

• TAREA #7 FABIAN LEONARDO CAMARGO BERNATE 20211005048

• Transcripción video #2.

Partial fractions ex.1

$$X(s) = \frac{2s^3 + 8s^2 + 4s + 8}{s(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 8)}$$

$$= \frac{K_1}{s} + \frac{K_2}{s+1} + \frac{A}{s+2+j2} + \frac{A^*}{s+2-j2}$$

$$K_1 = s X(s) \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$= s \cdot \frac{2s^3 + 8s^2 + 4s + 8}{s(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 8)} \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$= 8/8 = K_1 = 1.$$

$$K_2 = (s+1) X(s) \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{(s+1)(2s^3 + 8s^2 + 4s + 8)}{s(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 8)} \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{2(-1)^3 + 8(-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 8}{(-1)((-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 8)}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{-2 + 8 - 4 + 8}{-1(1 - 4 + 8)} = \frac{10}{-1 + 4 - 8} = -\frac{10}{5} = -2.$$

$$K_2 = -2.$$

$$X(s) = \frac{2s^3 + 8s^2 + 4s + 8}{s(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 8)}$$

$$= \frac{K_1}{s} + \frac{K_2}{s+1} + \frac{A}{s+2+j2} + \frac{A^*}{s+2-j2}$$

$$A = (s+2+j2) X(s) \Big|_{s=-2-j2}$$

$$A = (s+2+j2) \cdot \frac{2s^3 + 8s^2 + 4s + 8}{s(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 8)} \Big|_{s=-2-j2}$$

$$A = \frac{(s+2+j2)(2s^3 + 8s^2 + 4s + 8)}{s(s+1)(s+2-j2)(s+2+j2)} \Big|_{s=-2-j2}$$

$$A = \frac{2s^3 + 8s^2 + 4s + 8}{s(s+1)(s+2-j2)} \Big|_{s=-2-j2}$$

$$A = \frac{2(-2-j2)^3 + 8(-2-j2)^2 + 4(-2-j2) + 8}{(-2-j2)[(-2-j2)+1][(-2-j2+2-j2)]}$$

$$\bullet \textcircled{1} \quad 2s^3 = 2(-2-j2)^3$$

$$= 2[(-2)^3 + 3(-2)^2(-j2) + 3(-2)(-j2)^2 + (-j2)^3]$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-j2)^3 &= (-1)^3 j^3 2^3 \\ &= -1 \cdot j^3 \cdot j8 \\ &= j8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet 2s^3 = 32 - j32.$$

$$\rightarrow 8s^2 = 8(-2-j2)^2 = j64$$

$$A = \frac{32 - j32 + j64 + 4(-2-j2) + 8}{(-2-j2)[(-2-j2)+1][(-2-j2+2-j2)]}$$

$$A = \frac{32 + j24}{\text{den.}}$$

$$\text{den.} = (-2-j2) [-2-j2 + 1] [-2-j2 + 2-j2]$$

$$\text{den} = 24 + j8$$

$$A = \frac{32 + j24}{24 + j8}$$

$$A = \frac{\cancel{8}(4+j3)}{\cancel{8}(3+j)} = \frac{4+j3}{3+j}$$

$$A = \frac{15-j5}{10} = A = 1.5 - j0.5$$

• Solución.

error en el video ↻ invertir ✓

$$= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-2}{s+1} + \frac{1.5-0.5j}{s+2+j2} + \frac{1.5+0.5j}{s+2-j2}$$