第5章 时域离散系统的网告告构

FIR 有限K单位脉冲响应网络:h(m)有限tt,无反馈互路

1.0网络信构作用:分析表标系统的运算信构(HQ)) [IIR 无限长单位脉冲响应网络: h(m)为很长,有反馈交路.

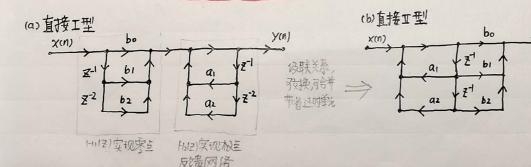
、2/IIR 系统的基本网络培构:直接型、级联型和并联型 要求: \按系定函数H图或差分程画出直接型、级联型、并联型信号流图 由系统要数写流图写出系统函数

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{M} b_i \chi(n-i) + \sum_{i=0}^{N} q_i y(n-i)$$

15 M=N=2

y(n) = bo x(n)+b1 x(n+1)+b2 x(n-2) + a1 y(n+1)+ a2y(n-2) 差分校 Y(Z) = bo X(Z) +b1 X(Z報)至+b2 X(Z報)至+a1 X(Z報)至+ a2 X(Z報)至 $(1-a_1\overline{z}^{-1}-a_2\overline{z}^{-2})Y(z) = (b_0+b_1\overline{z}^{-1}+b_2\overline{z}^{-2})X(z)$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2}}{1 - a_1 z^{-1} - a_2 z^{-2}}$$
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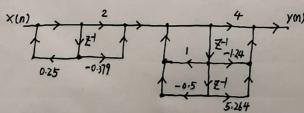


采用 H(己)国 流图 H(云)= bo+bo云-1+bo至-2 分 输洗板-致

1-012-1-012- 分田 榆齿系粉相反

例 5.3.1

② 假耳类型:将系统函数H区)因式分解为几个所或=所数字网络的级联形式 H(Z)= A·H(Z)·H(Z)·H(Z)·H(H(Z) 新子网络 H/区) 采用直接型网络结构



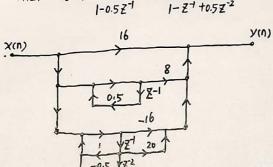
凋整室松5比直带型5便

③并联型: 持系论亚教展开成部分分析形式,则 H(Z)=H(Z)+H2(Z)+…+Hk(Z)

Hill) 通常为价或两阶网络.

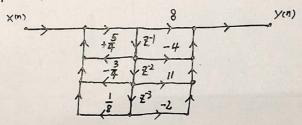
例 5.3.3 将例 5.3.2 的HO 展形的分析形式

 $H(Z) = 16 + \frac{8}{1 - 0.5 Z^{-1}} + \frac{-16 + 20 Z^{-1}}{1 - Z^{-1} + 0.5 Z^{-2}}$



优点:① 排联网络产生的总算误差至不影响 ②运算速度最高。

何」 5.3.1 H(Z) = $\frac{2}{8-4z^{-1}+11z^{-2}-2z^{-3}}$ Y(Z) $\frac{5H(Z)}{y(n)}$: 分子系数 $\frac{5H(Z)}$



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3. FIR 系统的基本网络信构:直接型,似联型,俟性相位信构

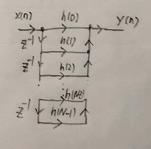
の直接型

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} h(m) \chi(n-m)$$

$$H(Z) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} h(n) Z^{-n}$$

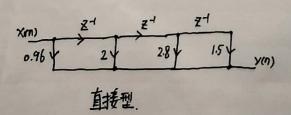
$$\chi(n) \qquad Z^{-1} \qquad Z^{-1} \qquad Z^{-1}$$

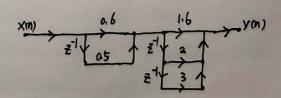
$$h(n) \qquad h(n) \qquad h$$



②级联型:将H(E)进行因式分解 H(Z)=H(Z)H(Z)·····Hk(Z) H(E)为-所或=阶网络传输

134 5.4.1 $H(z) = 0.96 + 2z^{-1} + 2.8z^{-2} + 1.5z^{-3}$ = (0.6+ 0.5z⁻¹) (1.6+ 2z⁻¹ +3z⁻²) 写出直接型或母门及联型传机流图





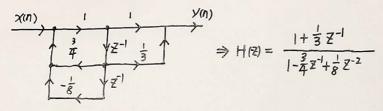
- ③传性相位传构 → FIR直接型的简化网络传构
- (a) 特点: 「网络具有传性相位特性 比直接型结构节约一半乘该器.

(c) 若 N为偶数
$$H(Z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} h(n) \left[z^{-n} \pm z^{-(N-n-1)} \right]$$
 若N为奇数 $H(Z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} h(n) \left[z^{-n} \pm z^{-(N-n-1)} \right] + h(\frac{N+1}{2}) z^{-\frac{N+1}{2}}$

图 51512 到原 9

第五章引题

$$y(n) = \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) + \chi(n) + \frac{1}{3}\chi(n-1)$$
High y(n) = \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) + \chi(n) + \frac{1}{3}\chi(n-1)



② 级联型: 因式分解

$$H(\vec{z}) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} \vec{z}^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \vec{z}^{-1} + \frac{1}{8} \vec{z}^{-2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} \vec{z}^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2} \vec{z}^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} \vec{z}^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \vec{z}^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \vec{z}^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} \vec{z}^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1}}$$

$$(2)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(5)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(8)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(9)$$

$$(9)$$

$$(9)$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(2 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(3 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(4 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(5 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(7 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(8 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(9 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(2 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(3 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(4 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

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$$(8 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$(9 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{z}^{-1})$$

$$($$

③并联型: 部份分扩展开

$$H(\vec{z}) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} = \frac{(z + \frac{1}{3})z}{z^{2} - \frac{1}{4}z + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{(z + \frac{1}{3})z}{(z - \frac{1}{2})(z - \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{A}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{B}{z - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{H(\vec{z})}{\vec{z}} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{3}}{(z - \frac{1}{2})(z - \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{A}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{B}{z - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$A = \text{Res} \left[\frac{H(\vec{z})}{z}, \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{H(\vec{z})}{\vec{z}} \cdot (z - \frac{1}{2}) \Big|_{z = \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{3}}{z - \frac{1}{4}} \Big|_{z = \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$B = \text{Res} \left[\frac{H(\vec{z})}{z}, \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{H(\vec{z})}{\vec{z}} \cdot (z - \frac{1}{4}) \Big|_{z = \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{3}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{z = \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{7}{-\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$\therefore H(\vec{z}) = \frac{\frac{10}{3}z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{-\frac{7}{3}z}{z - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{10}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} + \frac{-\frac{7}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$$x(n) \qquad y(n)$$

5.5 (a)
$$h(n) = h_1(n) \times h_2(n) \times h_3(n)$$

时域卷积

物域季积

$$(\mathcal{L}) \ h(n) = h_1(n) \times h_2(n) + h_3(n)$$

$$H(\mathcal{E}) = H_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot H_2(\mathcal{E}) + H_3(\mathcal{E})$$

(d)
$$h(n) = h_1(n) \times [h_2(n) + h_3(n) \times h_4(n)] + h_5(n) = h_1(n) \times h_2(n) + h_1(n) \times h_3(n) \times h_4(n) + h_5(n)$$

 $H(2) = H_1(2) \cdot [H_2(2) + H_1(2) \cdot H_3(2) \cdot H_4(2) + H_5(2)$

直接 (b) H(z) = 1+0.527 1-0.327

旦接
$$1-0.32^{-1}$$
 (C) $H(Z) = Q + bZ^{-1} + CZ^{-2}$

并贱 G)
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-bz^{-1}}$$

(e)
$$H(z) = \frac{2 + 0.24z^4}{1 - 0.25z^4 - 0.2z^{-2}}$$
 (e)

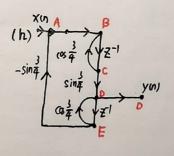
(g)
$$H(z) = \frac{2 + 0.25 z^{-1}}{1 - 0.25 z^{1} + \frac{3}{6} z^{-2}}$$

$$\times$$
 (h) $H(z) = \frac{\sin^2 z^4 + \sin^2 \cos^2 z^2}{1 - \cos^2 z^4 + \sin^2 z^2}$

$$(h) H(Z) = \frac{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}} Z^{-1} + \sin^{\frac{2}{3}} \cos^{\frac{2}{3}} Z^{-2}}{1 - \cos^{\frac{2}{3}} Z^{-1} + \sin^{\frac{2}{3}} Z^{-2}}$$

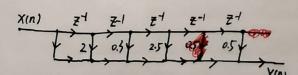
$$(h) H(Z) = \frac{-\cos^{\frac{2}{3}} Z^{-1} + \sin^{\frac{2}{3}} Z^{-2}}{1 - \cos^{\frac{2}{3}} Z^{-1} + \sin^{\frac{2}{3}} Z^{-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - a_3 Z^{-1}}$$

并联
$$\sqrt{(\int)}$$
 HIZ) = $\frac{b_0+b_2^{-1}+b_2z^{-2}}{1-a_1z^{-1}-a_2z^{-2}}+\frac{b_3+b_4z^{-1}}{1-a_3z^{-1}}$



5.8
$$h(n) = g(n) + 2g(n-1) + 0.3g(n-2) + 2.5g(n-3) + 0.5g(n-5)$$

FIR $H(2) = 1 + 2g^{-1} + 0.3g^{-2} + 2.5g^{-3} + 0.5g^{-5}$



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