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#Rio



Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen



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My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

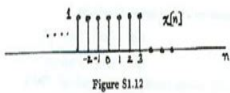


Figure S1.12

1.13.

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t ((\tau+2) - \delta(\tau-2)) d\tau = \begin{cases} 0, & t < -2 \\ 1, & -2 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0, & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$E_{y(t)} = \int_{-2}^2 dt = 4$$

1.14. The signal $x(t)$ and its derivative $g(t)$ are shown in Figure S1.14.

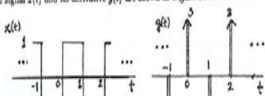


Figure S1.14

Therefore,

$$g(t) = 3 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-2k) - 3 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-2k-1)$$

This implies that $A_1 = 3$, $t_1 = 0$, $A_2 = -3$, and $t_2 = 1$.

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