

## **EXERCISE 9.7:** Repeat the convolution of x(t) = u(t - 1) with $h(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$ , but this time use the convolution integral form

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

## Because convolution is commutative, your answer should be the same as (9.52).

McClellan, Schafer and Yoder, Signal Processing First, ISBN 0-13-065562-7. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. © 2003 Pearson Education, Inc.





$$x(t) = u(t-1)$$
 and  $h(t) = e^{t}u(t)$ 

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) f(t-t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-t) e^{(t-t)} u(t-t) dt$$
  

$$= \int_{1}^{t} e^{-t} e^{t} dt \quad \text{if } t \ge 1 \qquad \text{Note: integral} \\ \text{is zero if } t < 1 \\ = e^{-t} e^{t} \Big|_{1}^{t} = e^{-t} (e^{t} - e) \\ = y(t) = (1 - e^{-t+1}) u(t-1)$$

McClellan, Schafer, and Yoder, *Signal Processing First*, ISBN 0-13-065562-7. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458. © 2003 Pearson Education, Inc.