Le zione del 10/12/10,	
Autitensferencée dete. Dote F(Z) e' possibile torenore nel dominio de comprende applicando	:
P(h) = 1 & F(z) z h-1 dz	C
F(z) = $\frac{N(z)}{D(z)}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	
C'idea alla bose del metado l'quella de sulu proce F(Z) mella samua di funcione la cui outitro sformat l'autitrosformata come samue della autitrosformate de singoli addandi.	
di laploce, une in TD per l'ontitro, sponde	
$\frac{2}{2-1}$ $r(u) \rightarrow \frac{2}{(2-1)^2}$	

. Nelle trosformate di interesse appose una 2 a rumeratore. Allora per for si che i simpol.

termini dello sviluppo ossumoso tole forma.

Conviene appliere l'entitrosformata sela finizione

T = 1 \int \frac{\f(z)}{z}\right] invece che a \frac{\f(z)}{z} · Richiomo Th Ritordo } (a) = f(a-1) f(x) = f(x)= £[f(h-1)] = 1 F(z) · FORHA POLI-ZER. $f(z) = \frac{N(z)}{2D(z)}$ $\Rightarrow z D(z) = \frac{\pi}{(z)}$ Ph ≠ p, por h≠; poli obistical. Piet e po=0 · Frak semplie

$$\frac{N(z)}{\prod_{i=0}^{\infty}(z-p_i)} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_i}{z-p_i}$$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{N(z)}{\prod_{s=0}^{s} (z-p_s)} = (z-p_i) \sum_{s=0}^{m} \frac{R_s}{(z-p_s)} + R_i$$

$$\frac{F(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{R_s}{\int_{z=0}^{z} (z-p_s)} = (z-p_i) \sum_{s=0}^{m} \frac{R_s}{(z-p_s)} + R_i$$

$$\frac{F(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{R_s}{\int_{z=0}^{z} (z-p_s)} = (z-p_i) \sum_{s=0}^{m} \frac{R_s}{(z-p_s)} + R_i$$

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$$\frac{F(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{R_s}{\int_{z=0}^{z} (z-p_s)} = (z-p_i) \sum_{s=0}^{m} \frac{R_s}{(z-p_s)} + R_i$$

o per (z-pi) si ottiene

subideroudo $f^{-1}(f(z)) = 0 + k(0)$ $= \sum_{i=0}^{M} \frac{R_i}{z-p_i}$

$$= \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\left[F(z)\right] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\left[R_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{R_0 z}{z - p_i}\right]$$

$$S(u) + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} R_i p_i^{u}\right] 1(u)$$

 $\frac{1}{2} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} R_i p_i \right)^{1/2}$

$$T(z) = \frac{7-10}{(2+z)(7+5)}$$

lo sorivo come

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z-10}{2(z+z)(z+5)} = \frac{R_0}{z} + \frac{R_1}{z+z} + \frac{R_2}{z+5}$$

$$R_2 = l_{14}$$
 $(2+3)$ $\frac{2-10}{2(2+2)(2+5)} = \frac{-5-10}{-5(-5+2)} = -1$

Quirol.

$$\begin{cases} (h) = 2^{-1} \left[\frac{2 - 10}{(2 + 2)(2 + 5)} \right] = -5(h) + \left[2(-2)^{h} - (-5)^{h} \right] 11(h) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{2-10}{(2+2)(2+5)} = \frac{A}{(2+2)} + \frac{B}{(2+5)}$$

$$A = \lim_{\xi \to -2} (\xi + \epsilon) F(\xi) = -4$$

$$\{(k) = f^{-1}[f(z)] = [-4(-2)^{k-1} + 5(-5)^{k-1}] \times [(k-1)]$$

. Dusione Lunga

Se non a interesse ottenere fontit rosformata in forme diuse, me a eccontentioner de volcolore i volori essenti dolle funcione f(h) ner simpol. istent. di tempo, si può appliare il metado delle divisione lunge.

$$\frac{ES_{J}}{(2+2)(2+5)} = \frac{2-10}{2^{2}+52+10} = \frac{7-10}{2^{2}+77+10}$$

$$\frac{2 - 10 + 01 + 2^{2} + 72 + 10}{2 + 7 + 100 + 100} \qquad \begin{cases} (0) = 0 \\ (1) = +12 \end{cases}$$

ESD F(z) = 2+1 22-22+2 POLI COMPLESSI

$$((z) = \overline{f(z)} = \frac{2+1}{2(z^2-2z+z)} = \frac{2+1}{2[z-(1+)][z-(1-j)]}$$

$$=\frac{A}{2}+\frac{B}{2-(1+j)}+\frac{B}{2-(1-j)}$$

$$A = \frac{2+1}{2^2-27+2} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2+1}{2[2-(1-j)]} = \frac{2+1}{(1+j)[1+j-1+j]}$$

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

$$= -\frac{2+2j+j-1}{6}$$
 $= -\frac{1+3j}{6}$

$$\overline{B} = -1 - 3$$

$$F(z) = A + B = \frac{z}{z - (1+y)} + B = \frac{z}{z - (1-y)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} (1+3) (1+3) (1-3) ($$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z-1/2)^2}$$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{z(z+1)(z-1/z)^2} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z+1} + \frac{C}{z-1/z} + \frac{D}{(z-1/z)^2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z-1/2)^2} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{(-\frac{1}{2})^2} = 6$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2(2-1/2)^2} \left| \frac{1}{2-1} - \frac{1}{9} \right|^2 = -\frac{9}{9}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{\xi(\xi+1)} \Big|_{\xi=1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{9}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{d}{dz} \frac{1}{2(z+1)^2} = \frac{-[z+1+z]}{z^2(z+1)^2} = \frac{1}{z^2(z+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-(27+1)^{2}}{\xi^{2}(2+1)^{2}}\Big|_{\xi=V_{2}} = -\frac{8}{5} = -\frac{32}{9}$$

$$F(z) = 4 - \frac{6}{9} \frac{z}{z+1} - \frac{3z}{9} \frac{z}{z-1/2} + \frac{6}{3} \frac{z}{(z-1/2)^2}$$

· TRATTA HENTO DEL POLO DOPPIO

$$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$$