Question **1** 

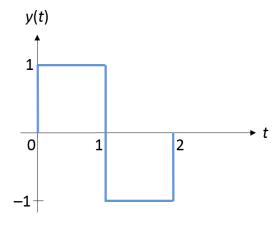
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Edit question

Consider the function y(t) shown in the following figure.



The function can be expressed as

Select one:

$$\circ$$
 a.  $\operatorname{rect}(t+\frac{1}{2})-\operatorname{rect}(t-\frac{1}{2})$ 

o b. 
$$rect(t-\frac{1}{2}) - rect(t-\frac{3}{2})$$

$$\circ$$
 c.  $\operatorname{rect}(t+\frac{1}{2})-\operatorname{rect}(t+\frac{3}{2})$ 

$$oldsymbol{o}$$
 d.  $rect(t-\frac{1}{2}) + rect(t+\frac{1}{2})$ 

Question 2

Not yet answered

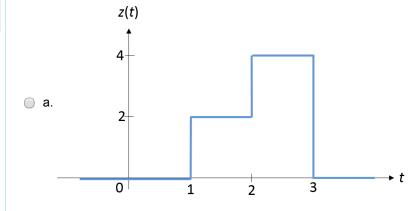
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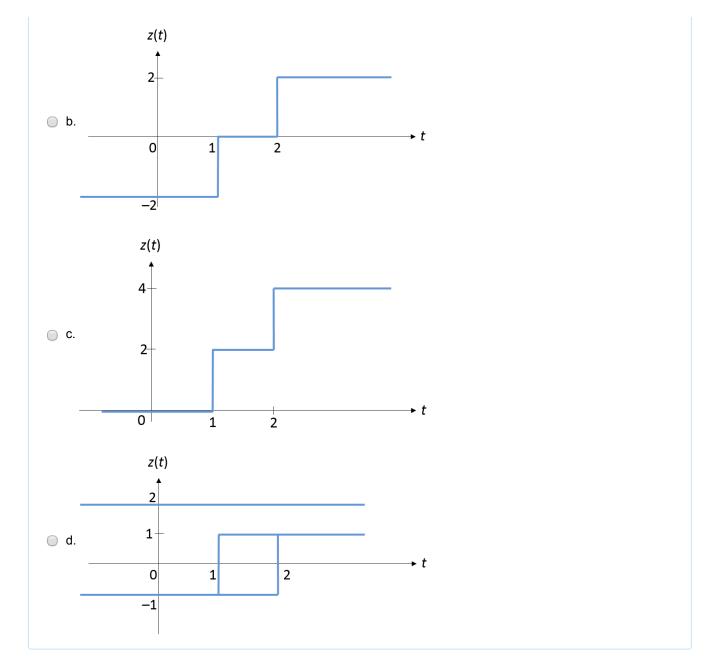
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Which graph represents the following function?

$$z(t) = \operatorname{sgn}(t-1) + \operatorname{sgn}(t-2) + 2$$





## Question ${\bf 3}$

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00



# Edit question

What is the value of the following expression?

$$\int_1^2 e^t (t^2 - 1) \delta(t - 5) dt$$

Select one:

- a. 0
- b. ∞
- $\odot$  c.  $24e^5$
- $\bigcirc$  d.  $24e^5\delta(5)$

# Question **4**

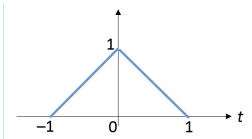
Not yet answered

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The following figure shows the graph of the function  $\operatorname{tri}(t)$  .

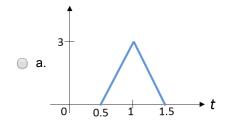


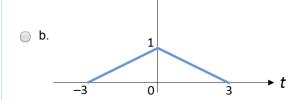
# Edit question

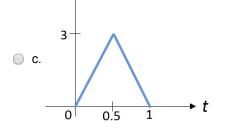


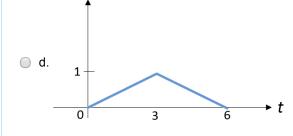
Which is the graph of  $3 \operatorname{tri}(2t-1)$ ?

Select one:









Question  ${\bf 5}$ 

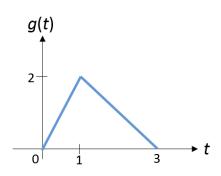
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

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# Edit question

Consider the graph in the following figure.



The function g(t) can be described as

Select one:

$$\circ$$
 a.  $tu(t) - 2tu(t-1) + tu(t-3)$ 

$$0 t. 2tu(t) + (3-3t)u(t-1) + (t-3)u(t-3)$$

$$0 c. 2tu(t) + (t+3)u(t-1) + (3-t)u(t-3)$$

$$0 \text{ d. } (t+3)u(t)+(3-3t)u(t-1)+(3-t)u(t-3)$$

Question 6

Not yet answered

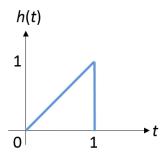
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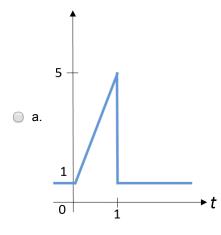


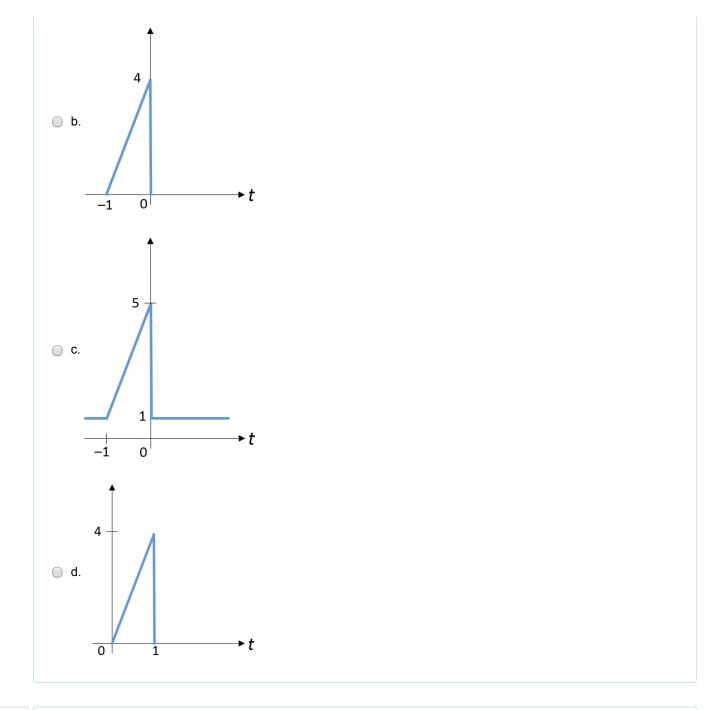
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Edit question

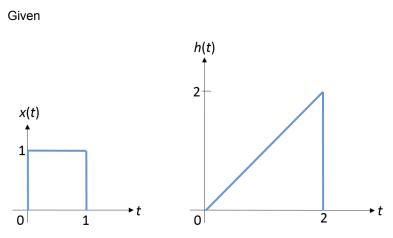
What is the graph of 4h(t)+1, if the function h(t) is described by the following graph?











The convolution of  $x(t)^*h(t)$  for the interval 0 < t < 1 is calculated as

$$\quad \ \, \circ \, \, \text{a.} \, \int_0^1 2\lambda \, d\lambda \,$$

$$\circ$$
 b.  $\int_0^1 \lambda \, d\lambda$ 

$$\circ$$
 c.  $\int_0^t \lambda \, d\lambda$ 

$$\bigcirc$$
 d.  $\int_0^t 2\lambda \, d\lambda$ 

### Question 8

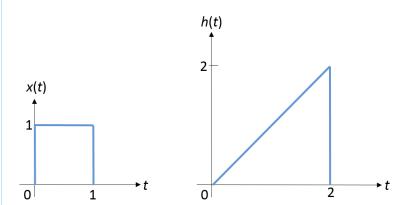
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00



🚓 Edit question

### Given



The convolution of  $x(t)^*h(t)$  for the interval 1 < t < 2 is calculated as

Select one:

$$\circ$$
 a.  $\int_2^t 2\lambda \, d\lambda$ 

$$\circ$$
 b.  $\int_0^2 \lambda \, d\lambda$ 

$$\odot$$
 c.  $\int_{t-2}^2 2\lambda\,d\lambda$ 

$$\odot$$
 d.  $\int_{t-1}^{t} \lambda \, d\lambda$ 

### Question 9

Not yet answered

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Given 
$$f(t) = u(t)$$
 and  $g(t) = 4e^{-2t}u(t)$ . Calculate  $f(t) * g(t)$ .

$$\circ$$
 a.  $(1-e^{-2t})u(t)$ 

$$\circ$$
 b.  $4(1-e^{-2t})u(t)$ 

o c. 
$$8(1-e^{-2t})u(t)$$
  
o d.  $2(1-e^{-2t})u(t)$ 

$$0 d. 2(1-e^{-2t})u(t)$$

#### Question 10

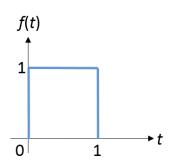
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

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🚓 Edit question

The function f(t) is described by the following figure.



Find v(t) = f(t) \* f(t).

Select one:

$$a. y(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & 0 < t < 1 \\ t^2 - 2t, & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$b. y(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & 0 < t < 1 \\ 2t - t^2, & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$c. y(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t < 1 \\ 2 - t, & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

od. 
$$y(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t < 1 \\ t - 2, & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Next