

SCJ

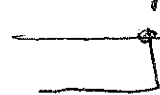
$h_1(t)$



$h_2(t)$



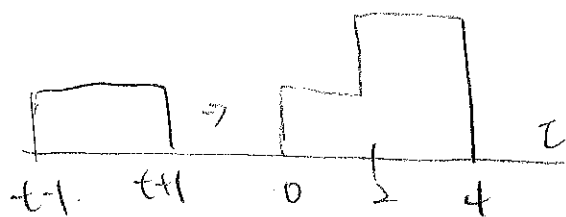
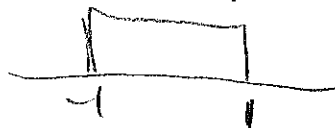
$h_3(t)$



$$(h_2 * h_3) \neq (h_1 * h_2)$$

$$h_2(h_3 + h_1) \neq h_2 * (h_3 + h_1)$$

$$h_3 + h_1 = h_4(t)$$



$$t+1=0, t=-1 \uparrow$$

$$t+1=2, t=1. \text{ Area}=2$$

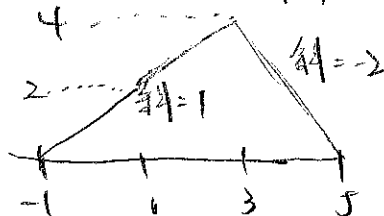
$$t+1>2, t>1. \uparrow$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_2^4 1 \cdot dt = 4$$

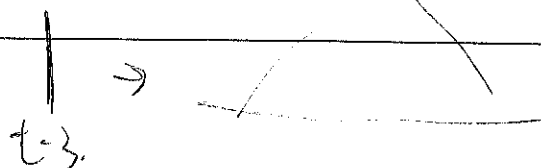
$$\text{when } t+1=4, t=3 \rightarrow 4$$

$$t+1>4, t>3. \text{ so}$$

$h_T(t)$



$$x(t) * h_T(t) = y(t)$$

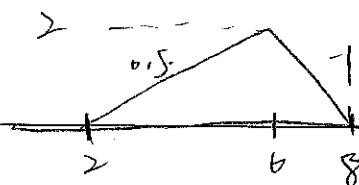


$$t=3$$

$$t-3=-1$$

$$t=2$$

\Rightarrow 右移



Answers
Yes.

2.5

$$x(t) = e^{-t} u(t) \quad h(t) = e^{jt} e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$X(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} e^{-st} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{s} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+st} dt$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{s} \frac{e^{-st} - e^{-t}}{(1+t)} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(1+j\omega)} dt$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{1+j\omega} = X(j\omega) = H(j\omega)$$

$$Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega) X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)^2}$$

$$X \cdot \text{let } \frac{dz(j\omega)}{d\omega} = Y(j\omega) \rightarrow z(j\omega) = \frac{j}{1+j\omega}$$

$$z(t) = \int_0^t e^{-t} u(t) dt$$

$$X \cdot \frac{dz(j\omega)}{d\omega} \rightarrow -jt z(t) \leftarrow \Gamma(j\omega)$$

$$y(t) = jt z(t)$$

$$t \cdot e^{-t} u(t)$$

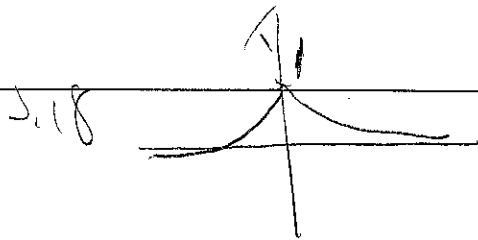
$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\omega) X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\omega) X(j\omega) d\omega$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-1}^1 \omega \sqrt{\pi} d\omega + \int_0^1 (-1) \sqrt{\pi} d\omega \right]$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \omega^2 \Big|_{-1}^0 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \omega^2 \Big|_0^1$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} =$$

$$-\sqrt{\pi} \times \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{at} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{t(a-j\omega)} dt$$

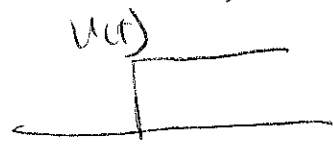
$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t(a+j\omega)} dt \quad \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)} (0-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{a-j\omega} (1-0) + \frac{1}{a+j\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{a-j\omega} + \frac{1}{a+j\omega}$$

$$\frac{a+j\omega + a-j\omega}{(a-j\omega)(a+j\omega)} = \frac{2a}{a^2 - (j\omega)^2} = \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

2.12 ~~h(t)~~



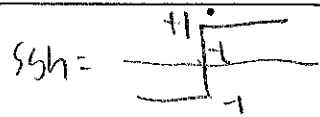
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(t)$$

$$\mathcal{X} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [1 + \operatorname{sgn}(t)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} & \frac{1}{2} (2\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{2}{j\omega}) \\ & = [\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}] = H(j\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} x(t) * h(t)$$



$$\mathcal{X} \cdot \frac{d \operatorname{sgn}(t)}{dt} = 2\delta(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} & \int \delta(\omega) \cdot j\omega = 2 \\ & \delta(\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} X(j\omega) \quad \mathcal{X} \cdot \cancel{X(j\omega)} = X(j\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow [\pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}] X(j\omega) \\ & \rightarrow \frac{X(j\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) X(j\omega) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X[0] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{j0t} \Big|_{\omega=0} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

2.16

$$1 \rightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\leftarrow 1$$

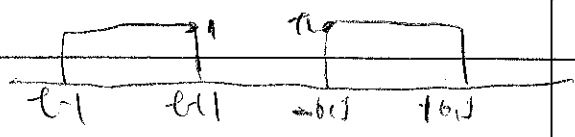
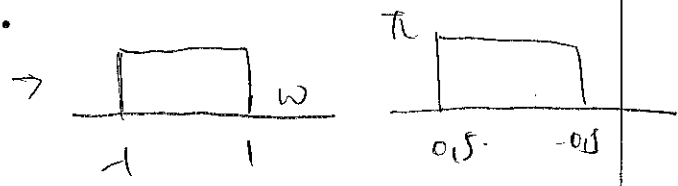
$$\rightarrow \pi \delta(t)$$

$$\delta(t) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\delta(t) \leftarrow 1$$

2.12

$$\frac{\sin(t)}{t} \cdot \frac{\sin(0.5t)}{t \cdot \pi}$$



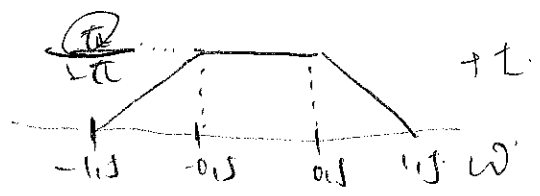
$t-1 = 0.5, t = -0.5$ Max

$t+1 = -0.5, t = -1.5$ ↑

until $t-1 = -0.5, t = 0.5$

$t-1 = 0.5, t = 1.5 \rightarrow 0$

$$\pi \cdot \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} 1 dt$$



2.13

$$f(t) = x(t) * y(t)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-sat} dt$$

$$e^{-t(a+b)} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{a+b\omega} = X(\omega) = H(\omega)$$

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{(a+b\omega)^2} \quad \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = Y(\omega) j\omega$$

$$\left(\frac{dZ(\omega)}{d\omega} \right) = Y(\omega) = j\omega \rightarrow j t$$

$$Z(\omega) = \frac{j}{a+b\omega} \quad -j t \cdot \frac{1}{(a+b\omega)^2}$$

$$Z(t) = j \cdot e^{-at} u(t)$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{b+b\omega}$$

$$z(t) \rightarrow Z(\omega)$$

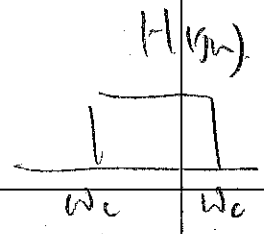
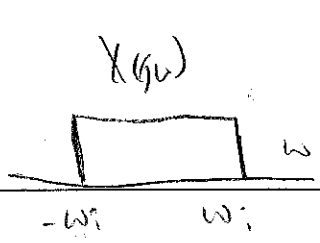
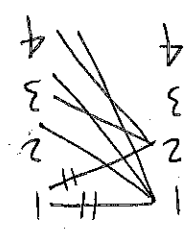
$$\frac{dz(t)}{dt} = j\omega Z(\omega)$$

$$t \cdot e^{-at}$$

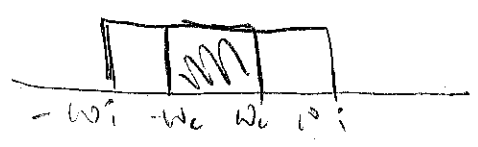
$$t e$$

$$x(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_1 t)}{\pi t} \quad h(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t}$$

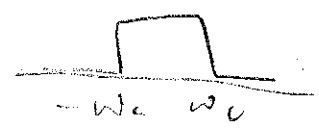
$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$



$$f(\omega_1 > \omega_c)$$



→



→

$$f(\omega_1 < \omega_c) \rightarrow \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t}$$

$$f(\omega_1 < \omega_c) \rightarrow \frac{\sin(\omega_1 t)}{\pi t}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-bt} \cdot e^{-sat} dt$$

$$e^{-t(b+sa)} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{s+b} (e^0 - 1) = \frac{1}{s+b} = X(s), H(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$Y(s) = H(s) \cdot X(s) = \frac{1}{s+b} \cdot \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{A}{s+b} + \frac{B}{s+a} = \frac{1}{(s+b)(s+a)}$$

$$A(s+a) + B(s+b) = 1$$

$$B(b-a) = 1$$

$$B = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$A(a-b) = 1, A = \frac{1}{a-b}$$

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{1}{s+b} \right) = \frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{1}{s+a} \right)$$

=

$$\frac{1}{a-b} \left[e^{-bt} u(t) - e^{-at} u(t) \right]$$

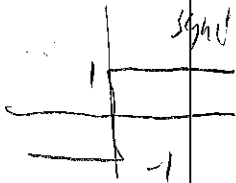
例 4

$$x(t) + h(t) = \frac{d x(t)}{dt}$$

$$X(j\omega) \underline{H(j\omega)} = X(j\omega) \cdot j\omega$$

$$\underline{H(j\omega)} = j\omega$$

例 15

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


$$\frac{d x(t)}{dt} = \text{signum}(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \underbrace{u(t-\tau)}_{u(t)} d\tau$$

$$\frac{d(j\omega)}{dt} = j\omega$$

$$\rightarrow Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot \underline{U(j\omega)}$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \text{signum}(t)$$

$$S(j\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega}$$

例 16

$$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} \left(\frac{j\omega}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) X(j\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \delta(t) \right)$$

$$\delta(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{j\omega}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) X(j\omega)$$

$$(\rightarrow \pi \delta(j\omega))$$

2.17.

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-1}^{-0.5} (\sqrt{\pi})^2 dt + \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \frac{\pi}{4} dt + \int_{0.5}^1 \pi dt \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\cancel{0.5\pi} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \cancel{0.5\pi} \right)$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\pi \times \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{5}{8} \quad 1.(a).$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$- \sqrt{5}\pi \times \frac{1}{4}\pi = \pi$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-1}^0 \pi dt + \int_0^1 \pi dt \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} (\pi + \pi) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (b)$$

$$D. \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-1}^{-0.5} \sqrt{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} d\omega + \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \sqrt{\omega} d\omega + \int_{0.5}^1 \sqrt{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} d\omega \right]$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \omega^2 \Big|_{-1}^{-0.5} +$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \omega^2 \Big|_{-0.5}^{0.5} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \omega^2 \Big|_{0.5}^1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot (0.5)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot (1)^2$$

$$(0.5)^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} - (0.5)^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot (1)^2$$

$$- \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot (0.5)^2$$

0 = 0

$$1. \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ay(t) = x(t), a > 0 \right)$$

$$\text{又 } H(s) = \frac{1}{a+s}$$

$$sY(s) + aY(s) = X(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{X(s)}{a+s}$$

$$\rightarrow y(t) = h(t) * x(t)$$

$$X(s) \cdot H(s)$$

$$\frac{1}{a+s} \cdot X(s)$$

2.2

$$(s\omega)^2 Y(s) + 4(s\omega)Y(s) + 3Y(s) = s\omega(X(s) + 2X(s))$$

$$(s\omega^2 + 4s\omega + 3)Y(s) = s\omega(X(s) + 2X(s))$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s\omega X(s) + 2X(s)}{(s\omega + 3)(s\omega + 1)}$$

$$\frac{A}{s\omega + 3} + \frac{B}{s\omega + 1}$$

$$(s\omega + 1)A + (s\omega + 3)B = s\omega X(s) + 2X(s)$$

$$(s\omega + 2)X(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s\omega + 3} + \frac{1}{s\omega + 1} \right)$$

2.4.

$$V_o(s\omega) = \frac{1}{RC} [V_i(s\omega) - V_o(s\omega)]$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \sinh(t)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{RC} + 1\right)V_o(s\omega) = \frac{V_i(s\omega)}{RC} = u(t) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{RC} + 1\right)V_o(s\omega) = \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow V_o(s\omega) = \frac{1}{s\left(\frac{1}{RC} + 1\right)}$$

$$V_o(s\omega) = \frac{1}{s} \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{RC} + 1} + \pi \delta(s\omega) \right] \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{s}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{s\omega} + \pi \delta(s\omega)$$

$$V_o(s\omega) = \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)$$

$$s\omega V_o(s\omega) = \frac{1}{RC} (V_i(s\omega) - V_o(s\omega))$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{RC} V_o(s\omega) + s\omega V_o(s\omega)\right) = \frac{V_i(s\omega)}{RC}$$

$$V_o(s\omega) \left(\frac{1}{RC} + s\omega\right) =$$

$$\frac{1 + s\omega RC}{RC}$$

$$V_o(s\omega) = \frac{V_i(s\omega)}{RC} \times \frac{RC}{1 + s\omega RC} = \frac{V_i(s\omega)}{1 + s\omega RC}$$

$$V_o(t) = V_i(t) \times h(t) \quad \frac{1}{RC} + \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} (t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} \cdot \frac{1}{RC} \cdot h(t) \cdot u(t)$$

$$V_o(s\omega) = V_i(s\omega) \cdot H(s\omega)$$

$$H(s\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + s\omega RC} = \frac{1}{RC} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{RC} + s\omega}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{RC} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} u(t)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} u(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\frac{\tau}{RC}} d\tau$$

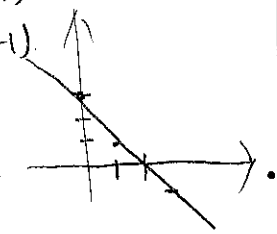
$$\frac{1}{RC} (t + \infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} =$$

2.4

15 $f(y) = \frac{y^2}{2} + y - \frac{1}{2}$
 $f'(y) = y + 1 \quad (1+y^2+2y+1)$
 $\int_{-1}^3 \sqrt{y^2+2} \, dy \quad u = y^2 + 2 \quad 2\sqrt{u}$
 $\frac{du}{dy} = 2y$
 $\frac{du}{2y} = dy$
 $= ?$

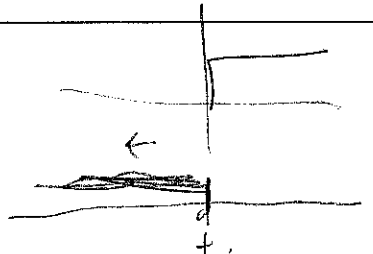
23 $y = 3 - 2x \quad (0, 3)$
 $(2, -1)$
 $y' = -2$
 $\int_0^x \sqrt{1+4} \, dx$
 $\sqrt{5} \cdot x \Big|_0^x \quad \sqrt{1+16} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $= \sqrt{5}x$



21 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \quad x \cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1$
 $L = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} \, d\theta = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \cos 2\theta} \, d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + 2\cos^2\theta - 1} \, d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{2} \cos\theta \, d\theta$
 $\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} |\cos\theta| \, d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \sin\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$h(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} x e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} u(t)$
 $V_0 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cdot h(t-\tau) \, dt$
 $v_0 = \frac{v_1(t) * h(t)}{\tau}$
 $\frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} u(t-\tau) \, d\tau$

$\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{t_2}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{4}$
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$\frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \, d\tau$

22

$e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \Big|_0^t$
 $\frac{1}{\tau} \times RC$

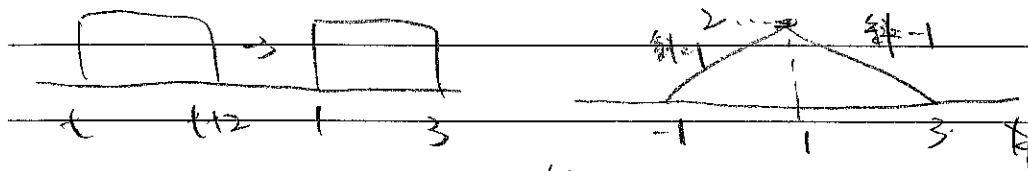
富昇塗料股份有限公司

FU SHENG PAINT INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

公司：台北市長沙街二段42號4樓
4F, 42 CHANG SAR ST. SEC. 2 TAIPEI TAIWAN R. O. C.
TEL: (02) 2311-9301 2311-8759

工廠：台北縣鶯歌鎮德昌街一八七號
187 TE CHANG ST. YING KO TOWN. TAIPEI HSIEN.
TEL: (02) 2670-0792 代表號
FAX: (02) 2670-6410

2.1

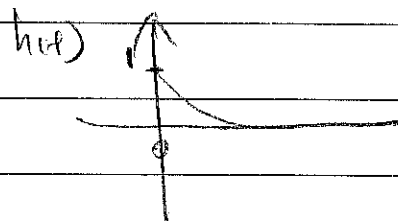
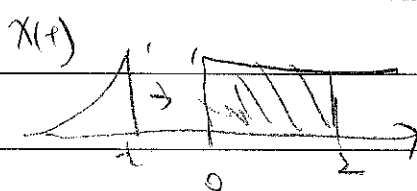
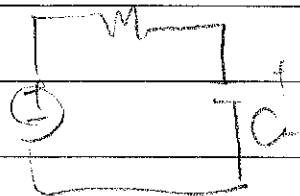


$$t+2=1, t=-1 \quad \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot 1 dt = 2$$

$$t=3$$

$$t+2=3, t=1$$

2.2 R



$$\int_0^t e^{-t} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{-1} (e^{-t} - 1)$$

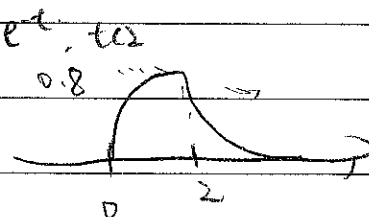
$$= 1 - e^{-t}$$

$$t=0, \uparrow$$

$$t=0 \sim 2, \uparrow$$

$$t > 2 \downarrow$$

$$\int_0^2 e^{-t} dt = (e^{-2} - 1) = 0.8$$

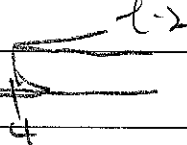
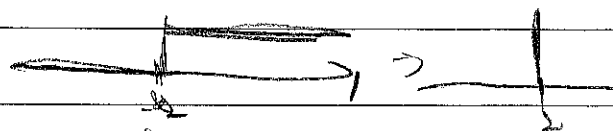


2.3.

$$[(h_1 * h_2) * h_3] = h_4$$

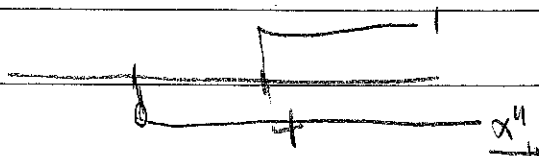
$$u(t) + u(t-2) = u(t)$$

$$[u(t+2) * \delta(t-2)] = \alpha^n u(t)$$



$$t-2=2$$

$$t=4$$



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FU SHENG PAINT INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

公司：台北市長沙街二段42號4樓
4F, 42 CHANG SAR ST. SEC. 2 TAIPEI TAIWAN R. O. C.
TEL: (02) 2311-9301 2311-8759

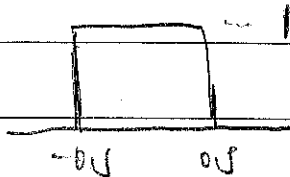
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2.8 $x(t) \rightarrow X(\omega)$

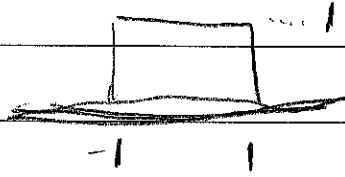
$y(t) = x(t - t_0)$

$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot e^{-j\omega t_0}$

2.9



$\text{rect}(\omega) = X_1$



$\text{rect}(\frac{\omega}{2})$

$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j\omega t} d\omega$

$\frac{1}{2\pi \cdot jt} (e^{-j\omega t} - e^{j\omega t})$

$\frac{1}{2\pi jt} (e^{-j\omega t} - e^{j\omega t}) = \frac{\sin(t/\pi)}{\pi t}$

$\rightarrow \frac{\sin(0.5t)}{t}$

2.10 $x(t) = e^{-bt} u(t)$ $h = e^{-at} u(t)$

$x(t) + h(t) = y(t)$

$X(\omega) H(\omega) = Y(\omega)$

$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-bt} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$\frac{1}{j\omega} (e^{-t(b+j\omega)} \Big|_0^{\infty})$

$= \frac{1}{j\omega} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{j\omega}$

$\frac{1}{j\omega(b+j\omega)} \quad \frac{1}{b+j\omega}$

$Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2}$

let $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{j\omega^2}$

$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{j\omega^2}$

$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{j\omega}$

$y(t) = \int 0 \cdot j \cdot j$

$Z(\omega) = \frac{Z(\omega)}{j\omega} = Y(\omega)$

$Z(\omega) = \frac{+j}{j\omega}$

$\frac{1}{(j\omega)^2}$

$Z(\omega) = \frac{j}{j\omega}$

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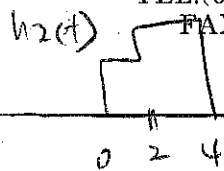
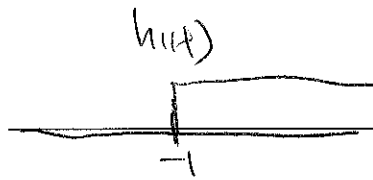
(2-17)

(2-18)

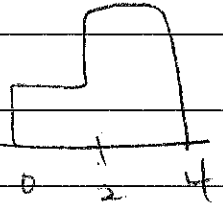
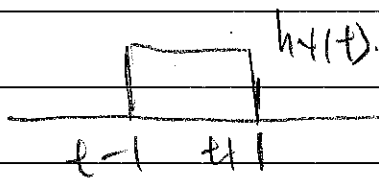
(2.6)

(2-10)

(2.4)



$$h_2 * (h_1 + h_3)$$



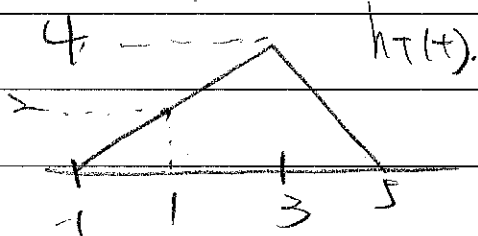
$$t+1=0, t=-1 \uparrow$$

$$t+1=2, t=1 \text{ Area}=2$$

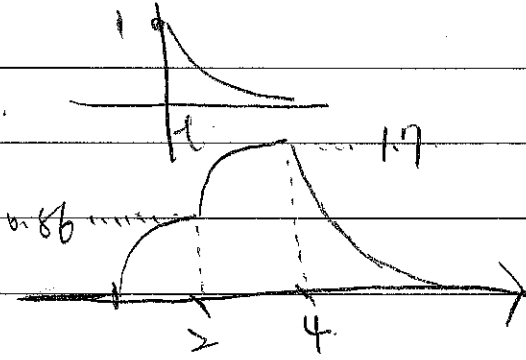
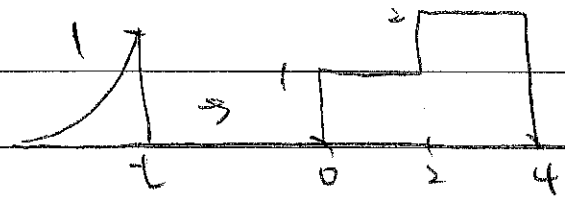
$$t+1>2, t=1 \text{ Area} \uparrow$$

$$t+1=4, t=3 \text{ Area} \uparrow$$

$$t+1>4, t=3 \text{ Area} \uparrow$$



$$x. f_1 = x(t) * h_2(t). \text{ A } x(t) = e^{-t} u(t).$$



$$\text{when } t=0 \uparrow$$

$$t=2, \text{ Area} = \int_0^2 e^{-t} dt = 0.86$$

$$t=4, \text{ Area} = \int_0^4 2 \cdot e^{-t} dt = 1.7$$

$$\int_0^t e^{-t} dt = 1 - e^{-t}, t < 2$$

$$\int_0^2 e^{-t} dt + \int_2^t e^{-t} dt$$

$$0.86 + e^{-2} - e^{-t}, t < 4$$

$$\int_2^4 e^{-t} dt + \int_2^t 1 \cdot e^{-(t-2)} dt$$

$$e^{-(t-2)} - e^{-t} + \int_2^t 2 \cdot e^{-(t-2)} dt$$

$$2(e^0 - e^{-(t-2)})$$

$$e^{-(t-2)} - e^{-t} + 2 - 2e^{-(t-2)}$$

$$2 - e^{-t} - e^{-(t-2)}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

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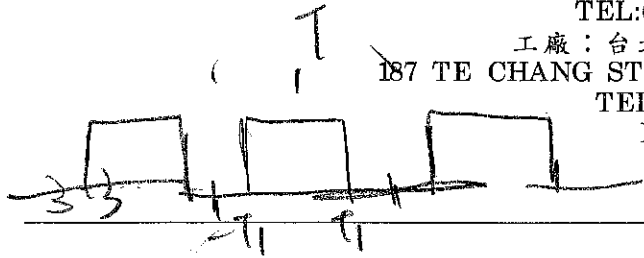
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$$\frac{1}{1 + j\omega} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega}$$

$$X[k] = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega k T} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{-j\omega} \cdot (e^{-j\omega k T} - e^{j\omega k T}) = \frac{1}{T \cdot j\omega} (e^{j\omega k T} - e^{-j\omega k T})$$

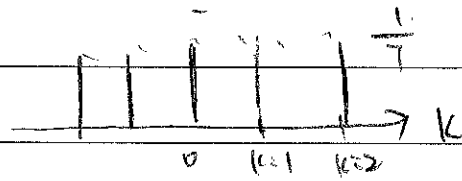
$$\frac{1}{T \cdot j\omega} \sin(\omega k T)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} 1 dt$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(\omega k T)}{2\pi k}$$

3-4.

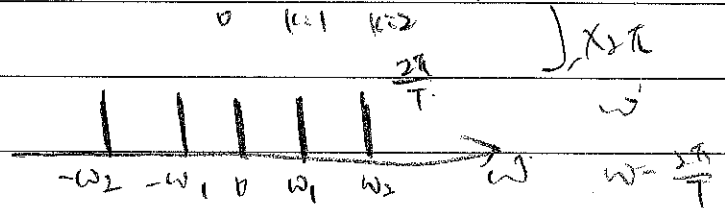
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{T}, X[k] = \frac{1}{T}$$



$$x(t) = x(t + T) = x(t - T)$$

$$Q(\omega) \triangleq X(\omega) e^{j\omega T} - X(\omega) e^{-j\omega T}$$

$$= X(\omega) [e^{j\omega T} - e^{-j\omega T}]$$

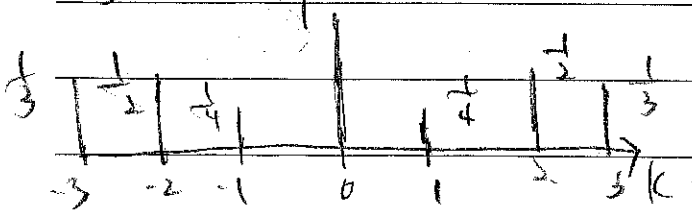


$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) \frac{1}{j\omega} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) \sin(\omega T) \times \frac{2}{T}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} Q[k] e^{j\omega k T}$$

$$\frac{2}{T} \sin\left(\frac{\omega T}{2}\right)$$

3-5.



$$V_0(s) \cdot s = \frac{V(s)}{s} = \frac{V_0(s)}{s} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{s} + s\right) V_0 = \frac{V(s)}{s}$$

$$V_0(s) = \frac{V(s)}{s \left(\frac{1}{s} + s\right)} \quad \& \quad \frac{1}{s+s} \rightarrow e^{-at} u(t)$$

$$V_0(t) = \frac{1}{RC} V_i e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} u(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} u(t)$$

$$V_0(t) = V_i(t) * h(t) \quad V_0(s) = V_i(s) \times H(s)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{s \left(\frac{1}{s} + s\right)} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \frac{1}{RC} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} u(t) = h(t)$$

$$V_0(t) = V_i(t) * h(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V_i(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau \quad e^{-\frac{t}{RC} + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t-\tau)} d\tau = \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t-\tau)} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau) \cdot \frac{1}{RC} \cdot e^{-\frac{(t-\tau)}{RC}} u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{(t-\tau)}{RC}} d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{RC} (e^0 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{RC} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) = V_0(t)$$

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

$$u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(s) ds$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \delta(t) \rightarrow \delta(t)$$

$$x \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(s) ds$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \delta(s)$$

$$X(s) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \delta(s) \right) \rightarrow u(t)$$

$$\int \omega \cdot \int \omega \rightarrow \int \omega$$

$$\frac{X(s)}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \delta(s) X(s)$$

$$\int \omega = \int \omega$$

$$\omega = 0 \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{i\omega t} h_{\omega} dt$$

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