

sec 2

- Partial Fraction Method. table

- Long Division //

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT) z^{-k}$$

$$\frac{z}{z-1}$$

Partial fraction $F(z) = \frac{N(z)}{D(z)}$ $N(z) < D(z)$

ex: $F(z) = \frac{z}{(z+0.1)(z+0.2)(z+0.3)}$ $\div z$

Sol:

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{(z+0.1)(z+0.2)(z+0.3)} = \frac{A}{z+0.1} + \frac{B}{z+0.2} + \frac{C}{z+0.3}$$

$$A = \lim_{z \rightarrow -0.1} (z+0.1) \frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{0.1 \times 0.2} = 50$$

$$B = \lim_{z \rightarrow -0.2} (z+0.2) \frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{(z+0.1)(z+0.3)} = \frac{1}{-0.1 \times 0.1} = -100$$

$$C = 50$$

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{50}{z+0.1} - \frac{100}{z+0.2} + \frac{50}{z+0.3}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{50z}{z+0.1} - \frac{100z}{z+0.2} + \frac{50z}{z+0.3}$$

$$f(kT) = 50(-0.1)^k - 100(-0.2)^k + 50(-0.3)^k \quad k \geq 0$$

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$$\text{ex 2: } f(z) = \frac{1 + z z^{-1}}{(1 - 0.2 z^{-1})(1 + 0.6 z^{-1})} = \frac{z^2 + z}{(z - 0.2)(z + 0.6)}$$

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{z + 1}{(z - 0.2)(z + 0.6)} = \frac{A}{z - 0.2} + \frac{B}{z + 0.6}$$

$$A = 2.75, B = -1.75$$

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{2.75}{z - 0.2} - \frac{1.75}{z + 0.6} \Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{2.75z}{z - 0.2} - \frac{1.75z}{z + 0.6}$$

$$f(kT) = 2.75 \times (0.2)^k - 1.75 (-0.6)^k \quad kZ^0$$

$$\text{ex 3: } f(z) = \frac{z + 1}{z^2 + 0.3z + 0.02} = \frac{z + 1}{(z + 0.1)(z + 0.2)}$$

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{z + 1}{z(z + 0.1)(z + 0.2)} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z + 0.1} + \frac{C}{z + 0.2}$$

$$A = 50, B = -90, C = 40$$

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{50}{z} - \frac{90}{z + 0.1} + \frac{40}{z + 0.2}$$

$$f(z) = 50 - \frac{90z}{z + 0.1} + \frac{40z}{z + 0.2}$$

$$f(kT) = 50\delta(k) - 90(-0.1)^k + 40(-0.2)^k$$

(2)

- Long division method

ex4

$$f(z) = \frac{0.5z}{z^2 - 1.6z + 0.8} = \frac{0.5z^{-1}}{1 - 1.6z^{-1} + 0.6z^{-2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.5z^{-1} + 0.8z^{-2} + 0.98z^{-3} + \dots \\ 1 - 1.6z^{-1} + 0.6z^{-2} \overline{) 0.5z^{-1}} \\ \underline{0.5z^{-1} - 0.8z^{-2} + 0.3z^{-3}} \oplus \\ 0.8z^{-2} + 0.3z^{-3} \\ \underline{0.8z^{-2} - 1.28z^{-3} + 0.48z^{-4}} \oplus \\ 0.98z^{-3} - 0.48z^{-4} \\ \underline{0.98z^{-3} - 1.568z^{-4} + 0.588z^{-5}} \oplus \\ 1.088z^{-4} - 0.588z^{-5} \end{array}$$

$$f(z) = 0.5z^{-1} + 0.8z^{-2} + 0.98z^{-3} + 1.088z^{-4} + \dots$$

$$= 0 + 0.5z^{-1} + 0.8z^{-2} + 0.98z^{-3} + 1.088z^{-4} + \dots$$

$$f(n) = \{0, 0.5, 0.8, 0.98, \dots\}$$

[3]

difference equations

$$y(k+n) + a_{n-1} y(k+n-1) + \dots + a_1 y(k+1) + a_0 y(k) \\ = b_n u(k+n) + b_{n-1} u(k+n-1)$$

$$y(k+n) \Rightarrow z^n y(z) - z^n y(0) - z^{n-1} y(1) - \dots - z y(n-1)$$

discrete function	z-transform
$x(k+4)$	$z^4 x(z) - z^4 x(0) - z^3 x(1) - z^2 x(2) - z x(3)$
$x(k+3)$	$z^3 x(z) - z^3 x(0) - z^2 x(1) - z x(2)$
$x(k+2)$	$z^2 x(z) - z^2 x(0) - z x(1)$
$x(k+1)$	$z x(z) - z x(0)$
$x(k)$	$x(z)$
$x(k-1)$	$z^{-1} x(z)$
$x(k-2)$	$z^{-2} x(z)$
$x(k-3)$	$z^{-3} x(z)$
$x(k-4)$	$z^{-4} x(z)$

✶

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$$\text{ex5: } y(k+2) - 5y(k+1) + 6y(k) = 1(k)$$

$$y(0) - y(1) = 0$$

$$[z^2 y(z) - \cancel{z} y(0) - \cancel{z} y(1)] - 5[z y(z) - \cancel{z} y(0)] + 6 y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$[z^2 - 5z + 6] y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$y(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z^2 - 5z + 6)} = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)(z-3)}$$

$$\text{ex6: } \cancel{y(k)} \quad y(k+1) - y(k) = u(k+1)$$

Hint $\begin{cases} z \rightarrow \text{ADV} \\ \frac{1}{z} \rightarrow \text{delay} \end{cases}$

$$z y(z) - y(z) = z u(z)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{y(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{z}{z-1}} \rightarrow \text{transfer function}$$

find the response to sample unit step

$$u(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} \times \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$y(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} = \left(\frac{z}{z-1} \right)^2$$

$$y(k) = k+1$$

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ex7)

$$y(k+2) + 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = u(k)$$

find the transfer function

$$z^2 y(z) + 3z y(z) + 2y(z) = u(z)$$

$$(z^2 + 3z + 2)y(z) = u(z)$$

$$\frac{y(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{1}{z^2 + 3z + 2}$$

Assignment

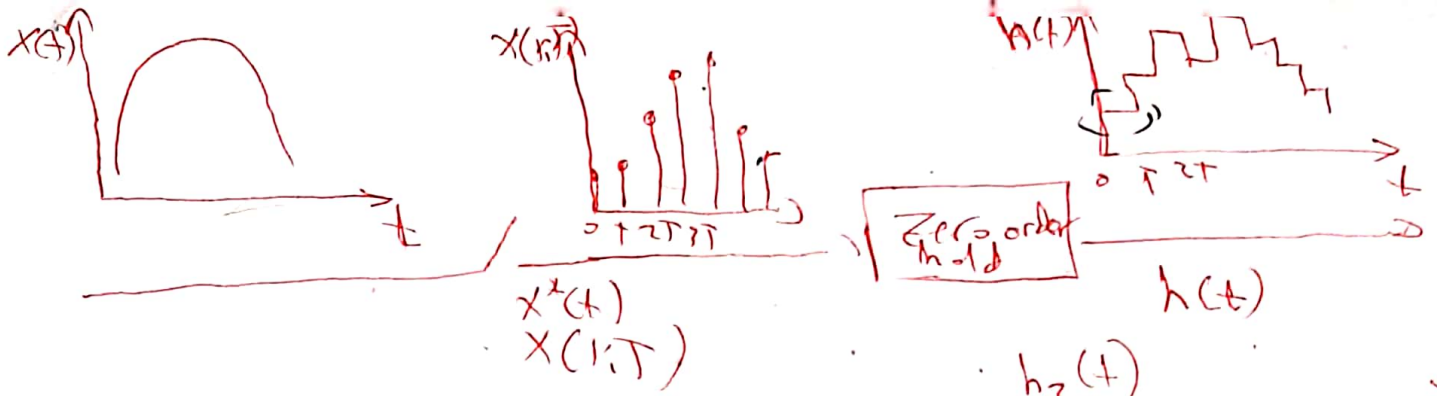
- Consider the following difference equation

$$8y(k+2) - 6y(k+1) + y(k) = g(k),$$

$$y(0) = 1, \quad y(1) = 1.5$$

- determine the output $y(k)$
- plot $y(k)$ for the first 4 samples
- find the initial and final values

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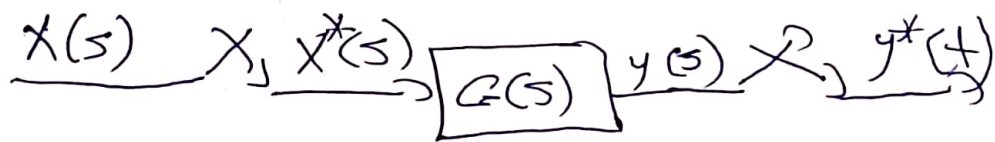
$$h(t) = x(0)[1(t) - 1(t-T)] + x(T)[1(t-T) - 1(t-2T)] + \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L}[1(t) - 1(t-T)] = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-sT}}{s} = \frac{1 - e^{-sT}}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[h_1(t)] = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-sT}}{s} = \frac{1 - e^{-sT}}{s}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-sT}}{s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) e^{-kTs}$$

$$G_{ho}(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s}$$



$$Y(s) = G(s) X^*(s)$$

$$Y^*(s) = [G(s) X^*(s)]^* = [G^*(s) X^*(s)]$$

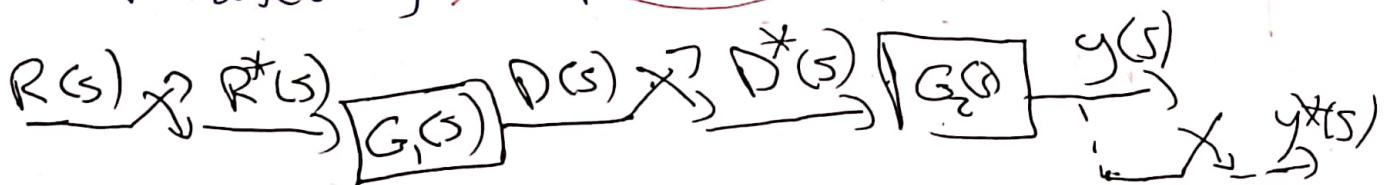
Apply z-Transform

$$Y(z) = G(z) X(z)$$

$$G(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [A^*(s) B(s) C(s) D^*(s)]^* \\ &= [A^*(s) D^*(s) B^*(s) C(s)] \end{aligned}$$

- separated by a sampler



$$Y(s) = G_2(s) D^*(s)$$

$$D(s) = G_1(s) * R^*(s) \Rightarrow D^*(s) = G_1^*(s) * R^*(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G_2(s) * G_1^*(s) * R^*(s)$$

$$Y^*(s) = [G_2(s) * G_1^*(s) * R^*(s)]^* = [G_1^*(s) R^*(s) * G_2^*(s)]$$

$$Y(z) = G_1(z) G_2(z) R(z)$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = G_1(z) G_2(z)$$

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$$G_1 = \frac{1}{s}, \quad G_2(s) = \frac{a}{s+a}$$

find $y(z)$ when input is a unit step

Sol: -

$$y(z) = G_1(z) G_2(z) R(z)$$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} \xrightarrow{t^*} 1 \xrightarrow{z} G_1(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

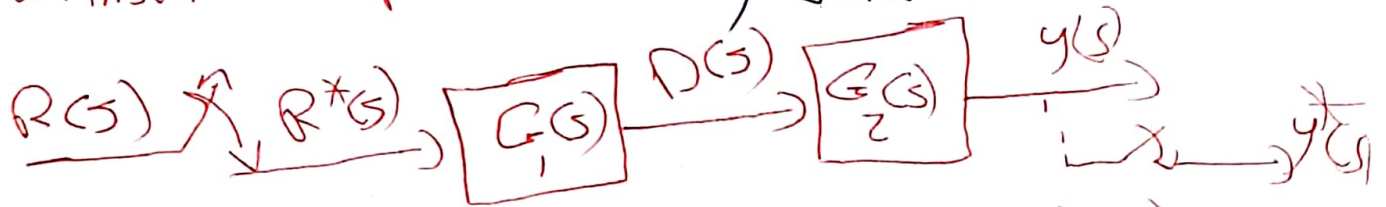
$$G_2(s) = \frac{a}{s+a} \xrightarrow{t^*} a e^{-at} \xrightarrow{z} G_2(z) = \frac{a z}{z - e^{-aT}}$$

$$y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} * \frac{a z}{z - e^{-aT}} * R(z)$$

$$R(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(z) &= \frac{z}{z-1} * \frac{a z}{z - e^{-aT}} * \frac{z}{z-1} \\
 &= \frac{a z^3}{(z-1)^2 (z - e^{-aT})}
 \end{aligned}$$

- without sampler directly Connected



$$Y(s) = G_2(s) D(s) = G_2(s) G_1(s) R^*(s)$$

$$Y^*(s) = [G_2(s) G_1(s) R^*(s)]^*$$

$$= [G_1 G_2^*(s) * R^*(s)]$$

$$Y(z) = G_1 G_2(z) * R(z) \Rightarrow \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = G_1 G_2(z)$$

ex 8 $G_1(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ $G_2(s) = \frac{a}{s+a}$, $R(s) = 1$
using directly Connected

Sol: -

$$Y(z) = G_1 G_2(z) R(z)$$

$$G_1 G_2(s) = \frac{a}{s(s+a)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+a}$$

$$A=1, B=-1$$

$$\frac{a}{s(s+a)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+a} \xrightarrow{L^{-1}} 1 - e^{-at} \xrightarrow{z} \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}}$$

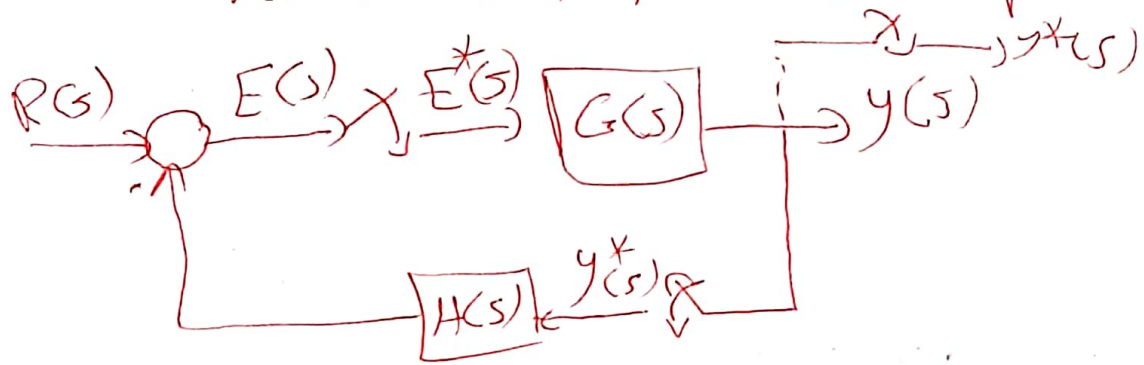
$$Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} * \left[\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}} \right]$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^2(1 - e^{-aT})}{(z-1)^2(z - e^{-aT})}$$

$$G_1 G_2(z) \neq G_1(z) G_2(z)$$



Transfer function of closed Loop



$$Y(s) = G(s) E^*(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - H(s) y^*(s)$$

$$E^*(s) = R^*(s) - H^*(s) y^*(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) [R^*(s) - H^*(s) y^*(s)]$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) R^*(s) - H^*(s) y^*(s) G(s)$$

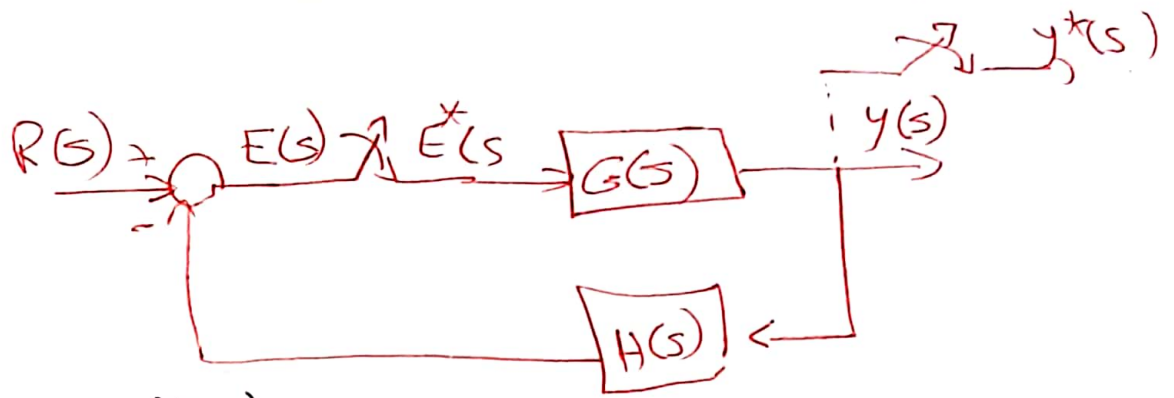
$$y^*(s) = \frac{G^*(s)}{G(s)} R^*(s) - G^*(s) H^*(s) y^*(s)$$

$$y^*(s) [1 + G^*(s) H^*(s)] = G^*(s) R^*(s)$$

$$y^*(s) = \frac{G^*(s)}{1 + G^*(s) H^*(s)} R^*(s)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{G(z)}{1 + G(z) H(z)} R(z)$$





$$Y(s) = G(s) E^*(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - H(s)Y(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - H(s)G(s)E^*(s)$$

$$E^*(s) = R^*(s) - \cancel{R(s)} GH^*(s)E^*(s)$$

$$E^*(s) [1 + GH^*(s)] = R^*(s)$$

$$E^*(s) = \frac{R^*(s)}{1 + GH^*(s)}$$

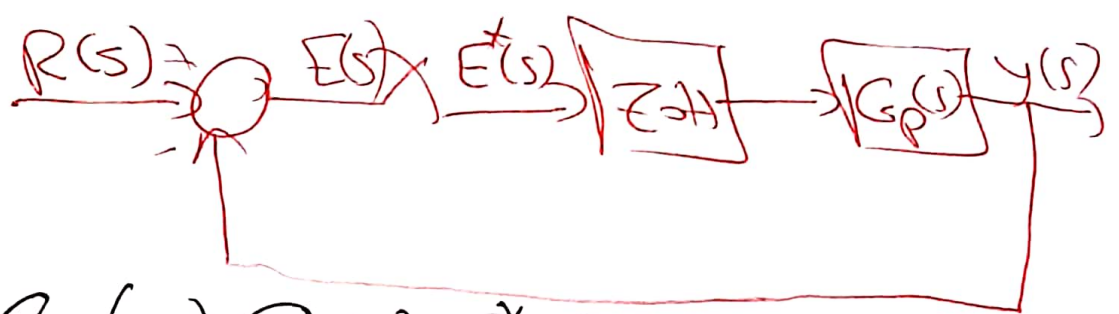
$$Y(s) = G(s) \frac{R^*(s)}{1 + GH^*(s)}$$

$$Y^*(s) = \frac{G^*(s)}{1 + GH^*(s)} R^*(s)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{G(z)}{1 + GH(z)} R(z)$$

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ex 91:-



$$Y(s) = G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s) E^*(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s) \Rightarrow E^*(s) = R^*(s) - Y^*(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s) (R^*(s) - Y^*(s))$$

$$Y(s) = G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s) R^*(s) - G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s) Y^*(s)$$

$$Y^*(s) = G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s) R^*(s) - G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s) Y^*(s)$$

$$Y^*(s) [1 + G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s)] = G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s) R^*(s)$$

$$Y^*(s) = \frac{G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s)}{1 + G_{c/s}(s) G_p(s)} R^*(s)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{G_{c/s}(z) G_p(z)}{1 + G_{c/s}(z) G_p(z)} R(z)$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_{c/s}(z) G_p(z)}{1 + G_{c/s}(z) G_p(z)}$$

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$$G_{zoh}(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s}$$

$$G_P(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$G_{zoh} G_P(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s} \times \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{1 - e^{-Ts}}{s(s+1)}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-Ts}) \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right)$$

$$G_{zoh} G_P(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) z \left\{ \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{z-1}{z} \times \left(\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-T}} \right)$$

$$G_{zoh} G_P(z) = \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{z - e^{-T}}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_{zoh} G_P(z)}{1 + G_{zoh} G_P(z)}$$

$$1 + G_{zoh} G_P(z) = 1 + \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{z - e^{-T}} = \frac{z + 1 - ze^{-T}}{z - e^{-T}}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{1 - e^{-T}}{z + 1 - ze^{-T}}$$