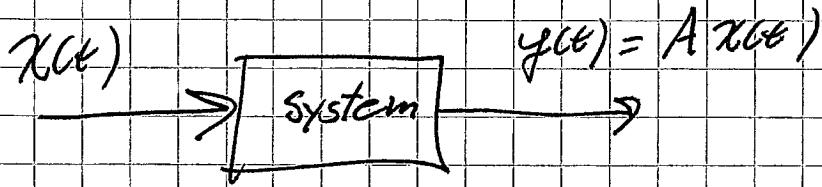


# Examples for Linearity, Time-Invariance, Causality

(A)



(a) Linearity: Put in  $x_1(t)$  get  $y_1(t) = Ax_1(t)$   
" "  $x_2(t)$  "  $y_2(t) = Ax_2(t)$

Now, put in  $a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t)$

and get  $y(t) = A[a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t)]$   
(by defn. of the system)

Now manipulate using valid math rules:

$$y(t) = a_1 \underbrace{Ax_1(t)}_{= y_1(t)} + a_2 \underbrace{Ax_2(t)}_{= y_2(t)}$$

$$= a_1 y_1(t) + a_2 y_2(t)$$

Try to link back to the "individual" outputs

So it satisfies the requirement for linearity!

(b) Time Invariance: Put in  $x(t)$  get  $y(t) = Ax(t)$

Put in  $x(t-\tau)$  get  $Ax(t-\tau) = y(t-\tau)$

$\Rightarrow$  satisfies TI requirement!

(v) Causality:

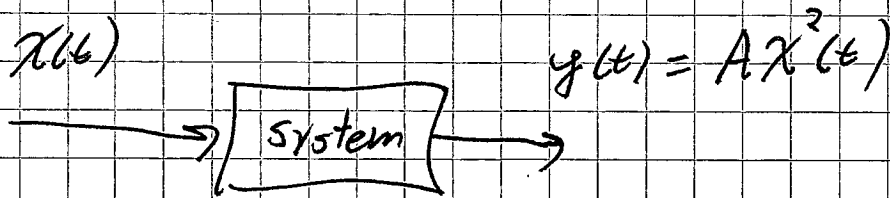
Let  $x(t) = 0$  for  $t \leq t_0$

This  $x(t)$  in gives output  $y(t) = Ax(t)$   
 $= 0 \quad t \leq t_0$

$\Rightarrow$  output is non zero only after input becomes non-zero

$\Rightarrow$  Causal!

(B)



(a) Linearity: put in  $x_1(t)$  get  $y_1(t) = Ax_1^2(t)$   
" "  $x_2(t)$  "  $y_2(t) = Ax_2^2(t)$

Now, put in  $a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t)$

and get  $y(t) = A[a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t)]^2$

Now manipulate to try to get terms like these

$$y(t) = A[a_1^2 x_1^2(t) + a_2^2 x_2^2(t) + 2a_1 a_2 x_1(t) x_2(t)]$$

$$= a_1^2 \underbrace{Ax_1^2(t)}_{=y_1(t)} + a_2^2 \underbrace{Ax_2^2(t)}_{=y_2(t)} + 2a_1 a_2 Ax_1(t) x_2(t)$$

$$\neq a_1 y_1(t) + a_2 y_2(t) \Rightarrow \text{Non linear!}$$

(k) Time - Inv.:

put in  $x(t)$  get  $y(t) = Ax^2(t)$

put in  $x(t-\tau)$  get  $Ax^2(t-\tau)$   
 $= y(t-\tau)$

$\Rightarrow$  TI!

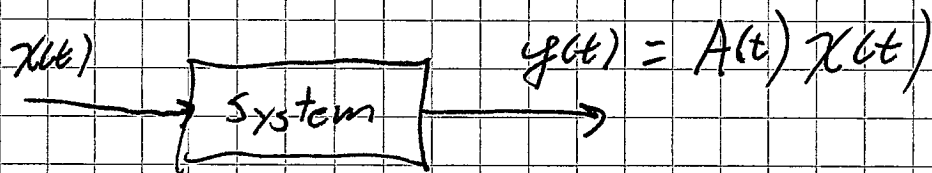
(c) Causality:

Let  $x(t) = 0$  for  $t < t_0$

This  $x(t)$  in gives  $y(t) = Ax^2(t)$   
 $= 0$  for  $t < t_0$

$\Rightarrow$  Causal!

C



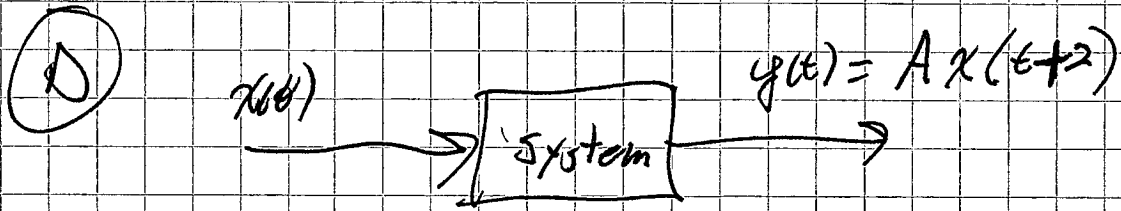
(a) Linearity: It is linear by virtually the same arguments as in A

(b) TI: Put in  $x(t)$  get  $y(t) = A(t)x(t)$

Put in  $x(t-\tau)$  get  ~~$A(t)x(t-\tau)$~~   
 $\neq y(t-\tau)$

Not TI!

(c) Causality: It is caused by (4)  
virtually the same arguments as in (A)



(a) Linear: Prove linearity as above

(b) TI: Prove TI as above

(c) Causality:

Let  $x(t) = 0$  for  $t < t_0$

Output is  $y(t) = Ax(t+2)$

Evaluate  $y(t_0-1) = Ax(t_0-1+2)$

↑  
before  
 $t_0$

$= Ax(t_0+1)$   
Non zero

$\Rightarrow y(t)$  is non zero before  $t_0$

$\Rightarrow$  Non Causal!