

$$\text{ex. } H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 6z + 8}{z^3 + 7z^2 + 15z + 9} = \frac{z^2 + 6z + 8}{(z+3)^2(z+1)}$$

poles $p_1 = -3$, repeated twice $r=2$

$$p_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{z^2 + 6z + 8}{z(z+1)(z+3)^2} = \frac{C_0}{z} + \frac{C_1}{z+3} + \frac{C_2}{(z+3)^2} + \frac{C_3}{z+1}$$

$$C_0 = H(0) = \frac{0 + 0 + 8}{0 + 0 + 0 + 9} = \frac{8}{9} = \underline{\underline{0.88}}$$

$$C_3 = \left[\cancel{(z+1)} \frac{z^2 + 6z + 8}{z \cancel{(z+1)} (z+3)^2} \right] \Big|_{z=-1} = \frac{(-1)^2 + 6(-1) + 8}{(-1)(-1+3)^2} = \underline{\underline{-0.75}}$$

$$C_2 = \left[\cancel{(z+3)^2} \frac{z^2 + 6z + 8}{z(z+1) \cancel{(z+3)^2}} \right] \Big|_{z=-3} = \frac{(-3)^2 + 6(-3) + 8}{-3(-3+1)} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{6}}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-0.166}}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{1!} \left[\frac{d}{dz} \left(\cancel{(z+3)^2} \frac{z^2 + 6z + 8}{z(z+1) \cancel{(z+3)^2}} \right) \right] \Big|_{z=-3}$$

$$= \left[\frac{z(z+1)(2z+6) - (z^2+6z+8)(2z+1)}{z^2(z+1)^2} \right] \Big|_{z=-3}$$

$$= \frac{-3(-3+1)(2(-3)+6) - (-3^2+6(-3)+8)(2(-3)+1)}{-3^2(-3+1)^2} = \frac{-5}{36} = \underline{\underline{-0.138}}$$

check w/ MATLAB

$$\frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{z^2 + 6z + 8}{z^4 + 7z^3 + 15z^2 + 9z + 0}$$

$$\text{num} = [1, 6, 8];$$

$$\text{den} = [1, 7, 15, 9, 0];$$

$$[r, p] = \text{residue}(\text{num}, \text{den})$$

$$r = -0.1389 = c_1 \quad p = -3$$

$$-0.1667 = c_2 \quad -3$$

$$-0.75 = c_3 \quad -1$$

$$0.889 = c_0 \quad 0$$

OK ← Residue of lowest power of pole

OK ← Residue of highest power of pole

OK

OK

$$H(z) = \frac{8}{9} + \frac{\left(-\frac{5}{36}\right)z}{z+3} + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)z}{(z+3)^2} + \frac{(-0.75)z}{z+1}$$

$$h[n] = \frac{8}{9} \delta[n] + \left(-\frac{5}{36}\right)(-3)^n u[n] + \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)n(-3)^{n-1} u[n] + (-0.75)(-1)^n u[n]$$

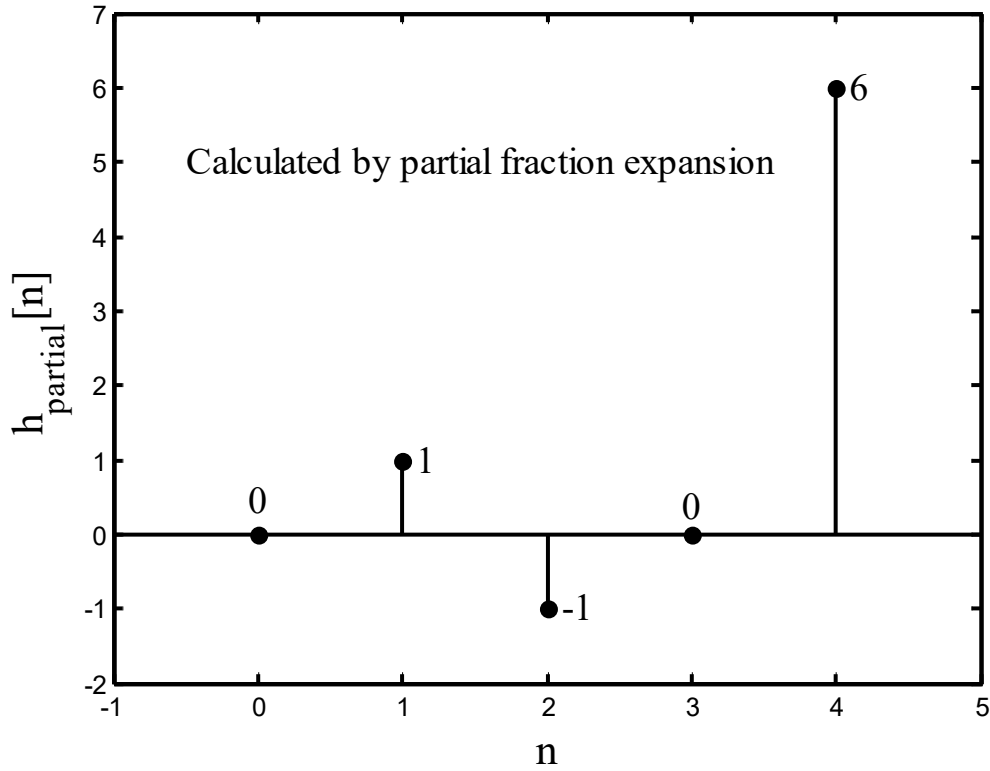
↑
NOT STABLE!

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% chap7_inverse_z_transform_partial_fractions.m
% Chapter 7 Inverse z-Transform example using partial
% fractions expansion of
%  $H(z) = (z^2 + 6z + 8) / (z^3 + 7z^2 + 15z + 9)$ 
clc;clear;close all;
num = [1,6,8]; % Input coefficients of numerator polynomial
den = [1,7,15,9]; % Input coefficients of denominator polynomial
h = dimpulse(num,den,5); % Calculate first 5 values of h[n]
n=0:4;
for l=1:length(h),
    k=l-1;
    if(k==0),
        h_exact(l)=8/9-5/36*(-3)^k-1/6*k*(-3)^(k-1)-0.75*(-1)^k;
    else
        h_exact(l)=-5/36*(-3)^k-1/6*k*(-3)^(k-1)-0.75*(-1)^k;
    end
end
stem(n,h,'r. '), axis([-1 5 -2 7]),
ylabel('h_{long}[n]','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
xlabel('n','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('Inverse z-Transform of  $H(z) = (z^2 + 6z + 8) / (z^3 + 7z^2 + 15z + 9)$ ',...
    'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
text(0,5,'Calculated by long division',...
    'fontsize',16,'fontname','times')
for m=1:length(h),
    text(n(m)+0.1,h(m),[' ',num2str(h(m),2)],'horizontalalignment',...
        'left','verticalalignment','middle')
end
figure, stem(n,h_exact,'k. '), axis([-1 5 -2 7]),
ylabel('h_{partial}[n]','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
xlabel('n','fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
title('Inverse z-Transform of  $H(z) = (z^2 + 6z + 8) / (z^3 + 7z^2 + 15z + 9)$ ',...
    'fontsize',16,'fontname','times'),
text(-0.5,5,'Calculated by partial fraction expansion',...
    'fontsize',16,'fontname','times')
for m=1:length(h),
    text(n(m)+0.1,h_exact(m),[' ',num2str(h_exact(m),2)],...
        'horizontalalignment','left','verticalalignment','middle')
end
set(findobj('type','line'),'linewidth',1.5)
set(findobj('type','line'),'markersize',18)
set(findobj('type','axes'),'linewidth',2)
set(findobj('type','text'),'fontsize',14,'fontname','times')

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Inverse z-Transform of $H(z) = (z^2 + 6z + 8) / (z^3 + 7z^2 + 15z + 9)$



Inverse z-Transform of $H(z) = (z^2 + 6z + 8) / (z^3 + 7z^2 + 15z + 9)$

