Stability and Causality of LTI Systems Described by Difference Equations

$$x[n] \rightarrow h[n] \rightarrow y[n] = x[n] \times h[n]$$

Difference Equation Description
$$\frac{N}{2} a_k y [n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k x [n-k]$$

$$ROC$$
, $H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N} b_k z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k z^{-k}}$

$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{M} b_{k}z^{-k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_{k}z^{-k}} = \frac{b_{0}}{a_{0}} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{M} (1-c_{k}z^{-1})}{\prod_{k=1}^{M} (1-d_{k}z^{-1})}$$

Causality: right-sided inverse transforms for all poles

ROC extends outward from pole with largest radius

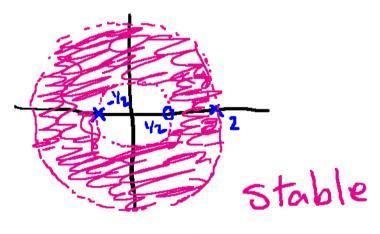
Stability: absolute summability of h[w]

$$\infty > \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]|^{-n} |_{121=1} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]|^{2-n} |_{121=1}$$

$$\geq \left| \sum_{\infty}^{N=-\infty} \gamma \left[\mu \right] \mathcal{F}_{\mu} \right| \Big|^{|\mathcal{F}|=1} = \left| H(f) \right|^{|\mathcal{F}|=1}$$

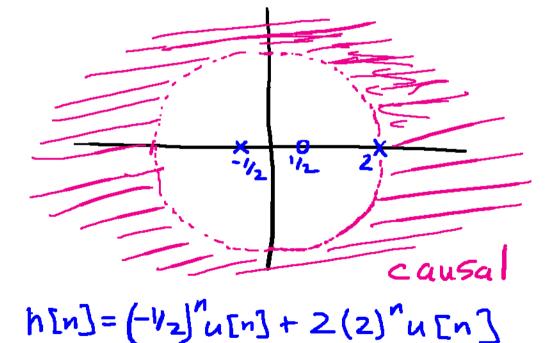
|H(z)| finite on |z|=1 => ROC of H(z) includes unit circle

$$H(z) = \frac{2 - z^{-1}}{1 - \sqrt[3]{z^{-1}} - z^{-2}} = \frac{2 - z^{-1}}{(1 + \sqrt{2}z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1})}$$
$$= \frac{2}{1 - 2z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}z^{-1}}$$



$$h[n] = (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] - 2(2)^n u[n-1]$$

Not causal!



Not stable!

Stable and causal + all poles inside 121=1 stability and cansality are not always compatible

2)
$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 2z + 1}{z - 1/2}$$
 poles: $z = 1/2$, $z = \infty$
cannot be stable + causal

$$H(z) = 2 - 2 + \frac{7/2}{1 - 1/2^{2-1}}$$
 $+ \frac{7}{1 - 1/2^{2-1}}$ $+ \ln 1 = \frac{8[n+1]}{n-1} - 28[n] + \frac{7}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$

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