

Exercícios Cap 3 Lathi e outros

Note Title

3/27/2010

Vamos praticar sobre um dos exemplos dados ao livro.

Exemplo 2.11 - página 258.

Resolva as equações de:

$$y[n] - 0,6y[n-1] - 0,66y[n-2] = 5n\delta[n]$$

Solução: 2 passos.

1º passo: Verificar outros métodos na saída.
No caso acima $= 2 \Rightarrow 2$ condições iniciais

Fazendo $n\delta[n] = f[n]$, temos:

$$y[n] - 0,6y[n-1] - 0,66y[n-2] = 5f[n]$$

$$\frac{f[n]}{\boxed{h[n]}} \cdot y[n] = h[n]$$

$$h[n] - 0,6h[n-1] - 0,66h[n-2] = 5f[n]$$

Note - n que é tb uma eq. recursiva. (A)

Vamos verificar causalidade.

$$\text{Se } u=0 \Rightarrow h[0] - 0,6 h[-1] - 0,6 h[-2] = 5 f[0] \quad \textcircled{B}$$

ou seja a resposta ao impulso só depende de valores passados dele mesmo e do valor atual de entrada.

↓.

O mesmo vale para y e $x \rightarrow$

Causalidade

↓ mas significa

que $h[n] \neq 0$ p/ $n=0$

$n=0$

↓.

$$h[-1] = h[-2] = 0$$

Usando isto em \textcircled{B} , temos:

$$h[0] = 5 f[0] = 5$$

e

$$h[1] - 0,6 \cancel{h[0]} - 0,6 \cancel{h[-1]} = 5 \cancel{f[1]} \quad \begin{matrix} 5 & & 0 & & 0 \\ \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \end{matrix}$$

$$h[1] = 3$$

Other side a eq \textcircled{A} problems given

$$1 \frac{-0,6}{\lambda} - \frac{0,66}{\lambda^2} = 0 \quad \text{on}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 0,6\lambda - 0,66 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = -0,2 \\ \lambda = 0,8 \end{cases}$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$h(t) = A(-0,2)^t + B(0,8)^t$$

Use side as another points, thus

$$h(0) = 5 = A + B.$$

$$h(1) = 3 = -0,2A + 0,8B$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A + B = 5 \rightarrow 0,2A + 0,2B = 1 \\ -0,2A + 0,8B = 3 \rightarrow -0,2A + 0,8B = 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\hline 0 + B = 4$$

$$B = 4 \rightarrow A = 1$$

So:

$$h(t) = (-0,2)^t + 4(0,8)^t$$

Exercício 2A7ii

3.1-4

$$a) \psi(u) = (0,8)^u \psi(u)$$

$$\chi_p(u) = \frac{\chi(u) + \chi(-u)}{2}$$

$$\chi_p(u) = \frac{(0,8)^u \psi(u) + (0,8)^{-u} \psi(-u)}{2} =$$

$$\chi_p(u) = \frac{\chi(u) - \chi(-u)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(0,8)^u \psi(u) - (0,8)^{-u} \psi(-u)}{2}$$

a energia é

$$E_n = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (0,8)^{2u} = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (0,64)^u =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-0,64} = 2,78.$$

b) O problema de calcular a energia é garantir que todos os termos da expressão de χ_p ou χ_i são disjuntos.

i) Par.

$$x_p(n) = \frac{1}{2} \left(0,8^n u(n) + 0,8^{-n} u(-n) \right)$$

$$\text{Par } n > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\underset{\downarrow}{1} + \underset{\downarrow}{1} \right) = 1$$

\Downarrow

$$x_p(n) = \delta(n) + \frac{1}{2} 0,8^n u(n-1) + \frac{1}{2} 0,8^{-n} u(-n-1)$$

$$F_{x_p(n)} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0,64)^n + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (0,64)^{-n}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0,64)^n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{0,64}{1-0,64} \right] =$$

$$\text{ii) Impar} = 1,89$$

Fazendo a mesma coisa, temos:

$$x_p(n) = 0 \delta(n) + \frac{1}{2} 0,8^n u(n-1) - \frac{1}{2} 0,8^{-n} u(-n-1)$$

$$F_{x_p(n)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0,64)^n + \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (0,64)^{-n} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0,64)^n = 0,89$$

Logo:

$$E_n = E_{n_p} + E_{n_I} = 1,85 + 0,85 = 2,70$$

c) Generalizando

Toda o sinal pode ser escrito de forma como **PAN**

$$x[n] = \underbrace{x[0]\delta[n]} + \frac{1}{2} \left(x[n]u[n-1] + x[-n]u[-n-1] \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(x[n]u[n-1] - x[-n]u[-n-1] \right)$$

IMPAN

a energia é:

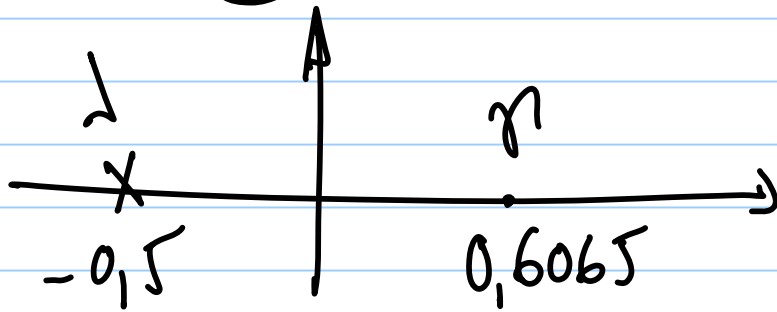
$$E_n = x[0]^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x[k]|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=-1}^{-\infty} |x[-k]|^2$$
$$= x[0]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x[k]|^2$$

$$E_{n_I} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x[k]|^2$$

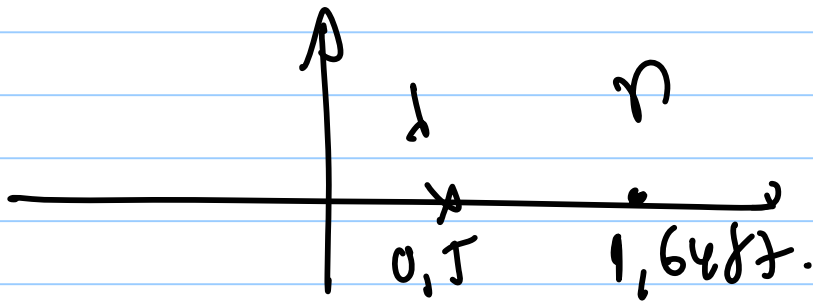
$$E_n = E_{n_p} + E_{n_I} = x^2[0] + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x[k]|^2$$

3.3.5.

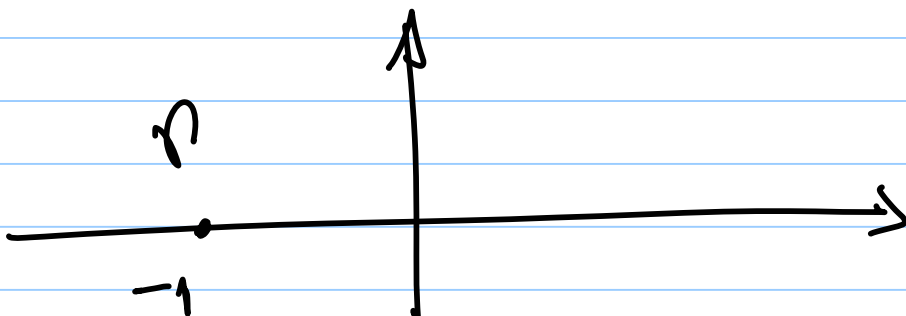
$$a) e^{-0,5n} = (0,6065)^n$$



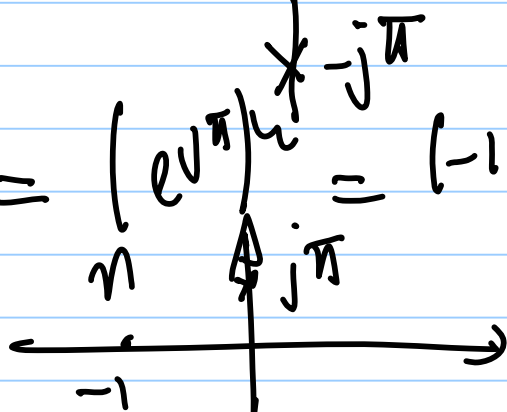
$$b) e^{0,5n} = (1,6487)^n$$



$$c) e^{-j\pi n} = (e^{-j\pi})^n = (-1)^n$$

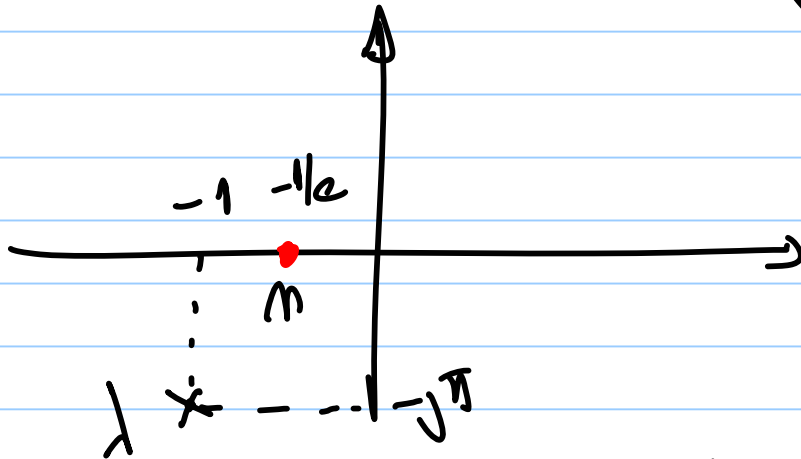


$$d) e^{j\pi n} = (e^{j\pi})^n = (-1)^n$$

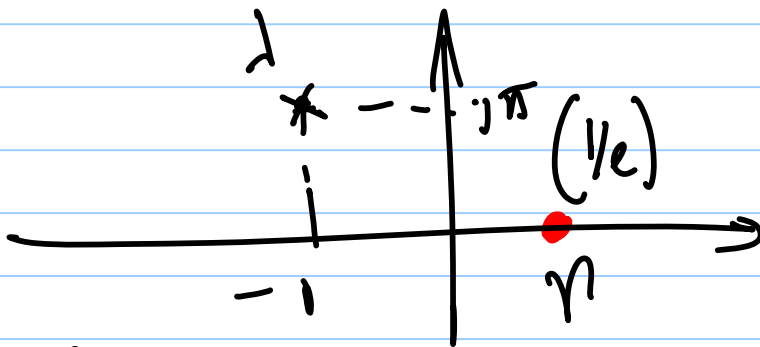


3.3.6

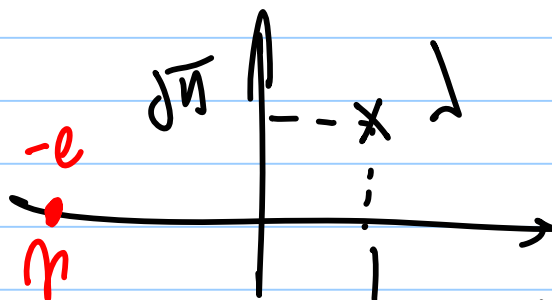
$$a) e^{-(1+j\pi)n} = \left(e^{-1} \cdot e^{-j\pi} \right)^n = \left(\frac{-1}{e} \right)^n$$



$$b) e^{-(1-j\pi)n} = \left(e^{-1} \cdot e^{j\pi} \right)^n = \left(\frac{1}{e} \right)^n$$



$$c) e^{(1+j\pi)n} = \left(e \cdot e^{j\pi} \right)^n = (-e)^n$$



$$d) e^{(1-j\pi)n} = \left(e \cdot e^{-j\pi} \right)^n = (-e)^n$$



$$e) e^{-l(1+j\pi/3)u} = (e^{-l} e^{-j\pi/3})^u =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^u \cdot [\cos \pi/3 u - j \sin \pi/3 u]$$

$$f) e^{l(1-j\pi/3)u} = (e \cdot e^{-j\pi/3})^u$$

$$= e^u \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} u - j \sin \frac{\pi}{3} u\right).$$

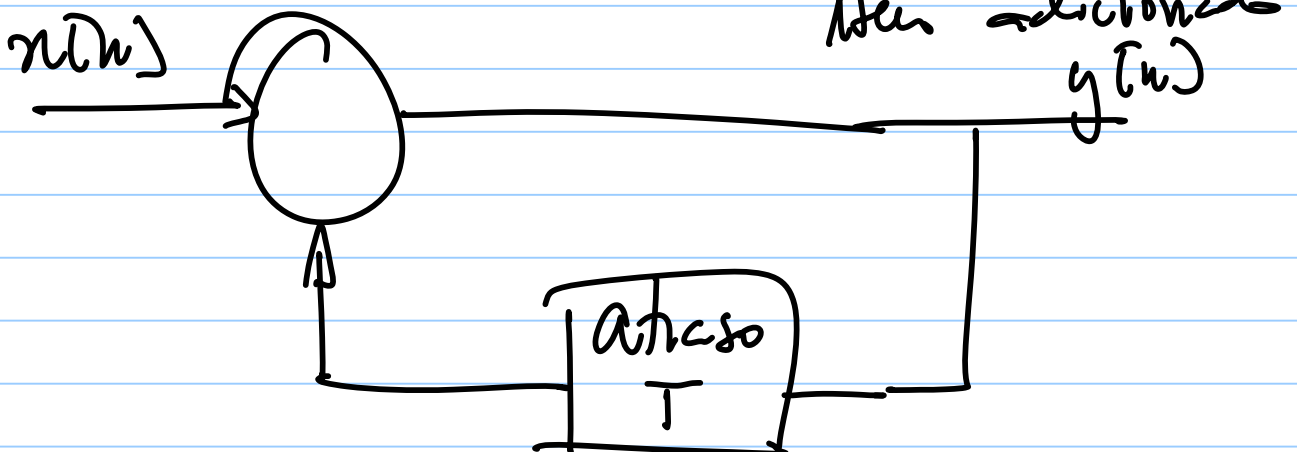
3.4.1.

$$a) y[n] = y[n-1] + x[n].$$

↓
cust. gain

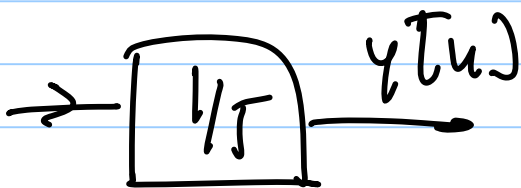
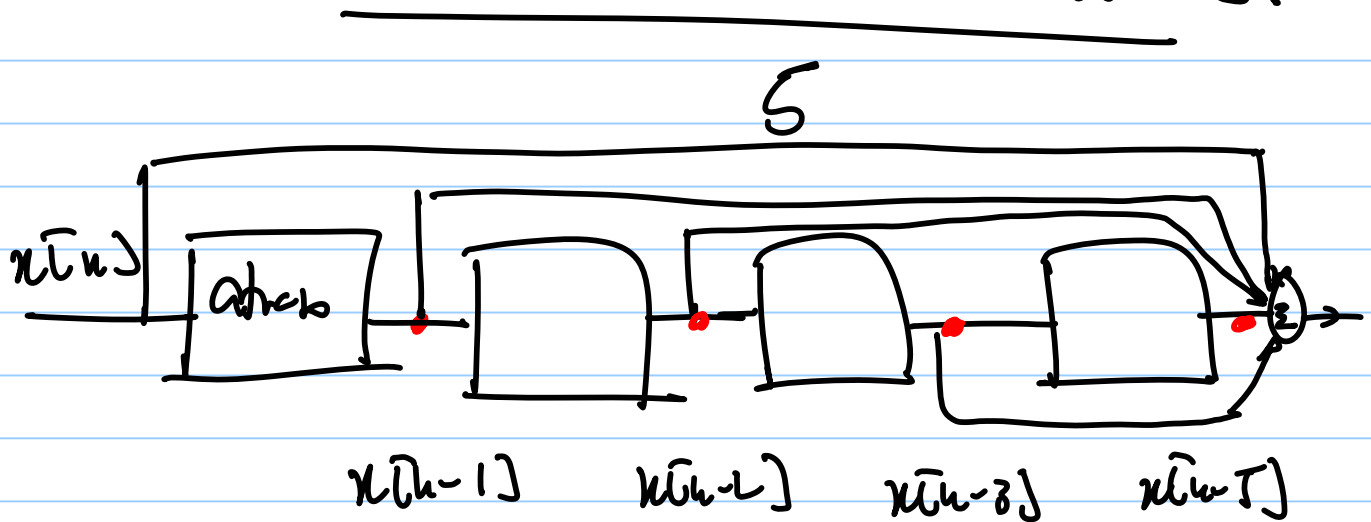
↓
cust. delay

↓
iter. addition
 $y[n]$

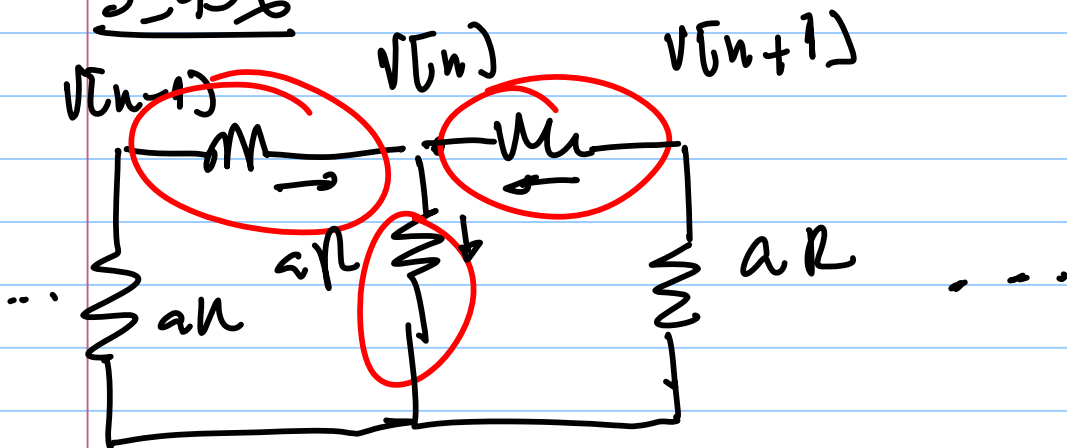


3.4.3

$$y[n] = x[n] + x[n-1] + x[n-2] + x[n-3] + x[n-4]$$



3.4.6



$$\frac{v[n-1] - v[n]}{R} + \frac{v[n+1] - v[n]}{R} - \frac{v[n]}{aC} = 0$$

$$a(v[n-1] + v[n+1] - 2v[n]) - v[n] = 0$$

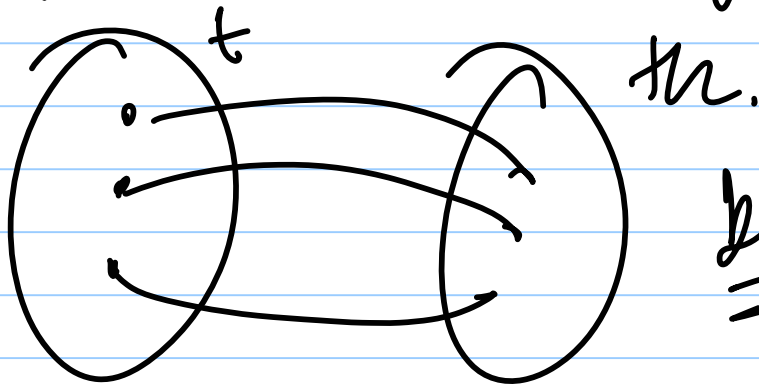
$$v(u-1) + v(u+1) - 2v(u) - \frac{1}{2}v(u) = 0.$$

$$v(u+1) - \left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)v(u) + v(u-1) = 0.$$

$$v(u+2) - \left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)v(u+1) + v(u) = 0$$

3-4-b)

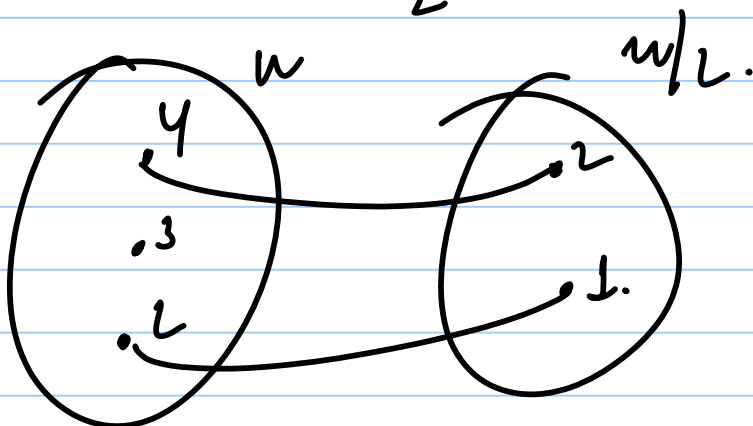
$$y(u) = x(2u) \quad \text{ou} \quad y(u/2) = x(u).$$



bijective.

$$y(u) = x(2u) \quad \text{ou} \quad y(u/2) = x(u)$$

mas $\frac{u}{2}$ só pode ser inteiro



mas é
bijective.

3.5.2

$$y[n] - 0,6y[n-1] - 0,16y[n-2] = 0$$

$$y[-1] = -25, \quad y[-2] = 0.$$

soluc s:

$$y[n] = 0,6y[n-1] + 0,16y[n-2]$$

$$1) \quad y[0] = 0,6 \times (-25) + 0 = -15$$

$$2) \quad y[1] = 0,6y[0] + 0,16y[-1] \\ = 0,6 \times (-15) + 0,16 \times (-25) = -13$$

$$3) \quad y[2] = 0,6y[1] + 0,16y[0] \\ = 0,6 \times (-13) + 0,16 \times (-15) = -10,2$$

3.5.4

$$y[n+2] + 3y[n+1] + 2y[n] = x[n+2] + \\ 3x[n+1] + 3x[n]$$

$$x[n] = (3)^n u[n], \quad y[-1] = 3, \quad y[-2] = 2$$

soluc s:

Trocando a variável n por $n-1$, temos:

$$y[n] = -3y[n-1] - 2y[n-2] + x[n] + 3x[n-1] + 3x[n-2]$$

Para $n=0$

$$y[0] = -3y[-1] - 2y[-2] + (3)^n x[n] + 3 \cdot 3^{n-1} x[n-1] + 3 \cdot 3^{n-2} x[n-2]$$

$$= -3(3) - 2(2) + 1 + 0 + 0 = -12$$

Para $n=1$.

$$y[1] = -3y[0] - 2y[-1] + 3 + 3(1) + 0 =$$
$$= -3(-12) - 2(3) + 3 + 3 = 36$$

Para $n=2$

$$y[2] = -3y[1] - 2y[0] + 9 + 3(3) + 3(1) =$$
$$= -3(36) - 2(-12) + 9 + 9 + 3 = -63$$

3.6.5

a) Usando a definição de sequência de Fibonacci, temos

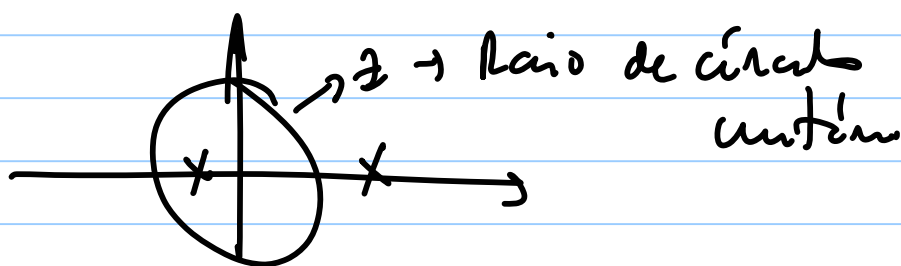
$$f[n] = f[n-1] + f[n-2]$$

$$f[n] - f[n-1] - f[n-2] = 0$$

Repare que $\bar{\lambda}$ he' entrada sistema
antivariante. $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ e' que
a raiz λ com o sistema.

$$b) \quad 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Raizes} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= \frac{+1 + \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1,62 \\ \lambda_2 &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx -0,62 \end{aligned} \right.$$



Instável.

c) Podemos resolver a equação de Fibonacci

A resposta inteira zero (natural) é

$$f(n) = A \lambda_1^n + B \lambda_2^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) = 0 &= A \lambda_1 + B \lambda_2 \\ f(2) = 1 &= A \lambda_1^2 + B \lambda_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

Resolvendo o sistema sistema:

$$\begin{cases} A d_1 + B d_2 = 0 \\ A d_1^2 + B d_2^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -A d_1^2 - B d_1 d_2 = 0 \\ A d_1^2 + B d_2^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B(d_2^2 - d_1 d_2) = 1$$

$$B = \frac{1}{d_2^2 - d_1 d_2} \quad e \quad A = \frac{-d_2}{d_1(d_2^2 - d_1 d_2)}$$

Então:

$$f(u) = \frac{-d_2}{d_1(d_2^2 - d_1 d_2)} \lambda_1^u + \frac{1}{d_2^2 - d_1 d_2} \cdot d_2^u$$

3.7.1.

$$a) y[n+1] + 2y[n] = x[n] \quad \text{ou}$$

$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] = x[n-1]$$

Aplicando o impulso, temos:

$$h[n] + 2h[n-1] = \delta[n-1]$$

Sabemos que o sistema é causal.

Exemplo:

$$x[n] + 2x[n-1] = x[n-1] \quad \begin{matrix} 0, -1, -1 \\ \text{só passar} \end{matrix}$$

Logo $h[n] = 0$ para $n < 0$.

Para $h[0]$, temos

$$h[0] + 2h[-1] = \delta[-1] = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

A forma da resposta ao impulso é a mesma da equação característica a não ser por um termo.

Eq. característica:

$$1 + \frac{2}{\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \lambda = -2$$

top: $h[n] = A\delta[n] + B(-2)^n$

Pour $n=0 \rightarrow h[0] = A + B = 0$

Caso n'arrive o termo $A\delta[n]$ nel serie formal para a $h[n]$.

- Precisamos de mais uma condicao inicial.

Pour $n=1$

$$h[1] + 2h[0] = f[0]$$

$$h[1] + 0 = 1 \rightarrow h[1] = 1.$$

top:

$$h[1] = B(-2) = 1 \rightarrow B = -1/2 \rightarrow A = 1/2$$

Finalmente:

$$h[n] = \frac{1}{2}\delta[n] - \frac{1}{2}(-2)^n u[n]$$

O coeficiente da impulsão é determinado por

$\frac{bn}{an} \rightarrow$ termo de mais atras

3.8.4

$$x[n] = (3)^{-n+2} u[n+3]$$

$$h[n] = 3(n-2) (2)^{n-3} u[n-4]$$

Solució: Coloca en forma de
Tabela 3.1 de página 263.

Recordar que el só ten $u[n]$.

* No caso de x , tenim que avançar de 3

$$x[n-3] = (3)^{-(n-3)+2} u[n] = \frac{1}{3} 3^{-n} u[n]$$

* No caso de h , tenim que avançar de 4

$$h[n+4] = 3(n+2) (2)^{n+1} u[n]$$

* No caso de $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$, tenim

que avançar de $+4-3 = +1$.

$$y[n+1] = x[n-3] * h[n+4]$$

$$y[n+1] = \frac{1}{3} 3^{-n} u[n] * (3(n+2) (2)^{n+1} u[n])$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} 3^{-n} u[n] * 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (n+2) 2^n u[n]$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3^{-n} u[n] * (n 2^n u[n] + 2(2^n u[n]))$$

$$= 2 (3^{-n} u[n] * n 2^n u[n]) + 4 (3^{-n} u[n] * 2^n u[n])$$

Olhando na Tabela 3.1 de página 263

9) \circledast $u 2^n u[n] * 3^{-n} u[n]$ (Invertendo a ordem)
 \circledast $\rho_1^n u[n] * \rho_2^n u[n]$

$$\rho_1 = 2, \rho_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\rho_1 \rho_2}{(\rho_1 - \rho_2)^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 1/3}{(2 - 1/3)^2} = \frac{2/3}{(5/3)^2} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{9}{25} = \frac{6}{25}$$

$$\left[\rho_2^n - \rho_1^n + \frac{\rho_1 - \rho_2}{\rho_2} u \rho_1^n \right] =$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n - 2^n + \frac{2 - 1/3}{1/3} u 2^n \right] =$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n - 2^n + \frac{5/3}{1/3} u 2^n \right] =$$

$$= \left[(3)^{-n} + (5u - 1) 2^n \right]$$

Logo:

$$u 2^n u[n] * 3^{-n} u[n] = \frac{6}{25} \left[(3)^{-n} + (5u - 1) 2^n \right] u[n]$$

\circledast $3^{-n} u[n] * 2^n u[n]$

4) $\rho_1^n u[n] * \rho_2^n u[n] = \left[\frac{\rho_1^{n+1} - \rho_2^{n+1}}{\rho_1 - \rho_2} \right] u[n]$

Moste caso, $n_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ e $n_2 = 2$, logo.

$$3^{-n} u(n) + 2^n u(n) = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} - 2^{n+1} \\ \frac{1}{3} - 2 \end{bmatrix} u(n)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3^{-n-1} - 2^{n+1} \\ -5/3 \end{bmatrix} u(n) =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3^{-n-1} - 2^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} u(n)$$

$$y(n+1) = \frac{12}{25} \left[3^{-n} + (5n-2)2^n \right] u(n)$$

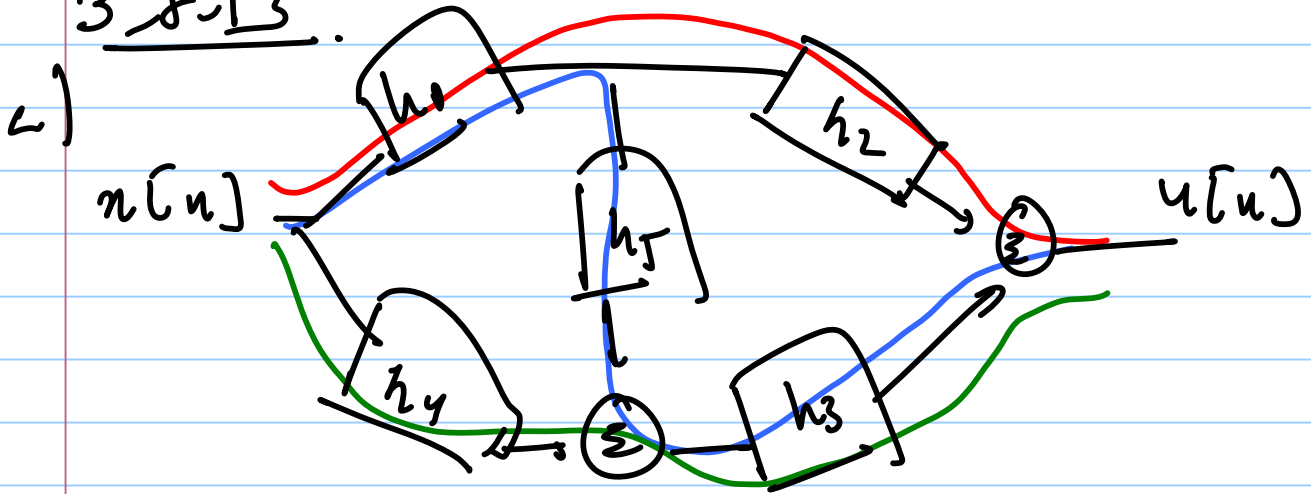
$$- \frac{12}{5} \left[3^{-(n+2)} - 2^{n+1} \right] u(n)$$

Finalmente

$$y(n) = -\frac{12}{5} \left[3^{-n} - 2^n \right] u(n-1) +$$

$$+ \frac{12}{25} \left[3^{-(n-1)} + (5n-6)2^{(n-2)} \right] u(n-1)$$

3.8.13.



$$h_1[n] * h_2[n]$$

$$h_1[n] * h_2[n] * h_3[n]$$

$$h_4[n] * h_3[n]$$

$$y[n] = (h_1[n] * h_2[n] + h_4[n] * h_3[n] * h_2[n] + h_4[n] * h_3[n]) * x[n]$$

3.8.22.

$$\begin{bmatrix} y[0] \\ y[1] \\ \vdots \\ y[n] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h[0] & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ h[1] & h[0] & \dots & 0 \\ h[2] & h[1] & h[0] & \dots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ h[n] & \dots & & & h[0] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x[0] \\ \vdots \\ x[n] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{a)} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15,5 \\ 15,75 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} h(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ h(1) & h(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ h(2) & h(1) & h(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ h(3) & h(2) & h(1) & h(0) & 0 & 0 \\ h(4) & h(3) & h(2) & h(1) & h(0) & 0 \\ h(5) & h(4) & h(3) & h(2) & h(1) & h(0) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}$$

$$h(0) = 8$$

$$h(1) = 12 - 8 = 4$$

$$h(2) = 15 - 4 - 8 = 3$$

$$h(3) = 15 - 3 - 4 - 8 = 0$$

$$h(4) = 15,5 - 0 - 3 - 4 - 8 = 0,5$$

$$h(5) = 17,75 - 0,5 - 0 - 3 - 4 - 8 = 0,25$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{b)} \\
 h = (1, 2, 4, \dots), \quad y = (1, 7/3, 43/5, \dots) \\
 \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\
 h(0), h(1), h(2) \quad | \quad y(0), y(1), y(2)
 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 7/3 \\ 43/5 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} h(0) \\ h(1) \\ h(2) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right]^{-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 7/3 \\ 43/5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2/3 \\ 4/3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.9.3

$$y(n+2) + 3y(n+1) + 2y(n) = n(n+1)$$

$$+ 3n(n+1) + 3x(n)$$

$$x(n) = 3^n u(n), \quad y(0) = 1 \text{ e } y(1) = 3.$$

Normal s eq. characteristic

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda = -2 \\ \lambda = -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Logo:

$$y_h(n) = A(-2)^n + B(-1)^n$$

$$\text{Particular: } y(n) = K(3)^n$$

Substituindo $y_p[n]$ na equação, temos

$$K(3)^{n+2} + 3K(3)^{n+1} + 2K(3)^n = \\ = (3)^{n+2} + 3 \cdot 3^{n+1} + 3 \cdot 3^n$$

$$K \cdot 3^2 \cdot \cancel{(3)^n} + 3K3 \cdot \cancel{(3)^n} + 2K \cdot \cancel{(3)^n} = \\ = 3^2 \cdot \cancel{(3)^n} + 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \cancel{(3)^n} + 3 \cdot \cancel{(3)^n}$$

$$K[9 + 9 + 2] = 9 + 9 + 3$$

$$K = \frac{21}{20}, \text{ ou seja.}$$

$$y_p[n] = \frac{21}{20} (3)^n$$

Para achar a resposta completa precisamos utilizar as condições iniciais.

$$y[n] = y_h[n] + y_p[n] = \\ = A(-2)^n + B(-1)^n + \frac{21}{20} (3)^n$$

$$y[0] = 1 = A + B + \frac{21}{20}$$

$$y[1] = 3 = -2A - B + \frac{63}{20}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{1}{5} \\ B = -1/4 \end{array} \right\}$$

Finalmente:

$$y[n] = \left(\frac{1}{3} (-2)^n - \frac{1}{4} (-1)^n + \frac{21}{20} (3)^n \right) u[n]$$

b) $y[-1] = y[-2] = 1$

Precisamos achar $y[0]$ e $y[1]$

$$y[0] = -3y[-1] - 2y[-2] + x[0] + 3x[-1] + 3x[-2]$$

Se considerarmos que $x[n] = 3^n u[n]$,
logo $x[-1] = x[-2] = 0$. e

$$y[0] = -3 - 2 + 1 = -4$$

$$y[1] = -3y[0] - 2y[-1] + x[1] + 3x[0] + 3x[-1]$$

$$y[1] = +12 - 2 + 3 + 3 = 16$$

Com $y[0] = -4$ e $y[1] = 16$, podemos usar o mesmo raciocínio da letra c)

$$\begin{cases} -4 = A + B + \frac{21}{20} \\ 16 = -4A - B + \frac{63}{20} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{39}{5} \\ B = 11/4 \end{cases}$$

Finalmente.

$$y[n] = \left(-\frac{39}{5} (-2)^n + \frac{11}{4} (-1)^n + \frac{21}{20} (3)^n \right) u[n]$$

3.9.5.

$$c) \sum_{k=0}^n k$$

Temos que pensar em um sistema dinâmico

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n k = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k}_{y[n-1]} + n$$

ou

$$y[n] = y[n-1] + n$$

Passando p/ a forma "adiçentada"

$$y[n+1] = y[n] + n+1 \quad \text{ou}$$

$$y[n+1] - y[n] = n+1$$

Resposta natural

$$\lambda - 1 = 0 \quad | \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$y_h(n) = A(1)^n = A.$$

Assume Particular:

$$y_p(n) = B + Cn$$

$$\uparrow$$

Assume $\sim y_h$

So:

$$y_p(n) = Bn + Cn^2$$

Substitute $y_p(n)$ in equation, then:

$$B(n+1) + C(n+1)^2 - Bn - Cn^2 = n+1.$$

$$Bn + B + C(n^2 + 2n + 1) - Bn - Cn^2 = n + 1$$

$$B + C + 2Cn = n + 1.$$

$$C = 1/2 \Rightarrow B = 1/2.$$

So:

$$y(n) = A + \frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}n^2 = A + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

Now consider initial value, then:

$$y(0) = 0 = A \Rightarrow 0$$

2023:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$