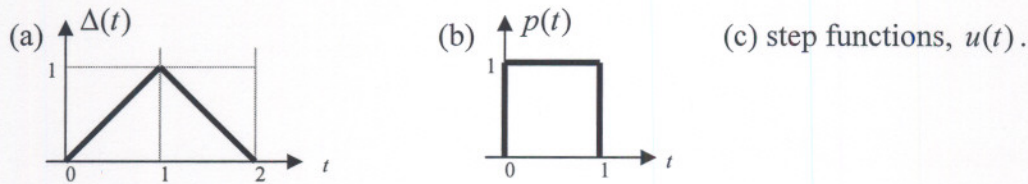


terms of shifted  $\Delta(t)$ 's for part (a), in terms of shifted  $p(t)$ 's for part (b), and in terms of step functions for part (c):



3(16). Sketch the following signals

(a)  $x_1(t) = t(u(t) - u(t-1)) - (t-2)(u(t-1) - u(t-3)) + (t-4)(u(t-3) - u(t-4))$

(b)  $x_2(t) = tu(t) - 2(t-1)u(t-1) + 2(t-3)u(t-3) - (t-4)u(t-4)$

Note. If we use the notation,  $r(t) = tu(t)$ , for a ramp, then it becomes that the equation in (b) is simply a sum of ramps of different slopes and starting times, i.e.,

$x_2(t) = r(t) - 2r(t-1) + 2r(t-3) - r(t-4)$ .

4(16). Sketch the derivative,  $w(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$ , of the following waveforms:

(a)  $x(t) = \cos(2\pi t)(u(t) - u(t-\pi))$

(b)  $x(t) = u(t) + u(t-1) - 2u(t-2)$

5(24). Evaluate the following integrals and sketch the resulting signals, where

(a)  $w_1(t) = \int_{-4}^4 \delta(\tau - 5) d\tau$

(b)  $w_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t [\delta(\tau) - 2\delta(\tau-1) + \delta(\tau-2)] d\tau$