then the output y(t) = x(t) * h(t) is zero for $t < T_1 + T_2$. In other words, the starting time of y(t) is the sum of the starting times of x(t) and h(t).

McClellan, Schafer and Yoder, Signal Processing First, ISBN 0-13-065562-7.

Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. © 2003 Pearson Education, Inc.

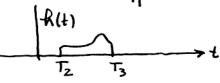




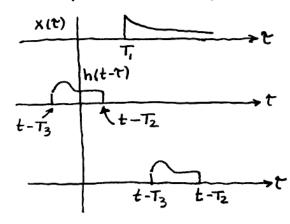
Assume x(t) is

T₁

Assume h(t) is finite-duration



Draw "flip and slide" diagrams:



No overlap when $t-T_2 < T_1$ $\Rightarrow t < T_1 + T_2$

Thus y(t) = 0 for $t < T_1 + T_2$