

③ $x_0 = 1$ $x_k - 3x_{k-1} = 2$ $x_k = 0$ si $k < 0$
 on doit écrire une équation vraie pour $\forall k$

$$x_k - 3x_{k-1} = e_k$$

$$\rightarrow \text{pour } k > 0 \quad x_k - 3x_{k-1} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{pour } k < 0 \quad x_k - 3x_{k-1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{pour } k = 0 \quad x_0 - 3x_{-1} = x_0 = 1$$

$$x_k - 3x_{k-1} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } k = 0 \\ 2 & \text{si } k > 0 \end{cases} = \delta_k + 2u_{k-1}$$

$$\text{ou bien } x_k - 3x_{k-1} = u_k + u_{k-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z} \{ x_k - 3x_{k-1} \} &= X(z) - 3z^{-1}X(z) = (1 - 3z^{-1})X(z) \\ &= 1 + 2 \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} = \frac{1 - z^{-1} + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} \\ &= \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}} = (1 - 3z^{-1})X(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})(1 - 3z^{-1})}$$

$$x_k = ?$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})(1-3z^{-1})} = \frac{a}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{b}{1-3z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{(a+b) - z^{-1}(3a+b)}{(1-z^{-1})(1-3z^{-1})}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = 1 \\ -3a-b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{-2a = 2} \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\rightarrow b = 1 - a = 2$$

$$X(z) = \frac{-1}{1-z^{-1}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-3z^{-1}}$$

$$x_k = -u_k + 2 \cdot 3^k u_k = (2 \cdot 3^k - 1) u_k$$

$$x_0 = 2 \cdot 3^0 - 1 = 1$$

$$x_k - 3x_{k-1} = (2 \cdot 3^k - 1) - 3(2 \cdot 3^{k-1} - 1)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3^k - 2 \cdot 3^k - 1 + 3 = 2$$

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