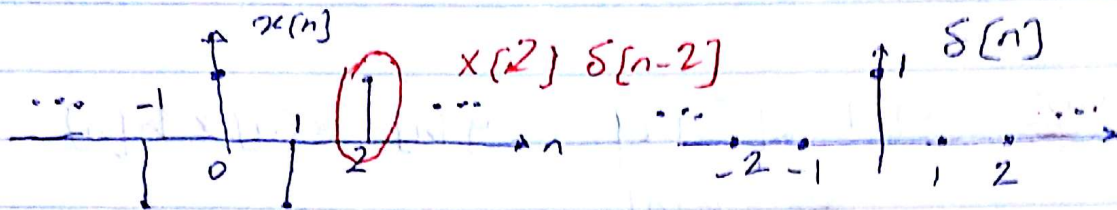


$$z = r e^{j\hat{\omega}}$$

discrete-time frequency in rad/sample



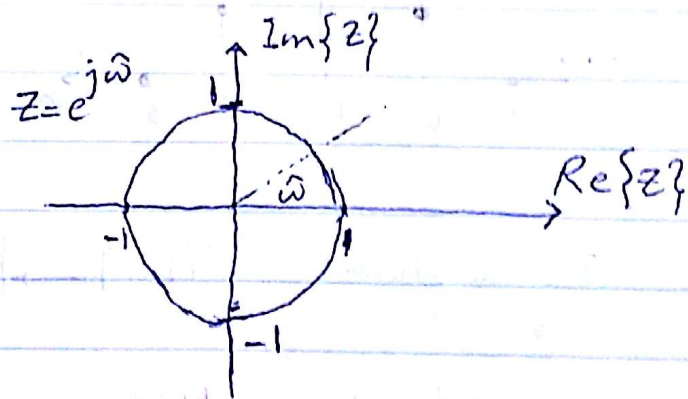
$$X_{\text{freq}}(\hat{\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] e^{-j\hat{\omega}k}$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] z^{-k}$$

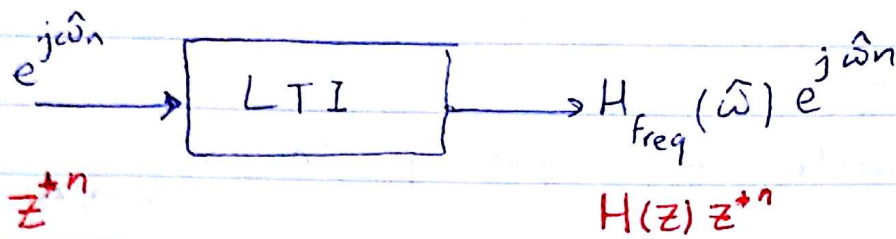
when $z = e^{j\hat{\omega}}$ is a valid substitution

$$X_{\text{freq}}(\hat{\omega}) = X(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\hat{\omega}}}$$

$\hat{\omega}$	$e^{j\hat{\omega}}$
0	1
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	j
$-\pi$ or π	-1
$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	-j



$$X(z) = x[0] + x[1]z^{-1} + \dots + x[N]z^{-N}$$

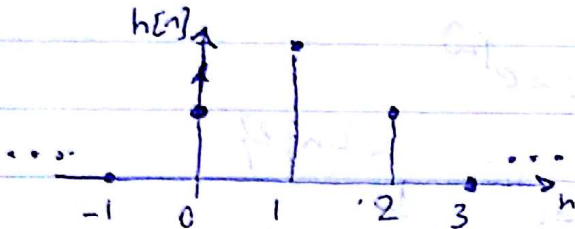


Analysis \Rightarrow $\sum_{\text{freq}}(\hat{\omega}) X_{\text{freq}}(\hat{\omega}) H_{\text{freq}}(\hat{\omega}) Y_{\text{freq}}(\hat{\omega}) = H_{\text{freq}}(\hat{\omega}) X_{\text{freq}}(\hat{\omega})$

Design \Rightarrow $X(z) H(z) Y(z) = H(z) X(z)$

$$H(z) = 1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}$$

$$h[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]$$



Z-transform $h[n] \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{z}{z} \right\} \rightarrow H(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] z^{-k}$

inverse Z-transform $H(z) \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{z}{z} \right\} \rightarrow h[n]$