

Figure 2.1 Continuous-time signal-system interaction.

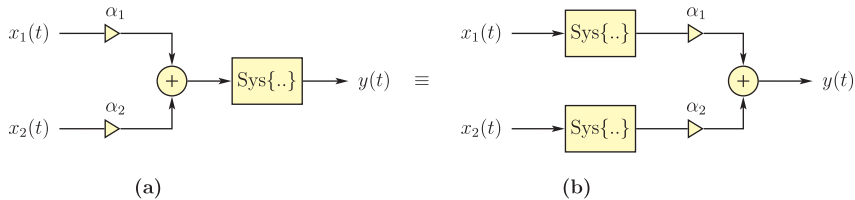


Figure 2.2 Illustration of Eqn. (2.7). The two configurations shown are equivalent if the system under consideration is linear.

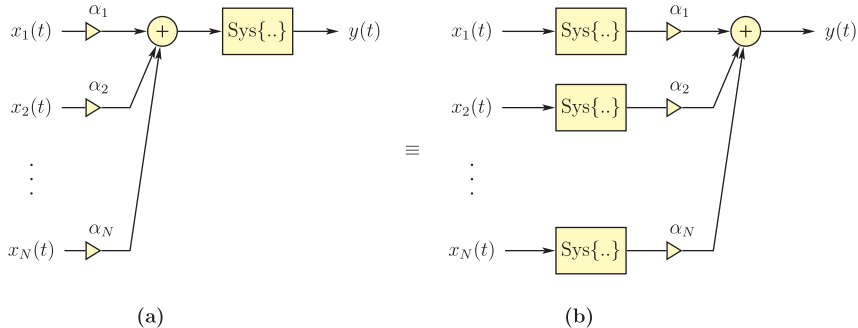


Figure 2.3 Illustration of Eqn. (2.7). The two configurations shown are equivalent if the system under consideration is linear.

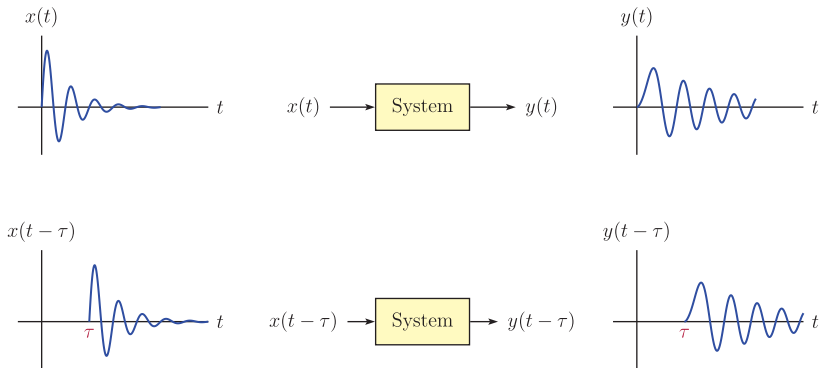


Figure 2.4 Illustration of time invariance.

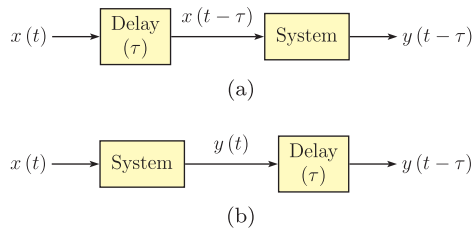
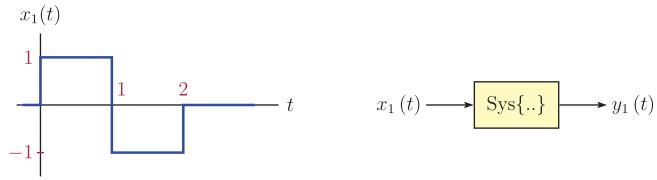
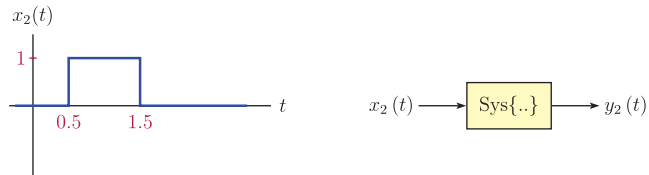


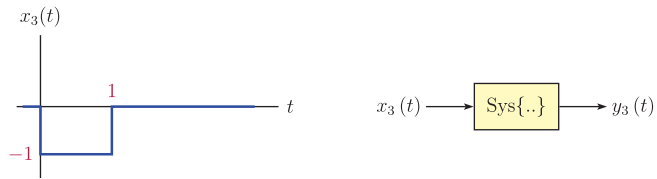
Figure 2.5 Another interpretation of time-invariance. The two configurations shown are equivalent for a time-invariant system.



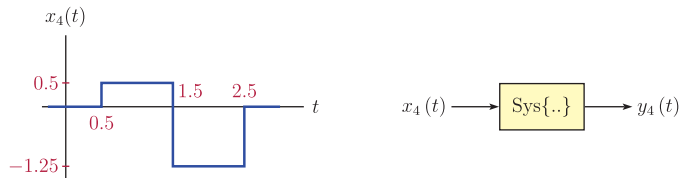
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 2.6 Input-output pairs for Example 2.3.

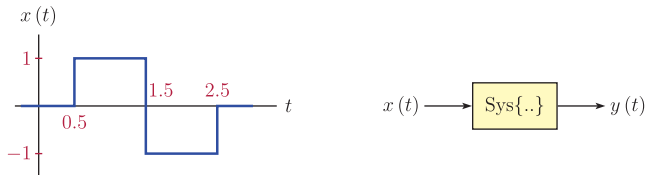


Figure 2.7 Input signal for Example 2.3.



Figure 2.8 Mathematical models for (a) ideal inductor, (b) ideal capacitor.



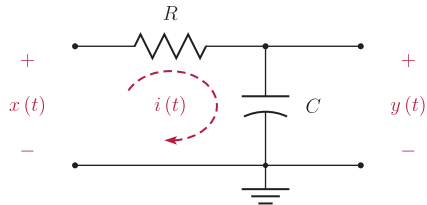


Figure 2.9 RC circuit for Example 2.4

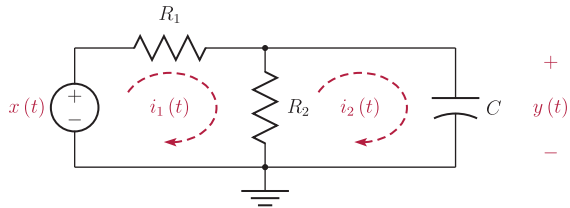


Figure 2.10 Circuit for Example 2.5.

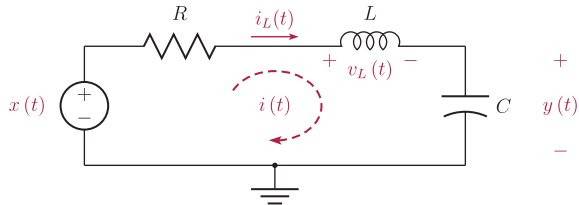


Figure 2.11 Circuit for Example 2.6.

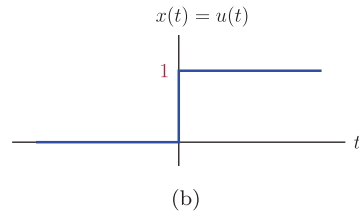
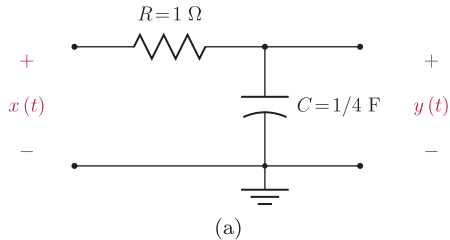


Figure 2.12 (a) The circuit for Example 2.8, (b) the input signal  $x(t)$ .

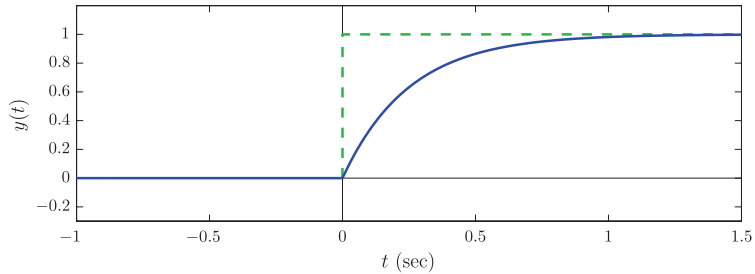


Figure 2.13 The output signal  $y(t)$  for Example 2.8.

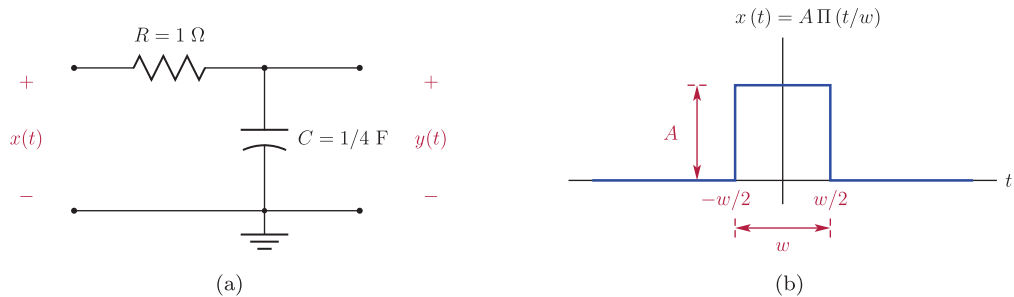


Figure 2.14 (a) The circuit for Example 2.9, (b) the input signal  $x(t)$ .

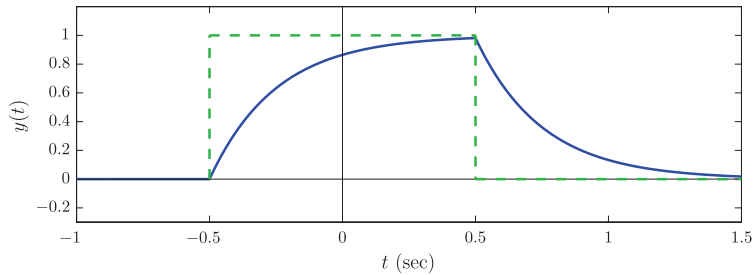


Figure 2.15 The output signal  $y(t)$  for Example 2.9.

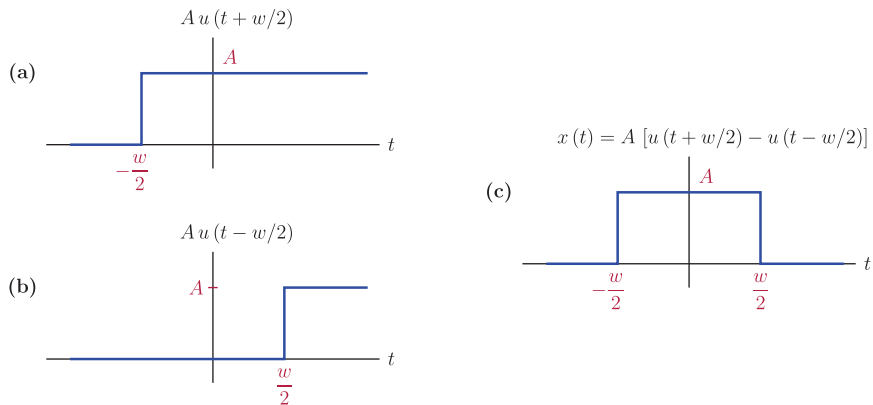


Figure 2.16 Constructing a pulse from time-shifted step functions.



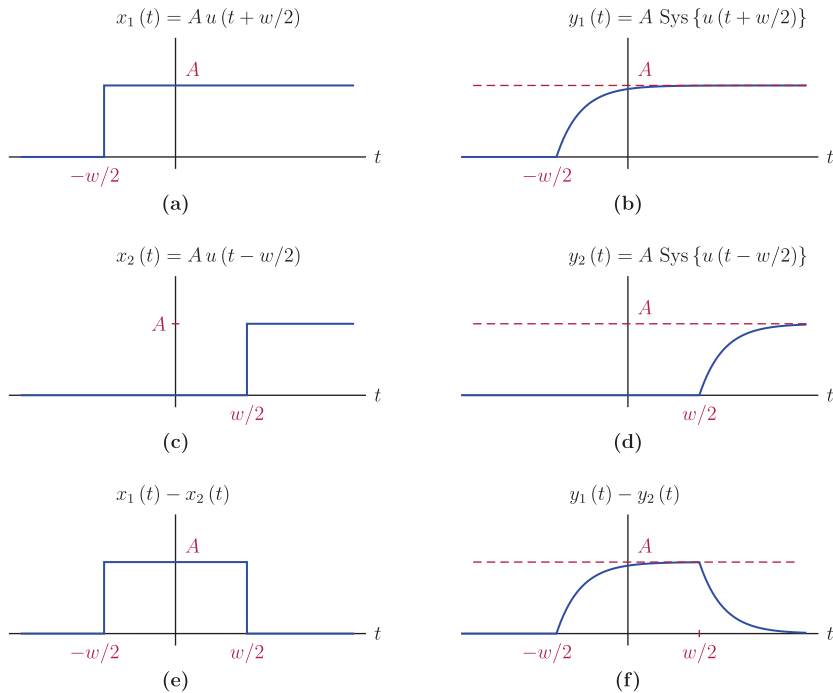
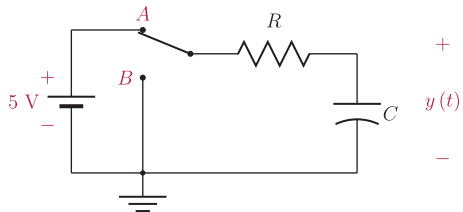
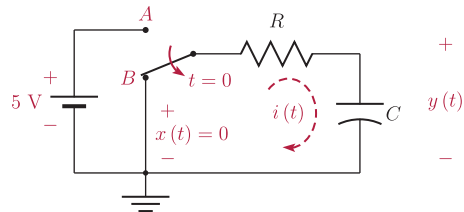


Figure 2.17 The steps employed in the solution of Example 2.10.



(a)



(b)

Figure 2.18 The RC circuit for Example 2.11: (a) for  $t < 0$ , (b) for  $t \geq 0$ .

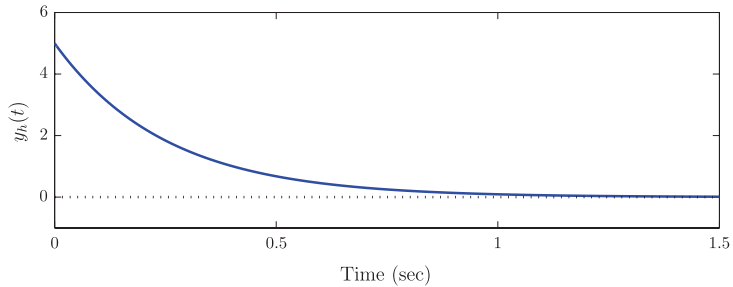
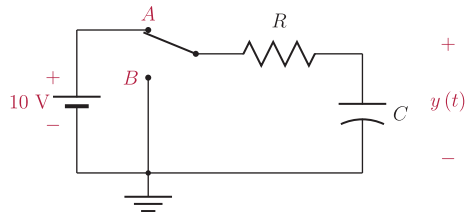
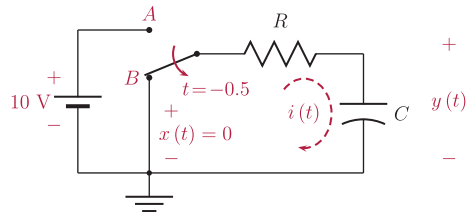


Figure 2.19 The natural response of the circuit in Example 2.11.



(a)



(b)

Figure 2.20 The RC circuit for Example 2.12: (a) for  $t < -0.5$ , (b) for  $t \geq -0.5$ .

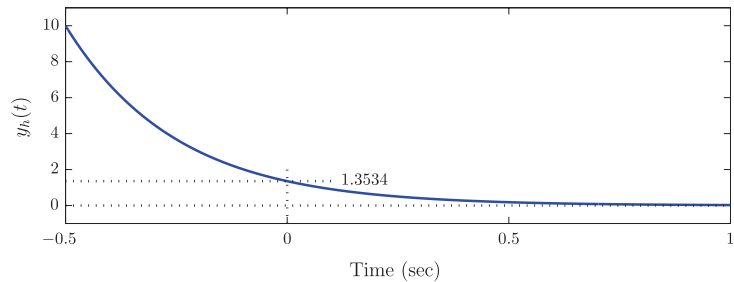


Figure 2.21 The natural response of the circuit in Example 2.12.

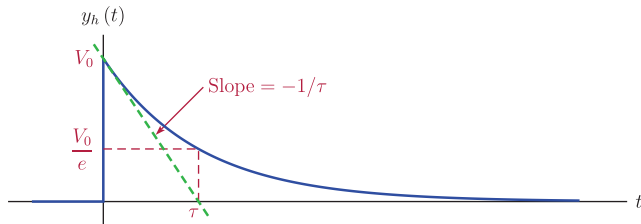


Figure 2.22 Illustration of the time constant for a first-order system.

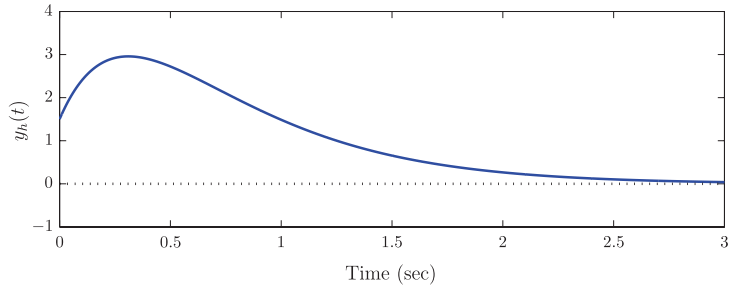


Figure 2.23 The natural response of the second-order system in Example 2.14.

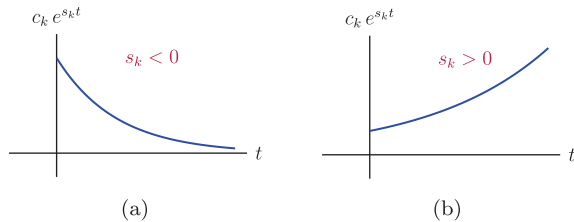


Figure 2.24 Terms corresponding to real roots of the characteristic equation: (a)  $s_k < 0$ , (b)  $s_k > 0$ .



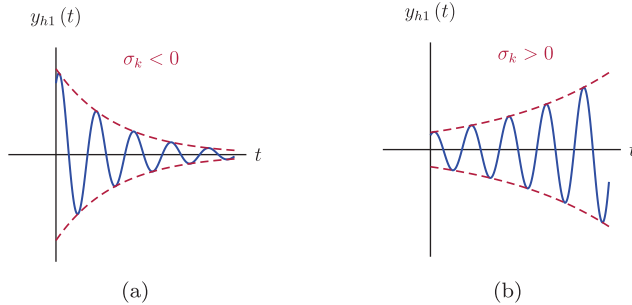
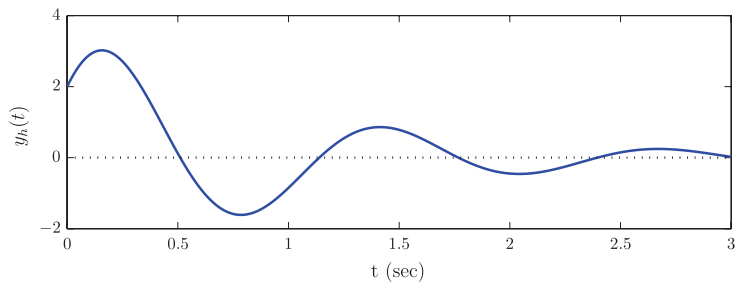
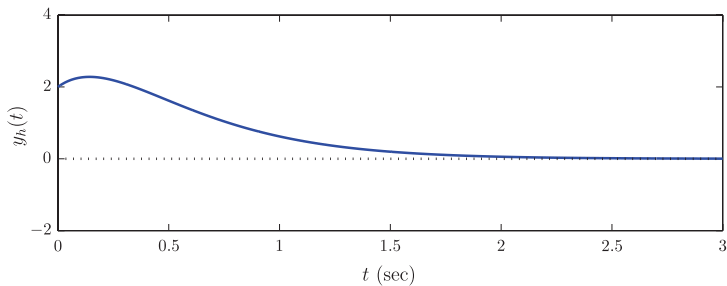


Figure 2.25 Terms corresponding to pair of complex conjugate roots of the characteristic equation: (a)  $\sigma_1 < 0$ , (b)  $\sigma_1 > 0$ .

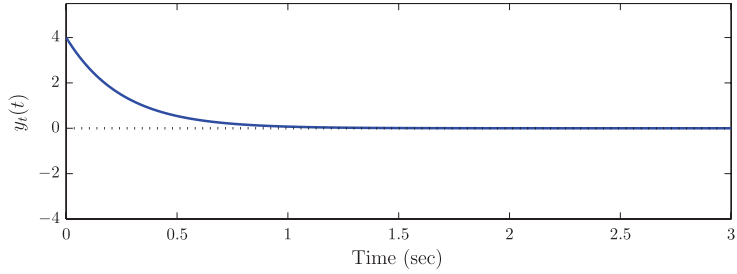


(a)

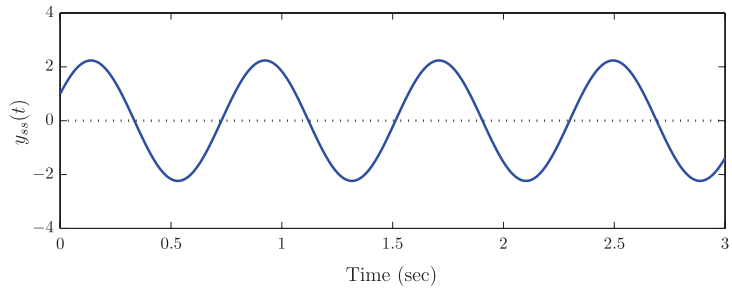


(b)

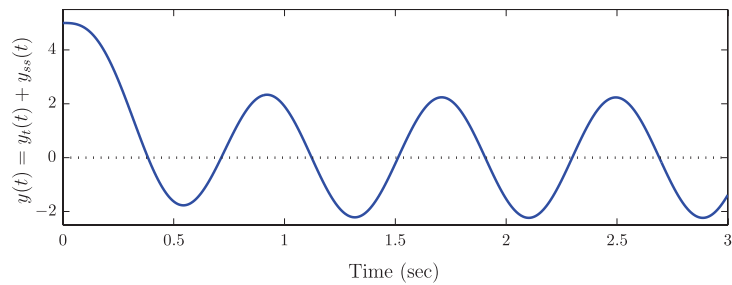
Figure 2.26 Natural responses on the RC circuit in Example 2.15 for (a) characteristic equation roots  $s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j2$ , and (b) characteristic equation roots  $s_1 = s_2 = -3$ .



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 2.27 Computation of the output signal of the circuit in Example 2.16: (a) transient component, (b) steady-state component, (c) the complete output signal.

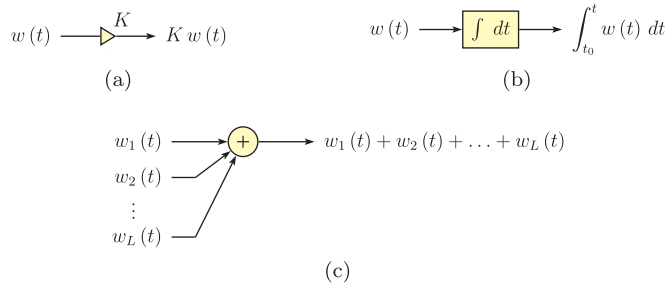


Figure 2.28 Block diagram components for continuous-time systems: (a) constant-gain amplifier, (b) integrator, (c) signal adder.

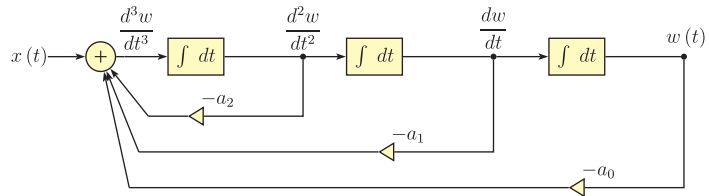


Figure 2.29 The block diagram for Eqn. (2.121).

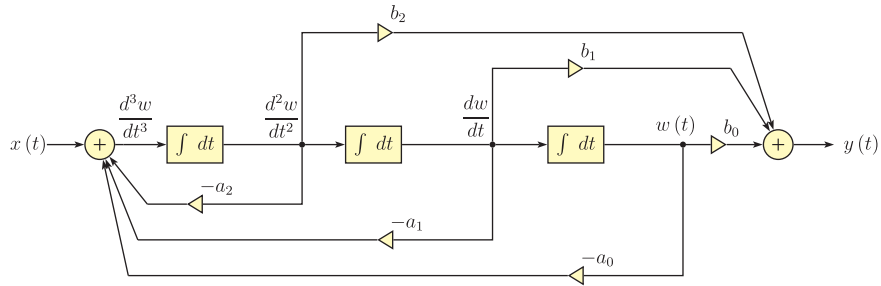


Figure 2.30 The completed block diagram for Eqn. (2.119).

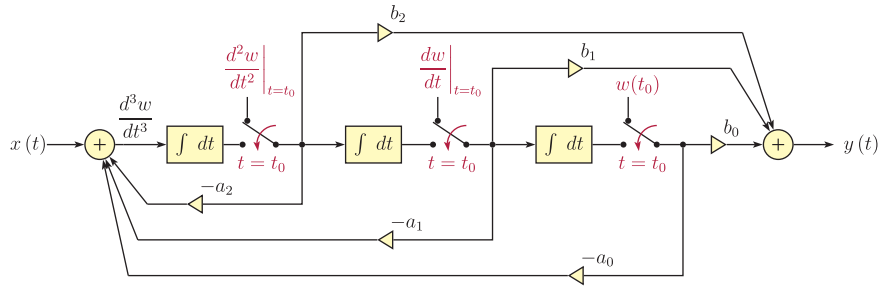


Figure 2.31 Incorporating initial conditions into a block diagram.

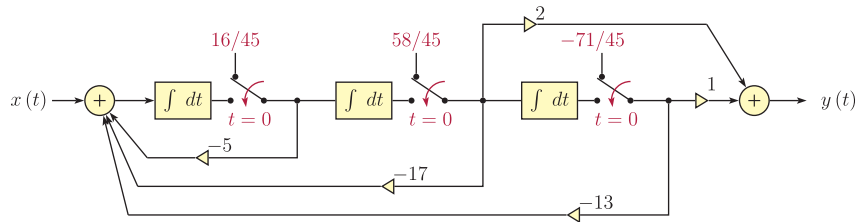


Figure 2.32 Block diagram for Example 2.17.



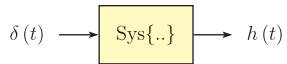


Figure 2.33 Computation of the impulse response for a CT LTI system.

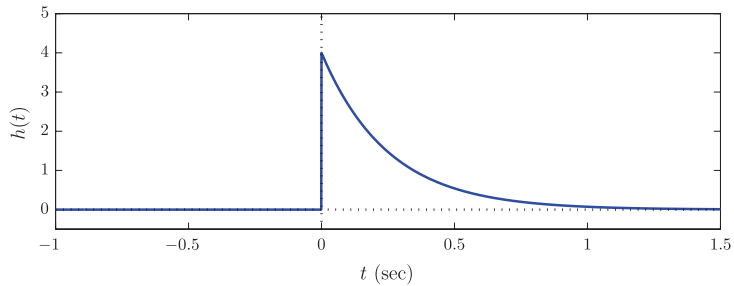


Figure 2.34 Impulse response of the system in Example 2.18.

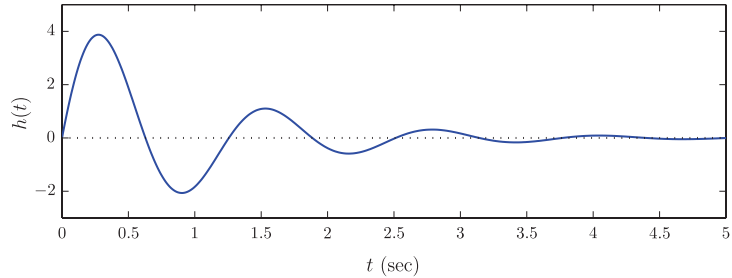


Figure 2.35 Impulse response of the system in Example 2.19.

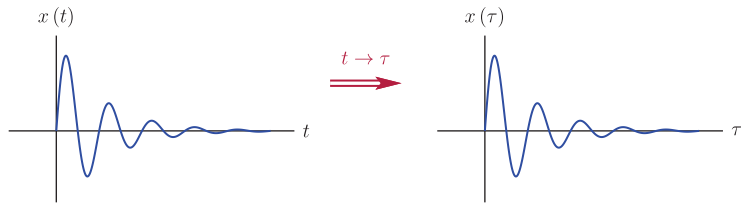


Figure 2.36 Obtaining  $x(\lambda)$  for the convolution integral.

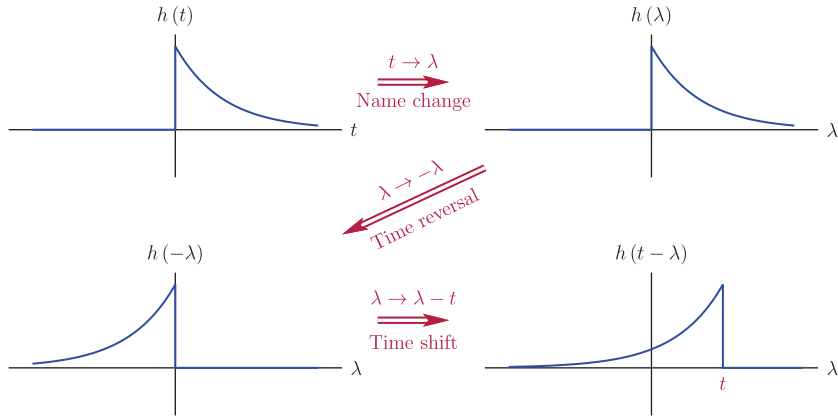


Figure 2.37 Obtaining  $h(t - \lambda)$  for the convolution integral.

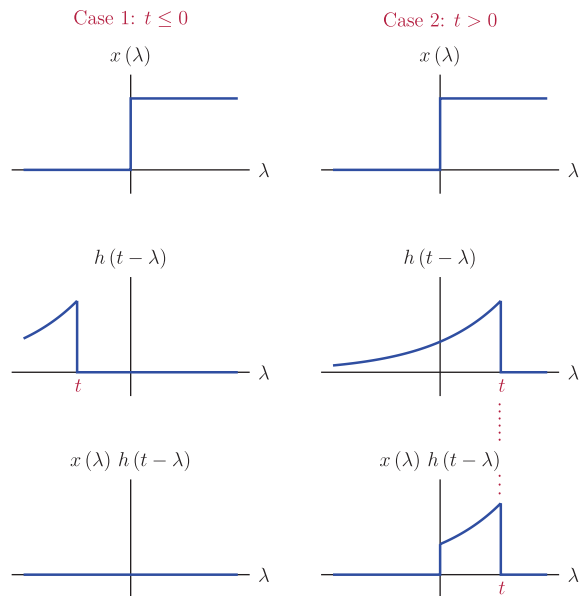


Figure 2.38 Signals involved in the convolution integral of Example 2.20.

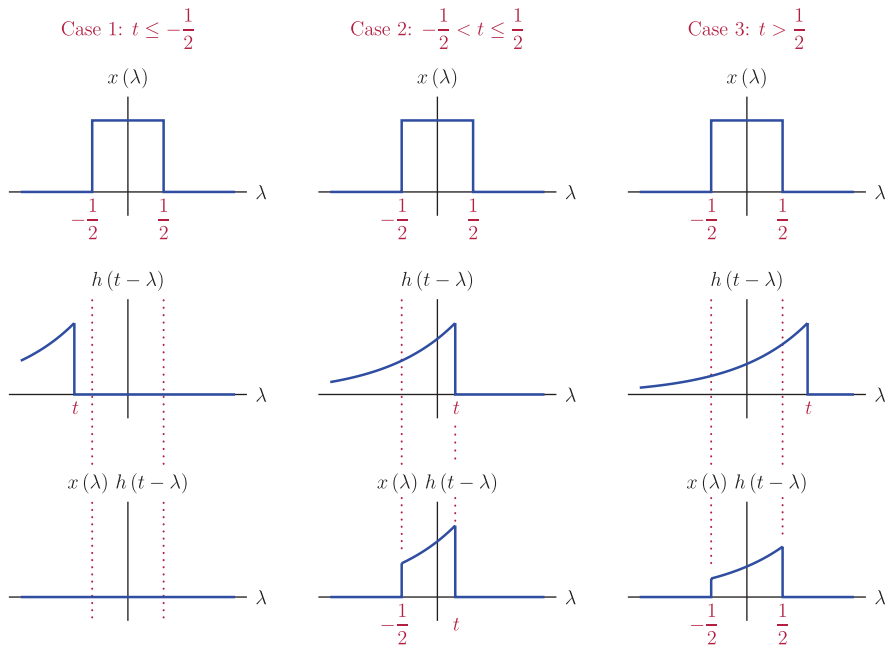


Figure 2.39 Signals involved in the convolution integral of Example 2.21.

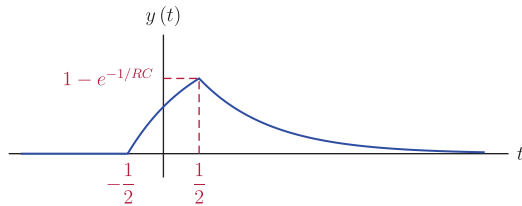


Figure 2.40 Convolution result for Example 2.21.



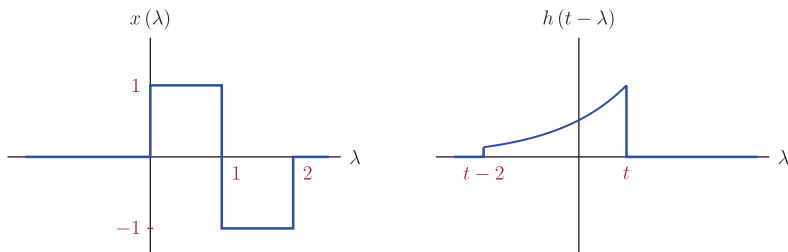


Figure 2.41 The functions  $x(\lambda)$  and  $h(t - \lambda)$  for the convolution problem of Example 2.22.

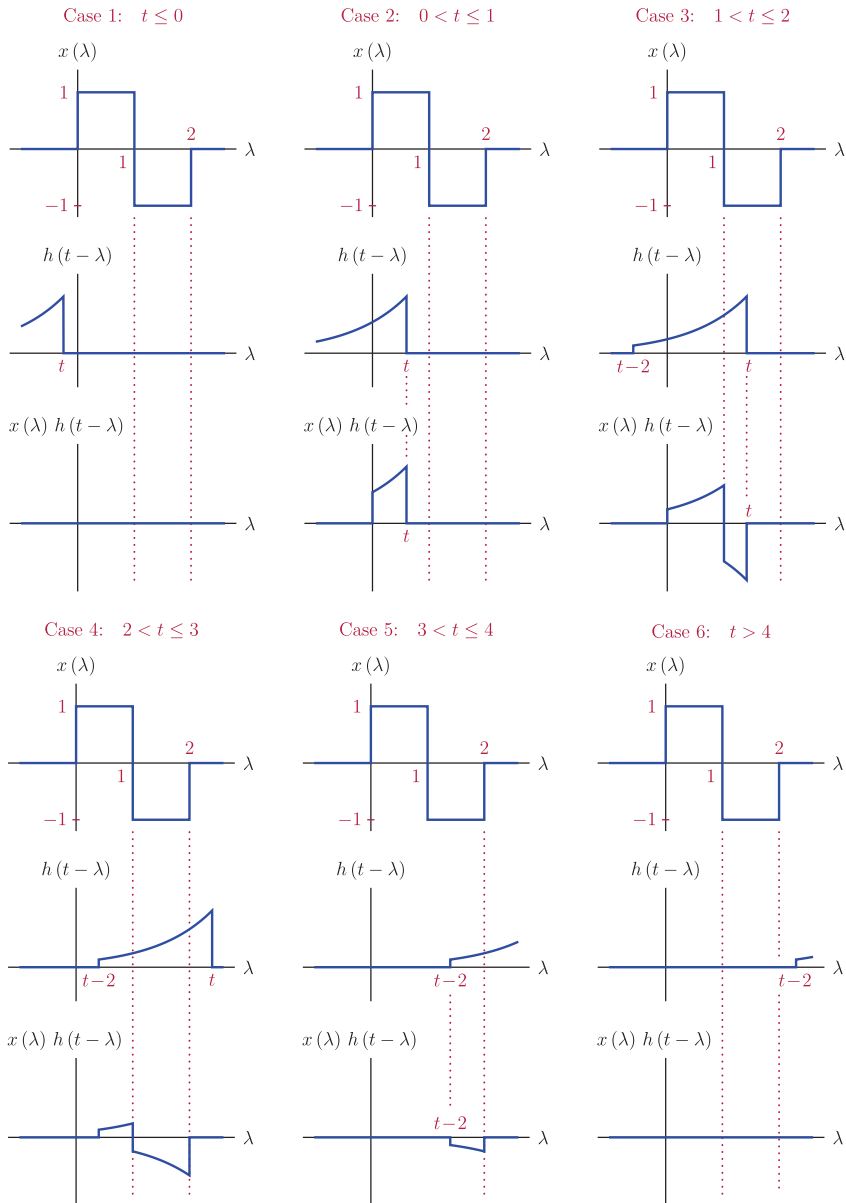


Figure 2.42 Signals involved in the convolution integral of Example 2.22.

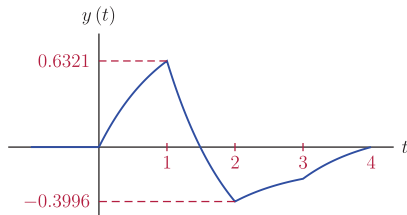


Figure 2.43 Convolution result for Example 2.22.

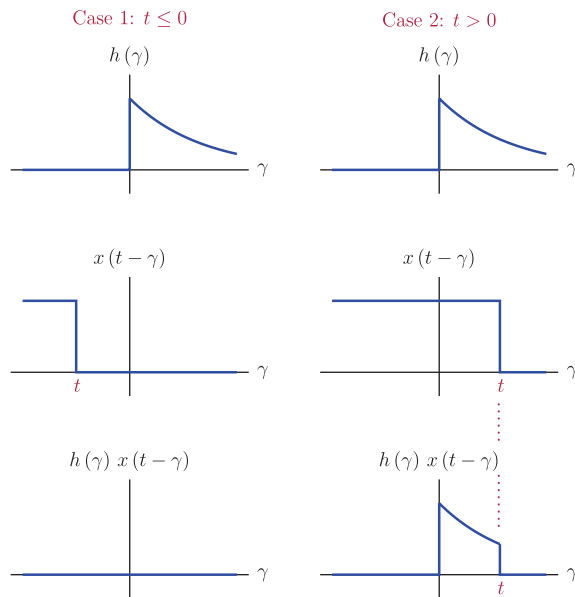


Figure 2.44 Signals involved in the convolution integral of Example 2.23.

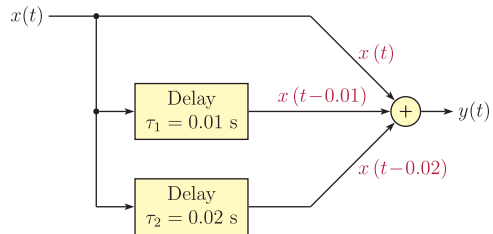


Figure 2.45 Causal system given by Eqn. (2.161).

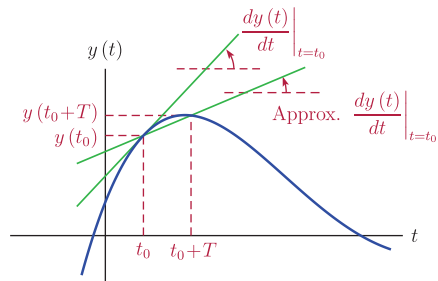


Figure 2.46 Approximating the first derivative using a finite difference.

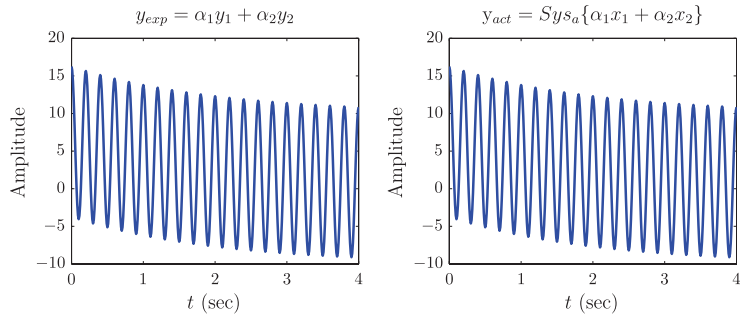


Figure 2.47 Signals  $y_{exp}(t)$  and  $y_{act}(t)$  for MATLAB Exercise 2.1.

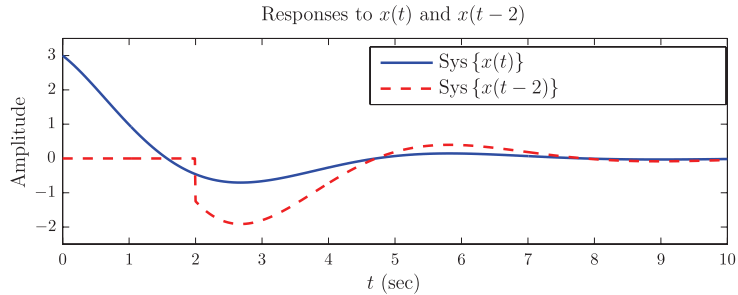


Figure 2.48 Signals  $\text{Sys}\{x(t)\}$  and  $\text{Sys}\{x(t-2)\}$  for MATLAB Exercise 2.2.



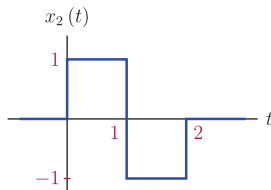


Figure 2.49 Signal  $x_2(t)$  for MATLAB Exercise 2.3.

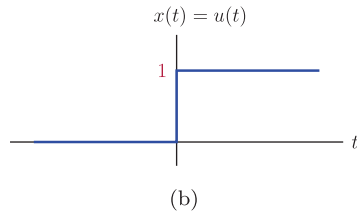
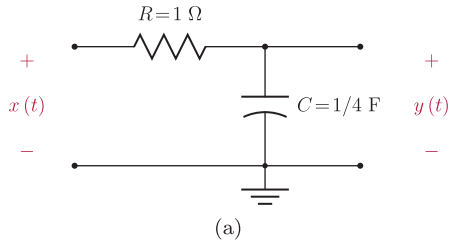


Figure 2.50 The circuit for MATLAB Exercise 2.4, (b) the input signal  $x(t)$ .

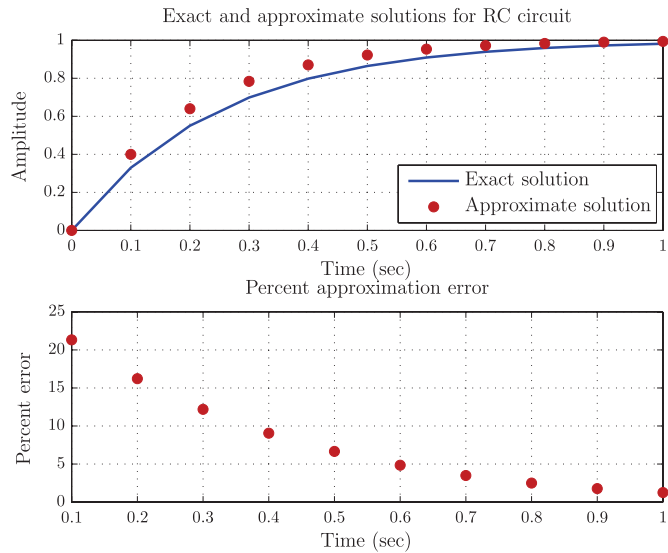


Figure 2.51 Actual and approximate solutions for the RC circuit and the percent error for  $\Delta t = 0.1$  s.

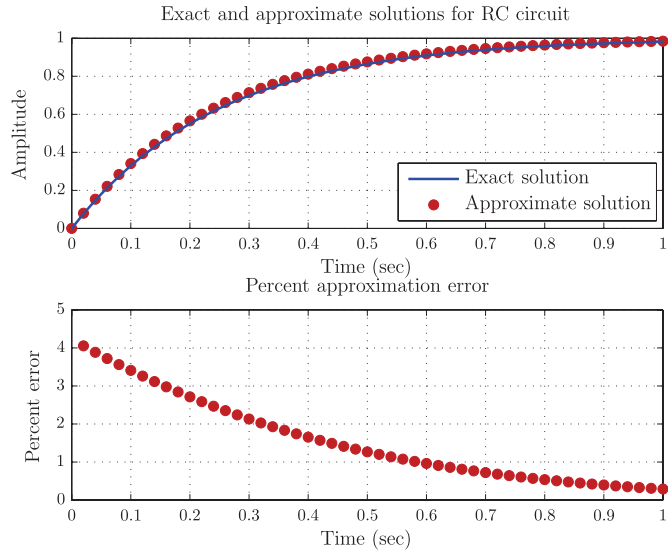


Figure 2.52 Actual and approximate solutions for the RC circuit and the percent error for  $\Delta t = 0.02s$ .

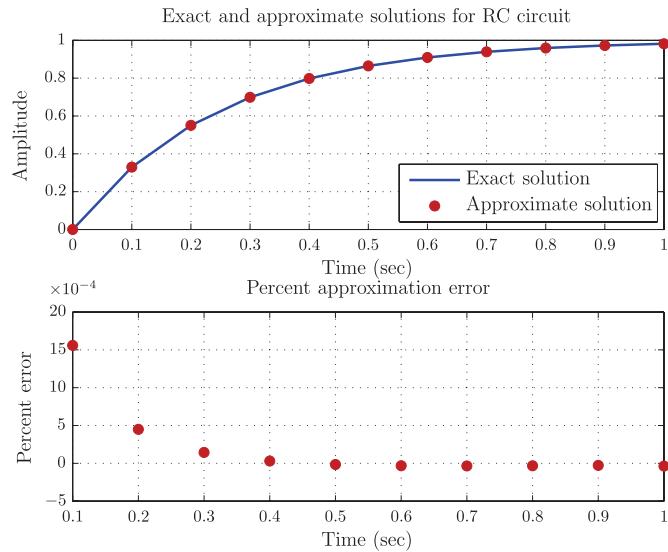


Figure 2.53 Actual and approximate solutions for the RC circuit and the percent error with the ode45(...)function.



Figure P. 2.2

Courtesy of CRC Press/Taylor & Francis Group

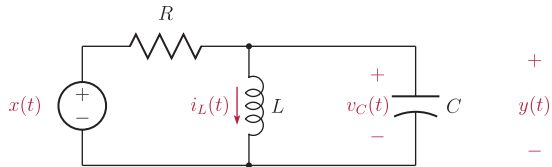


Figure P. 2.4

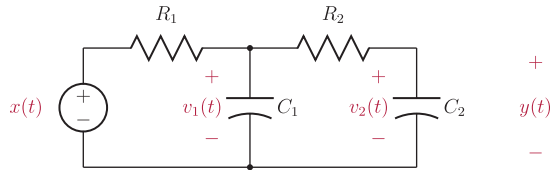


Figure P. 2.5



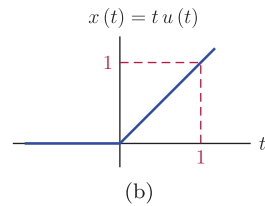
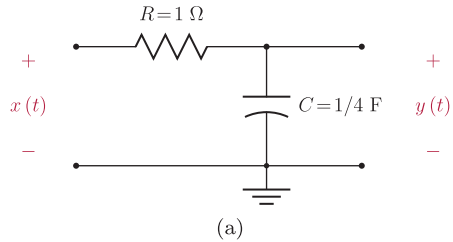


Figure P. 2.12

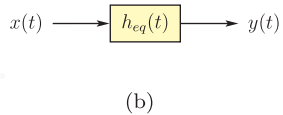
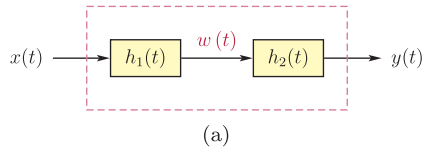


Figure P. 2.17

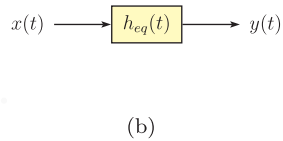
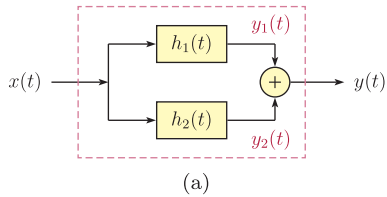


Figure P. 2.18

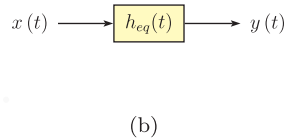
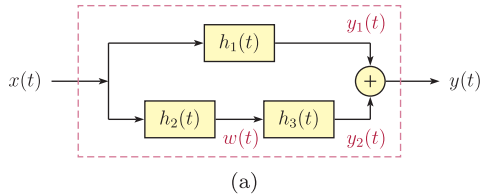


Figure P. 2.19

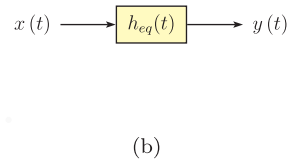
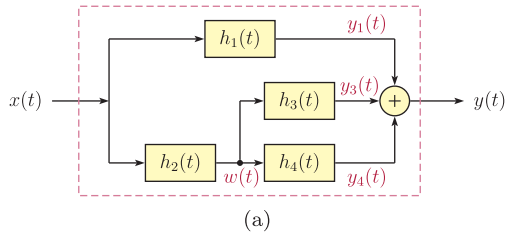


Figure P. 2.20

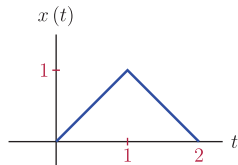


Figure P. 2.23

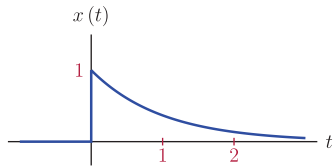


Figure P. 2.24

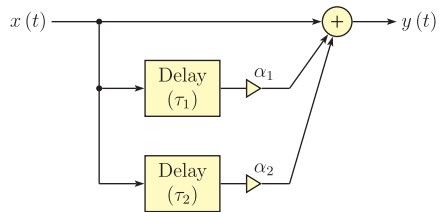


Figure P. 2.30



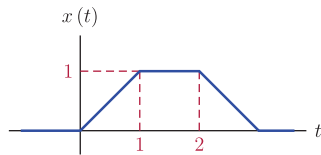


Figure P. 2.36

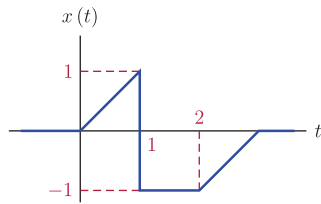


Figure P. 2.37