

# Storgruppsövning 18/10-13

## 5.5 Z-transformer

### Definition

Låt  $\{a_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$  vara en sekvens av  $\mathbb{C}$ -tal s.a  
 $|a_j| \leq Mr^j$ ,  $M, r > 0$

$Z(\{a_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty}) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_j}{z^j}$  kallas för  
Z-transf. av  $\{a_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty}$

Konvergent om  $|z| > r$ .

### 5.5.2

Finns  $Z(\{a_j\})$  om  $a_j = \begin{cases} 0 & j \text{ jämn} \\ (-1)^k \frac{1}{(2k+1)!} & j \text{ udda} \\ & j = 2k+1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lösning: } Z(\{a_j\}) &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_j}{z^j} = \\ &= \sum_{\substack{j \text{ udda} \\ j > 0}} \frac{a_j}{z^j} = \sum_{j=2k+1} \frac{a_j}{z^j} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(2k+1)!} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{2k+1} = \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \end{aligned}$$

### Egenskaper

I)  $Z$  linjär,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\Rightarrow Z(\{\lambda_1 a_j + \lambda_2 b_j\}) = \lambda_1 Z(\{a_j\}) + \lambda_2 Z(\{b_j\})$$

Givet  $\{a_j\}, \{b_j\}$  definiera  $\{c_j\}$  genom

$$c_j = \sum_{k=0}^j a_k b_{j-k}$$

$$c_0 = a_0 b_0, \quad c_1 = a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0, \quad c_2 = a_0 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_0$$

$$\{c_j\} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \{a_j\} * \{b_j\} \quad (\text{diskreta}) \text{ faltungsen}$$

$$\text{II) } Z(\{c_j\}) = Z(\{a_j\}) \cdot Z(\{b_j\})$$

$$\text{III) } Z(\{a_{j+k}\}_{j=0}^{\infty}) = z^k Z(\{a_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty}) - z^k a_0 - z^{k-1} a_1 - z^{k-2} a_2 - \dots - z a_{k-1}$$

5.5.17

Lös differensekv.

$$\begin{cases} y_n - y_{n+1} = x_n + x_{n+1} + x_{n+2}, & n=0, 1, 2, \dots \\ y_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

(dvs skriv  $y_j$  som fkn av  $\{x_j\}$ )

lösning: Låt  $w_n = x_n + x_{n+1} + x_{n+2}$

$$Y(z) = Z(\{y_n\}), \quad W(z) = Z(\{w_n\})$$

Z-transf. differensekv.:

$$\begin{aligned} Z(\{y_n - y_{n+1}\}) &= \{I\} = Z(\{y_n\}) - Z(\{y_{n+1}\}) = \\ &= \{III\}, k=1 = Y(z) - (zY(z) - zy_0) = \\ &= (1-z)Y(z) + z = W(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = -\frac{z}{1-z} + \frac{1}{1-z} W(z)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{y_j}{z^j} = \frac{z}{z(1-\frac{1}{z})} + \frac{1}{z(1-\frac{1}{z})} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{w_j}{z^j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(z) &= \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots\right)}_{(*)} - \frac{1}{z} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots\right)}_{(+)} \cdot \\ &= \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x_n + x_{n+1} + x_{n+2}}{z^n} \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n}}_1 - \underbrace{\left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n} \right)}_2 \underbrace{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x_n + x_{n+1} + x_{n+2}}{z^n} \right)}_3$$

1. z-transf. av  $\{a_j\} = \{1, 1, 1, \dots\}$

2. — || —  $\{b_j\} = \{0, 1, 1, \dots\}$

3. — || —  $\{c_j\} = \{x_0 + x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3, \dots\}$

$$\therefore \{y_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} = \{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} - \{b_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} * \{c_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} =$$

$$= y_0 = 1$$

$$y_n = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k b_{k-n} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_k + x_{k+1} + x_{k+2})$$

fel i facit!

Tenta 2012-10-25

3. Bestäm det största  $R$  s. a. fknen  $\frac{\sin z}{z^2(z^2-1)} = f(z)$  kan Laurentserieutvecklas i området  $\{0 < |z| < R\}$ . Bestäm de fem första termerna i utvecklingen.

Laurentserie = Potensserie där negativa potenser av  $z$  är tillåtna.

lösning:  $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z^2(z-1)(z+1)}$

$\exists A, B, C, D \in \mathbb{C}$  s. a

$$f(z) = \sin z \left( \frac{Az+B}{z^2} + \frac{C}{z-1} + \frac{D}{z+1} \right) =$$

$$= \sin z \left( \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z^2} + \frac{C}{z-1} + \frac{D}{z+1} \right)$$

Vill utredka dessa i Potensen av  $z$ , inte i potensen av  $1/z$  då serien ska konv. i  $\{0 < |z| < R\}$

$$\frac{C}{1-z} = 1 + z + z^2 + \dots \text{ om } |z| < 1$$

$$\frac{D}{1+z} = \frac{D}{1-(-z)} = 1 - z + z^2 - \dots \text{ om } |z| = |-z| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

$f(z)$  har en pol av ordning 1 i origo ( $\sin 0 = 0$ )

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin z}{z^2(z^2-1)} = \frac{a_{-1}}{z} + a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin z &= z^2(z^2-1) \left( \frac{a_{-1}}{z} + a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots \right) = \\ &= +a_{-1} z (z^2-1) + a_0 z^2 (z^2-1) + a_1 z^3 (z^2-1) + \\ &\quad + a_2 z^4 (z^2-1) + a_3 z^5 (z^2-1) + \dots = \\ &= -a_{-1} z - a_0 z^2 + (a_{-1} - a_1) z^3 + (a_0 - a_2) z^4 + \\ &\quad + (a_1 - a_3) z^5 + \dots = \{ \sin z \} = \\ &= z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -a_{-1} = 1 \iff a_{-1} = -1$$

$$-a_0 = 0 \iff a_0 = 0$$

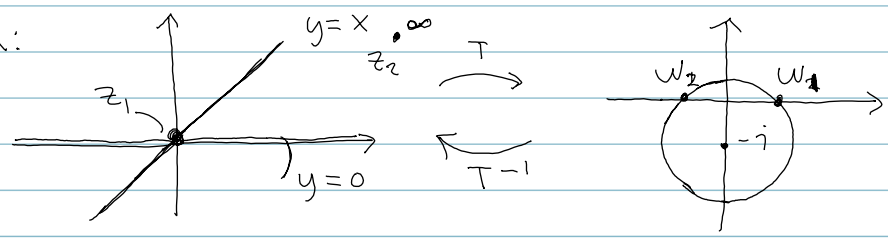
$$a_{-1} - a_1 = -1/6 \iff a_1 = -5/6$$

⋮

### 3.3.7d)

Hitta en Möbiusavb.  $T$  som avbildar  $\mathbb{R}$  på  $\mathbb{R}$  och den räta linjen  $y=x$  på cirkeln  $|w+i| = \sqrt{2}$

lösning:



$$w_1 = 1, w_2 = -1 \rightarrow z_1 = 0, z_2 = \infty$$

$$T^{-1}(w) = \frac{w-1}{w+1} \quad \text{OK ty reella koef.} \quad (\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$w = T(z) \Rightarrow T^{-1}(w) = T^{-1}(T(z)) = z$$

$$\text{Lös ut } w = T(z) \text{ ur: } z = \frac{w-1}{w+1}$$

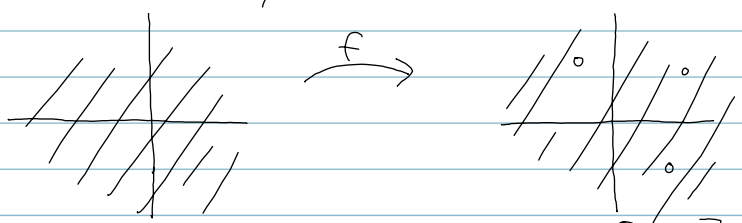
$$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w = T(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

Tenta 2010-01-11

5.  $f$  icke-konstant, hel fkn,  $w_0 \in \mathbb{C}$

Päst.:  $w_0$  är en hopningspkt för mängden  $\{w = f(z); z \in \mathbb{C}\}$

dvs,



Bevis: Päst.  $\Leftrightarrow$  för godt, fixt  $w_0 \in \mathbb{C} \exists \{z_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  s.a  $f(z_n) \rightarrow w_0$  då  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0$  kan vi hitta  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  s.a  $|f(z) - w_0| < \epsilon$

Fall 1:  $\exists z \in \mathbb{C}$  s.a  $f(z) = w_0$  OK!

Fall 2:  $\nexists z \in \mathbb{C}$  s.a  $f(z) = w_0$

Antag  $w_0$  ej hopningspunkt

$\Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0$  s.a  $|f(z) - w_0| \geq \epsilon \quad \forall z \quad (*)$

Låt  $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z) - w_0}$

(\*) om  $f$  hel fkn  $\Rightarrow g$  hel fkn

$$|g(z)| = \frac{1}{|f(z) - w_0|} \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$$

~~Liouville~~  $\Rightarrow g$  begränsad  $\xrightarrow{\text{Liouville}}$   $g \equiv \text{konstant} = D$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$f(z) = w_0 + 1/D = \text{konstant} \quad \swarrow \quad (\text{motsägelse})$$

$\therefore w_0$  hopningspunkt för  
 $\{w = f(z); z \in \mathbb{C}\}$