Digital Signal Processing

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***Abstract*—This document provides the solution of Assignment 1.**

Question 3.6.e : Determine the inverse z-transform using both the methods- partial fraction expansion and power series expansion.In addition, indicate whether the Fourier transform exists or not.

$$X(z) = \frac{1-az^{-1}}{z^{-1}-a}, \ |z| > \left|\frac{1}{a}\right| \tag{1}$$

Solution: Given z-transform of a signal $x(n)$ as,

$$X(z) = \frac{1-az^{-1}}{z^{-1}-a}, \ |z| > \left|\frac{1}{a}\right| \tag{2}$$

Now to find inverse z-transform of eq (2),we will use following two methods,

1) Using partial fractions
2) Using power series expansion

Using partial fractions:

$$X(z) = \frac{1-az^{-1}}{z^{-1}-a}, \ |z| > \left|\frac{1}{a}\right| \tag{3}$$

$$= \frac{z^1\left(z-a\right)}{z^1\left(1-az^1\right)} \tag{4}$$

From the region of convergence i.e., ROC $x(n)$ is a right-sided sequence and since $M = N = 1$ and pole is first order,we can write $X(z)$ as,

$$X(z) = b_0 + \frac{A_1}{1-rz^{-1}} \tag{5}$$

Now

$$X(z) = \frac{1-az^{-1}}{-a\left(1-\frac{z^{-1}}{a}\right)} \tag{6}$$

Comparing eqs (5) and (6), we will get $r = \frac{1}{a}$, and

$$b_0 r = -1 \tag{7}$$

$$\implies b_0 = -a \text{ and} \tag{8}$$

$$b_0 + A_1 = \frac{-1}{a} \tag{9}$$

$$\implies A_1 = \frac{-1}{a} + a \tag{10}$$

So $X(z)$ will be,

$$X(z) = -a - \frac{\frac{1}{a}-a}{1-\frac{z^{-1}}{a}} \tag{11}$$

Since ROC $|z| > \left|\frac{1}{a}\right|$,

$$-a \overset{\mathcal{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons} -a\delta(n) \tag{12}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{a}-a}{1-\frac{z^{-1}}{a}} \overset{\mathcal{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons} \left(\frac{1}{a}-a\right)\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n u(n) \tag{13}$$

$$\tag{14}$$

From the linearity of z-transform,

$$x(n) = -a\delta(n) - \left(1-a^2\right)a^{-(n+1)}u(n) \tag{15}$$

Using power series expansion Here we will try to find the power series itself which results in z-transform.And compare it with the below expression to get $x(n)$,

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n} \tag{16}$$

We will do that using long division method,

$$\begin{array}{r|llll}
 & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a}(\frac{1}{a}-a)z^{-1} & -\frac{1}{a^2}\left(\frac{1}{a}-a\right)z^{-2} & \ldots \\
\hline
z^{-1}-a & 1 & -az^{-1} & & \\
 & 1 & -\frac{z^{-1}}{a} & & \\
\hline
 & & \frac{z^{-1}}{a}-az^{-1} & & \\
 & & \left(\frac{1}{a}-a\right)z^{-1} & -\frac{1}{a}\left(\frac{1}{a}-a\right)z^{-2} & \\
\hline
 & & & \frac{1}{a}\left(\frac{1}{a}-a\right)z^{-2} & \\
 & & & \ldots &
\end{array}$$

The power series will be

$$X(z) = -\frac{1}{a} + -\left(\frac{1}{a} - a\right)\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n z^{-n} \tag{17}$$

Comparing with (16),

$$x(n) = -a\delta(n) - \left(\frac{1}{a} - a\right)\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n u(n) \tag{18}$$

$$= -a\delta(n) - \left(1 - a^2\right)a^{-(n+1)}u(n) \tag{19}$$

And for $x(n)$, fourier transform exists when ROC contains the unit circle ($|z| = 1$),this will happen when

$$\left|\frac{1}{a}\right| < 1 \implies |a| > 1 \tag{20}$$

$\therefore$ For $|a| > 1$, given signal $x(n)$ has Fourier transform.