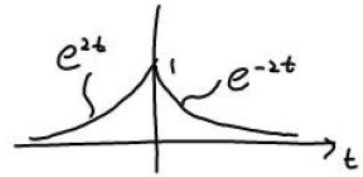


1.1

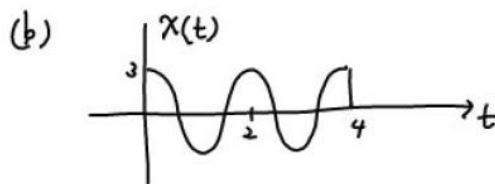
$$(a) \quad x(t) = e^{-2|t|} = \begin{cases} e^{-2t} & t \geq 0 \\ e^{2t} & t < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-4t} dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{4} e^{-4t} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$0 < E < \infty$ 이므로 에너지 신호



$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_0^4 9 \cos^2 \pi t dt = \int_0^4 \frac{9(1 + \cos 2\pi t)}{2} dt = 18$$

$0 < E < \infty$ 이므로 에너지 신호

1.2

$$(e) \quad T=4, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x_{dc} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 x(t) dt = 0$$

$$P = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 x^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(h) \quad T=2, \quad \omega_0 = \pi$$

$$x_{dc} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin \pi t dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi t \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin^2 \pi t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos 2\pi t}{2} \right\} dt = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_{rms} = \sqrt{P} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1.3

(a) $y(t) = 2tx(t)$

i) linearity

$$y_1 = T[x_1] = 2tx_1, \quad y_2 = T[x_2] = 2tx_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} T[\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2] &= 2t(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) \\ &= \alpha(2tx_1) + \beta(2tx_2) \\ &= \alpha T[x_1] + \beta T[x_2] = \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$ linear

ii) time invariance

$$\text{Let } y_1 = T[x_1] = 2tx_1(t)$$

$$\text{Let } x_2 = x_1(t-t_0)$$

$$\text{Then } y_2 = T[x_2] = 2tx_2(t) = 2tx_1(t-t_0)$$

$$\neq y_1(t-t_0) = 2(t-t_0)x_1(t-t_0)$$

$\Rightarrow$ time varying

iii) 인과성

time t 에서의 출력은 time t 에서의 입력에만 존재됨

$\Rightarrow$ causal

iv) stability

$$x(t) = 1 \text{ 이라 하자 } \Rightarrow |x(t)| = 1 < \infty \text{ for all } t$$

$$y(t) = 2tx(t) = 2t \Rightarrow |y(t)| = 2|t| \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$ unstable

(e) $y(t) = x(t) x(t-1)$

i) linearity

Let $x(t) = 1$, then $x(t-1) = 1$

$$x(t) \rightarrow [T(\cdot)] \rightarrow y(t) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

For $x_1(t) = 2x(t)$, $x_1(t) = 2$, $x_1(t-1) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &\rightarrow [T(\cdot)] \rightarrow y_1(t) = T[x_1(t)] = x_1(t) x_1(t-1) \\ &= 2x(t) \qquad \qquad \qquad = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \neq 2y(t) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$ nonlinear

ii) time invariance

$$x(t) \rightarrow [T(\cdot)] \rightarrow y(t) = x(t) x(t-1)$$

shift $\downarrow t_0$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) = x(t-t_0) &\rightarrow [T(\cdot)] \rightarrow y_1(t) = T[x_1(t)] = x_1(t-t_0) x_1(t-t_0-1) \\ &= y(t-t_0) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$ time invariant

iii) causality

t 에서의 출력은 time t 와 $t-1$ (과거)의 입력에만 영향을 받으므로 causal

iv) stability

$|x(t)| \leq B < \infty \quad \forall t$ 라고 가정하자.

$|y(t)| = |x(t)| \cdot |x(t-1)| \leq B^2 < \infty$ 이므로 stable