663032 HWK 1 Solutions - Dr. Durant - Sept., 2019 1.20(a), 1.21(b,c), 1.23(c), 1.24(b), 1.28(c), 1.30(a,b) 1.20(c) $\times_3(4) = -20(1+2) + 20(1+4)$ 1.21 (b) x2(t)=-20(++2)+20(+2) (c) $\times 3(t) = 20(t) + 20(t-2) + 20(t-3)$ stop to stop up 2 more 2@1=0 @ f=21.23 (c) x3(4)=2(t) \$\delta(t-2) - 2\lambda(t-4) changes slope establish slope=2 @+>0 slope= 2-2=0 old other new 1.24 (b) $\times 2(1) = pin(2t) cos(2t) = F_0(t) \cdot f_0(t) = F_0(t)$ odd · even = odd OR: use trig. identity Also: Plot it

1.28(c) $y_3(x) = \int_{-3}^{-1} t^5 S(3t+2) dt = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{-2}{36} = \frac{-32}{729}$ Note: Correct copy of book

has S(t+2) instead, so no
time scale $9^{-3} < -2 < 1$, in limit

gives $t^5 = (-2)^5 = 32 - y_3(x) = -31$ compresses width 9 and
check is this
to 1/7 of original
inside limits of integration? ALSO: Plot it to 1/2 of original 1.30(a) x, (t)=6co(\frac{2\pi}{3}1)+7co(\frac{\pi}{2}t); w, =\frac{2\pi}{3}, w_2=\frac{\pi}{2}; w_0=6CF(u_1, u_2)=\pi 6CF(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})=\frac{\pi}{6} -> Not periodic, no period (finite) exists