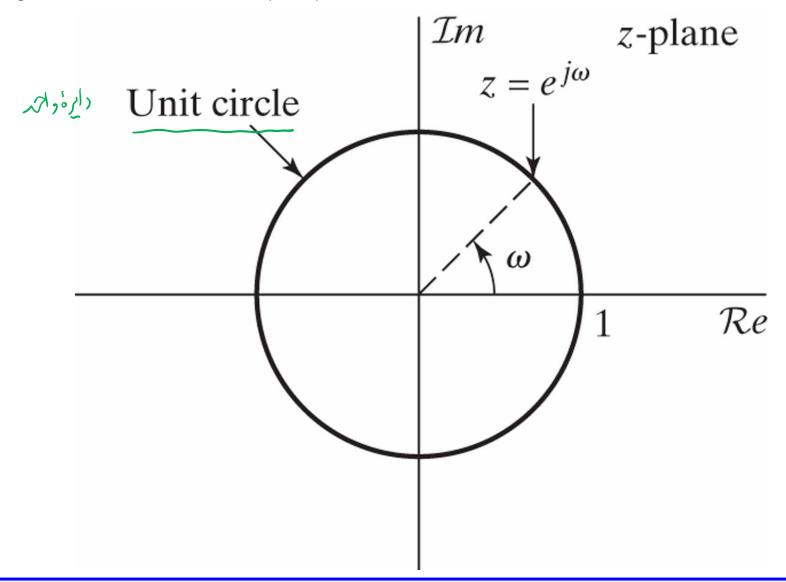


$$(ROC) : Region of Convergence (ROC) : Region of Convergence (ROC) :  $Region of Convergence (ROC) : Schedul 2)^{-1} : Schedu 2)^{-1} : Schedul 2)^{-1} : Sc$$$

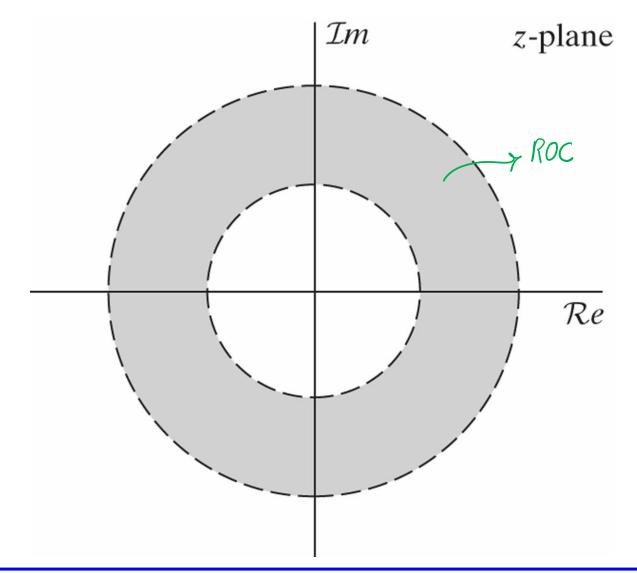


Figure 3.1 The unit circle in the complex *z*-plane.

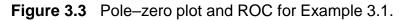


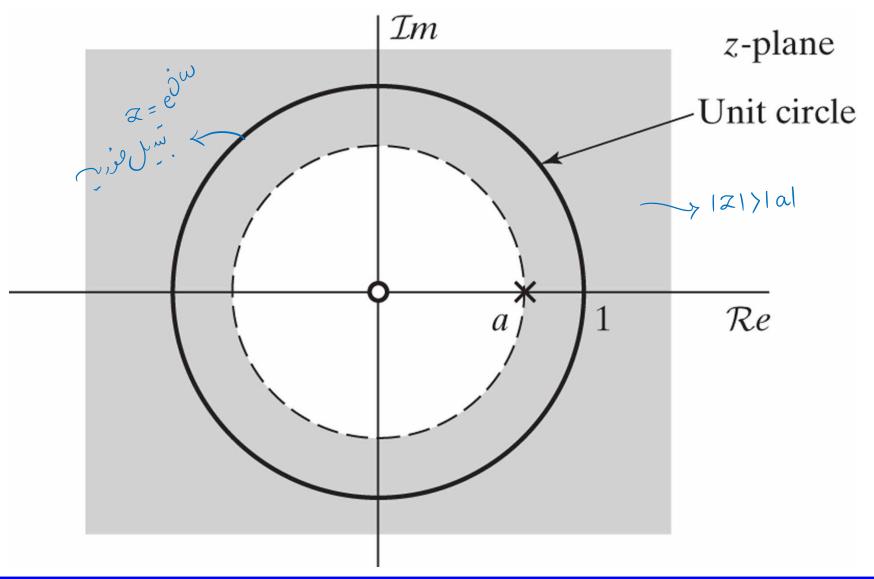


**Figure 3.2** The ROC as a ring in the *z*-plane. For specific cases, the inner boundary can extend inward to the origin, and the ROC becomes a disc. For other cases, the outer boundary can extend outward to infinity.







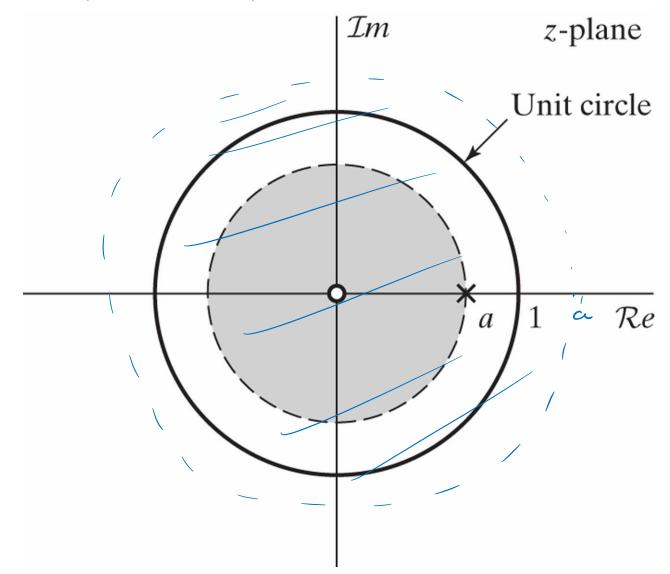




$$X(z) = \int_{-a}^{-1} -a^{n} z^{-n} = -\int_{-a}^{\infty} a^{-n} z^{n} = -\int_{-a}^{\infty} a^{-n} z^{n} = -\int_{-a}^{\infty} (a^{-1} z)^{n} = 1 - \int_{-a}^{\infty} (a^{-1} z)^{n} = 1 - a^{-1} z^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 - a^{-1} z} = \frac{$$



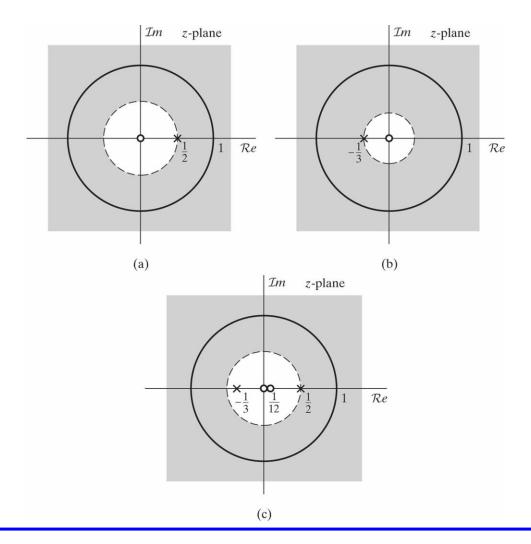
Figure 3.4 Pole–zero plot and ROC for Example 3.2.







**Figure 3.5** Pole–zero plot and ROC for the individual terms and the sum of terms in Examples 3.3 and 3.4. (a)  $1/(1 - 1/2z^{-1})$ , |z| > 1/2. (b)  $1/(1 + 1/3z^{-1})$ , |z| > 1/3. (c)  $1/(1 - 1/2z^{-1}) + 1/(1 + 1/3z^{-1})$ , |z| > 1/2.



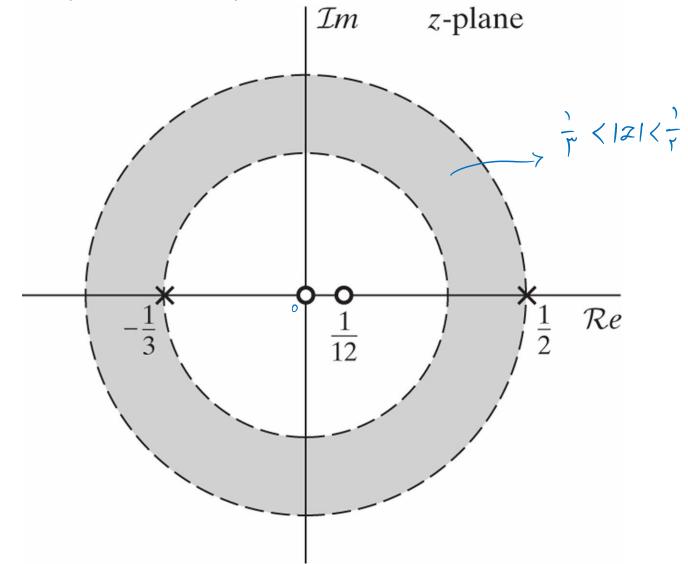


$$\frac{\lambda}{1+\frac{1}{r}z^{-1}} = \frac{\lambda}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \right] \right] \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r}$$

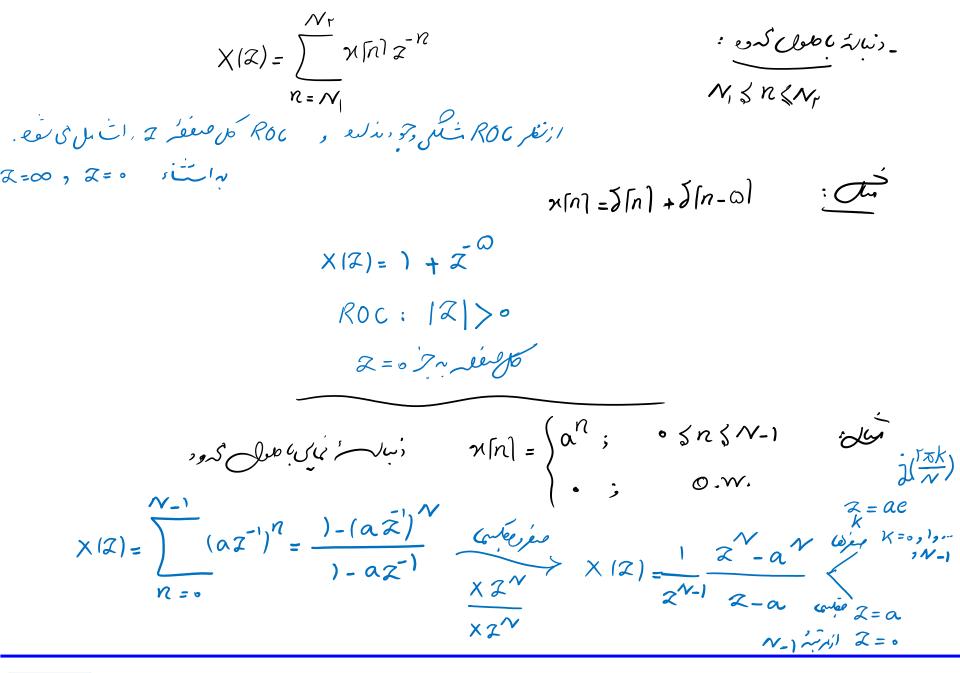


2

Figure 3.6 Pole–zero plot and ROC for Example 3.5.



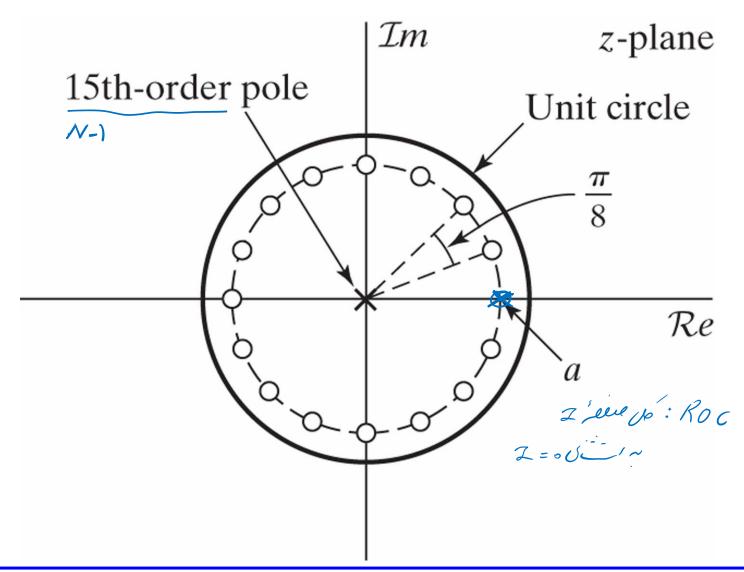






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**Figure 3.7** Pole–zero plot for Example 3.6 with N = 16 and *a* real such that 0 < a < 1. The ROC in this example consists of all values of *z* except z = 0.





زرج بسيل ترها كاسرا وال

## Table 3.1 SOME COMMON z-TRANSFORM PAIRS

Sequence	Transform	ROC
1. δ[ <i>n</i> ]	1	All z
$\begin{cases} 2. \ u[n] \\ 3. \ -u[-n-1] \end{cases}$	$\frac{\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}}{\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}}$	z  > 1
3. $-u[-n-1]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$	z  < 1
4. $\delta[n - m]$	$z^{-m}$	All z except 0 (if $m > 0$ ) or $\infty$ (if $m < 0$ )
$\begin{cases} 5. \ a^n u[n] \\ 6. \ -a^n u[-n-1] \end{cases}$	$\frac{z^{-m}}{\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}} \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$	z  >  a
$(6a^n u[-n-1])$	$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$	z  <  a
7. $na^{n}u[n]$	$\frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$	z  >  a
8. $-na^nu[-n-1]$	$\frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$	z  <  a
9. $\cos(\omega_0 n)u[n]$	$\frac{1 - \cos(\omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - 2\cos(\omega_0) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$	z  > 1
10. $\sin(\omega_0 n)u[n]$	$\frac{\sin(\omega_0)z^{-1}}{1 - 2\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$	z  > 1
11. $r^n \cos(\omega_0 n) u[n]$	$\frac{1 - r\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1}}{1 - 2r\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1} + r^2z^{-2}}$	z  > r
12. $r^n \sin(\omega_0 n) u[n]$	$\frac{r\sin(\omega_0)z^{-1}}{1 - 2r\cos(\omega_0)z^{-1} + r^2z^{-2}}$	z  > r
13. $\begin{cases} a^n, & 0 \le n \le N-1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\frac{1 - a^N z^{-N}}{1 - a z^{-1}}$	z  > 0

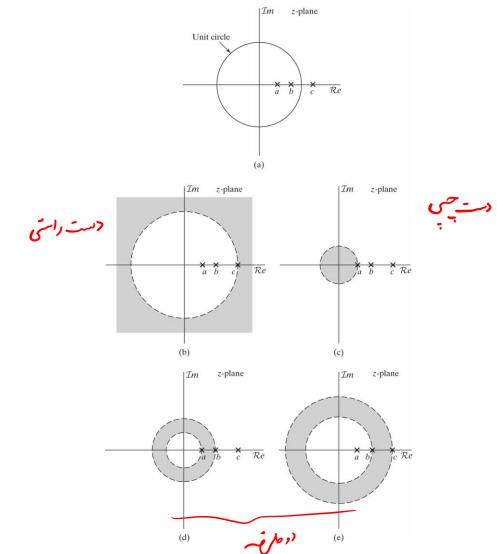
## TABLE 3.1 SOME COMMON z-TRANSFORM PAIRS



12 >r<sub>R</sub>>,0 I- ROC بر تسک حلقہ های بر کمی از تسک های خاج ار کیه دایره (است را شی) · ROC JUS  $(r_{2})$  $F_{ig} 3.8$ ٢- تبديل فورية دنيانة (مايد هيران شع (وجور دارد) أمرو فقع أر ROC تبديل 2 رنيانة (١٩٦٨ غال داير فراحر بالله. ۳- Roc هيچ قطبي را در برنمي تسرد. z = d (z = 0) (z = 0 )  $\sqrt{r} (1) = 2$  'devel'  $\sqrt{r} (1) = 1 = 2$  (z = 2 )  $\sqrt{r} (1) = 1 = 2$  (z = 2 )  $\sqrt{r} (1) = 1 = 2$ ۵- اگر دبنار (مالا د منال، د- راسی باشه ، ROC ، ن جاج ارتک داره و اهد بود. خارج اردار . منافر با سردی ترین قعل Fig 3.8,6 Z=00 , 8 (71)7~ ۲- أتر دنيان ( ام) بو المن الت حي بات، ROC من داخل ارد. حو العديود . داخل دايو: من فر با درون ترك قطب Fig 3.8, c Z= , 8(7)7, ٧ أر رأن المراحا ير (رطرم راست، ٢٥٥ ) حلقه ال حواهد بورته ٢٠ وقعب كدورى تعد F, g 3.8, d&e . ت المت بيوت است . Roc tere: Pole  $X(Z) = \frac{p(Z)}{q(Z)} + \frac{p(Z$ 

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*Discrete-Time Signal Processing*, Third Edition Alan V. Oppenheim • Ronald W. Schafer Copyright ©2010, ©1999, ©1989 by Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved. **Figure 3.8** Examples of four *z*-transforms with the same pole–zero locations, illustrating the different possibilities for the ROC, each of which corresponds to a different sequence: (b) to a right-sided sequence, (c) to a left-sided sequence, (d) to a two-sided sequence, and (e) to a two-sided sequence.





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

المارى : ROC تىلى دايرة دا حدى متد. F193.9

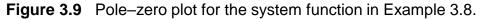
ROC دست داسی باشر (خارج از بروی تری قصب) على بورن :

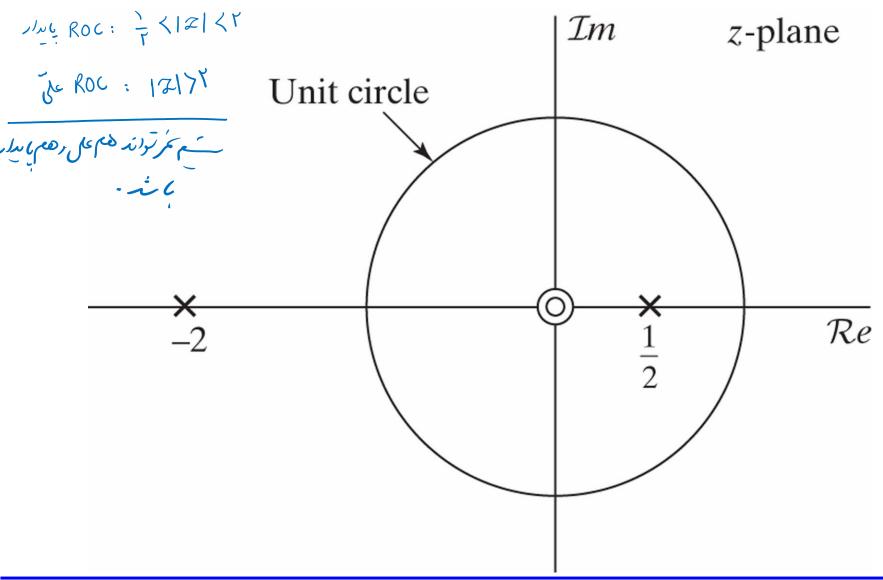
ROC استراسی و<sup>ت</sup> مل داری واحد

على و بالدار.

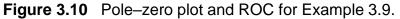
از روى عمدها : اكرم فعلماى معرد احل دارى واحدا سه.

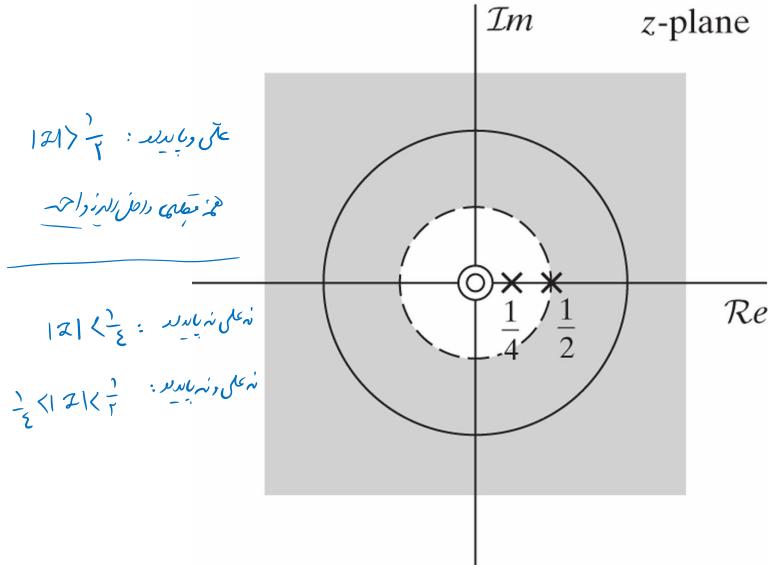




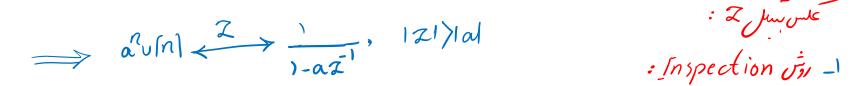


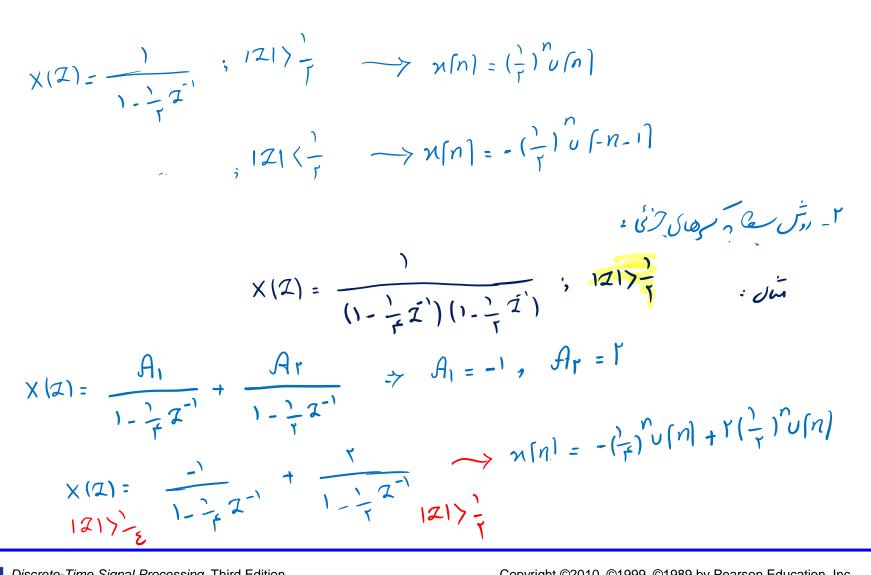














$$X(2) = \frac{1 + rz' + z^{-r}}{r + z' + z^{-r}}; \quad |z| > 1$$

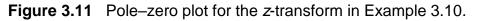
$$= \frac{(1 + z^{-1})^{r}}{(1 - \frac{1}{r} + z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})}; \quad Fig 3M$$

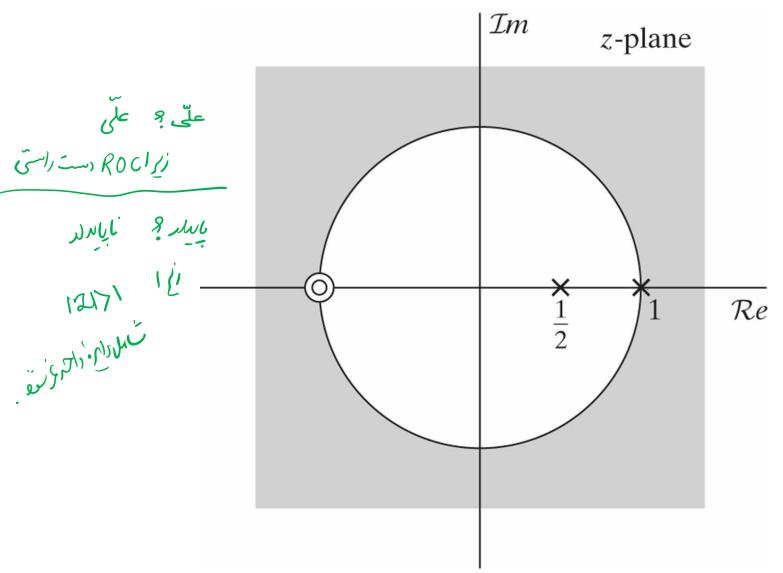
$$: \frac{(1 + z^{-1})^{r}}{(1 - \frac{1}{r} + z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})}; \quad Fig 3M$$

$$: \frac{z^{r}}{(1 - \frac{1}{r} + z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})}{(1 - \frac{1}{r} + z^{-1} + 1)}; \quad \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} +$$



: Aug







$$X(Z) = \int_{n=1}^{+\infty} x[n] Z^{-n} = \cdots + \frac{x[-1]Z^{+}}{x[-1]Z^{+}} \times \frac{x[-1]Z^{+}}{x[-1]Z^{+}} \times \frac{x[n]Z^{-1}}{x[-1]Z^{+}} \cdots$$

$$X(Z) = Z^{*}(1) - \frac{1}{7}Z^{*}(1)(1+Z^{*})(1-Z^{*})$$

$$= Z^{*} - \frac{1}{7}Z^{-1} + \frac{1}{7}Z^{-1}$$

$$X(Z) = \sum_{n=1}^{7} \frac{x[n]}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{7} \frac{x[n]Z^{-1}}{x[-1]Z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{7}Z^{-1}$$

$$X[n] = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x[n]Z^{-1}}{x[-1]Z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{7}Z^{-1}$$

$$X(Z) = O_{1}(1+\alpha Z^{-1}) + \frac{1}{7}Z^{-1}$$

$$X(Z) = O_{1}(1+\alpha Z^{-1}) + \frac{1}{7}Z^{-1}$$

$$X(Z) = O_{1}(1+\alpha Z^{-1}) + \frac{1}{7}Z^{-1}$$



	TABLE 3.2	SOME <i>z</i> -TRANSFORM PROPERTIES		Z	z <sup>-r</sup> =Z × 121% w;j
-	Property Number	Section Reference Sequence		Transform	ROC
_			<i>x</i> [ <i>n</i> ]	X(z)	$R_{x}$
			$x_1[n]$	$X_1(z)$	$R_{x_1}$
	•		$x_2[n]$	$X_2(z)$	$R_{x_2}$
تعل <i>يو</i> ن	7 1	3.4.1	$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]$	$aX_1(z) + bX_2(z)$	Contains $R_{x_1} \cap R_{x_2}$
نعلى بورن نس <b>تال زمانی</b>		3.4.2	$x[n-n_0]$	$z^{-n_0}X(z)$	$R_x$ , except for the possible addition or deletion of the origin or $\infty$
رب در دب در	<b>e</b> 3	3.4.3	$z_0^n x[n]$	$X(z/z_0)$	$ z_0 R_x$
ق درحد،		3.4.4	nx[n]	$-z\frac{dX(z)}{dz}$ $X^*(z^*)$	$R_x$
رب در دبن درنی تق درحود کا لدچ	5	3.4.5	$x^*[n]$	$X^*(z^*)$	$R_x$ $R_x$
	6		$\mathcal{R}e\{x[n]\}$	$\frac{1}{2} [X(z) + X^*(z^*)]$	Contains $R_x$
	7		$\mathcal{I}m\{x[n]\}$	$\frac{1}{2j} [X(z) - X^*(z^*)]$	Contains $R_x$
	8	3.4.6	$x^{*}[-n]$	$X^{*}(1/z^{*})$	$1/R_x$
وشن	1 y 6 9	3.4.7	$x_1[n] * x_2[n]$	$X_1(z)X_2(z)$	Contains $R_{x_1} \cap R_{x_2}$

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$$X(Z) = \omega q(1 + aZ'); IZI > |a|$$

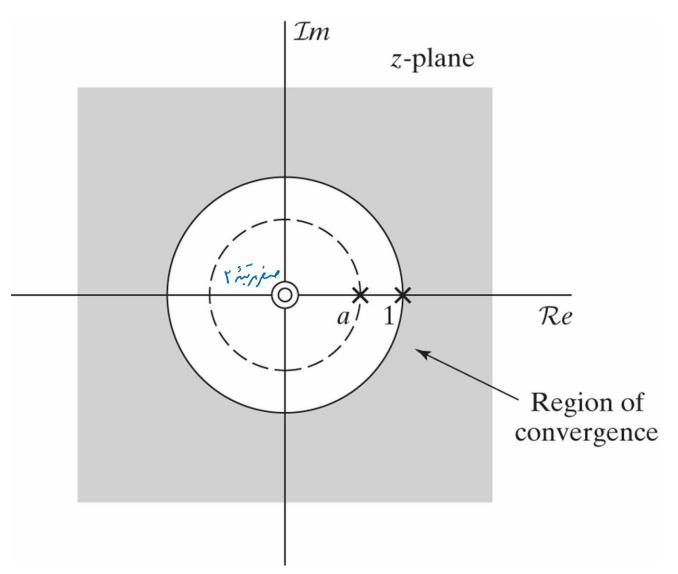
$$\int \frac{dX(Z)}{dZ} = \frac{-aZ'}{1 + aZ'}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} x_{1} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ y_{2} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{2} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{2} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{2} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{1} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{2} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{2} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{1} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{1} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{2} | \dot{x}_{1} \\ z_{2} \\ z_{1} \\ z_{2} \\ z_{1} \\ z_{2} \\ z_{1} \\ z_{2} \\ z_{1} \\ z_{1}$$



Copyright ©2010, ©1999, ©1989 by Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved. **Figure 3.12** Pole–zero plot for the *z*-transform of the convolution of the sequences u[n] and  $a^n u[n]$  (assuming |a| < 1).





$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_{k} y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{n} b_{k} x[n-k]$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k} z^{-k} Y(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} b_{k} z^{-k} X(z)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k} z^{-k} Y(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} b_{k} z^{-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} b_{k} z^{-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k} z^{-k}$$

$$\sum_{k$$

