

The Inverse Z-Transform

Scope and Background Reading

This session we will talk about the Inverse Z-Transform and illustrate its use through an examples class.

The material in this presentation and notes is based on Chapter 9 (Starting at Section 9.6) of Steven T. Karris, Signals and Systems: with Matlab Computation and Simulink Modelling, 5th Edition. from the **Required Reading List**.

Agenda

- ▶ Inverse Z-Transform
- ▶ Examples using PFE
- ▶ Examples using Long Division
- ▶ Analysis in Matlab

The Inverse Z-Transform

The inverse Z-Transform enables us to extract a sequence $f[n]$ from $F(z)$. It can be found by any of the following methods:

- ▶ Partial fraction expansion
- ▶ The inversion integral
- ▶ Long division of polynomials

Partial fraction expansion

Partial fraction expansion

We expand $F(z)$ into a summation of terms whose inverse is known. These terms have the form:

$$k, \frac{r_1 z}{z - p_1}, \frac{r_1 z}{(z - p_1)^2}, \frac{r_3 z}{z - p_2}, \dots$$

where k is a constant, and r_i and p_i represent the residues and poles respectively, and can be real or complex ¹

¹If complex, the poles and residues will be in complex conjugate pairs ▶

Step 1: Make Fractions Proper

- ▶ Before we expand $F(z)$ into partial fraction expansions, we must first express it as a *proper* rational function.
- ▶ This is done by expanding $F(z)/z$ instead of $F(z)$
- ▶ That is we expand

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{k}{z} + \frac{r_1}{z - p_1} + \frac{r_2}{z - p_2} + \dots$$

Step 2: Find residues

- Find residues from

$$r_k = \lim_{z \rightarrow p_k} (z - p_k) \frac{F(z)}{z} = (z - p_k) \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=p_k}$$

Step 3: Map back to transform tables form

- Rewrite $F(z)/z$:

$$z \frac{F(z)}{z} = F(z) = k + \frac{r_1 z}{s - p_1} + \frac{r_2 z}{s - p_2} + \dots$$

Example 1

Karris Example 9.4: use the partial fraction expansion to compute the inverse z-transform of

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - 0.5z^{-1})(1 - 0.75z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})}$$

Answer to Example 1

$$f[n] = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n - 9 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^n + 8$$

Matlab solution

See example1.m

Uses Matlab functions:

- ▶ `collect` – expands a polynomial
- ▶ `sym2poly` – converts a polynomial into a numeric polynomial (vector of coefficients in descending order of exponents)
- ▶ `residue` – calculates poles and zeros of a polynomial
- ▶ `ztrans` – symbolic z-transform
- ▶ `iztrans` – symbolic inverse ze-transform
- ▶ `stem` – plots sequence as a “lollipop” diagram

Stem (“Lollipop”) Plot

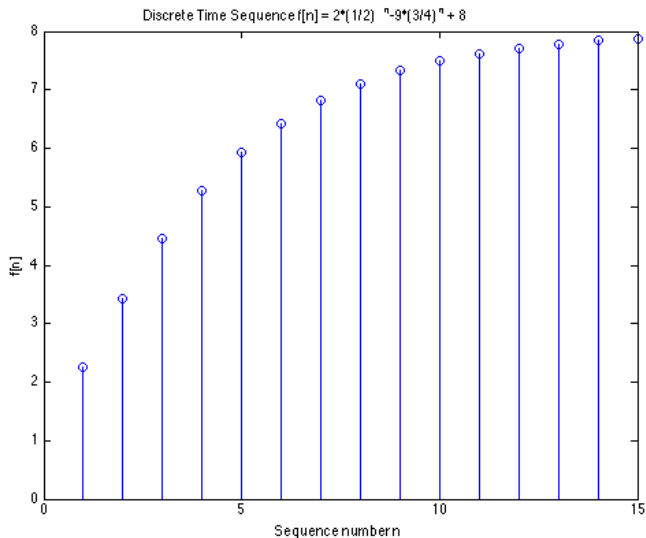


Figure 1: Solution to Example 1

Example 2

Karris example 9.5: use the partial fraction expansion method to compute the inverse z-transform of

$$F(z) = \frac{12z}{(z+1)(z-1)^2}$$

Answer to Example 2

$$f[n] = 3(-1)^n + 6n - 3$$

Matlab solution

See example2.m

Uses additional Matlab functions:

- ▶ `dimpulse` – computes and plots a sequence $f[n]$ for any range of values of n

Lollipop Plot

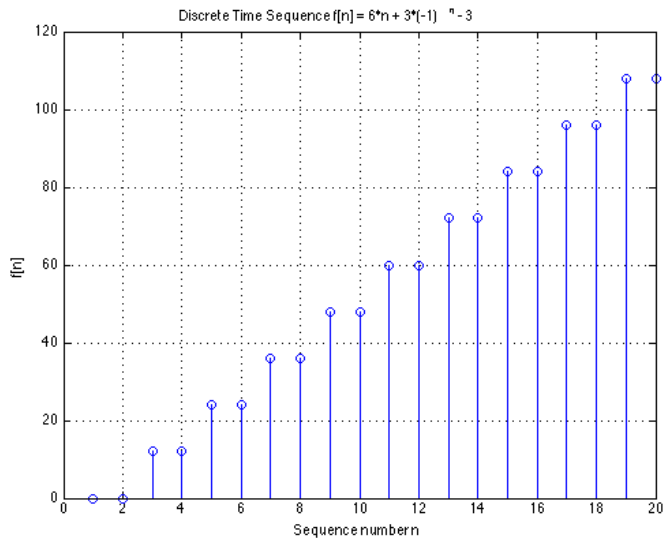
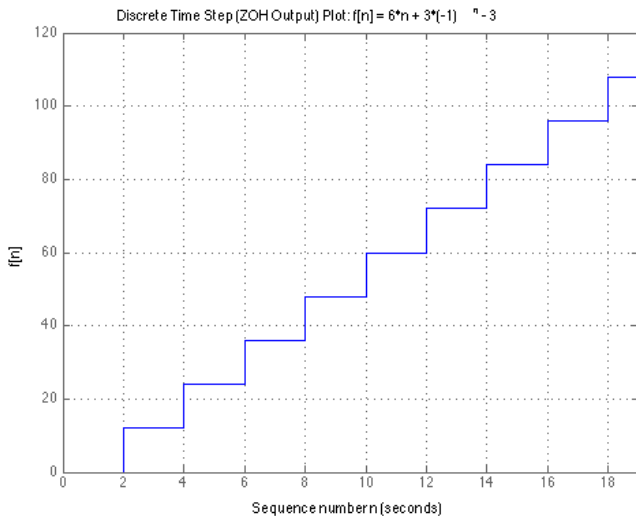


Figure 2: Solution to Example 2

Staircase Plot

Simulates output of Zero-Order-Hold (ZOH) or Digital Analogue Converter (DAC)



Example 3

Karris example 9.6: use the partial fraction expansion method to compute the inverse z-transform of

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

Answer to Example 3

$$f[n] = -0.5\delta[n] + 0.4 + \frac{(\sqrt{2})^n}{10} \cos \frac{3n\pi}{4} - \frac{3(\sqrt{2})^n}{10} \sin \frac{3n\pi}{4}$$

Matlab solution

See `example3.m`

Lollipop Plot

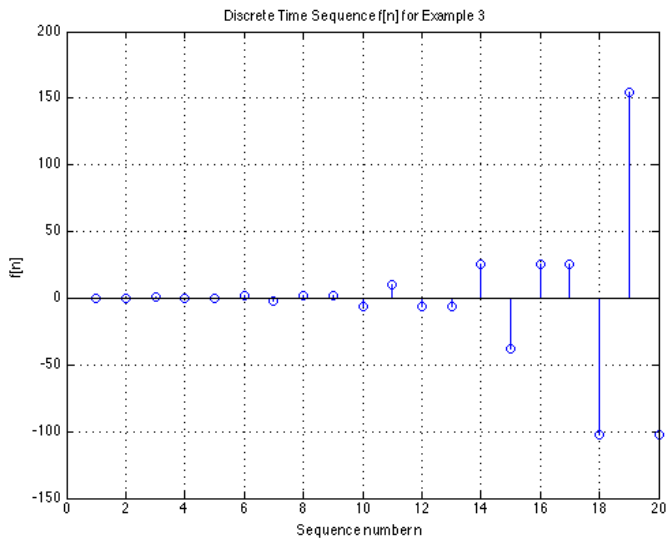


Figure 4: Solution to Example 3

Inverse Z-Transform by the Inversion Integral

Inverse Z-Transform by the Inversion Integral

The inversion integral states that:

$$f[n] = \frac{1}{j2\pi} \oint_C F(z) z^{n-1} dz$$

where C is a closed curve that encloses all poles of the integrand.

This can (*apparently*) be solved by Cauchy's residue theorem!!

Fortunately (:-), this is beyond the scope of this module!

See Karris Section 9.6.2 (pp 9-29—9-33) if you want to find out more.

Inverse Z-Transform by the Long Division

Inverse Z-Transform by the Long Division

To apply this method, $F(z)$ must be a rational polynomial function, and the numerator and denominator must be polynomials arranged in descending powers of z .

Example 4

Karris example 9.9: use the long division method to determine $f[n]$ for $n = 0, 1$, and 2 , given that

$$F(z) = \frac{1 + z^{-1} + 2z^{-2} + 3z^{-3}}{(1 - 0.25z^{-1})(1 - 0.5z^{-1})(1 - 0.75z^{-1})}$$

Answer 4

$$f[0] = 1, f[1] = 5/2, f[2] = 81/16.$$

Matlab

See example4.m

```
sym_den =
```

$$z^3 - (3z^2)/2 + (11z)/16 - 3/32$$

```
fn =
```

1.0000

2.5000

5.0625

....

Combined Staircase/Lollipop Plot

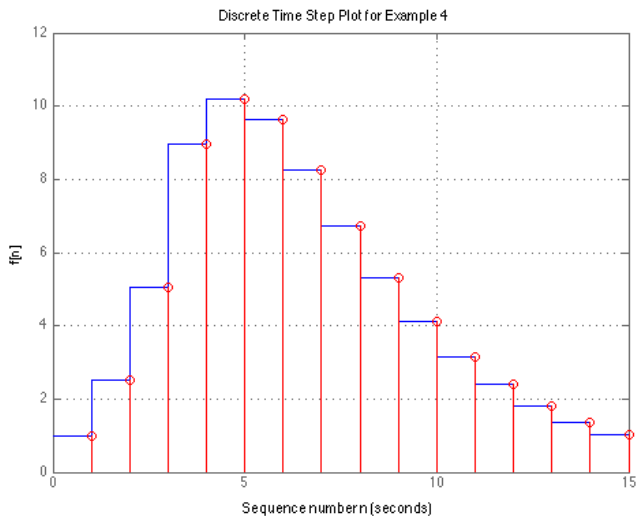


Figure 6: Combined Staircase/Lollipop Plot

Methods of Evaluation of the Inverse Z-Transform

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Partial Fraction Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Most familiar.▶ Can use Matlab <code>residue</code> function.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Requires that $F(z)$ is a proper rational function.
Inversion Integral	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Can be used whether $F(z)$ is rational or not	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Requires familiarity with the <i>Residues theorem</i> of complex variable analysis.
Long Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Practical when only a small	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Requires that $F(z)$ is a proper rational

Summary

- ▶ Inverse Z-Transform
- ▶ Examples using PFE
- ▶ Examples using Long Division
- ▶ Analysis in Matlab

Next time

- ▶ DT transfer functions, continuous system equivalents, and modelling DT systems in Matlab and Simulink.

Homework

Attempt the end of the chapter exercises 4-7 (Section 9.10) from Karris. Don't look at the answers until you have attempted the problems.