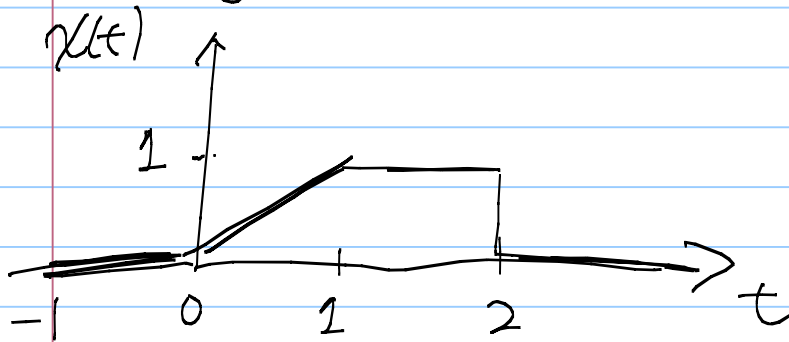


* Transformations of the time index

① Time-shift (DVR)

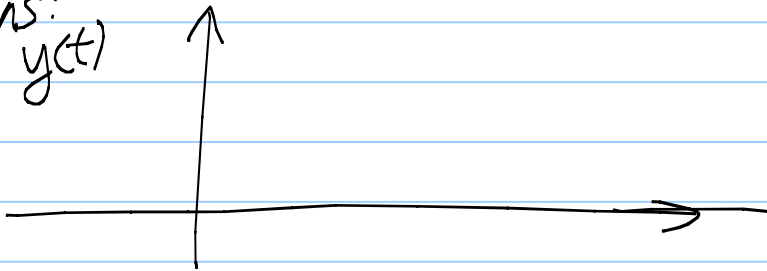
Q: For an $x(t)$ described by the following

figure



let

Ans:
y(t)

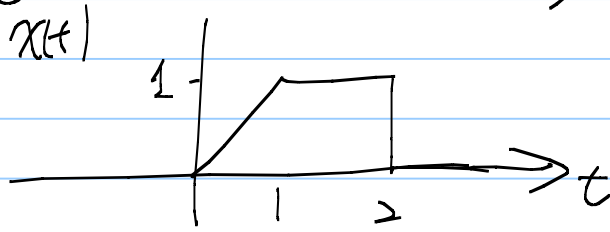


when " $t_0 > 0$ ", we say "shifted to the
_____ " _____ to seconds"

When " $t_0 < 0$ ", we say "shifted to the
_____ " _____ to second

② Time-reversal (play backward)

Q: Given the same $x(t)$



let plot $y(t)$ vs. t .

Ans:



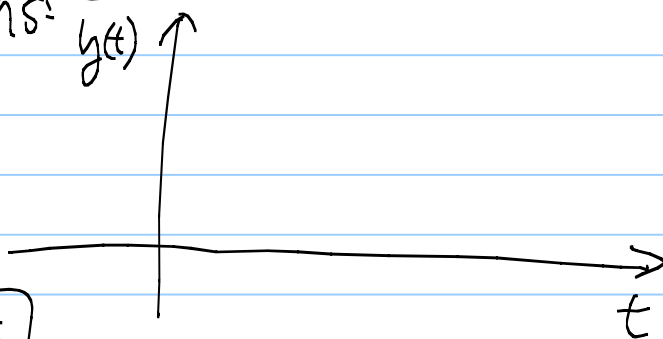
③ Time-scaling

Q: Given the same $x(t)$, let where

$\alpha > 0$. Plot $y(t)$ vs. t for

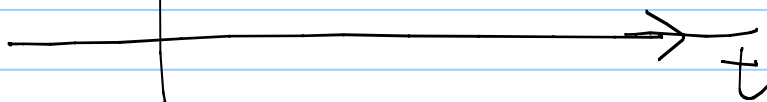
$\alpha = 2$ and $\alpha = 0.5$ respectively.

Ans: $\alpha = 2$



$\alpha = 0.5$

$y(t)$

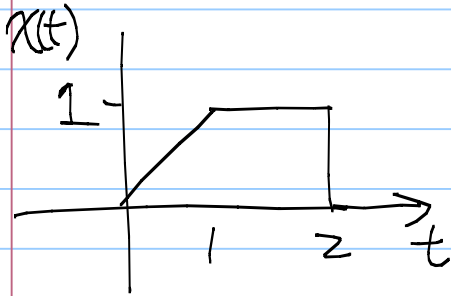


* Composite Transformation

Q: Given the same $x(t)$, let

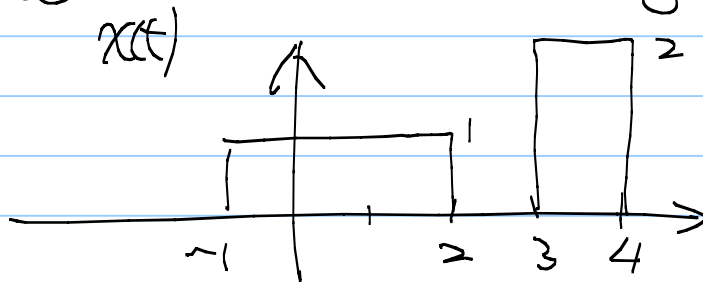
$$y(t) = 2 \cdot x(2 - 3t).$$

Plot $y(t)$ vs. t .



Tip:

Exercise: Given $x(t)$ being



Plot $y(t) = \frac{1}{3} x(4 - 0.5t)$.

Ans:

Prof. Balakrishnan's handout.

* Classification #3: By the period.

* We say $x(t)$ is a periodic signal with period T if we let $y(t) = x(t-T)$ be the shifted version of $x(t)$, then the new signal "looks" exactly like the old signal: sometimes we just write

For DT: