

Laurent Series and z-Transform

- Geometric Series

Causality (A)

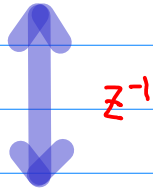
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2 formulas of z

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|| ||

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

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

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

|| ||

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

$$\begin{array}{c} f(z) \\ \parallel \\ Y(z) \end{array}$$

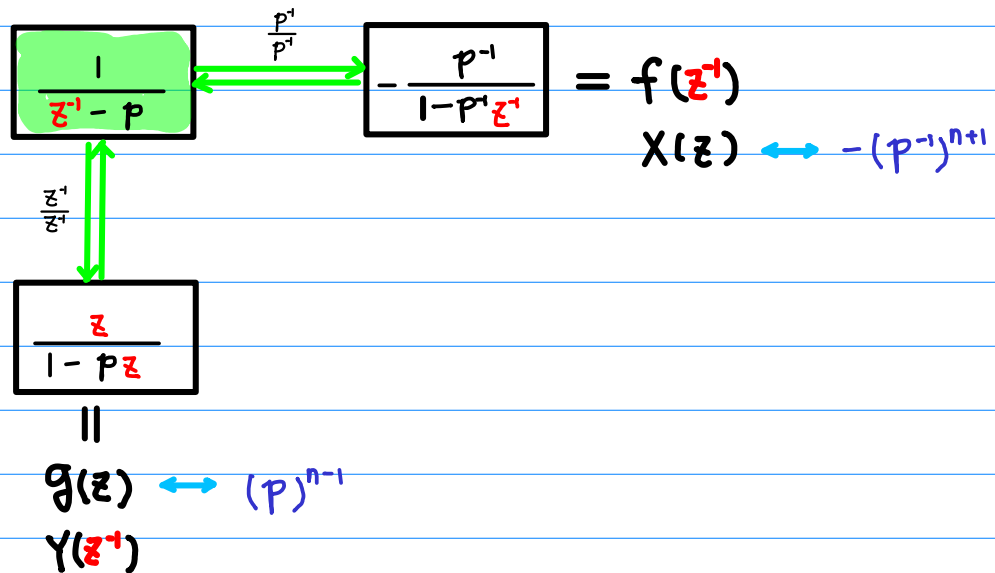
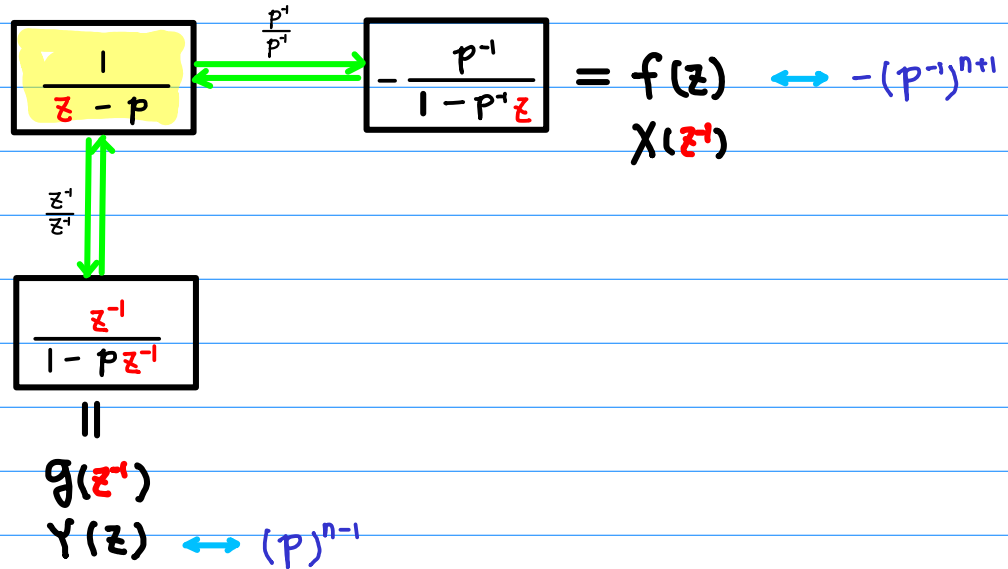
$$\begin{array}{c} g(z) \\ \parallel \\ X(z) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} X(z^{-1}) = f(z) \\ \parallel \\ g(z^{-1}) = Y(z) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} g(z) = Y(z^{-1}) \\ \parallel \\ X(z) = f(z^{-1}) \end{array}$$

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

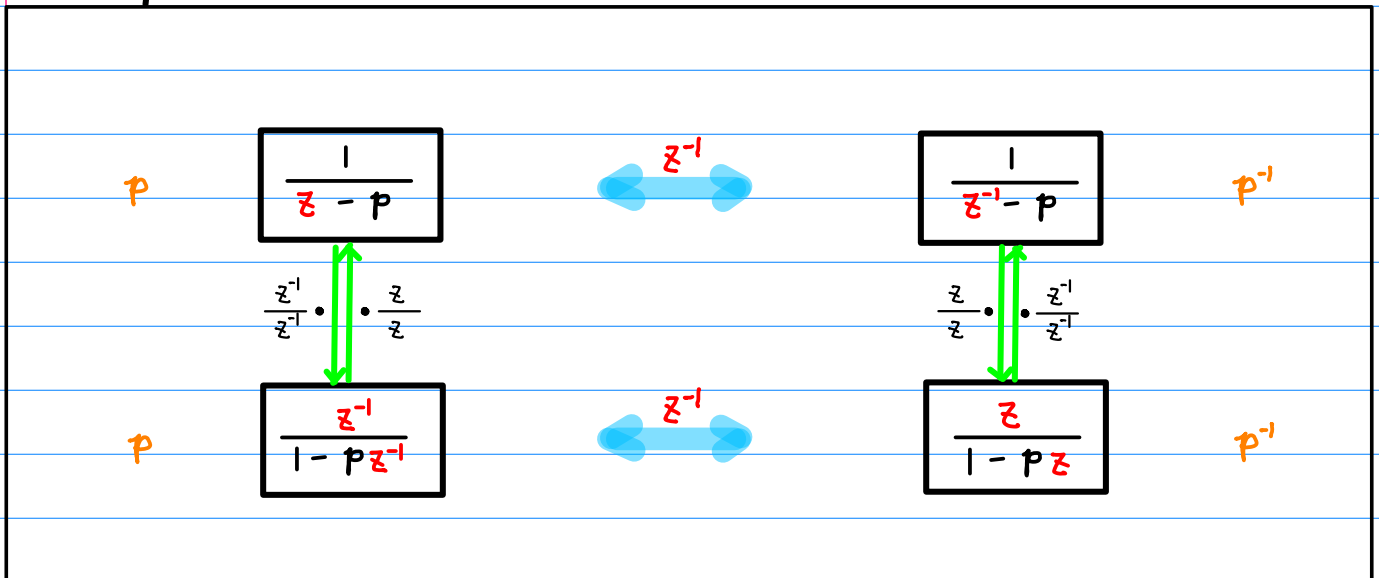
z-Trans $X(z), Y(z)$: causal, $X(z^{-1}), Y(z^{-1})$: anti-causal



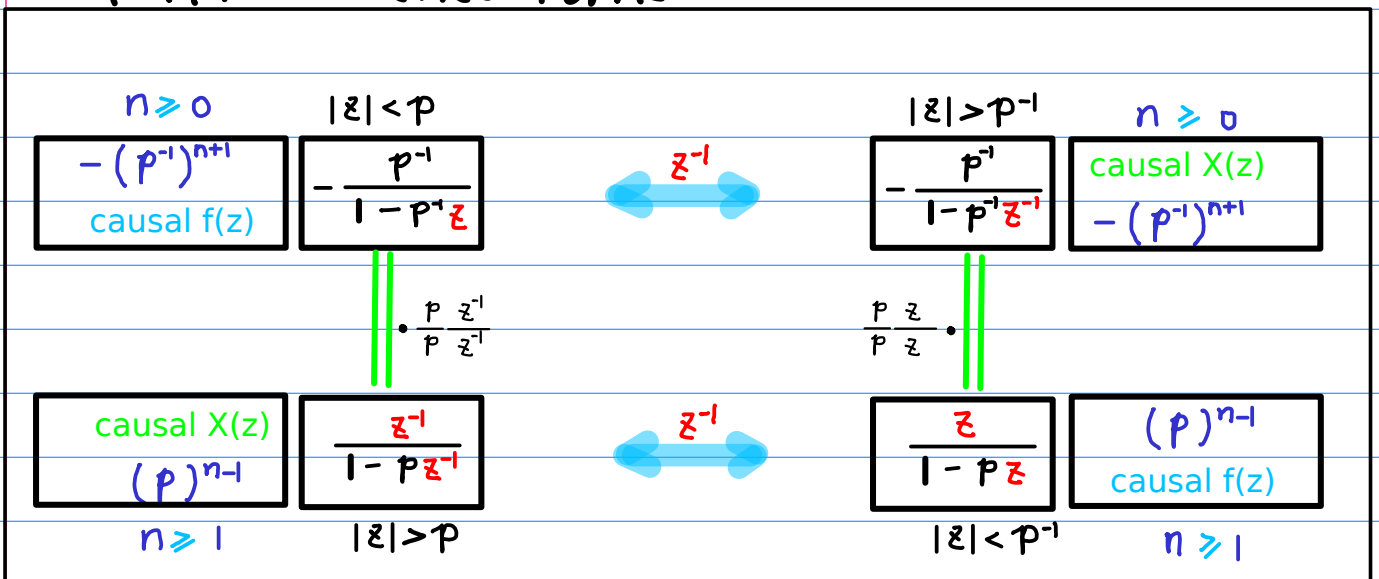
2 formulas of z : $f(z)$, $g(z)$

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

* Simple Pole Forms



* Geometric Series Forms



Laurent Series

$$f(z) \ (|z| < p) \ \leftrightarrow \ a_n \ (n \geq 0)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \ (|z| > p^{-1}) \ \leftrightarrow \ a_{-n} \ (n < 1)$$

$$f(z) \ (|z| > p) \ \leftrightarrow \ -a_n \ (n < 0)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) \ (|z| < p^{-1}) \ \leftrightarrow \ -a_{-n} \ (n \geq 1)$$

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

Geometric Series Forms

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

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

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

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

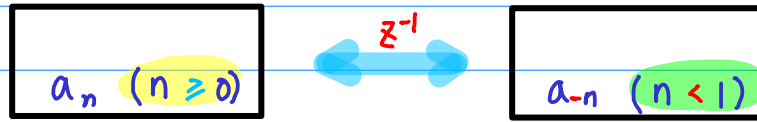
Geometric Series Forms

$f(z) = \frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z}$ $|z| < p$ $\xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}}$ $\frac{p^{-1}}{1 - p^{-1}z^{-1}} = f(z^{-1})$ $|z| > p^{-1}$

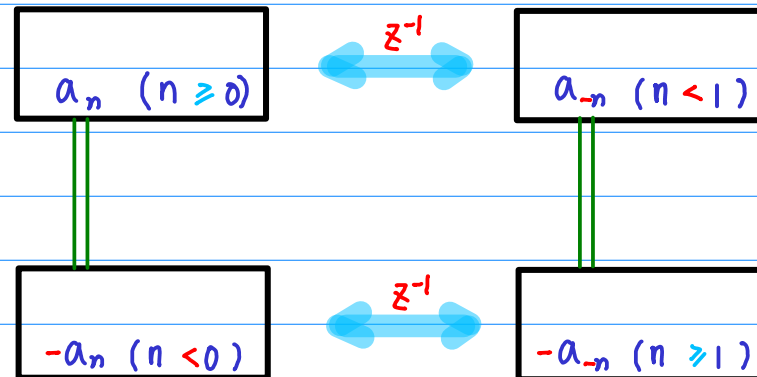
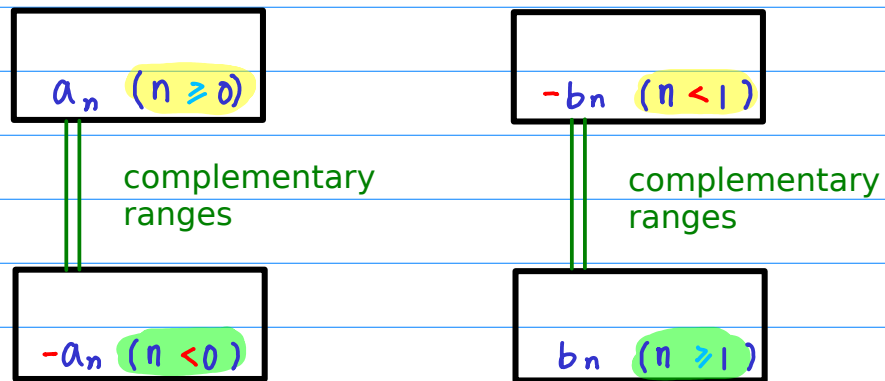
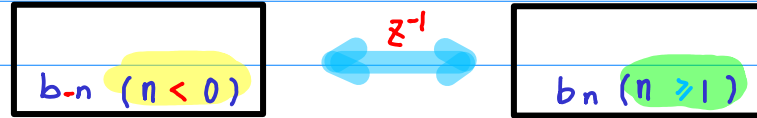
$g(z^{-1}) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - pz^{-1}}$ $|z| > p$ $\xleftrightarrow{z^{-1}}$ $\frac{z}{1 - pz} = g(z)$ $|z| < p^{-1}$

Laurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$

symmetric
ranges

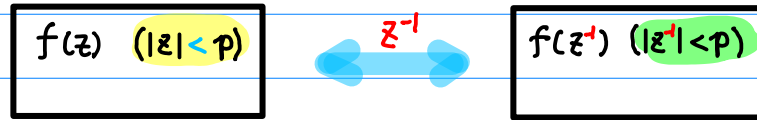


symmetric
ranges

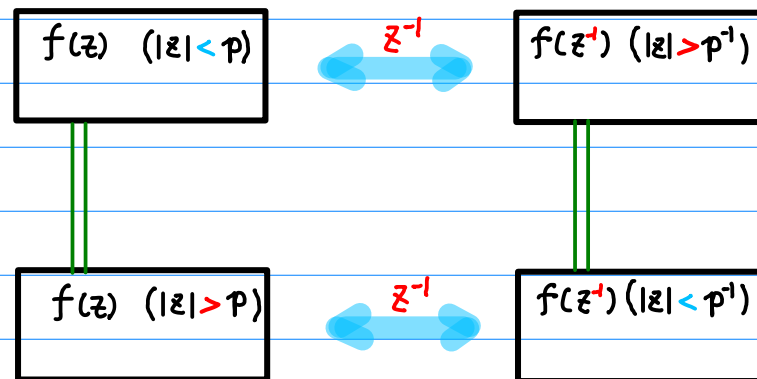
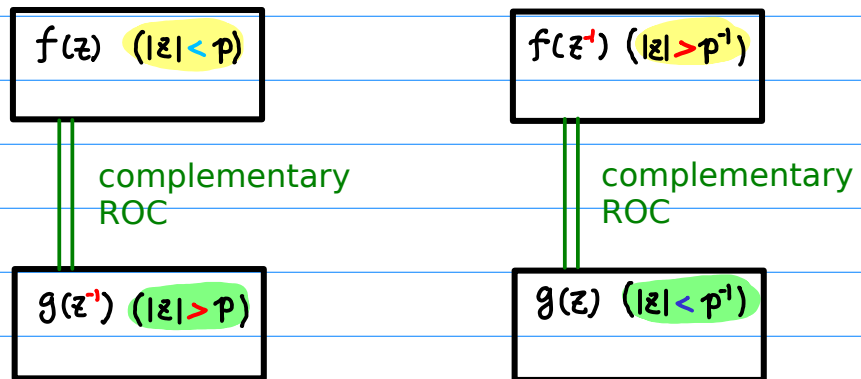
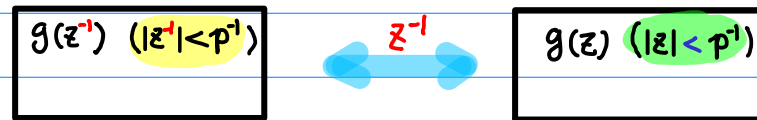


Laurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$

ROC's with reciprocal poles

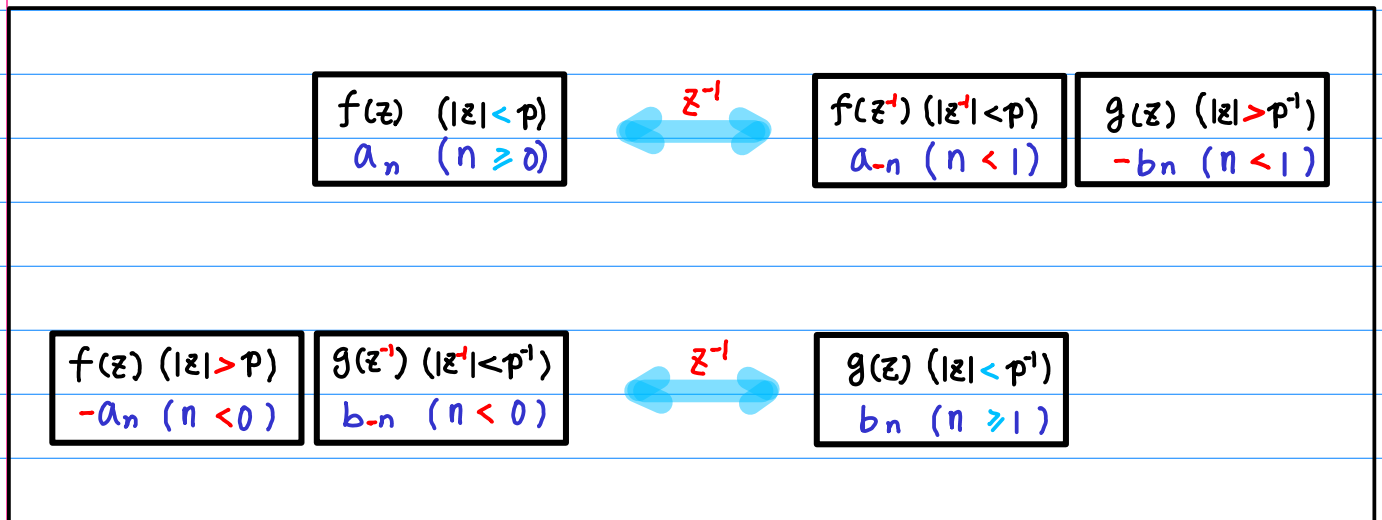
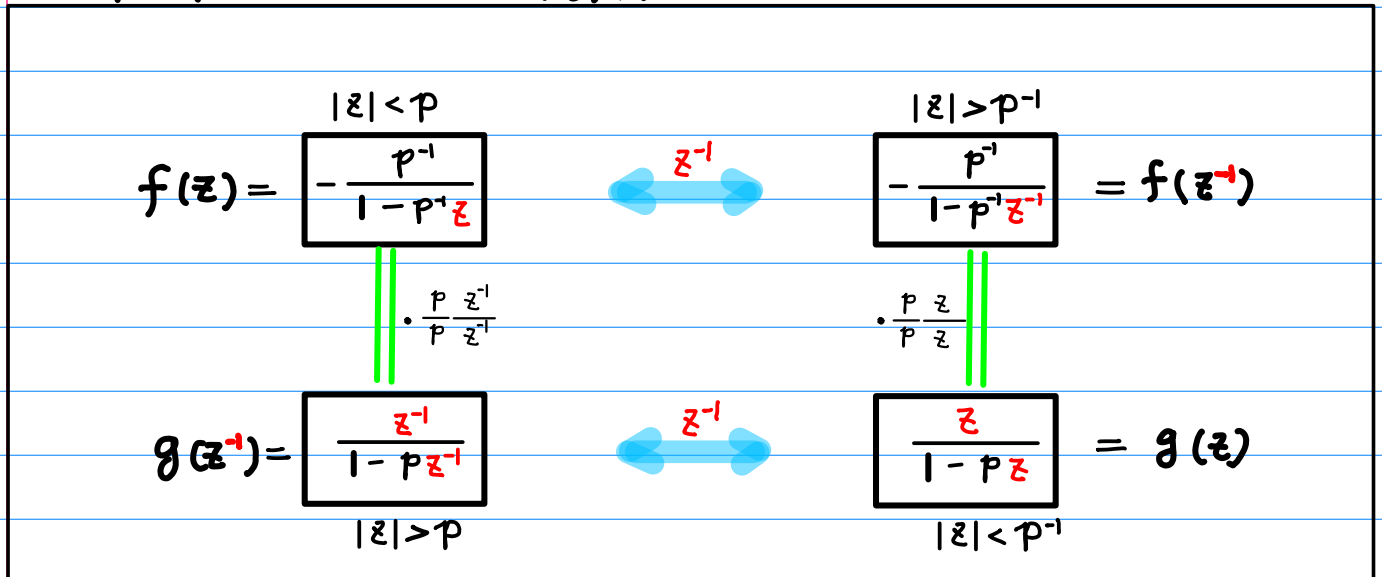


ROC's with reciprocal poles

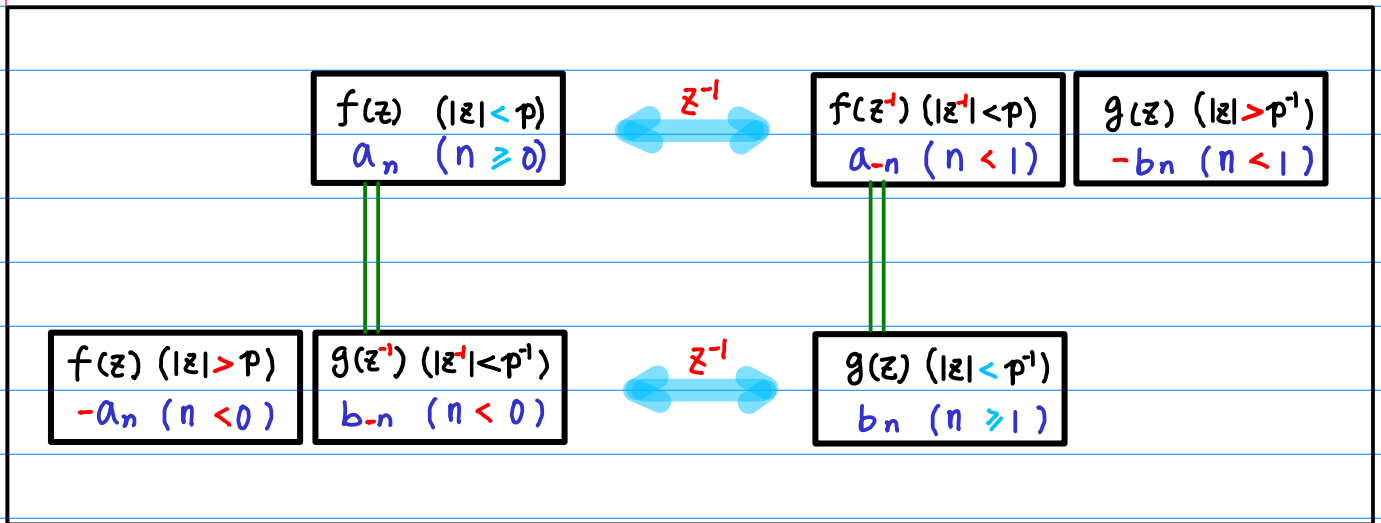


Laurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$ $b_n \leftrightarrow g(z)$

Geometric Series Forms

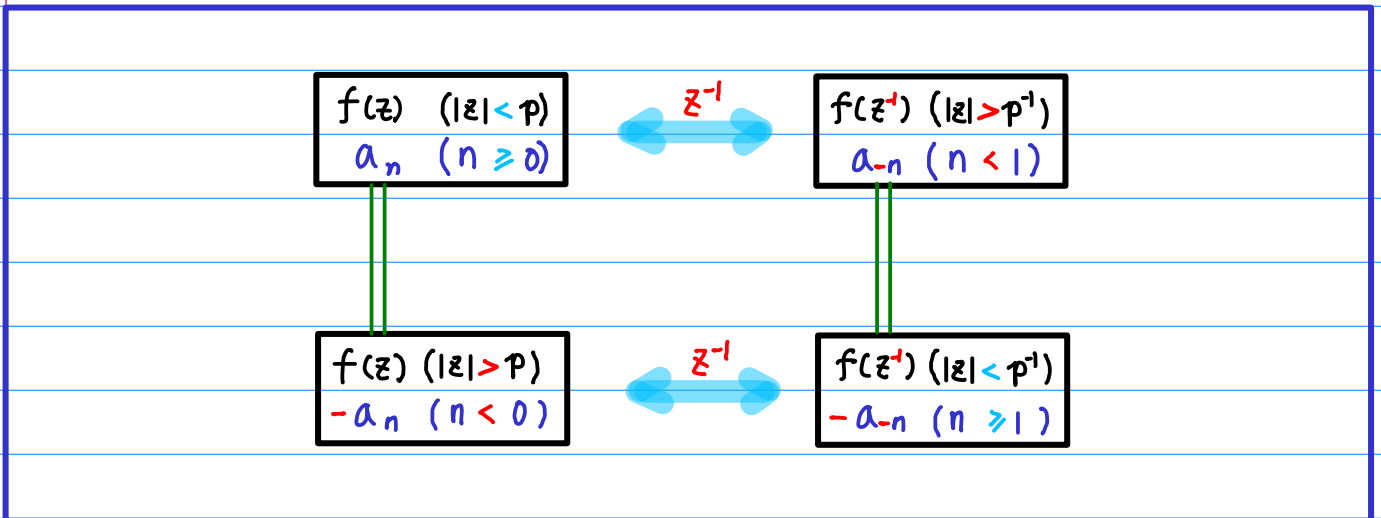


Laurent Series using only $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$



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

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



z - Transform

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

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

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

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

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

Geometric Series Forms

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

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

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

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

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

Geometric Series Forms

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

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

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - pz^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{z}{1 - pz} = Y(z^{-1})$$

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

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

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



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

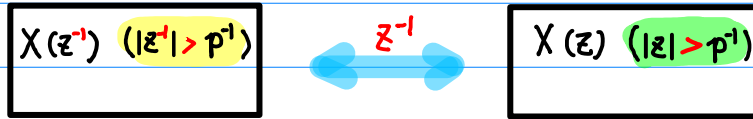
$$-x_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1)$$



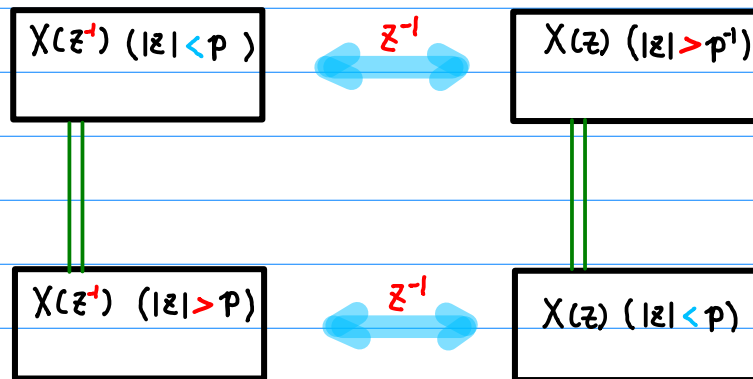
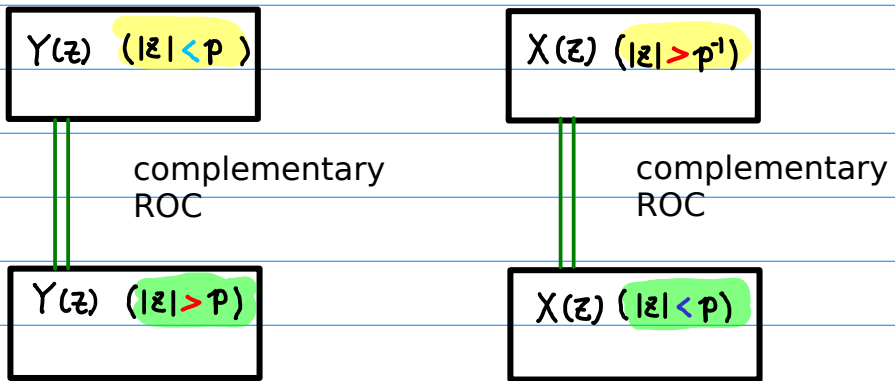
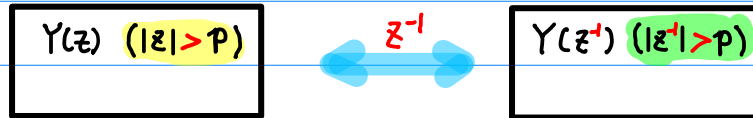
$$-x_n \quad (n < 0)$$

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

ROC's with reciprocal poles



ROC's with reciprocal poles

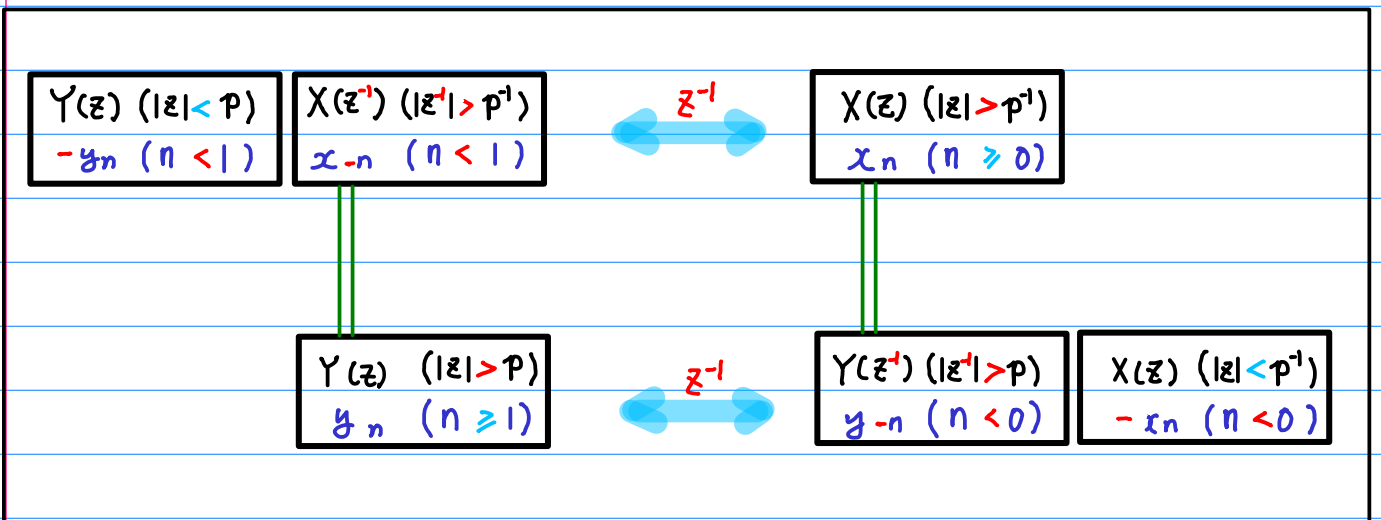
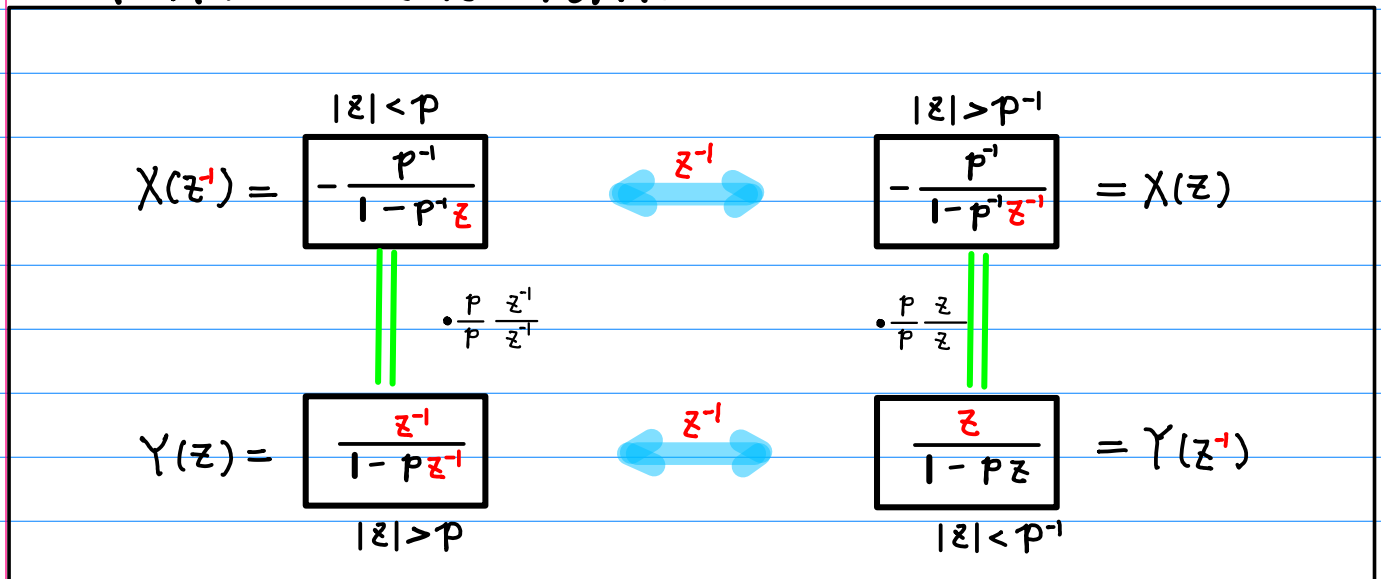


Z-Transform

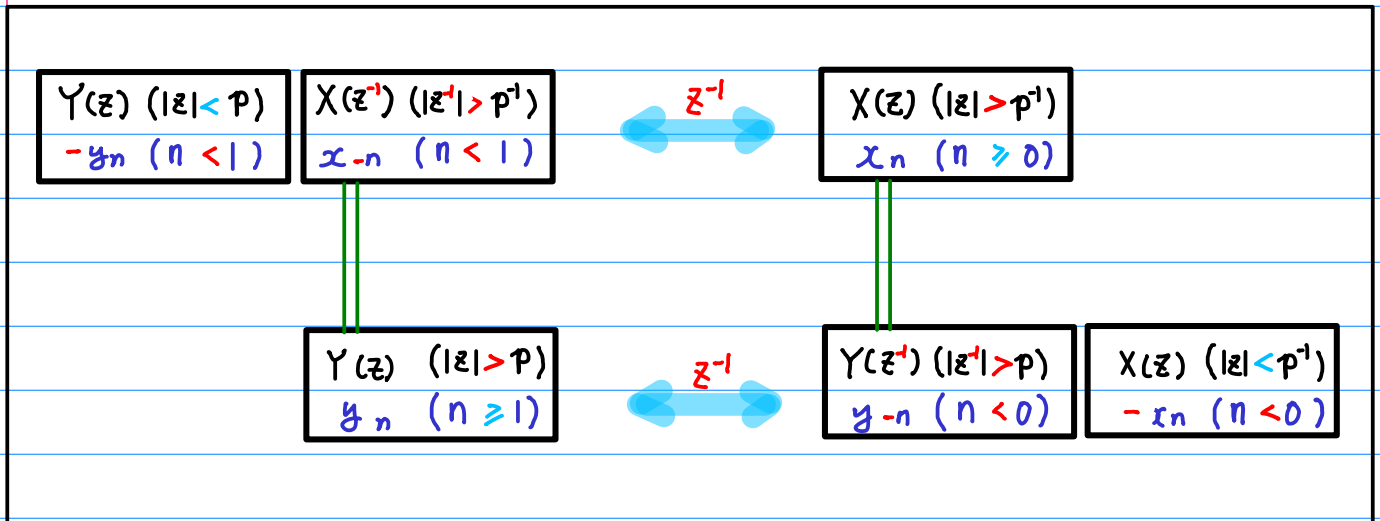
$$X(z) \leftrightarrow x_n$$

$$Y(z) \leftrightarrow y_n$$

Geometric Series Forms

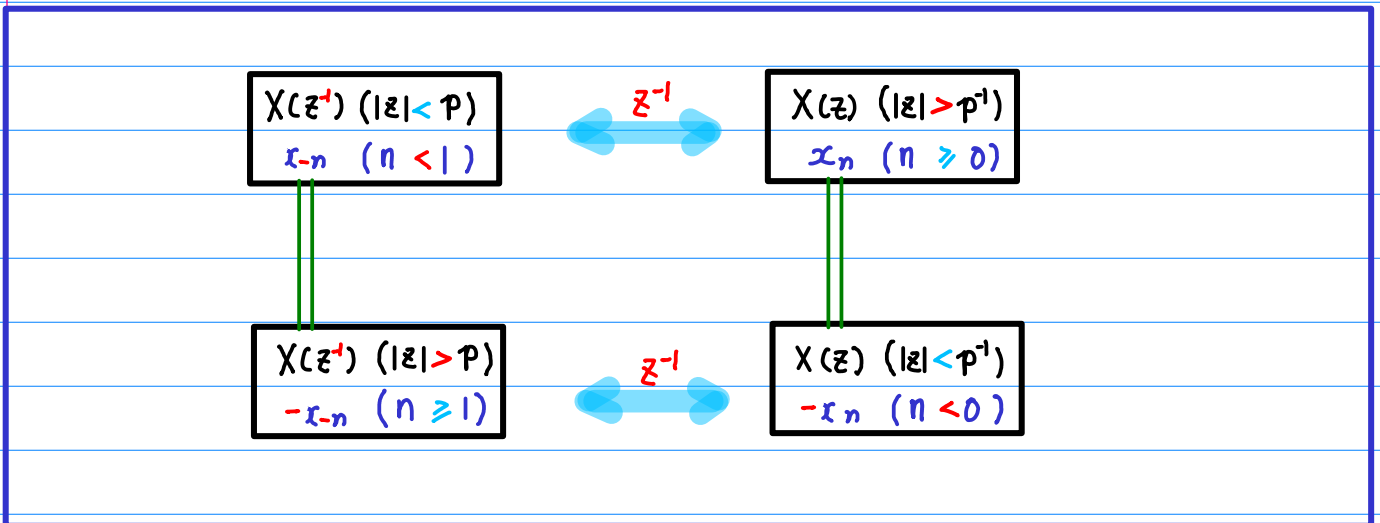


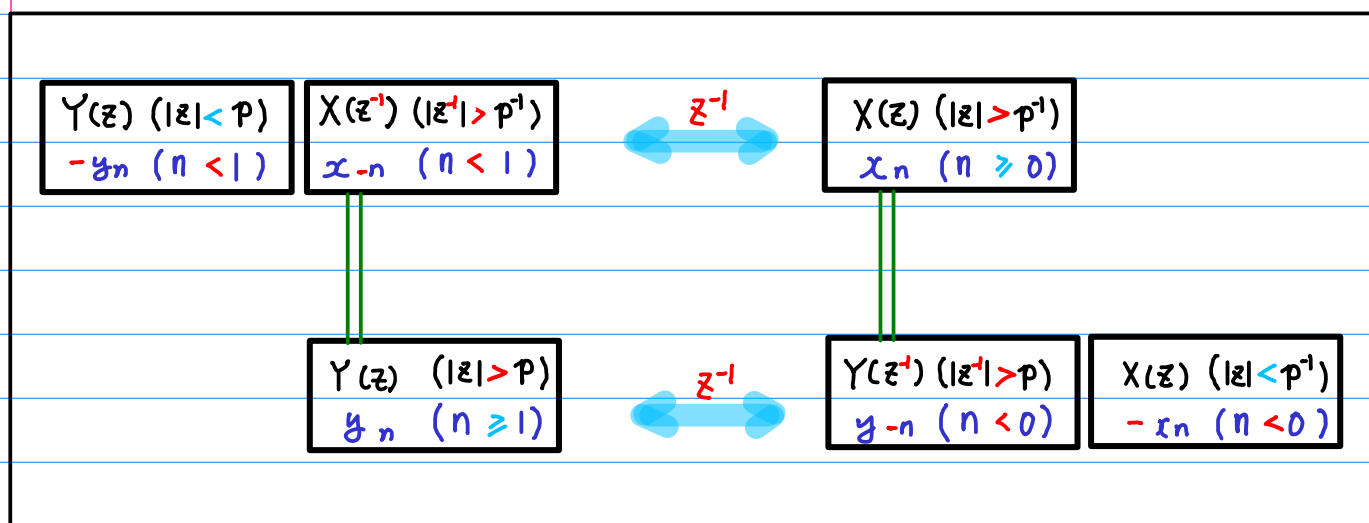
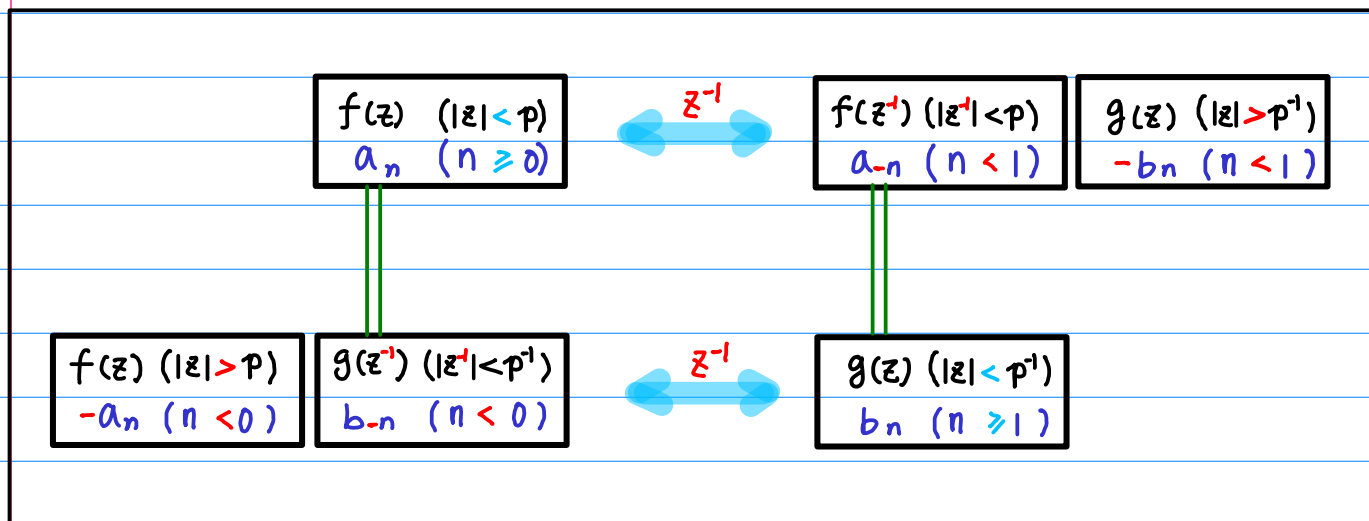
z-Transform using only $x_n \leftrightarrow X(z)$



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

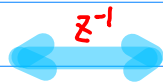
$$-x_{-n} = y_n$$





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

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



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

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

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

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



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

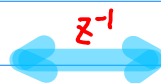
$$-a_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$a_n = x_{-n}$$

$$a_{-n} = x_n$$

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

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



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

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

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

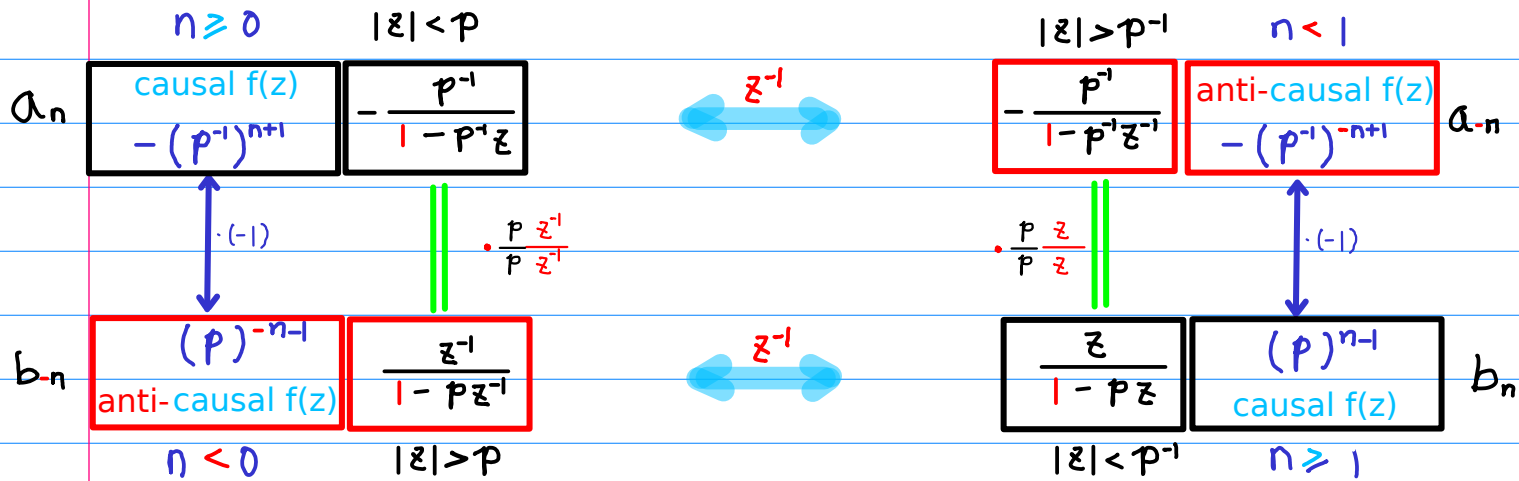
$$-x_{-n} \quad (n \geq 1)$$



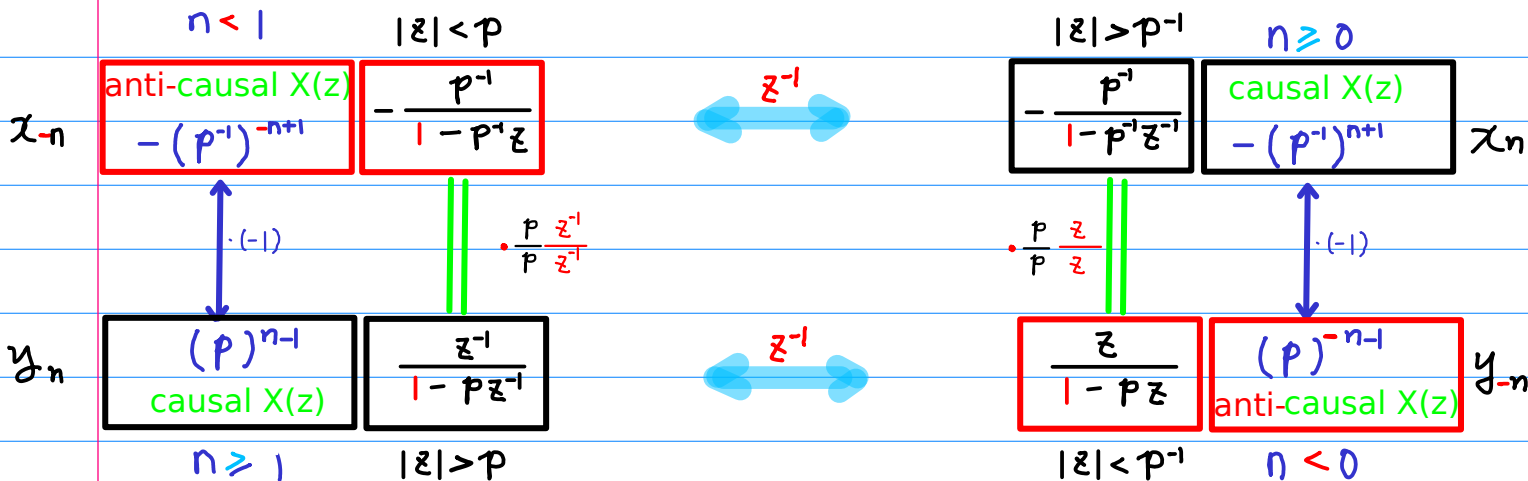
$$X(z) \quad (|z| < p^{-1})$$

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

Laurent Series



Z-Transform



$$f(z) (|z| < p) \leftrightarrow a_n (n \geq 0)$$

$$X(z^{-1}) (|z| < p) \leftrightarrow x_{-n} (n < 1)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) (|z| > p^{-1}) \leftrightarrow a_{-n} (n < 1)$$

$$X(z) (|z| > p^{-1}) \leftrightarrow x_n (n \geq 0)$$

$$f(z) (|z| > p) \leftrightarrow -a_n (n < 0)$$

$$X(z^{-1}) (|z| > p) \leftrightarrow -x_{-n} (n \geq 1)$$

$$f(z^{-1}) (|z| < p^{-1}) \leftrightarrow -a_{-n} (n \geq 1)$$

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