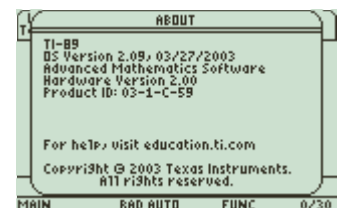


1. Installation

- Unpack the file *lzt.zip*
- Send the file *lztR7.89g* to your calculator by graph-link cable and software. In the calc a folder *lzt* will be created.
- Unpack the file *kerno.zip*, which be found in a directory *distributed_files*, and send *KerNO.89z* to *calc*. If your calculator is HW2 or HW3 version, send also *hw3patch.89z*. The HW version determine pressing F1 and A.

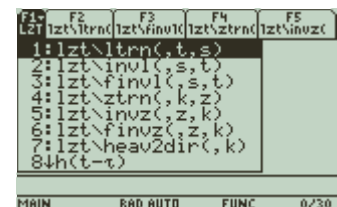


- Install KERNO – On calculator type *kerno()* and press EXE. If HW2 or HW3 version, install *hw3patch* before – type *hw3patch()*.
- Install LZT – Type *lzt\install()*.



Choose whether an answer expression are to be with a common denominator at all cost (*Rational fce.*) or as partial fractions (*Partial frac.*)

The Installation creates a custom menu. You can switch between custom and main menu by pressing 2nd and CUSTOM.



Some items of a mode options are change within the installation.

ANGLE is set to RADIAN

COMPLEX FORMAT is set to RECTANGULAR

EXACT/APPROX is set to AUTO



Keep these options set when you are using LZT.

2. Direct Laplace transformation

$$lzt \setminus ltrn (f(t), t, s)$$

$f(t)$ a time dependent function you want to transform
 t an independent continuous variable
 s an independent complex variable of Laplace transform

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
L2T	lzt\ltrn	lzt\finv	lzt\ztrn	lzt\sinuz
$lzt \setminus ltrn(t \cdot e^{-2 \cdot t}, t, s)$ $\frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$				
$lzt \setminus ltrn(t \cdot e^{(-2 \cdot t)}, t, s)$				
MAIN	RAD AUTO	FUNC	1/30	

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
L2T	lzt\ltrn	lzt\finv	lzt\ztrn	lzt\sinuz
$lzt \setminus ltrn(e^{-2 \cdot t} \cdot \sin(3 \cdot t), t, s)$ $\frac{3}{s^2 + 4 \cdot s + 13}$				
$lzt \setminus ltrn(e^{(-2 \cdot t)} \cdot \sin(3 \cdot t), t, s)$				
MAIN	RAD AUTO	FUNC	1/30	

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
L2T	lzt\ltrn	lzt\finv	lzt\ztrn	lzt\sinuz
$lzt \setminus ltrn\left(\frac{t}{t+1}, t, s\right)$ $-e^s \cdot \int \left(\frac{e^{-s}}{s^2}\right) ds$				
$lzt \setminus ltrn(t/(t+1), t, s)$				
MAIN	RAD AUTO	FUNC	1/30	

Unit step, Dirac pulse

$h(t - t_0)$ a unit step, $h(t - t_0) = 0$ when $t < t_0$, else = 1
 $d(t - t_0)$ a dirac pulse in time t_0

possibly

$h(p(t)), d(p(t))$ where $p(t)$ is a multinomial function with real roots

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
L2T	lzt\ltrn	lzt\finv	lzt\ztrn	lzt\sinuz
$lzt \setminus ltrn(4 \cdot d(t-2), t, s)$ $4 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot s}$				
$lzt \setminus ltrn(t^2 \cdot d(t-2), t, s)$ $4 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot s}$				
$lzt \setminus ltrn(t^2 \cdot d(t-2), t, s)$				
MAIN	RAD AUTO	FUNC	2/30	

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
L2T	lzt\ltrn	lzt\finv	lzt\ztrn	lzt\sinuz
$lzt \setminus ltrn(\cos(t) \cdot h(t-\pi), t, s)$ $\frac{-s \cdot e^{-\pi \cdot s}}{s^2 + 1}$				
$lzt \setminus ltrn(\cos(t) \cdot h(t-\pi), t, s)$				
MAIN	RAD AUTO	FUNC	1/30	

F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
L2T	lzt\ltrn	lzt\finv	lzt\ztrn	lzt\sinuz
$lzt \setminus ltrn(\cos(t) \cdot h(t-\pi), t, s)$ $\frac{1}{s} - \frac{(2 \cdot s^2 + 1) \cdot e^{-\pi \cdot s}}{s \cdot (s^2 + 1)}$				
$lzt \setminus ltrn(\cos(t) \cdot h(t-\pi), t, s)$				
MAIN	RAD AUTO	FUNC	1/30	

3. Inverse Laplace transformation

$$lzt \setminus invl (F (s) , s , t)$$

$F (s)$ Laplace transform of $f (t)$
 s the independent complex variable of Laplace transform
 t the independent continuous variable

TI-89 calculator screen showing the command $lzt \setminus invl \left(\frac{s+2}{s \cdot (s-1)}, s, t \right)$ and the result $3 \cdot e^t - 2$.

Inverse transformation of expressions with several multiple roots or fractions

$$lzt \setminus finvl (F (s) , s , t)$$

TI-89 calculator screen showing the command $lzt \setminus finvl \left(\frac{1}{(s-1)^4} - \frac{1}{(s-2)^3} + \frac{1}{(s-3)^2}, s, t \right)$ and the result $t \cdot e^{3 \cdot t} - \frac{t^2 \cdot e^{2 \cdot t}}{2} + \frac{t^3 \cdot e^t}{6}$.

TI-89 calculator screen showing the command $lzt \setminus finvl \left(\frac{1}{(s-3)^2 \cdot (s-2)^3 \cdot (s-1)^4}, s, t \right)$ and the result $\left(\frac{t}{16} - \frac{5}{16} \right) \cdot e^{3 \cdot t} + \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - 2 \right)$.

In such a case will *finvl* evaluate a result many times faster than *invl*. When the evaluation will run a long time then break it (press ON) and try the other.

4. Direct Z transformation

$$\text{lzt} \setminus \text{ztrn} (f(k), k, z)$$

$f(k)$ a discrete function you want to transform
 k an independent discrete variable
 z an independent complex variable of Z transform

TI-89 calculator screen showing the Z-transform of $k^2 \cdot 3^{-k}$. The input is $\text{lzt}\setminus\text{ztrn}(k^2 \cdot 3^{-k}, k, z)$. The result is $\frac{3 \cdot z \cdot (3 \cdot z + 1)}{(3 \cdot z - 1)^3}$.

TI-89 calculator screen showing the Z-transform of $\frac{3^{-k}}{k+1}$. The input is $\text{lzt}\setminus\text{ztrn}\left(\frac{3^{-k}}{k+1}, k, z\right)$. The result is $\frac{-3 \cdot z \cdot \ln\left(\frac{3 \cdot z - 1}{3 \cdot z}\right)}{3 \cdot z}$.

TI-89 calculator screen showing the Z-transform of $\sum_{x=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$. The input is $\text{lzt}\setminus\text{ztrn}\left(\sum_{x=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{x}\right), k, z\right)$. The result is $\frac{-z \cdot \ln\left(\frac{z-1}{z}\right)}{z-1}$.

Unit step, Dirac pulse

$h(k - k_0)$ the unit step, $h(k - k_0) = 0$ when $k < k_0$, else $= 1$
 $d(k - k_0)$ the dirac pulse, $d(k - k_0) = 1$ when $k = k_0$, else $= 0$

possibly

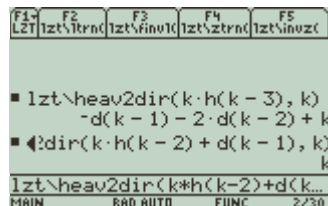
$h(p(k)), d(p(k))$ where $p(k)$ is a multinomial function with real roots

TI-89 calculator screen showing the Z-transform of a complex expression. The input is $\text{lzt}\setminus\text{ztrn}\left(\frac{n(k \cdot h(k-3) + d(k-5))}{3 \cdot z^4 - 2 \cdot z^3 + z^2 - 2 \cdot z + 1}, k, z\right)$. The result is $\frac{z^5 \cdot (z-1)^2}{3 \cdot z^4 - 2 \cdot z^3 + z^2 - 2 \cdot z + 1}$.

Conversion of the Unit steps to the discrete Dirac pulses

$$lzt \setminus heav2dir (f (k) , k)$$

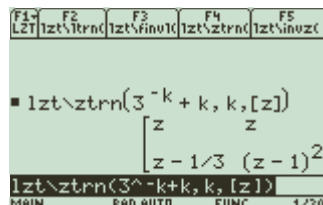
$f(k)$ a discrete function containing one or more different unit steps



This function may simplify an answer of *invz* tool, when it contains more than one unit step or the unit step and dirac pulses at once.

An Answer with separated numerators and denominators of partial fractions

$$lzt \setminus ztrn (f (k) , k , [z])$$

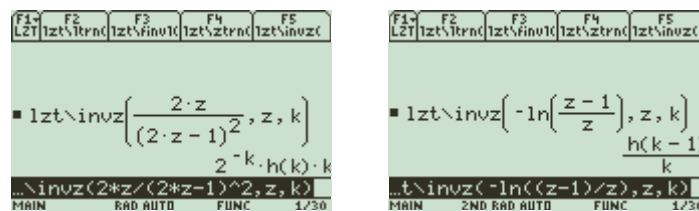


A result is represented by matrix. First row contains numerators and second row contains denominators. Each column represents a partial fraction and whole result is given by a sum of all partial fractions. This is a way how to prevent TI89 software from an attempt to simplify the result expression in each step which may be too slow.

5. Inverse Z transformation

$$lzt \setminus invz (F (z), z, k)$$

$F (z)$ Z transform of $f (k)$
 z the independent complex variable of Z transform
 k the independent discrete variable



finvz works just as *finvl*. See the section 3.

6. FAQ

Q: What to do when an error “Invalid program reference” occurred

A: TI-89 operation system v2.0 or higher contains a restriction that disallow assembly programs return an answer. LZT use the assembly programs. There are patches and kernels that break this and others restrictions. In a folder “\distributed files” are two. First is KERNO by Greg Dietsche and second is PREOS by Patrick Pelissier. You must install one to LZT may work. See the documentation included. There are always new versions of the operation system and now is here a new version of TI-89 named Titanium. May become that LZT with these versions of kernels will not work. In such a case look for new version or other patch that break the restriction of the operation system. Here are some of places where to look.

www.ticalc.org

<http://www.ticalc.org/pub/89/asm/shells/date.html>

<http://calc.gregd.org/>

<http://www.tigen.org/kevin.kofler/ti89prog/>

7. Shells for Laplace and Z transform

If you deal with automation or simulation of dynamic systems then may be useful for you a program for calculation block diagram algebra. In a zip-archive “\LZT_shell\bda.zip” is the program named **Block diagram algebra** simulates like MATLAB Simulink but symbolically. It doesn't have a GUI, the diagram description is entered by a command line.

F1 LZT	F2 EC SLV	F3 EC elm	F4 BDR	F5 Spec. Blck.	
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```

■ sim\sim [ [ uc(1, u1(s))
              tf((1 -3), 2, 1)
              tf(2, 4, f(s))
              tf(4, 3, g) ] ] Done

■ rslt
ind x3 = f(s)·u1(s)·g / (f(s)·g + 1) and x4 = f(s)·u1(s) / (f(s)·g + 1)

```

MAIN RAD AUTO FUNC 2/30

Electric circuit solver is a program for symbolic simulation of electric circuits, specially suited for dynamic process in RLC circuits. The circuit description is entered by the command line. Install it from “\LZT_shell\ecslv.zip”.

F1 LZT	F2 EC SLV	F3 EC elm	F4 BDR	F5 Spec. Blck.	
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```

■ ecslv\ecslv [ [ uc(1, 0, u1)
                  r(1, 2, r1)
                  c(2, 0, ca, uc0) ] ] , 2 Done

■ rslt
i1 = (uc0 - u1) · e-t / (ca · r1) / r1 and i2 = (u1 - uc0) / r1

```

MAIN RAD AUTO FUNC 2/30

You should know that this programs needs Laplace and Z transformation to be installed otherwise they can't fully works.