

EECS 360  
Homework 5

1. a) Convolve  $x(t) = \left(\frac{1}{T_0}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0}\right)$  with  $h(t) = u(t) \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$  to find the output  $y(t)$ , for

a)  $T_0 = 0.05$  and  $RC = 0.3$  Plot the result.

b)  $T_0 = 1$  and  $RC = 0.3$  Plot the result.

Confirm your answer with Approximate Impulse Response @

[http://www.ittc.ku.edu/~frost/EECS\\_360/Mathematica-360/Impulse\\_Examples.cdf](http://www.ittc.ku.edu/~frost/EECS_360/Mathematica-360/Impulse_Examples.cdf)

Also look at Convolution with a Rectangular Pulse @

<http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/ConvolutionWithARectangularPulse/>

c) Is the result from part a) close to  $h(t)$ , why?

d) Convolve  $x(t) = \left(\frac{1}{T_0}\right) \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0}\right)$  with  $h(t) = u(t-1) \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}(t-1)}$  for  $T_0 = 1$  and  $RC = 0.3$  Plot the result.

e) What is the relationship between the results in parts b) and d) above?

2. Convolve  $h[n] = .1(u[n] - u[n-10])$  with  $x[n] = u[n] - u[n-10]$  Plot the result.

Confirm your answers with [Discrete-Time Convolution.](#) @

<http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/DiscreteTimeConvolution/>

3. Let  $x[n] = 0, 1, 2$  for  $n = 1, 2, 1$  and  $h[n] = 3, 2, 1$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2$ . Convolve  $x(n)$  with  $h(n)$  and plot the result. Confirm your answer with [Convolution Sum.](#) @

<http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/ConvolutionSum/>

4. The system input,  $x(t) = \frac{u(t-1)\exp(-(t-.5))}{\exp(-.5)} + \text{rect}(t - .5)$  and impulse response,  $h(t) = \text{rect}(t-.5)$ , are given below. Find the system output. Hint: Use linearity and time invariance.

