

3.5-5 Repita o Prob. 3.5-4 para

$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] + y[n-2] = 2x[n] - x[n-1]$$

com $x[n] = (3)^{-n}u[n]$, $y[-1] = 2$, e $y[-2] = 3$.

Clc e $x[n]=0$

$$y0[n] = -2y[n-1] - y[n-2]$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow y0[0] = -2 \cdot 2 - 3 = -7$$

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow y0[1] = -2 \cdot (-7) - 2 = 12$$

$n = 2 \dots$

Clc = 0; $x[n]$

$$ynull[n] = 2x[n] - x[n-1] - 2y[n-1] - y[n-2]$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow ynull[0] = 2 \cdot 1 - 0 - 2 \cdot 0 - 0 = 2$$

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow ynull[1] = 2 \cdot 1/3 - 1 - 2 \cdot (2) - 0 = 2/3 - 5$$

$n = 2 \dots$

Clc e $x[n]$

$$y[n] = 2x[n] - x[n-1] - 2y[n-1] - y[n-2]$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow y[0] = 2 \cdot 1 - 0 - 2 \cdot 2 - 3 = -5$$

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow y[1] = 2 \cdot 1/3 - 1 - 2 \cdot (-5) - 2 = 2/3 + 7$$

$n = 2 \dots$

$$y[n] = y0[n] + ynull[n]$$

3.5-5 Repita o Prob. 3.5-4 para

$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] + y[n-2] = 2x[n] - x[n-1]$$

$y_0[n]$

com $x[n] = (3)^{-n}u[n]$, $y[-1] = 2$, e
 $y[-2] = 3$.

$$E^2 + 2E + 1 = Q(E)$$

$$2E^2 - E = P(E)$$

$$\gamma^2 + 2\gamma + 1 = 0$$

$$\gamma_1 = -1; \gamma_2 = -1$$

$$y_0[n] = (c_1 + c_2 n) \gamma^n \quad \text{pois são raízes repetidas}$$

$$y_0[-1] = (c_1 + c_2(-1))(-1)^{-1} = 2$$

$$y_0[-2] = (c_1 + c_2(-2))(-1)^{-2} = 3$$

$$c_1 = \quad c_2 =$$

$$y_0[2] = (c_1 + c_2 2) \gamma^2$$

3.5-5 Repita o Prob. 3.5-4 para

$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] + y[n-2] = 2x[n] - x[n-1] \quad h[n]$$

com $x[n] = (3)^{-n}u[n]$, $y[-1] = 2$, e $y[-2] = 3$.

$$E^2 + 2E + 1 = Q(E)$$

$$2E^2 - E = P(E)$$

$$\gamma^2 + 2\gamma + 1 = 0$$

$$\gamma_1 = -1; \gamma_2 = -1$$

$$y_c[n] = (c_1 + c_2n)\gamma^n \quad \text{pois são raízes repetidas}$$

$$h[n] = A_0 \cdot \delta[n] + y_c[n]u[n] \quad A_0 = bN/aN = 0/1$$

$$CIs = 0 \text{ e } x[n] = \delta[n]; y[n] = h[n]$$

$$h[n] = 2\delta[n] - \delta[n-1] - 2h[n-1] - h[n-2]$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow h[0] = 2 \cdot 1 - 0 - 2 \cdot 0 - 0 = 2$$

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow h[1] = 2 \cdot 0 - 1 - 2 \cdot (2) - 0 = -5$$

$$n = 2 \dots$$

$$h[0] = (c_1 + c_2(0))(-1)^{(0)} = 2$$

$$h[1] = (c_1 + c_2(1))(-1)^{(1)} = -5$$

$$y_c[n] = (c_1 + c_2n)\gamma^n \quad h[n] = y_c[n]u[n]$$

3.5-5 Repita o Prob. 3.5-4 para

$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] + y[n-2] = 2x[n] - x[n-1]$$

com $x[n] = (3)^{-n}u[n]$, $y[-1] = 2$, e $y[-2] = 3$.

$y_{null}[n]$

$$h[n] = y_c[n]u[n]$$

$$x[n] = (3)^{-n}.$$

$$u[n] = 1/3^n u[n]$$

$$y_c[n] = (c_1 + c_2 n) \gamma^n$$

$$y_{null}[n] = h[n] * x[n]$$

$$y_{null}[n] = (c_1 + c_2 n) \gamma_1^n u[n] * \gamma_2^n u[n]$$

$$y_{null}[2] = \dots$$

$$y[n] = y_0[n] + y_{null}[n]$$

$$y[2] = \dots$$

3.5-5 Repita o Prob. 3.5-4 para

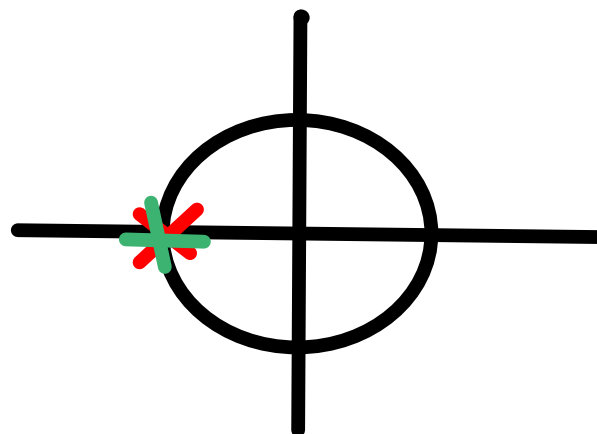
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 $y[-2] = 3$.

$$E^2 + 2E + 1 = Q(E)$$

$$\gamma^2 + 2\gamma + 1 = 0$$

$$\gamma_1 = -1; \gamma_2 = -1$$



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