

A dramatic photograph of a massive ocean wave crashing towards the shore. The wave's face is illuminated by the warm, golden light of a setting sun, creating a bright, almost ethereal glow against the dark, turbulent water behind it. The spray from the wave is visible, adding to the sense of motion and power. The sky above is filled with scattered clouds, some catching the last rays of sunlight.

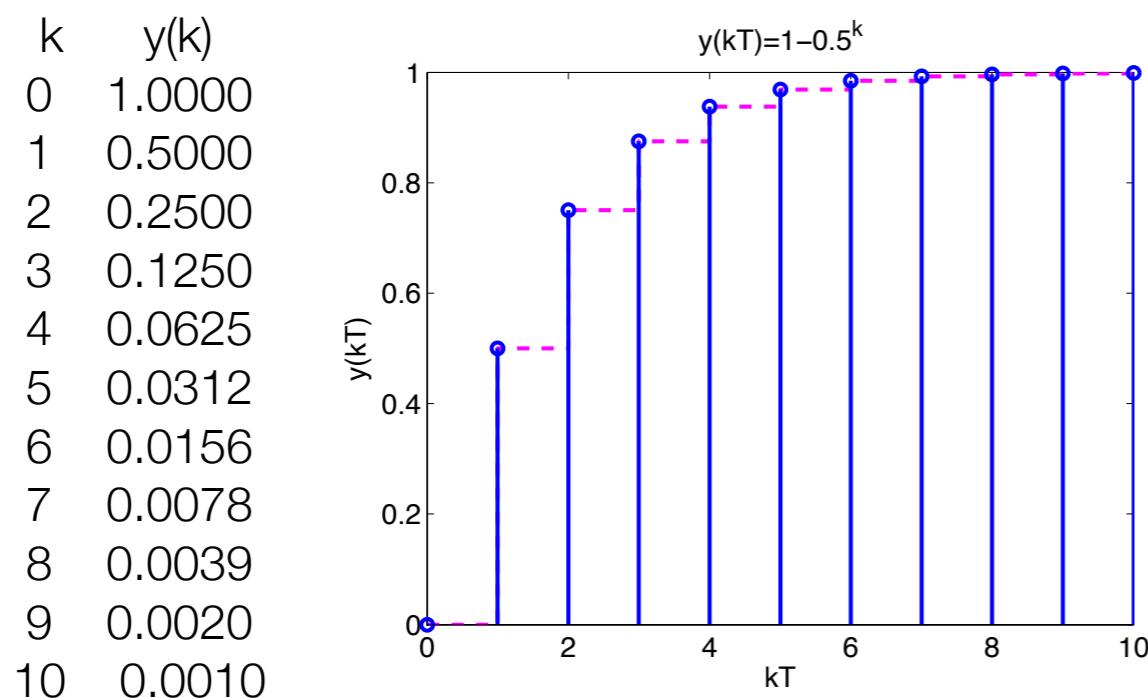
Controle Automático III  
Prof. Fernando Passold

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# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

1. Esboço do sinal:  $y(kT) = 1 - 0,5^k$

Solução (Usando MATLAB):



```
% Resolvendo problemas de transformada Z - parte I
% Fernando Passold em 19/set/2013
% Problema 1
disp('Seja o sinal y(kT)=1-0.5^k --> janela gráfica');
for k=0:10
    x(k+1)=k;           % notar que no MATLAB, indices de
vetores iniciam em 1
    y(k+1)=1-0.5^k;
end

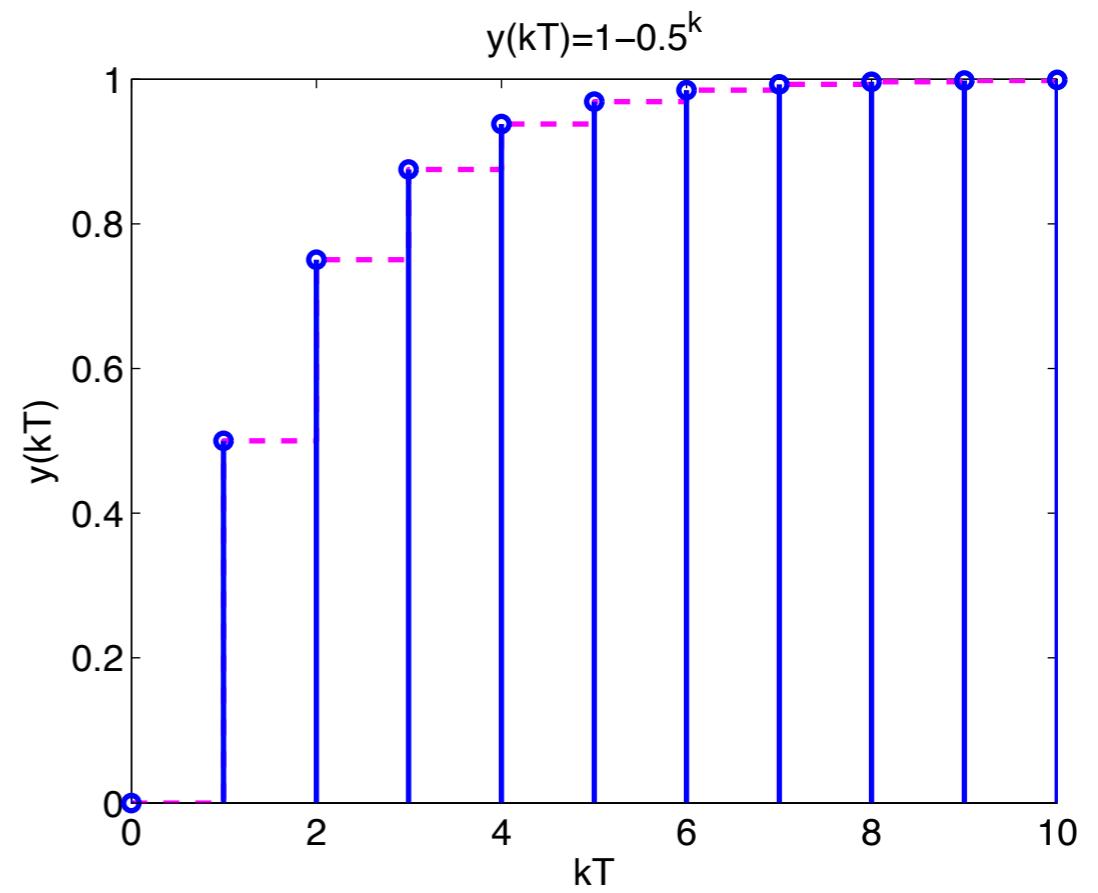
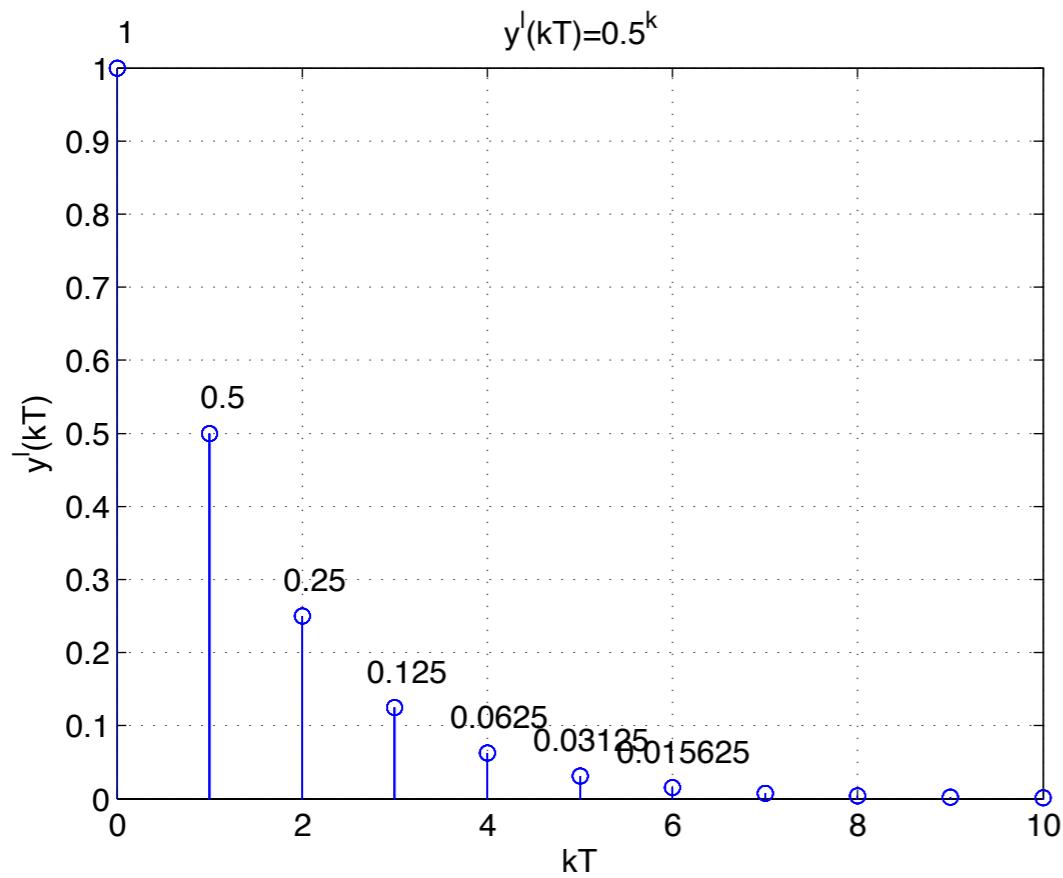
stairs(x,y)
hold on
stem (x,y) % plota valores no instante da amostragem
title('y(kT)=1-0.5^k');
xlabel('kT');
ylabel('y(kT)');
```

# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

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1. Esboço do sinal:  $y(kT) = 1 - 0,5^k$

Repare que:  $y'(kT) = 0,5^k$  converge;  
e gera um gráfico como:



# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

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3. Dado a tabela de pontos (sinal):

$$\begin{aligned}x(0) &= 5 \\x(1) &= 4 \\x(2) &= 3 \\x(3) &= 2 \\x(4) &= 1 \\x(k) &= 0 \quad \forall k \geq 5\end{aligned}$$

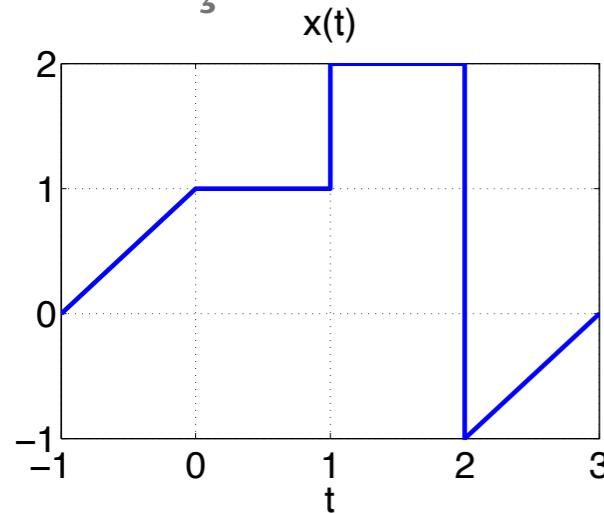
Sua transformada Z resulta em:

$$\begin{aligned}Y(z) &= 5z^0 + 4z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3} + 1z^{-4} \\Y(z) &= 5 + 4z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3} + z^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

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5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:

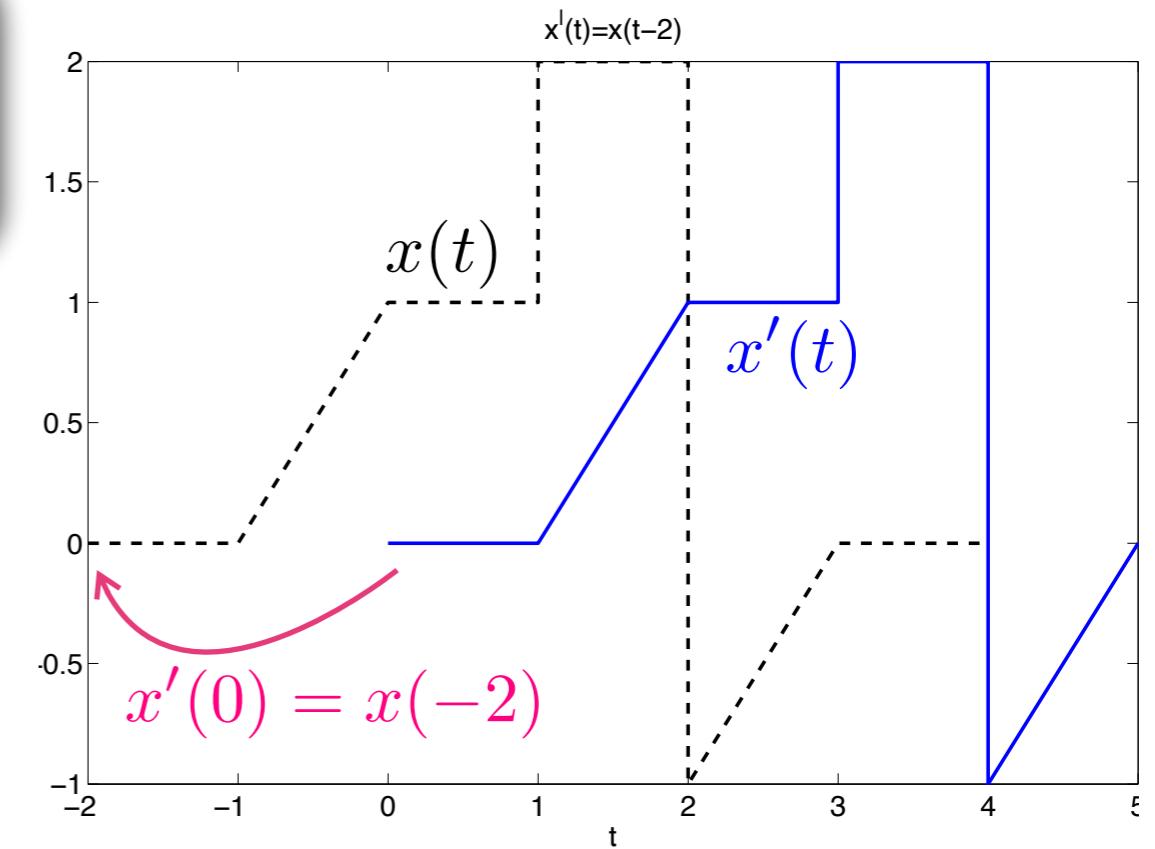


a)  $x(t - 2)$  ← Deslocamento no tempo

Sinal atrasado de  
2 amostras

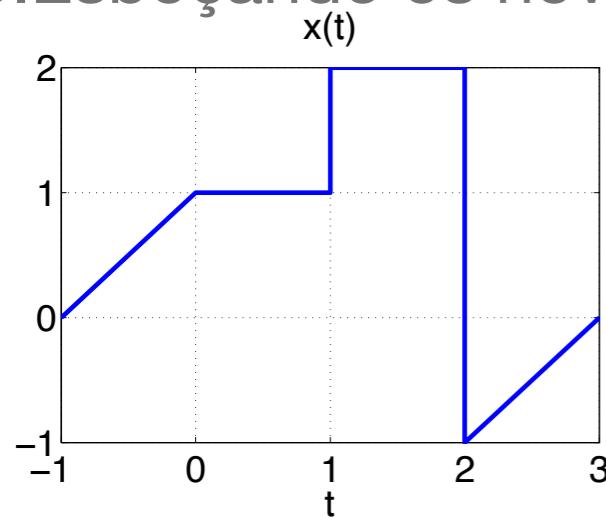
$$\begin{aligned} x(-1) &= 0; \\ x(0) &= 1; \\ x(1^-) &= 1; \\ x(1^+) &= 2; \\ x(2^-) &= 2; \\ x(2^+) &= -1; \\ x(3) &= 0; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= x(t-2), \text{ então:} \\ t=0; \quad x'(0) &= x(0-2)=x(-2)=0; \\ t=1; \quad x'(1) &= x(1-2)=x(-1)=0; \\ t=2; \quad x'(2) &= x(2-2)=x(0)=1; \\ t=3; \quad x'(3) &= x(3-2)=x(1)=1; \\ t=3; \quad x'(3) &= x(3-2)=x(1)=2; \\ t=4; \quad x'(4) &= x(4-2)=x(2)=2; \\ t=4; \quad x'(4) &= x(4-2)=x(2)=-1; \\ t=5; \quad x'(6) &= x(5-2)=x(3)=0; \end{aligned}$$



# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

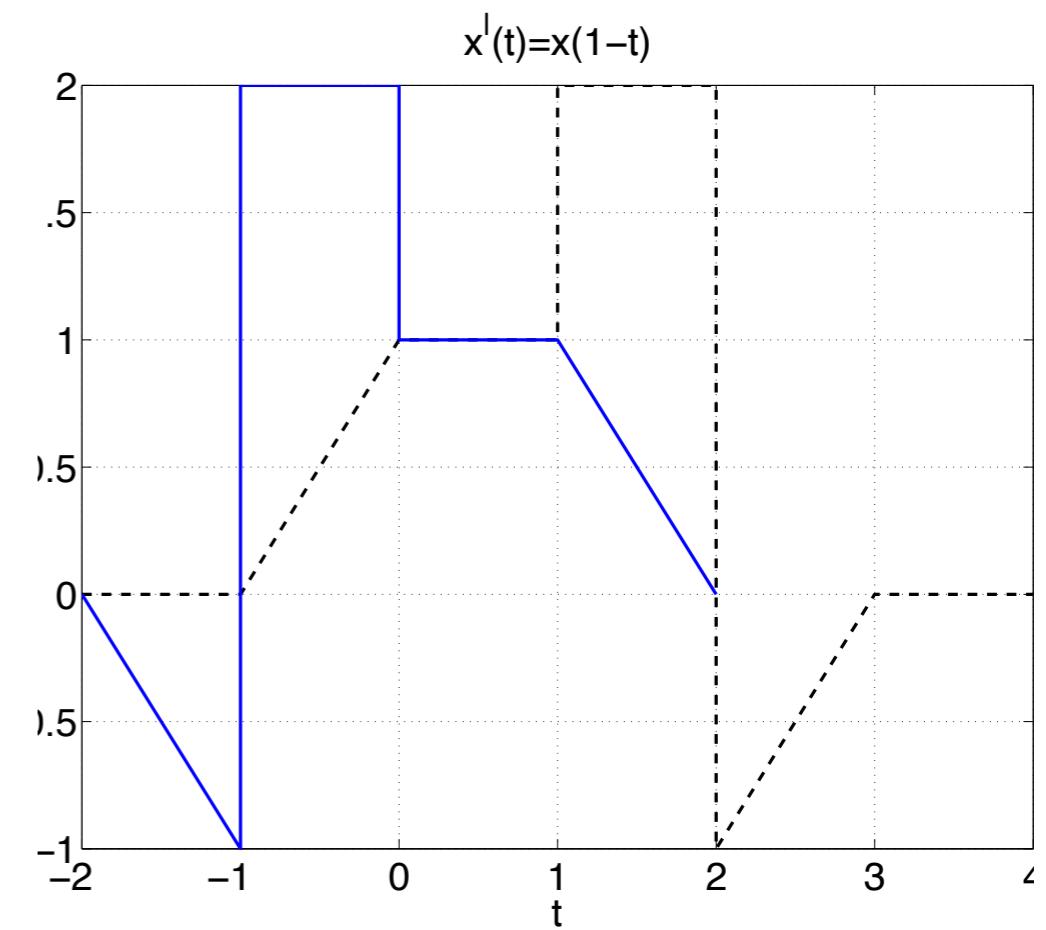
5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



b)  $x(1 - t)$

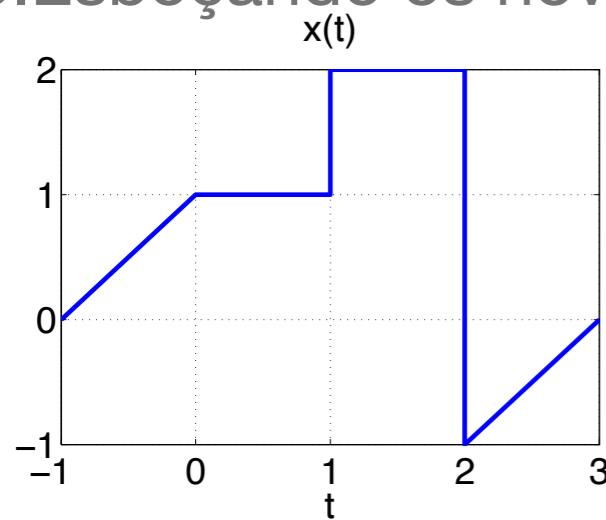
Reflexão de sinal

$$x'(t) = x(1-t) = x(-t+1), \text{ então:}$$
$$\begin{aligned}x(-1) &= 0; & t &= -2; & x'(-2) &= x(1-(-2)) = x(3) = 0 \\x(0) &= 1; & t &= -1; & x'(-1) &= x(1-(-1)) = x(2) = -1; \\x(1-) &= 1; & t &= -1; & x'(-1) &= x(1-(-1)) = x(2) = 2; \\x(1+) &= 2; & t &= 0; & x'(0) &= x(1-0) = x(1) = 2; \\x(2-) &= 2; & t &= 0; & x'(0) &= x(1-0) = x(1) = 1; \\x(2+) &= -1; & t &= 1; & x'(1) &= x(1-1) = x(0) = 1; \\x(3) &= 0; & t &= 2; & x'(2) &= x(1-2) = x(-1) = 0;\end{aligned}$$



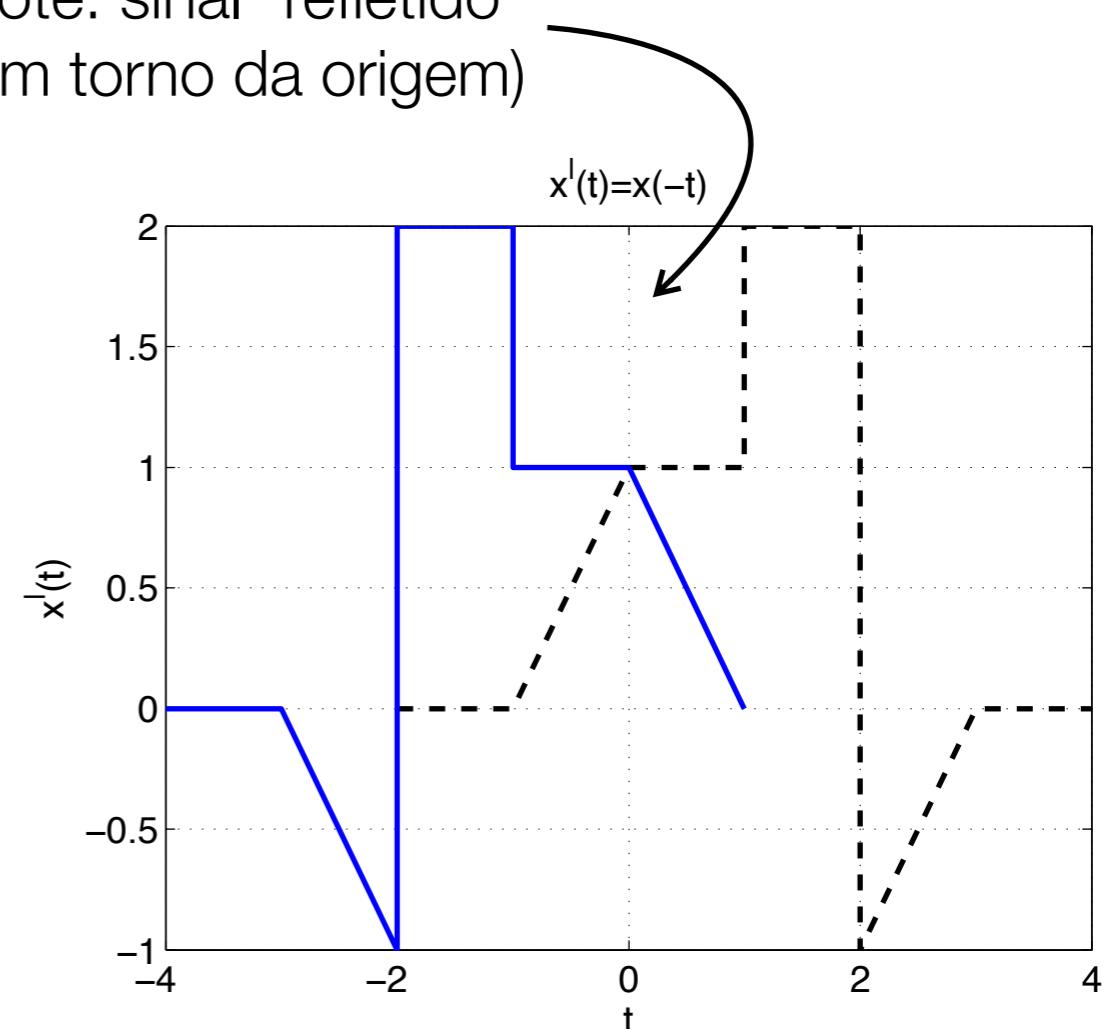
# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

## 5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



$$x'(t) = x(-t)$$

Note: sinal “refletido”  
(em torno da origem)

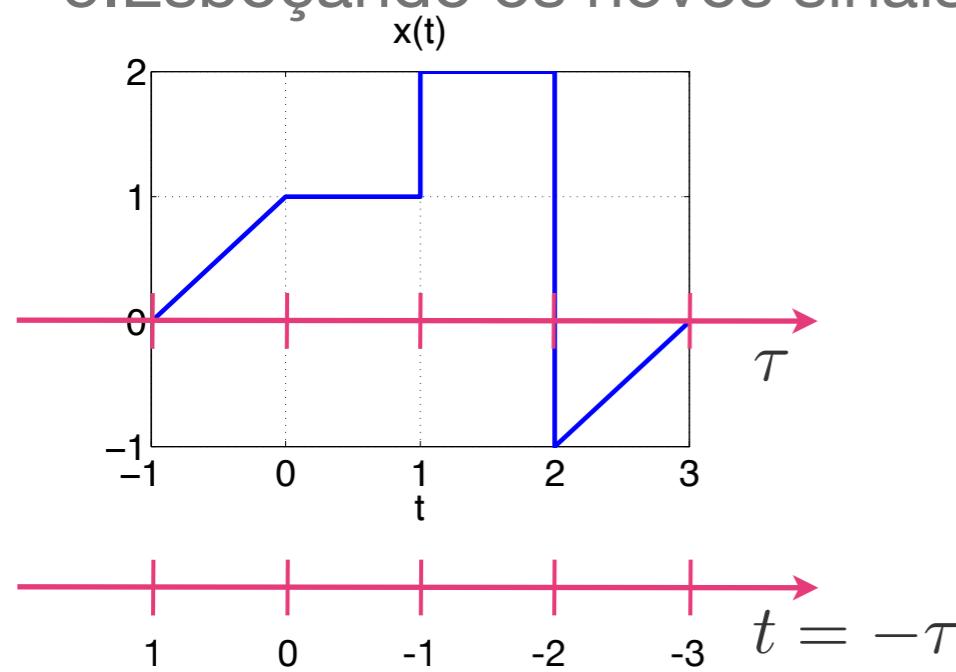


Se  $x'(t) = x(-t)$  então:

- $t = -4; \quad x'(-4) = x(4) = 0$
- $t = -3; \quad x'(-3) = x(3) = 0$
- $t = -2; \quad x'(-2) = x(2) = -1$
- $t = -2; \quad x'(-2) = x(2) = 2$
- $t = -1; \quad x'(-1) = x(1) = 2$
- $t = -1; \quad x'(-1) = x(1) = 1$
- $t = 0; \quad x'(0) = x(0) = 1$
- $t = 1; \quad x'(1) = x(-1) = 0$

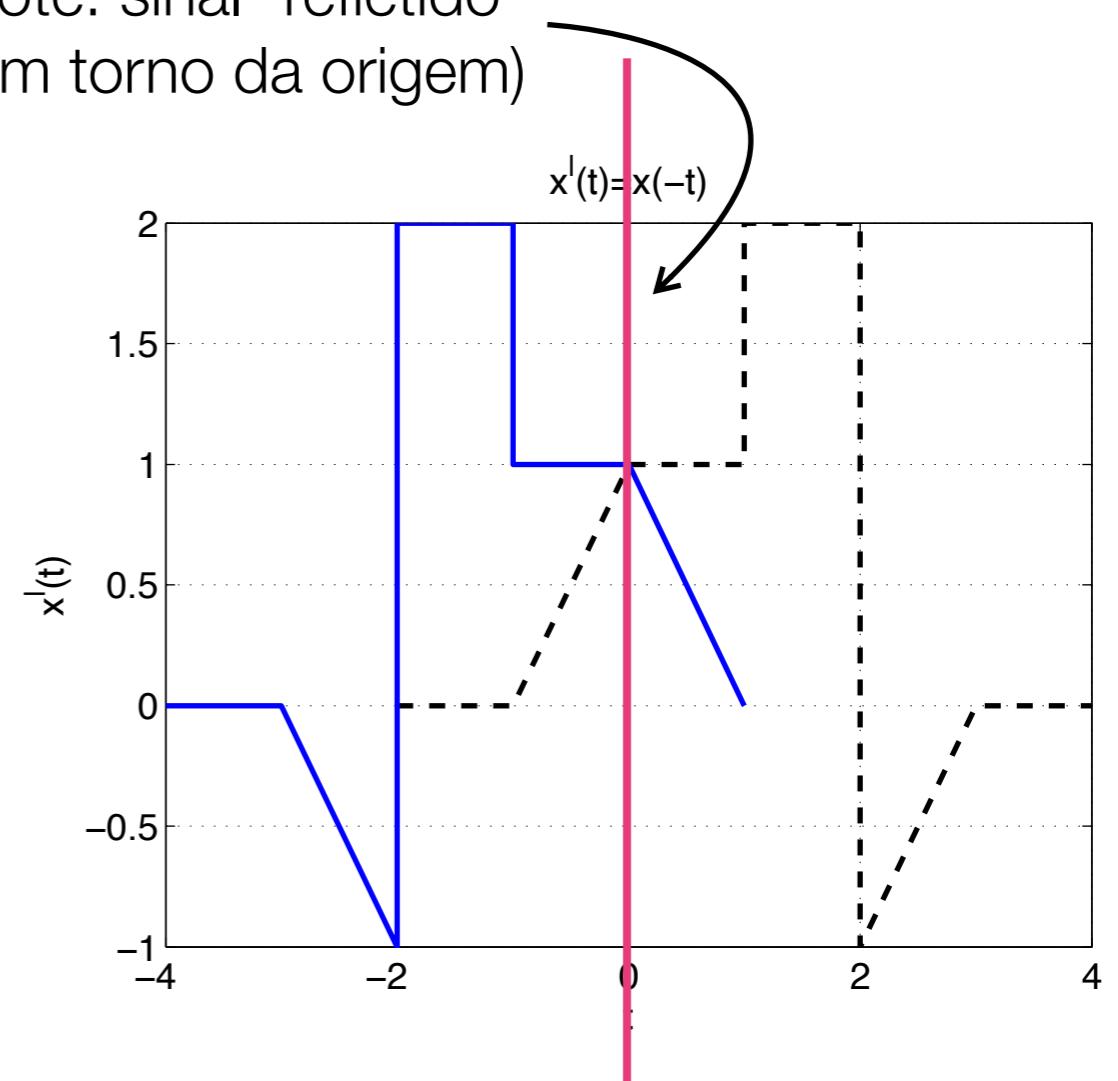
# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



$$x'(t) = x(-t)$$

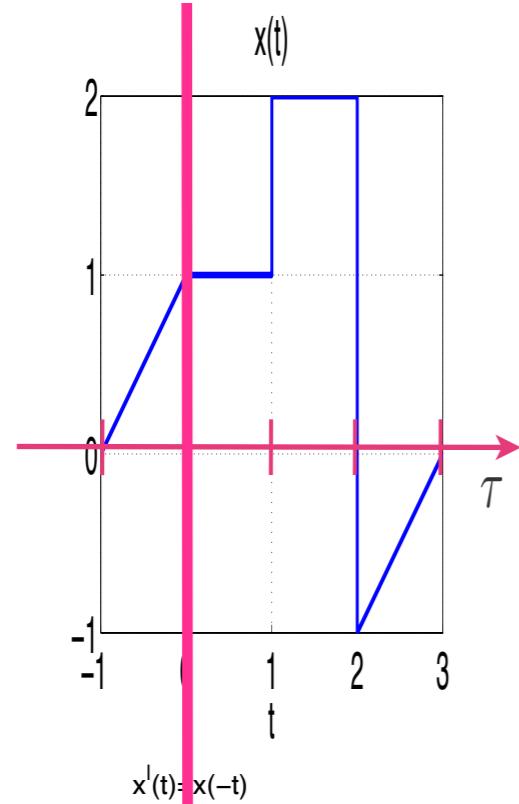
Note: sinal “refletido”  
(em torno da origem)



Reversão (inversão) temporal

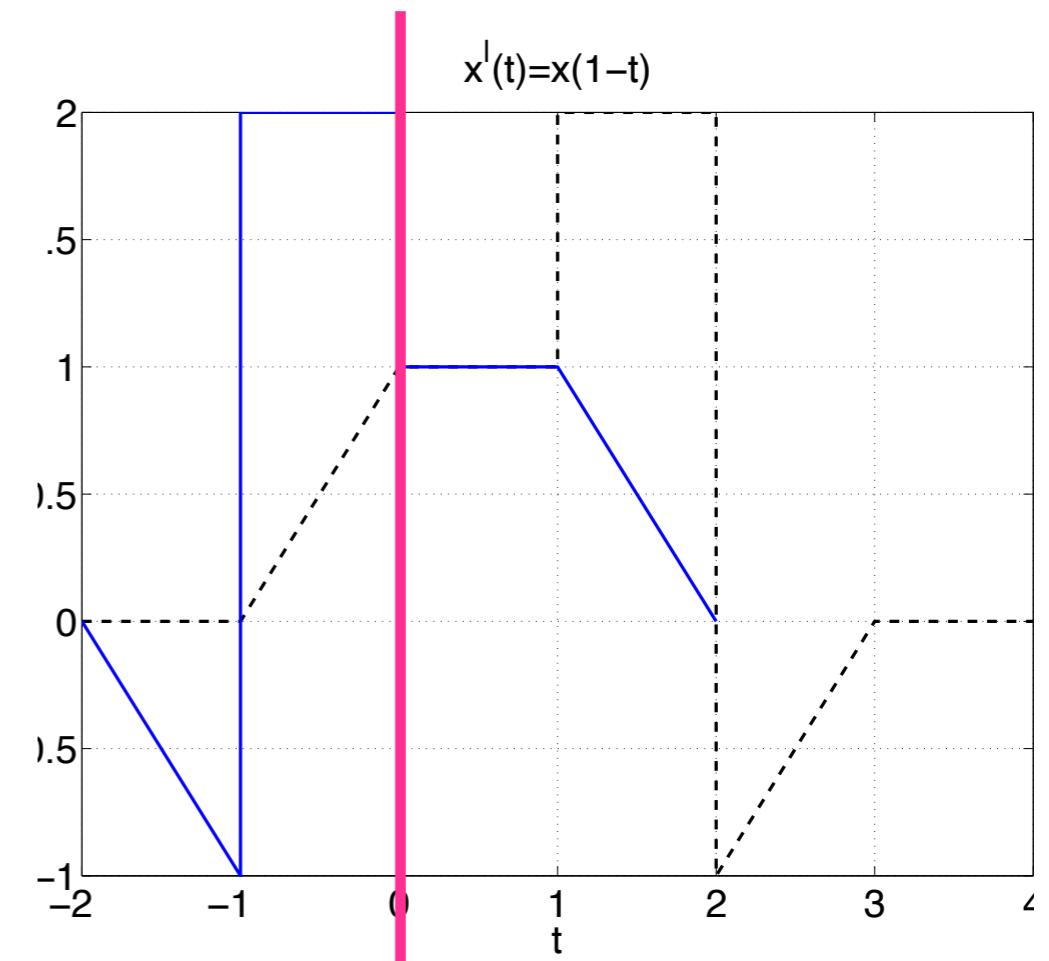
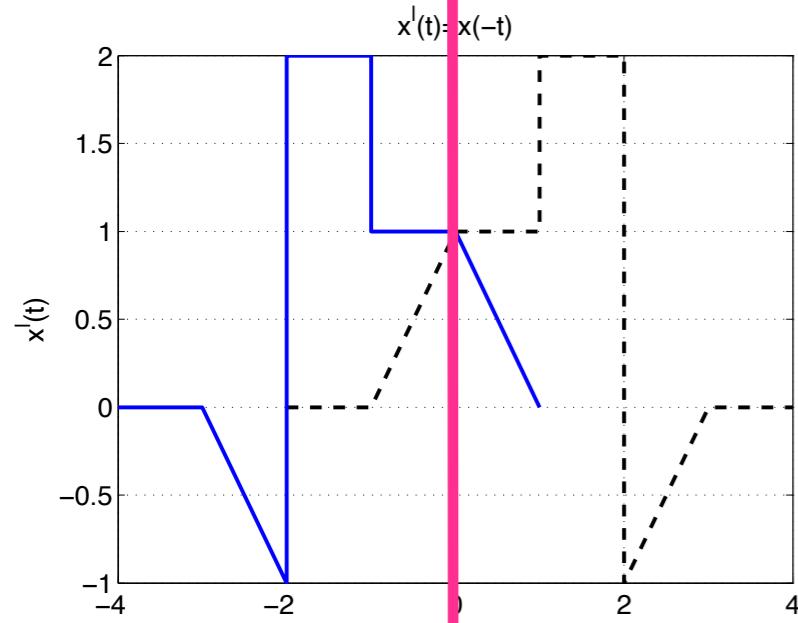
# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



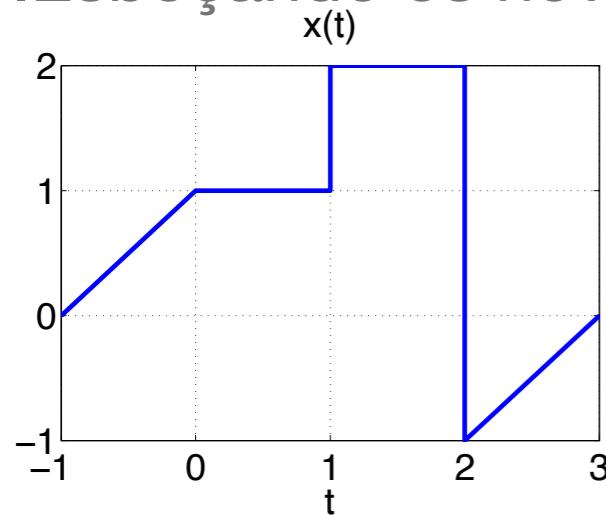
$$b) \quad x(1 - t)$$

$$x'(t) = x(-t + 1)$$



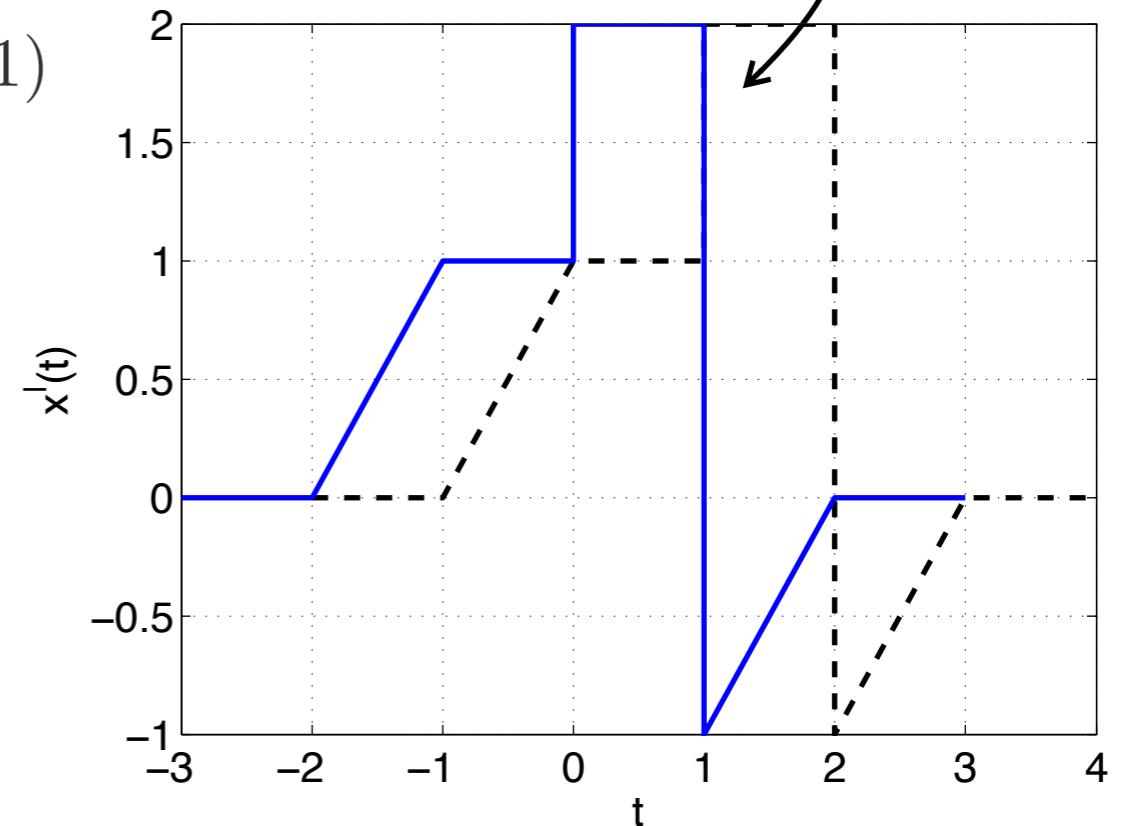
# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

## 5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



$$x'(t) = x(t+1)$$

→ Note: sinal deslocado  
(adiantado) no tempo



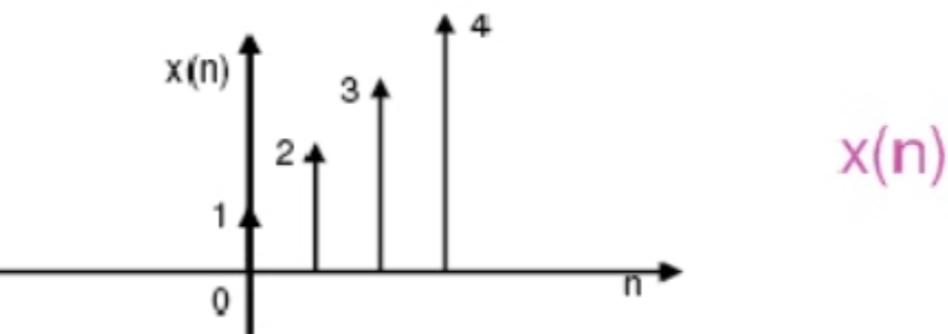
Se  $x'(t) = x(t+1)$  então:  
 $t=-2; x'(-2+1) = x(-1) = 0$   
 $t=-1; x'(-1+1) = x(0) = 1$   
 $t=0; x'(0+1) = x(1) = 1$   
 $t=0; x'(0+1) = x(1) = 2$   
 $t=1; x'(1+1) = x(2) = 2$   
 $t=1; x'(1+1) = x(2) = -1$   
 $t=2; x'(2+1) = x(3) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}x(-1) &= 0 \\x(0) &= 1 \\x(1^-) &= 1 \\x(1^+) &= 2 \\x(2^-) &= 2 \\x(2^+) &= -1 \\x(3) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

# “Resumo”:

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Original signal



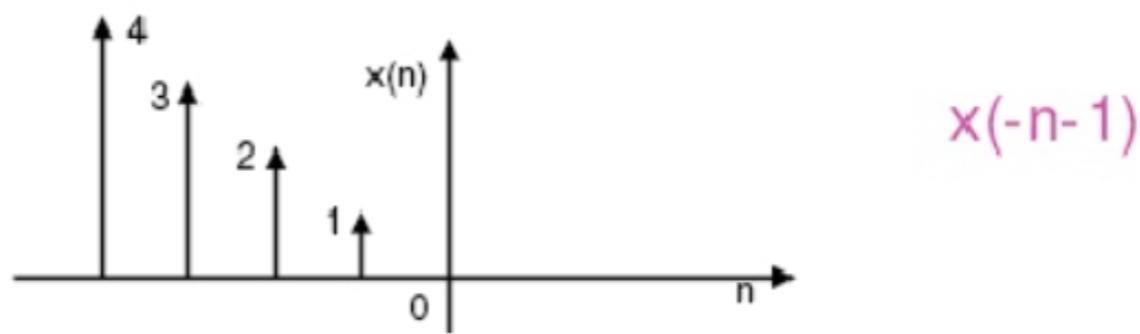
Time Reversed



TR & Delaying



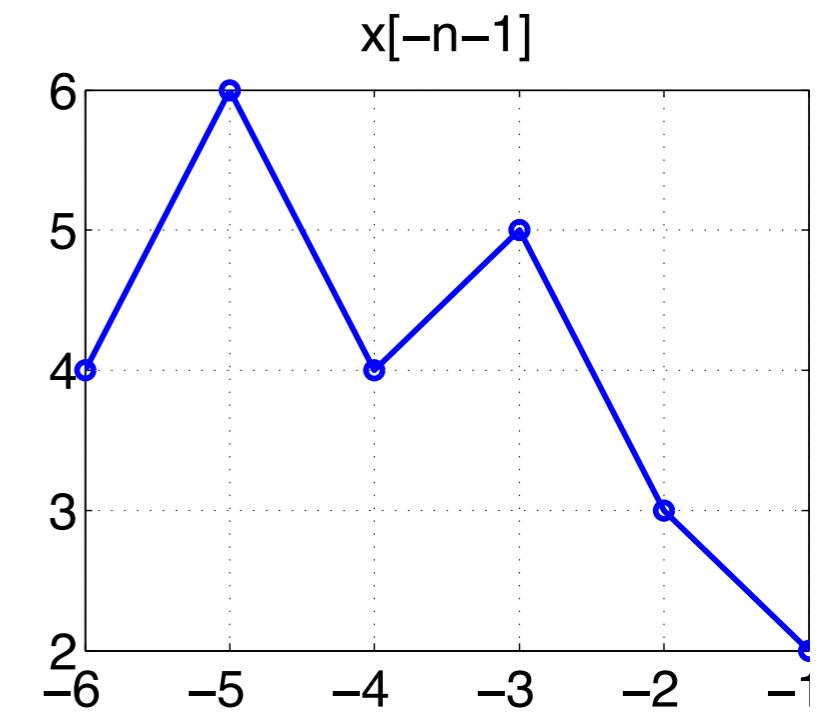
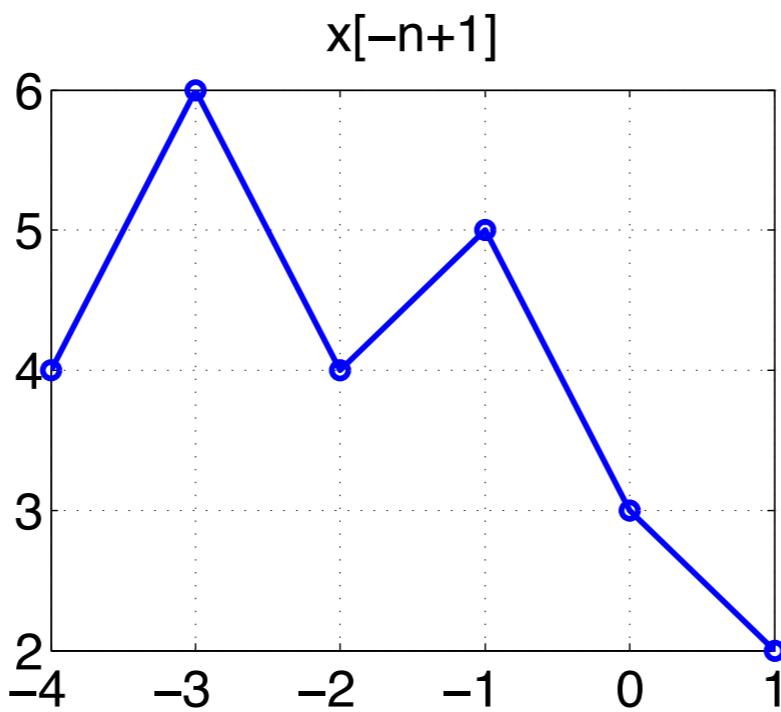
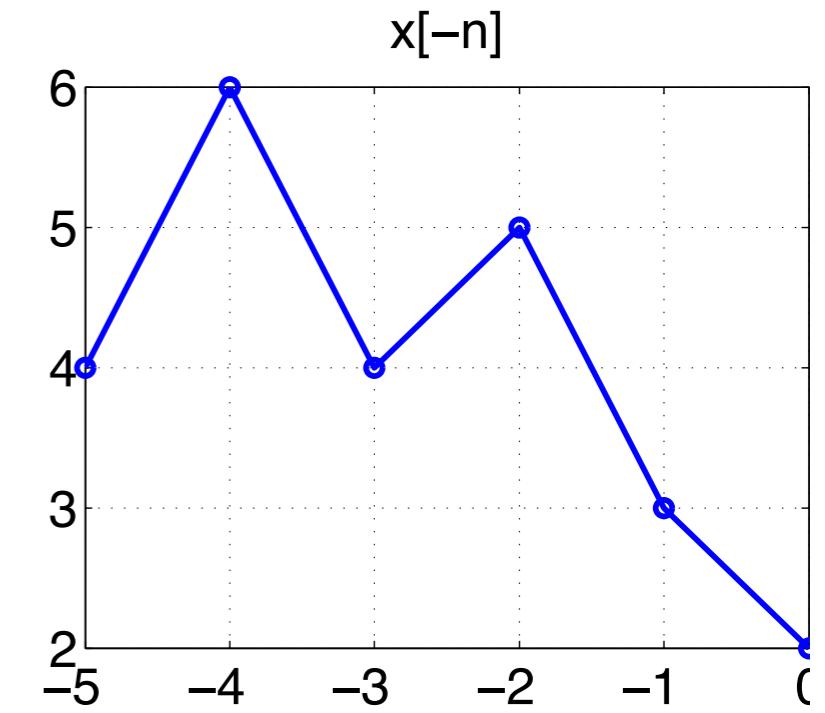
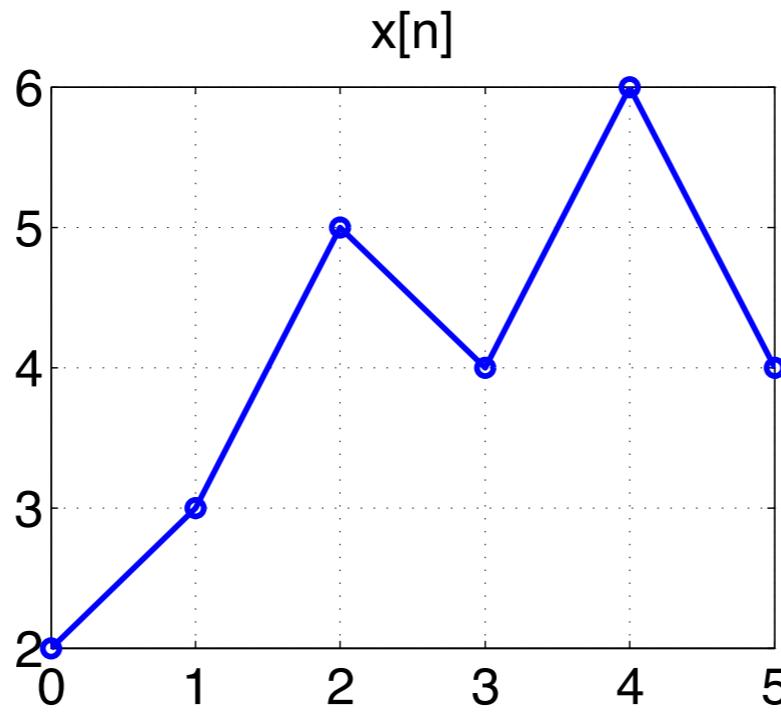
TR & Advancing



# “Resumo”:

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```
>> x=[2 3 5 4 6 4];
>> n=0:5;
>> m=-n;
>> o=-n+1;
>> p=-n-1;
>> figure; subplot(221); plot(n,x);
>> title('x[n]'); grid;
>> subplot(222); plot(m,x);
>> title('x[-n]'); grid;
>> subplot(223); plot(o,x);
>> title('x[-n+1]'); grid
>> subplot(224); plot(p,x);
>> title('x[-n-1]'); grid
>>
```



Outras transformadas Z...

# Transformada Z de uma senóide:

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- Considerando uma função sinusoidal do tipo:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \sin(\omega t), & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

- Lembramos que a transformada Z da função exponencial é:  $\mathcal{Z}\{e^{-at}\} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT}z^{-1}}$
- e que o  $\sin(\omega t)$  pode ser escrito como:  $\sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t})$

# Transformada Z de uma

Relações de Euler:

$$e^{jx} + e^{-jx} = 2 \cos(x)$$

$$e^{jx} - e^{-jx} = 2j \sin(x)$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{e^{jx} + e^{-jx}}{2}$$

$$\sin(jx) = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

- Considerando uma função sinusoidal do tempo

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \sin(\omega t), & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

- Lembramos que a transformada Z da função exponencial é:

$$\mathcal{Z}\{e^{-at}\} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}}$$

- e que o  $\sin(\omega t)$  pode ser escrito como:  $\sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{assim temos: } X(z) &= \mathcal{Z}\{\sin(\omega t)\} = \frac{1}{2j} \left( \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega T} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega T} z^{-1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{(e^{j\omega T} - e^{-j\omega T})z^{-1}}{1 - (e^{j\omega T} + e^{-j\omega T})z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{z^{-1} \sin(\omega T)}{1 - 2z^{-1} \cos(\omega T) + z^{-2}} \end{aligned}$$

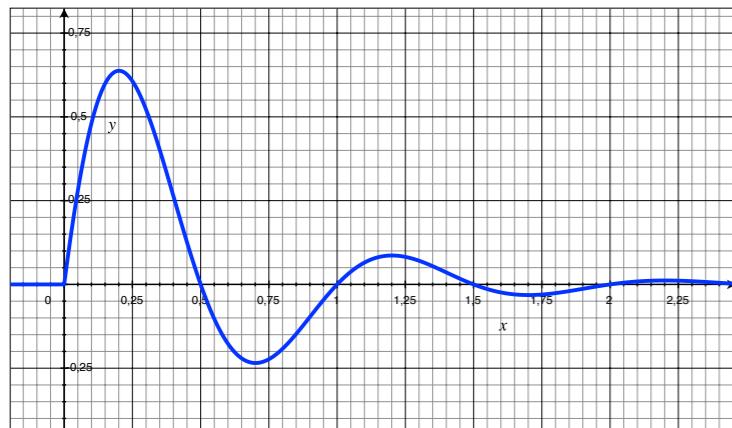
$$\mathcal{Z}\{\sin(\omega t)\} = \frac{z \sin(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega T) + 1}$$

# Transformada Z de uma senóide amortecida

- Seja a função:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at} \sin(\omega t), & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

- Sua transformada seria:  $X(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{e^{-at} \sin(\omega t)\} = \frac{1}{2j} \mathcal{Z}\{e^{-at} e^{j\omega t} - e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t}\}$



$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - e^{-(a-j\omega T)} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-(a+j\omega T)} z^{-1}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \left[ \frac{(e^{j\omega T} - e^{-j\omega T}) e^{-aT} z^{-1}}{1 - (e^{j\omega T} + e^{-j\omega T}) e^{-aT} z^{-1} + e^{-2aT} z^{-2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{-aT} z^{-1} \sin(\omega T)}{1 - 2e^{-aT} z^{-1} \cos(\omega T) + e^{-2aT} z^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{e^{-aT} z \sin(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2e^{-aT} z \cos(\omega T) + e^{-2aT}} \end{aligned}$$

# Propriedades da Transformada Z

# Propriedades da Transformada Z

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1. **Linearidade** (Adição, subtração e multiplicação por constante):

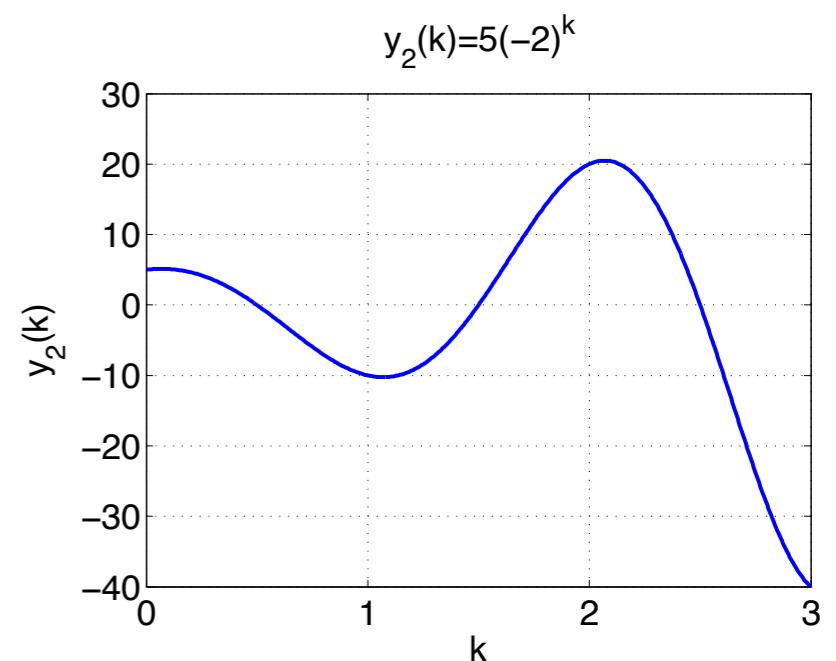
$$\mathcal{Z}\{a \cdot f(k) + b \cdot g(k)\} = a \cdot F(z) + b \cdot G(z)$$

onde  $a$  e  $b$  são números constantes.

- Exemplo: Transformada de:  $f(k) = 3\delta(k) + 5(-2)^k$

$$F(z) = 3(1) + 5 \cdot \left( \frac{z}{z+2} \right)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{8z + 6}{z + 2}$$



# Propriedades da Transformada Z

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## 2. Translação (**Avanço no tempo**):

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f(k+1)\} = zF(z) - zf(0)$$

- Exemplo: Transformada de:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{Z}\{f(k+1)\} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n+1)z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} f(m)z^{-m+1}, \text{ fazendo } m = n + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f(m)z^{-m} - f(0) \right\}, \text{ subtraindo a parte inicial de } f(m=0)$$

$$= zF(z) - zf(0)$$

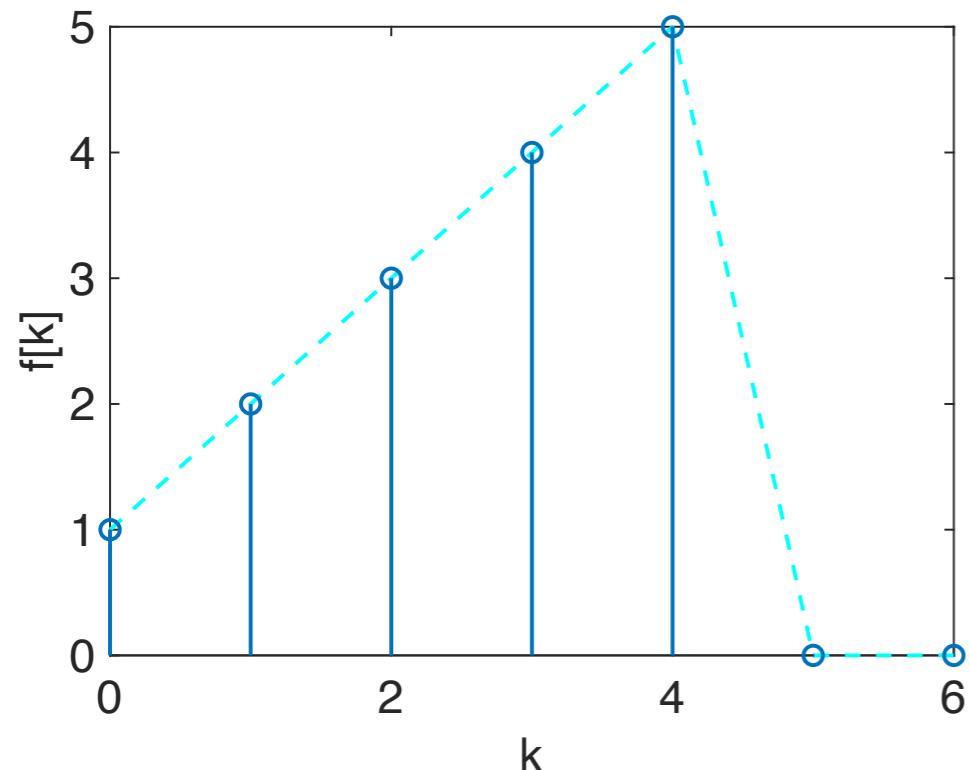
# Propriedades da Transformada Z

## 2. Translação (Avanço no tempo):

$$\mathcal{Z}\{f(k+1)\} = zF(z) - zf(0)$$

- Exemplo:

Seja o sinal abaixo:

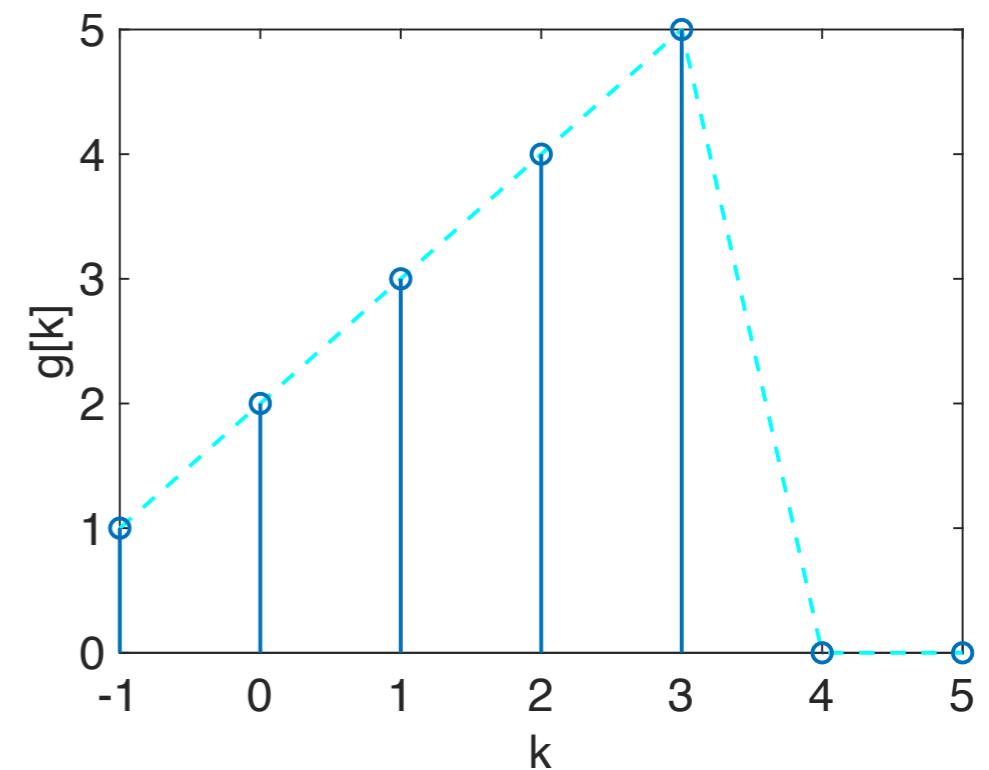


**Avanço** no tempo:

$$g[k] = f[k+1]$$

Assim:

$$g[0] = f[1]$$
$$g[1] = f[2]$$
$$g[2] = f[3]$$



# Propriedades da Transformada Z

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## 3. Translação (**Atraso no tempo**):

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} X(z)$$

- Provando:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{Z}\{x(t - nT)\} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT - nT)z^{-k} \\ &= z^{-n} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT - nT)z^{-(k-n)}\end{aligned}$$

Se  $m = k - n$ , então:

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} \cdot \sum_{m=-n}^{\infty} x(mT)z^{-m}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} \cdot X(z)$$

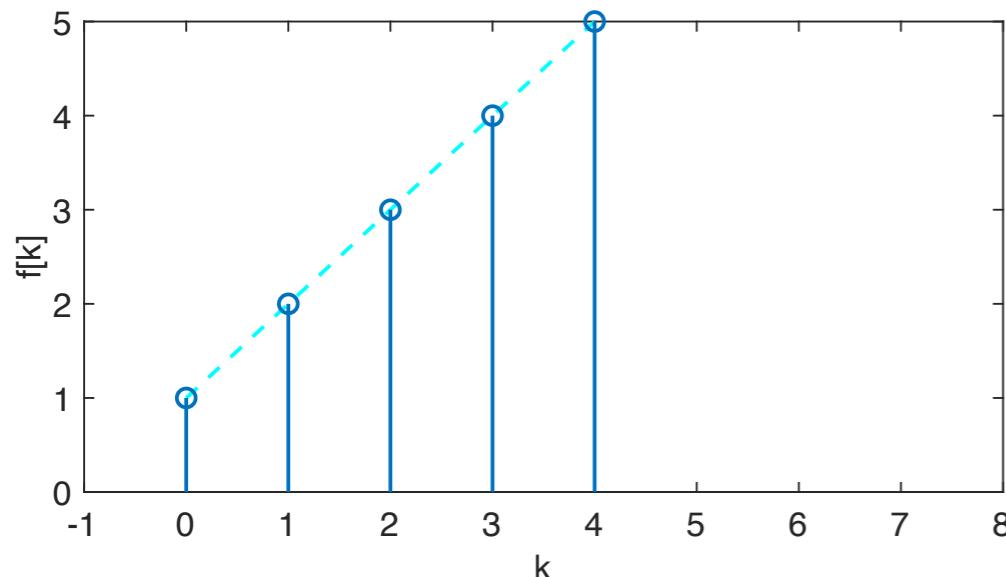
# Propriedades da Transformada Z

## 2. Translação (Atraso no tempo):

$$\mathcal{Z} \{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} X(z)$$

- Exemplo:

Seja o sinal abaixo:



$\gg [k' f']$

0	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	0

**Atraso** no tempo:

$$g[k] = f[k - 2]$$

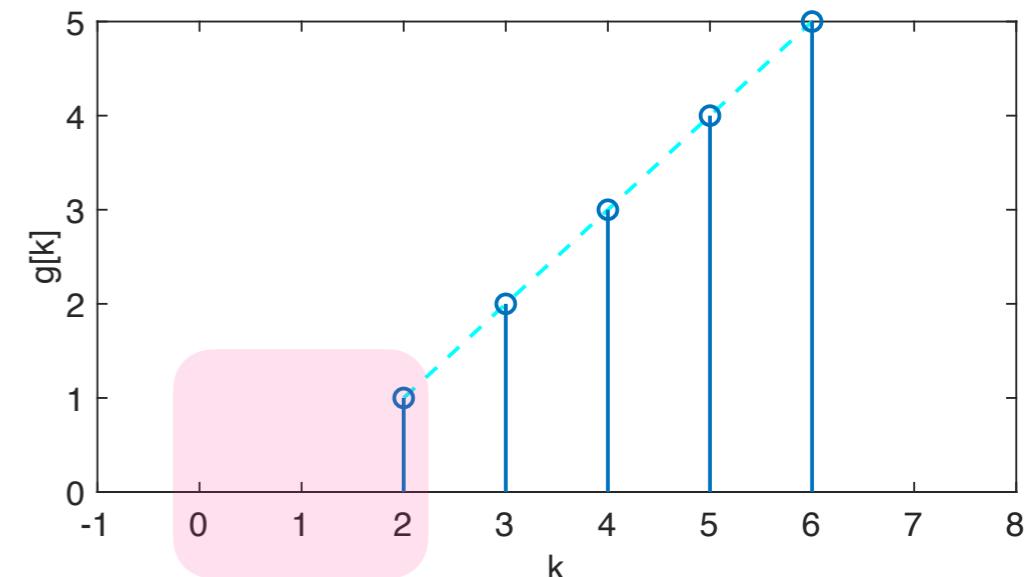
Assim:

$$g[0] = f[-2]$$

$$g[1] = f[-1]$$

$$g[2] = f[0]$$

$$g[3] = f[1]$$

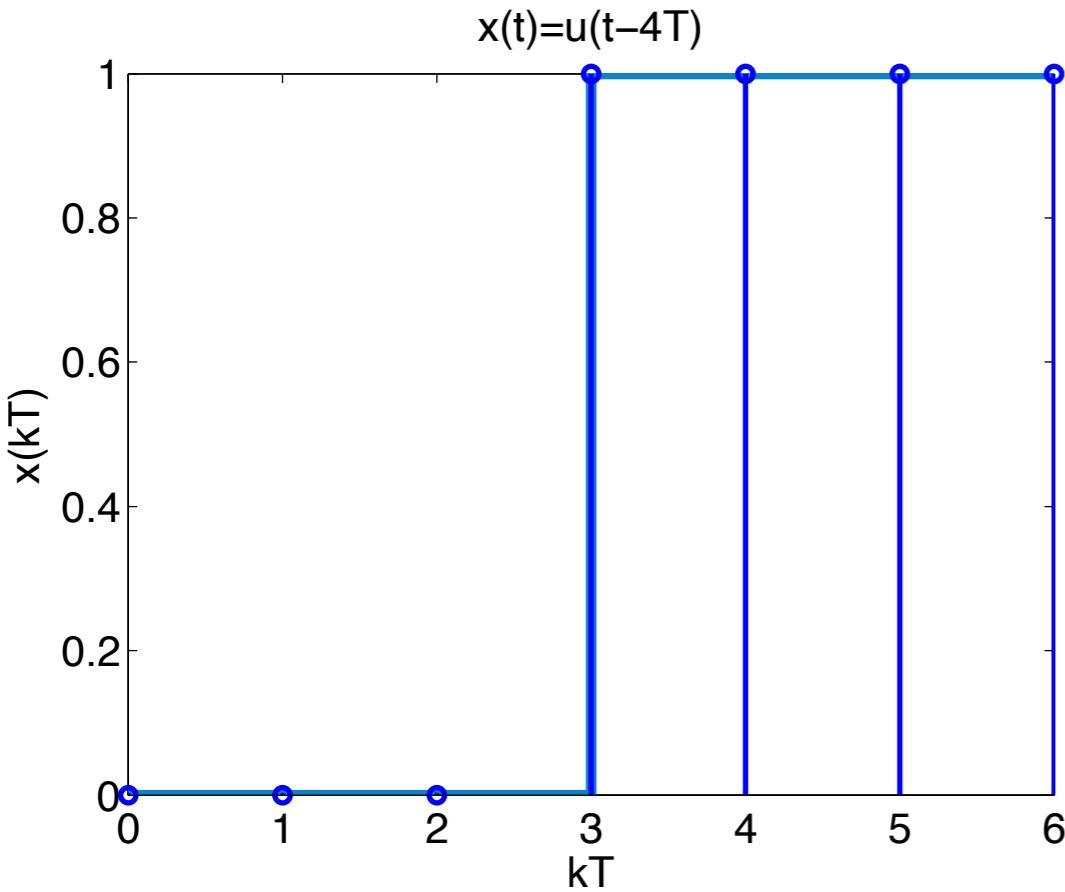


# Propriedades da Transformada Z

3. Translação (Atraso no tempo):

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} X(z)$$

- Exemplo<sub>2</sub>: Encontre a transformada Z de uma função degrau que foi atrasada de 4 períodos de amostragem:



$$\mathcal{Z}\{1(t - 4T)\} = z^{-4} \cdot \mathcal{Z}\{1(t)\}$$

$$= z^{-4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{z^{-4}}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

# Propriedades da Transformada Z

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## 4. Translação Complexa:

Se  $x(t)$  possui transformada Z igual à  $X(z)$ , então a transformada Z de  $e^{-at} x(t)$  pode ser definida como  $X(z e^{aT})$ .

$$\mathcal{Z}\{e^{-at}x(t)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) \cdot e^{-akT} z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT)(ze^{aT})^{-k} = X(z e^{aT})$$

- Exemplo:

$$\mathcal{Z}\{e^{at} \cdot u(t)\} = U(e^{-aT}z) = \frac{1}{1 - (e^{-aT}z)^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{u(t)\} = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$


$$\mathcal{Z}\{e^{-at}x(t)\} = X(z e^{aT})$$

# Propriedades da Transformada Z

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## 5. **Convolução** (multiplicação em freqüência):

$$\mathcal{Z} \{f(k) * g(k)\} = F(z) \cdot G(z)$$

- Prova:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{Z} \{f(k) * g(k)\} &= \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \cdot g(n-k) \right\} && \leftarrow \text{pela definição de convolução} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \cdot g(n-k) \right] \cdot z^{-n} && \leftarrow \text{pela definição da transformada Z} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \cdot \sum_{m=-k}^{\infty} g(m) \cdot z^{-m-k} && \leftarrow \text{fazendo } m = n - k \\ &= \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \cdot z^{-k} \right] \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} g(m) \cdot z^{-m} \right] \\ &= F(z) \cdot G(z)\end{aligned}$$

# Propriedades da Transformada Z

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## 6. Teorema do Valor Inicial:

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z)$$

- Prova:

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n)z^{-n} \\ &= f(0) + f(1)z^{-1} + f(2)z^{-2} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Desta forma, se  $z \rightarrow \infty$ , todos os termos se anulam exceto para  $f(0)$ .

- Exemplo:  $F(z) = \frac{8z+6}{z+2} = \frac{8+6z^{-1}}{1+2z^{-1}}$

Da propriedade do Valor Inicial,  $f(0) = 8$ .

Lembrar do exemplo anterior onde:  $f(k) = 3\delta(k) + 5(-2)^k$

$$F(z) = 3(1) + 5 \left( \frac{z}{z+2} \right) = \frac{8z+6}{z+2}$$

# Propriedades da Transformada Z

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## 7. Teorema do Valor Final:

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

- Exemplo:

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

$$y(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) Y(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{z-1}{z} \right) Y(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(z-a)} = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

- Obs: O valor final (valor de regime permanente, “steady-state”) do sinal  $y$  é  $1/(1-a)$ , quando existe! Neste exemplo, isto é verdade se  $a < 1$ , mas se entretanto,  $a > 1$ , não existe valor final!

# Exemplos

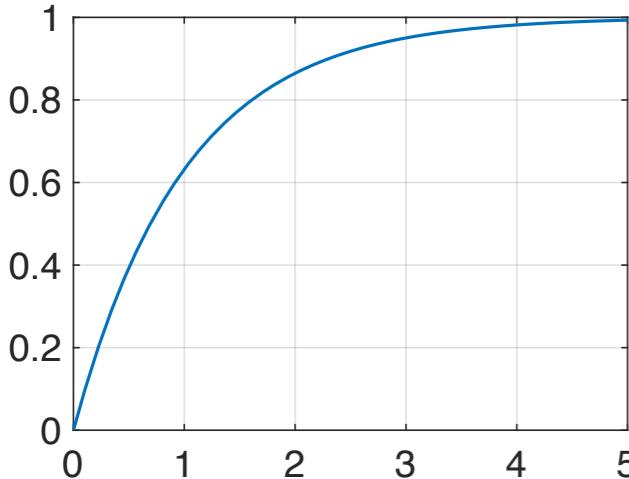
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$$x(\infty) = ? \quad \text{de} \quad X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

Solução:

$$\begin{aligned} x(\infty) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [(1 - z^{-1}) X(z)] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left[ (1 - z^{-1}) \left( \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left( 1 - \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Note que  $X(z)$  é a transformada Z de  $x(t) = 1 - e^{-at}$ .



`>> fplot(@(t) (1-exp(-1.*t)), [0 5])`

$$x(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 - e^{-at}) = 1$$