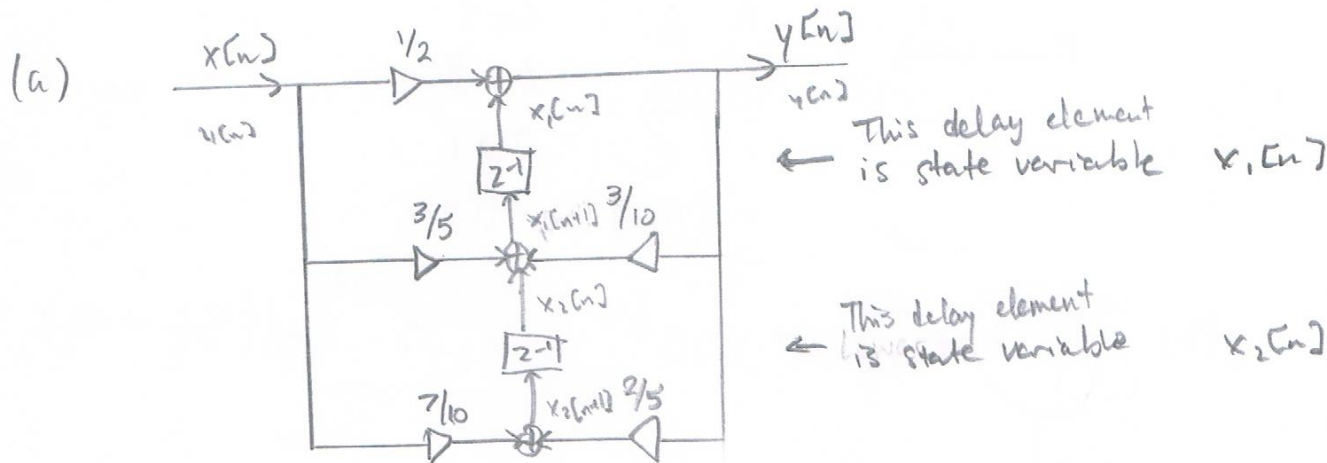


$$1. \quad H(z) = \frac{5z^2 + 6z + 7}{10z^2 - 3z - 4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5}z^{-1} + \frac{7}{10}z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{3}{10}z^{-1} - \frac{2}{5}z^{-2}}$$



$$(b) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -a_1 & 1 \\ -a_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{10} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 - b_0 a_1 \\ b_2 - b_0 a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} - (\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{10}) \\ \frac{7}{10} - (\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{2}{5}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{20} \\ \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [1 \ 0] \quad D = [b_0] = [\frac{1}{2}]$$

Alternatively, we know:

$$\vec{x}[n+1] = A \vec{x}[n] + B \vec{u}[n]$$

$$y[n] = C \vec{x}[n] + D \vec{u}[n]$$

From the DFT II realization in (a):

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2}u[n] + x_1[n] \Rightarrow C = [1 \ 0], \quad D = [\frac{1}{2}]$$

$$x_1[n+1] = \frac{3}{5}u[n] + x_2[n] + \frac{3}{10}y[n] = (\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2})u[n] + \frac{3}{10}x_1[n] + x_2[n]$$

$$x_2[n+1] = \frac{7}{10}u[n] + \frac{2}{5}y[n] = (\frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2})u[n] + \frac{2}{5}x_1[n]$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{10} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{20} \\ \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. (a) Number of Inputs: 3  
 Number of Outputs: 2  
 Number of State Variables: 6  
 Dimensions of :  $A : 6 \times 6$   
 $B : 6 \times 3$   
 $C : 2 \times 6$   
 $H(s) : 2 \times 3$

(b)  $p(t) e^{-3t} + c_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}t} + c_2 e^{-2t} \cos(5t + \theta)$

↓

More specifically:  $ct^2 + bt + c$

- (c) It is possible for  $H(s)$  to be stable if we have  $+0.5$  as a hidden pole.

$$\begin{array}{ll} -3 & m=3 \\ -2 \pm j5 & m=1 \\ +0.5 & m=1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{LHP} \\ \text{RHP} \end{array}$$