



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

Coimbatore – 35

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIT-V Z-TRANSFORM

Convolution Theorem:

① Using convolution theorem find the inverse z-transform of

$$\left(\frac{z}{z-a}\right)^2$$

Soln:

$$\begin{aligned} z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-a} \right]^2 &= z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-a} * \frac{z}{z-a} \right] \\ &= z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-a} \right] * z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-a} \right] \\ &= a^n * a^n \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n a^m a^{n-m} \\ &= a^n \sum_{m=0}^n 1 \\ &= a^n [1 + 1 + \dots + (n+1)] \\ &= (n+1) a^n \end{aligned}$$

② Find the inverse z-transform of $\frac{z^2}{(z+a)^2}$ using convolution theorem.

③ Find the inverse z-transform of $\frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z-3)}$ using convolution theorem.



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Soln:

$$\begin{aligned} z^{-1} \left[\frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z-3)} \right] &= z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-1} * \frac{z}{z-3} \right] \\ &= z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-1} \right] * z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-3} \right] \\ &= 1^n * 3^n \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n 1^m 3^{n-m} \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n 3^{n-m} \\ \\ &= 3^n + 3^{n-1} + 3^{n-2} + \dots + 3 + 1 \\ &= \frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{3 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [3^{n+1} - 1] \end{aligned}$$



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④ Use convolution theorem to find $z^{-1} \left[\frac{8z^2}{(2z-1)(4z+1)} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} z^{-1} \left[\frac{8z^2}{(2z-1)(4z+1)} \right] &= z^{-1} \left[\frac{8z}{2z-1} * \frac{z}{4z+1} \right] \\ &= z^{-1} \left[\frac{8z}{z(z-1/2)} * \frac{z}{z(z+1/4)} \right] \\ &= z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-1/2} \right] * z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z+1/4} \right] \\ &= (\gamma_2)^n * (-\gamma_4)^n \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n (\gamma_2)^m (-\gamma_4)^{n-m} \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-m} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-m} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-m} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + \dots + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left[\frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left[\frac{1 - (-\gamma_2)^{n+1}}{3/2} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n [1 - (-\gamma_2)^{n+1}] \end{aligned}$$