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$$x[k] = \alpha f[k] + \beta g[k] \rightarrow X(z) = ? , \forall \alpha, \beta, f[k], \& g[k]$$

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$$x[k] = \alpha f[k] + \beta g[k] \rightarrow X(z) = \alpha F(z) + \beta G(z) , \forall \alpha, \beta, f[k], \& g[k]$$

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Let  $\mathcal{Z}\{x[k]\} = X(z)$  &  $y[k] = a^k x[k]$  where  $a \in \mathbb{C} \rightarrow Y(z) = ?$

Multiplication by  $a^k$

$$\mathcal{Z} \{ a^k x[k] \} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k x[k] z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k] (z/a)^{-k}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z/a)$$

# Complex translation theorem

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Let  $\mathcal{Z}\{x(kT)\} = X(z)$  &  $y(t) = e^{-\alpha t}x(t)$  where  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \rightarrow Y(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{y(kT)\} = ?$



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$$Y(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{y(kT)\} = \mathcal{Z}\{e^{-aTk}x(kT)\} = X(e^{aT}z)$$

## Shifting theorem

Let  $x(t) = 0$  for  $t < 0$  &  $x[k] = 0$  for  $k < 0$

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**Shifting right by N (Causal shifting)**

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$$\mathcal{Z}\{y[k]\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y[k]z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k - N]z^{-k} = \sum_{k=N}^{\infty} x[k - N]z^{-k}$$

Let  $k = m + N$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x[m]z^{-(m+N)} = z^{-N} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x[m]z^{-m} = z^{-N}X(z)$$

## Shifting left by N (Non-causal shifting) & Bilateral Z transform

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$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[k + N]\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k + N]z^{-k} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m]z^{-(m-N)} = z^N \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m]z^{-m}$$

$$Y(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{x[k + N]\} = z^N X(z)$$



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$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[k + N]\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k + N]z^{-k} \quad \text{Let } k = m - N$$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{m=N}^{\infty} x[m]z^{-(m-N)} = z^N \sum_{m=N}^{\infty} x[m]z^{-m} = z^N \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k]z^{-k} - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x[k]z^{-k} \right)$$

$$Y(z) = z^N \left( X(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x[k]z^{-k} \right)$$

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$$Y(z) = z^N \left( X(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x[k]z^{-k} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[k+1]\} = zX(z) - zx[0]$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[k+2]\} = z^2X(z) - z^2x[0] - zx[1]$$

$\vdots$

# Example

Input is Unit-step function:  $u[k]$

Output:  $y[k] = u[k - 1]$

Compute the Z-transform of the output both directly and using the shifting property.

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$$\mathcal{Z}\{u[k - 1]\} = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

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Compute the Z-transform of the output using the shifting property

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



# Initial Value Theorem

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$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} \rightarrow x[0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) \quad (\text{if limit exists})$$

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**Proof:**

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)z^{-k} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} [x(0) + x(1)z^{-1} + x(2)z^{-2} + \dots] = x(0)$$

# Final Value Theorem

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$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x[k] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1})X(z) \quad (\text{if limit exists})$$

# Final Value Theorem

**Proof:**

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[k] - x[k - 1]\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x[k] - x[k - 1]) z^{-k}$$

$$X(z) - X(z)z^{-1} = \left( x[0](1 - z^{-1}) + x[1](z^{-1} - z^{-2}) + x[2](z^{-2} - z^{-3}) + x[3](z^{-3} - z^{-4}) + \dots \right) + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x[k]z^{-k}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} X(z)(1 - z^{-1}) = (0 + 0 + \dots) + \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x[k]z^{-k}$$

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# Complex Differentiation Theorem

$$\frac{d}{dz}X(z) = ?$$

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$$\frac{d}{dz}X(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k]z^{-k} \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k] \frac{d}{dz} z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-k)x[k]z^{-k-1}$$

$$-z \frac{d}{dz}X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kx[k]z^{-k}$$

$$-z \frac{d}{dz}X(z) = \mathcal{Z} \{ kx[k] \}$$



# Complex Differentiation Theorem

Higher Order(s)

$$(-z)^m \frac{d}{dz^m} X(z) = \mathcal{Z} \{ k^m x[k] \}$$

## Example

Find the Z-transform of the unit ramp function, by applying the Complex Differentiation Theorem to the Z-transform of the unit step function

## Example

$$\mathcal{Z}\{r[k]\} = \mathcal{Z}\{ku[k]\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(z) &= (-z) \frac{d}{dz} U(z) = (-z) \frac{d}{dz} U(z) = (-z) \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{z}{z-1} \right) = (-z) \left( \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^2 - z(z-1)}{(z-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$R(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

# Real Convolution Theorem

$$f[n] * g[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n f[n-k]g[k]$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[n] * g[n]\} = F(z)G(z)$$

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$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[n] * g[n]\} = F(z)G(z) \qquad f[n] * g[n] = \sum_{k=0}^n f[n-k]g[k]$$

**Proof:**

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[n] * g[n]\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^n f[n-k]g[k] \right] z^{-n} \qquad \text{Since } f[m] = 0 \text{ for } m < 0$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[n] * g[n]\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f[n-k]g[k] \right] z^{-n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f[n-k]g[k]z^{-n} \qquad \text{Let } n = m + k$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[n] * g[n]\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-k}^{\infty} f[m]g[k]z^{-m}z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g[k]z^{-k} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f[m]z^{-m}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f[n] * g[n]\} = F(z)G(z)$$