1-3
$$X(z) = \frac{4z}{4z} = \frac{k!}{k!} \cdot \frac{kz}{kz}$$

$$(s-1)(z-3) = z-1 = z-3$$

$$4z = k!(z-3) + k2(z-1)$$

$$8om z-1 = 8om z-3$$

$$4 = -2k! + 0 = 12 = 0 + 2k2$$

$$k! = -2 = k2 = 6$$

$$X(z) = -2 + 6 -> X(z) = -2 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 2$$

$$Z = z-1 = z-3 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 2 \cdot 3$$

$$X(N) = 2\mu(n) + 3^m \mu(n)$$

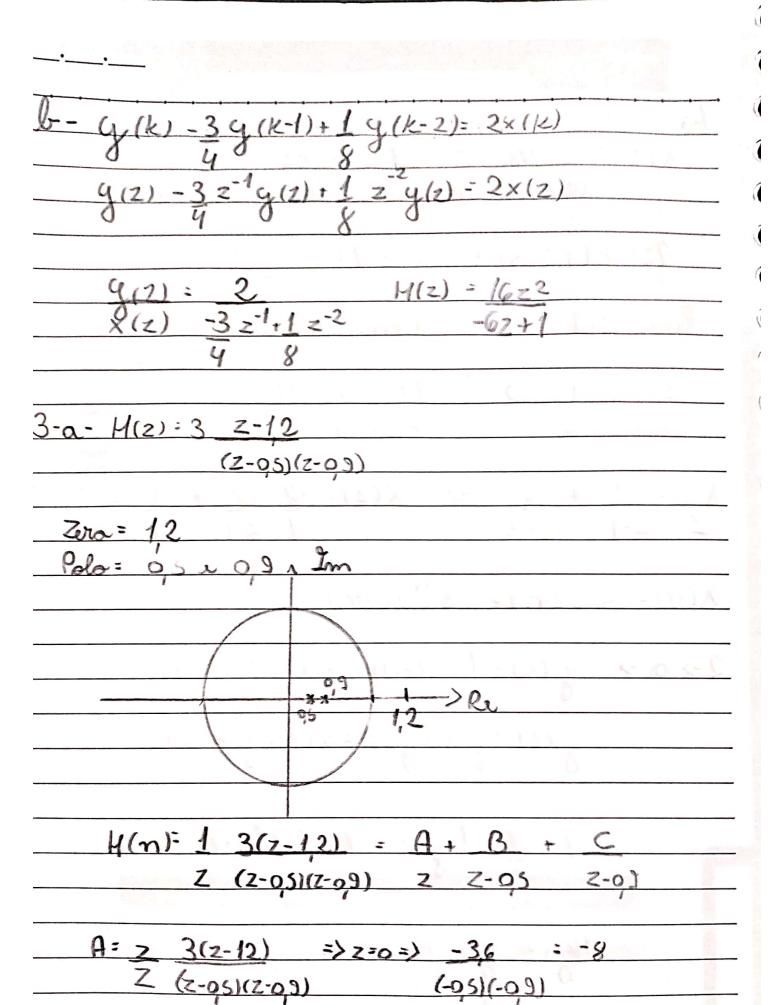
$$2 -> n -> \frac{4}{2}(k) - \frac{1}{2}(k-1) = x(k) \cdot \frac{1}{2}x(k-1)$$

$$\frac{4}{2}(2) - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}y(2) = x(2) + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}x(2)$$

$$\frac{4}{2}(2) - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}y(2) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}x(2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(2) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}x(2)$$

Hg)= 3+ 1/3 3-1/2



 $B = (2-05)1 \quad 3(6-12) \quad = |z=05=) \quad 1 \quad 3(65-12) = |0,5|$ $Z \quad (2-05)(z-09) \quad 05(0,5-09)$

