5.14.5 Cascade Form

Let us consider an IIR system with system function

$$H(z) = H_1(z)H_2(z)\dots H_k(z)$$
 (5.122a)

This can be represented using block diagram as shown in Fig. 5.46.

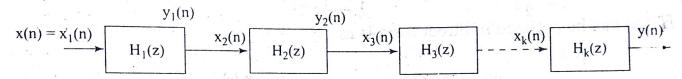


Fig. 5.46 Block diagram representation of Eq. (5.122a)

Now realize each $H_k(z)$ in direct form II and cascade all structures. For example let us take a system whose transfer function

$$H(z) = \frac{(b_{k0} + b_{k1}z^{-1} + b_{k2}z^{-2})(b_{m0} + b_{m1}z^{-1} + b_{m2}z^{-2})}{(1 + a_{k1}z^{-1} + a_{k2}z^{-2})(1 + a_{m1}z^{-1} + a_{m2}z^{-2})}$$
(5.122b)

$$= H_1(z)H_2(z)$$
where $H_1(z) = \frac{b_{k0} + b_{k1}z^{-1} + b_{k2}z^{-2}}{1 + a_{k1}z^{-1} + a_{k2}z^{-2}}$ and
$$H_2(z) = \frac{b_{m0} + b_{m1}z^{-1} + b_{m2}z^{-2}}{1 + a_{m1}z^{-1} + a_{m2}z^{-2}}$$

Realizing $H_1(z)$ and $H_2(z)$ in direct form II, and cascading we obtain cascade form of the system function.

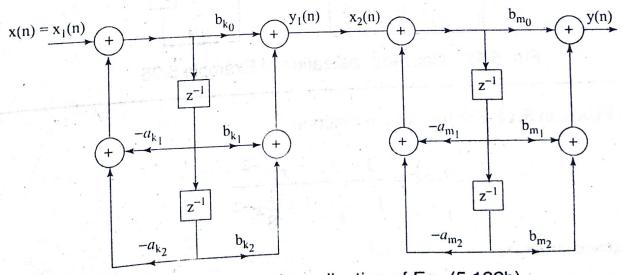


Fig. 5.47 Cascade realization of Eq. (5.122b)

Example 5.25 Realize the system with difference equation $y(n) = \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) + x(n) + \frac{1}{3}x(n-1)$ in cascade form.

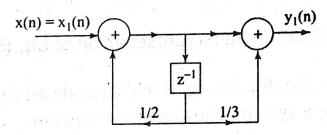
Solution

From the difference equation we obtain

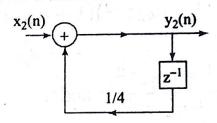
$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}$$
$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})} = H_1(z)H_2(z)$$

where
$$H_1(z) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$
 and $H_2(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$.

 $H_1(z)$ can be realized in direct form II as



Similarly, $H_2(z)$ can be realized in direct form II as



Cascading the realization of $H_1(z)$ and $H_2(z)$ we have

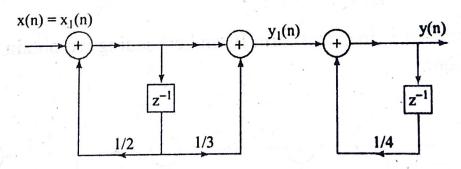


Fig. 5.48 Cascade realization of Example 5.25

(b) #(3)= (1-1/28)(1a-1/28+1/48-2) (1+ /43-1)(1+31+ /23-2)(1- /43-1+ /232) = (1-1/2 2 + 1/4 3 - 2) (1-1/2 3 + 1/4 3 - 2) (1-1/4 3 + 1/2 3) (1+3 + 1/2 3 - 2) (1-1/4 3 + 1/2 3) (1+ /4 3 1)