

离散时间系统的Z域分析



离散时间系统的Z域分析

❖ 连续时间系统通过Laplace变换将微分方程转换成代数方程，离散时间系统通过Z变换将差分方程转换成代数方程。



内容提要

- ❖ Z变换的定义和收敛区
- ❖ Z变换的性质
- ❖ 反Z变换
- ❖ Z变换与Laplace变换
- ❖ 离散时间系统的z 域分析法

重点与难点

❖ z 平面与 s 平面的对应关系

❖ Z 变换

- ◆ 正反变换
- ◆ 收敛区
- ◆ 性质

❖ 离散时间系统的 Z 域分析法

- ◆ 零输入响应
- ◆ 零状态响应
- ◆ 全响应

❖ 离散时间系统的稳定性

Z变换



从Laplace变换到Z变换

❖ 冲激取样信号

$$f_{\delta}(t) = f(t)\delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT)\delta(t-kT)$$

双边拉普拉斯变换

$$F_{sd}(s) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-kT) e^{-st} dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) e^{-skT}$$

令引入复变量 $z=e^{sT}$, $f(kT)$ 写成 $f(k)$

双边Z变换
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k) z^{-k}$$

Z变换的定义

$$f(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) \quad z \text{ 为复变量} \quad z = e^{sT} = e^{\sigma T} e^{j\omega T}$$

$$\text{双边Z变换} \quad F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k) z^{-k}$$

$$\text{单边Z变换} \quad F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) z^{-k} \quad \text{有始序列}$$

$$= f(0) + \frac{f(1)}{z} + \frac{f(2)}{z^2} + \dots$$

Z变换是 z^{-1} 的幂级数，级数的系数即 $f(k)$ 。
幂级数收敛时，Z变换才存在—收敛区。

Z变换的收敛区

❖ 收敛区：使 $F(z)$ 存在并有限的 z 的取值范围。

单边Z变换

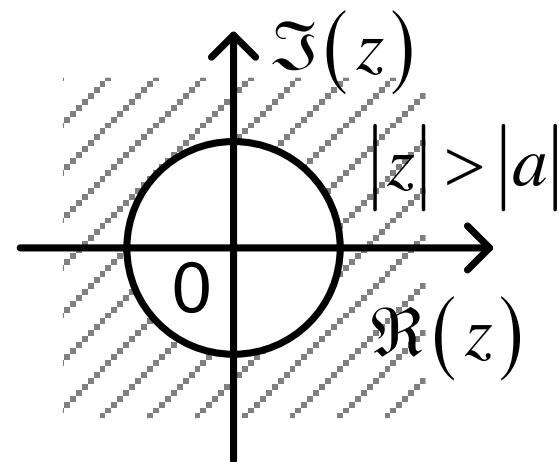
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = f(0) + \frac{f(1)}{z} + \frac{f(2)}{z^2} + \dots$$

若 $f(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k)$

则 $F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^k$ 等比级数求和

收敛区为： $\left|\frac{a}{z}\right| < 1$ 即 $|z| > |a|$

原点为中心的圆外



收敛区练习1

❖ 有限长序列 $f(k)=[1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1]$, $k=[-2 \ -1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2]$ 。

双边Z变换
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = z^2 + 2z + 3 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}$$
$$0 < |z| < \infty$$

单边Z变换
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = 3 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}$$
$$|z| > 0$$

只要有限长序列各项存在且有限，则其z变换一定存在。
当包含z的正幂项时，收敛区不包含 ∞ 点。
当包含z的负幂项时，收敛区不包含0点。

收敛区练习2

❖ 右边序列

$$f(k) = \begin{cases} a^k & k \geq k_1 \\ 0 & k < k_1 \end{cases}$$

双边Z变换 $F(z) = \sum_{k=k_1}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = \frac{z}{z-a}$

若 $k_1 < 0 \Rightarrow |a| < |z| < \infty$ 原点为中心的圆外，
但不包括无穷大点

若 $k_1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |z| > |a|$ 原点为中心的圆外

单边Z变换 $F(z) = \sum_{k=\max(0, k_1)}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = \frac{z}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$

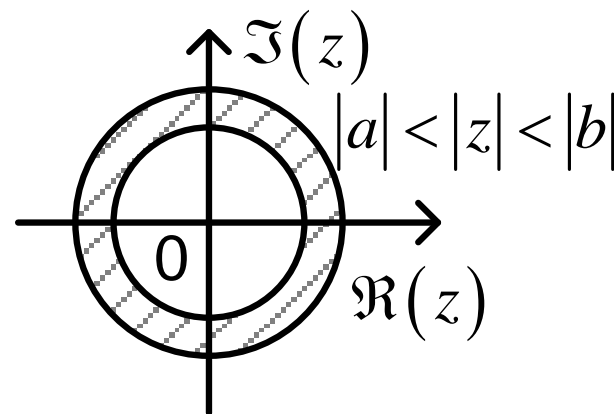
收敛区练习3

❖ 双边序列

$$f(k) = \begin{cases} a^k & k \geq 0 \\ b^k & k < 0 \end{cases} = a^k \varepsilon(k) + b^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

双边Z变换
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k z^{-k} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} b^k z^{-k} = \frac{z}{z-a} - \frac{z}{z-b}$$

若 $|a| < |b| \Rightarrow |a| < |z| < |b|$



单边Z变换
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k z^{-k} = \frac{z}{z-a}$$

$$|z| > |a|$$

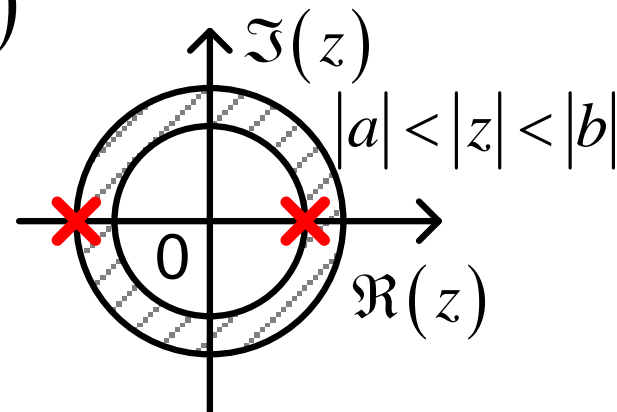
双边Z变换与双边Laplace变换

$$f(k) = f_a(k)\varepsilon(k) + f_b(k)\varepsilon(-k-1)$$

双边Z变换 $|a| < |z| < |b|$

$$F(z) = F_a(z) - F_b(z)$$

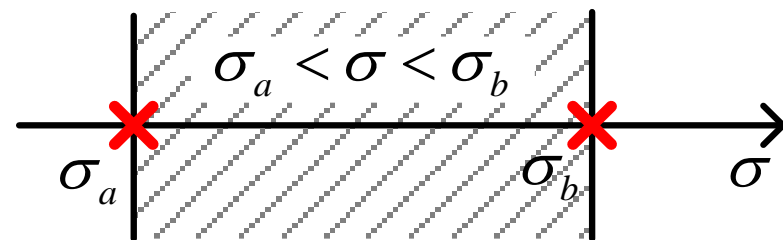
$$F_b(z) \leftrightarrow f_b(k)\varepsilon(k)$$



$$f(t) = f_a(t)\varepsilon(t) + f_b(t)\varepsilon(-t)$$

双边Laplace变换

$$F(s) = F_a(s) - F_b(s) \quad \sigma_a < \sigma < \sigma_b$$



$$F_b(s) \leftrightarrow f_b(t)\varepsilon(t)$$

所有极点都在收敛区外

常见右边序列的Z变换

❖ 见书pp.275 $\delta(k) \leftrightarrow 1$ 整个z平面

$$|z| > |\gamma|$$

$$\gamma^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z - \gamma}$$

$$\gamma^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z - \gamma}$$

$$k \gamma^{k-1} \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{(z - \gamma)^2}$$

$$\gamma = 1$$

$$\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z - 1}$$

$$\varepsilon(k-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z - 1}$$

$$k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{(z - 1)^2}$$

$$\gamma = e^{\lambda T}$$

$$e^{\lambda k T} \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z - e^{\lambda T}}$$

$$e^{\lambda(k-1)T} \varepsilon(k-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{z - e^{\lambda T}}$$

$$k e^{\lambda(k-1)T} \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{(z - e^{\lambda T})^2}$$

Z变换练习1

❖ 双边序列

$$|a| < |b|$$

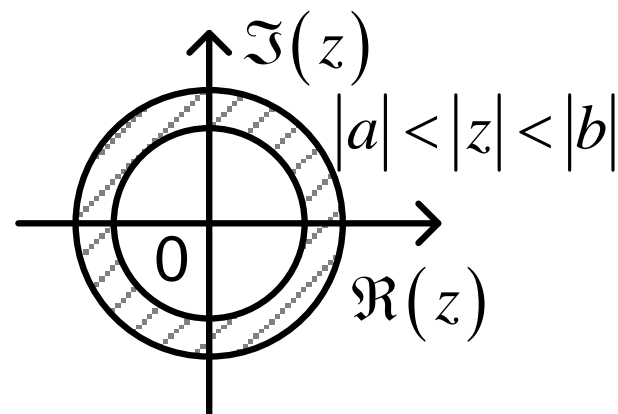
$$f(k) = \begin{cases} a^k & k \geq 0 \\ b^k & k < 0 \end{cases} = a^k \varepsilon(k) + b^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

方法一：双边Z变换定义式：

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k z^{-k} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} b^k z^{-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k z^{-k} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b^{-j} z^j$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-a/z} + \frac{z/b}{1-z/b} = \frac{z}{z-a} + \frac{z}{b-z}$$



Z变换练习1

方法二：分别对左边和右边序列求Z变换

$$\text{右边序列 } a^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a}$$

左边序列：三步

$$b^k \varepsilon(-k-1) \xrightarrow{k=-n} b^{-n} \varepsilon(n-1) \xrightarrow{\text{Z变换}} F(\omega) \xrightarrow{\omega=z^{-1}} F(z)$$

$$b^{-n} \varepsilon(n-1) = \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{b}^{n-1} \varepsilon(n-1) \leftrightarrow F(\omega) = \frac{1/b}{\omega - 1/b}$$

$$F(z) \leftrightarrow \frac{-z}{z-b}$$

Z变换练习1

方法三：

$$\begin{aligned} f(k)\varepsilon(k) &\leftrightarrow F(z) & |z| > |a| \\ f(k)\varepsilon(-k-1) &\leftrightarrow -F(z) & |z| < |a| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右边序列 } a^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$\text{左边序列 } b^k \varepsilon(-k-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{-z}{z-b} \quad |z| < |b|$$

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} - \frac{z}{z-b} \quad |a| < |z| < |b|$$

Z变换的性质



Z变换的性质 – 线性特性

❖ (单边)Z变换定义式

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

❖ 线性特性 $f_1(k) \leftrightarrow F_1(z), f_2(k) \leftrightarrow F_2(z)$

$$a_1 f_1(k) + a_2 f_2(k) \leftrightarrow a_1 F_1(z) + a_2 F_2(z)$$

一般情况下，收敛区为两个序列收敛区的公共部分。
某些特殊情况下，收敛区有扩大的可能。

例如 $\varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-1) = \delta(k)$

Z变换的性质 – 移序特性

❖ 移序特性 $f(k) \leftrightarrow F(z)$

$$f(k+1) \leftrightarrow z[F(z) - f(0)]$$

单边Z变换

$$f(k+n) \leftrightarrow z^n \left[F(z) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(i) z^{-i} \right] \quad n > 0$$

$$= z^n [F(z) - f(0) - z^{-1}f(1) - z^{-2}f(2) - \dots]$$

$$f(k-n)\varepsilon(k-n) \leftrightarrow z^{-n}F(z)$$

一般情况下，收敛区不变。某些特殊情况下，收敛区有变化的可能。

$$\delta(k) \leftrightarrow 1 \quad \text{整个} z \text{平面}$$

$$\delta(k+n) \leftrightarrow z^n \quad |z| < \infty$$

$$\delta(k-n) \leftrightarrow z^{-n} \quad |z| > 0$$

有始序列移序特性

❖ 对双边Z变换 $f(k)\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F(z)$

$$f(k+n)\varepsilon(k+n) \leftrightarrow z^n F(z) \quad n > 0$$

$$f(k-n)\varepsilon(k-n) \leftrightarrow z^{-n} F(z)$$

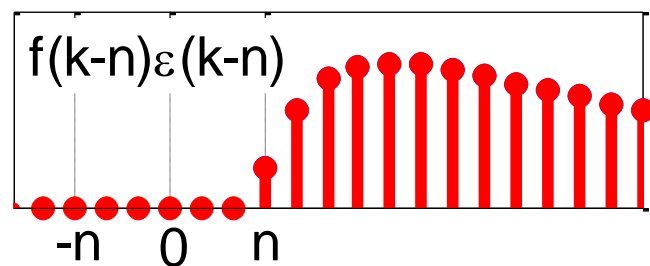
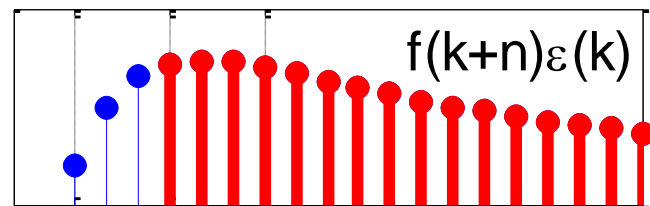
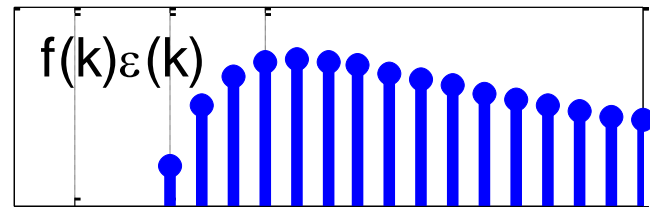
❖ 对单边Z变换

$$f(k+n)\varepsilon(k+n) \quad n > 0$$

相当于 $f(k+n)\varepsilon(k)$

$$\leftrightarrow z^n \left[F(z) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(i) z^{-i} \right]$$

$$f(k-n)\varepsilon(k-n) \leftrightarrow z^{-n} F(z)$$



双边序列移序特性

❖ 对双边Z变换 $f(k) \leftrightarrow F(z)$

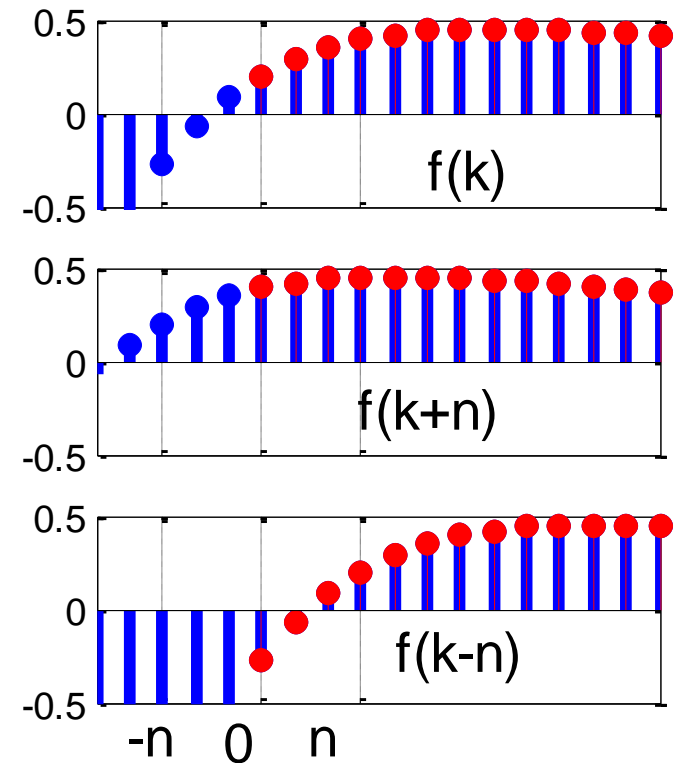
$$f(k+n) \leftrightarrow z^n F(z) \quad n > 0$$

$$f(k-n) \leftrightarrow z^{-n} F(z)$$

❖ 对单边Z变换 $n > 0$

$$f(k+n) \leftrightarrow z^n \left[F(z) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(i) z^{-i} \right]$$

$$f(k-n) \leftrightarrow z^{-n} \left[F(z) + \sum_{i=-n}^{-1} f(i) z^{-i} \right]$$



Z变换的性质 – z域尺度变换

❖ z域尺度变换 $f(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) \quad \gamma_1 < |z| < \gamma_2$

$$a^k f(k) \leftrightarrow F\left(\frac{z}{a}\right) \quad a\gamma_1 < |z| < a\gamma_2$$

推导

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k f(k) z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{-k} = F\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)$$

$$\gamma_1 < \left|\frac{z}{a}\right| < \gamma_2$$

Z变换的性质练习1

❖ 求(单边)Z变换

$$f(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k) - a^k \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$f_1(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F_1(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$f_2(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k-1) \leftrightarrow F_2(z) = \frac{a}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$F(z) = \frac{z-a}{z-a} = 1 \quad \text{整个}z\text{平面} \quad \text{收敛区扩大}$$

$$\text{或 } f(k) = a^k [\varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-1)] = \delta(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) = 1$$

Z变换的性质练习2

❖ 求(单边)Z变换

$$\gamma^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z - \gamma}, |z| > |\gamma|$$

$$\cos k\omega_0 \varepsilon(k) = \frac{e^{jk\omega_0} \varepsilon(k) + e^{-jk\omega_0} \varepsilon(k)}{2} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{z}{z - e^{j\omega_0}} + \frac{z}{z - e^{-j\omega_0}} \right] = \frac{z(z - \cos \omega_0)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}$$

$$\sin k\omega_0 \varepsilon(k) = \frac{e^{jk\omega_0} \varepsilon(k) - e^{-jk\omega_0} \varepsilon(k)}{2}$$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{z}{z - e^{j\omega_0}} - \frac{z}{z - e^{-j\omega_0}} \right] = \frac{z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}$$

Z变换的性质练习3

❖ 求(单边)Z变换 $f(k) = \beta^k \cos k\omega_0 \varepsilon(k)$

$$\cos k\omega_0 \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{z(z - \cos \omega_0)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$F\left(\frac{z}{\beta}\right) = \frac{\frac{z}{\beta} \left(\frac{z}{\beta} - \cos \omega_0 \right)}{\left(\frac{z}{\beta} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{z}{\beta} \cos \omega_0 + 1} = \frac{1 - \beta z^{-1} \cos \omega_0}{1 - 2\beta z^{-1} \cos \omega_0 + \beta^2 z^{-2}}$$

$$\left| \frac{z}{\beta} \right| > 1 \Rightarrow |z| > |\beta|$$

Z变换的性质 – z域微分

❖ z域微分 $f(k) \leftrightarrow F(z)$

$$kf(k) \leftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} F(z)$$

推导

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

$$\frac{d}{dz} z^{-k} = -k z^{-k-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \frac{d}{dz} z^{-k} = -z^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kf(k) z^{-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kf(k) z^{-k} = \mathcal{Z} \{kf(k)\}$$

Z变换的性质 – 卷积定理

❖ 卷积定理 $f_1(k) \leftrightarrow F_1(z), f_2(k) \leftrightarrow F_2(z)$

$$f_1(k) * f_2(k) \leftrightarrow F_1(z) F_2(z)$$

推导

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(j) f_2(k-j) \right] z^{-k} \\ &= \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(j) \left[\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(k-j) z^{-k} \right] \\ &= \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(j) z^{-j} F_2(z) = F_1(z) F_2(z) \end{aligned}$$

Z变换的性质 – 初值终值定理

❖ 初值和终值定理 $f(k) \leftrightarrow F(z)$

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z) \quad F(z) = f(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k}$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)F(z)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [f(k+1) - f(k)]z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [f(k+1) - f(k)] = f(\infty) - f(0)$$

$$\text{又因为 } f(k+1) - f(k) \leftrightarrow z[F(z) - f(0)] - F(z)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [f(k+1) - f(k)]z^{-k} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)F(z) - f(0)$$

$f(\infty)$ 存在的条件： **$F(z)$** 的收敛区是单位圆外整个 z 平面，或极点在单位圆内，若在单位圆上则是单阶极点。

Z变换的性质练习4

❖ 求(单边)Z变换

$$k\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} \right) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$k^2\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \right) = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1} \quad kf(k) \leftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} F(z)$$

Z变换的性质练习5

❖ 求卷积和 $f_1(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k)$ $f_2(k) = b^k \varepsilon(k)$

$$F_1(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$F_2(z) = \frac{z}{z-b} \quad |z| > |b| \quad |z| > \max(|a|, |b|)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \frac{z}{z-b} = \frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{az}{z-a} - \frac{bz}{z-b} \right)$$

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{a-b} (aa^k \varepsilon(k) - bb^k \varepsilon(k)) = \frac{a^{k+1} - b^{k+1}}{a-b} \varepsilon(k)$$

Z变换的性质练习6

❖ 利用Z变换解差分方程

$$r(k+1) - 0.9r(k) = 0.05\varepsilon(k+1) \quad r(-1) = 0$$

两边同时进行Z变换

$$R(z) - 0.9z^{-1}R(z) = 0.05 \frac{z}{z-1} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$R(z) = \frac{0.05z^2}{(z-0.9)(z-1)} = \frac{-0.45z}{z-0.9} + \frac{0.5z}{z-1}$$

$$f(k) = \left[0.5 - 0.45(0.9)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

Z变换的性质练习7

❖ 求零状态响应

$$e(k) = \varepsilon(k) \quad h(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k) - a^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$e(k) = \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow E(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$h(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k) - a^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$\leftrightarrow H(z) = \left(1 - z^{-1}\right) \frac{z}{z-a} = \frac{z-1}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$R(z) = E(z)H(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \leftrightarrow r(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k)$$

反Z变换



单边Laplace反变换 – 复习

- ❖ 定义式
- ❖ 查表+Laplace变换的性质
- ❖ 部分分式法(Heaviside展开法)
- ❖ 围线积分法(留数法)

n个单阶极点 $D(s) = (s - s_1)(s - s_2) \dots (s - s_n) = 0$

部分分式法

留数法

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n K_i e^{s_i t} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Res}_i \varepsilon(t)$$

$$K_i = \left[(s - s_i) \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \right]_{s=s_i}$$

$$\text{Res}_i = \left[(s - s_i) F(s) e^{st} \right]_{s=s_i}$$

反Z变换

- ❖ 定义式 – 幂级数展开法
- ❖ 查表+Z变换的性质
- ❖ 部分分式展开法
- ❖ 留数法(围线积分法)

幂级数展开法

❖ Z变换定义式

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) z^{-k} \quad |z| > |a|$$

❖ 幂级数展开 – 利用长除法得到幂级数系数

$$F(z) = \frac{N(z)}{D(z)} = A_0 + A_1 z^{-1} + A_2 z^{-2} + \dots$$

❖ 反Z变换

$$f(0) = A_0, f(1) = A_1, f(2) = A_2, \dots$$

反Z变换练习1

❖ 求反变换

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^{-1} + 2z^{-2} + 3z^{-3} + \dots \\ z^2 - 2z + 1 \overline{) z} \\ \underline{z - 2 + z^{-1}} \end{array}$$

$$2 - z^{-1}$$

$$\underline{2 - 4z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}}$$

$$3z^{-1} - 2z^{-2}$$

$$\underline{3z^{-1} - 6z^{-2} + 3z^{-3}}$$

$$4z^{-2} - 3z^{-3}$$

... ..

$$F(z) = 0 + z^{-1} + 2z^{-2} + 3z^{-3} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k z^{-k}$$

$$f(k) = k \varepsilon(k)$$

不易得到f(k)的数学表达式

部分分式展开法

基本变换 – 分子包含 z

$$\frac{z}{z-\gamma} \leftrightarrow \gamma^k \varepsilon(k) \quad \frac{z}{(z-\gamma)^2} \leftrightarrow k\gamma^{k-1} \varepsilon(k)$$

一般对 $F(z)/z$ 进行展开

$F(z)/z$ 引入一个等于零的极点

若全部为单根

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{K_0}{z} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K_i}{z-\gamma_i}$$

即

$$F(z) = K_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left[K_i \frac{z}{z-\gamma_i} \right] \quad \gamma_i \text{ 为 } F(z) \text{ 的极点}$$

$$\leftrightarrow f(k) = K_0 \delta(k) + \sum_{i=1}^n K_i \gamma_i^k \varepsilon(k)$$

部分分式法待定系数的确定

❖ 同Laplace反变换中待定系数的确定方法

- ◆ 待定系数法
- ◆ 系数计算公式（单根）

$$K_0 = [F(z)]_{z=0} \quad K_i = \left[(z - \gamma_i) \frac{F(z)}{z} \right]_{z=\gamma_i}$$

反Z变换练习2

❖ 求反变换

$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - 1.5z + 0.5} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{z^2 - 1.5z + 0.5} = \frac{z}{(z - 0.5)(z - 1)} = \frac{K_1}{z - 0.5} + \frac{K_2}{z - 1}$$

$$K_1 = -1, K_2 = 2$$

$$F(z) = \frac{-z}{z - 0.5} + \frac{2z}{z - 1} \quad |z| > 1 \quad \text{右边序列}$$

$$f(k) = (2 - 0.5^k) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\frac{z}{z - \gamma} \leftrightarrow \gamma^k \varepsilon(k)$$

反Z变换练习3

❖ 求反变换 $F(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 16} \quad |z| > 4$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{z^2 + 16} = \frac{K_1}{z - 4j} + \frac{K_2}{z + 4j} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{共轭单阶极点} \\ \pm 2j \end{array}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{2}, K_2 = K_1^* = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(k) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(4j)^k + (-4j)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{1/2}{z - 4j} + \frac{1/2}{z + 4j} = \frac{4^k}{2} \left[\left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)^k + \left(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$= 4^k \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} k \right) \varepsilon(k)$$

反Z变换练习4

❖ 求对应的右边序列

$$F(z) = \frac{4z^3 + 7z^2 + 3z + 1}{z^3 + z^2 + z}$$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{4z^3 + 7z^2 + 3z + 1}{z^2(z^2 + z + 1)} = \frac{K_0}{z} + \frac{K_1}{z^2} + \frac{K_2 z + K_3}{z^2 + z + 1}$$

$$K_0 = 2, K_1 = 1, K_2 = 2, K_3 = 4$$

$$F(z) = 2 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{2z^2 + 4z}{\underline{z^2 + z + 1}} = F_1(z)$$

$$f(k) = 2\delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + f_1(k)$$

三个极点

$$0, -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j = e^{\pm \frac{2}{3}\pi}$$

反Z变换练习4

$$\begin{cases} \frac{z(z - \cos \omega_0)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1} \leftrightarrow \cos \omega_0 k \varepsilon(k) \\ \frac{z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1} \leftrightarrow \sin \omega_0 k \varepsilon(k) \end{cases} \quad \cos \omega_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

$$F_1(z) = \frac{2z^2 + 4z}{z^2 + z + 1} = \frac{2z\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{z^2 + z + 1} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z\right)}{z^2 + z + 1}$$

$$f_1(k) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}k\pi\right) \varepsilon(k) + 2\sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}k\pi\right) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$f(k) = 2\delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + 4 \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \varepsilon(k)$$

反Z变换练习5

❖ 求反变换 $F(z) = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-3)(z-1)^2} \quad |z| > 3$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{(z+1)}{(z-3)(z-1)^2} = \frac{K_1}{z-1} + \frac{K_2}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{K_3}{z-3}$$

$K_1 = -1, K_2 = -1, K_3 = 1 \quad |z| > 3 \quad \text{右边序列}$

$$F(z) = \frac{-z}{z-1} + \frac{-z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-3} \quad \frac{z}{z-\gamma} \leftrightarrow \gamma^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$$f(k) = (3^k - k - 1) \varepsilon(k) \quad \frac{z}{(z-\gamma)^2} \leftrightarrow k \gamma^{k-1} \varepsilon(k)$$

反Z变换练习5

❖ p重根 – 待定系数

$$\frac{F_i(z)}{z} = \frac{K_{i1}}{(z - \gamma_i)} + \frac{K_{i2}}{(z - \gamma_i)^2} + \dots + \frac{K_{ip}}{(z - \gamma_i)^p} = \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{K_{ik}}{(z - \gamma_i)^k}$$

$$K_{ik} = \frac{1}{(p-k)!} \frac{d^{p-k}}{dz^{p-k}} \left[(z - \gamma_i)^p \frac{F(z)}{z} \right]_{z=\gamma_i}$$

$$K_{ip} = \left[(z - \gamma_i)^p \frac{F(z)}{z} \right]_{z=\gamma_i} \quad K_{i(p-1)} = \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z - \gamma_i)^p \frac{F(z)}{z} \right]_{z=\gamma_i}$$

$$f_i(t) = \left[K_{i1} \gamma_i^k + K_{i2} k \gamma_i^{k-1} + \frac{K_{i3}}{2!} k(k-1) \gamma_i^{k-2} + \dots \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

反Z变换练习5

❖ p重根

$$\frac{z}{(z-\gamma)^p} \leftrightarrow \frac{k(k-1)\dots(k-p+2)}{(p-1)!} \gamma^{k-p+1} \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\frac{z}{z-\gamma} \leftrightarrow \gamma^k \varepsilon(k)$$

两边同时对 γ 求导

$$\frac{z}{(z-\gamma)^2} \leftrightarrow k \gamma^{k-1} \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\frac{z}{(z-\gamma)^3} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} k(k-1) \gamma^{k-2} \varepsilon(k)$$

反Z变换练习6

❖ 求反变换 $F(z) = \frac{z^3 + z^2}{(z-1)^3} \quad |z| > 1$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z^2 + z}{(z-1)^3} = \frac{K_1}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{K_2}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{K_3}{z-1}$$

$$K_1 = (z-1)^3 \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=1} = 2 \quad K_2 = \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z-1)^3 \frac{F(z)}{z} \right] \Big|_{z=1} = 3$$

$$K_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left[(z-1)^3 \frac{F(z)}{z} \right] \Big|_{z=1} = 1$$

$$F(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{3z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1}$$

反Z变换练习6

$$F(z) = \frac{z^3 + z^2}{(z-1)^3} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$F(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{3z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1}$$

右边序列 $f(k) = [k(k-1) + 3k + 1]\varepsilon(k)$

留数法(围线积分法)

❖ C为收敛区内一包含原点的闭合曲线

$$f(k) = \sum \operatorname{Res} \left[\underline{F(z) z^{k-1}} \right]_{\text{C内极点}}$$

$F(z)z^{k-1}$ 的极点

只考虑有始序列

$$f(k) = \sum \operatorname{Res}_i$$

所有极点均在C内

单阶极点

$$\operatorname{Res}_i = \left[(z - \gamma_i) F(z) z^{k-1} \right]_{z=\gamma_i}$$

k=0时, 出现原点处一阶极点。

k<0时, 原点处出现极点阶数随k变化的极点。

需分别计算留数。

p阶极点

$$\operatorname{Res}_i = \frac{1}{(p-1)!} \frac{d^{p-1}}{dz^{p-1}} \left[(z - \gamma_i)^p F(z) z^{k-1} \right]_{z=\gamma_i}$$

留数法(围线积分法)

❖ 复变函数理论：具有有限个极点的复变函数在复平面内所有极点留数的和加上函数在无穷远点留数的和等于零。

$$\boxed{\text{Res}\left[F(z)z^{k-1}\right]_{C\text{内极点}}} = f(k)$$

$$+\text{Res}\left[F(z)z^{k-1}\right]_{C\text{外极点}} + \text{Res}\left[F(z)z^{k-1}\right]_{z=\infty} = 0$$

$$f(k) = -\text{Res}\left[F(z)z^{k-1}\right]_{C\text{外极点}} - \text{Res}\left[F(z)z^{k-1}\right]_{z=\infty}$$

$$\text{Res}\left[\underline{F(z)z^{k-1}}\right]_{z=\infty} = -\text{Res}\left[\underline{F(z^{-1})z^{-k+1}z^{-2}}\right]_{z=0}$$

$$X(z)$$

$$X(z^{-1})z^{-2}$$

反Z变换练习7

❖ 求反变换

$$F(z) = \frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{z(z-1)(z-0.5)} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$F(z) z^{k-1} = \frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{z(z-1)(z-0.5)} z^{k-1} = \frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{(z-1)(z-0.5)} z^{k-2}$$

$k \geq 2$ 时，两个单阶极点 $z_1 = 1, z_2 = 0.5$

$$\text{Res}_1 = \left[(z-1) F(z) z^{k-1} \right]_{z=1} = \left[\frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{(z-0.5)} z^{k-2} \right]_{z=1} = 8$$

$$\text{Res}_2 = \left[(z-0.5) F(z) z^{k-1} \right]_{z=0.5} = \left[\frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{(z-1)} z^{k-2} \right]_{z=0.5} = -13(0.5)^k$$

$$k \geq 2 \text{ 时 } f(k) = 8 - 13(0.5)^k$$

反Z变换练习7

$$F(z)z^{k-1} = \frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{(z-1)(z-0.5)} z^{k-2}$$

$k=1$ 时, 三个单阶极点 $z_1 = 1, z_2 = 0.5, z_3 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_3 &= \left[zF(z)z^{k-1} \right]_{z=0, k=1} \\ &= \left[\frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{(z-1)(z-0.5)} z^{k-1} \right]_{z=0, k=1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(k) = 8 - 13(0.5)^1 + 2 = 3.5$$

反Z变换练习7

$$F(z)z^{k-1} = \frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{(z-1)(z-0.5)} z^{k-2}$$

$k=0$ 时, 四个极点 $z_1 = 1, z_2 = 0.5, z_{3,4} = 0$

$$\text{Res}_{3,4} = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \left\{ \frac{d^{2-1}}{dz^{2-1}} \left[z^2 F(z) z^{k-1} \right] \right\}_{z=0, k=0}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{(z-0.5)(z-1)} \right]_{z=0} = 6$$

$$f(0) = 8 - 13(0.5)^0 + 6 = 1$$

反Z变换练习7

$$f(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & k = 0 \\ 3.5 & k = 1 \\ 8 - 13(0.5)^k & k \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

双边序列

❖ 判断极点归属

- ◆ 极点在收敛区内边界以内，极点对应右边序列。
- ◆ 极点在收敛区外边界以外，极点对应左边序列。

❖ 右边序列部分可由部分分式法或留数法得到。

❖ 左边序列部分分三步进行

- ◆ $z=w^{-1}$, $F(w)$; $F(w) \rightarrow f(n)$; $n=-k$, $f(k)$ 。

❖ 左边序列部分也可以由下面关系得到

$$f(k)\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$f(k)\varepsilon(-k-1) \leftrightarrow -F(z) \quad |z| < |a|$$

反Z变换练习8

❖ 求反变换

$$F(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \quad \frac{z}{z - \gamma} \leftrightarrow \gamma^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{3z}{(z - 1)^2} + \frac{z}{z - 1} \quad \frac{z}{(z - \gamma)^2} \leftrightarrow k\gamma^{k-1} \varepsilon(k)$$

$|z| > 1$ 时, 右边序列 $f(k) = (3k + 1)\varepsilon(k)$

$|z| < 1$ 时, 左边序列

$$F(w) = F(z) \Big|_{z=w^{-1}} = \frac{-1}{w - 1} + \frac{3w}{(w - 1)^2}$$

$$F(w) \leftrightarrow f(n) = (3n - 1)\varepsilon(n - 1)$$

$$f(k) = f(n) \Big|_{n=-k} = -(3k + 1)\varepsilon(-k - 1)$$

反Z变换练习9

❖ 求反变换 $F(z) = \frac{3z^2 - 5z}{(z-1)(z-2)} \quad 1 < |z| < 2$

$$F(z) = \frac{2z}{z-1} + \frac{z}{z-2}$$

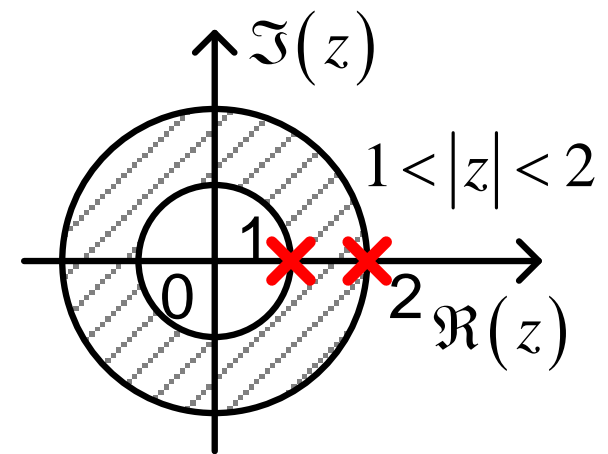
对应的右边序列为

$$f_1(k) = 2\varepsilon(k) + 2^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$\gamma_1 = 1$ 对应右边序列 $f(k)\varepsilon(k)$

$\gamma_2 = 2$ 对应左边序列 $-f(k)\varepsilon(-k-1)$

$$f(k) = 2\varepsilon(k) - 2^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$



Z变换综合练习1

$$(1) f(k) = 4^{-k} [\varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-2)]$$

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^1 4^{-k} z^{-k} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} z^{-1}$$

$$(2) f(k) = k(-1)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$$F(z) = -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z+1} \right) = \frac{-z}{(z+1)^2}$$

$$(3) f(k) = \sum_{n=0}^k a^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n \varepsilon(k-n) = a^k \varepsilon(k) * \varepsilon(k)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \frac{z}{z-1}$$

Z变换综合练习1

也可以利用定义式求 (3) $f(k) = \sum_{n=0}^k a^n$

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) z^{-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^k a^n \right] z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n \varepsilon(k-n) \right] z^{-k} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon(k-n) z^{-k} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n \left[z^{-n} \frac{z}{z-1} \right] = \frac{z}{z-a} \frac{z}{z-1} \end{aligned}$$

Z变换综合练习2

❖ 留数法

$$F(z) = \frac{3z^2 - 5z}{(z-2)(z-1)}$$

$$F(z)z^{k-1} = \frac{3z-5}{(z-2)(z-1)} z^k$$

两个单阶极点 $\gamma_1 = 1, \gamma_2 = 2$

只考虑 $|z| > 2$, 右边序列的情况, 即 $k \geq 0$

$$\text{Res}_1 = \left[(z-1) F(z) z^{k-1} \right]_{z=1} = \left[\frac{3z-5}{(z-2)} z^k \right]_{z=1} = 2$$

$$\text{Res}_2 = \left[(z-2) F(z) z^{k-1} \right]_{z=2} = \left[\frac{3z-5}{(z-1)} z^k \right]_{z=2} = 2^k$$

$$f(k) = 2\varepsilon(k) + 2^k \varepsilon(k)$$

Z变换综合练习3

❖ 求反变换

$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z-2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}z}{z+1} + \frac{\frac{2}{3}z}{z-2}$$

(1) $|z| > 2$ (2) $|z| < 1$ (3) $1 < |z| < 2$

(1) $|z| > 2$ 右边序列 $f(k) = \left(\frac{1}{3}(-1)^k + \frac{2}{3}2^k \right) \varepsilon(k)$

(2) $|z| < 1$ 左边序列 $f(k) = -\left(\frac{1}{3}(-1)^k + \frac{2}{3}2^k \right) \varepsilon(-k-1)$

(3) $1 < |z| < 2$ 双边序列

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{3}(-1)^k \varepsilon(k) - \frac{2}{3}2^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

Z变换与Laplace变换的关系



Z变换与Laplace变换

❖ 将 $F(s)$ 所对应的连续时间函数进行取样得到的离散时间信号的 $F(z)$ 。

$$F(s) \xrightarrow{\text{L反变换}} f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{取样}} f(k) \xrightarrow{\text{Z变换}} F(z)$$

Laplace反变换 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s) e^{st} ds$

以间隔 T_s 取样 $f(kT_s) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s) e^{skT_s} ds$

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

Z变换与Laplace变换

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

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi j} \left[\int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s) e^{skT_s} ds \right] z^{-k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s) \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{skT_s} z^{-k} \right] ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s) \frac{z}{z - e^{sT_s}} ds$$

留数形式

$$F(z) = \sum \text{Res} \left[\frac{zF(s)}{z - e^{sT_s}} \right]$$

Z变换与Laplace变换

留数形式
$$F(z) = \sum \text{Res} \left[\frac{zF(s)}{z - e^{sT_s}} \right]$$

❖ $F(s)$ 的一阶极点 s_1 对应 $F(z)$ 的一阶极点 γ_1

$$\text{Res}_1 = \left[(s - s_1) \frac{zF(s)}{z - e^{sT_s}} \right]_{s=s_1} = \frac{K_1 z}{z - e^{s_1 T_s}} = \frac{K_1 z}{z - \gamma_1}$$

$$K_1 = \left[(s - s_1) F(s) \right]_{s=s_1}$$

$$\gamma_1 = e^{s_1 T_s}$$

Z变换与Laplace变换练习1

❖ 求Z变换 $f(k) = \sin k\omega_0 T_s \varepsilon(kT_s)$

$$(1) \text{ F(s) } f(t) = \sin \omega_0 t \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow F(s) = \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$s_1 = j\omega_0, s_2 = -j\omega_0$$

$$(2) \text{ 求留数 } K_1 = \left[(s - s_1) F(s) \right]_{s=s_1} = -\frac{j}{2}$$

$$K_2 = \left[(s - s_2) F(s) \right]_{s=s_2} = \frac{j}{2}$$

$$(3) F(z) = \frac{K_1 z}{z - e^{s_1 T_s}} + \frac{K_2 z}{z - e^{s_2 T_s}} = \frac{z \sin \omega_0 T_s}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 T_s + 1}$$

Z变换与Laplace变换练习2

❖ 求Z变换 $f(k) = e^{-akT_s} \varepsilon(kT_s)$

(1) F(s) $f(t) = e^{-at} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$
 $s_1 = -a$

(2) 求留数 $K_1 = \left[(s+a) F(s) \right]_{s=-a} = 1$

(3) $F(z) = \frac{K_1 z}{z - e^{s_1 T_s}} = \frac{z}{z - e^{-aT_s}}$

z平面与s平面的映射关系

$$z = e^{sT_s} \quad \text{复频率} \quad s = \sigma + j\omega$$

$$\text{则} \quad z = e^{sT_s} = e^{(\sigma + j\omega)T_s}$$

$$z = re^{j\theta} \quad r = e^{\sigma T_s} \quad \theta = \omega T_s$$

s平面虚轴映射为z平面上单位圆 $\sigma = 0 \quad r = 1$

s平面右半平面映射为单位圆的圆外 $\sigma > 0 \quad r > 1$

s平面左半平面映射为单位圆的圆内 $\sigma < 0 \quad r < 1$

H(s) 极点位于左半平面，系统稳定。

对应H(z) 极点位于单位圆内，系统稳定。

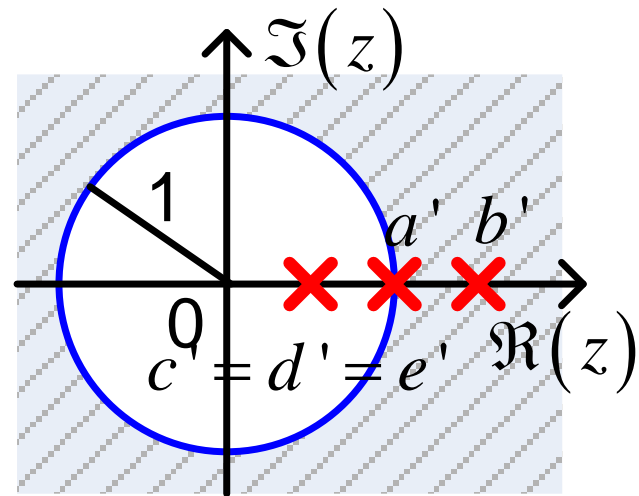
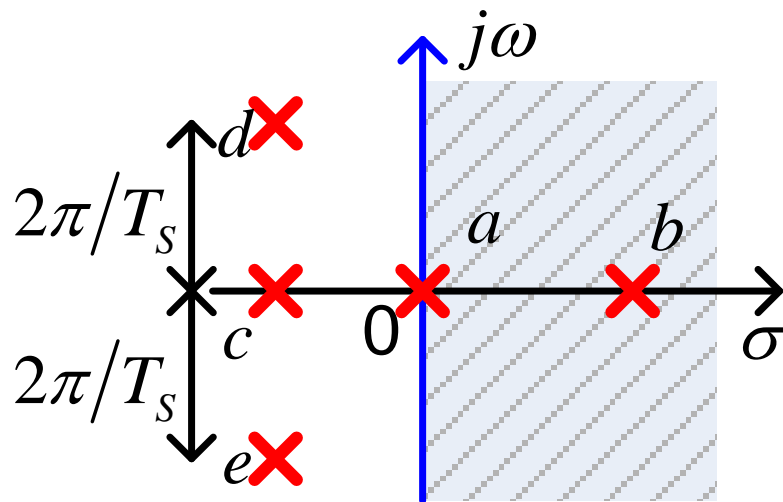
z平面与s平面的映射关系

复频率 $s = \sigma + j\omega$

$$z = re^{j\theta} = e^{sT_s} = e^{(\sigma + j\omega)T_s} \quad r = e^{\sigma T_s} \quad \theta = \omega T_s$$

s平面虚轴上相差 $2\pi/T_s$ 的点映射为z平面上同一个点。

ω 改变 $2\pi/T_s$, θ 旋转一圈。



s平面上高度为 $2\pi/T_s$ 的窄带映射整个z平面

离散时间系统的Z域分析法



时域到Z域 \rightarrow Z域求解代数方程 \rightarrow Z域到时域

Z域求解系统响应

❖ 时域→Z域，得到Z域的输入激励信号。

$$e(k) \rightarrow E(z)$$

❖ 得到Z域系统方程 – 对差分方程进行Z变换

- ◆ 零输入响应：包含初始条件，令 $e(k)=0$
- ◆ 零状态响应：不包含初始条件， $e(k) \rightarrow E(z)$
- ◆ 全响应：包含初始条件， $e(k) \rightarrow E(z)$

❖ 由Z域系统方程求系统响应

$$R_{zi}(z) + R_{zs}(z) = R(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{R_{zs}(z)}{E(z)}$$

❖ Z域→时域，得到时域的输出信号。

$$R_{zi}(z) + R_{zs}(z) \rightarrow r_{zi}(k) + r_{zs}(k) \quad R(z) \rightarrow r(k)$$

对差分方程进行Z变换

❖ 利用移序特性 $f(k) \leftrightarrow F(z)$

❖ 一般单边z变换 ($k \geq 0$) 教材pp.295-296

$$f(k+n) \leftrightarrow z^n \left[F(z) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(i) z^{-i} \right]$$

$$f(k-n) \leftrightarrow z^{-n} \left[F(z) + \sum_{i=-n}^{-1} f(i) z^{-i} \right]$$

Z域求解系统响应练习1

❖ 求响应

$$r(k+2) - 0.7r(k+1) + 0.1r(k) = 7e(k+2) - 2e(k+1)$$

$$r_{zi}(0) = 2, r_{zi}(1) = 4 \quad e(k) = \varepsilon(k)$$

零输入响应 – 差分方程齐次解

$$r(k+2) - 0.7r(k+1) + 0.1r(k) = 0$$

$$\gamma_1 = 0.5, \gamma_2 = 0.2$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{zi}(k) &= [C_1 0.5^k + C_2 0.2^k] \varepsilon(k) \\ &= [12(0.5)^k - 10(0.2)^k] \varepsilon(k) \end{aligned}$$

Z域求解系统响应练习1

零输入响应 – 对差分方程进行Z变换

$$r(k+2) - 0.7r(k+1) + 0.1r(k) = 0$$

$$\left[z^2 R_{zi}(z) - z^2 r_{zi}(0) - z r_{zi}(1) \right]$$

$$- 0.7 \left[z R_{zi}(z) - z r_{zi}(0) \right] + 0.1 R_{zi}(z) = 0$$

$$R_{zi}(z) = \frac{2z^2 + 2.6z}{z^2 - 0.7z + 0.1} = \frac{12z}{z - 0.5} - \frac{10z}{z - 0.2}$$

$$r_{zi}(k) = \left[12(0.5)^k - 10(0.2)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

Z域求解系统响应练习1

零状态响应 – 系统函数H(z)

$$\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$r(k+2) - 0.7r(k+1) + 0.1r(k) = 7e(k+2) - 2e(k+1)$$

$$H(S) = \frac{7S^2 - 2S}{S^2 - 0.7S + 0.1} \quad H(z) = \frac{7z^2 - 2z}{z^2 - 0.7z + 0.1}$$

$$R_{zs}(z) = \frac{7z^2 - 2z}{z^2 - 0.7z + 0.1} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{12.5z}{z-1} - \frac{5z}{z-0.5} - \frac{0.5z}{z-0.2}$$

$$r_{zs}(k) = \left[12.5 - 5(0.5)^k - 0.5(0.2)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$r(k) = r_{zi}(k) + r_{zs}(k) = \left[12.5 + 7(0.5)^k - 10.5(0.2)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

Z域求解系统响应练习1

全响应 – 对差分方程进行Z变换

$$r(k+2) - 0.7r(k+1) + 0.1r(k) = 7e(k+2) - e(k+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [z^2 R(z) - z^2 r(0) - zr(1)] - 0.7[zR(z) - zr(0)] + 0.1R(z) \\ &= 7[z^2 E(z) - z^2 e(0) - ze(1)] - 2[zE(z) - ze(0)] \end{aligned}$$

代入 $r(0) = r_{zi}(0) + r_{zs}(0)$ $r(1) = r_{zi}(1) + r_{zs}(1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & (z^2 - 0.7z + 0.1)R(z) - \underbrace{(z^2 - 0.7z)r_{zi}(0) - zr_{zi}(1)}_{\text{两项相抵消}} \\ & - \underbrace{(z^2 - 0.7z)r_{zs}(0) - zr_{zs}(1)}_{\text{两项相抵消}} \\ &= (7z^2 - 2z)E(z) - \underline{(7z^2 - 2z)e(0) - 7ze(1)} \end{aligned}$$

Z域求解系统响应练习1

全响应 – 对差分方程进行Z变换

$$r(k+2) - 0.7r(k+1) + 0.1r(k) = 7e(k+2) - e(k+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[z^2 R(z) - z^2 r_{zi}(0) - z r_{zi}(1) \right] - 0.7 \left[z R(z) - z r_{zi}(0) \right] \\ & + 0.1 R(z) = 7 z^2 E(z) - z E(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$R(z) = \underbrace{\frac{7z^2 - z}{z^2 - 0.7z + 0.1}}_{R_{zs}(z)} E(z) + \underbrace{\frac{2z^2 + 2.6z}{z^2 - 0.7z + 0.1}}_{R_{zi}(z)}$$

$$r(k) = r_{zi}(k) + r_{zs}(k) = \left[12.5 + 7(0.5)^k - 10.5(0.2)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

Z域求解系统响应练习2

❖ 求单位函数响应，并写出差分方程。

$$e(k) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) \quad r_{zs}(k) = \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k + 4 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^k - \frac{9}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$E(z) = \frac{z}{z + 1/2} \quad R_{zs}(z) = \frac{3/2 z}{z - 1/2} + \frac{4z}{z + 1/3} - \frac{9/2 z}{z + 1/2}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{R_{zs}(z)}{E(z)} = \frac{z^2 + 2z}{z^2 - \frac{1}{6}z - \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{3z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{-2z}{z + \frac{1}{3}}$$

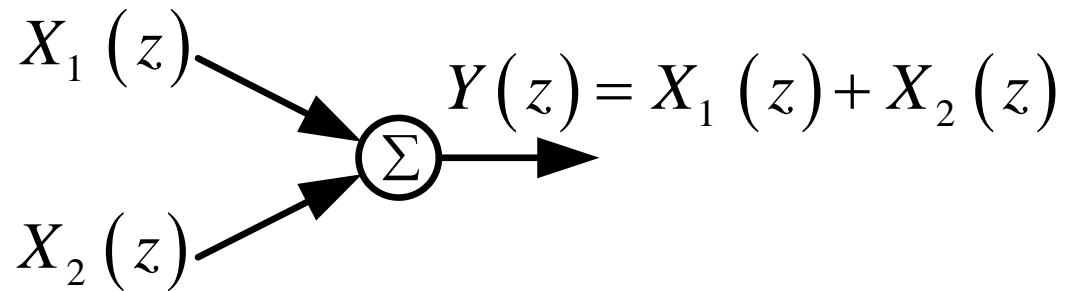
$$h(k) = \left[3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k - 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$r(k+2) - \frac{1}{6}r(k+1) - \frac{1}{6}r(k) = e(k+2) + 2e(k+1)$$

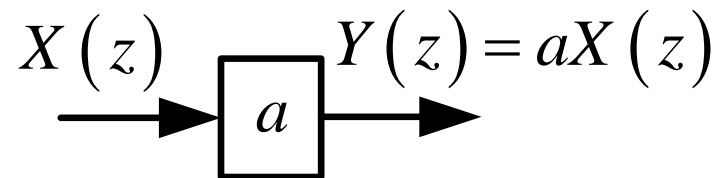
Z域框图

❖ 基本元件

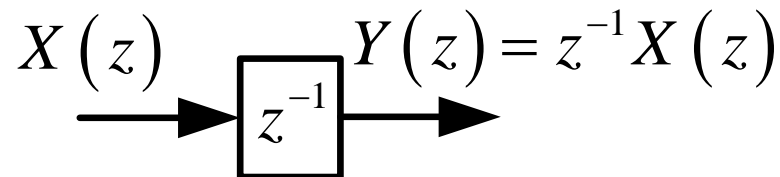
◆ 加法器



◆ 标量乘法器

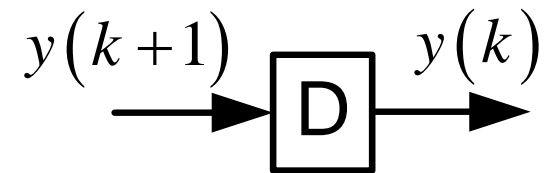


◆ 延时器



❖ 引入两个辅助方程作框图

时域



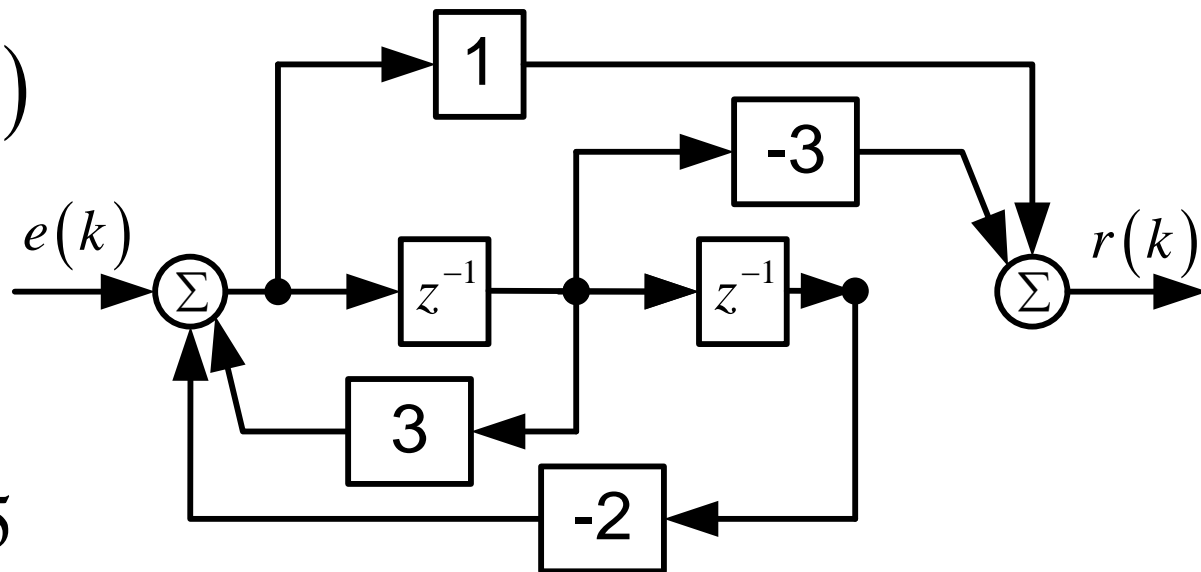
Z域求解系统响应练习3

❖ 求单位函数响应，零状态响应，零输入响应

$$e(k) = \varepsilon(k)$$

$$r(-1) = 0$$

$$r(-2) = 0.5$$



$$\begin{cases} z^2 Q - 3zQ + 2Q = E(z) \\ R(z) = z^2 Q - 3zQ \end{cases}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 - 3z}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$$

Z域求解系统响应练习3

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

$$h(k) = (2 - 2^k) \varepsilon(k) \qquad e(k) = \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{zs}(z) &= \frac{z^2 - 3z}{z^2 - 3z + 2} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^2(z-3)}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} \\ &= \frac{2z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{3z}{z-1} + \frac{-2z}{z-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$r_{zs}(k) = \left[2k + 3 - 2(2)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

Z域求解系统响应练习3

$$\gamma_1 = 1, \gamma_2 = 2$$

$$r_{zi}(k) = (C_1 + C_2 2^k) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{zi}(-1) &= r(-1) = 0 \\ r_{zi}(-2) &= r(-2) = 0.5 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$r_{zi}(k) = [1 - 2(2)^k] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$r(k) = [2k + 4 - 4(2)^k] \varepsilon(k)$$

离散时间系统的稳定性

❖ 从极点分布进行判断：

- ◆ 极点在单位圆内，系统稳定。
- ◆ 单位圆上单阶极点，系统临界稳定。

$$H(z) = \frac{N(z)}{D(z)} \quad D(z) = 0 \rightarrow \text{极点}$$

❖ 通过特征方程系数进行判断

- ◆ 利用双线性变换和Routh-Hurwitz判据

$$z = \frac{\lambda + 1}{\lambda - 1} \quad D(z) = 0 \xrightarrow{z = \frac{\lambda + 1}{\lambda - 1}} G(\lambda) = 0$$

单位圆外极点 \rightarrow 右半平面极点

Routh-Hurwitz判据

离散时间系统稳定性练习1

$$r(k+2) + 0.1r(k+1) - 0.2r(k) = e(k+2) + e(k+1)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + z}{z^2 + 0.1z - 0.2} = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-0.4)(z+0.5)}$$

$$\gamma_1 = 0.4, \gamma_2 = -0.5$$

两极点均在单位圆内 \rightarrow 系统稳定

离散时间系统稳定性练习2

$$D(z) = z^3 - 0.5z^2 + 0.25z - 0.075$$

$$G(\lambda) = D\left(\frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda-1}\right) = \frac{0.675\lambda^3 + 2.475\lambda^2 + 3.025\lambda + 1.825}{(\lambda-1)^3}$$

分子多项式系数同号且无缺项，Routh-Hurwitz阵列

$$\lambda^3 \quad 0.675 \quad 3.025$$

$$\lambda^2 \quad 2.475 \quad 1.825$$

$$\lambda \quad 2.527$$

$$1 \quad 1.825$$

$G(\lambda)=0$ 无右半平面根

$\rightarrow D(z)=0$ 无单位圆外根

\rightarrow 系统稳定

构筑Routh-Hurwitz阵列的步骤：

第一步：把 $G(\lambda)$ 分子所有系数按如下顺序排成两行。

$$a_n \quad a_{n-2} \quad a_{n-4} \quad a_{n-6}$$

$$a_{n-1} \quad a_{n-3} \quad a_{n-5} \quad a_{n-7}$$

以此类推，排到 a_0 为止

第二步：排列R-H阵列规则如下

A_n	B_n	C_n	$D_n \dots$
A_{n-1}	B_{n-1}	C_{n-1}	$D_{n-1} \dots$
A_{n-2}	B_{n-2}	C_{n-2}	
A_{n-3}	B_{n-3}	C_{n-3}	
\vdots			
\vdots			
A_2			
A_1			
A_0			

头两行就是第一步特征方程的系数所排成的两行！

$$A_n = a_n$$

$$A_{n-1} = a_{n-1}$$

$$B_n = a_{n-2}$$

$$B_{n-1} = a_{n-3}$$

$$C_n = a_{n-4}$$

Routh-Hurwitz阵列计算公式:

下面各行按下列公式计算:

$$A_{n-2} = -\frac{1}{A_{n-1}} \begin{vmatrix} A_n & B_n \\ A_{n-1} & B_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$B_{n-2} = -\frac{1}{A_{n-1}} \begin{vmatrix} A_n & C_n \\ A_{n-1} & C_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_{n-2} = -\frac{1}{A_{n-1}} \begin{vmatrix} A_n & D_n \\ A_{n-1} & D_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{n-3} = -\frac{1}{A_{n-2}} \begin{vmatrix} A_{n-1} & B_{n-1} \\ A_{n-2} & B_{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$B_{n-3} = -\frac{1}{A_{n-2}} \begin{vmatrix} A_{n-1} & C_{n-1} \\ A_{n-2} & C_{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

离散时间系统稳定性练习3

❖ 使系统稳定的常数P的范围

$$D(z) = z^2 + 0.25z + P$$

$$G(\lambda) = D\left(\frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda-1}\right) = \frac{(5/4 + P)\lambda^2 + (2 - 2P)\lambda + (3/4 + P)}{(\lambda-1)^3}$$

分子多项式系数同号且无缺项，Routh-Hurwitz阵列

λ^2	$\frac{5}{4} + P$	$\frac{3}{4} + P$	$P > -\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4} < P < 1$
λ	$2 - 2P$		$P > -\frac{5}{4}$	
1	$\frac{3}{4} + P$		$P < 1$	

离散时间系统Z域分析法练习1

❖ 求零状态响应 $r(k+2) - 5r(k+1) + 6r(k) = e(k)$

$$e(k) = \varepsilon(k)$$

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

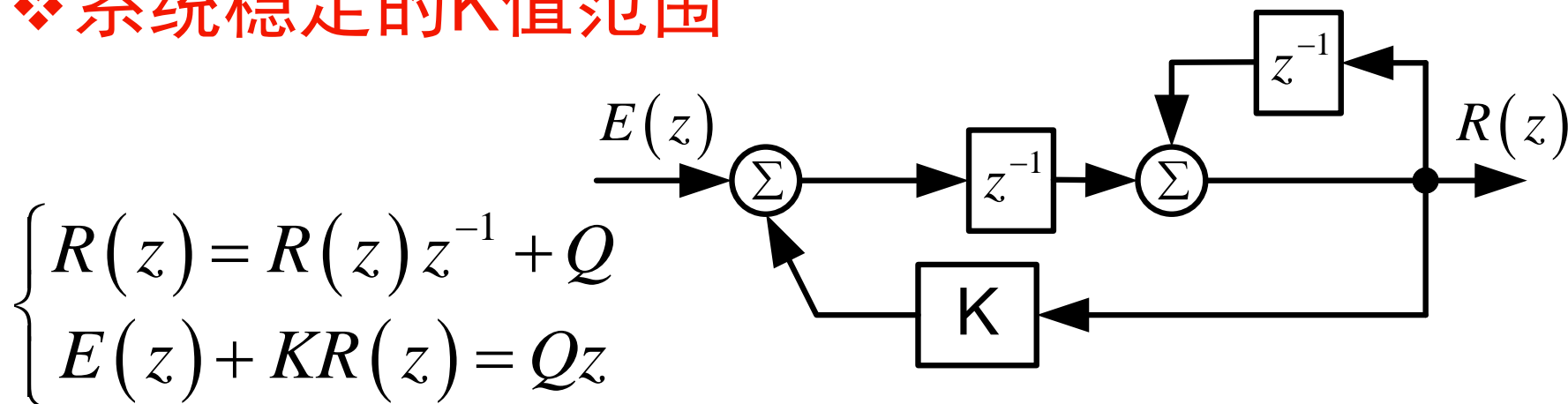
$$Y_{zs}(z) = E(z)H(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 5z + 6} \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-3}$$

$$r(k) = \left[\frac{1}{2} - 2^k + \frac{1}{2} 3^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

离散时间系统Z域分析法练习2

❖ 系统稳定的K值范围



$$R(z) = R(z)z^{-1} + z^{-1}[E(z) + KR(z)]$$

$$H(z) = \frac{R(z)}{E(z)} = \frac{1}{z - (K + 1)}$$

$$|K + 1| \leq 1 \quad -2 \leq K \leq 0$$

系统稳定

离散时间系统的频率响应



离散序列的Fourier变换

❖ s平面虚轴 $s=j\omega$ 对应于z平面单位圆，单位圆上Z变换即序列的Fourier变换。

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

$$F(e^{j\omega}) = F(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(k) e^{-jk\omega}$$

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{z=e^{j\omega}} F(z) z^{k-1} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} F(e^{j\omega}) e^{jk\omega} d\omega$$

$F(e^{j\omega})$ 具有周期性 $-\pi < \omega < \pi$

ω 与 T_s 无关，称归一化频率， $\omega=2\pi$ 相当于 ω_s

离散序列的Fourier变换

❖ 若考虑采样频率，则

$$F\left(e^{j\Omega T_s}\right) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} f\left(kT_s\right) e^{-jkT_s\Omega} \quad \omega = \Omega T_s = 2\pi \frac{\Omega}{\omega_s}$$

$$f\left(kT_s\right) = \frac{1}{\omega_s} \int_{-\frac{\omega_s}{2}}^{+\frac{\omega_s}{2}} F\left(e^{j\Omega T_s}\right) e^{jkT_s\Omega} d\Omega \quad -\frac{\omega_s}{2} < \Omega < \frac{\omega_s}{2}$$

Ω 实际角频率

ω 归一化角频率

$$F\left(e^{j\Omega T_s}\right)$$

$$F\left(e^{j\omega}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{\omega_s}{2}, \frac{\omega_s}{2}\right) \text{ or } (0, \omega_s)$$

$$(-\pi, \pi) \text{ or } (0, 2\pi)$$

离散时间系统的频率特性

❖ 当Laplace变换收敛区包含虚轴时

$$H(j\omega) = H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega}$$

❖ 当Z变换收敛区包含单位圆时

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h(k) e^{-jk\omega}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \left| H(e^{j\omega}) \right| e^{j\phi(\omega)}$$

归一化频率响应函数

- ◆ 周期函数，周期为 2π
- ◆ 幅度频谱为偶函数
- ◆ 相位频谱为奇函数

离散时间系统的频率特性练习1

98

❖ 求系统频率特性

$$r(k+1) - ar(k) = e(k+1)$$

$$0 < a < 1$$

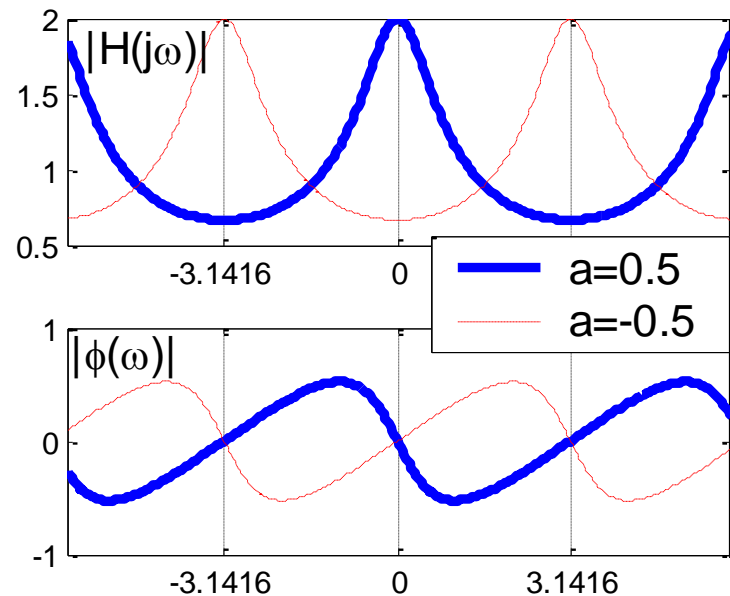
$$H(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \quad |z| > a$$

$$h(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{j\omega}}{e^{j\omega} - a}$$

$$\left| H(e^{j\omega}) \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + a^2 - 2a \cos \omega}}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = -\arctg \left(\frac{a \sin \omega}{1 - a \cos \omega} \right)$$



离散时间系统的频率特性练习2

99

❖ 求系统零状态响应

$$e(k) = e^{jk\omega} \varepsilon(k)$$

$$H(z) \leftrightarrow h(k)$$

$$r_{zs}(k) = e(k) * h(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(i) e(k-i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(i) e^{j(k-i)\omega}$$

$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(i) (e^{j\omega})^{-i} = H(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$$

$$= e^{jk\omega} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(i) (e^{j\omega})^{-i}$$

$$r_{zs}(k) = e^{jk\omega} H(e^{j\omega})$$

离散指数序列的响应为
同频率的离散指数序列

离散时间系统的频率特性练习2¹⁰⁰

$$e(k) = e^{jk\omega} \varepsilon(k) \quad r_{zs}(k) = e^{jk\omega} H(e^{j\omega})$$

$$e(k) = \cos(k\pi) \varepsilon(k) = \frac{1}{2} e^{jk\pi} \varepsilon(k) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-jk\pi} \varepsilon(k)$$

$$r_{zs}(k) = \frac{1}{2} e^{jk\pi} H(e^{j\pi}) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-jk\pi} H(e^{-j\pi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |H(e^{j\pi})| e^{jk\pi + \phi(\pi)} + \frac{1}{2} |H(e^{-j\pi})| e^{-j[k\pi + \phi(\pi)]}$$

$$= |H(e^{j\pi})| \cos[k\pi + \phi(\pi)]$$

第八章复习

❖ Z变换

- ◆ 定义式
- ◆ 收敛区
- ◆ 性质
- ◆ 反变换

❖ Z变换与Laplace变换的关系

❖ 离散时间系统Z域分析法

❖ 离散时间系统的稳定性

❖ 离散时间系统的频率响应特性

离散时间系统综合练习1

❖ 求Z变换

$$f(k) = \left[k(-1)^k \sum_{n=0}^k 2^n \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$f_1(k) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^k 2^n \right] \varepsilon(k) = \varepsilon(k) * 2^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\leftrightarrow F_1(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z-2)} \quad |z| > 2$$

$$a^k f(k) \leftrightarrow F\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)$$

$$f_2(k) = (-1)^k f_1(k) \leftrightarrow F_2(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z+2)}$$

离散时间系统综合练习1

$$kf(k) \leftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} F(z)$$

$$f(k) = kf_2(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) = -z \frac{d}{dz} F_2(z)$$

$$F(z) = -z \frac{d}{dz} \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z+2)} = \frac{-z^2(3z+4)}{(z+1)^2(z+2)^2} \quad |z| > 2$$

离散时间系统综合练习2

❖ 求反Z变换 $F(z) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{z}\right) \quad |z| > |a|$

$$\frac{d}{dz} F(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a}{z}} \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{z^2}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{a}{z}\right)^k \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{z^2}\right)$$

$$-z \frac{d}{dz} F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k a^{k+1} z^{-k-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a^n z^{-n}$$

$k+1 = n$

$$kf(k) = (-1)^{k-1} a^k \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$f(k) = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{a^k}{k} \varepsilon(k-1)$$

离散时间系统综合练习3

- ❖ 画出模拟框图 (时域或Z域)
- ❖ 求系统函数，绘出极零图
- ❖ 判断系统稳定性
- ❖ 系统零状态响应

$$r(k+2) - \frac{3}{4}r(k+1) + \frac{1}{8}r(k) = e(k+2) + \frac{1}{3}e(k+1)$$

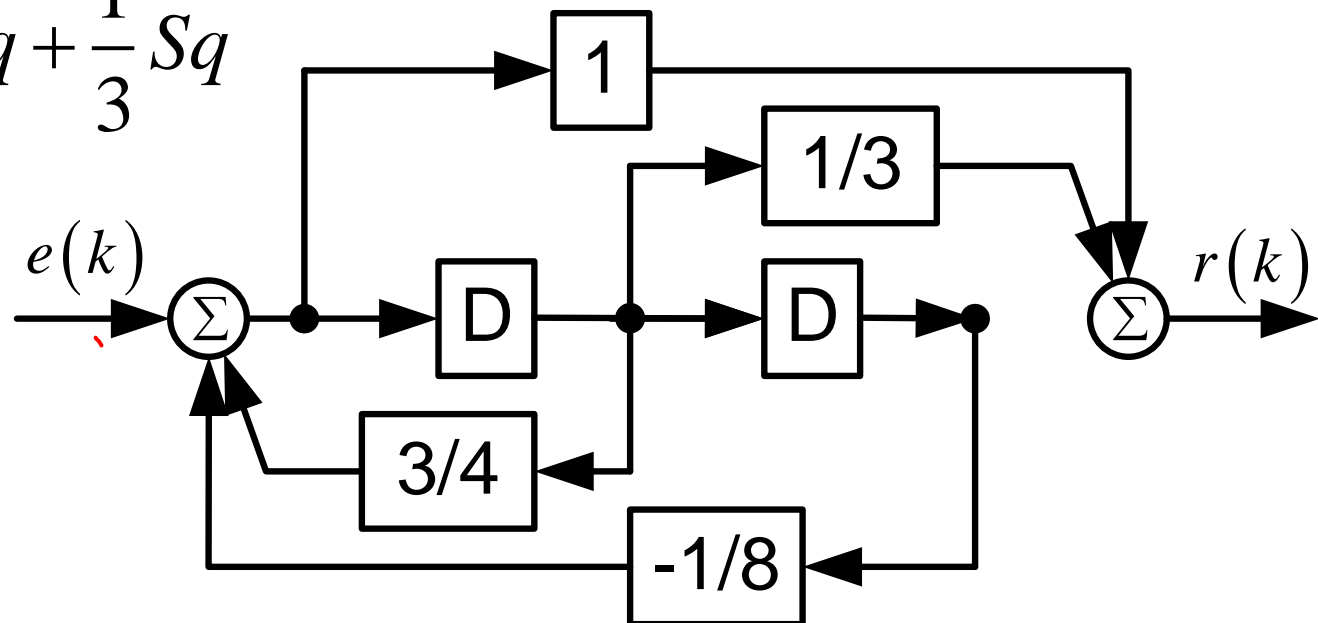
$$e(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-1)$$

离散时间系统综合练习3

$$r(k+2) - \frac{3}{4}r(k+1) + \frac{1}{8}r(k) = e(k+2) + \frac{1}{3}e(k+1)$$

$$\begin{cases} S^2 q - \frac{3}{4}Sq + \frac{1}{8}q = e(k) \\ r(k) = S^2 q + \frac{1}{3}Sq \end{cases}$$

时域模拟框图

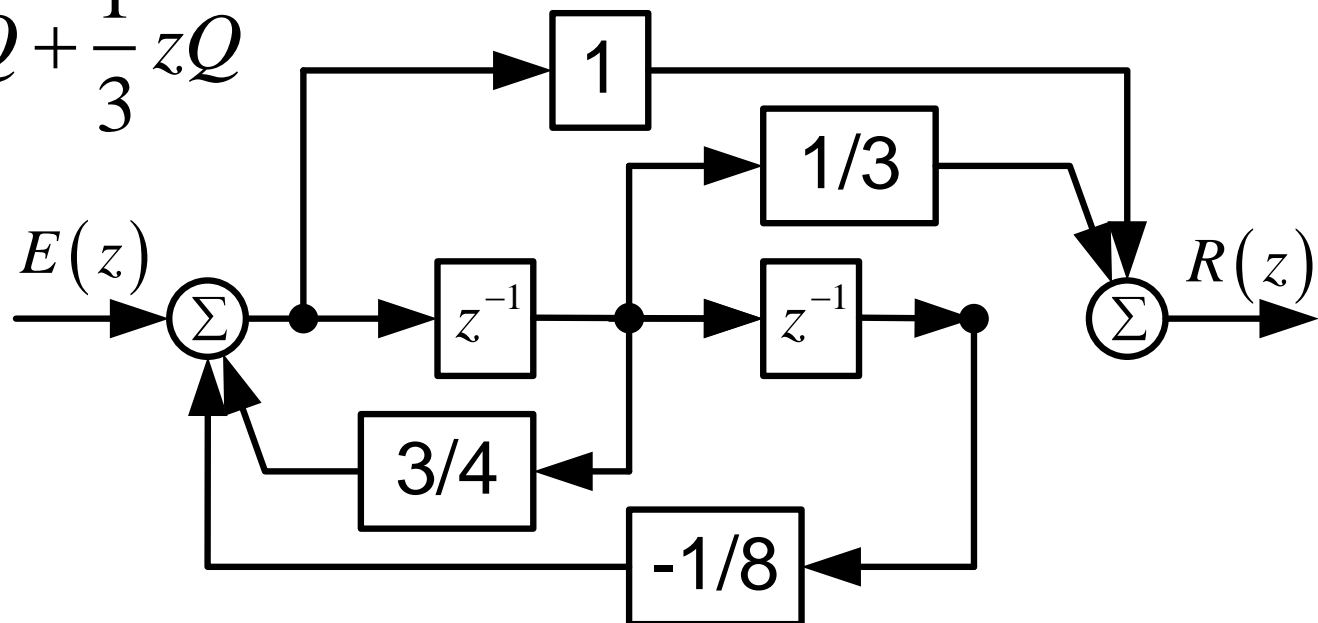


离散时间系统综合练习3

$$r(k+2) - \frac{3}{4}r(k+1) + \frac{1}{8}r(k) = e(k+2) + \frac{1}{3}e(k+1)$$

$$\begin{cases} z^2 Q - \frac{3}{4}zQ + \frac{1}{8}Q = E(z) \\ R(z) = z^2 Q + \frac{1}{3}zQ \end{cases}$$

Z域模拟框图



离散时间系统综合练习3

$$r(k+2) - \frac{3}{4}r(k+1) + \frac{1}{8}r(k) = e(k+2) + \frac{1}{3}e(k+1)$$

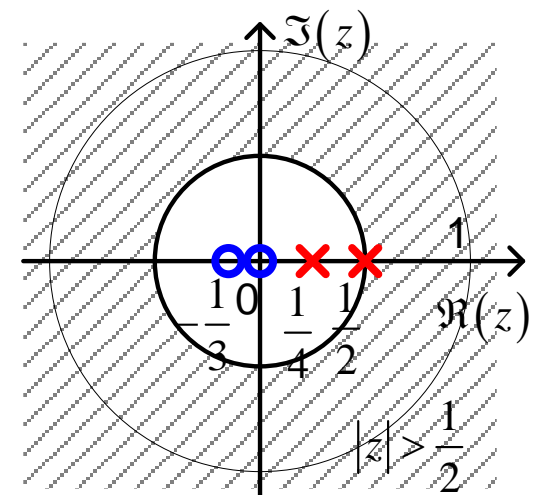
$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 + \frac{1}{3}z}{z^2 - \frac{3}{4}z + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{-\frac{7}{3}z}{z - \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\frac{10}{3}z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h(k) = -\frac{7}{3}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) + \frac{10}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

两个极点：1/4, 1/2

系统稳定

两个零点：0, -1/3



信号与线性系统电子讲义

离散时间系统综合练习3

$$e(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-1) = \delta(k) \leftrightarrow 1$$

$$|z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_{zs}(z) = H(z) = \frac{z^2 + \frac{1}{3}z}{z^2 - \frac{3}{4}z + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{-\frac{7}{3}z}{z - \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\frac{10}{3}z}{z - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$r_{zs}(k) = h(k) = -\frac{7}{3}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) + \frac{10}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

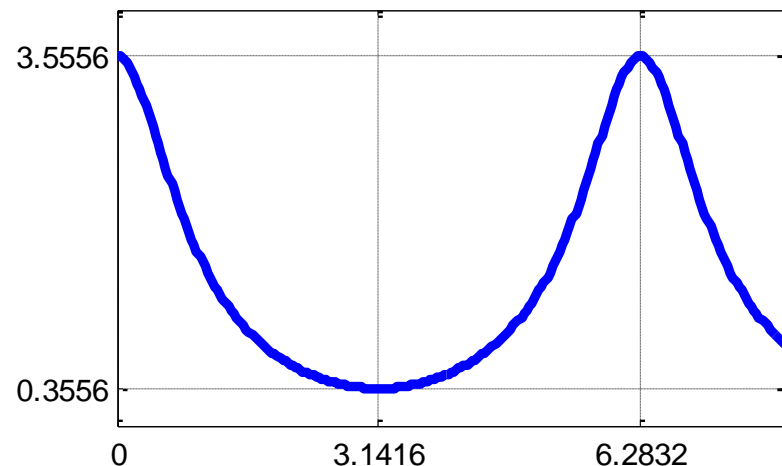
离散时间系统综合练习3

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{j2\omega} + \frac{1}{3}e^{j\omega}}{e^{j2\omega} - \frac{3}{4}e^{j\omega} + \frac{1}{8}}$$

$$\omega = 0 \Rightarrow H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{32}{9}$$

$$\omega = \pi \Rightarrow H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{16}{45}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \Rightarrow H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{32}{9}$$



变换域分析法比较

❖ 离散系统Z域分析法

- ◆ Z变换
- ◆ 差分方程 \rightarrow 代数方程
- ◆ $z^k = (a + bj)^k$
- ◆ 圆外: $|z| > a$
- ◆ 单位圆内极点
- ◆ 单位圆上 $\rightarrow F(e^{j\omega})$

❖ 连续系统复频域分析法

- ◆ Laplace变换
- ◆ 微分方程 \rightarrow 代数方程
- ◆ $e^{st} = e^{(a + bj)t}$
- ◆ 直线以右: $\sigma > a$
- ◆ 左半平面极点
- ◆ 虚轴上 $\rightarrow F(j\omega)$

都可以用部分分式法和留数法求反变换

都有单双边变换

变换都可自动引入初始条件

都可把卷积运算转换成乘积运算