

Laurent Series and z-Transform

- Geometric Series

Causality A

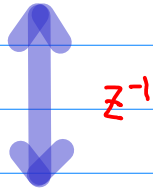
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2 formulas of z

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{(z-0.5)(z-2)} = \left(\frac{1}{z-0.5} - \frac{1}{z-2} \right)$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \frac{-z^2}{(z-2)(z-0.5)} = \left(\frac{0.5z}{(z-0.5)} - \frac{2z}{(z-2)} \right)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{(z-0.5)(z-2)} \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{-z^2}{(z-2)(z-0.5)}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{(z-0.5)(z-2)} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{z-0.5} - \frac{1}{z-2} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{z^{-1}} = \left(\frac{1}{z-0.5} - \frac{1}{z-2} \right)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{(z^{-1}-0.5)(z^{-1}-2)} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{z^{-1}-0.5} - \frac{1}{z^{-1}-2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{2z^{-1}-1} - \frac{0.5}{0.5z^{-1}-1} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2z}{2-z} - \frac{0.5z}{0.5-z} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-2z}{z-2} + \frac{0.5z}{z-0.5} \right)$$

$$= z \left(\frac{-2}{z-2} + \frac{0.5}{z-0.5} \right)$$

$$= z \left(\frac{-\frac{3}{2}z}{(z-2)(z-0.5)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{-z^2}{(z-2)(z-0.5)}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{-z^2}{(z-2)(z-0.5)} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{0.5z}{(z-0.5)} - \frac{2z}{(z-2)} \right)$$

$f(z), g(z)$: causal form of Laurent series

$$\frac{\text{nominator polynomial of } z}{\text{denominator polynomial of } z}$$

$f(z^{-1}), g(z^{-1})$: anti-causal form of Laurent series

$$\frac{\text{nominator polynomial of } z^{-1}}{\text{denominator polynomial of } z^{-1}}$$

$X(z), Y(z)$: causal form of z-Trans

$$\frac{\text{nominator polynomial of } z^{-1}}{\text{denominator polynomial of } z^{-1}}$$

$X(z^{-1}), Y(z^{-1})$: anti-causal form of z-Trans

$$\frac{\text{nominator polynomial of } z}{\text{denominator polynomial of } z}$$

2 formulas

$$\frac{1}{z - p}$$

$$\frac{1}{z^{-1} - p}$$

2 representations each

$$\frac{1}{z - p}$$

$$\frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z} \triangleq f(z) = \chi(z^{-1})$$

|| ||

$$\frac{z^{-1}}{1 - pz^{-1}} \triangleq \gamma(z) = g(z^{-1})$$

$$\frac{1}{z^{-1} - p}$$

$$\frac{z}{1 - pz} \triangleq g(z) = \gamma(z^{-1})$$

|| ||

$$\frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z^{-1}} \triangleq \chi(z) = f(z^{-1})$$

z polynomials

$f(z)$

$g(z)$

z polynomials

\parallel

\parallel

z^{-1} polynomials

$Y(z)$

$X(z)$

z^{-1} polynomials

z polynomials

$X(z^{-1}) = f(z)$

$g(z) = Y(z^{-1})$

z polynomials

\parallel

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z^{-1} polynomials

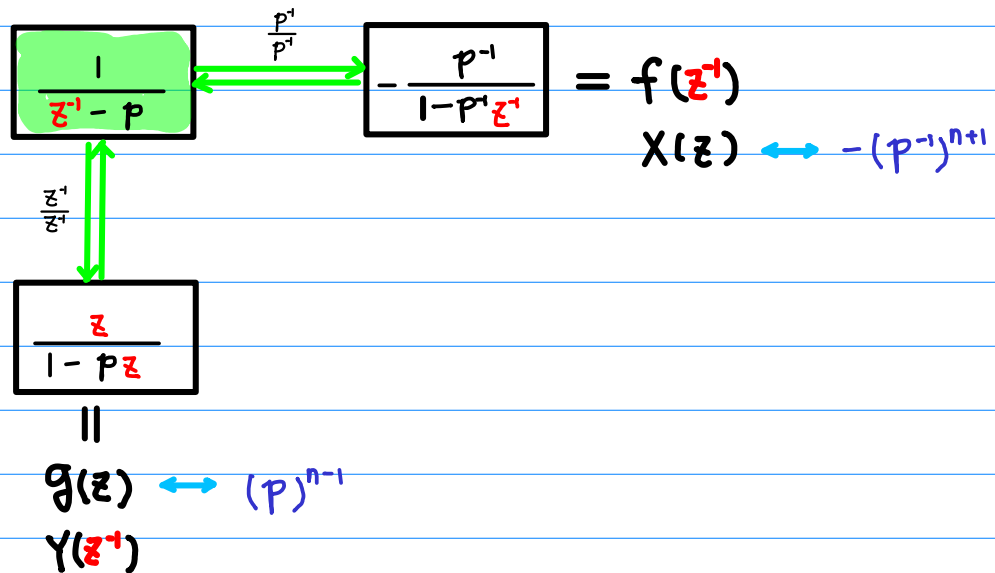
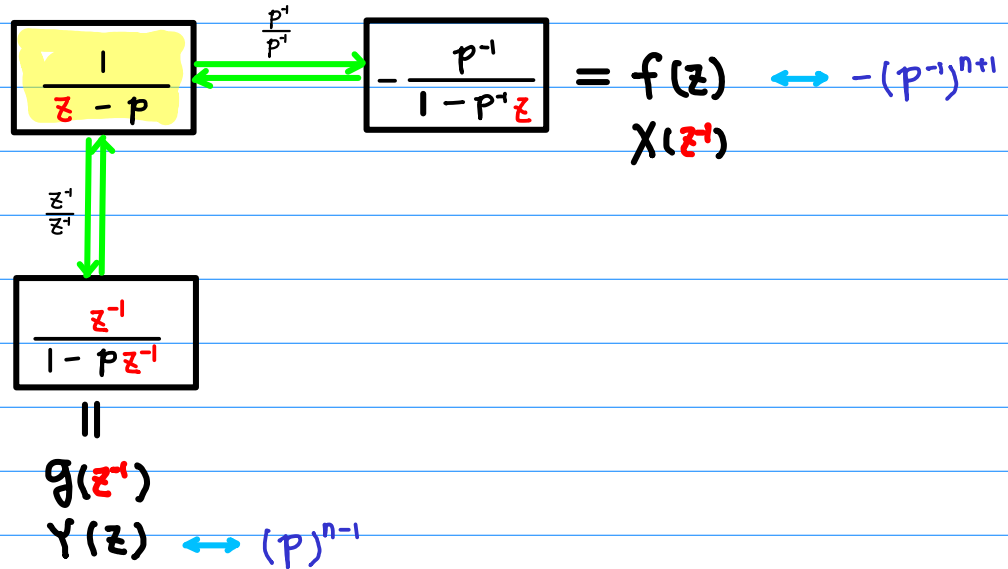
$g(z^{-1}) = Y(z)$

$X(z) = f(z^{-1})$

z^{-1} polynomials

Laurent $f(z), g(z)$: causal, $f(z^{-1}), g(z^{-1})$: anti-causal

z-Trans $X(z), Y(z)$: causal, $X(z^{-1}), Y(z^{-1})$: anti-causal



2 formulas of z
2 representations

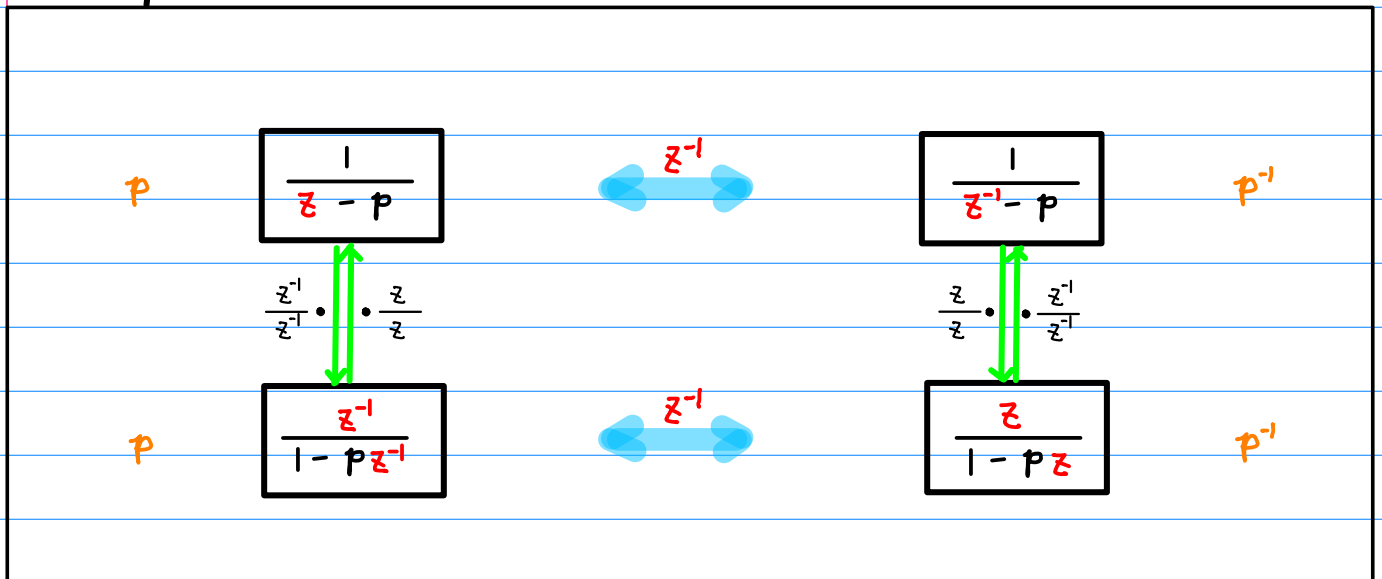
$$f(z), g(z)$$

$$f(z^{-1}), g(z^{-1})$$

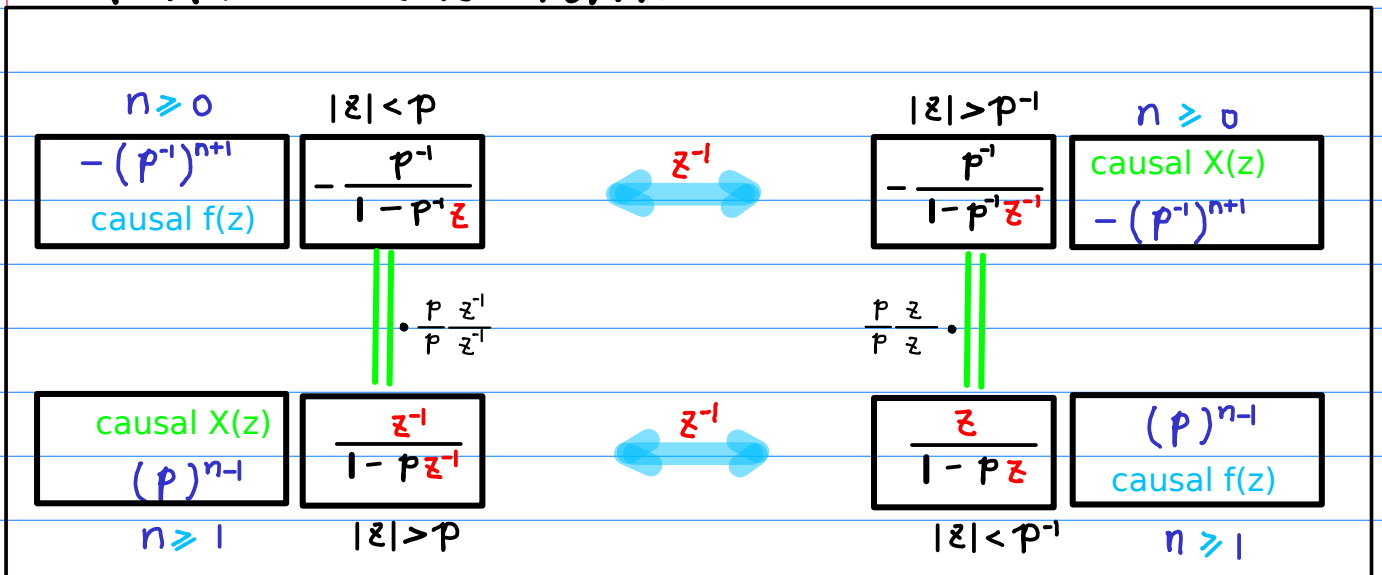
$$X(z), Y(z)$$

$$X(z^{-1}), Y(z^{-1})$$

* Simple Pole Forms



* Geometric Series Forms



Laurent Series

$$f(z) \quad (|z| < \rho) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad a_n \quad (n \geq 0) \quad - (p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > \rho^{-1}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad a_{-n} \quad (n < 1) \quad - (p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$f(z) \quad (|z| > \rho) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -a_n \quad (n < 0) \quad (p^0, p^1, p^2, \dots)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| < \rho^{-1}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -a_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (p^0, p^1, p^2, \dots)$$

$$f(z) \ (|z| < p) \iff a_n \ (n \geq 0) \quad - (p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \dots)$$

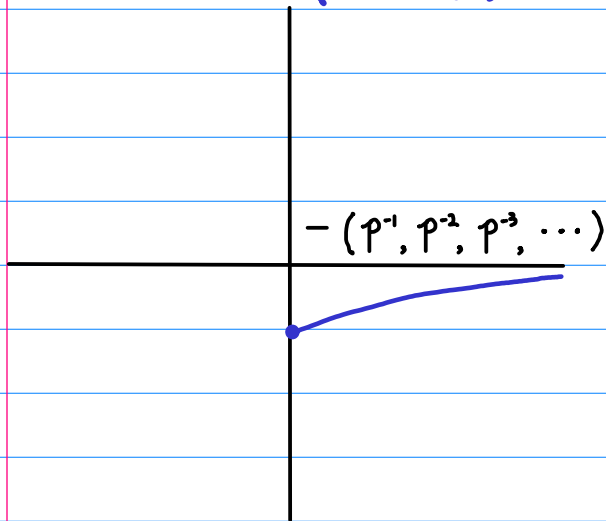
$$f(z^{-1}) \ (|z| > p^{-1}) \iff a_{-n} \ (n < 1) \quad - (p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$f(z) \ (|z| > p) \iff -a_n \ (n < 0) \quad (p^0, p^1, p^2, \dots)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \ (|z| < p^{-1}) \iff -a_{-n} \ (n \geq 1) \quad (p^0, p^1, p^2, \dots)$$

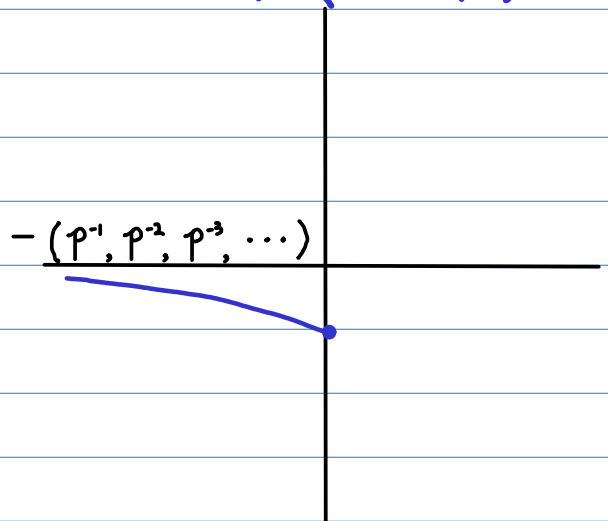
$$f(z) \quad (|z| < p)$$

$$a_n \quad (n \geq 0)$$



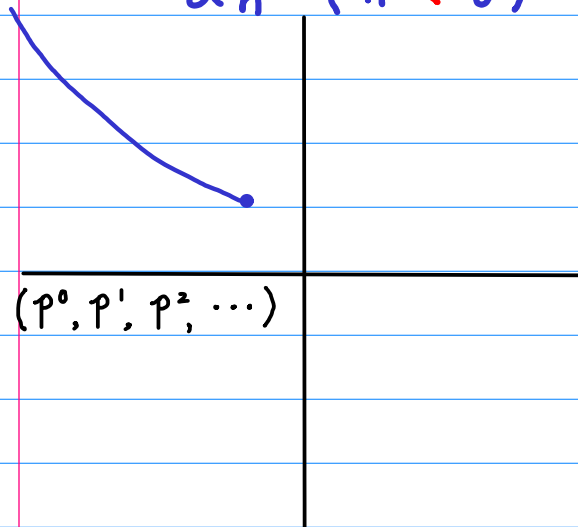
$$f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > p^{-1})$$

$$a_{-n} \quad (n < 1)$$



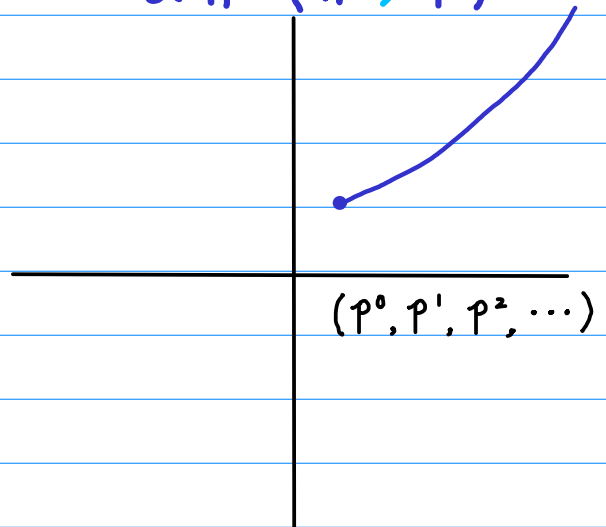
$$f(z) \quad (|z| > p)$$

$$-a_n \quad (n < 0)$$



$$f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| < p^{-1})$$

$$-a_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1)$$



Ⓐ $f(z)$ for $|z| < p$, $g(z)$ for $|z| < p^{-1}$ Laurent S

Geometric Series Forms

$$p \quad f(z) = \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z} \quad \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{z^{-1}}{1 - pz^{-1}} \quad \frac{z}{1 - pz} = g(z) \quad p^{-1}$$

$|z| < p^{-1}$

Ⓑ $f(z^{-1})$ for $|z| > p^{-1}$, $g(z^{-1})$ for $|z| > p$

Geometric Series Forms

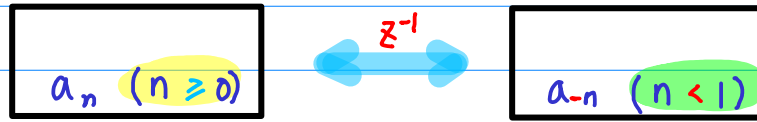
$$f(z) = \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z} \quad \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} \quad \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z^{-1}} = f(z^{-1})$$

$$g(z^{-1}) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - pz^{-1}} \quad \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} \quad \frac{z}{1 - pz} = g(z)$$

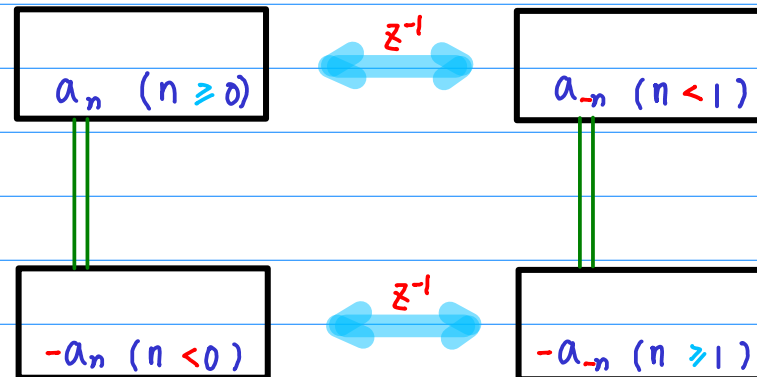
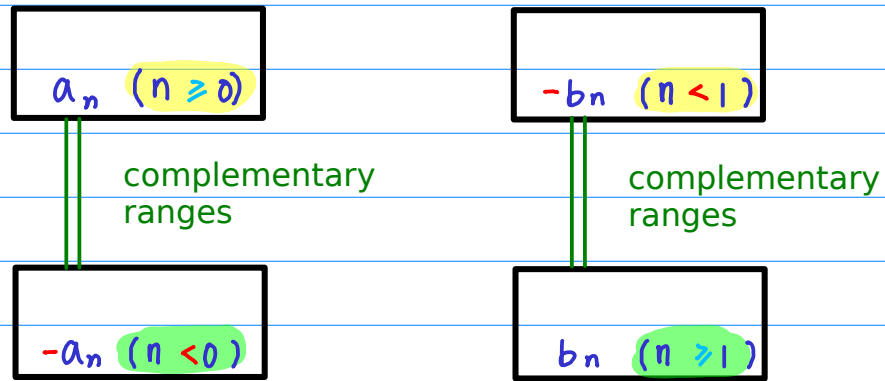
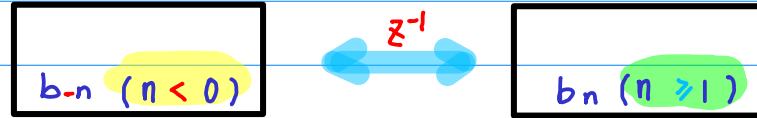
$|z| > p$ $|z| < p^{-1}$

Laurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$

symmetric
ranges

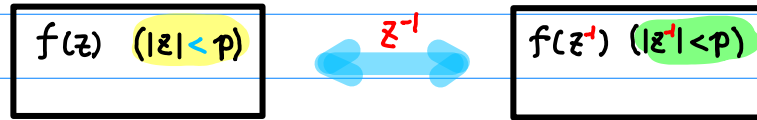


symmetric
ranges

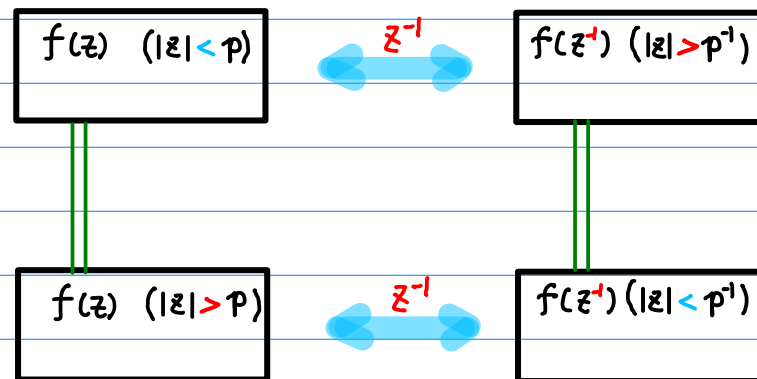
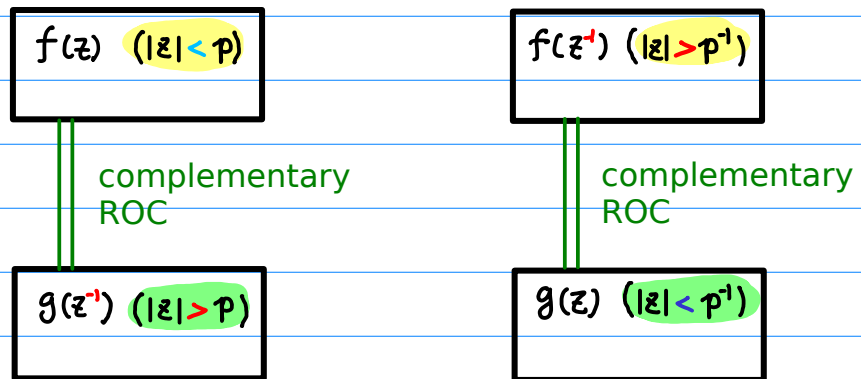
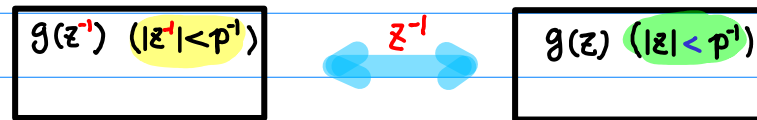


Laurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$

ROC's with reciprocal poles

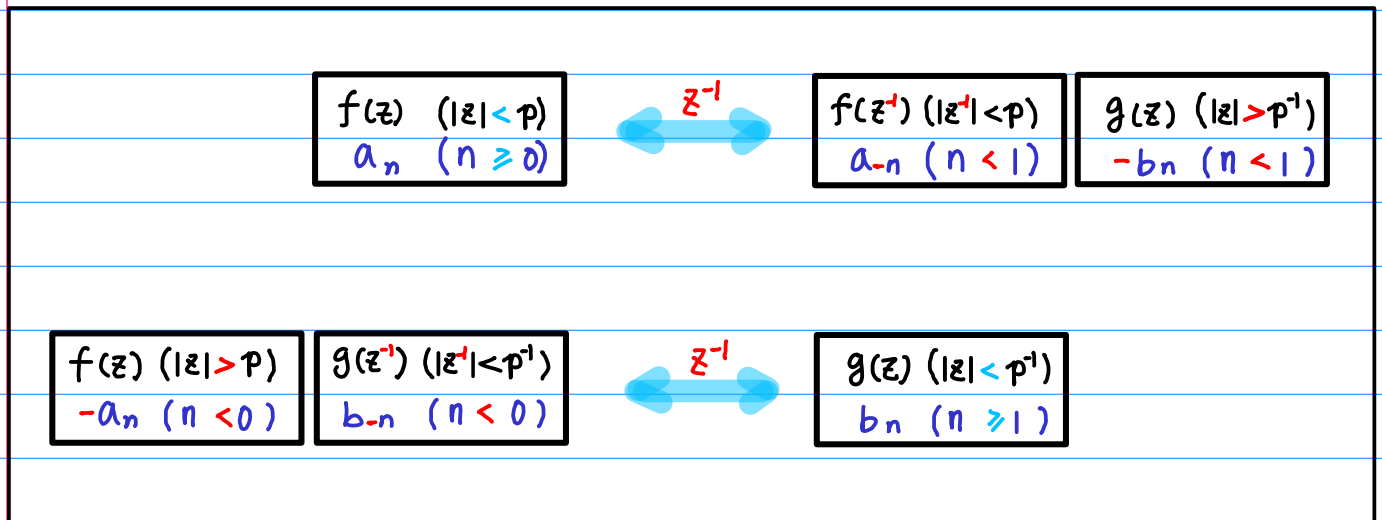
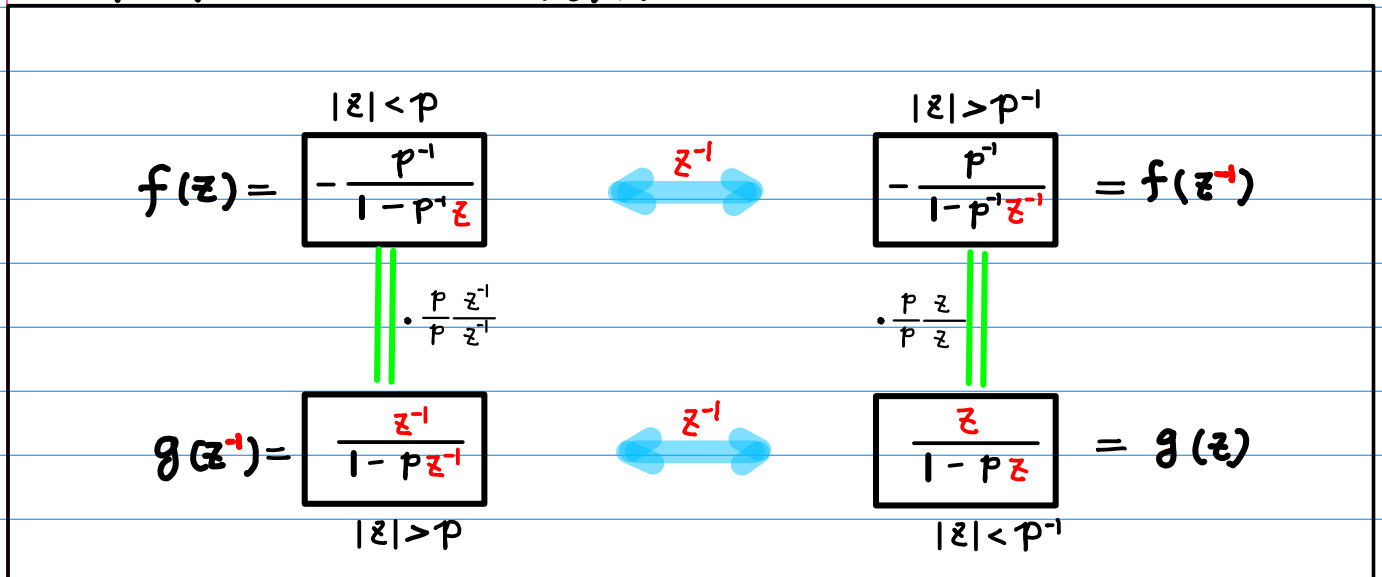


ROC's with reciprocal poles

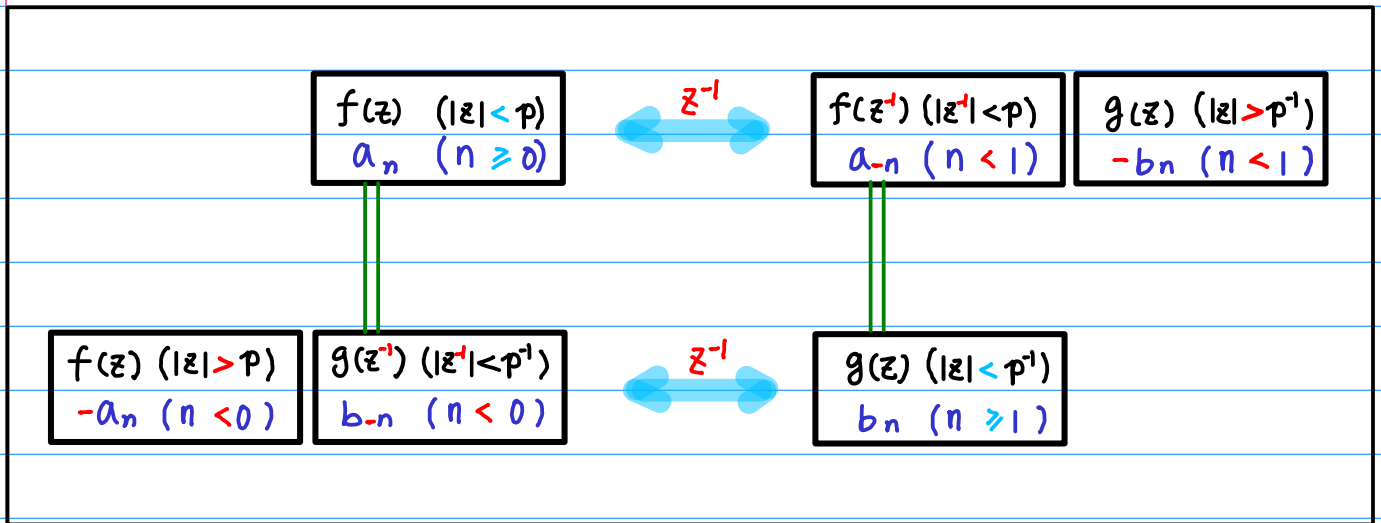


Laurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$ $b_n \leftrightarrow g(z)$

Geometric Series Forms

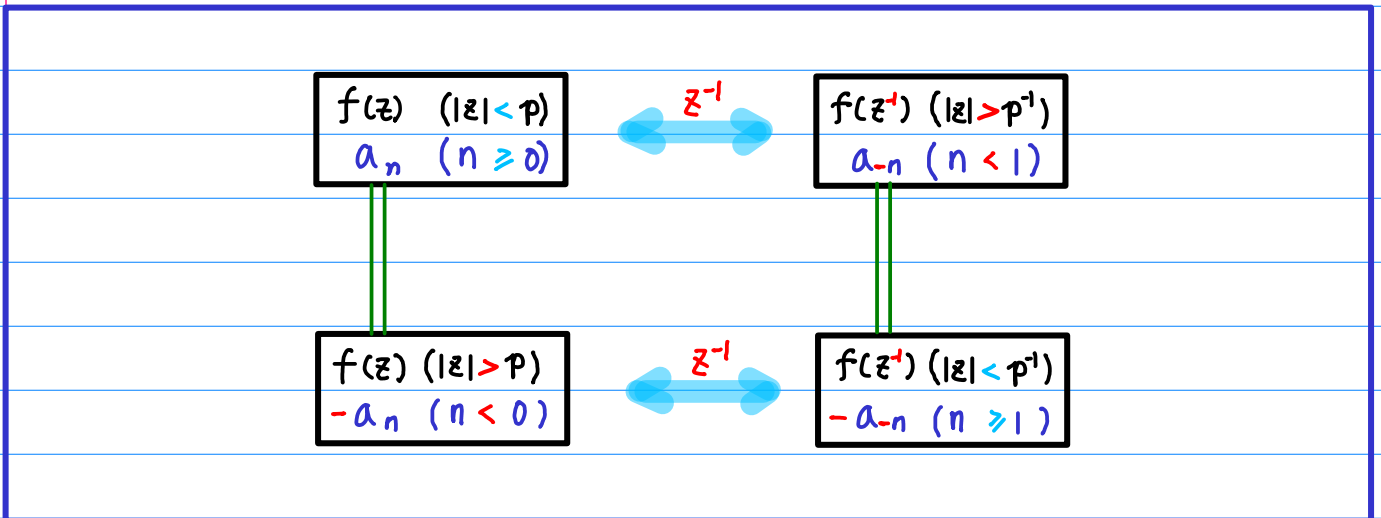


Laurent Series using only $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$



$$a_{-n} = -b_n$$

$$-a_{-n} = b_n$$



z - Transform

$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| < \rho) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x_{-n} \quad (n < 1) \quad - (\rho^{-1}, \rho^{-2}, \rho^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$X(z) \quad (|z| > \rho^{-1}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x_n \quad (n \geq 0) \quad - (\rho^{-1}, \rho^{-2}, \rho^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > \rho) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -x_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (\rho^0, \rho^1, \rho^2, \dots)$$

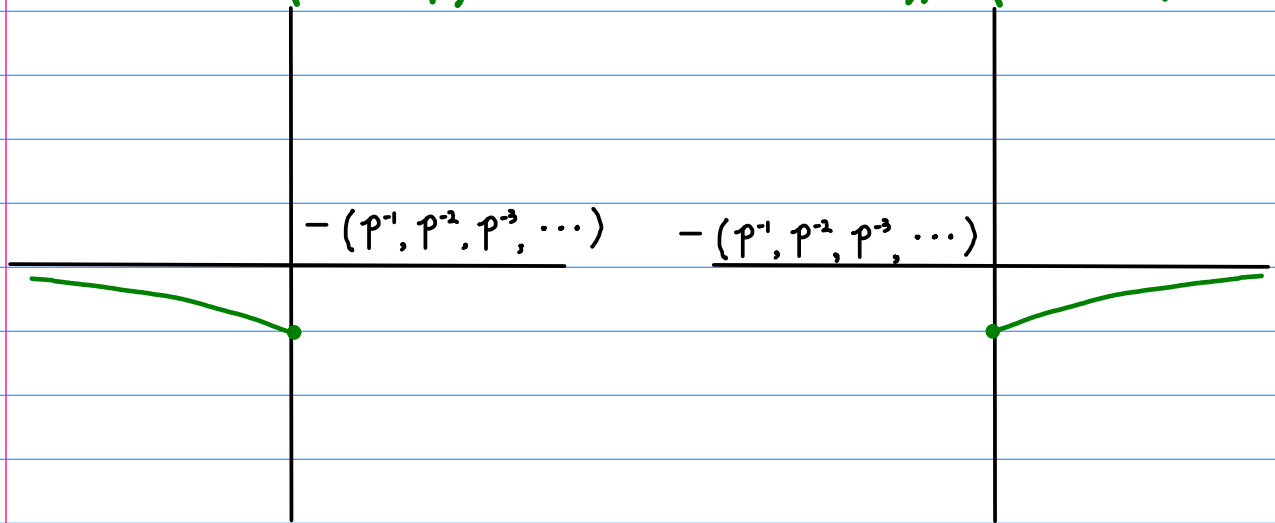
$$X(z) \quad (|z| < \rho^{-1}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -x_n \quad (n < 0) \quad (\rho^0, \rho^1, \rho^2, \dots)$$

$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| < p)$$

$$x_{-n} \quad (n < 1)$$

$$X(z) \quad (|z| > p^{-1})$$

$$x_n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

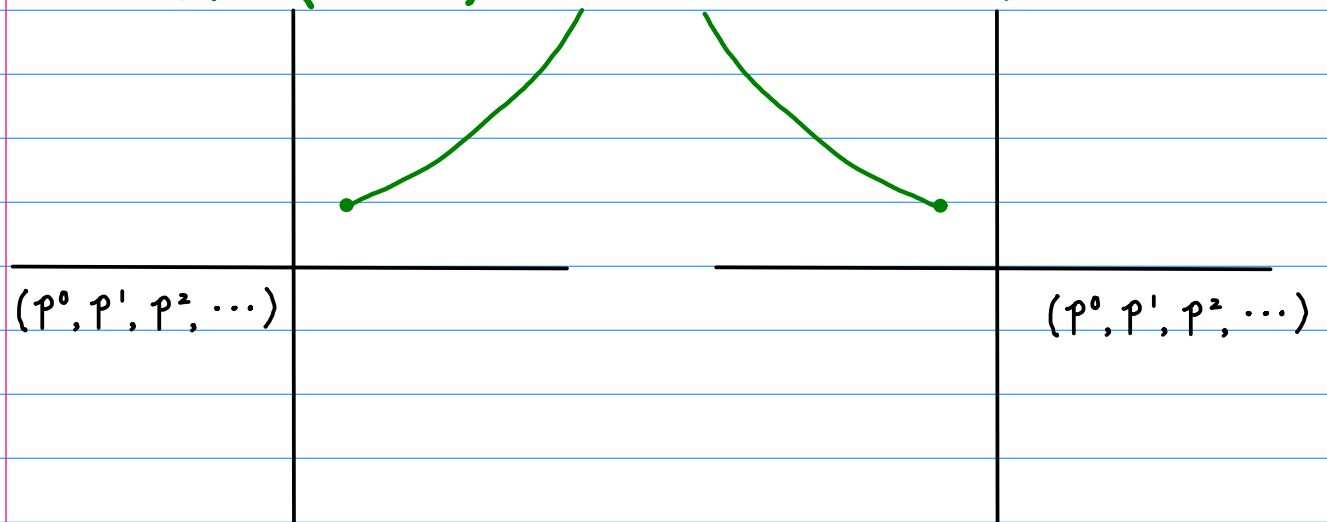


$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > p)$$

$$-x_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$X(z) \quad (|z| < p^{-1})$$

$$-x_n \quad (n < 0)$$

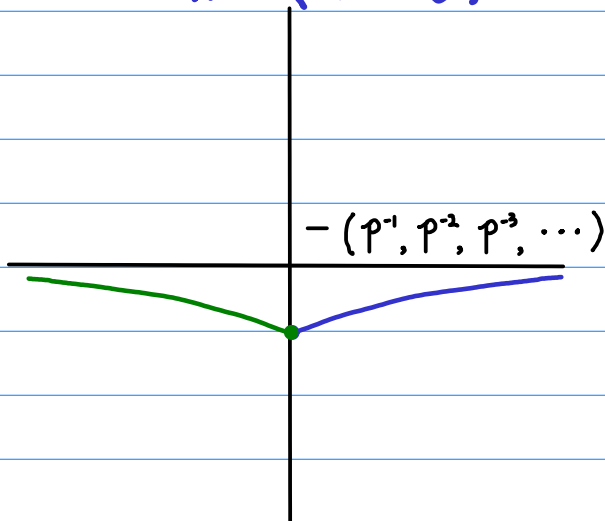


$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| < p)$$

$$x_{-n} \quad (n < 1)$$

$$f(z) \quad (|z| < p)$$

$$a_n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

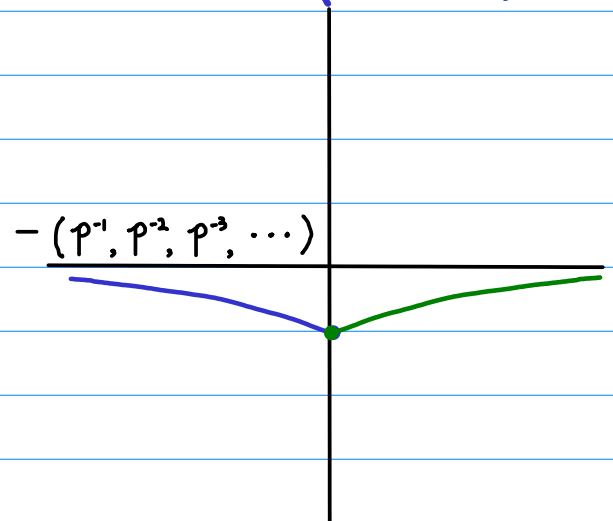


$$X(z) \quad (|z| > p^{-1})$$

$$x_n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > p^{-1})$$

$$a_{-n} \quad (n < 1)$$

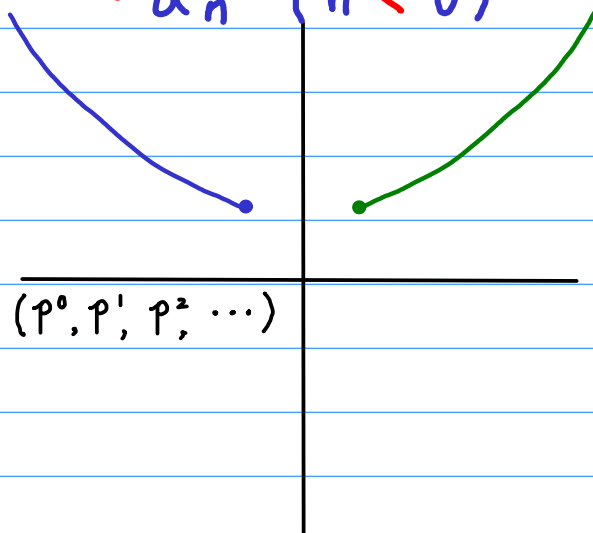


$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > p)$$

$$-x_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$f(z) \quad (|z| > p)$$

$$-a_n \quad (n < 0)$$

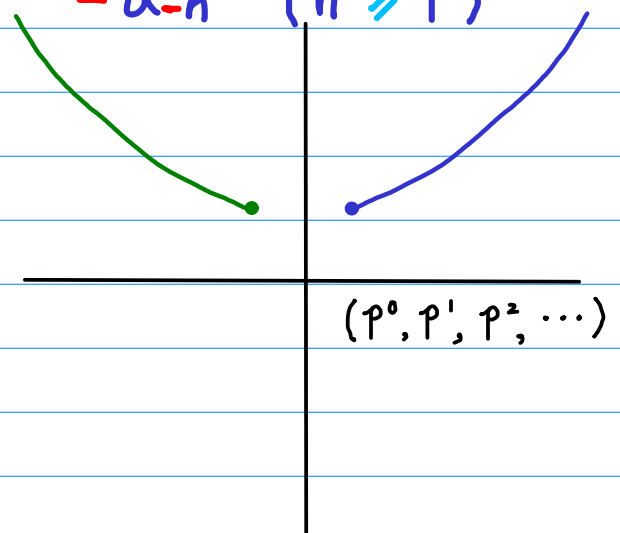


$$X(z) \quad (|z| < p^{-1})$$

$$-x_n \quad (n < 0)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| < p^{-1})$$

$$-a_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1)$$



Ⓐ $X(z)$ for $|z| > p^{-1}$, $Y(z)$ for $|z| > p$ z -Transform

Geometric Series Forms

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z} & & \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z^{-1}} = X(z) \quad p^{-1} \\
 & & |z| > p^{-1} \\
 p \quad Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - pz^{-1}} & & \frac{z}{1 - pz}
 \end{array}$$

Ⓑ $X(z^{-1})$ for $|z| < p$, $Y(z^{-1})$ for $|z| < p^{-1}$

Geometric Series Forms

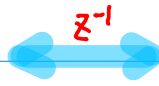
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X(z^{-1}) = \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z} & \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} & \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z^{-1}} = X(z) \\
 & & |z| > p^{-1} \\
 Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - pz^{-1}} & \xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}} & \frac{z}{1 - pz} = Y(z^{-1}) \\
 & & |z| < p
 \end{array}$$

z - Transform

$$x_n \leftrightarrow X(z)$$

symmetric ranges

$$x_{-n} \quad (n < 1)$$



$$x_n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

symmetric ranges

$$y_n \quad (n \geq 1)$$



$$y_{-n} \quad (n < 0)$$

$$-y_n \quad (n < 1)$$

complementary ranges

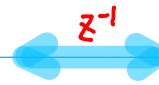
$$y_n \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$x_n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

complementary ranges

$$-x_n \quad (n < 0)$$

$$x_{-n} \quad (n < 1)$$



$$x_n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

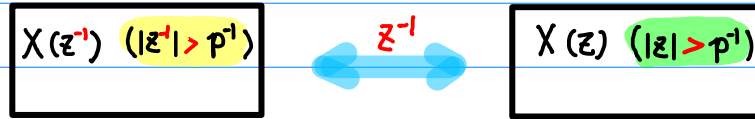
$$-x_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1)$$



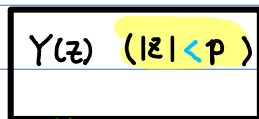
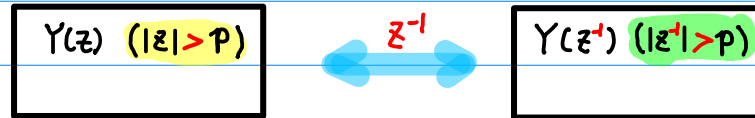
$$-x_n \quad (n < 0)$$

z - Transform $x_n \leftrightarrow X(z)$

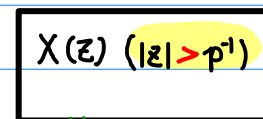
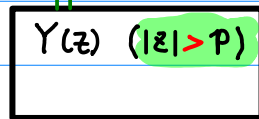
ROC's with reciprocal poles



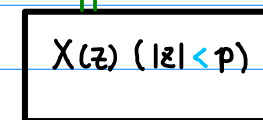
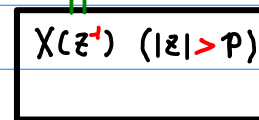
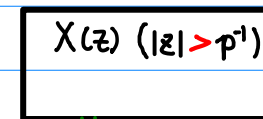
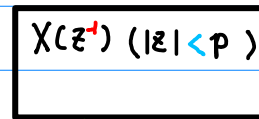
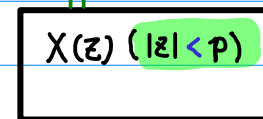
ROC's with reciprocal poles



complementary ROC



complementary ROC

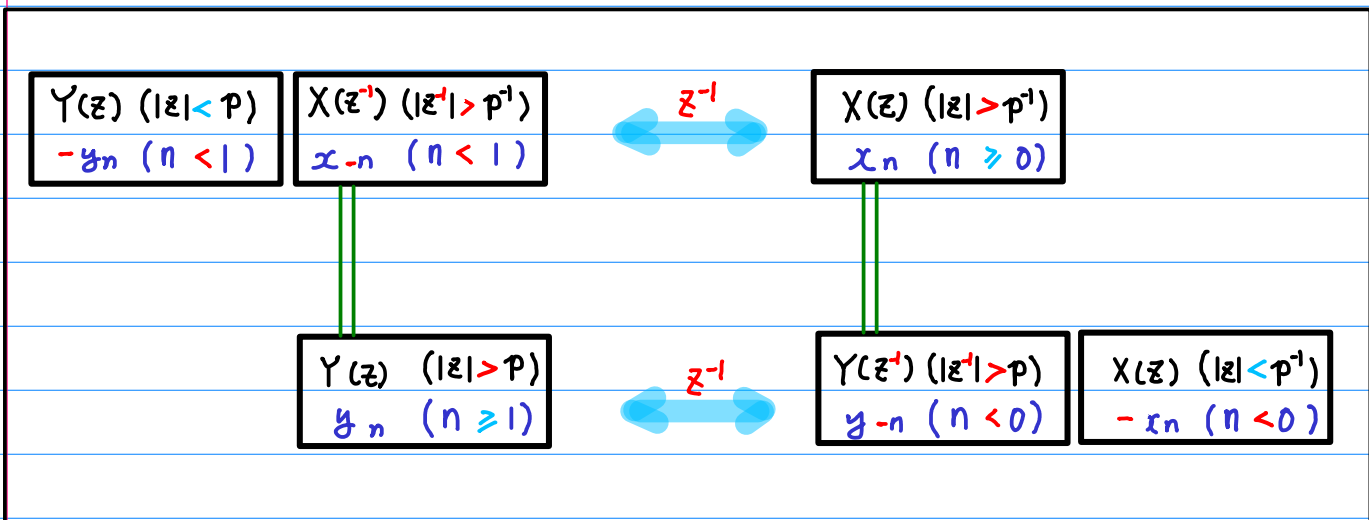
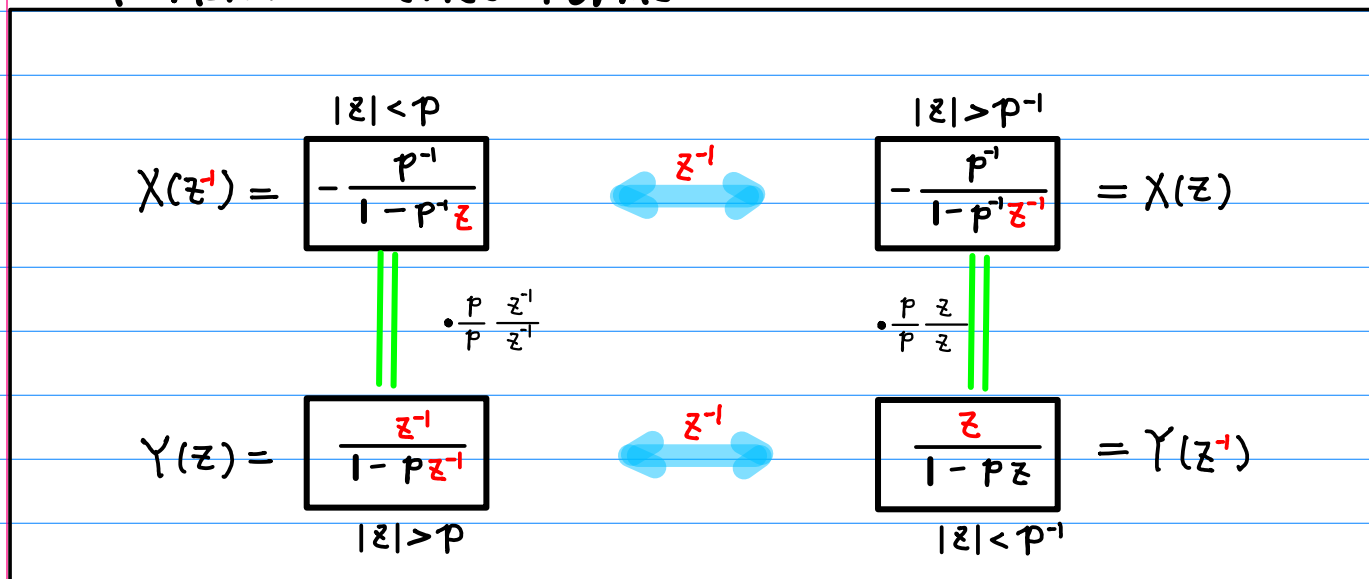


Z-Transform

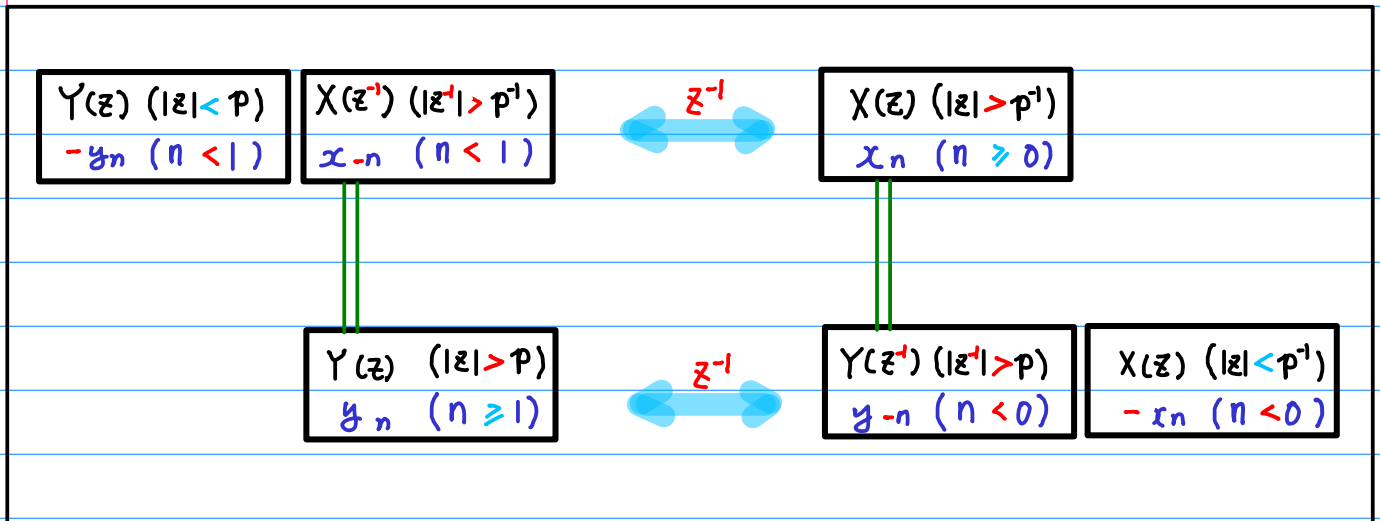
$$X(z) \leftrightarrow x_n$$

$$Y(z) \leftrightarrow y_n$$

Geometric Series Forms

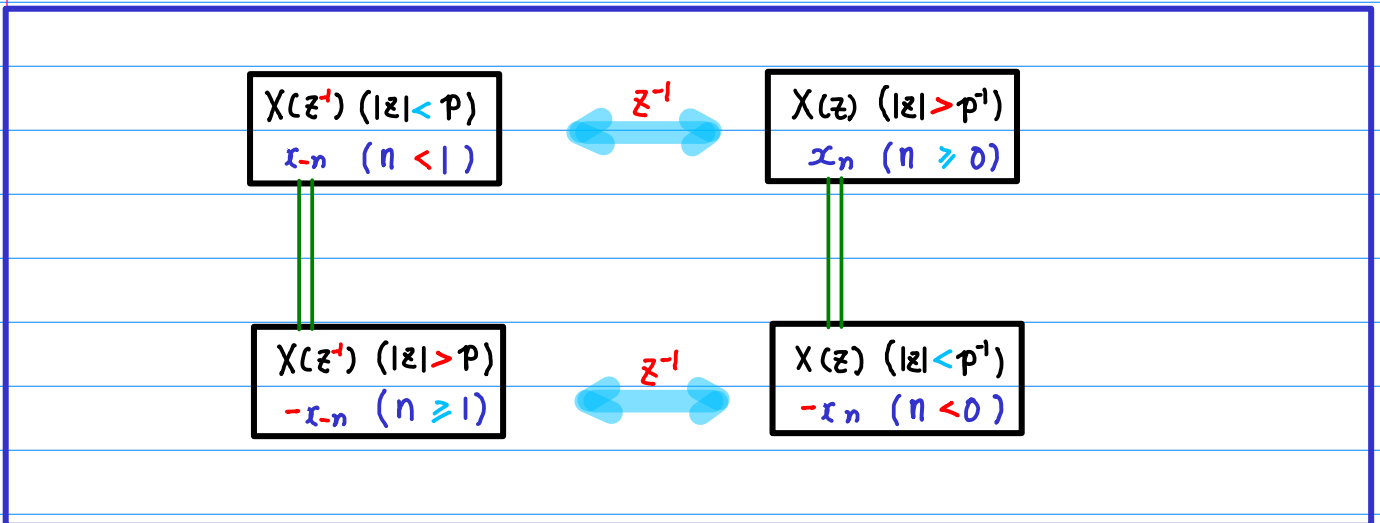


z-Transform using only $x_n \leftrightarrow X(z)$



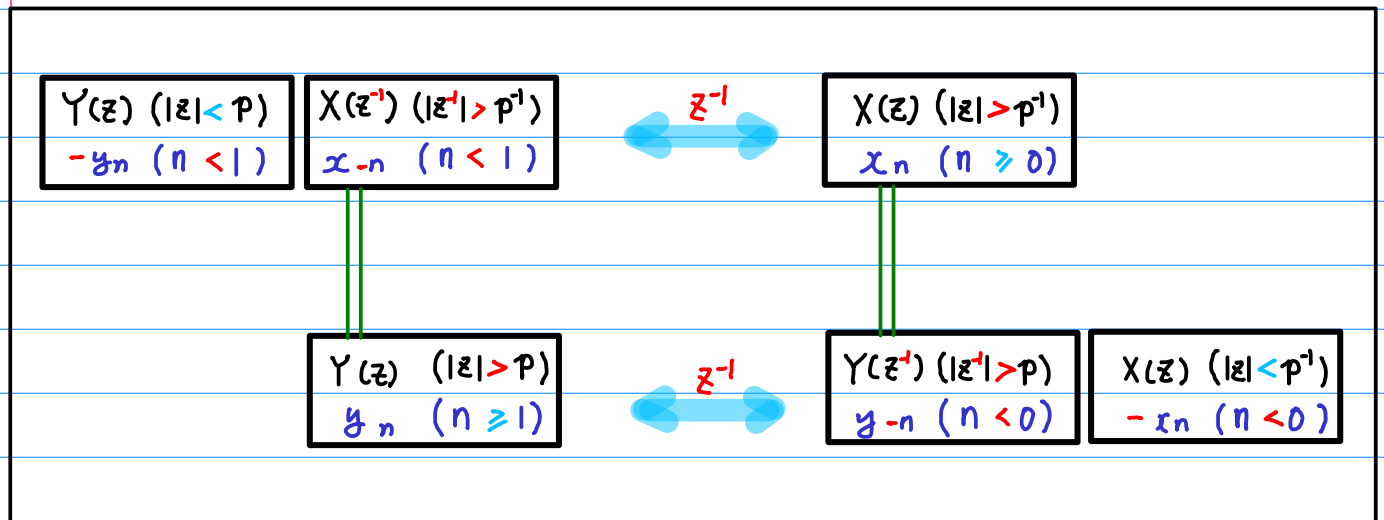
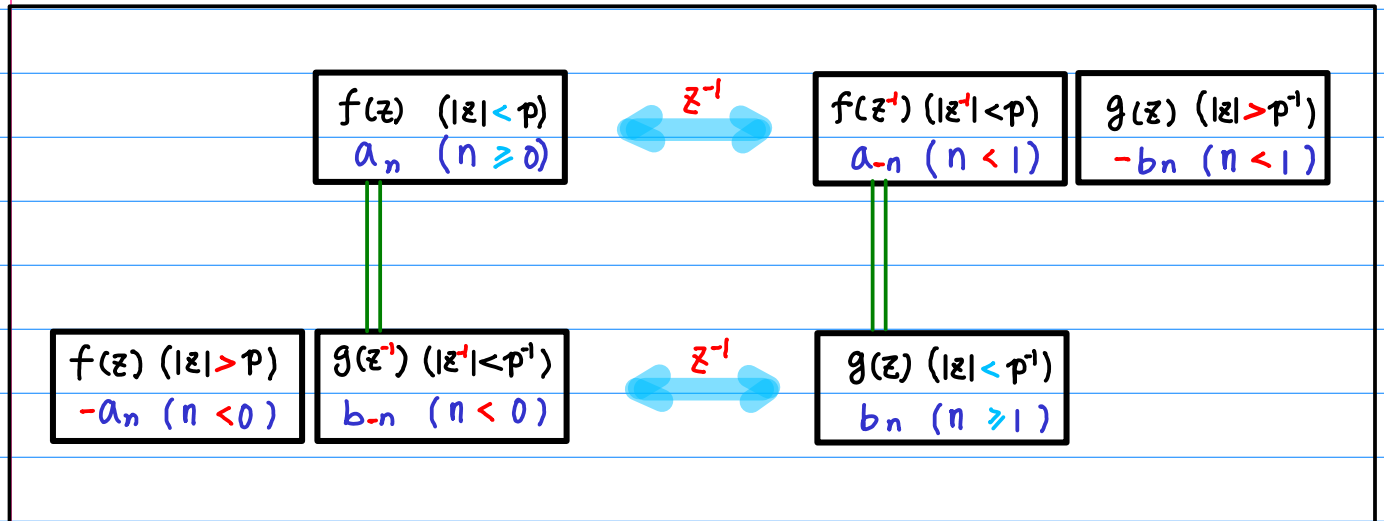
$$x_{-n} = -y_n$$

$$-x_{-n} = y_n$$



Laurent Series and z -Transform

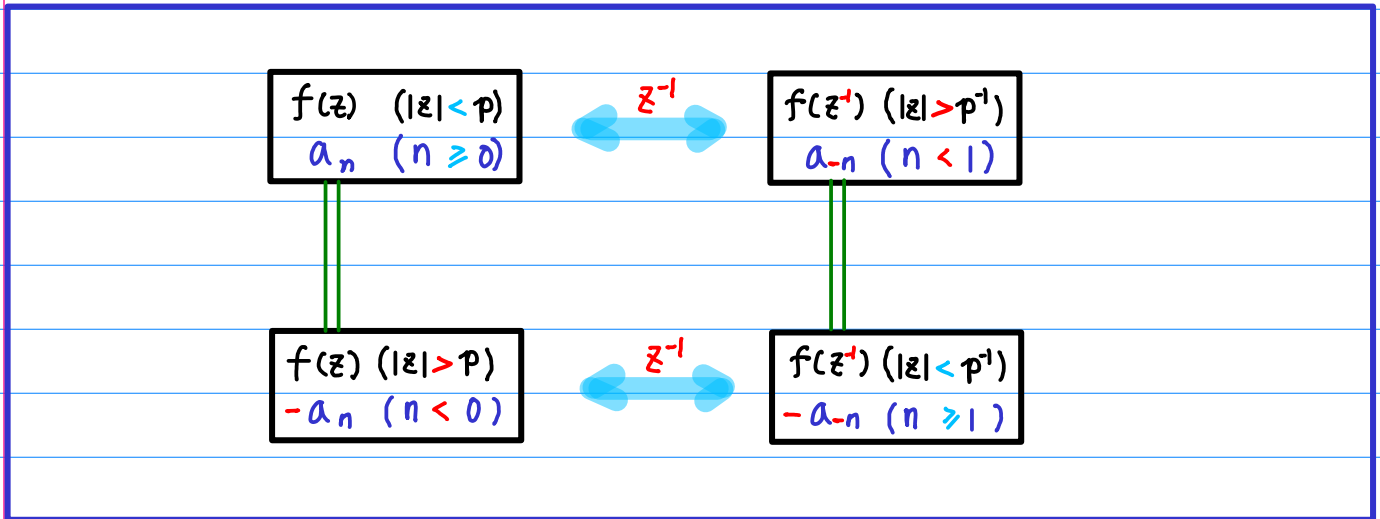
With the same ROC



Laurent Series and z -Transform

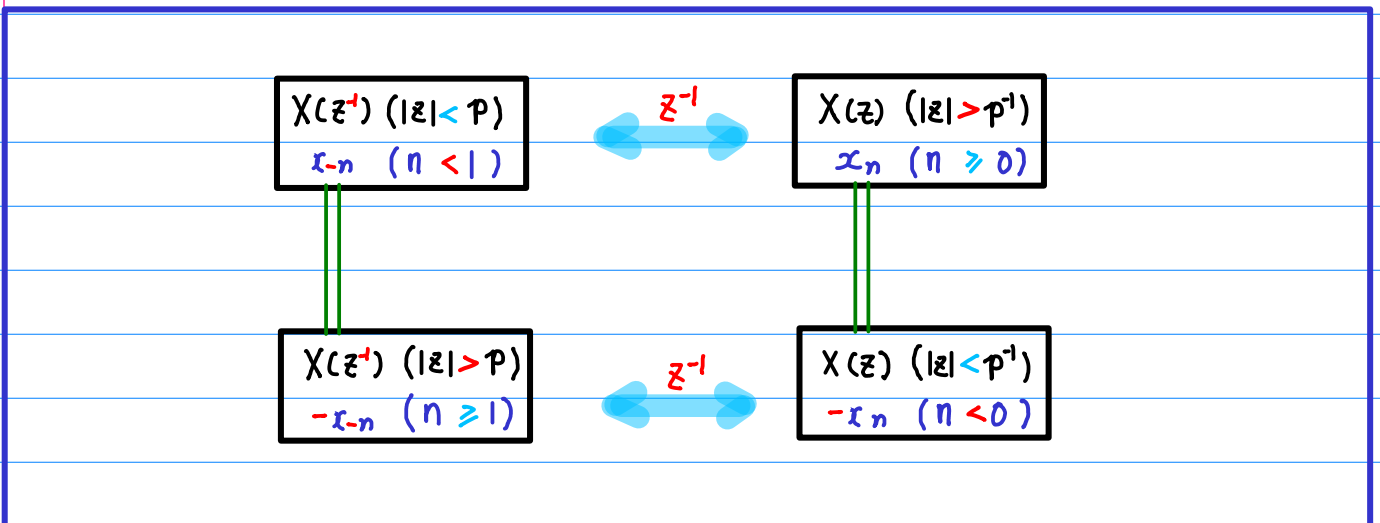
a_n, x_n

With the same ROC



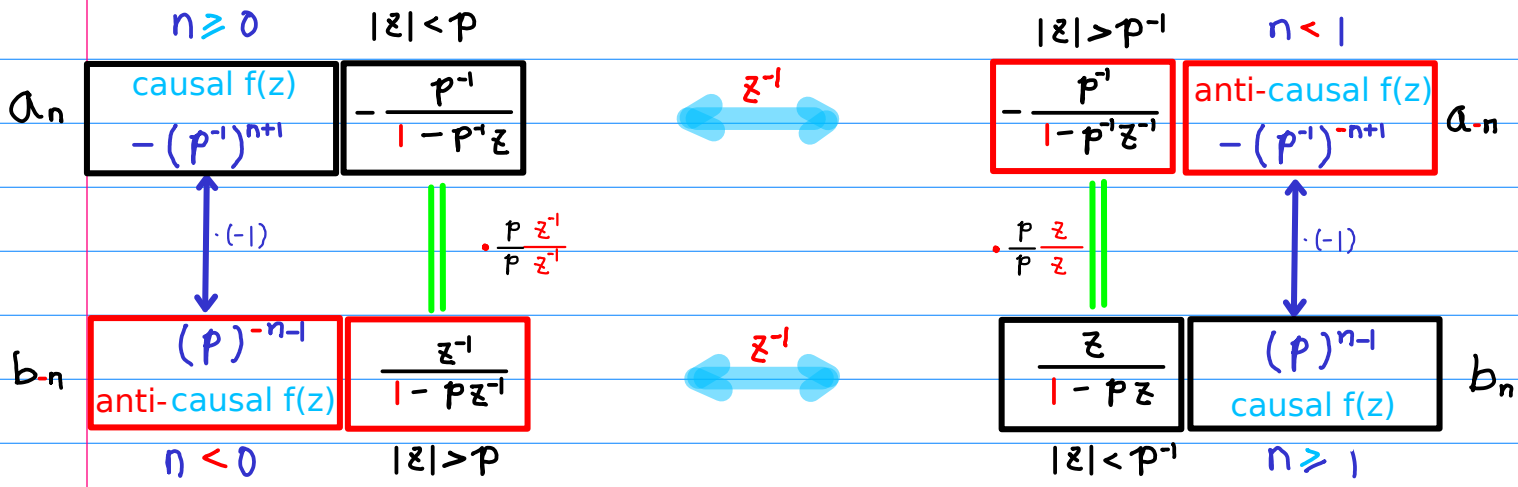
$$a_n = x_{-n}$$

$$a_{-n} = x_n$$

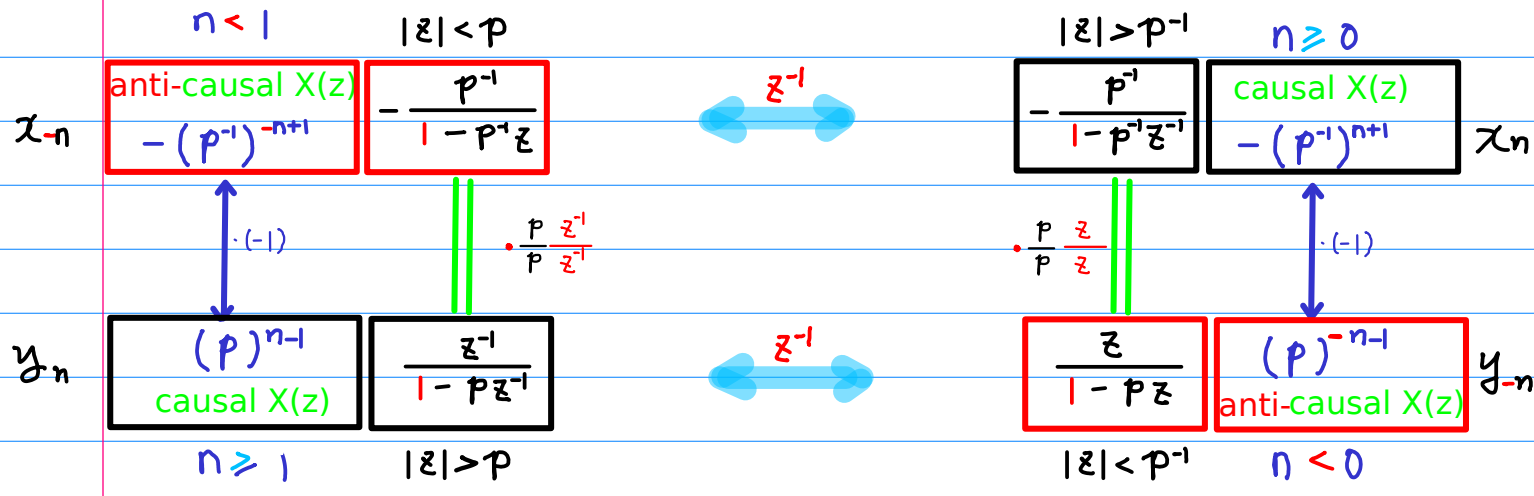


Laurent Series and z -Transform Examples

With the same ROC



z -Transform



Laurent Series and z -Transform

$$f(z) \quad (|z| < p) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad a_n \quad (n \geq 0) \quad - (p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| < p) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x_{-n} \quad (n < 1) \quad - (p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > p^{-1}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad a_{-n} \quad (n < 1) \quad - (p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$X(z) \quad (|z| > p^{-1}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad x_n \quad (n \geq 0) \quad - (p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \dots)$$

$$f(z) \quad (|z| > p) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -a_n \quad (n < 0) \quad (p^0, p^1, p^2, \dots)$$

$$X(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > p) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -x_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (p^0, p^1, p^2, \dots)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| < p^{-1}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -a_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (p^0, p^1, p^2, \dots)$$

$$X(z) \quad (|z| < p^{-1}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -x_n \quad (n < 0) \quad (p^0, p^1, p^2, \dots)$$

①

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(z) \ (|z| < p) & \leftrightarrow & a_n \ (n \geq 0) \\ \updownarrow \text{the same ROC} & & \parallel \text{symmetric ranges} \\ X(z^{-1}) \ (|z| < p) & \leftrightarrow & x_{-n} \ (n < 1) \end{array}$$

	$ z < p$		$n \geq 0$	
$f(z)$	$\boxed{-\frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z}}$		$\boxed{\text{causal } f(z)}$	a_n
			$-(p^{-1})^{n+1}$	
	$ z < p$		$n < 1$	
$X(z)$	$\boxed{-\frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z}}$		$\boxed{\text{anti-causal } X(z)}$	x_{-n}
			$-(p^{-1})^{-n+1}$	

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(z^{-1}) \quad (|z| > p^{-1}) & \leftrightarrow & a_{-n} \quad (n < 1) \\ \updownarrow \text{the same ROC} & & \parallel \text{symmetric ranges} \\ X(z) \quad (|z| > p^{-1}) & \leftrightarrow & x_n \quad (n \geq 0) \end{array}$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \quad |z| > p^{-1} \quad \boxed{-\frac{p^{-1}}{1-p^{-1}z^{-1}}}$$

$$n < 1 \quad \boxed{\text{anti-causal } f(z)} \quad - (p^{-1})^{-n+1} \quad a_{-n}$$

$$X(z) \quad |z| > p^{-1} \quad \boxed{-\frac{p^{-1}}{1-p^{-1}z^{-1}}}$$

$$n \geq 0 \quad \boxed{\text{causal } X(z)} \quad - (p^{-1})^{n+1} \quad x_n$$

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$-p^{-n-1} z^n$

$$-(p^0 + p^{-1}z^{-1} + p^{-2}z^{-2} + \dots) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} - (p^{-1})^{n+1} z^n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$p^0 z^{-1} + p^{-1} z^{-2} + p^{-2} z^{-3} + \dots = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} (p)^{-n-1} z^n \quad (n < 0)$$

$n = -1, -2, -3, \dots$

$p^{-n-1} z^n$

$n = 0, -1, -2, \dots$

$-p^{-n-1} z^n$

$$-(p^0 + p^{-1}z^{-1} + p^{-2}z^{-2} + \dots) = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} - (p)^{-n-1} z^n \quad (n < 1)$$

$$p^0 z^1 + p^{-1} z^2 + p^{-2} z^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (p)^{-n-1} z^n \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$p^{-n-1} z^n$

$$n = 0, -1, -2, \dots \quad -p^{n-1} z^{-n}$$

$$-(p^1 + p^2 z^1 + p^3 z^2 + \dots) = -\sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} (p^{-1})^{n+1} z^{-n} \quad n < 1$$

$$p^0 z^1 + p^1 z^2 + p^2 z^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (p)^{n-1} z^{-n} \quad n \geq 1$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad p^{n-1} z^{-n}$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad -p^{-n-1} z^{-n}$$

$$-(p^1 + p^2 z^1 + p^3 z^2 + \dots) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} - (p^{-1})^{n+1} z^{-n} \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$p^0 z^1 + p^1 z^2 + p^2 z^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{-\infty} (p^{-1})^{n+1} z^{-n} \quad (n < 0)$$

$$n = -1, -2, -3, \dots \quad p^{-n-1} z^{-n}$$

