Laurent Series and z-Transform - Geometric Series Causality B

20191026 Sat

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

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{(2-05)(2-2)} \qquad \frac{\overline{z}^{4}}{2} \qquad \frac{3}{2} \frac{-\overline{z}^{2}}{(2-2)(2-05)}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{(2-05)(2-2)} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2-0.5} - \frac{1}{2-2}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{-1}{(2^{2}-05)(2^{2}-2)} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2}-0.5} - \frac{1}{2-2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{22}{2^{2}+1} - \frac{0.5}{0.5^{2}+2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{22}{2-2} - \frac{0.53}{0.5^{2}+2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-22}{2-2} + \frac{0.53}{0.5^{2}+2}\right)$$

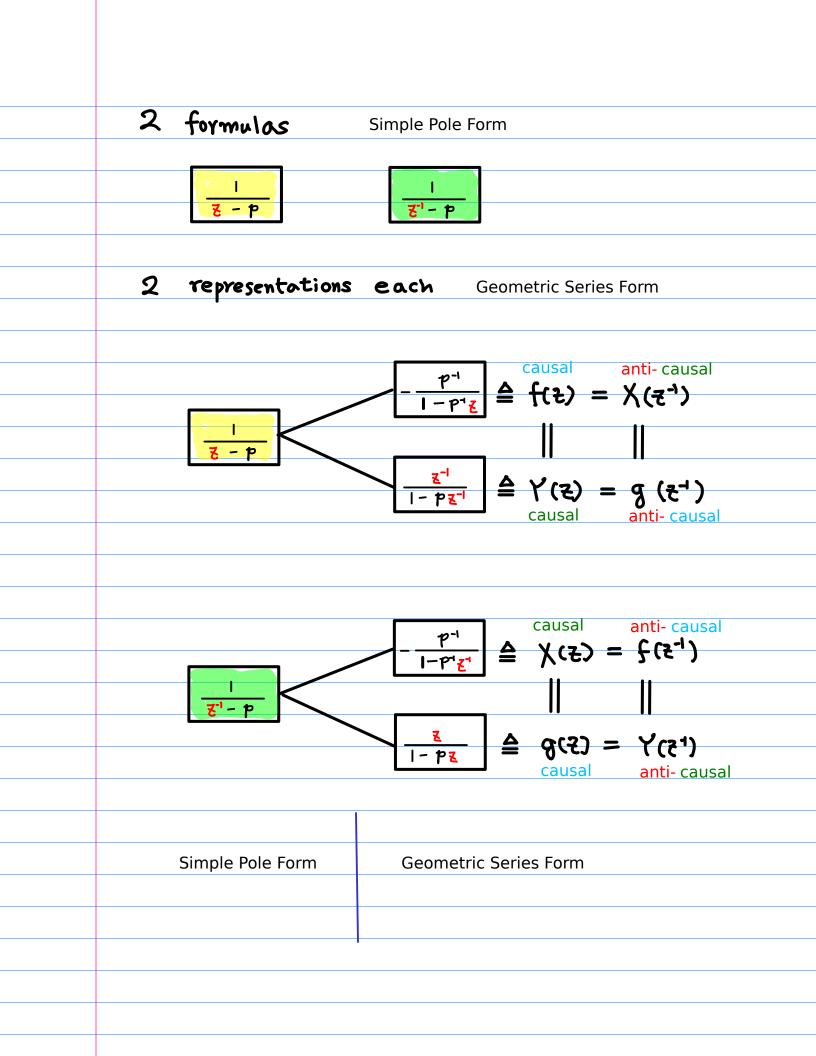
$$= \left(\frac{-22}{2-2} + \frac{0.53}{0.5^{2}+2}\right)$$

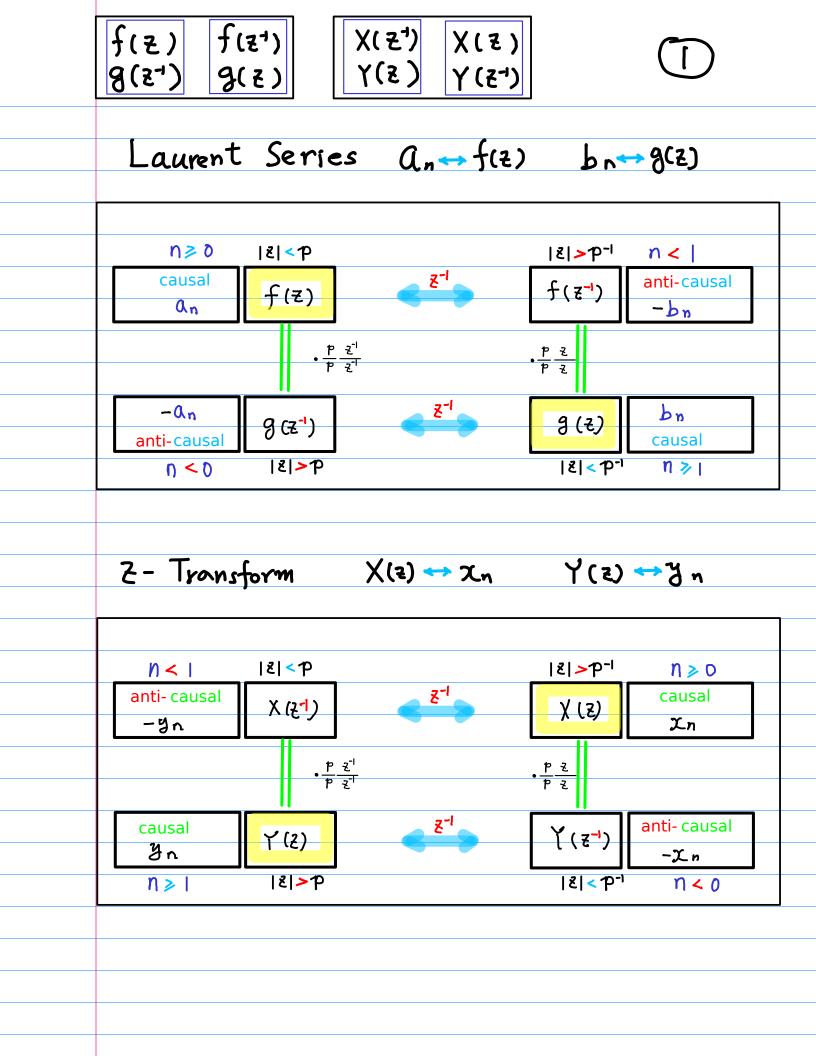
$$= \left(\frac{-22}{2-2} + \frac{0.53}{0.5^{2}+2}\right)$$

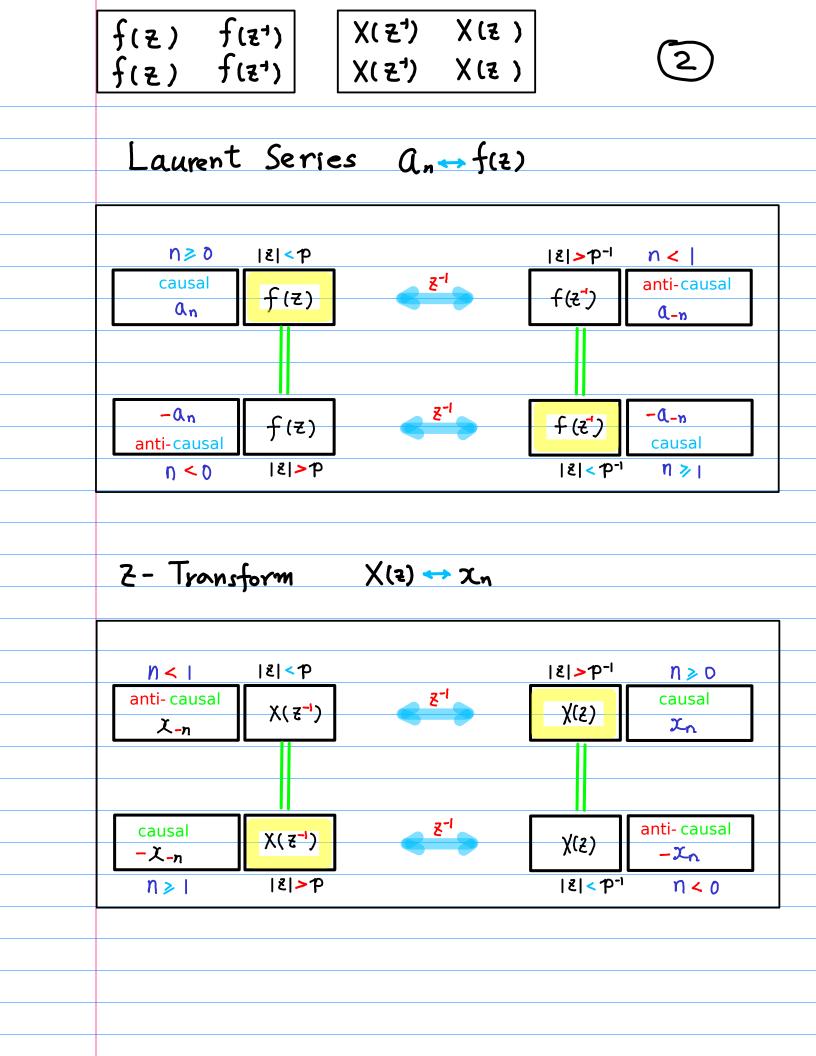
$$= \left(\frac{-22}{2-2} + \frac{0.53}{0.5^{2}+2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{0.53}{0.5^{2}+2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{0.53}{0.5^{2}+2}\right)$$





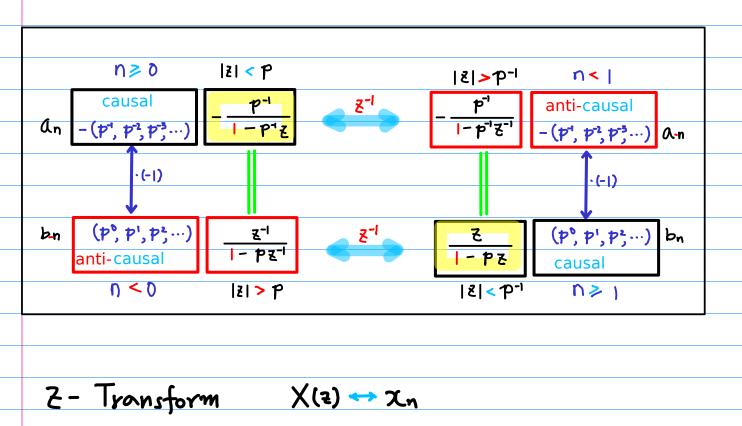


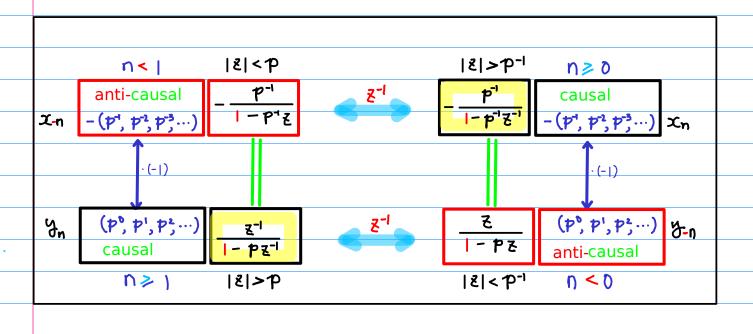
 $-(p^{i}, p^{2}, p^{3}, ...) - (p^{i}, p^{2}, p^{3}, ...)$ $(p^{0}, p^{1}, p^{2}, ...) - (p^{0}, p^{1}, p^{2}, ...)$

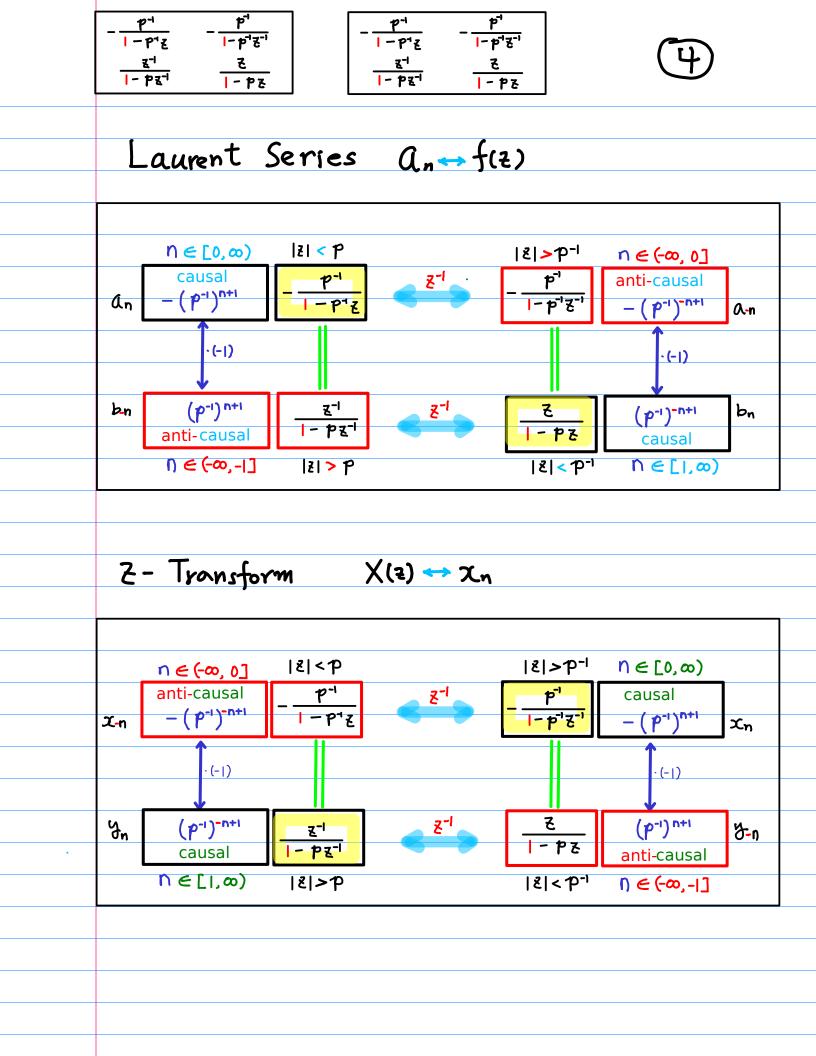
 $-(p^{i}, p^{2}, p^{3}, \cdots) - (p^{i}, p^{2}, p^{3}, \cdots)$ $(p^{b}, p^{i}, p^{2}, \cdots) - (p^{b}, p^{i}, p^{2}, \cdots)$

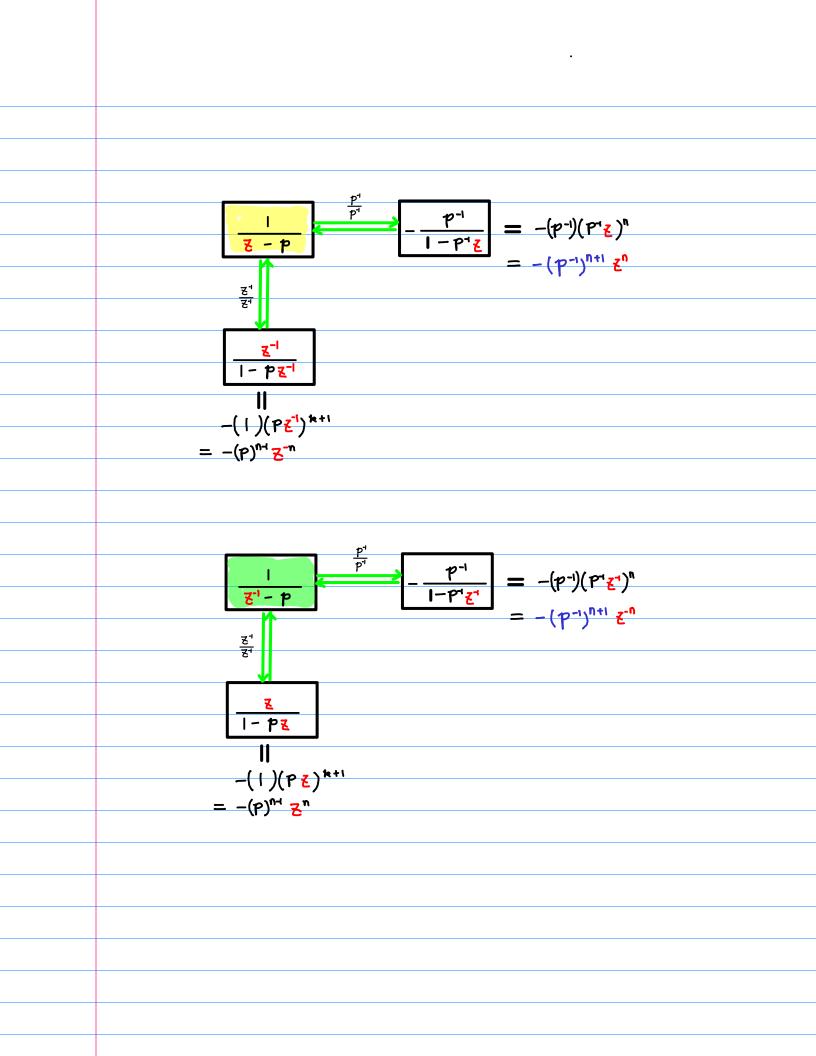


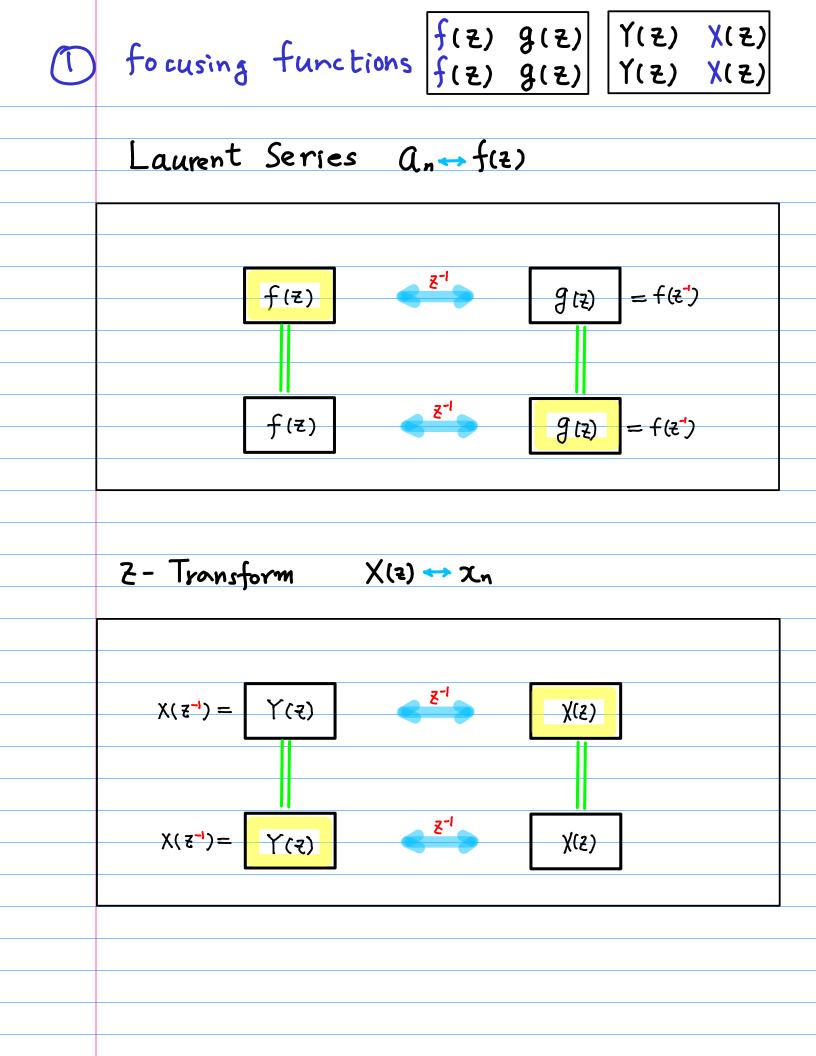








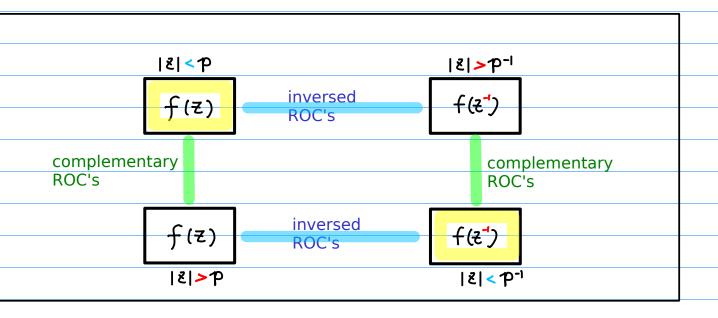




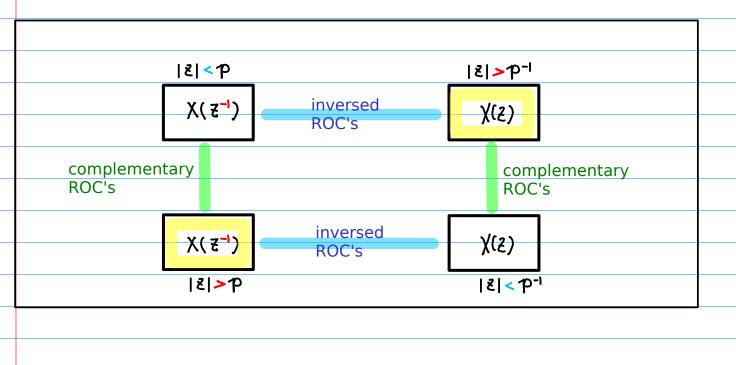


ខ <1	8 >1 2 ⁻¹	
12 > 1P	ĕ <1P ⁻¹	

aurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$



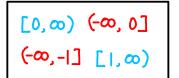


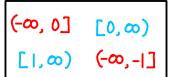


focusing ranges

-人-n

n ≥ 1

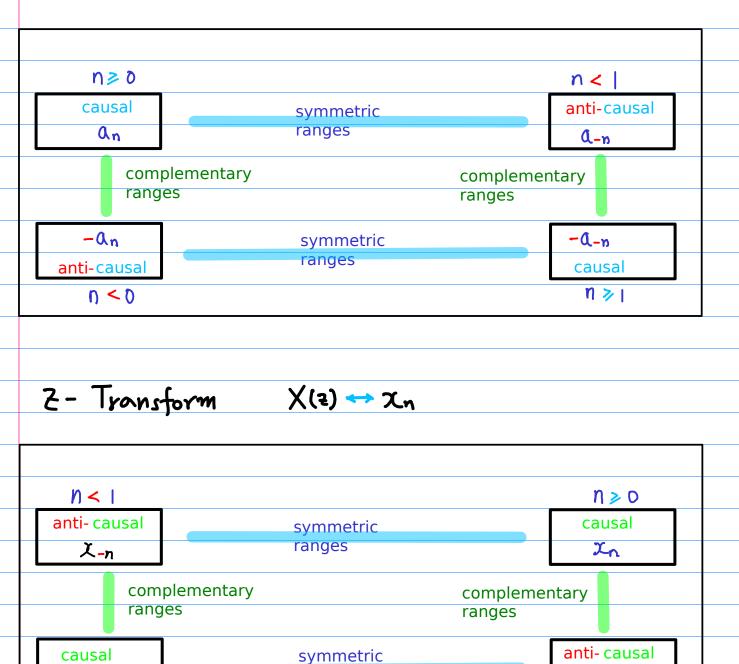




-In

n < 0

Laurent Series $a_n \leftrightarrow f(z)$



ranges

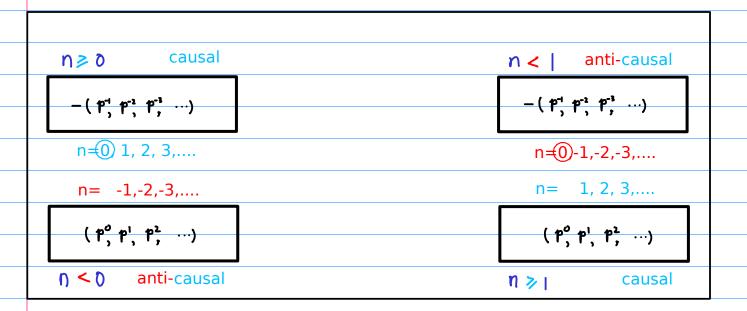




$$-(p_{1}^{*}, p_{2}^{*}, p_{3}^{*}, \cdots)$$
$$(p_{2}^{*}, p_{1}^{*}, p_{2}^{*}, \cdots)$$

-(p^r, p⁻², p⁻³, ...) (p^o, p¹, p², ...)

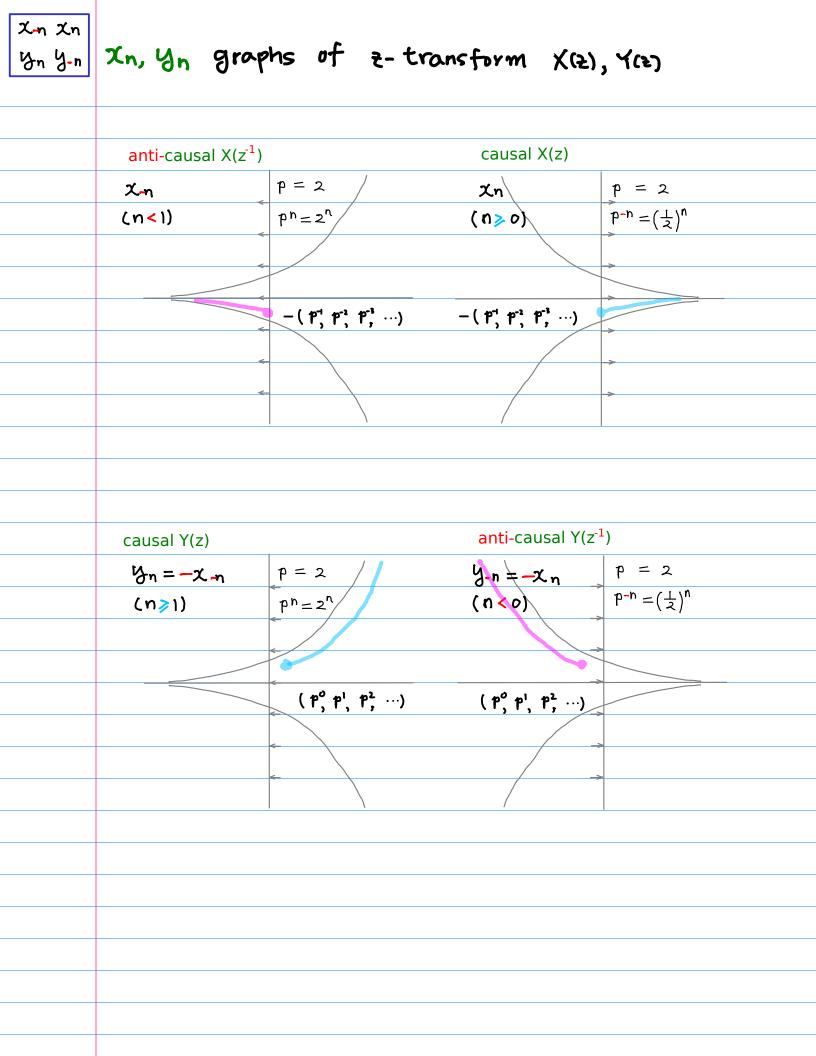
Laurent Series an + f(2)



Z- Transform X(2) - Xn

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

causal f(z)		anti-causal f(z	-1)
an \	p = 2	۵	p = 2
(n≥o)	$p^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	(n<1)	$p^n = 2^n$
	<		
	- (P', P', P', ···)	-(1 [°] , 1 [°] , 1 [°] ,)	
	<		
anti-causal g(z ⁻¹)		causal g(z)	
b-n = -an	p = 2	$b_n = -a_n$	p = 2 /
(n < 0)	$P^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	(n≥1)	$p^n = 2^n$
	-		-
			>
		(
	(P ^o , P ¹ , P ² , ···)	(f ^o , f ¹ , f ² , …)	>
	<		



a_n , x_n graphs of f(z), $\chi(z)$

an an

Xn Xn

causal f(z)		anti-causal f(z	-1)
an \	p=2	a.n	p=2 /
(n≥o)	(<u>1</u>) ⁿ	(n<1)	ス ⁿ
	<		
	-	· · · ·	
	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , …)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , …)	
	<	· · · →	
	<		
			· · · · ·
anti-causal X(z ⁻¹)		causal X(z)	
X-n	p = 2 /	Xn	p = 2
(n<1)	$p^n = 2^n$	(n≥o)	$p^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
			>
			*
	- (p ¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , …)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , …)	
			>
			>
			>
		1	1

bn, Yn graphs of g(z), Y(z)

b-n bn Yn Y-n

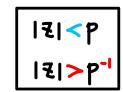
anti-causal g(z ⁻¹)		causal g(z)	
b-n = -an	p=2	$b_n = -A_n$	p=2
(n<0)	(エ) ⁿ	(n≥1)	2 ⁿ
	(p°, p ¹ , p ² ,)	(₱°, ₱', ₱², …)	
	<		
 /			
causal Y(z)		anti-causal Y(z ⁻¹)
 $y_n = -x_{-n}$	p = 2 /		p = 2
 (n≥1)	$p^n = 2^n$	y-n ≠-xn (n<0)	$p_{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
			>
			*
	(p°, p ¹ , p ² ,)	(₱°, ₱', ₱², …)	
		(1, 1, 1,)	
			>
	<hr/>		~
		/	

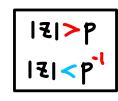
inversed ROC's symmetric ranges	
F(z) (z < p) ∧n (n≥0)	$f(z^{-1}) (z > p^{-1})$ $(n < 1)$
$-(p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \cdots)$	$-(P^{-1}, P^{-3}, P^{-3}, \cdots)$
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{g(2^{-1})} & (z > P) \\ \textbf{b-n} & (n < 0) \\ (p^{\circ}, p^{\circ}, p^{2}, \cdots) \end{array}$	$(z < p^{-1})$ $(n \ge 1)$ $(p^{0}, p^{1}, p^{2},)$
X(2⁻¹) (2 < P)	X(2) (2 > p ⁻¹)
$\frac{2}{(p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-2}, \cdots)}$	$\frac{\mathcal{X} n (n \ge 0)}{-(p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-2}, \cdots)}$
Y(2) (≥ >P) 3n (n≥1)	$Y(z^{-1}) (z < p^{-1})$ $z_{-n} (n < 0)$
(p°, p', p ² , …)	$(p^{0}, p^{1}, p^{2}, \cdots)$

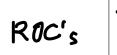
۵ _n ۵	$\frac{\text{causal }f(z)}{f(z)} \leftrightarrow a_{r}$		Anti-causal f(et)	g(≥) (→ Q_n (fæ) ()
Áŋ	$n \ge 0$ z < causal f(z) $-(p^{-1})^{n+1}$ -	p-1	0, ۱, 2, ··· ۴ ⁻² ξ ¹ + ۴ <mark>⁻³ ξ² + ···) =</mark>	- p ⁻ⁿ⁻¹ z ⁿ <u></u> - (p ⁻¹) ⁿ⁺¹ z		
	η = 0 , -i , -2, ··· - (p ⁻¹ + p ⁻² ξ ⁻¹ + p ⁻³ ξ ⁻² + ···	- ₽ ^{n-ı} ѯ ⁿ ·) = ∑ _{n=0} -(₽) ^{n-ı} ѯ ⁿ	(n<1)	8 >1P ⁻¹ 1 ^{p-1} 1-p-18-1	n < anti- causal – (۴-') ^{- n}	
)+1,+2,+3, P ⁻¹ , P ⁻² , P ⁻³ ,)	anti-causa		1,-2,-3, ', p ⁻¹ , p ⁻³ ,)	
	(An	$p = 2$ $p^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n}$	Q-ŋ		$p = 2$ $p^{n} = 2^{n}$	
	(An)	$p = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $p^{-n} = 2^{n}$	Qŋ		$p^{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n}$ $p^{n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n}$	

b-n bn	anti - causal f(z) (IEI>P) ₽(z+) ↔ b-n (n < 0)	causal g(z) (z <p \$(z) ↔ bn (n≥1)</p 	') fæ) 2
b-n		$ \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} + \dots = \frac{-\infty}{n^{n-1}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n-1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n-1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n} $ $ N = -\frac{1}{1}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \dots \qquad p^{-n-1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n} $	< 0)
	$p^{n} \overline{z^{1}} + p^{1} \overline{z^{2}} + p^{2} \overline{z^{3}} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (p)^{n-1} \overline{z^{n}}$ $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots \qquad p^{n-1} \overline{z^{n}}$		P) ^{n_I} bn salf(z) ≥ 1
	anti-causal n=-1,-2,-3, (p°, p', p²,)	causal $n=+1,+2,+3,$ (p°, p', p²,	
	b-n = -an $p = 2$ $p^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$b_n = -A_n \qquad p = 2$ $p^n = 2^n$,
	$b_{-n} = -\alpha_n \qquad p = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $p^{-n} = 2^n$	$b_n = -a_n \qquad p = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $p^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	

an	۵ <u>-</u> n	
b-n	bn	



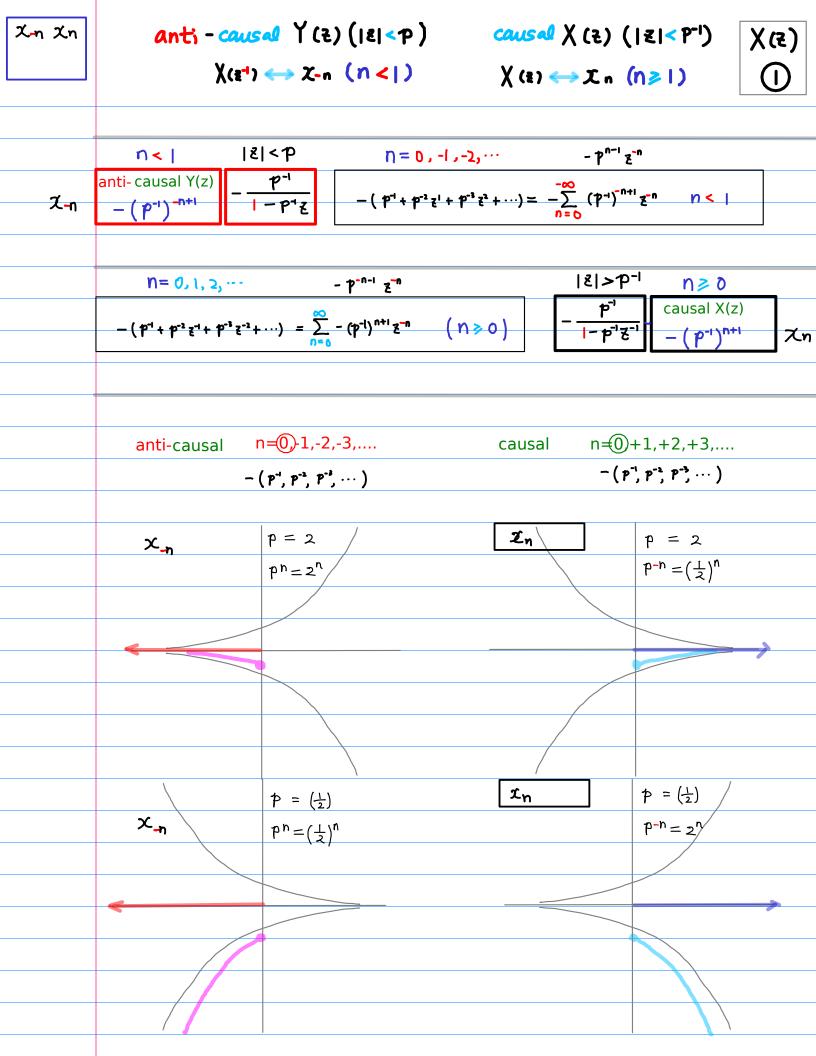


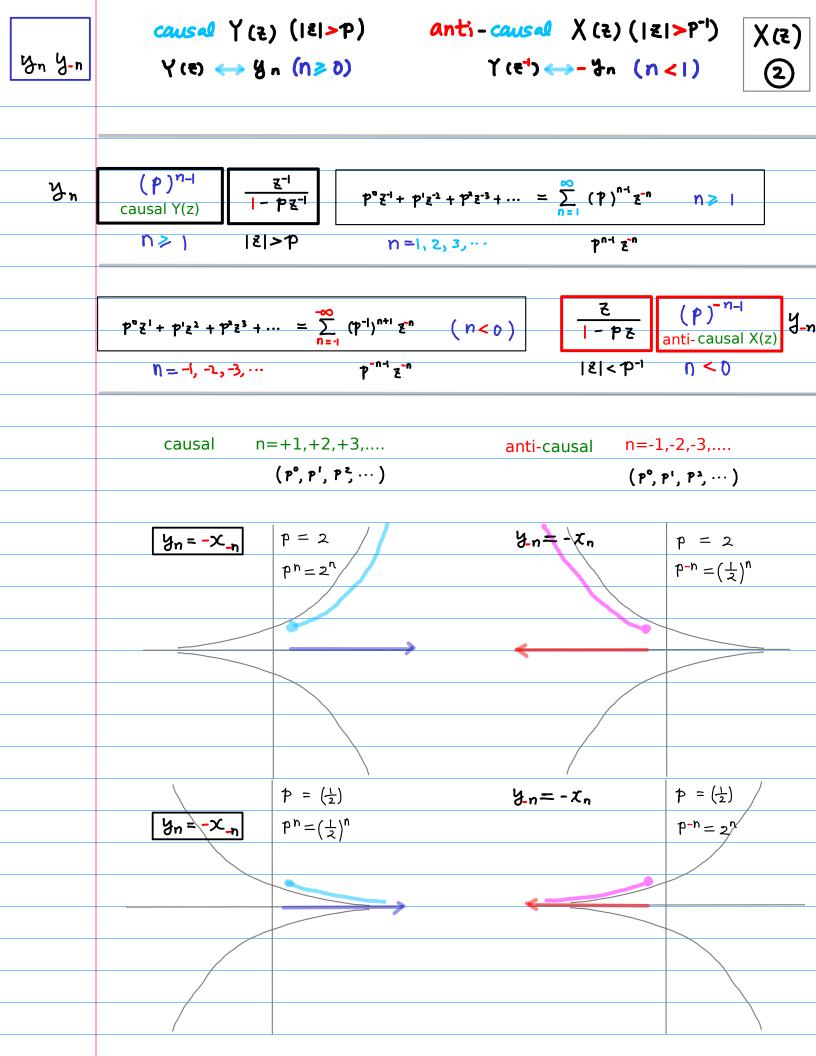


f(2) 3

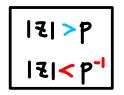
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
╊(ट) (।इ।>p [†])	f(z) (IEI <p)< td=""><td>₽(₹) (।३।>p[°])</td><td>f(z) (z <p)< td=""></p)<></td></p)<>	₽(₹) (।३।>p [°])	f(z) (z <p)< td=""></p)<>
(n<1)		û _{⊷n} (n <j)< td=""><td></td></j)<>	
-(p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , …)		- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , …)	
p = 2	p = 2	$P = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	
pn=2 ⁿ	$P^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$p^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$	$p^{-n} = 2^n$
		· · /	
	1		
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
f(z) (lzl>p)	ঀৢ <i>(</i> ৼ) (।ৼ।<ঢ় [৾])		g(z) (IEI <p")< td=""></p")<>
b-n (n<0)	bn (n≥)		bn (n≥)
	1		

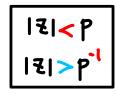
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal causal	
f(₹) (I₹I>P)	g(ह) (।ह। <p<sup>1)</p<sup>	f(z) (Iミ>P) g(z) (IミI <p)< th=""><th></th></p)<>	
b-n (n<0)	bn (n≥)	b-n (n<0) _bn (n≥)	
	1		
p = 2	p = 2	$\mathcal{P} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \qquad \mathcal{P} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	
P ⁻ⁿ = (ユ) ⁿ	p ⁿ =2 ⁿ	$P^{-n} = 2^n \qquad P^n = (\frac{1}{2})^n$	
		(~)	
(p°, p′, p², …)	(p°, p', p ² ,)	(p°, p′, p ² , …) (p°, p′, p ² , …)	
	1		





X-n	Xn	
Yn	Y-n	





inversed



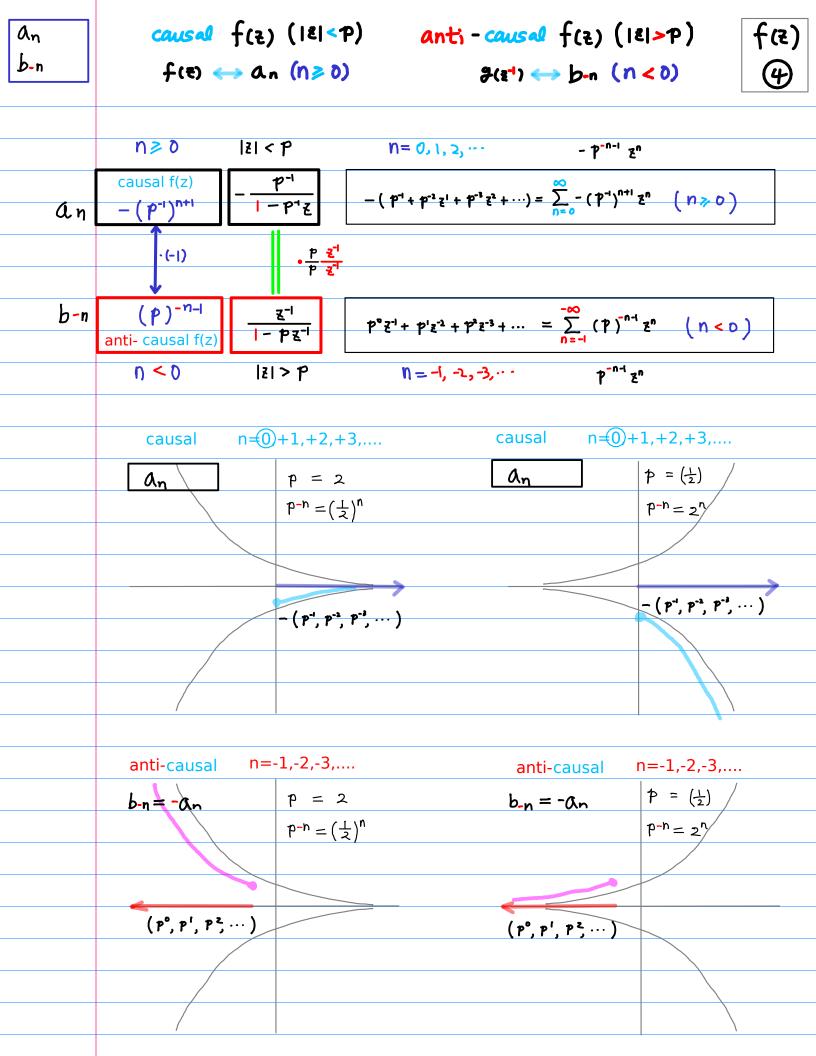
ROC's

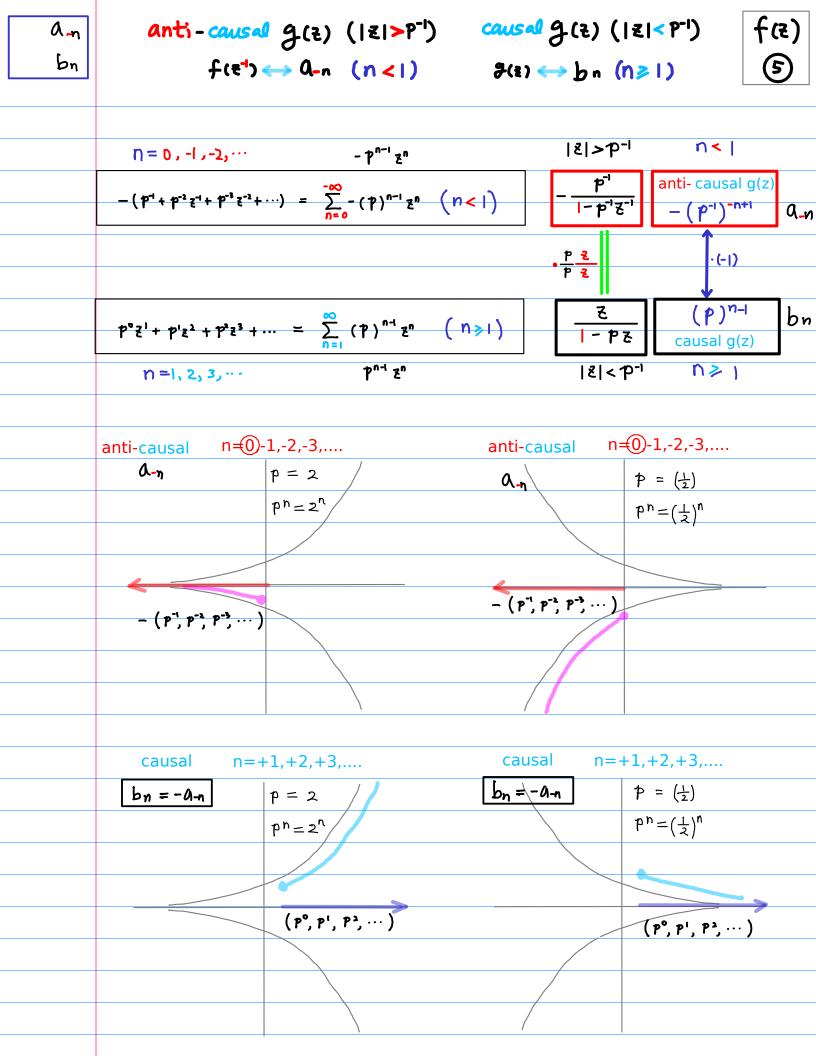
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
 Y(z) (IZI <p)< td=""><td>X(₴) (I₹I>P⁻¹)</td><td>۲(۲) (۱۲۱<mark><</mark>۶')</td><td>X(Z) (IZI>P)</td></p)<>	X(₴) (I₹I>P ⁻¹)	۲(۲) (۱۲۱ <mark><</mark> ۶')	X(Z) (IZI>P)
-yn (n <j)< td=""><td>Xn (N≥0)</td><td>-yn (n<j)< td=""><td></td></j)<></td></j)<>	Xn (N≥0)	-yn (n <j)< td=""><td></td></j)<>	
-(1°, 1°, 1°, …)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , ···)	- (P ⁻¹ , P ⁻² , P ⁻³ , ···)	- (P ⁻¹ , P ⁻¹ , P ⁻¹ , ···)
	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
Ҳ (₴) (Y(Z) (E >P)	X(٤) (١٤١<٢)	Ƴ(₴) (₹ >p ⁻¹)
-x _n (n<0)		- x _n (n<0)	<mark>′8</mark> n (n≥[)
p = 2	p = 2	や = (土)	$\mathcal{P} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
٩-٣ = (<mark>ل</mark>) ⁿ	pn = 2 ⁿ		$p^n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
			\-\/
(p°, p′, p², ···)	(p°, p′, p², ···)	(p°, p′, p², ···)	(p°, p′, p², ···)
	1 -		1

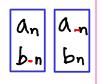
complementary ROC's complementary ranges

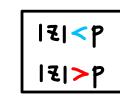
$\int (z^{-1}) (z > p^{-1})$
α_n (n<1)
- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ ,)
$(z < p^{-1})$
$bn(n \ge 1)$
(p^0, p^1, p^2, \cdots)
-

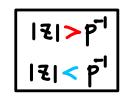
X(2⁻¹) (≥ < ₽)	$X(z)$ $(z > p^{-1})$
%- n (n<1)	
- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , ···)	$-(p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \cdots)$
Y(2) (2 >P)	$\Upsilon(z^{-1}) (z < p^{-1})$
3 n (n≥1)	$\frac{3}{2} - n (n < 0)$
$(p^{0}, p^{1}, p^{2}, \cdots)$	(p^0, p^1, p^2, \cdots)





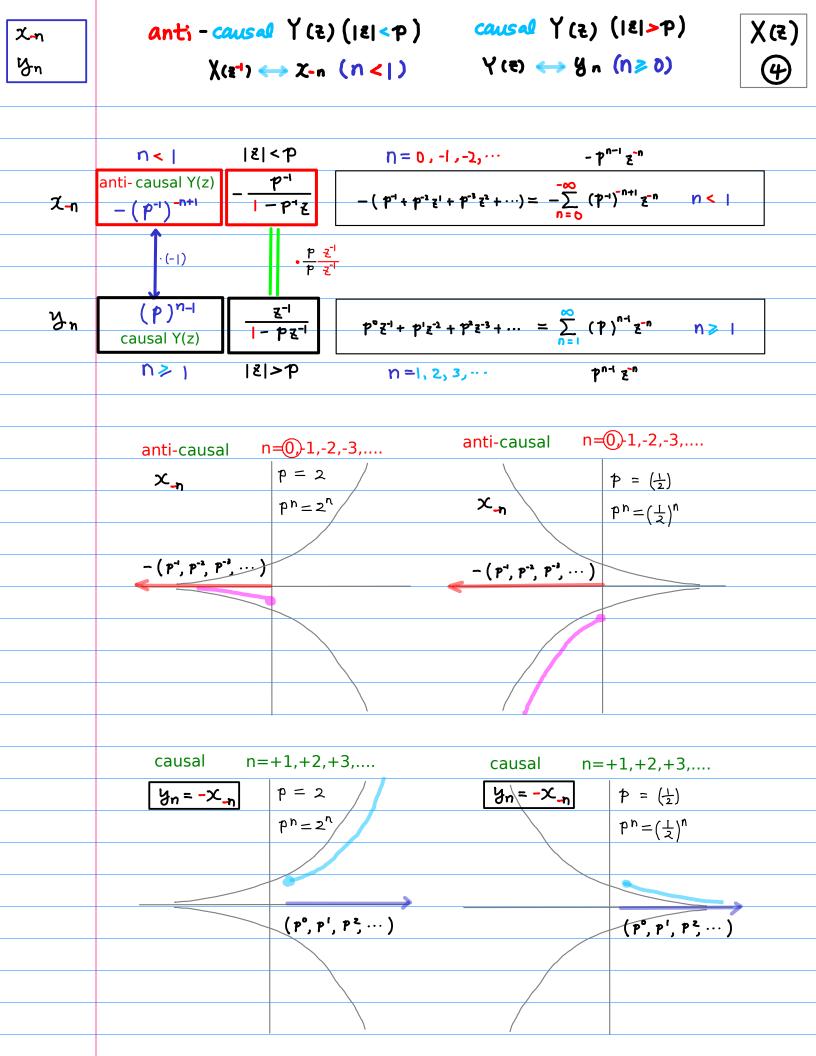


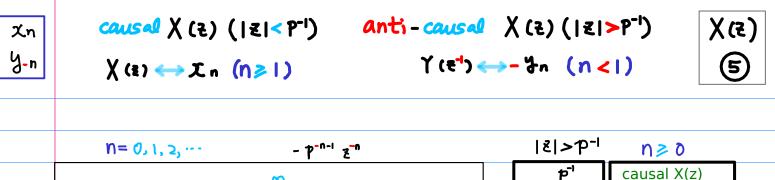


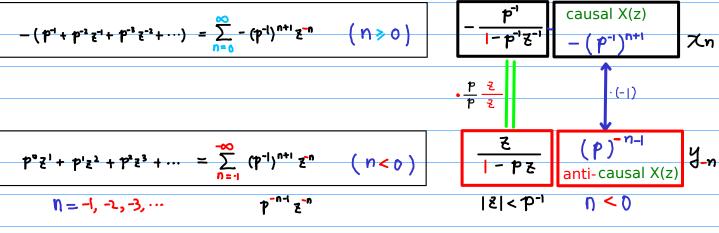


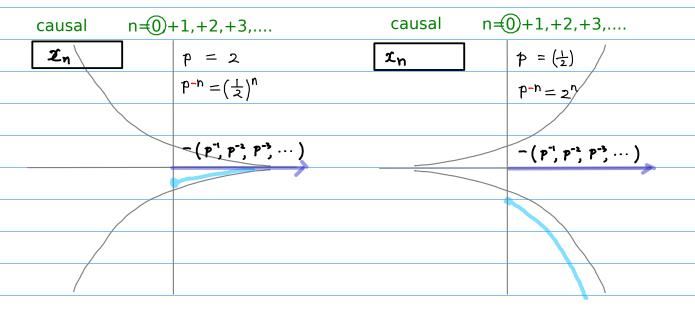


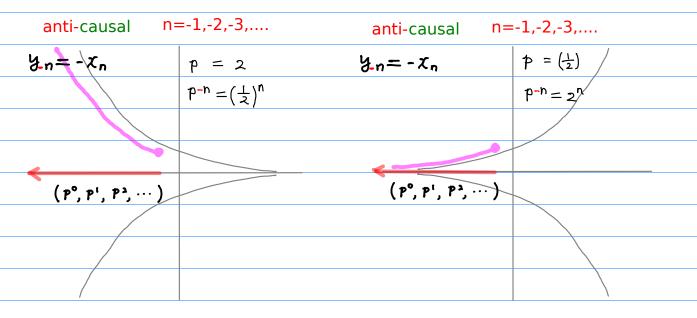
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
f(२) (।३।>p)	f(र) (।र। <p)< th=""><th>f(र) (।र।>p)</th><th>f(ਦ) (।र।<p)< th=""></p)<></th></p)<>	f(र) (।र।>p)	f(ਦ) (।र। <p)< th=""></p)<>
$-a_n$ (n < 0)	Ân (n≥0)	−𝔄 _n (η < 𝑌)	Ân (η≥0)
	p = 2		$P = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
	$p^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$		$p^{-n} = 2^n$
(p°, p′, p ² ,)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , …)		
		(p°, p′, p², ···)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , …)
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
g(२) (।२।>p ⁻¹)	g(र) (।र। <p')< th=""><th>g(z) (IzI>p")</th><th>ዿ(₴) (।₹।<p<sup>`)</p<sup></th></p')<>	g(z) (IzI>p")	ዿ(₴) (। ₹। <p<sup>`)</p<sup>
-bn (n<1)	þn (n≥)	-bn (n<1)	bn (n≥1)
	1		
	p = 2		
	$p^n = 2^n$		pn=(⊥)n
$-(p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \cdots)$	(p°, p', P², …)		
		- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ , ···)	(p°, p ¹ , p ² , ···)



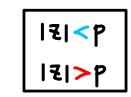


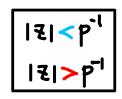








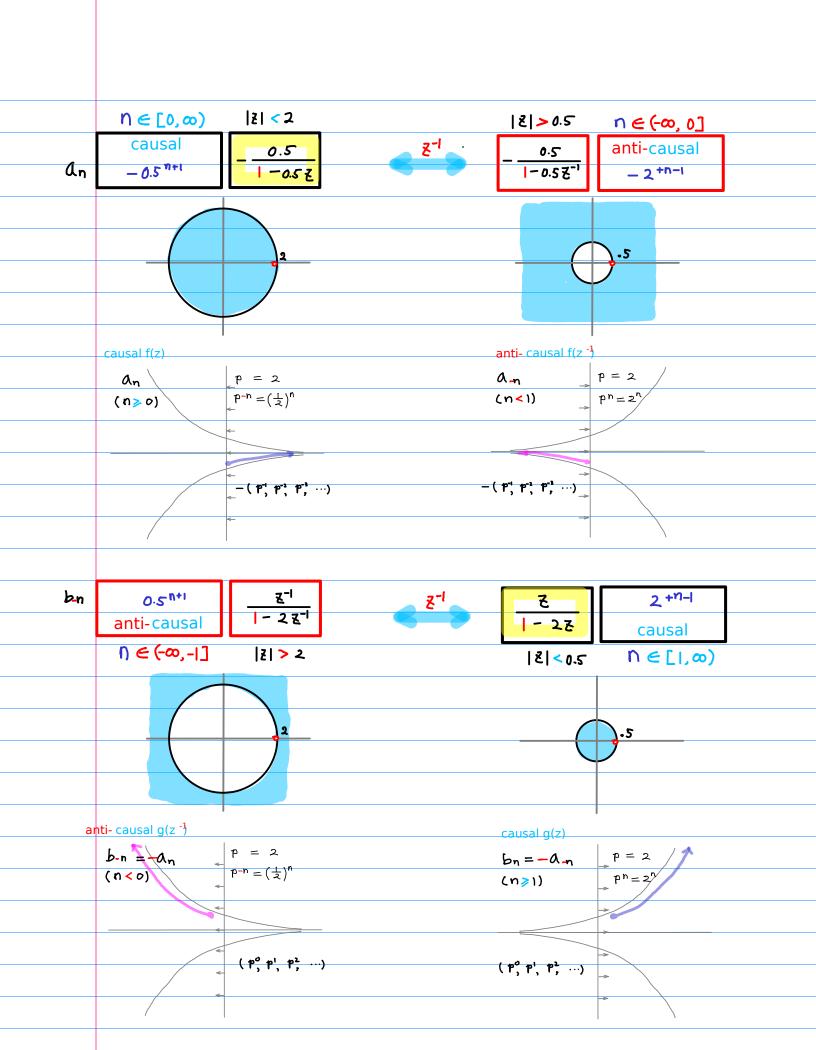


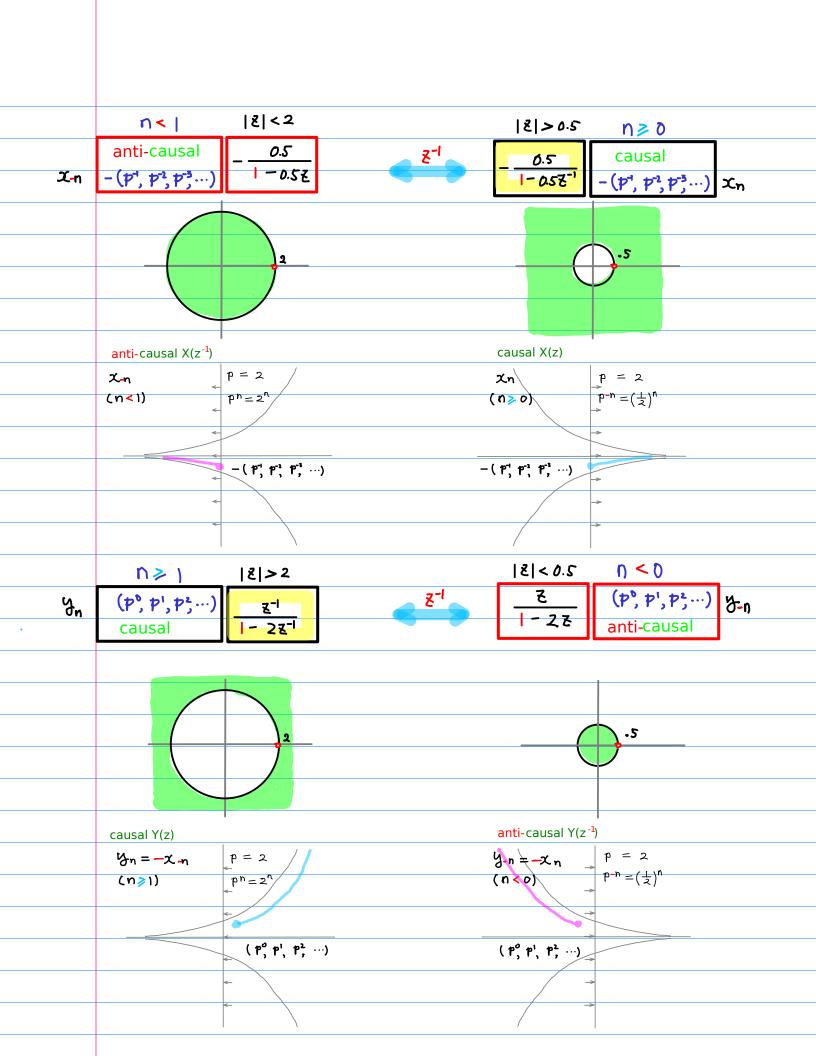


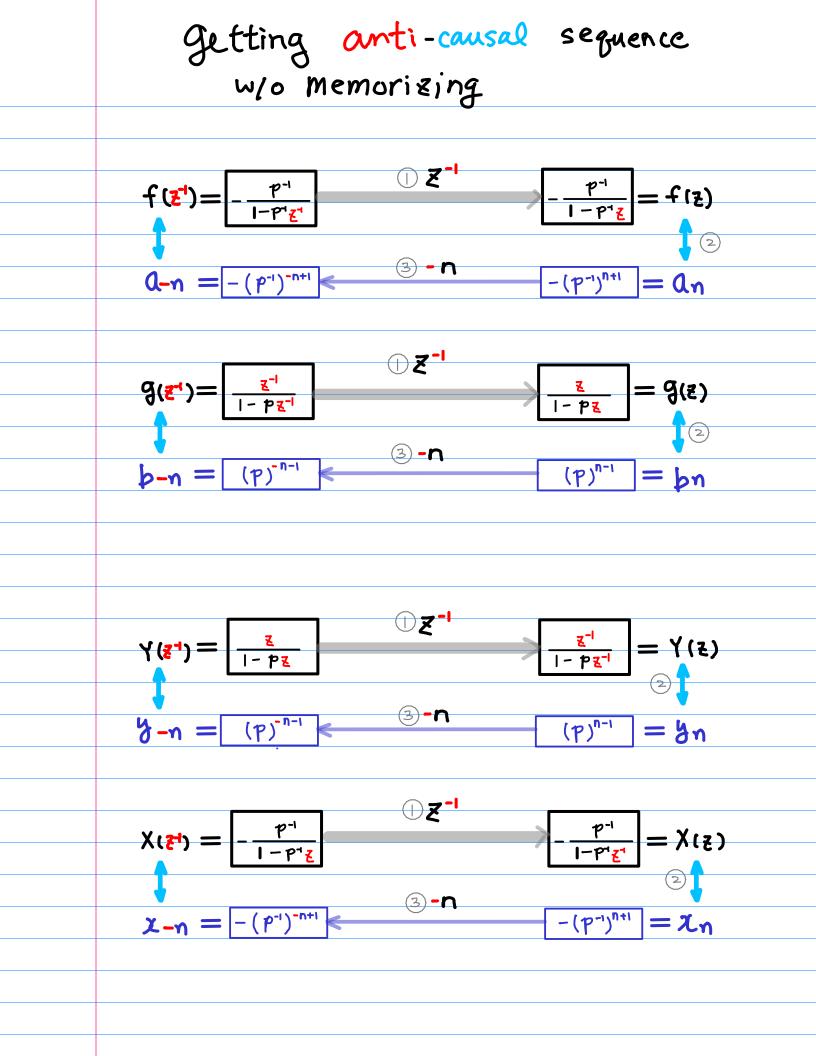
X(z) 6

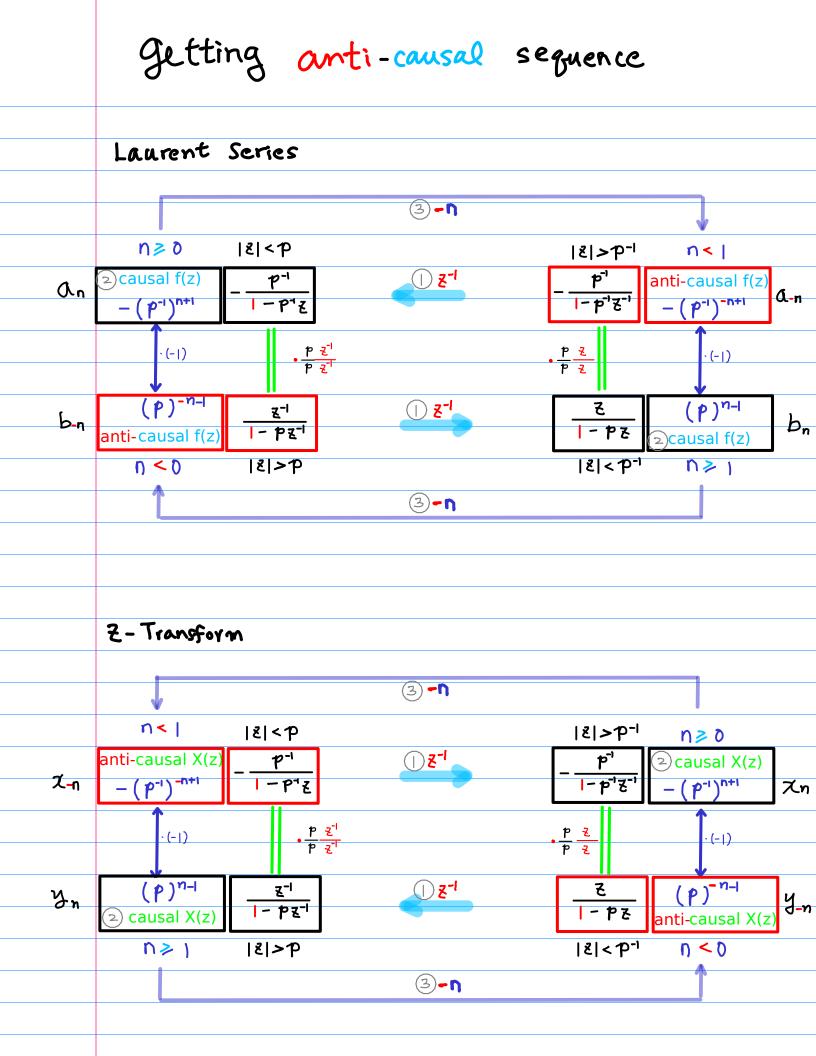
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
Υ(૨) (Ι૨Ι<Ρ)	Y(₴) (I₹I>P)	Y (₹) (I₹I <p)< th=""><th>Y(Z) (IZI>P)</th></p)<>	Y(Z) (IZI>P)
_y _n (n <j)< th=""><th>Yn (n≥[)</th><th>-y_n (n<j)< th=""><th>yn (n≥[)</th></j)<></th></j)<>	Yn (n≥[)	-y _n (n <j)< th=""><th>yn (n≥[)</th></j)<>	yn (n≥[)
	p = 2		
	$p^n = 2^n$		pn=(⊥)n
- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻² ,)	(p°, p', p ² ,)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ ,)	
			(p°, p′, p ² , …)
		+	
anti-causal	causal	anti-causal	causal
X (₴) (١३।< p ⁻¹)	χ(ζ) (Ι₹Ι>Ρ ⁻¹)	X (٤) (۱٤١<٢)	X(Z) (IZI>P)
−𝗶'n (η < ο)	Xn (n≥0)	-1n (n<0)	
	P = 2		$p = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
	$\mathcal{P}^{-n} = \left(\frac{\bot}{2}\right)^n$		p ⁻ⁿ =2 ⁿ
(p°, p′, p², ···)	$-(p^{-1}, p^{-2}, p^{-3}, \cdots)$		
		(p°, p′, p²,)	- (p ⁻¹ , p ⁻² , p ⁻³ ,)
			,

	•	-11	 	•	
	· (-1)			· (-1)	
	•		 		









$\frac{-1}{(2-1)(2-2)}$	2 $\frac{-0.52^2}{(2-1)(2-0.5)}$
$-\frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{0.5}{1-0.5z}$	$+\frac{z}{1-z}-\frac{z}{1-2z}$
1- 2 1-0.52	- 8 - 28
f(2) Z <1 causal	g(Z) Z < 0.5 causal
Y(Z) Z <1 anti-causal	X(Z) Z < 0.5 anti-causal
$+ \frac{z^{-1}}{ -z^{-1} } - \frac{z^{-1}}{ -2z^{-1} }$	
f (Z) Z > 2 anti-causal	g(Z) Z > 1 anti-causal
Y (Z) Z > 2 causal	X(Z) Z > Causal
$-\frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{0.5}{1-0.5z}$ $f(z) z < 1 causal$ $\gamma(z) z < 1 anti-causal$	$-\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$ $\frac{3}{2}(z) z > 1 anti-causal$ $X(z) z > 1 causal$
$+\frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}-\frac{z^{-1}}{1-2z^{-1}}$	$+\frac{z}{ -z }-\frac{z}{ -2z }$
f(z) z > 2 anti-causal	g(Z) Z <0.5 causal X(Z) Z <0.5 anti-causal
لاً (٤) ا٤ ا > ٢ روسه هو ا	

