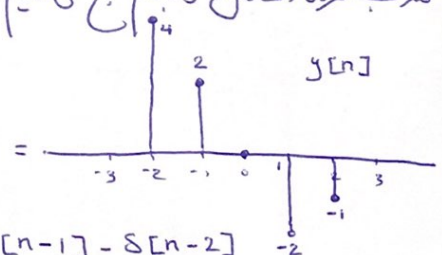
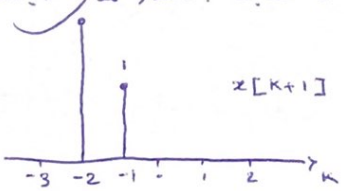
$\Rightarrow$



این از سیگنال های  $x[n+1]$  و  $h[n-1]$  نسبت به محور عمودی تغییر کرده و ضریب به ضریب سیگنال ها در هم ضرب کرده و حاصل را به هم جمع می کنیم.



\*

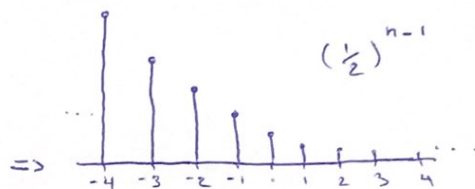


$$\Rightarrow y[n] = x[n+1] * h[n-1] = 2\delta[n+1] + 4\delta[n+2] - 2\delta[n-1] - \delta[n-2]$$

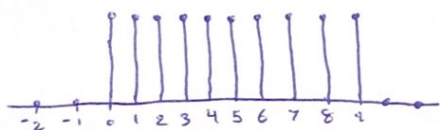
② دالة

$$\begin{cases} x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} [u[n] - u[n-10]] \\ h[n] = 3^n \cdot (u[-n+2]) \\ y[n] = x[n] * h[n] \end{cases}$$

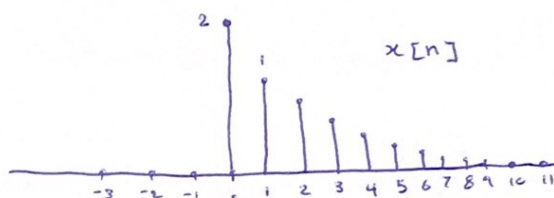
$$x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n=-2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} = 8 \\ n=-1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} = 4 \\ n=0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} = 2 \\ n=1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$u[n] - u[n-10]$$

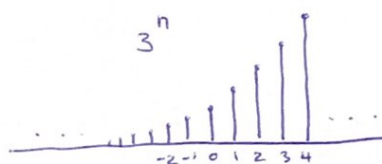


$\Rightarrow$



$$3^n : \begin{cases} n=-2 \rightarrow 3^{-2} = 0.111 \\ n=-1 \rightarrow 3^{-1} = 0.333 \\ n=0 \rightarrow 3^0 = 1 \\ n=1 \rightarrow 3^1 = 3 \end{cases}$$

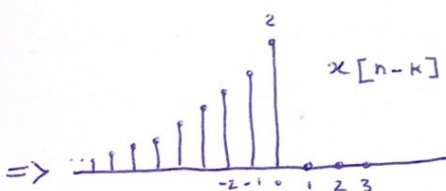
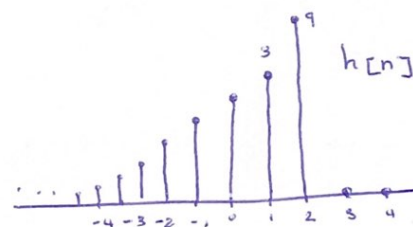
$\Rightarrow$



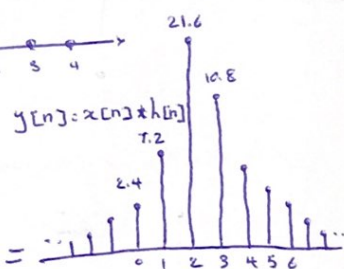
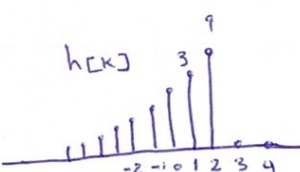
$$u[-n+2]$$



$\Rightarrow$



$*$



4.11e

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 2e^{t-1} u(t-1) \\ h(t) = e^{t+1} \cdot [u(t) - u(t-5)] \\ y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x(\tau) = 2e^{\tau-1} u(\tau-1) \\ h(t-\tau) = e^{t-\tau+1} \cdot (u(\tau-\tau) - u(\tau-\tau-5)) \end{cases} \quad \stackrel{!}{=} \quad \begin{cases} x(t-\tau) = 2e^{t-\tau-1} u(-(t-\tau)-1) \\ h(\tau) = e^{\tau+1} \cdot (u(\tau) - u(\tau-5)) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t-\tau) h(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2e^{t-\tau-1} u(-(t-\tau)-1) \cdot e^{\tau+1} (u(\tau) - u(\tau-5)) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2e^{t-\tau-1} u(-(t-\tau)-1) e^{\tau+1} u(\tau) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2e^{t-\tau-1} u(-(t-\tau)-1) e^{\tau+1} u(\tau-5) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t 2e^{t-\tau-1} \cdot e^{\tau+1} d\tau - \int_5^t 2e^{t-\tau-1} \cdot e^{\tau+1} d\tau$$

$$= 2e^t e^{-1} \int_0^t \underbrace{e^{-\tau} e^{\tau}}_{=1} d\tau - 2e^t e^{-1} \int_5^t \underbrace{e^{-\tau} e^{\tau}}_{=1} d\tau$$

$$= 2e^t \int_0^t d\tau - 2e^t \int_5^t d\tau = 2e^t \left( \tau \Big|_0^t \right) - 2e^t \left( \tau \Big|_5^t \right)$$

$$= 2e^t (t) - 2e^t (t-5) = 10e^t$$