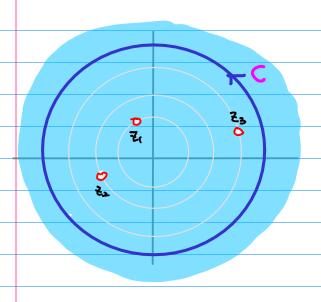
Laurent Series and Geometric Series

20170710

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Series Expansion at Z=0



$$f(z) = \sum_{n=n_1}^{\infty} a_n^{(m)} z^n$$

$$\alpha_n^{(m)} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z^{nn}} dz$$
$$= \sum_{k} \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{f(z)}{z^{nn}}, z_k\right)$$

Poles Zh

$$\mathcal{N} \geqslant 0$$
 $\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{E}_3, 0$ $\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{E}_3$

* General Series Expansion at Z=0

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

$$\alpha_{n} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C} \frac{f(z)}{z^{nH}} dz$$

$$= \sum_{k} Res(\frac{f(z)}{z^{nH}}, z_{k})$$

* Z-transform

$$\chi(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi_k z^{-k}$$

$$X_{n} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C} \chi(z) z^{n+1} dz$$

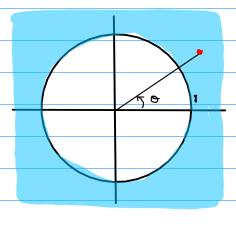
$$= \sum_{k} \text{Res}(\chi(z) z^{n+1}, z_{k})$$

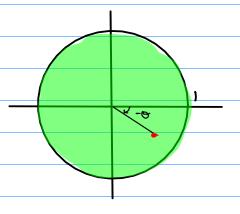
Laurent Series flz)

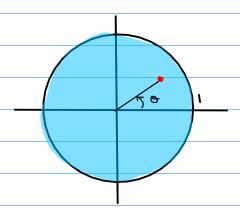
$$\chi(z) = f(z^1)$$
 $\chi_n = (\lambda_n)$

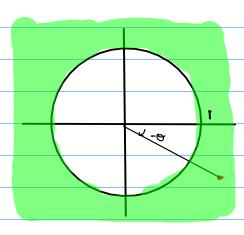
$$\chi(z) = f(z)$$
 $\chi_n = (\lambda_n)$

Mapping W= =







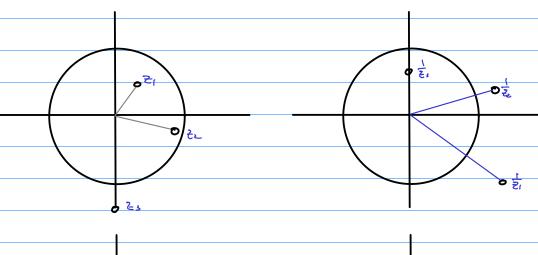


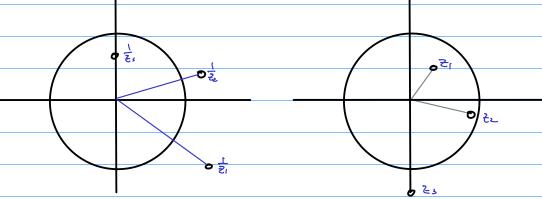
- inverse magnitude
- · negative phase

$$f(z) = \frac{(z-z_1)(z-z_2)}{(z-p_1)(z-p_2)(z-p_3)}$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2^{4}}) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})}{(\frac{1}{2} - p_{1})(\frac{1}{2} - p_{2})(\frac{1}{2} - p_{2})}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{2})}{(1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{2})} \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{2^{2}}, \frac{1}{2^{2}}$$





9(2) with a simple pole b70 assumed

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{1-1z} = \frac{1}{5-1}$$

$$|z| < \frac{1}{5}$$

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{p}{3}} = \frac{5}{5 - p} \qquad \left| \frac{p}{5} \right| < 1 \qquad |5| > p$$

$$g(z^{-1}) = \frac{b^{-1} - z^{-1}}{b^{-1} - z^{-1}} = \frac{z - b}{z - b} = h(z)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) = \frac{z^{-1}}{z^{-1} - b} = \frac{b^{-1}}{b^{-1} - z} = g(z)$$

$$g(z) = \frac{b^{-1}}{b^{-1}-z} = \frac{0}{0-z}$$

$$h(z) = \frac{z}{z-b} = \frac{z}{z-D}$$

$$g(z^{-1}) = \frac{b^{-1}}{b^{-1} - z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - b} = h(z)$$
 $\frac{O}{O - z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - D}$

$$\frac{\bigcirc}{\bigcirc - \overline{z}^{-1}} = \frac{\overline{z}}{\overline{z} - \square}$$

$$f(z^{-1}) = \frac{z^{-1}}{z^{-1} - b} = \frac{b^{-1} - \overline{z}}{b^{-1} - \overline{z}} = g(z)$$
 $\frac{\overline{z}^{-1}}{\overline{z}^{-1} - \Box} = \frac{\overline{\Box}}{\overline{\Box}}$

Infinite Sum of G.P.

$$\frac{\mathcal{O}}{\mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{D}} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathbf{Z}}{\mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{D}} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}} \quad \text{infinite sum of G.P}$$

$$\frac{20}{\Delta - 2} \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0 - 2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{0}}$$
 infinite sum of G.P

Convergence Condition

$$\frac{b^{-1}}{b^{-1}-2}=\frac{0}{0-2}$$

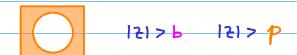
$$|z|<\frac{1}{2}|z|<\frac{1}{2}$$

Two Sequences are involved (causal, anti-causal)

$$\frac{b^{-1}}{b^{-1}-2}=\frac{0}{0-2}$$

positive seg-

$$\frac{1}{(n < 0)} \frac{(b^{1} z^{1})^{0} + (b^{1} z^{1})^{1} + (b^{1} z^{1})^{2} + \cdots}{(b^{1} z^{1})^{2} + \cdots} = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{n} z^{n} z^{n}$$



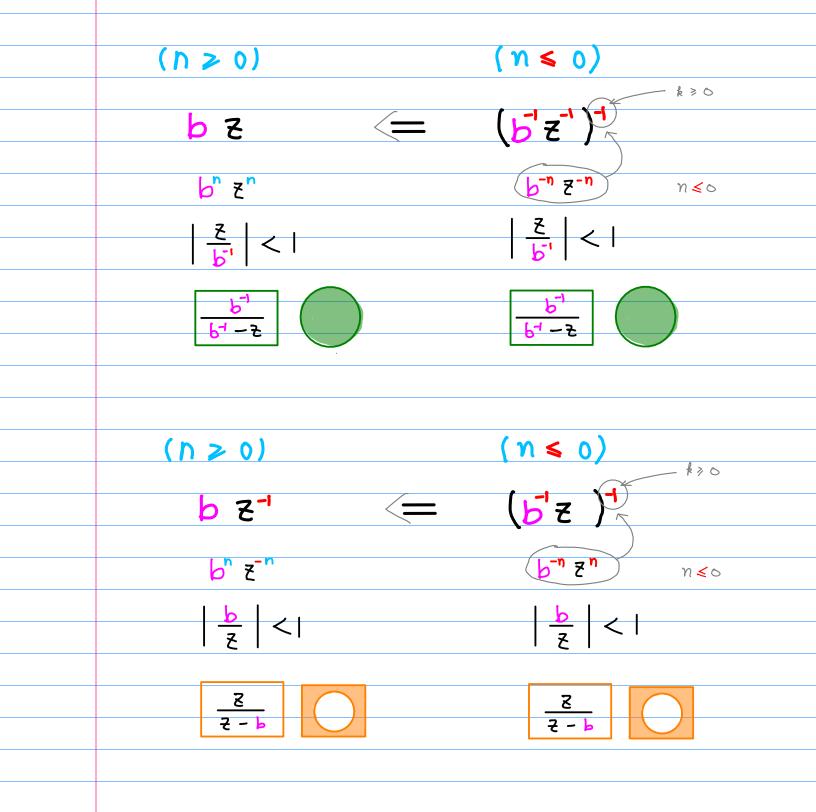
 $\frac{(n \ge 0)}{(bz^{-1})^{0} + (bz^{-1})^{1} + (bz^{-1})^{2} + \cdots} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^{n} z^{-n}$ 2.T.

$$(n < 0) \qquad (b^{1} \xi)^{0} + (b^{1} \xi)^{1} + (b^{1} \xi)^{1} + \cdots \qquad = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} b^{-n} \xi^{n} \qquad \text{L.S.}$$

1 ≥ 0 1 ≤ 0 L.S. ₹.T.

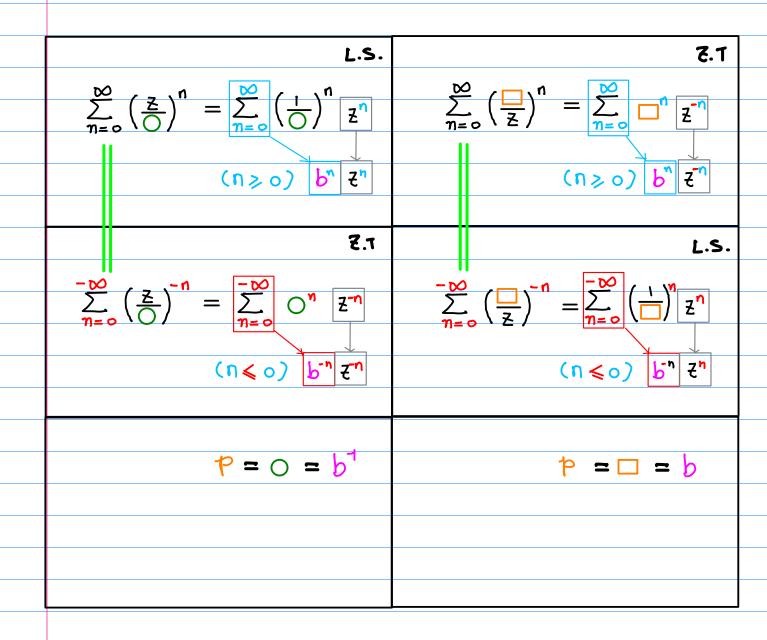
$$\sum \mathcal{D} = 1.5.$$

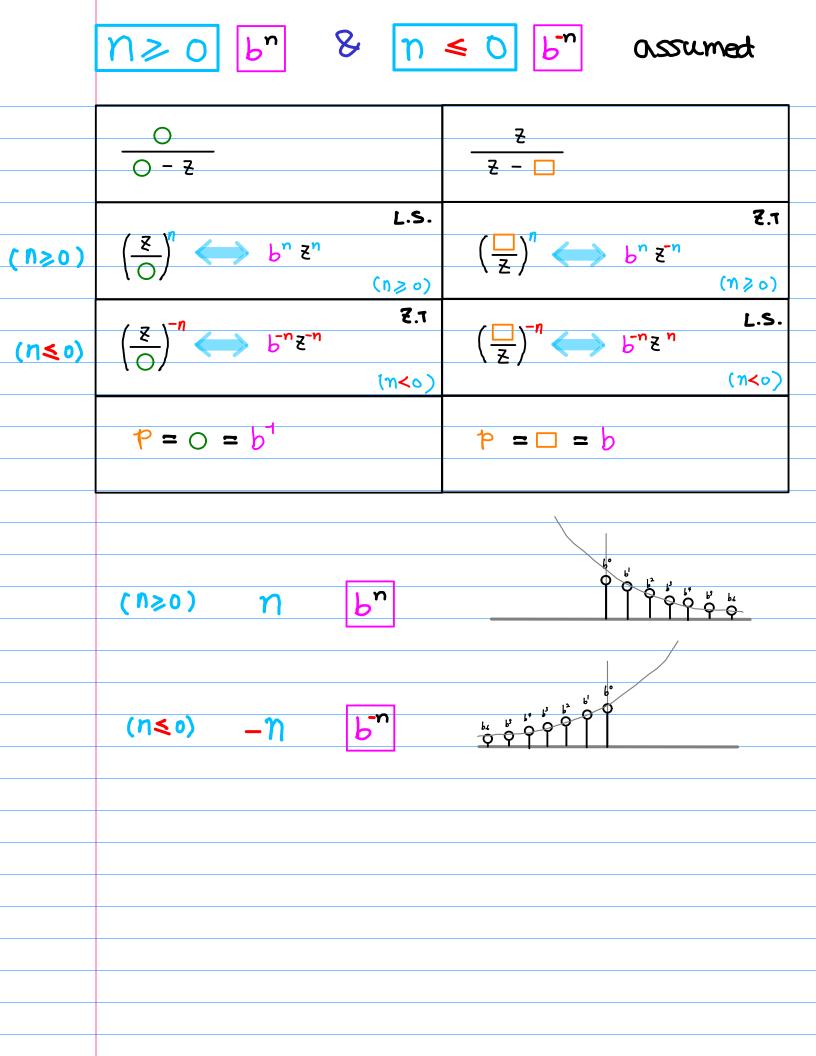
$$\sum \mathcal{O} \mathcal{E}^{\bullet} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}.\mathsf{T}.$$



	<u> </u>	Z - □
	pole p=0	pale p=
	$c.r \left(\frac{z}{O}\right)$	C. r (=)
	r.o.c 7 <0	r.o.c 2} > _
(n>0)	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\bigcirc}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\bigcirc}\right)^n z^n$	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\square}{Z}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \square^n Z^{-n}$
(n≤0)	$\sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\bigcirc}\right)^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} \bigcirc^{n} z^{-n}$	$\sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} \left(\frac{\square}{Z}\right)^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\square}\right)^n Z^n$
	L-S: b" ₹" (M≥o)	7.7: b" ₹" (n ≥ 0)
	7.7: b ⁻ⁿ 2 ⁻ⁿ (n≤0)	L.S: b-1 Z ⁿ (n≤o)
	*= 0 = b1	†=□ = b

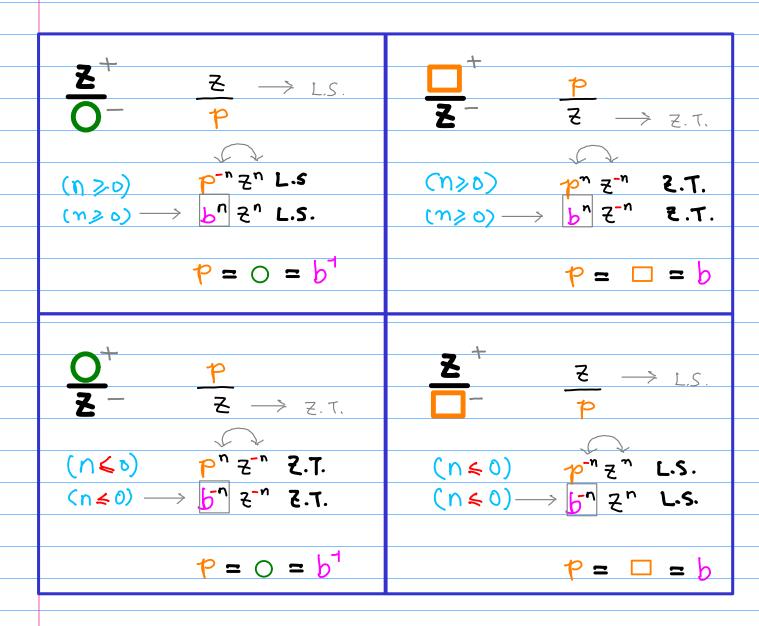
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ()^n = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} ()^n$$

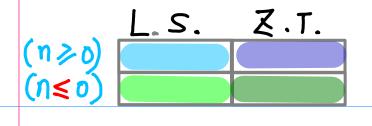




$$\left(\frac{z}{z}\right)^n$$
, $\left(\frac{z}{z}\right)^{-n}$, $\left(\frac{z}{z}\right)^n$, $\left(\frac{z}{z}\right)^{-n}$



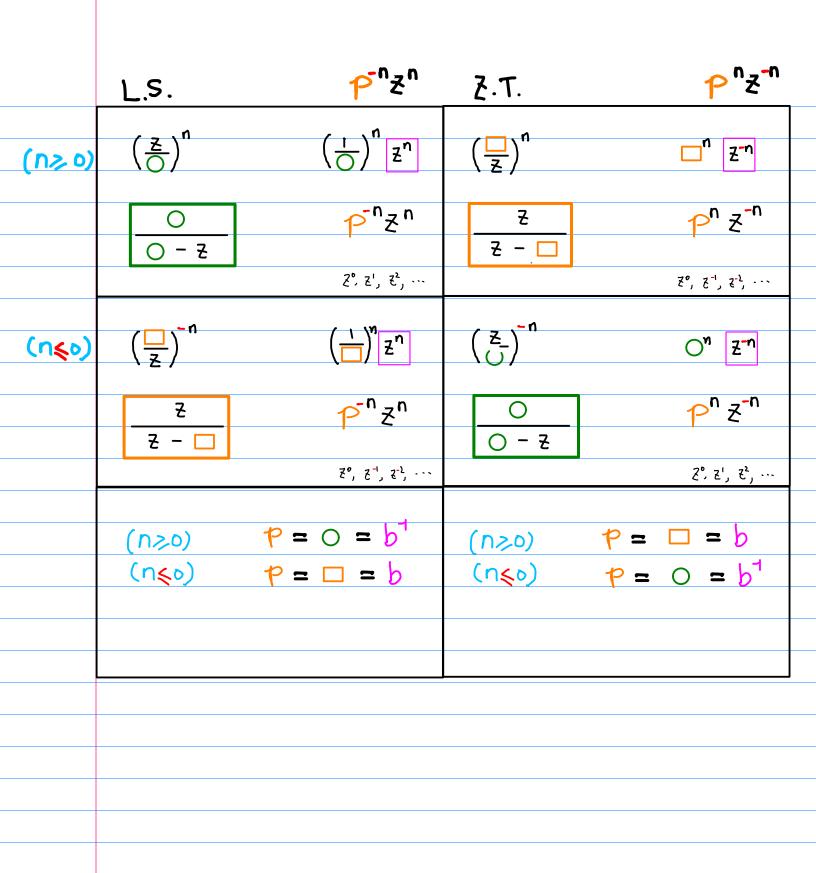


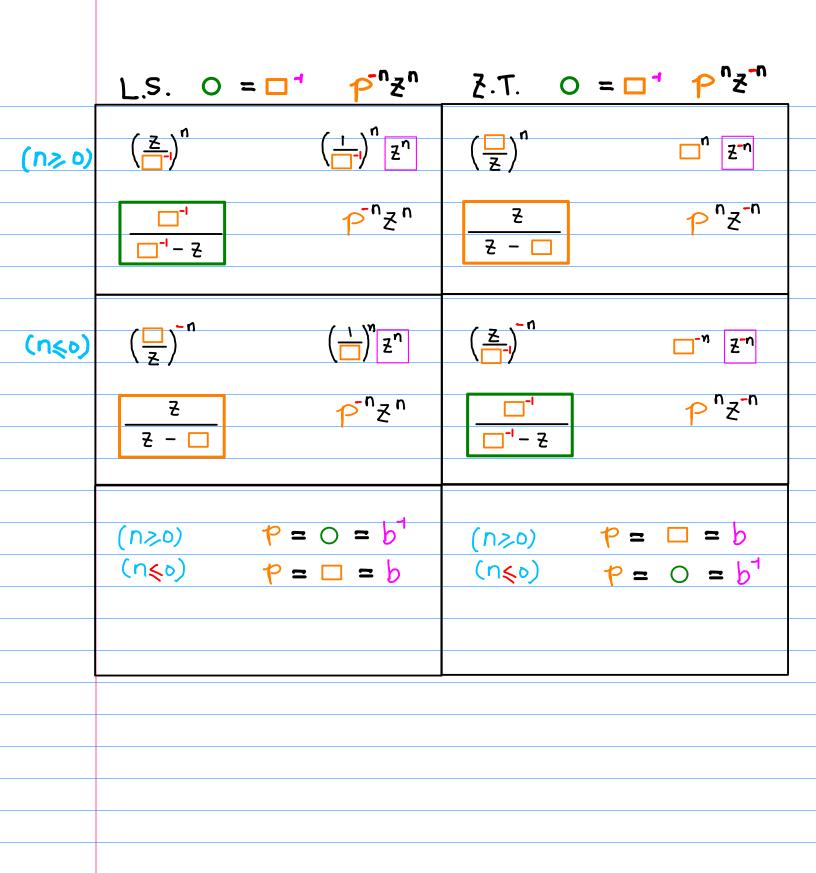


	L.S.		Z.T.	
	2 ⁺	そ		† <u> </u>
	0-	P	Z -	ਣ
(n≥0)	(n ≥0)	p-" Z" L.s	(n>0)	10" Z-" Z.T.
• • •	(n > 0)	₽u ≤u r·2·	(n≥ o)	b" そ ^{-"} き.て .
		P = 0 = b		p= □ = b
	<u>z</u> +	7	O ⁺	40
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>z</u> -	<u>-</u>
	0			2 2 2
<u>(n≤0)</u>	(n ≤ 0) (n ≤ 0)	p ⁻ⁿ ₹ " L.S.	(n ≤ v)	P ⁿ z ⁻ ⁿ 2.T.
	$(n \leq 0)$	b ⁻¬ ₹ ~ L.S.	(n ≤ 0)	b ⁻ⁿ そ ⁻ⁿ そ.T.

P= = b

P=0=b





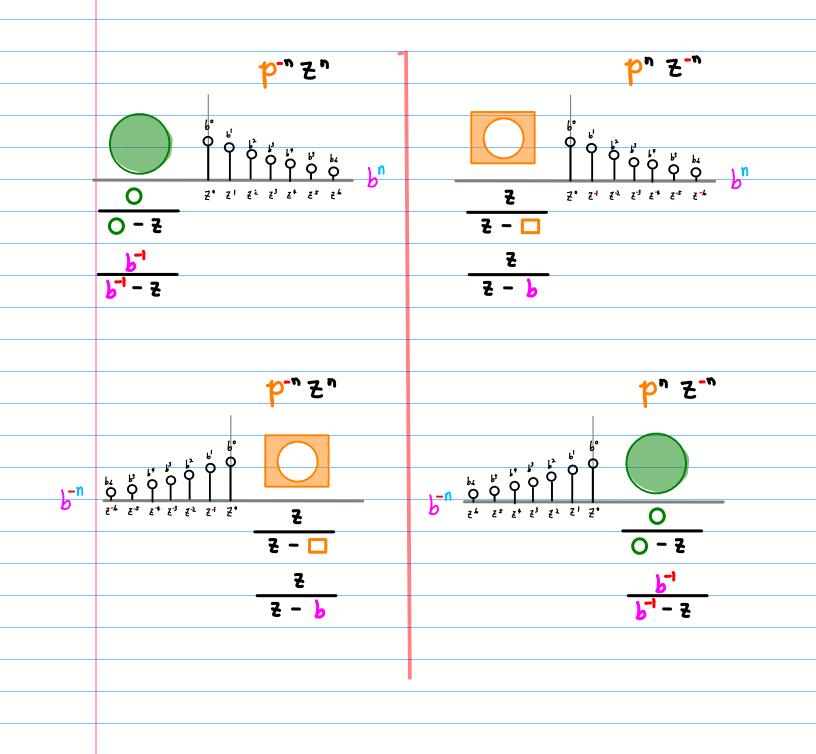
b & P with ∑ notations

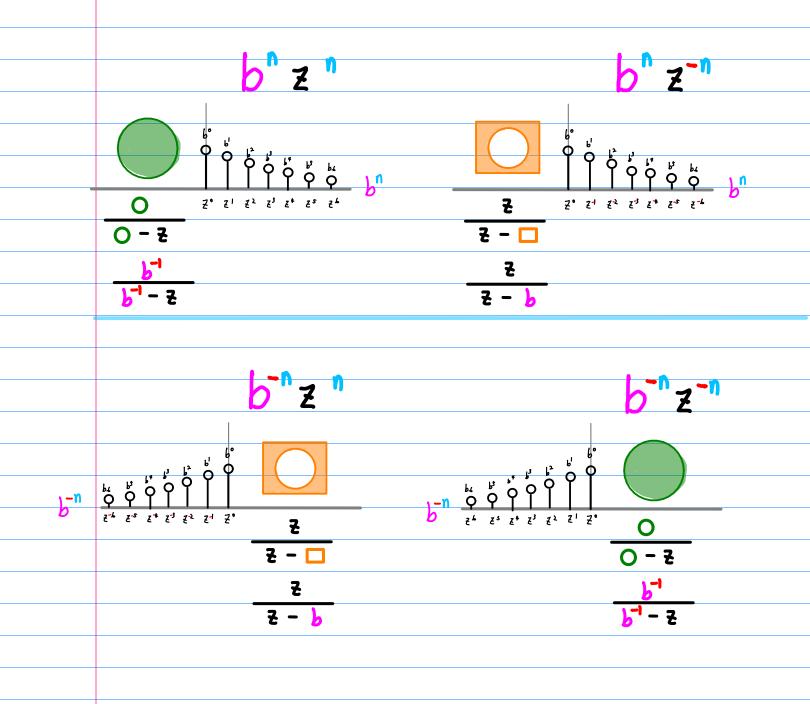
L.S. Z.T.

(n> o)	$\frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{O}\right)^n}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{O}\right)^n} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{O}\right)^n}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{O}\right)^n} \frac{z^n}{z^n}$	$\frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\square}{Z}\right)^n}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\square}{Z}\right)^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\square}{Z}\right)^n Z^{-n}$
(n<0)	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\square}{Z}\right)^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} p^{-n} Z^{n}$ $= \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} b^{-n} Z^{n}$	$\sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\bigcirc}\right)^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} p^{n} z^{-n}$ $= \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} b^{-n} z^{-n}$
•	$p = 0 = b^{1}$ $p = 0 = b$	$(n>0)$ $p=0=b^{-1}$

	_	,		
L.S.	₹.T.		(n≥o)	(n≥ o)
L.S.	₹.T.		(n€0)	(n≤0)
P ⁻ⁿ	P n		b ⁿ	b ⁿ
p-n	מ מ		6 -n	b ⁻n
	\ 		D	U
*= 0	₽= □		0 = b1	□ = b
₽= □	P= 0		□ = b	0 = b ¹
_ n	n n		n	n
□ ⁿ	<u>_</u>		n	n
	2			2
0 - 5	₹ - □			₹ - □
				동 - □
2 - 🗆	0 - 3		₹ - □	₹
E - 🗀	U E		€ - ⊔	Z

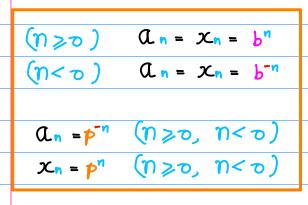
L. S.: On 2" Z. T.: Xn 2"

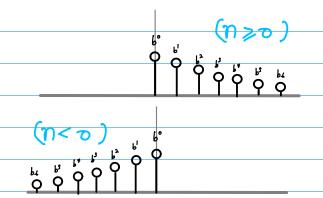




b" & b-"

0<b<1 assumed





an Laurent Series (oefficient

xn input to Z-Transform

the simple pole of f(2) or X(2)

 $Z.T.: X_n Z^n$ L.S.: $Q_n Z^n$

Z. T	Z-n (n>0)	b ⁿ	+ -
	≦_u (√<9)	P _{-u} ≦ _{-u} (√<9)	1
L.S	Z ⁿ (n>∘)	b ⁿ ₹ ⁿ (11>0)	+ +
	ξ ⁿ (η<ο)	b ⁻ⁿ ₹ ⁿ (m <o)< td=""><td>- +</td></o)<>	- +

(n>0)	Z. T. Z ⁻ⁿ	Z. T. b ⁿ Z ⁻ⁿ	+-
	L.S. Zn	L.S. bn Zn	4 +
(n<0)	₹. T.	₹.τ. <mark>b⁻ⁿ ₹⁻ⁿ</mark>	- 9
	L.S. Zn	L. S. b ⁻ⁿ Z n	~ t

Laurent Series an

$$a_n = b^n \quad (n \ge 0)$$

$$b z = \frac{z}{\rho}$$
 $p = b^{-1}$

$$x_n = b^n \quad (n \ge 0)$$

$$b z^{-1} = \frac{P}{z}$$
 $b = b$

$$\left|\frac{P}{\xi}\right| < 1$$
 $|\xi| > p$

$$X_n = p^n$$



$$a_n = b^{-n} \quad (n < 0)$$

$$b^{-1}z = \frac{z}{\rho}$$
 $b = b$

$$\left|\frac{\varepsilon}{P}\right| < |$$
 $|\varepsilon| > p$

$$\alpha_n = p^{-n}$$



$$x_n = b^{-n}$$
 $(n < 0)$

$$b'z' = \frac{\rho}{z}$$
 $p = b'$

$$\left|\frac{P}{z}\right|^{-1} < 1$$
 $|z| < P$

$$X_n = p^n$$



$$(n < 0) \rightarrow (k > 0)$$

$$(n < 0) \rightarrow (k > 0)$$

Converging Geometric Series

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} > \begin{vmatrix} \frac{$$

Z- Transform



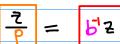
(m>0) p=b

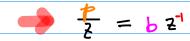


anticansal

(m<0) \$= b-1

Laurent Series







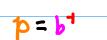
(n >0)



(m<0) p=b

$$\sum_{k} (p \xi_{+})_{k} = \frac{5 - p}{5}$$

$$\sum_{k} (b \xi)^{k} = \frac{b^{1}}{b^{1}}$$



L.S.

$$p^4z = bz \quad (n>0)$$

$$\sum_{k} (b \xi)^{k} = \frac{b^{-1}}{b^{-1} - \xi}$$



$$p^{-1}z = b^{-1}z$$
 (n < 0)

$$\sum_{k} (b z^{+})^{k} = \frac{z}{z - b}$$

$$(k = -n > 0)$$



Z.T.







$$a_n = p^{-n} = b^n$$

$$x_n = p^n = b^n$$







$$a_n = p^{-n} = b^{-n}$$

$$X_n = p^n = b^{-n}$$

$$Q_n = \chi_n = b^n$$

$$a_n = x_n = b^{-n}$$

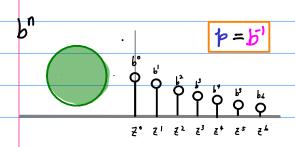
$$a_n = p^{-n}$$

$$a_n = p^{-n}$$
 $(n \ge 0, n < 0)$

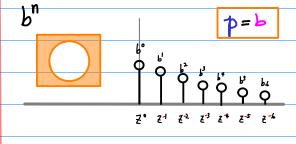
$$X_n = p^n$$

L.S.

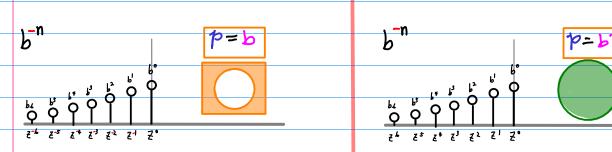
Z. T.



$$a_n = p^{-n} \quad (n \geqslant 0)$$



 $\chi_n = p^n \quad (n > 0)$



$$a_n = p^{-n} \quad (n \leq 0)$$

$$x_n = p^n \quad (n \leq 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (n \geqslant 0) & \alpha_n = x_n = b^n \\ (n < 0) & \alpha_n = x_n = b^{-n} \end{array}$$

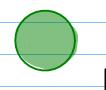
Laurent Series
$$a_n = p^{-n} \quad (n \ge 0, n < 0)$$

 $z - Transform $x_n = p^n \quad (n \ge 0, n < 0)$$

Laurent Series

Z - Transform

nzo



131 < p

D {1, {2, {3, ...

$$\frac{2}{1-\frac{2}{p}}=\frac{p}{p-3}$$

3 $Q_n = p^{-n} = b^n (p = b^{-1})$



151>4

$$\left|\frac{p}{7}\right| < 1$$

→ ₹⁻¹, ₹⁻², ₹⁻³, ···

$$\frac{1-\frac{2}{b}}{1}=\frac{5-b}{5}$$

(3) $x_n = p^n = b^n$ (p = b)

 $n \leq 0$



1717年

$$\left|\frac{p}{\xi}\right| < 1$$

⊕ ₹⁴, ₹², ₹³, ···

3 an= p-n = bn (p=b)



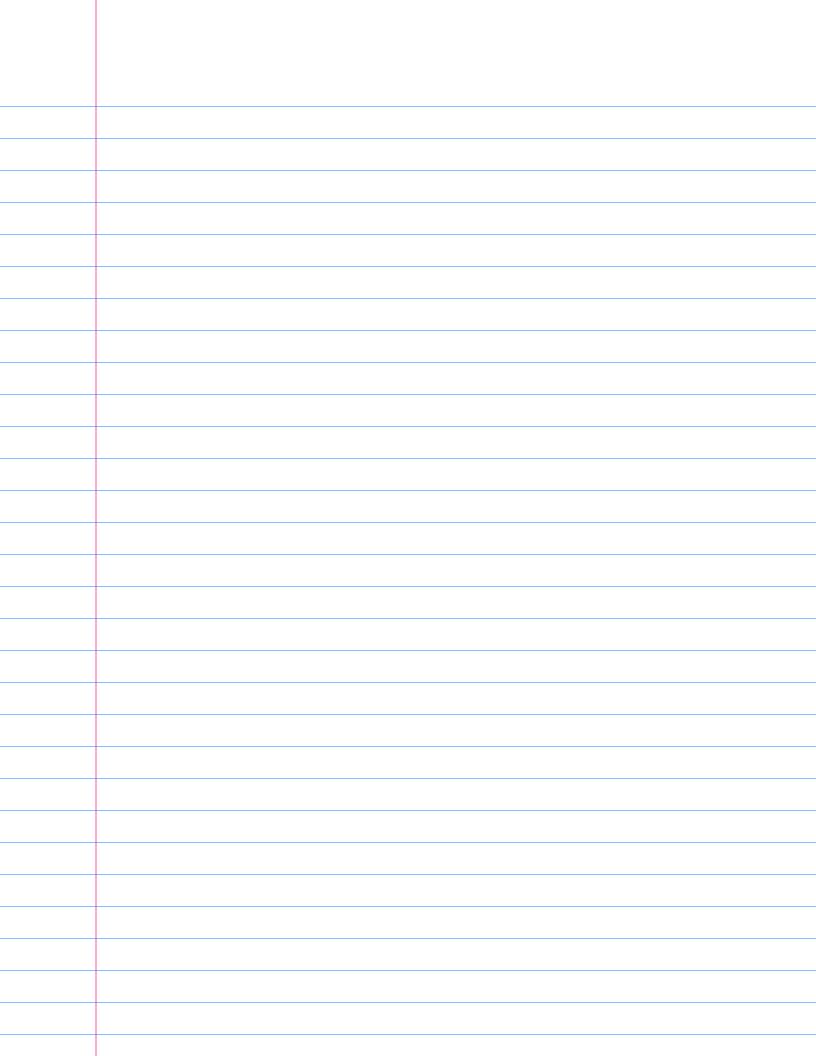
131 < p

٦٠ ٤٠, ٤٤, ٤٤, ···

anti-rausal

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{p}}=\frac{p}{p-2}$$

3 $x_n = p^n = b^n (p = b^1)$



$$A_{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$= p^{-n} \left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \quad p=2$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2}{2-z}$$

$$\chi_{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$= p^{n} \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$\chi_{n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\chi_{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} \quad (m \le 0)$$

$$= p^{-n} \quad (m \le 0) \quad p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\xi}{2 - 0.5}$$

$$\chi_{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} \quad (n \leq 0)$$

$$= p^{n} \quad (n \leq 0) \quad p = 2$$

$$\chi(\xi) = \frac{2}{2 - \xi}$$

$$A_{n} = b^{n} \quad (n \geqslant 0)$$

$$= p^{-n} \quad (n \geqslant 0) \quad p = b^{-1}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{b^{-1}}{b^{n} - z}$$

$$X_{n} = b^{-1}(n \ge 0)$$

$$= p^{n}(n \ge 0) \quad P = b$$

$$X(2) = \frac{2}{2 - b}$$

$$A_{n} = b^{-n} \quad (n \leq 0)$$

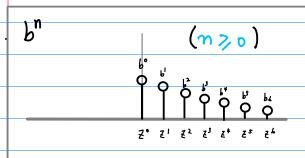
$$= p^{-n} \quad (n \leq 0) \quad P = b$$

$$f(t) = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon - b}$$

$$x_n = b^{-n} (n \le 0)$$

$$= p^n (n \le 0) P = b^{-1}$$

$$X(2) = \frac{b^n}{b^n - 2}$$



$$\chi(\xi_1) = \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_1 - 0.\xi}$$
 |5|<2

$$f(z) = \frac{2}{2-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n z^n$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
\mathcal{A}_{n} &=& \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \\
&=& p^{-n} & p=2
\end{array}$$

$$\chi(s) = \frac{\zeta - 0.\zeta}{\zeta} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \zeta^{-n}$$

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$$\mathcal{X}_{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n}$$

$$= p^{n} \qquad p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\chi(z^1) = \frac{2}{2-z^1}$$
 |2| > \frac{1}{2}

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{z - 0.5} = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{0} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{-n} z^{n}$$
$$= \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n} z^{-n}$$

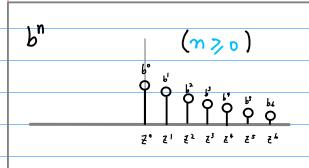
$$\alpha_{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} \\
= p^{-n} \qquad p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\chi(z) = \frac{2}{2-2} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} z^{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} z^{n}$$

$$= p^{n} \qquad p=2$$



$$\chi(\xi_1) = \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_1 - p} \qquad |\xi| < p_1$$

$$f(\xi) = \frac{b^{1} - \xi}{b^{1} - \xi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^{n} \xi^{n}$$

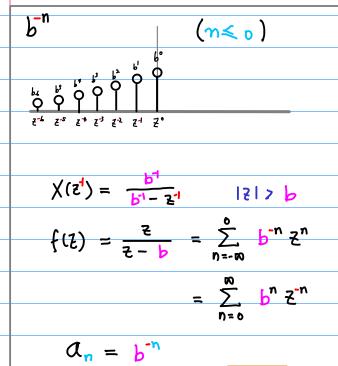
$$\alpha_n = b^n$$

$$= p^{-n} \qquad p = b^1$$

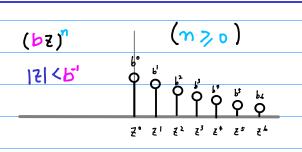
$$\chi(s) = \frac{5-p}{5-p} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n s_{-n}$$

$$x_n = b^n$$

$$= p^n \qquad p = b$$



$$\sum_{p_1} \sum_{p_2} \sum_{p_3} \sum_{p_4} \sum_{p_4} \sum_{p_5} \sum_{p$$



$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1 - bz} = \frac{b^{-1}}{b^{-1} - z}$$

$$a_n = b^n$$

$$= p^{-n} \qquad p = b^1$$

$$\chi(z) = \frac{1}{1 - b/z} = \frac{z}{z - b}$$

$$x_n = b^n$$

$$= p^n \qquad p = b$$

$$(n \leq 0) \qquad (b^{-1}z)^{n} = (bz^{-1})^{-n}$$

$$\frac{b^{1}}{c^{2}} \frac{b^{1}}{c^{2}} \frac{b^{1}}{c^{2}} \frac{b^{2}}{c^{2}} \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} \frac$$

$$(n \leq 0) \qquad (b \leq z^{-1})^{n} = (b \leq z)^{-n}$$

$$(x \leq 0) \qquad (b \leq z^{-1})^{n} = (b \leq z)^{-n}$$

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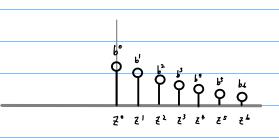
$$(x \leq 0) \qquad (b \leq z^{-1})^{n} = (b \leq z)^{-n}$$

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$$f(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (p\xi)_n |p\xi| < |$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl}
\alpha_n &= & b^n \\
&= & p^{-n} & p = b^1
\end{array}$$

$$\chi(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (b z^4)^n |bz^4| < |$$



$$\mathcal{X}_n = b^n$$
$$= p^n$$

$$\{(\xi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (p \xi_{-1})_{-n} \quad |p\xi_{-1}| < |$$

$$=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\lfloor b \, \xi^{-1} \right)^{k}$$



$$A_n = b^{-n}$$

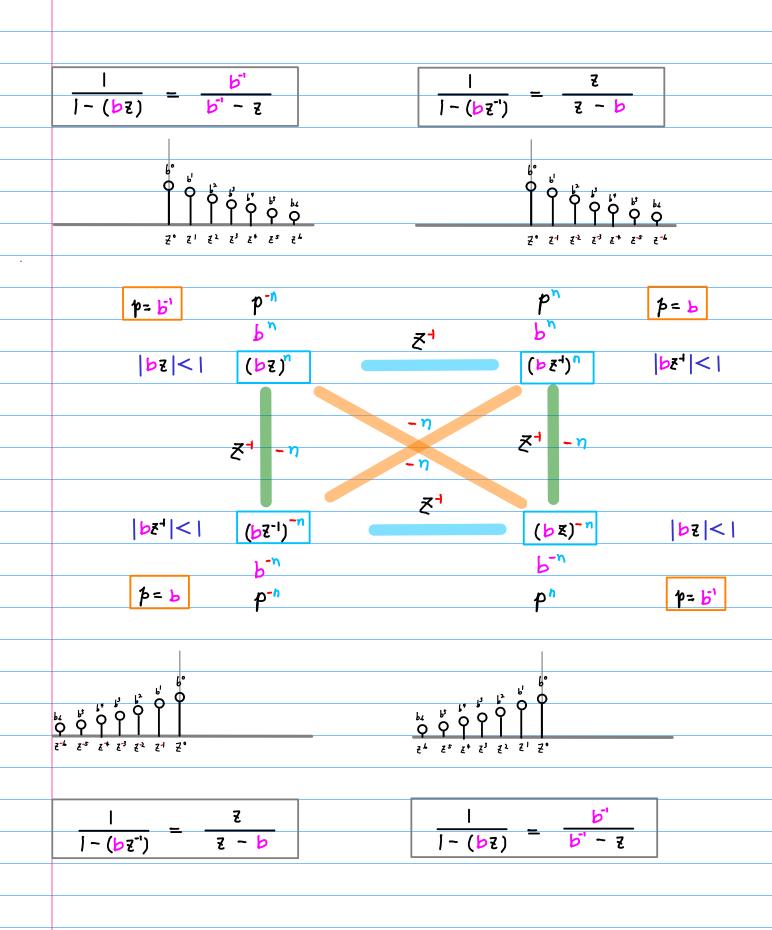
$$= p^{-n} \qquad p = b$$

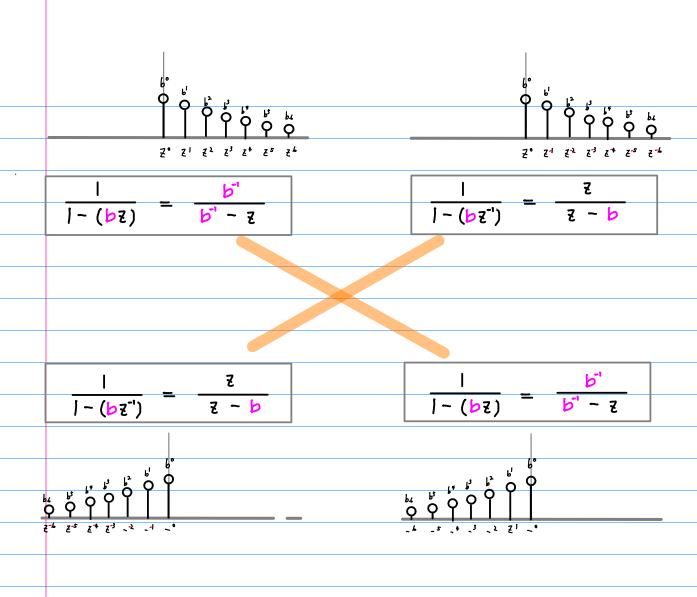
$$\chi(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (pz)_{n} |pz| < |z|$$

$$=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (b z)^{k}$$



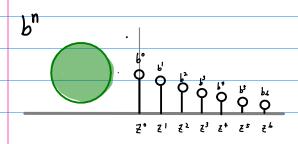
$$\chi_n = b^{-n}$$

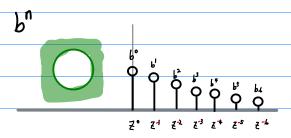




$$\chi_{n} = \alpha_{-n}$$

$$\chi_{n} = \alpha_{-n} \qquad \chi(z) = f(z)$$





$$f(\xi) = \frac{|-(P\xi)|}{|-(P\xi)|} \qquad |\xi| < P_2$$

$$\chi(s) = \frac{1 - (p/s)}{1 - (p/s)} \quad |s| > p$$

$$a_n = b^n \quad (n > 0)$$

$$= p^{-n} \quad (p = b^1)$$

$$x_n = b^n \quad (n > 0)$$

$$= p^n \quad (p = b)$$

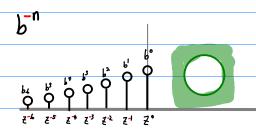
$$\chi(s) = \frac{|-(Ps)|}{|s| < P_1}$$

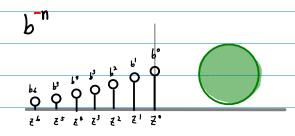
$$a_n = b^{-n} \quad (n \le 0)$$

$$= p^{-n} \quad (p = b)$$

$$x_n = b^{-n} \quad (n \leq 0)$$

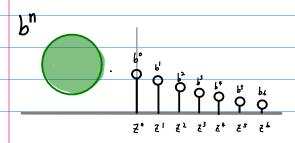
$$= p^n \quad (p = b^{-1})$$





$$\chi_{n} = \alpha_{n}$$

$$\chi_{n} = \alpha_{n} \qquad \chi(z) = f(z^{-1})$$



$$\{(\xi) = \frac{|-(p \cdot \xi)|}{|-(p \cdot \xi)|} \quad |\xi| < p_1$$

$$a_n = b^n \quad (n \ge 0)$$

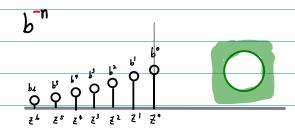
$$\chi_n = b^n \quad (n > 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} (\xi) = \frac{1 - (P/S)}{1} & |S| > P \end{cases}$$

$$\chi(s) = \frac{1 - (PS)}{1} |S| < P_1$$

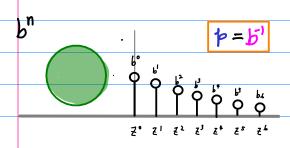
$$a_n = b^n \quad (n \leq 0)$$

$$\chi_n = b^{-n} (n \leq 0)$$



$$\alpha_n = p^n$$

$$x_n = p^{-n}$$



$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{1 - (b \, \xi)} \qquad |\xi| < \frac{b^{-1}}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(z')}} = \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{b}{2})} = \frac{1}{|z|} > \frac{b}{|z|}$$

$$a_n = p^{-n} \quad (n > 0)$$

$$x_n = p^n \quad (n \geqslant 0)$$

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

$$\chi(s) = \frac{|-(Ps)|}{|-(Ps)|} |s| < P_4$$

$$a_n = p^{-n} \quad (n \leq 0)$$

$$x_n = p^n \quad (n \leq 0)$$

