

2.8.2014

(1)

Details about handout # 5

These notes will add to the discussions in class relating the z -transform to the bigger picture of our class.

Bigger picture

The bigger picture is that we have tools for discrete time signals and continuous time signals. The more powerful tools allow the signal to increase exponentially, but the transform may not always be defined.

| Discrete time | Continuous time |
|---|---------------------------|
| <u>z transform</u> | <u>Laplace transform</u> |
| <u>pro</u> : signals can "blow up" exponentially | |
| <u>con</u> : transforms not always defined | |
| <u>Discrete time Fourier</u> | <u>Continuous Fourier</u> |
| <u>pro</u> : well-defined for all frequencies | |
| <u>con</u> : only "well-behaved" signals | |
| <u>more</u> : different nuances for periodic/apperiodic | |

Actually, the discrete time Fourier is a special case of z . And continuous time Fourier is a special case of Laplace.

(2)

The commonality among these transforms is that linear time invariant (LTI) systems map very nicely to transform coefficients. convolution (in the time domain) becomes multiplication (transform domain).