1.3. Demostrar que la solución general de la ecuación homogénea siguiente es la suma:  $\beta_0 + \beta_1 n + \beta_2 n^2$ . Suponer que hay condiciones iniciales:  $y_{-1}, y_{-2}, y_{-3}$ .

$$y[n] - 3y[n-1] + 3y[n-2] - y[n-3] = 0$$
(P3)

y[n] - 3y[n-1] + 3y[n-2] - y[n-3] = 0

$$Y(z) = 3\left(Y(z) \cdot z^{-1} + y(z)\right) + 3\left(Y(z)z^{-1} + z^{-1}y(z)\right) - \left(Y(z)z^{-3} + y(z)\right)z^{-2} + y(z)z^{-1} + y(z)\right) = \emptyset$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{3y^{[-1]} - 3y^{[-1]}z^{-1} - 3y^{[-2]} + y^{[-1]}z^{-2} + y^{[-2]}z^{-1} + y^{[-2]}}{1 - 3z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} - z^{-3}}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{3y^{[t-1]} - 3y^{[t-1]}z^{-1} - 3y^{[t-2]} + y^{[t-1]}z^{-2} + y^{[t-2]}z^{-1} + y^{[t-2]}}{1 - 3z^{-1} - 3z^{-2}} \cdot \frac{z^{3}}{z^{5}} \cdot \frac{1 - 3 - 3 - 1}{1 - 2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{3y^{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} -3y^{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} -3y^{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} +y^{E} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$2^2 - 2a + 1 = 0 = (2-1)^2$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z^{2}} = \frac{3y^{-1/3}z^{2} - 3y^{-1/3}z - 3y^{-2/3}z^{2} + y^{-1/3}z^{2}}{(z-1)^{3}} = \frac{A}{(z-1)^{1}} + \frac{B}{(z-1)^{1}} + \frac{C}{(z-1)^{3}} = \frac{Az^{2} - 2Az + A + Bz - B + C}{(z-1)^{3}}$$

Tenews un sisteme de eaux

$$A = 3yt-13 - 3yt-21 + yt-23$$

$$-2A + B = -3yt-13 + yt-23$$

$$A - B + C - yt-13 - 3yt-13 + 3yt-23 - yt-23 + 3yt-13 - 5yt-23 + 2yt-33$$

$$C = yt-13 - 2yt-21 + yt-33$$

$$Y(z) = \left(3yt-1] - 3yt-2] + yt-3] \cdot \frac{z}{(z-1)} + \left(3yt-1] - 5yt-2] + 2yt-5] \cdot \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + \left(yt-1) - 2yt-2] + yt-3] \cdot \frac{z}{(z-1)^3}$$

Ahora con la transformada Z inversa obtenemos a través de Y(z) una y[n] con una ecuación no recurrente que resultará ser la proposición inicial que nos pedían demostrar como solución general a la ecuación homogénea planteada

nos dictar Bo, Br, Bz

Intersión transformede 2

$$y[n] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 n + \beta_2 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 n + \frac{\beta_2}{2} \cdot n^2 - \frac{\beta_2}{2} n =$$

$$\sqrt{\ln 1} = \beta_0 + \left(\beta_1 - \frac{\beta_2}{2}\right)n + \frac{\beta_1}{2}n^2 = \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1 n + \beta_2 n^2}{8}$$

$$\sqrt{\beta_2} = \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1 n + \beta_2 n^2}{8}$$
Se demisoha que es cier ho

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 5z + 6}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-3)}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-3)}$$

$$\frac{F(t)}{t} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2(t-2)(t-3)}} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2(t-2)(t-3)}} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{\frac{2}{2-2}} + \frac{C}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{2 = 0}{1 = 6A \rightarrow A = 16}$$

$$\frac{2 = 2}{1 = 8(2-3) \cdot 2} = 28$$

$$\frac{2 = 3}{1 = (3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2)}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\pm(2)}{2} = \frac{1}{62} - \frac{1}{2(2-2)} + \frac{1}{3(2-3)} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2^{-1}}{(1-22^{-1})} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2^{-1}}{(1-32^{-1})}$$
(b) Caus:  $a^{n} (\longrightarrow) \frac{2}{2-a}$  y  $\delta \ln -k \implies 2^{-k}$ 

$$\int [\ln I] = \frac{1}{6} \int [\ln I] - \frac{1}{2} \int [\ln I] + \frac{1}{3} \int [\ln I] = \frac{1}{6} \int [\ln I] - \frac{1}{2} \int [\ln I] + \frac{1}{3} \int [\ln I] +$$