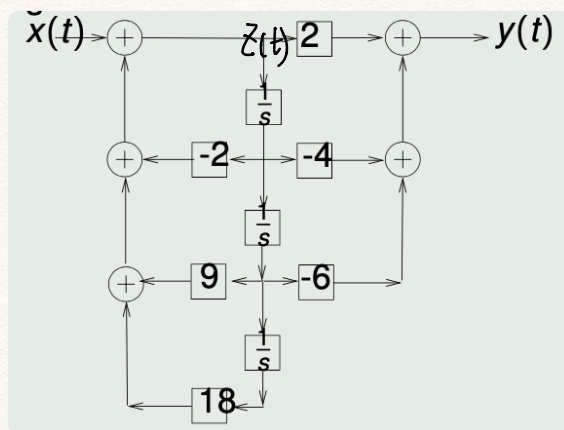


(1)



$$\begin{cases} Z(s) = X(s) + -2 \frac{1}{s} Z(s) + 4 \frac{1}{s^2} Z(s) + 18 \frac{1}{s^3} Z(s) \\ Y(s) = 2 Z(s) - 4 \frac{1}{s} Z(s) - 6 \frac{1}{s^2} Z(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \begin{cases} X(s) = \frac{s^3 + 2s^2 - 4s - 18}{s^3} Z(s) \\ Y(s) = \frac{2s^2 - 4s - 6}{s^2} Z(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Thus, } H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{2s^2 - 4s - 6}{s^3 + 2s^2 - 4s - 18}$$

it has three poles at $s_1 = -3$, $s_2 = -2$, $s_3 = 3$

Since it's a causal signal, the ROC is RHP.

Thus, ROC: $\{s | \text{real}\{s\} > 3\}$.

But $3 > 0$, $j\omega$ is not in the ROC.

Thus, it's not stable.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad H(s) &= 2 + \frac{-8s^2 + 12s + 36}{(s+3)(s+2)(s-3)} \\ &= 2 + \frac{A}{s+3} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{C}{s-3} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $A(s^2 - s - 6) + B(s^2 - 6s + 9) + C(s^2 + 5s + 6) = -8s^2 + 12s + 36$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C = -8 \\ -A-6B+5C = 12 \\ -6A+9B+6C = 36 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{36}{5} \\ B = -\frac{4}{5} \\ C = 0 \end{cases}$$

Therefore, $H(s) = 2 - \frac{36}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{s+3} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2}$

$$h(t) = 2\delta(t) - \frac{36}{5} e^{-3t} u(t) - \frac{4}{5} e^{-2t} u(t).$$

(3) $\frac{d^3}{dt^3} y(t) + 2 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) - 9 \frac{d}{dt} y(t) - 18 y(t) = 2 \frac{d^3}{dt^3} x(t) - 4 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) - 6 \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$