

**Concept Question 1-8:** How is  $u(t)$  related to  $\delta(t)$ .

From Eq. (1.23),  $\delta(t) = du/dt$ . This is non-rigorous; what it means is that  $\delta(t) = 0$  for nonzero  $t$ , and blows up to infinity at  $t = 0$ .