

The Inverse Z-Transform

Colophon

An annotatable worksheet for this presentation is available as [Worksheet 16 \(worksheet16\)](#).

- The source code for this page is [dt_systems/3/i_z_transform.ipynb](https://github.com/cpjobling/eg-247-textbook/blob/master/dt_systems/3/i_z_transform.ipynb) (https://github.com/cpjobling/eg-247-textbook/blob/master/dt_systems/3/i_z_transform.ipynb).
- You can view the notes for this presentation as a webpage ([HTML \(https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/i_z_transform.html\)](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/i_z_transform.html)).
- This page is downloadable as a [PDF \(https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/i_z_transform.pdf\)](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/i_z_transform.pdf) file.

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](#) (<https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/swansea-ebooks/reader.action?docID=3384197&ppg=351>)) of {cite} karris .

Agenda

- Inverse Z-Transform
- Examples using PFE
- Examples using Long Division
- Analysis in MATLAB

Performing 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

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 complex¹.

Notes

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

$$\frac{r_i z}{z - p_i} + \frac{r_i^* z}{z - p_i^*}$$

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 $F(z)/z$:

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

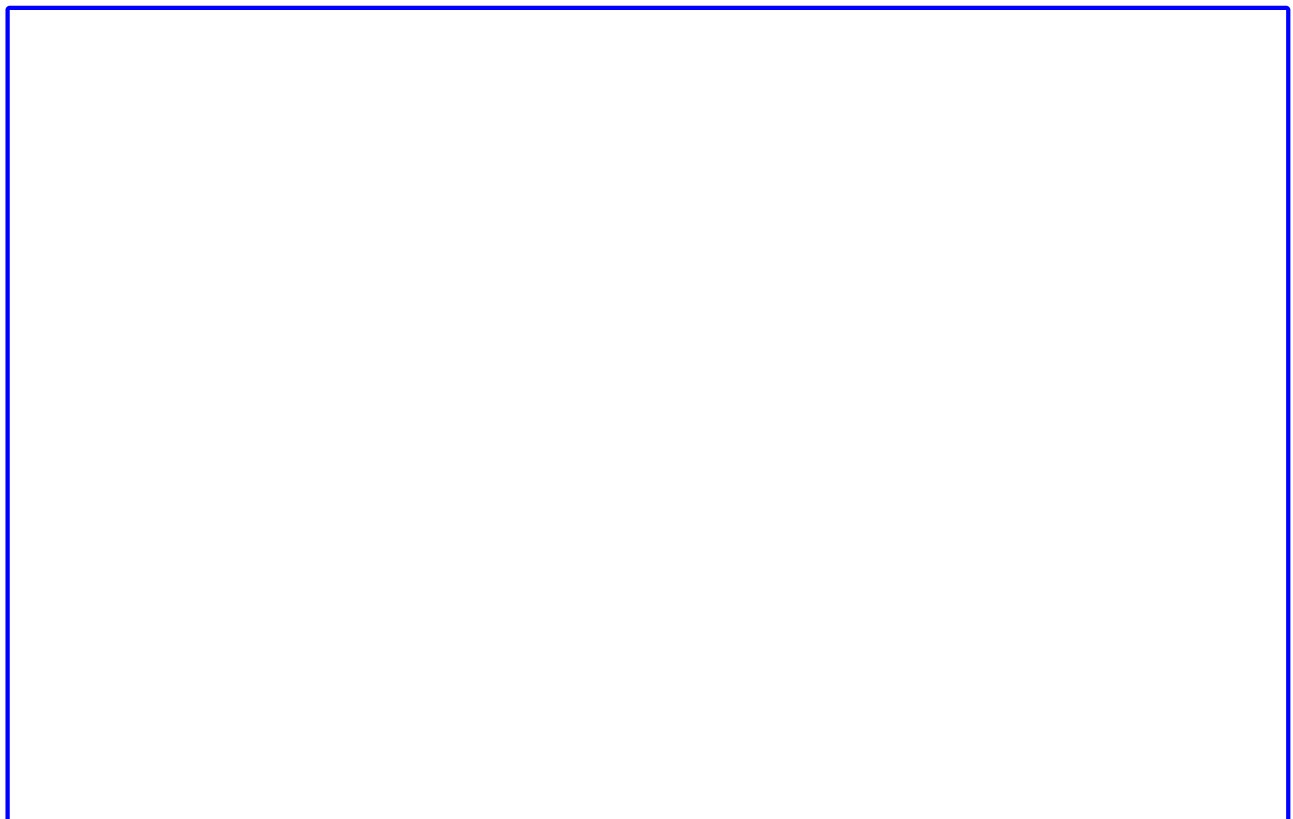
We will work through an example in class.

[Skip next slide in Pre-Lecture]

Example 1

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

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



MATLAB solution for example 1

See [example1.mlx](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example1.mlx) (https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example1.mlx).
(Also available as [example1.m](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example1.m) (https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/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 z-transform
- `stem` – plots sequence as a "lollipop" diagram

```
In [1]: clear all
        cd matlab
        format compact
```

```
In [2]: syms z n
```

The denominator of $F(z)$

```
In [3]: Dz = (z - 0.5)*(z - 0.75)*(z - 1);
```

Multiply the three factors of Dz to obtain a polynomial

```
In [4]: Dz_poly = collect(Dz)

Dz_poly =
z^3 - (9*z^2)/4 + (13*z)/8 - 3/8
```

Make into a rational polynomial

z^2

```
In [5]: num = [0, 1, 0, 0];
```

$$z^3 - 9/4z^2 - 13/8z - 3/8$$

```
In [6]: den = sym2poly(Dz_poly)

den =
    1.0000    -2.2500    1.6250   -0.3750
```

Compute residues and poles

```
In [7]: [r,p,k] = residue(num,den);
```

Print results

- fprintf works like the c-language function

```
In [8]: fprintf('\n')
fprintf('r1 = %4.2f\t', r(1)); fprintf('p1 = %4.2f\n', p(1));...
fprintf('r2 = %4.2f\t', r(2)); fprintf('p2 = %4.2f\n', p(2));...
fprintf('r3 = %4.2f\t', r(3)); fprintf('p3 = %4.2f\n', p(3));

r1 = 8.00      p1 = 1.00
r2 = -9.00     p2 = 0.75
r3 = 2.00      p3 = 0.50
```

Symbolic proof

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

```
In [9]: % z-transform
fn = 2*(1/2)^n-9*(3/4)^n + 8;
Fz = ztrans(fn)

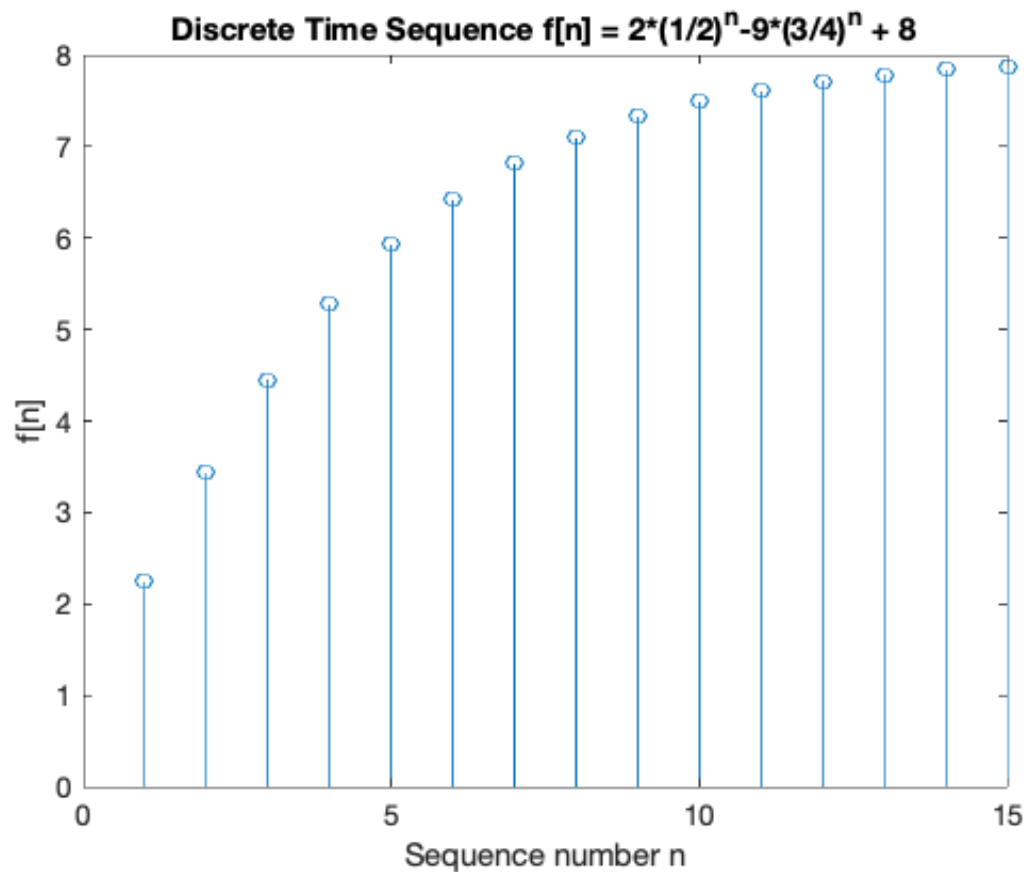
Fz =
(8*z)/(z - 1) + (2*z)/(z - 1/2) - (9*z)/(z - 3/4)
```

```
In [10]: % inverse z-transform
iztrans(Fz)

ans =
2*(1/2)^n - 9*(3/4)^n + 8
```

Sequence

```
In [11]: n = 1:15;
sequence = subs(fn,n);
stem(n,sequence)
title('Discrete Time Sequence f[n] = 2*(1/2)^n-9*(3/4)^n + 8');
ylabel('f[n]')
xlabel('Sequence number n')
```



Example 2

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

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



MATLAB solution for example 2

See [example2.mlx](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example2.mlx) (https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example2.mlx).
(Also available as [example2.m](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example2.m) (https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example2.m).)

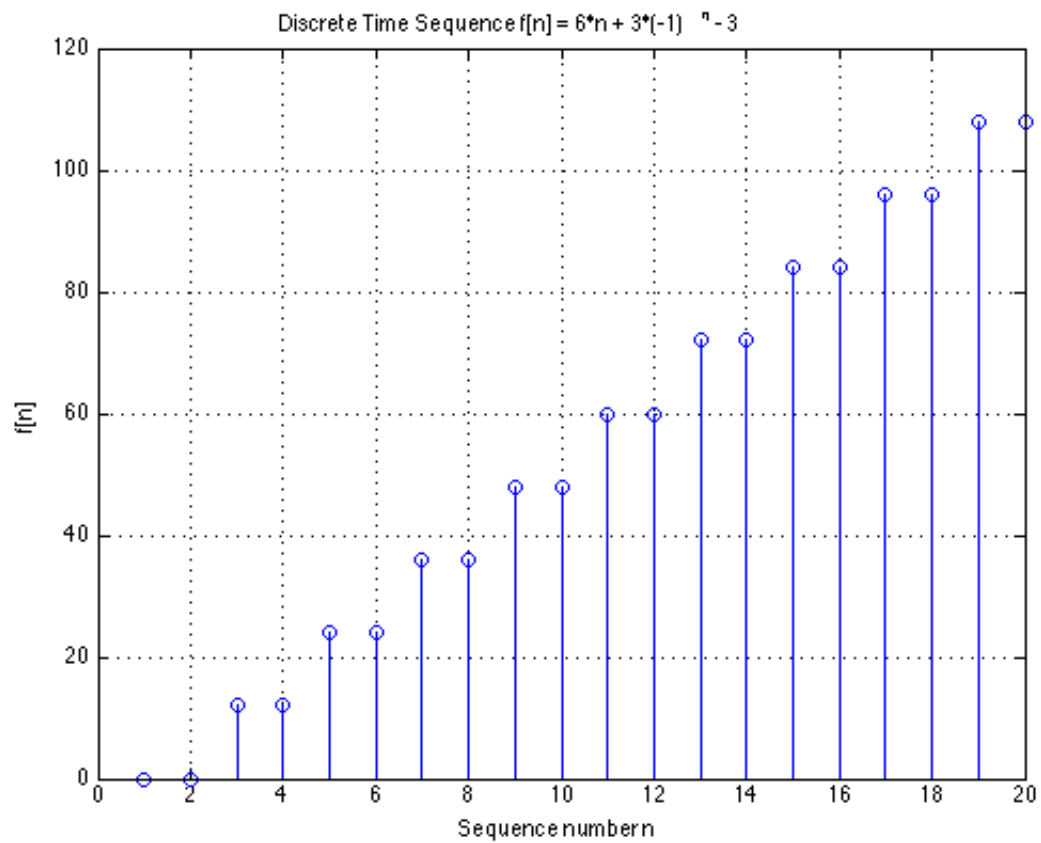
Uses additional MATLAB functions:

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

```
In [12]: open example2
```

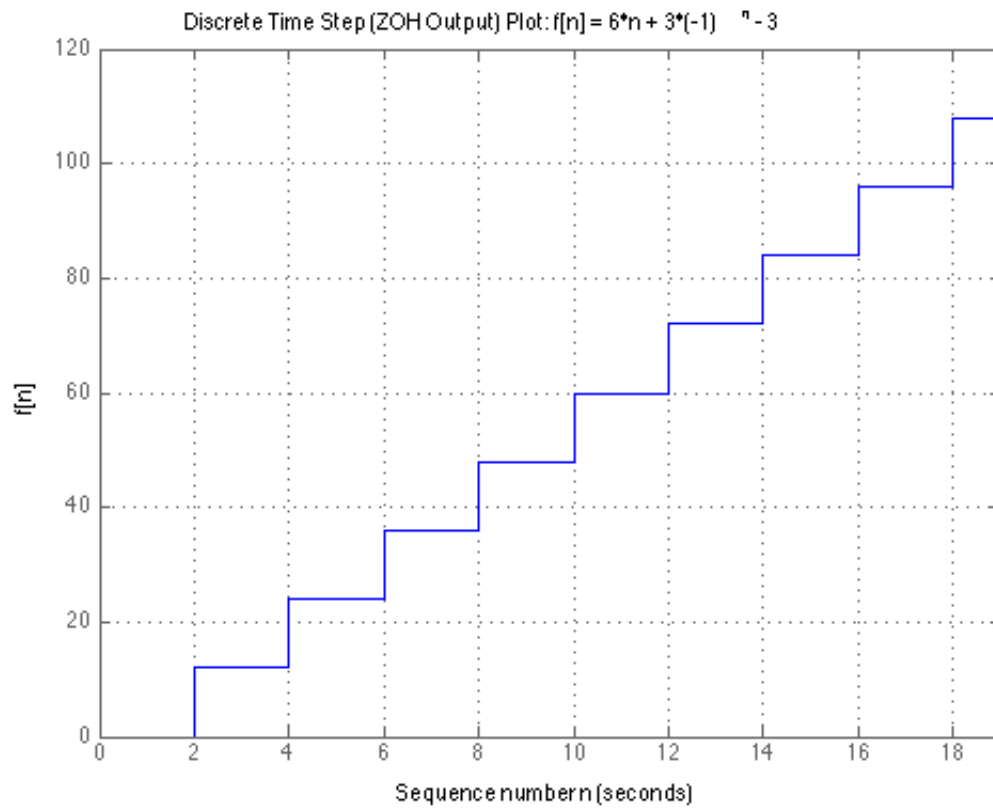
Results for example 2

'Lollipop' Plot



'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

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



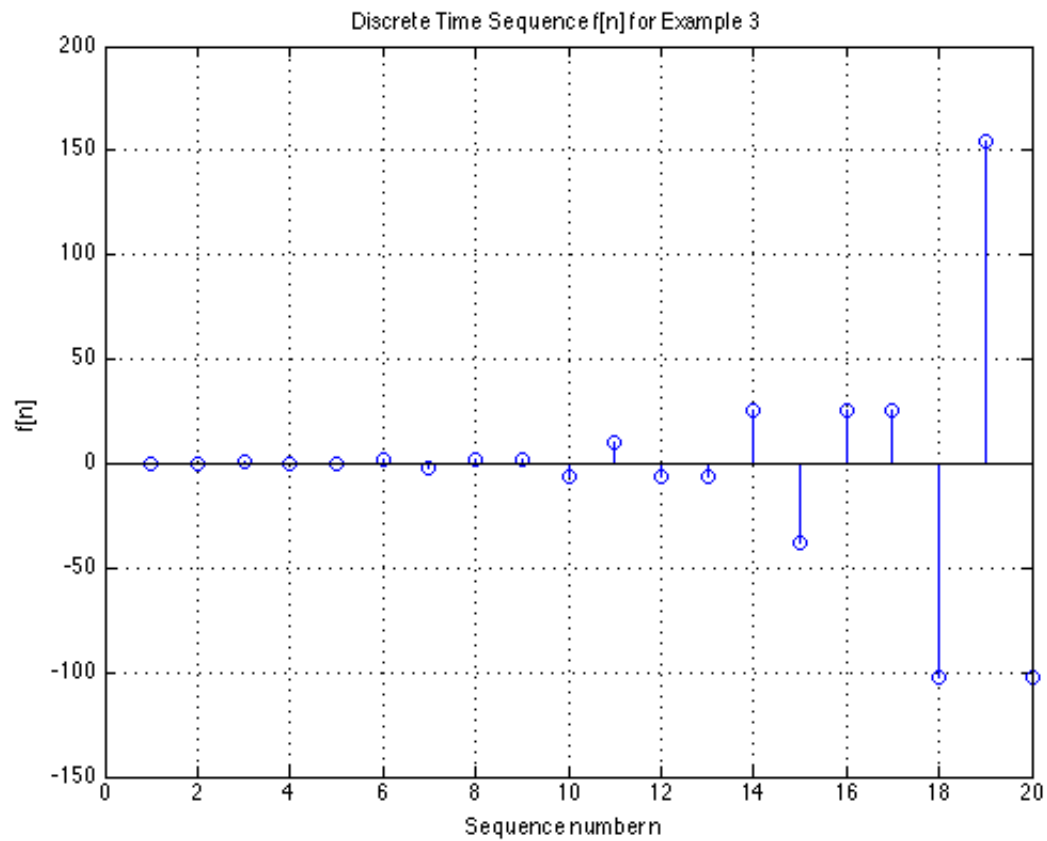
MATLAB solution for example 3

See [example3.mlx](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example3.mlx) (https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example3.mlx).
(Also available as [example3.m](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example3.m) (https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example3.m).)

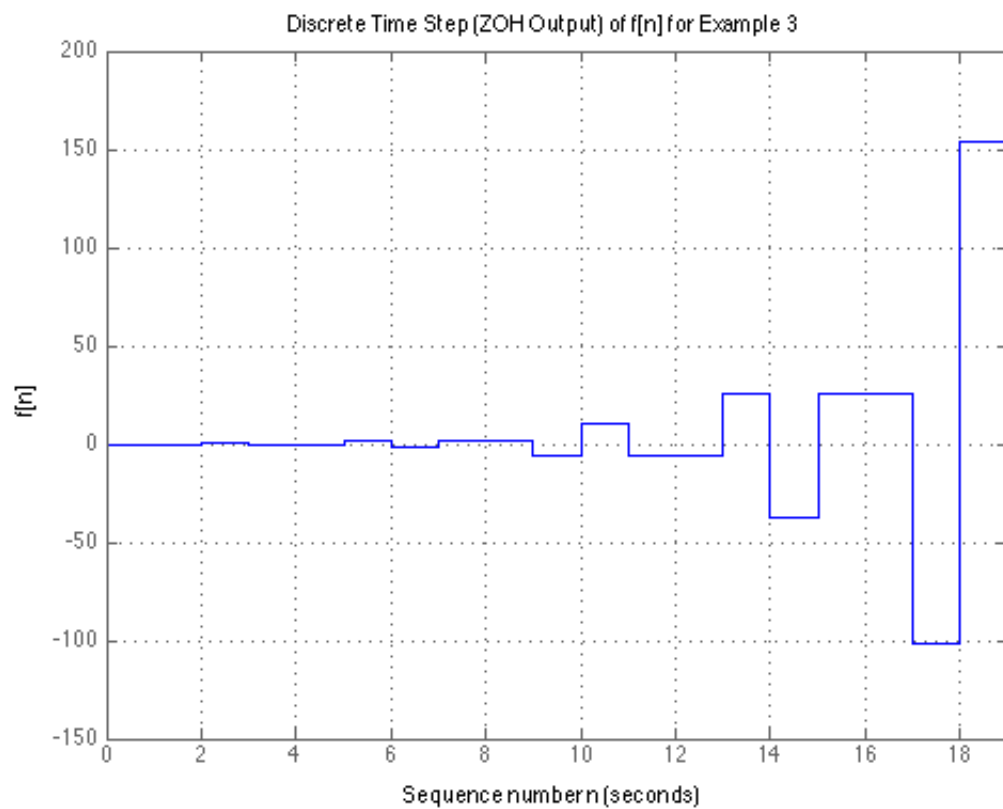
```
In [13]: open example3
```

Results for example 3

Lollipop Plot



Staircase Plot



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 integrant.

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

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 .

We will work through an example in class.

[Skip next slide in Pre-Lecture]

Example 4

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

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



MATLAB solution for example 4

See [example4.mlx](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example4.mlx) (https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example4.mlx).
(also available as [example4.m](https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example4.m) (https://cpjobling.github.io/eg-247-textbook/dt_systems/3/matlab/example4.m).)

```
In [14]: open example4
```

Results for example 4

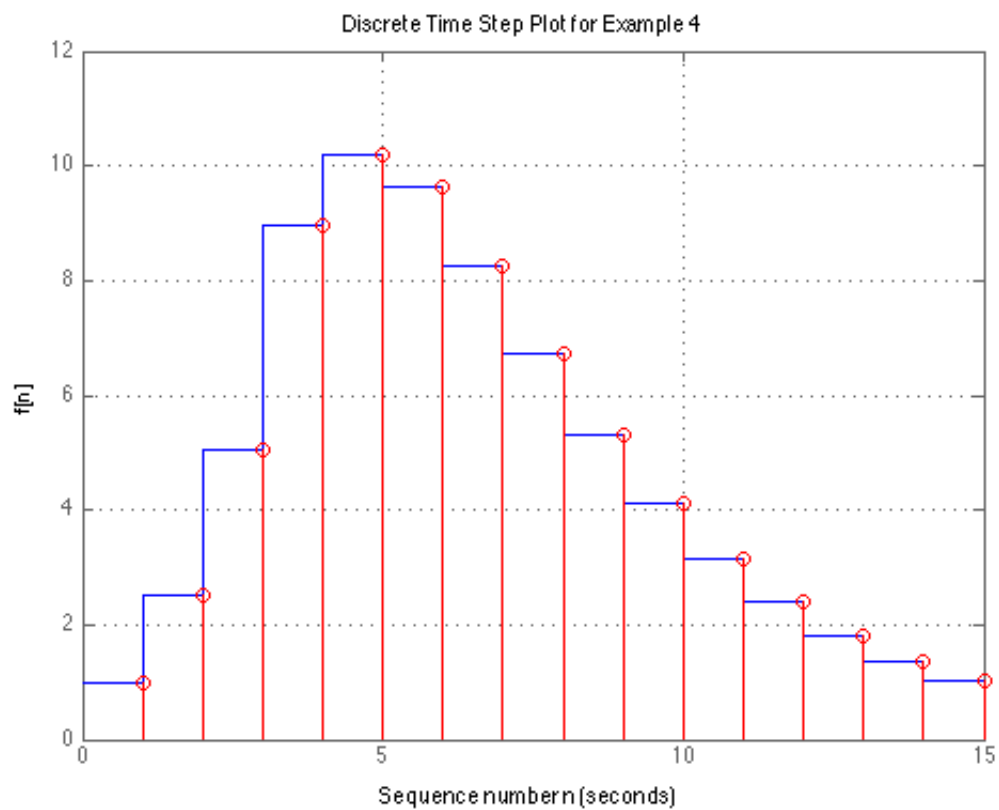
sym_den =

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

fn =

```
1.0000
2.5000
5.0625
....
```

Combined Staircase/Lollipop Plot



Methods of Evaluation of the Inverse Z-Transform

Partial Fraction Expansion

Advantages

- Most familiar.
- Can use MATLAB `residue` function.

Disadvantages

- Requires that $F(z)$ is a proper rational function.

Invserion Integral

Advantage

- Can be used whether $F(z)$ is rational or not

Disadvantages

- Requires familiarity with the *Residues theorem* of complex variable analaysis.

Long Division

Advantages

- Practical when only a small sequence of numbers is desired.
- Useful when z-transform has no closed-form solution.

Disadvantages

- Can use MATLAB `dimpulse` function to compute a large sequence of numbers.
- Requires that $F(z)$ is a proper rational function.
- Division may be endless.

Summary

- Inverse Z-Transform
- Examples using PFE
- Examples using Long Division
- Analysis in MATLAB

Coming Next

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

Reference

See [Bibliography \(/zbib\)](#).

Answers to Examples

Answer to Example 1

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

Answer to Example 2

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

Answer to Example 3

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

Answer to Example 4

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