Laurent Series and z-Transform - Geometric Series Causality B

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2 formulas of z $\bigcirc \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{(2-0.5)(2-2)} = \left(\frac{1}{\xi-0.5} - \frac{1}{\xi-2}\right)$ ξ-1 $2 - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{-2^2}{(z-2)(z-0.5)} = \left(\frac{0.5z}{(z-0.5)} - \frac{2z}{(z-2)}\right)$











ž <1P	8 > 1P ⁻¹
8 > 1P	ž <1P ⁻¹

aurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$











$$-(p_{1}^{n}, p_{2}^{n}, p_{3}^{n}, \cdots)$$
$$(p_{2}^{n}, p_{1}^{1}, p_{2}^{2}, \cdots)$$

 $-(p_{1}^{n}, p_{2}^{n}, p_{3}^{n}, \cdots)$ $(p_{2}^{n}, p_{1}^{1}, p_{2}^{2}, \cdots)$

Laurent Series an + f(2)



Z-Transform X(2) -> Xn

N < I anti-causal	n≥o causal
- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ ,)	$-(p_{1}^{-1}, p_{2}^{-1}, p_{2}^{-1}, \cdots)$
n=0)-1,-2,-3,	n=① 1, 2, 3,
n= 1, 2, 3,	n= -1,-2,-3,
(p ^o , p ¹ , p ² ,)	(^{p°} , ^{p1} , ^{p2} ,)
n ≥ I causal	η < 0 anti-causal

An, bn Laurent Series graphs of f(z), g(z)



Xn, Yn graphs of z-transform X(z), Y(z)























Y (2)	(₹ <p<sup>-)</p<sup>	-Yn	(n < j)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻² ,)	anti-causal	n=0,-1,-2,-3,
Υ(≀)	(₹ >p ⁻¹)	Yn	(n≥[)	(p°, p′, p ², ···)	causal	n= 1, 2, 3,
				1		
		<u>р</u> =	2		1	= (+)
		pn=	.2 ⁿ		p	$n = (\pm)^n$
χ (z)	(₹ >P)	Xn ((n>0)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ ,)	causal	n=00 1, 2, 3,
X (2)	(₹ <mark><</mark> ₽)	-1 n	(n < 0)	(p°, p′, p², ···)	anti-causal	n= -1,-2,-3,
•	<u>.</u>					
		P = 2	2		P :	$=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
		P ⁻ⁿ =(-	[]) ⁿ		P-r	¹ = 2 ⁿ
			- /			
						\\

f (z)	causal f(z	anti-causal g(z) (z >p")				
(L)	f(=) 🔶 Ø	.n (N≥0)	רנני ן	f(€') ↔ Q_n (n<1)		
<u> </u>						
	n≥ 0 zi	< p n:	= 0, 1, 2,	- p ⁻ⁿ⁻¹ z	n	
	causal f(z)	1 ^{p-1} - (1 ^{p-1}	+ 40 ⁻² z ¹ + 40 ⁻³ z ² + ···)	= <u>></u> - (p ⁻¹) ⁿ⁺¹	\mathbf{x}^{n} (n > n)	
Án	$-(p^{-1})^{n+1}$	- P'Z (1		<u>n=0</u>		
	η = 0 , -1 , -2,	- p z')	ž >1 ²⁻¹	n <	
	— (p ⁻¹ + p ⁻² ē ⁻¹ + p ⁻³ ē ⁻² +	$\cdots) = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} - (p)^{n-1}$	ε ⁿ (n< I)	- <u>-</u>	$-(p^{-1})^{-n+1}$ Qn	
	causal n=	0+1,+2,+3,	anti-cau	ısal n=0-	1,-2,-3,	
	-	(p ⁻¹ , p ⁻¹ , p ⁻¹ ,)		- (P	⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , ···)	
			Λ			
	<u>An</u>	p = 2	ر - ۷		p = 2	
		F = (코)			P'=Z	
	/			\		
	<u> </u>	$p = (\frac{1}{2})$	۵.,	1	$\mathcal{P} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	
		P"= 2Y			(之)))	
			→ ←			
				/ /		



f(z)
6





inversed

ROC's

anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
୫(₴) (।₹।>p¹)	f(z) (IミI <p)< td=""><td>₽(₹) (।₹।>p[*])</td><td>f(z) (IzI<p)< td=""></p)<></td></p)<>	₽(₹) (।₹।>p [*])	f(z) (IzI <p)< td=""></p)<>
û_n (n<1)	(n≥0)	û _{∽n} (n<)	A n (n≥0)
p = 2	p = 2	$P = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	$p = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
$p^n = 2^n$	$P^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$P^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$p^{-n} = 2^n$
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
f(z) (lミ>p)	g (ट) (।३। <p<sup>1)</p<sup>	f(z) (1ミ>p)	ዿ(෭) (।३।<° ^{`'})
b-n (n<0)	_bn (n≥)	b-n (n<0)	_bn (n≥1)
	1		
	-		
p = 2	p = 2	$p = (\frac{1}{2})$	P = (上)
$p^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	p ⁿ =2 ⁿ	$P^{-n} = 2^n$	$p^n = (\pm)^n$
			· -

X n		Q	
3,		b_n	
Causal		anti-causal	
n≥o	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , P ⁻² , ···)	n<	
N≥ I	(p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , p ⁻⁴ , ···)	U < 0	
anti-causal		causal	
n<	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻² , ···)	n≥ o	
U < 0	(p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , p ⁻⁴ , ···)	N≥)	











 Ƴ(₴) (I₹I <p<sup>-)</p<sup>	X(Z) (IZ >P)	۲(۲) (۱۶۱< p ⁻¹)	X(Z) (IZI>P)
-yn (n <j)< td=""><td>Xn (n≥0)</td><td>-yn (n<j)< td=""><td>Xn (n≥0)</td></j)<></td></j)<>	Xn (n≥0)	-yn (n <j)< td=""><td>Xn (n≥0)</td></j)<>	Xn (n≥0)
p = 2	p = 2	$\mathcal{P} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	$p = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
p ⁿ =2 ⁿ	$p^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$p^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$p^{-n} = 2^n$
		· · · ·	
X(Z) (IZI <p)< th=""><th>Y(₴) (I₹I>p⁻¹)</th><th>X(ट) (।३।<१)</th><th>Υ(ટ) (Ι₹Ι>Ρ⁻¹)</th></p)<>	Y(₴) (I₹I>p ⁻¹)	X(ट) (।३।<१)	Υ(ટ) (Ι₹Ι>Ρ ⁻¹)
$-\chi_n$ $(n < 0)$	(ກຸ≥[).	-1 (n < 0)	<mark>8</mark> n (n≥[)
p = 2	p = 2		p = (+)
 $P^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$p^n = 2^n$	ر2] ۵-۳ – مر	$p^n - (\perp)^n$
1			







 $() \quad \xi \in \xi^{-1} \qquad (2) \quad \mathcal{A}_n \leftarrow \mathcal{A}_{-n}$







$$f(z^{i}) = \frac{f(z)}{1 - p_{z}} \qquad f(z), g(z)$$

$$f(z) \leftrightarrow z_{-} \Rightarrow z \qquad f(z), g(z)$$

$$f(z) \leftrightarrow z_{n} \qquad g(z) \leftrightarrow b_{n}$$

$$g(z^{i}) = \frac{f(z^{i})}{1 - p_{z}} \qquad \chi(z), \gamma(z)$$

$$\chi(z) \leftrightarrow z_{n} \qquad \chi(z) \leftrightarrow y_{n}$$

$$g(z^{i}) = \frac{z^{i}}{1 - p_{z}} \qquad g(z^{i}) = \frac{z^{i}}{1 - p_{z}} \qquad \text{out} i - causal$$

$$f(z) = \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p_{z}} \qquad g(z) = \frac{z}{1 - p_{z}}$$

$$\gamma(z^{i}) = \frac{z}{1 - p_{z}} \qquad \chi(z) = \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p_{z}} \qquad \text{out} i - causal$$

$$\gamma(z^{i}) = \frac{z}{1 - p_{z}} \qquad \chi(z) = \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p_{z}}$$

	$f(\overline{z}') g(\overline{z}')$ $(\overline{z}' \rightarrow \overline{z} f(\overline{z}), g(\overline{z})$ $(\overline{z} f(\overline{z}) \leftrightarrow a_n g(\overline{z}) \leftrightarrow b_n$ $(\overline{z} n \rightarrow -n \qquad a_{-n}, b_{-n}$
	$f(z^{-1}) = -\frac{p^{-1}}{1-p^{-1}z^{-1}}$ $g(z^{-1}) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-pz^{-1}}$
(\mathbf{b})	$f(z) = -\frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1} z} \qquad g(z) = \frac{z}{1 - p z}$
$(\mathbf{\hat{z}})$	$a_n = -(p^{-1})^{n+1}$ $b_n = (p)^{n-1}$
E)	$Q-n = -(p^{-1})^{-n+1}$ $p-n = (p)^{-n-1}$

	<u> </u>	
 	$(1) z \rightarrow z \qquad z$	XG), Y(Z)
	$\textcircled{2} \underbrace{\chi(\mathfrak{f}) \leftrightarrow \chi_{\mathfrak{n}}}$	$f(z) \leftrightarrow y_n$
	(3) n→-n	X-n, X-n
	$\chi(z^{-1}) = \boxed{\frac{z}{1 - pz}}$	$\chi(\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{r}}) = -\frac{\mathbf{p}^{-1}}{1 - \mathbf{p}^{+}\mathbf{z}}$
(\square)	Y(z) =	$X(z) = -\frac{p^{-1}}{2}$
\mathbf{O}	- ^p Z ⁻¹	
 (2)	$\sigma n = (p)^{n}$	$\lambda n = [-(P)]$
3	$y_{-n} = -(p^{-1})^{-n+1}$	$\boldsymbol{\chi}_{-n} = (\boldsymbol{p})^{-n-1}$
 \bigcirc		

						-2		
\bigcirc	-			\bigcirc	- 0.5	6		
\mathbf{U}	(1)	(2-2)		9	(2-1)	(2-0.5)		
_	<u> </u>	+ 0.5			+	ج	_	
	- Z	- 0.5Z			- 8	- 2i	દ	
	(र)	Z <1	Caus al		(र)	Z < 0.5	Caus al	
	X (Z)] <	anti-causal		X(₹)	7 < 0.5	anti-causal	
+	ک ا	<u>_</u> Z ⁻¹			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
	- ह'	- 28"			I – ž.	- 0.5	52-1	
	f (Z)	2 >	anti-causal		f (7)	2 > 2	anti-causal	
	X(₹)	2 >	Causal		X(₹)	2 > 2	Causal	

•





- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , ···)		- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , ···)	
n = 0, 1, 2, ···		$\eta = 0, -1, -2, \cdots$	
causal n	6 ≤	anti-causal n<1	
 (p°, p', p², ···)		(p°, p', p [*] , …)	
 ۰۰۰ر 3 ر <mark>2 , ا</mark> = ۱		n= -1, -2, -3,	
 anti-causal	n<0	causal nzi	
 Υ.		Λ	
<u> </u>		h-n	
V A			
Causal		anti-causal	
n≥ 0	$-(p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \cdots)$	n<	
N≯ I	(p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , p ⁻⁴ , ···)	U < 0	
anti-causal		causal	
n<	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ ,)	n≥ o	
U < D	(p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , p ⁻⁴ , ···)	N≥)	