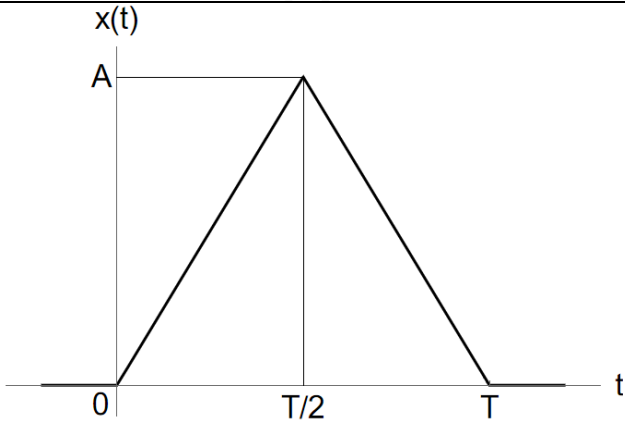
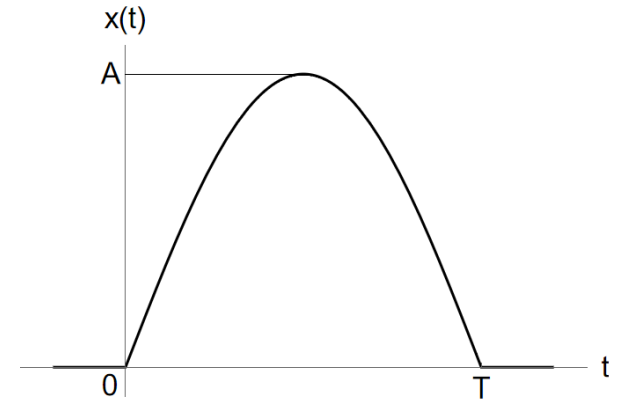
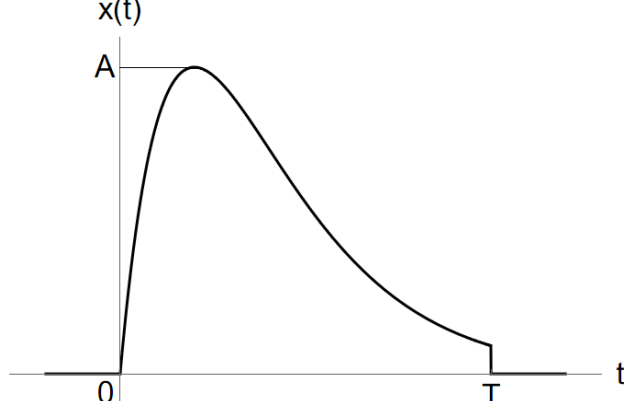
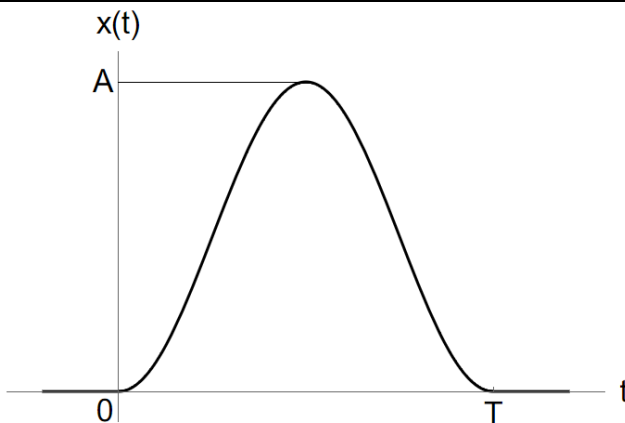
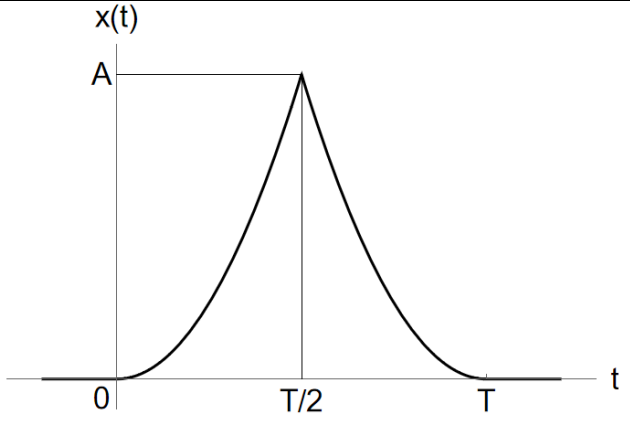
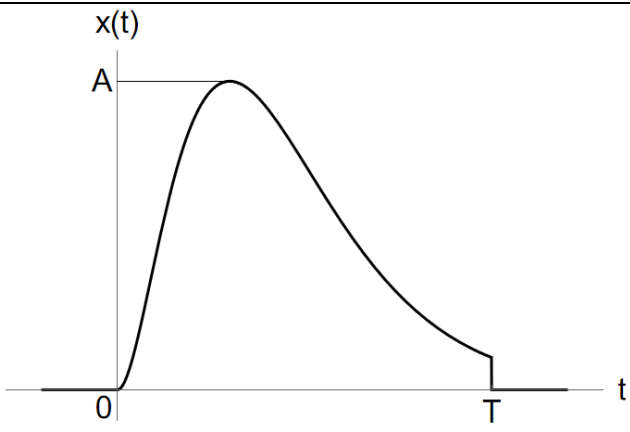
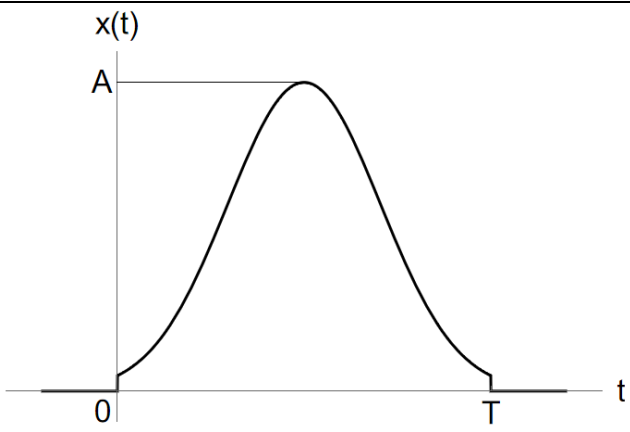
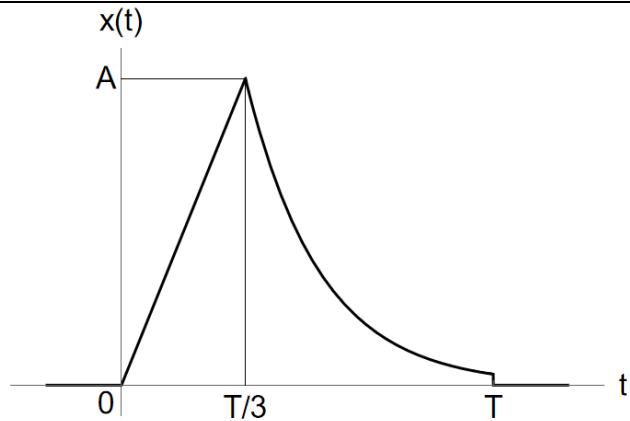
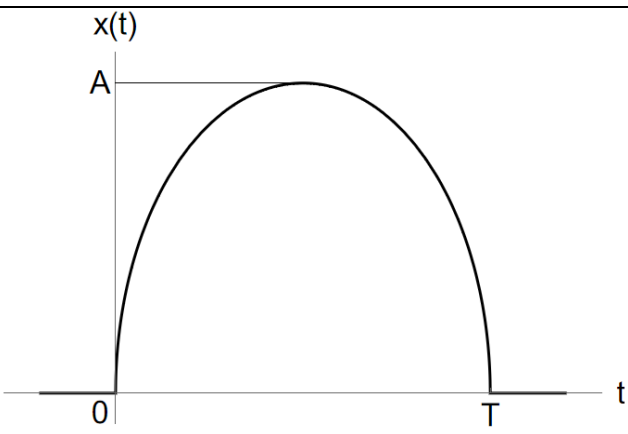
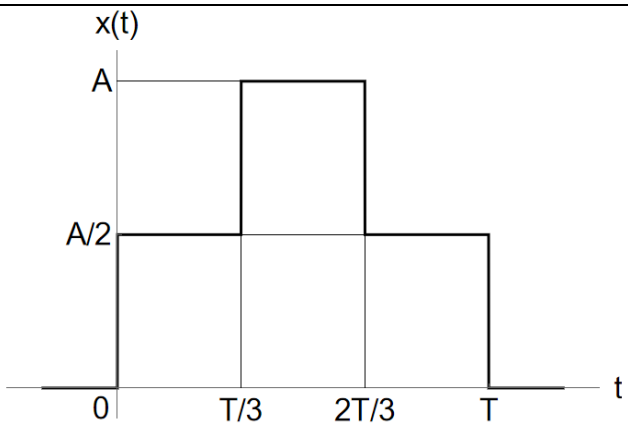


№	Сигнал	
	График	Математическая модель
1		$x(t) = \begin{cases} 2At/T, & 0 \leq t < T/2 \\ 2A(T-t)/T, & T/2 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$
2		$x(t) = A \sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{T}\right), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$
3		$x(t) = A(t/\tau) \exp\left(1 - \frac{t}{\tau}\right), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$
4		$x(t) = A \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi t}{T}\right), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$

5	 <p>The graph shows a symmetric triangular pulse <math>x(t)</math> on the interval <math>[0, T]</math>. The peak value is <math>A</math> at <math>t = T/2</math>. The pulse is zero at <math>t = 0</math> and <math>t = T</math>.</p>	$x(t) = \begin{cases} 4A(t/T)^2, & 0 \leq t < T/2 \\ 4A((T-t)/T)^2, & T/2 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$
6	 <p>The graph shows a smooth, asymmetric pulse <math>x(t)</math> on the interval <math>[0, T]</math>. The peak value is <math>A</math>. The pulse starts at 0 at <math>t = 0</math> and ends at 0 at <math>t = T</math>.</p>	$x(t) = \frac{A}{4} (t/\tau)^2 \exp\left(2 - \frac{t}{\tau}\right), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$
7	 <p>The graph shows a smooth, symmetric bell-shaped pulse <math>x(t)</math> on the interval <math>[0, T]</math>. The peak value is <math>A</math>. The pulse starts at 0 at <math>t = 0</math> and ends at 0 at <math>t = T</math>.</p>	$x(t) = A \exp\left(-12\left(\frac{t-T/2}{T}\right)^2\right), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$
8	 <p>The graph shows a pulse <math>x(t)</math> on the interval <math>[0, T]</math>. The pulse is linear from 0 at <math>t = 0</math> to <math>A</math> at <math>t = T/3</math>. From <math>t = T/3</math> to <math>t = T</math>, the pulse decays exponentially to 0.</p>	$x(t) = \begin{cases} 3At/T, & 0 \leq t < T/3 \\ A \exp\left(-\frac{t-T/3}{\tau}\right), & T/3 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$

9	 <p>The graph shows a semi-elliptical pulse on a coordinate system with time <math>t</math> on the horizontal axis and amplitude <math>x(t)</math> on the vertical axis. The pulse starts at <math>t=0</math> with <math>x(0)=0</math>, reaches a maximum value of <math>A</math> at <math>t=T/2</math>, and returns to zero at <math>t=T</math>. The vertical axis is labeled <math>x(t)</math> and has a tick mark at <math>A</math>. The horizontal axis is labeled <math>t</math> and has tick marks at <math>0</math> and <math>T</math>.</p>	$x(t) = \frac{2A}{T} \sqrt{\left(\frac{T}{2}\right)^2 - \left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)^2}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$
10	 <p>The graph shows a trapezoidal pulse on a coordinate system with time <math>t</math> on the horizontal axis and amplitude <math>x(t)</math> on the vertical axis. The pulse starts at <math>t=0</math> with <math>x(0)=A/2</math>, increases to <math>x=A</math> at <math>t=T/3</math>, remains constant at <math>x=A</math> until <math>t=2T/3</math>, and then decreases back to <math>x=A/2</math> at <math>t=T</math>. The vertical axis is labeled <math>x(t)</math> and has tick marks at <math>A/2</math> and <math>A</math>. The horizontal axis is labeled <math>t</math> and has tick marks at <math>0</math>, <math>T/3</math>, <math>2T/3</math>, and <math>T</math>.</p>	$x(t) = \begin{cases} A/2, & 0 \leq t < T/3 \\ A, & T/3 \leq t \leq 2T/3 \\ A/2, & 2T/3 \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$