

## Aufgabe 1

a)

## Aufgabe 2

$$\frac{1}{1-z-z^2-z^3}$$

Nullstellen von Nennerpolynom:

$$z = 1$$

$$(z^3 - z^2 - z + 1) : (z - 1) = z^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow z_2 = 1, z_3 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(z-1)^2 \cdot (z+1)} = \frac{A}{(z+1)} + \frac{B}{(z-1)} + \frac{C}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{A \cdot (z-1)^2 \cdot (z+1)}{(z+1)} + \frac{B \cdot (z-1)^2 \cdot (z+1)}{(z-1)} + \frac{C \cdot (z-1)^2 \cdot (z+1)}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$= A \cdot (z-1)^2 + B \cdot (z-1)(z+1) + C \cdot (z+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 2C \Rightarrow C = 0,5$$

$$z = -1 \Rightarrow 1 = 4A \Rightarrow A = 0,25$$

$$\Rightarrow z \text{ beliebig, z.B. } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 0,25 \cdot 1 + B \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 + 0,5 \cdot 1$$

$$1 = 0,25 - B + 0,5$$

$$B = 0,75 - 1 + 0,5$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -0,25$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-z-z^2+z^3} = \frac{0,25}{(z+1)} - \frac{0,25}{(z-1)} + \frac{0,5}{(z-1)^2}$$

## Aufgabe 3

## Aufgabe 4

$$\frac{2x^2+7x+5}{(x^2+x+2)(x^2+1)}$$

Nullstellen:

$$(x^2 + 1) \Rightarrow \text{keine}$$

$$x^2 + x + 2 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1} \quad \text{!keine Nullstelle}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Ax+B}{4x^2+x+2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x^2+7x+5}{(x^2+x+2)(x^2+1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+x+2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 5}{(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 + 1)} &= \frac{(Ax + B)(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 + 1)} + \frac{(Cx + D)(x^2 + x + 2)}{(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{(Ax + B)(x^2 + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + x + 2)}{(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{Ax^3 + Ax + Bx^2 + B + Cx^3 + Cx^2 + 2Cx + Dx^2 + Dx + D}{(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 + 1)} \\
 \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 5}{(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 + 1)} &= \frac{x^3(A + C) + x^2(B + C + D) + x(A + 2C + D) + (B + D)}{(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 + 1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A + C = 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow A = -C \qquad (1)$$

$$B + C + D = 2 \qquad (2)$$

$$A + 2C + D = 7 \qquad (3)$$

$$B + D = 5 \qquad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1) \text{ in } (3) \Rightarrow A + 2A + D = 7 \Rightarrow 3A + D = 7 \Rightarrow D = 7 - 3A \qquad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1) \& (5) \text{ in } (2) \Rightarrow B + A + 7 - 3A = 2 \Rightarrow B - 2A = -5 \Rightarrow B = 2A - 5 \qquad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow (6) \& (5) \text{ in } (4) \Rightarrow 2A - 5 + 7 - 3A = 5 \Rightarrow 2A - 3A = 3 \Rightarrow -A = 3 \Rightarrow A = -3 \qquad (7)$$

$$B = 2 \cdot (-3) - 5 \qquad \qquad \qquad = 11$$

$$C = A \qquad \qquad \qquad = -3$$

$$D = 7 - 3 \cdot (-3) \qquad \qquad \qquad = 7 + 9 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 5}{(x^2 + x + 2)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{-3x - 11}{x^2 + x + 2} + \frac{-3x + 16}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{3x + 11}{x^2 + x + 2} - \frac{3x - 16}{x^2 + 1}$$