

# Transformada Z

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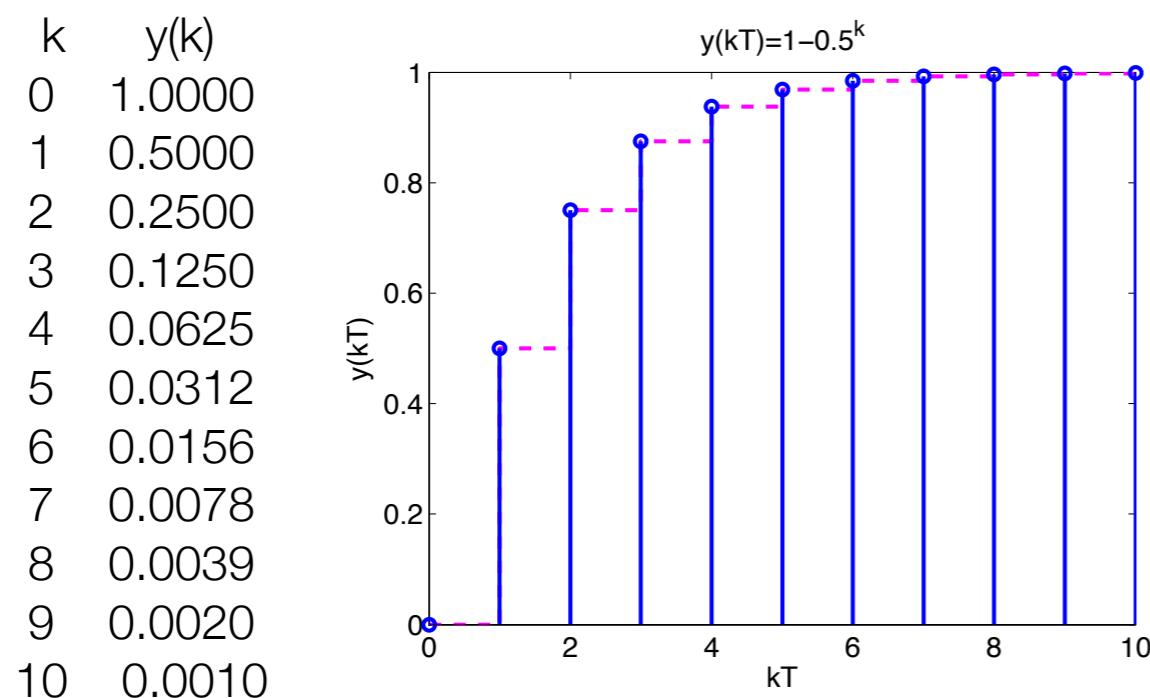
Parte 2/3

Prof. Fernando Passold

# 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

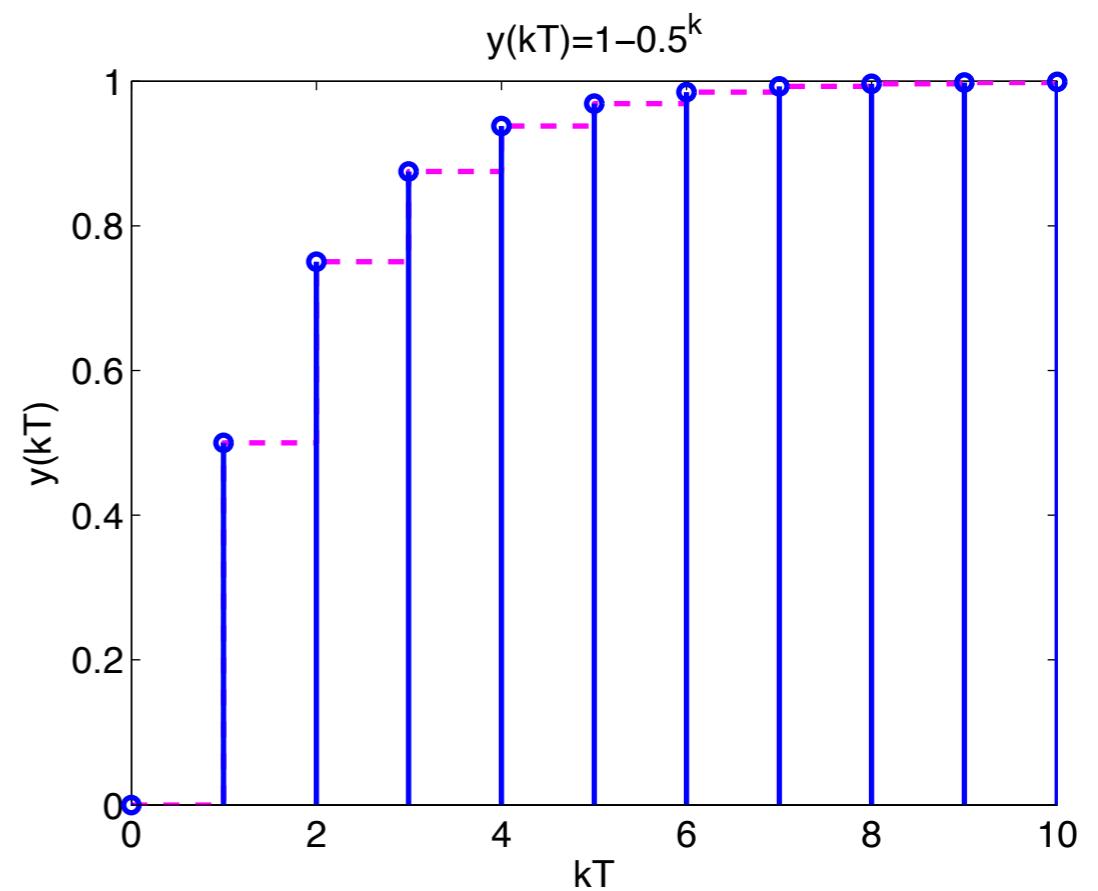
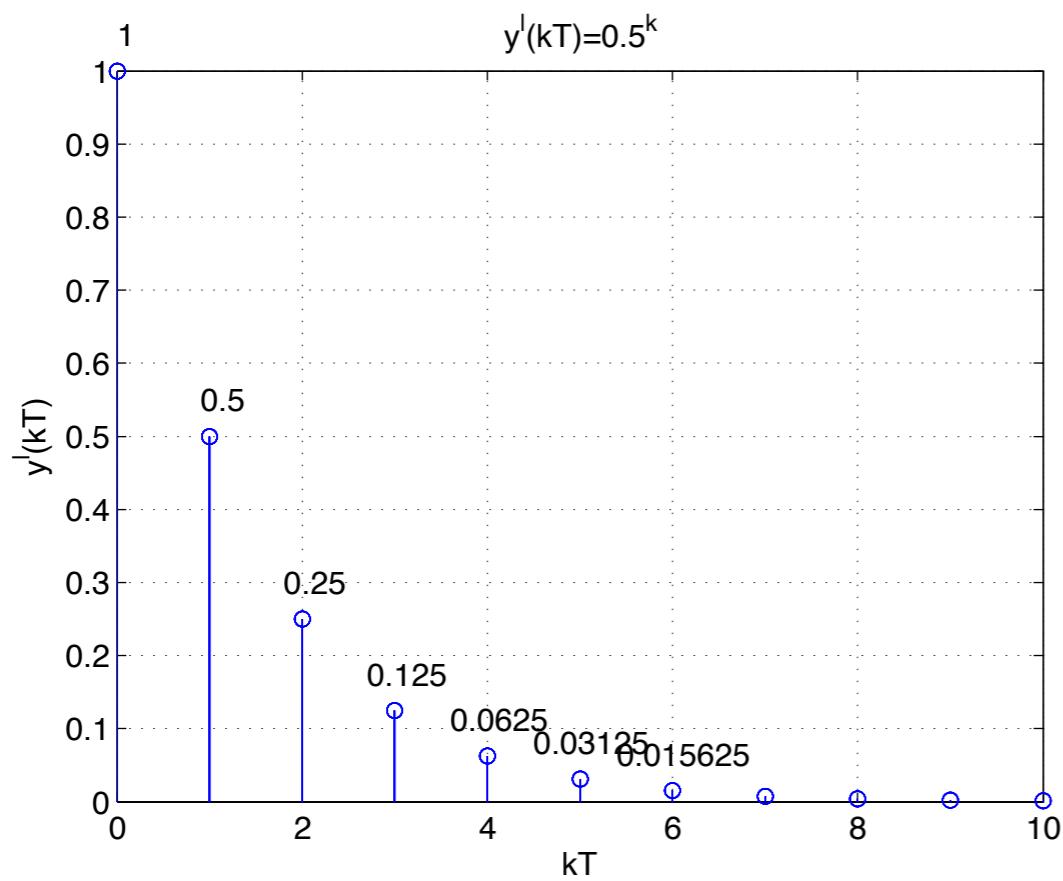
stairs(x,y)
hold on
stem (x,y) % plota valores no instante da amostragem
title('y(kT)=1-0.5^k');
xlabel('kT');
ylabel('y(kT)');
```

# 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):

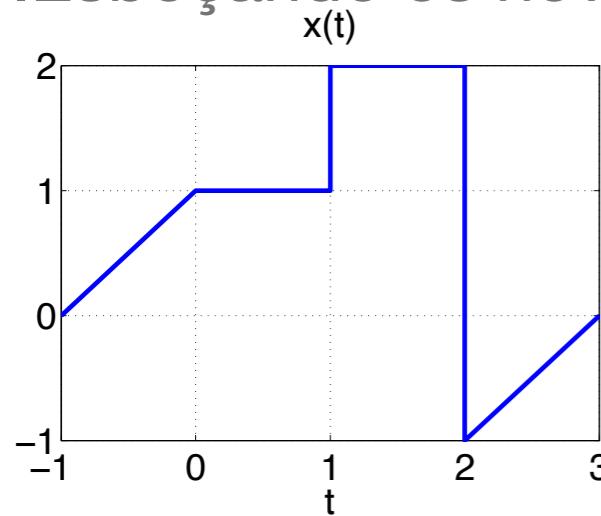
$$\begin{aligned}x(0) &= 5 \\x(1) &= 4 \\x(2) &= 3 \\x(3) &= 2 \\x(4) &= 1 \\x(k) &= 0 \quad \forall k \geq 5\end{aligned}$$

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

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:

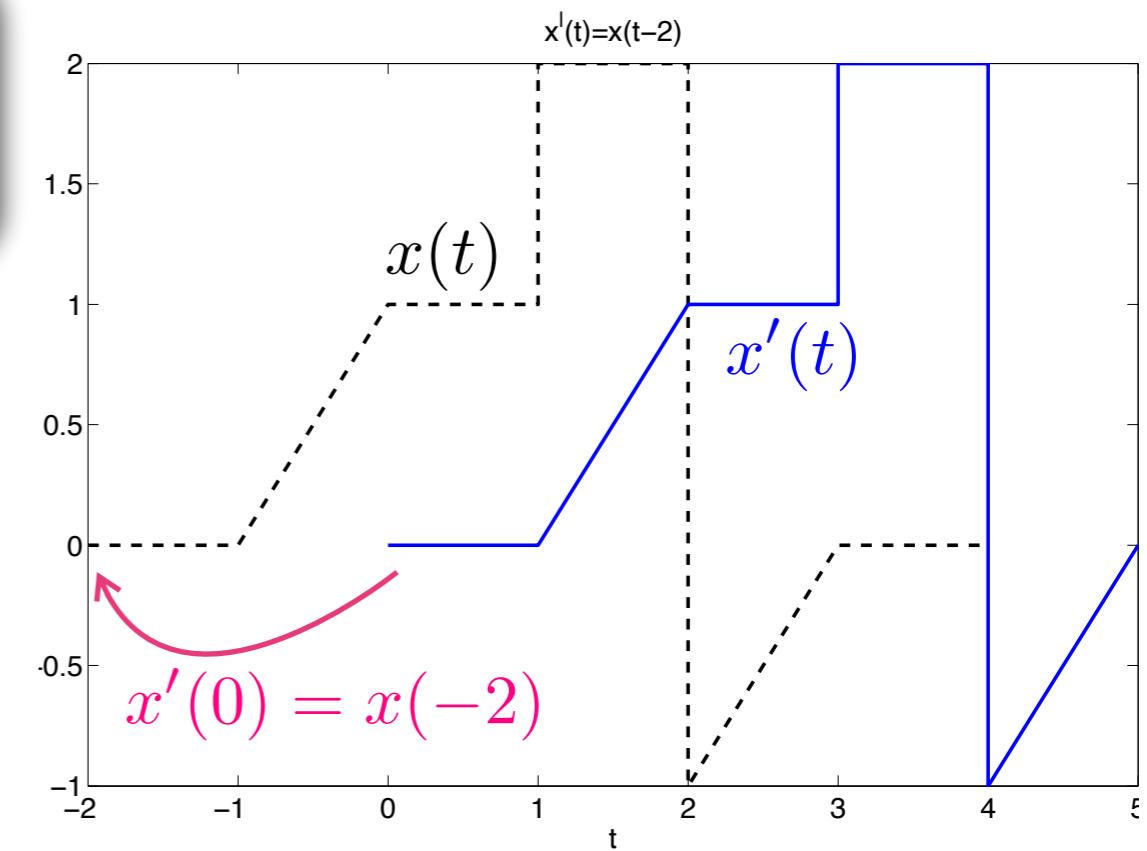


a)  $x(t - 2)$  ← Deslocamento no tempo

Sinal atrasado de  
2 amostras

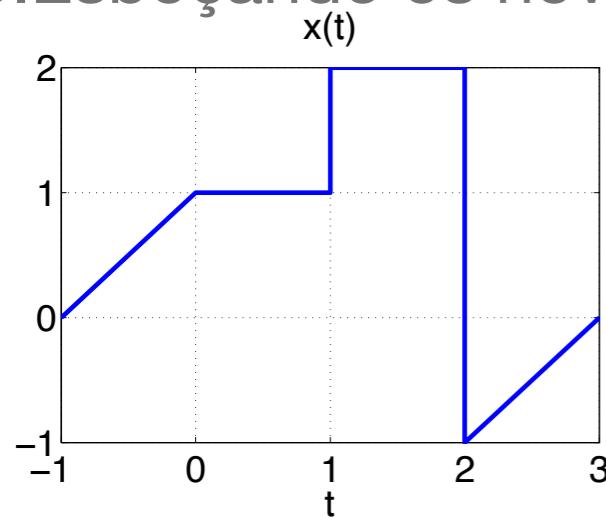
$$\begin{aligned}x(-1) &= 0; \\x(0) &= 1; \\x(1^-) &= 1; \\x(1^+) &= 2; \\x(2^-) &= 2; \\x(2^+) &= -1; \\x(3) &= 0;\end{aligned}$$

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



# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

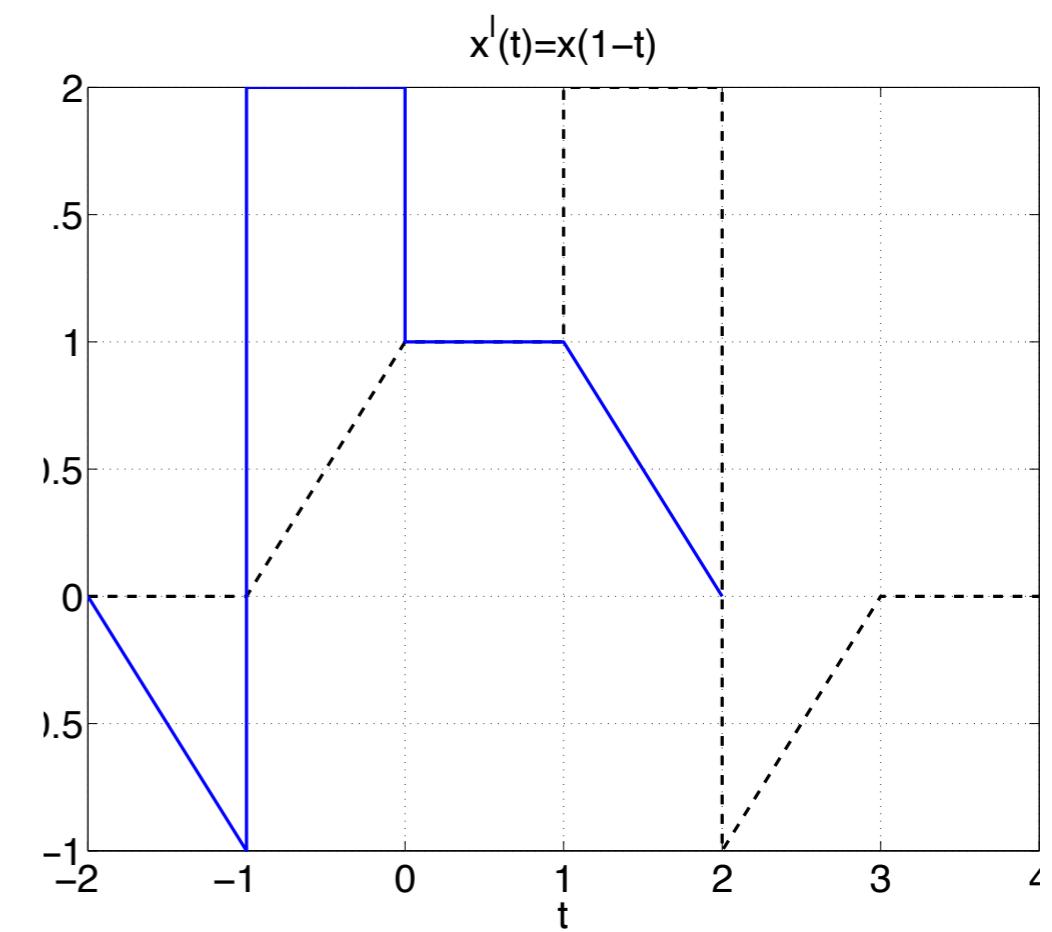
5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



b)  $x(1 - t)$

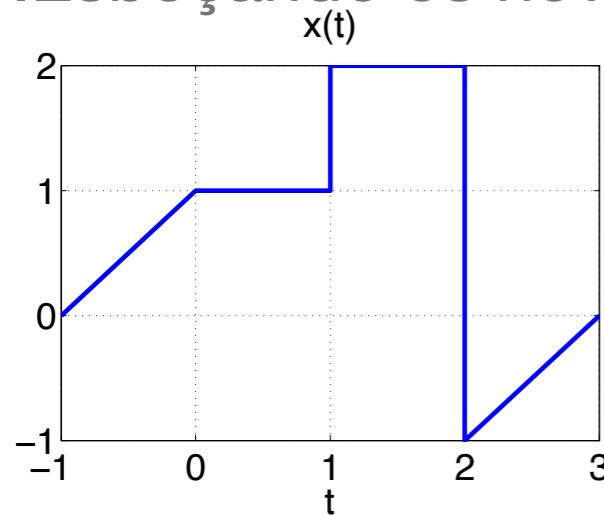
Reflexão de sinal

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



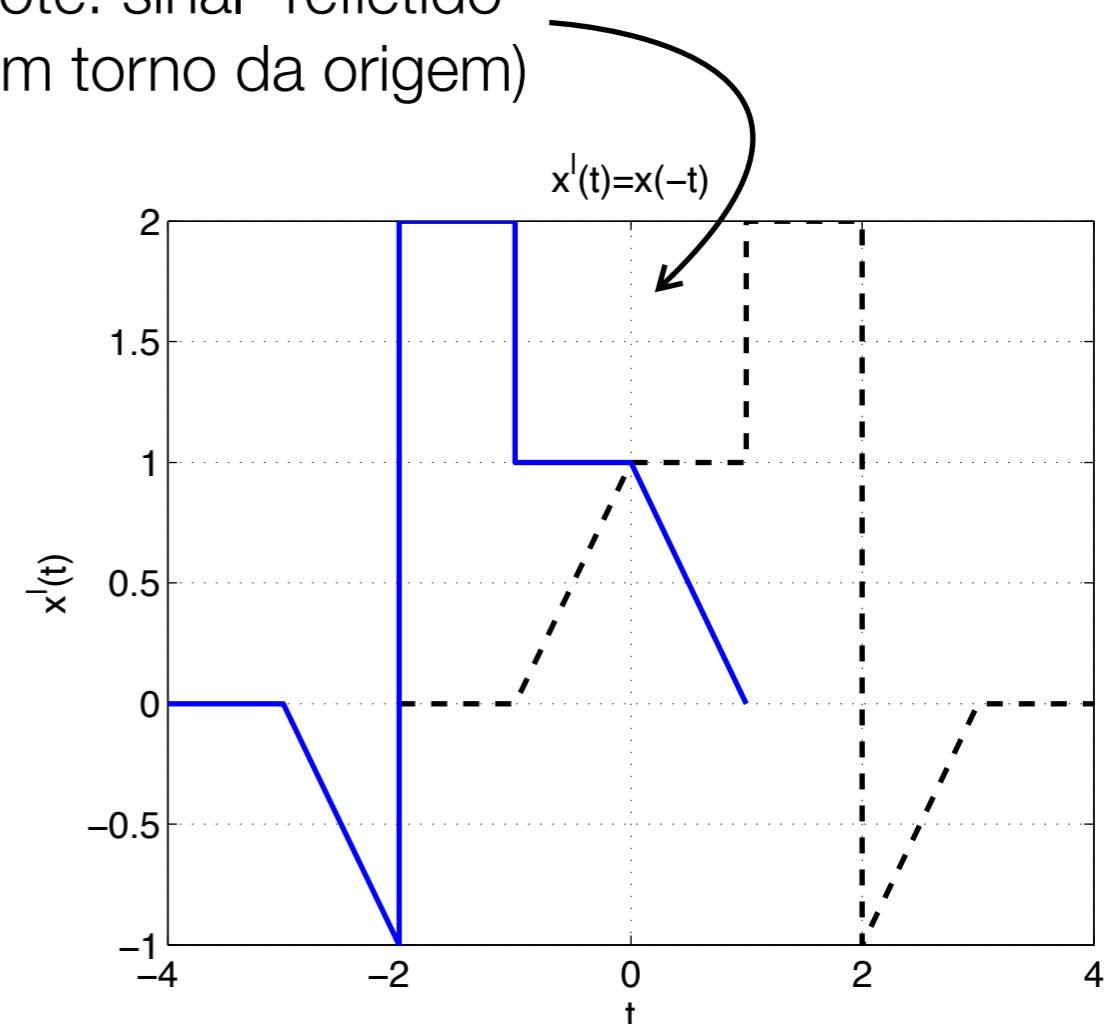
# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

## 5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



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

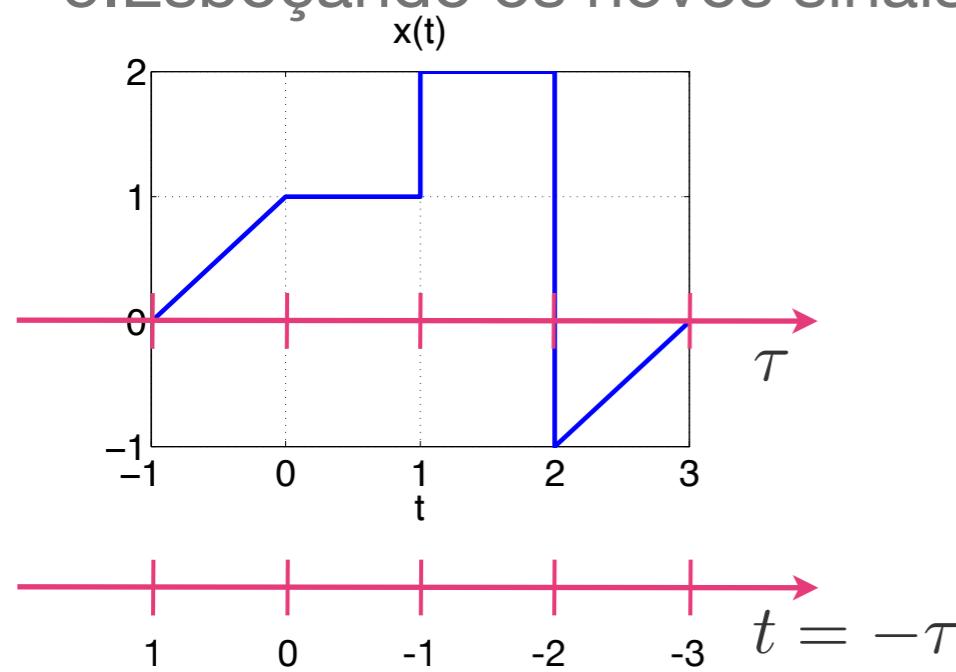
Note: sinal “refletido”  
(em torno da origem)



Se  $x'(t) = x(-t)$  então:  
 $t = -4; x'(-4) = x(4) = 0$   
 $t = -3; x'(-3) = x(3) = 0$   
 $t = -2; x'(-2) = x(2) = -1$   
 $t = -2; x'(-2) = x(2) = 2$   
 $t = -1; x'(-1) = x(1) = 2$   
 $t = -1; x'(-1) = x(1) = 1$   
 $t = 0; x'(0) = x(0) = 1$   
 $t = 1; x'(1) = x(-1) = 0$

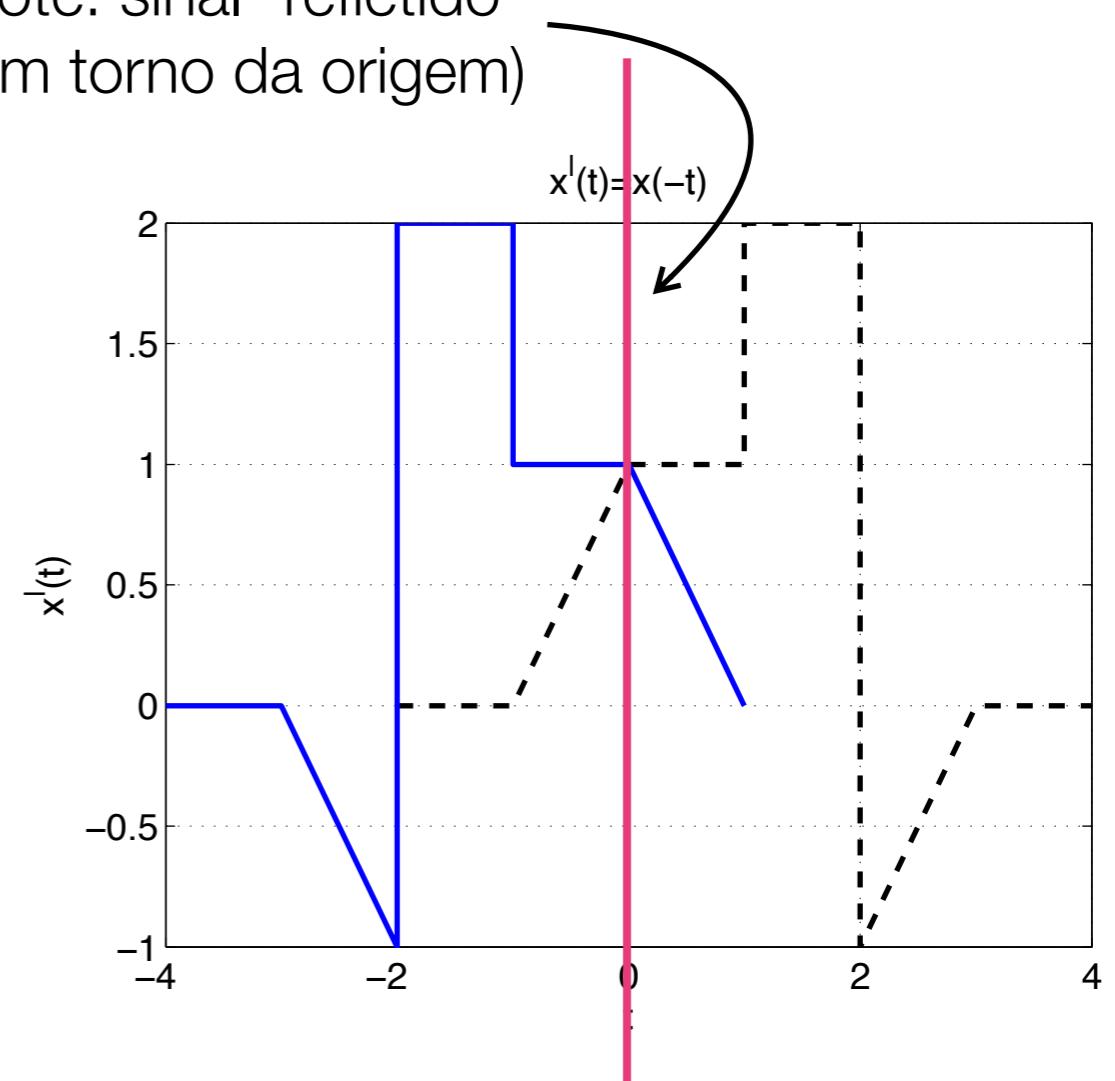
# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



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

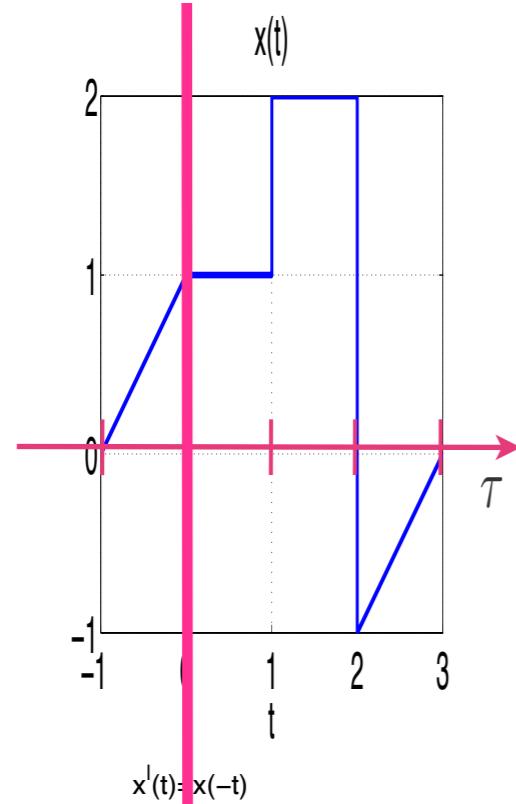
Note: sinal “refletido”  
(em torno da origem)



Reversão (inversão) temporal

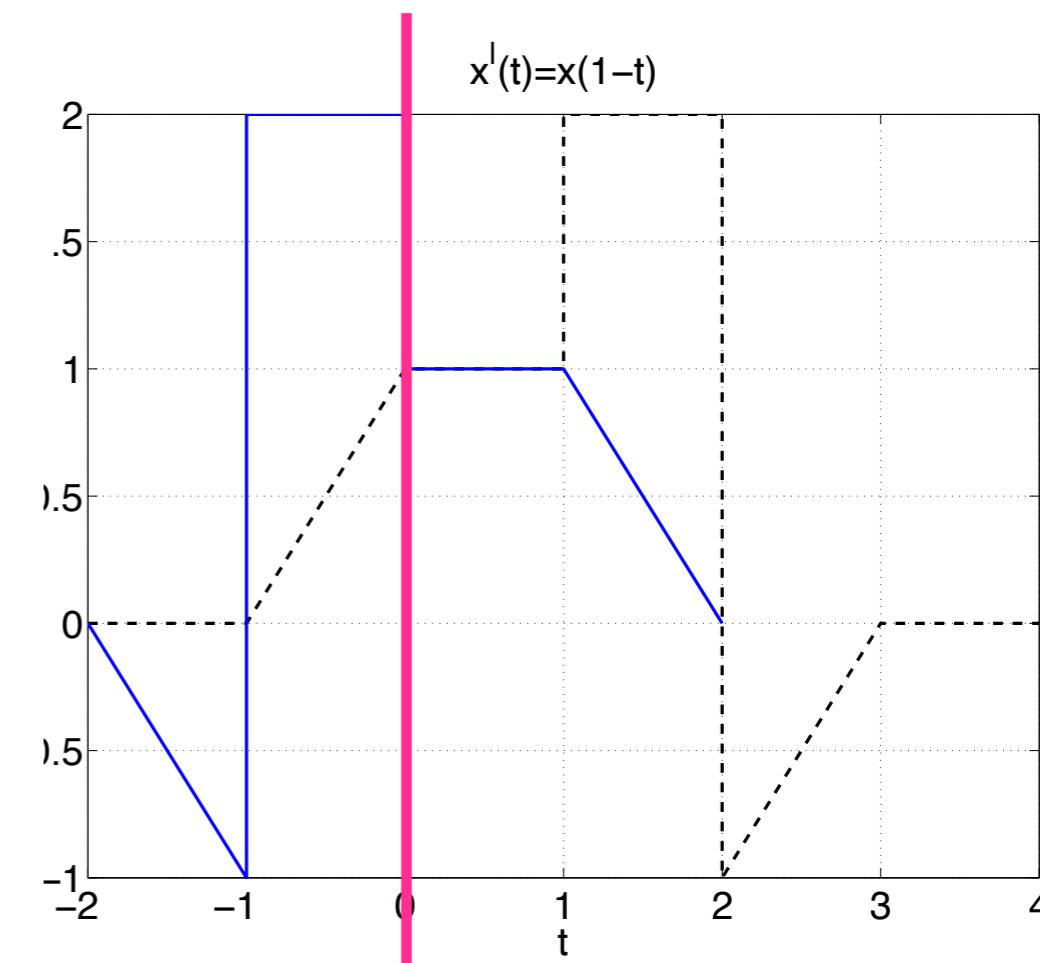
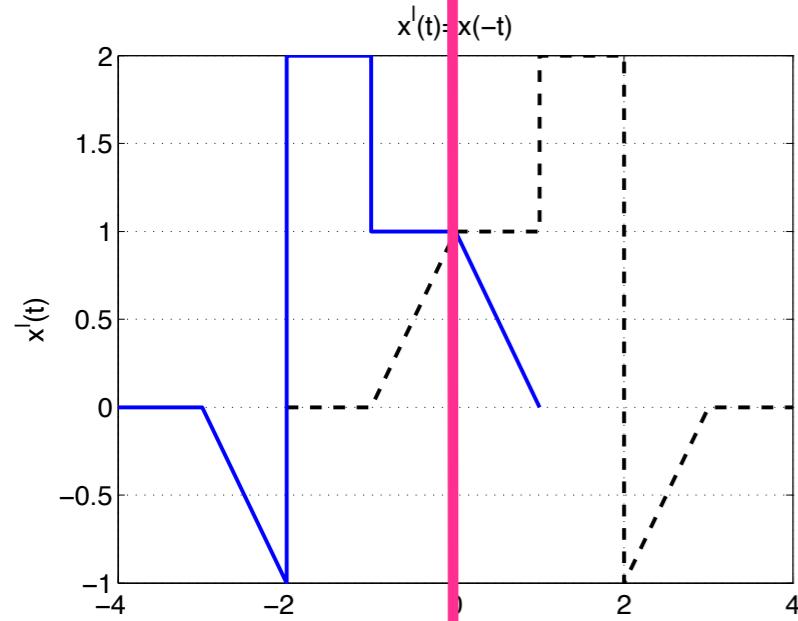
# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



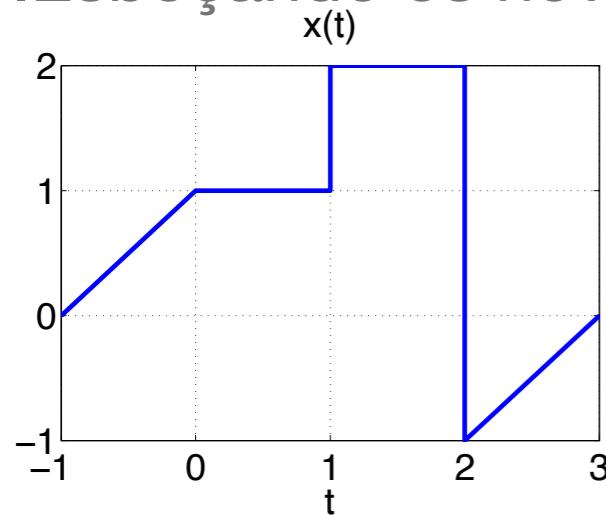
$$b) \quad x(1 - t)$$

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



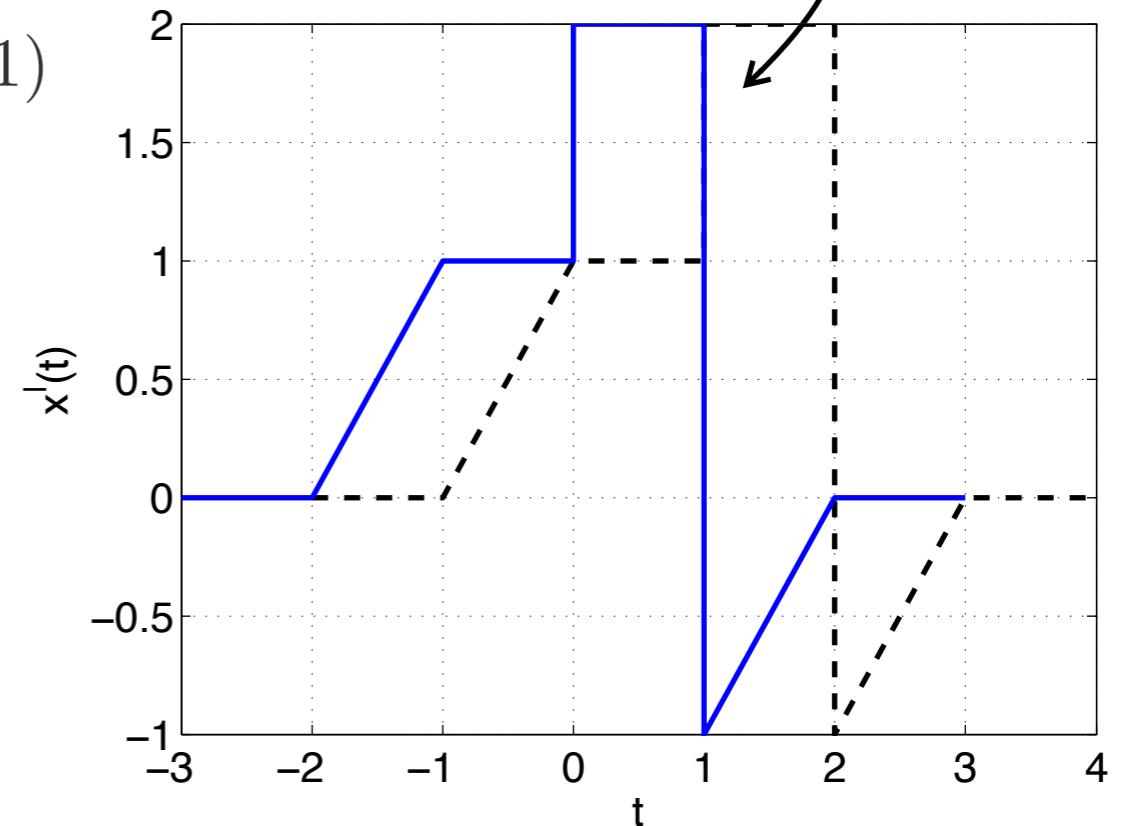
# Respostas de Problemas anteriores

## 5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



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

→ Note: sinal deslocado  
(adiantado) no tempo



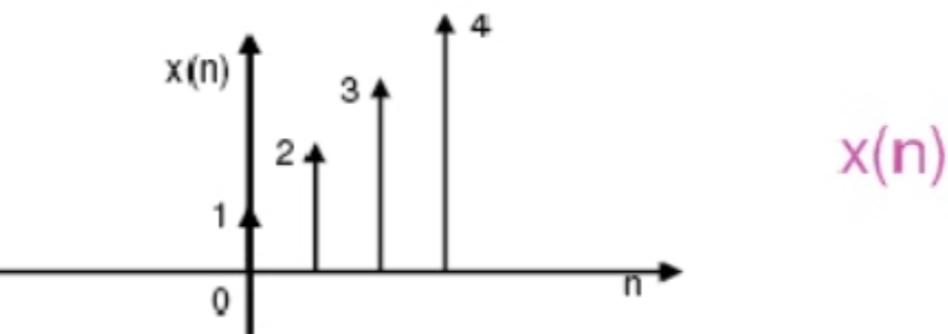
Se  $x'(t) = x(t+1)$  então:  
 $t=-2; x'(-2+1) = x(-1) = 0$   
 $t=-1; x'(-1+1) = x(0) = 1$   
 $t=0; x'(0+1) = x(1) = 1$   
 $t=0; x'(0+1) = x(1) = 2$   
 $t=1; x'(1+1) = x(2) = 2$   
 $t=1; x'(1+1) = x(2) = -1$   
 $t=2; x'(2+1) = x(3) = 0$

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

# “Resumo”:

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Original signal



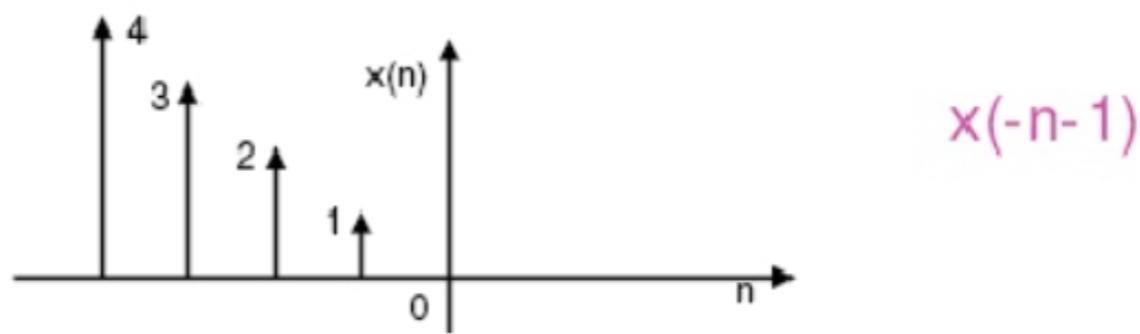
Time Reversed



TR & Delaying



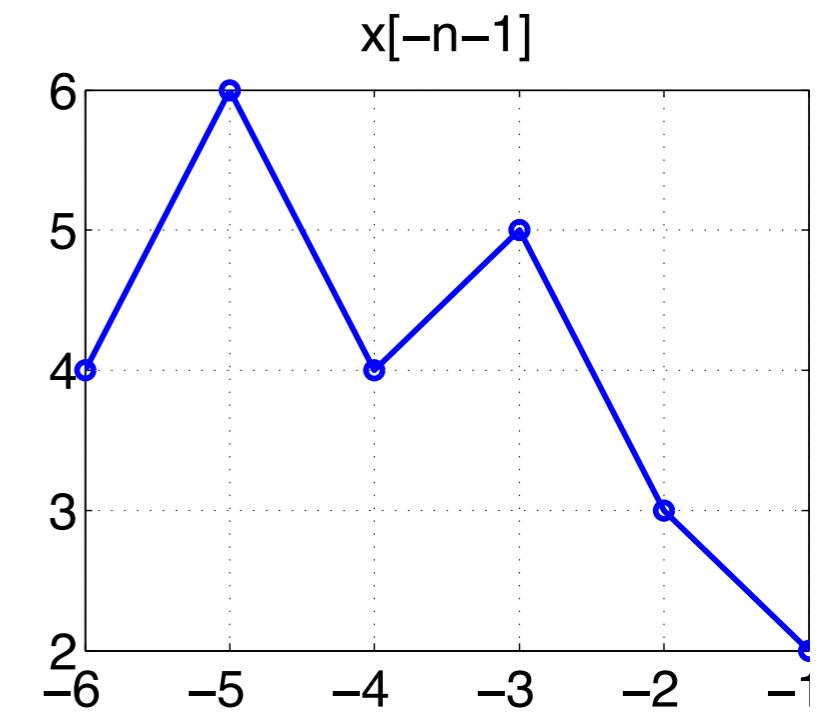
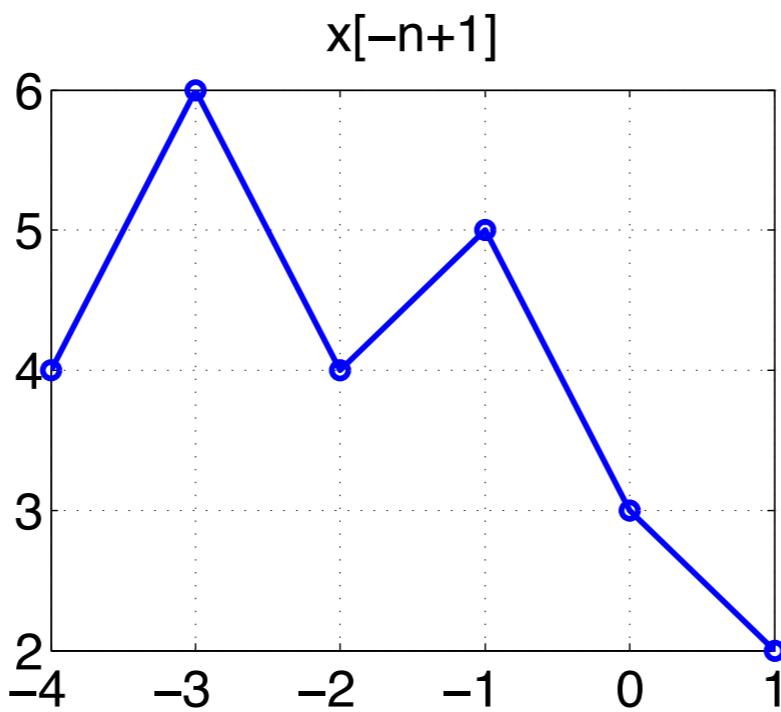
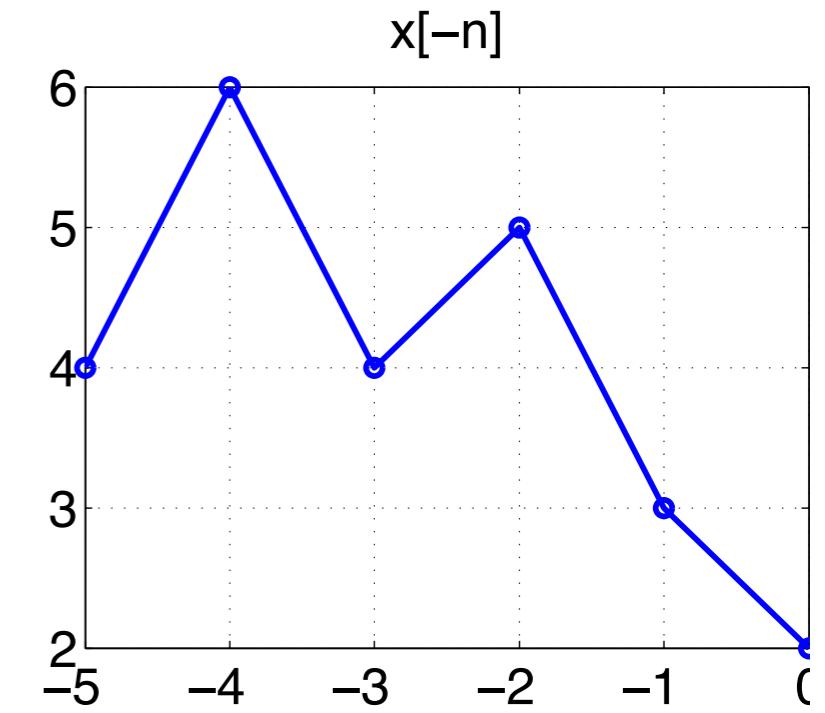
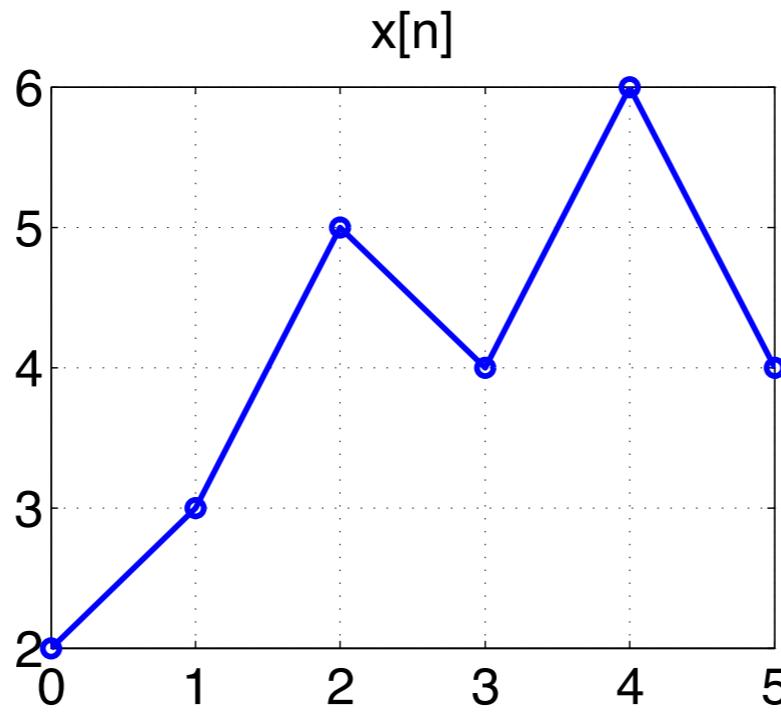
TR & Advancing



# “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 senóide:

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

# Transformada Z de uma

- 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:  $\sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t})$

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

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

Relações de Euler:

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

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

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

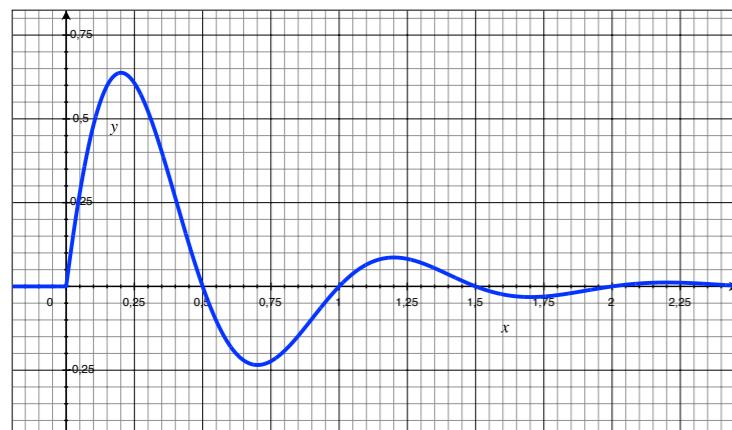
$$\sin(jx) = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

# 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):

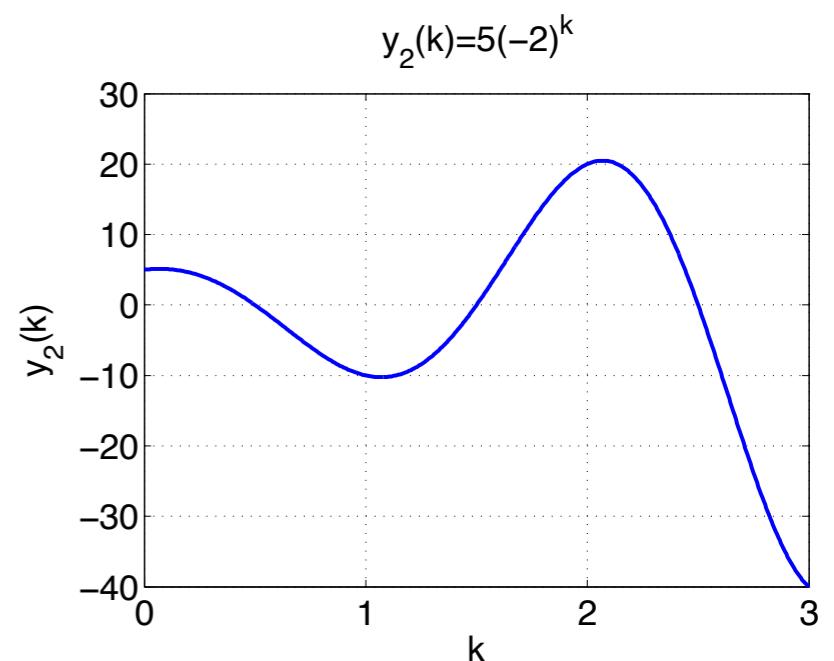
$$\mathcal{Z}\{a \cdot f(k) + b \cdot g(k)\} = a \cdot F(z) + b \cdot G(z)$$

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:

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

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

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

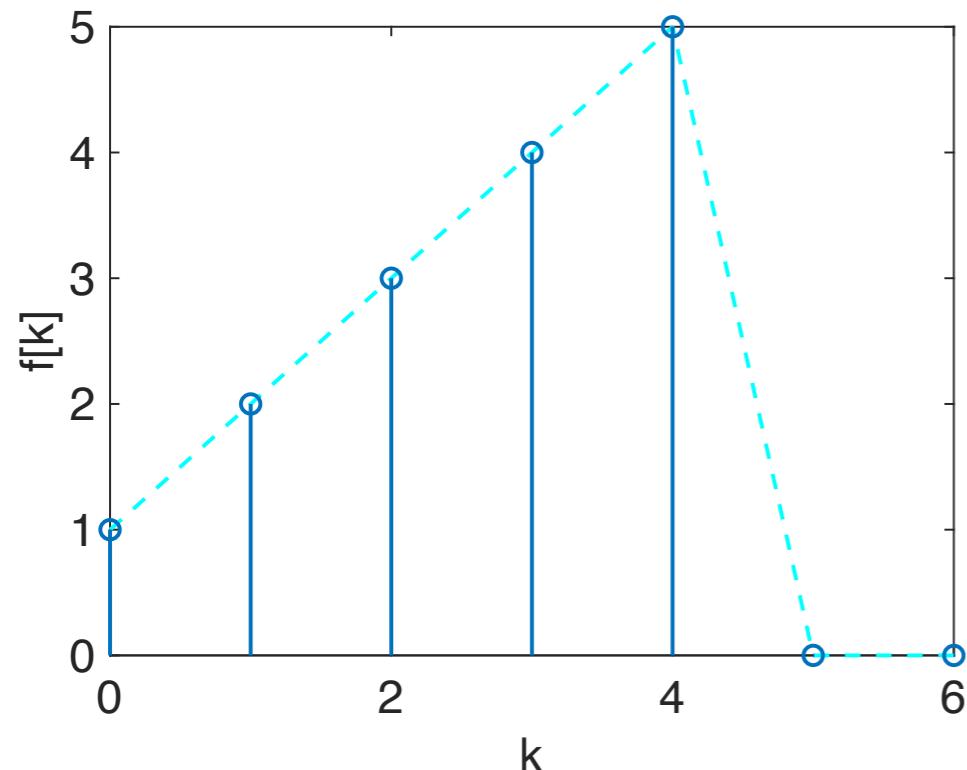
# Propriedades da Transformada Z

## 2. Translação (Avanço no tempo):

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

- Exemplo:

Seja o sinal abaixo:

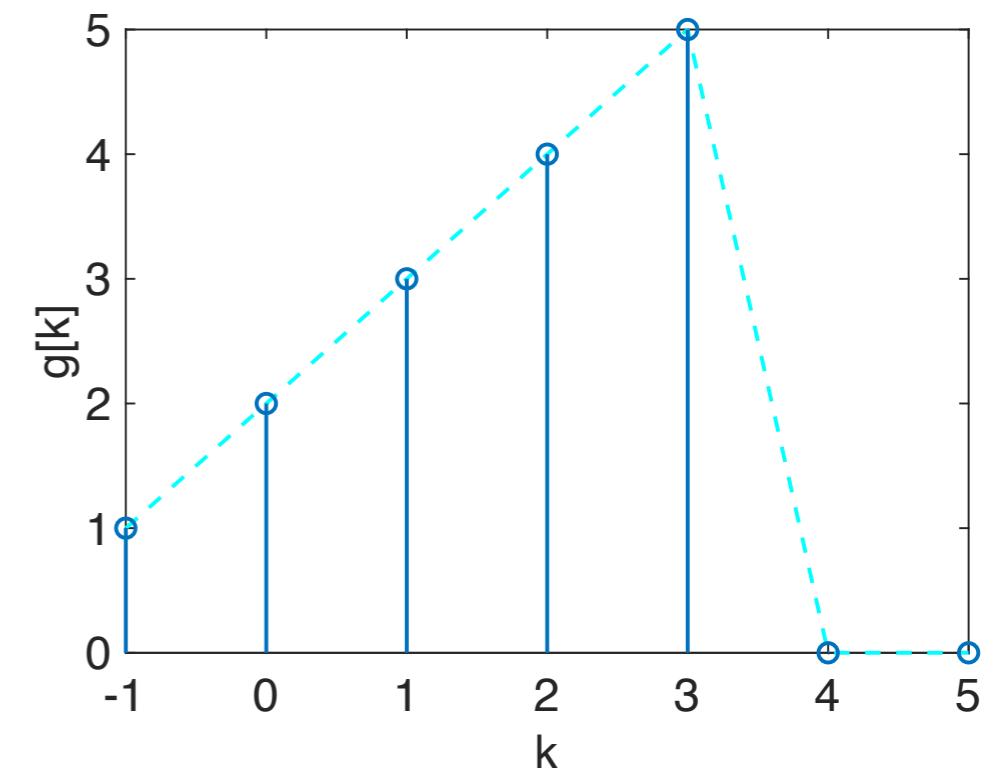


**Avanço** no tempo:

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

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:

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

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

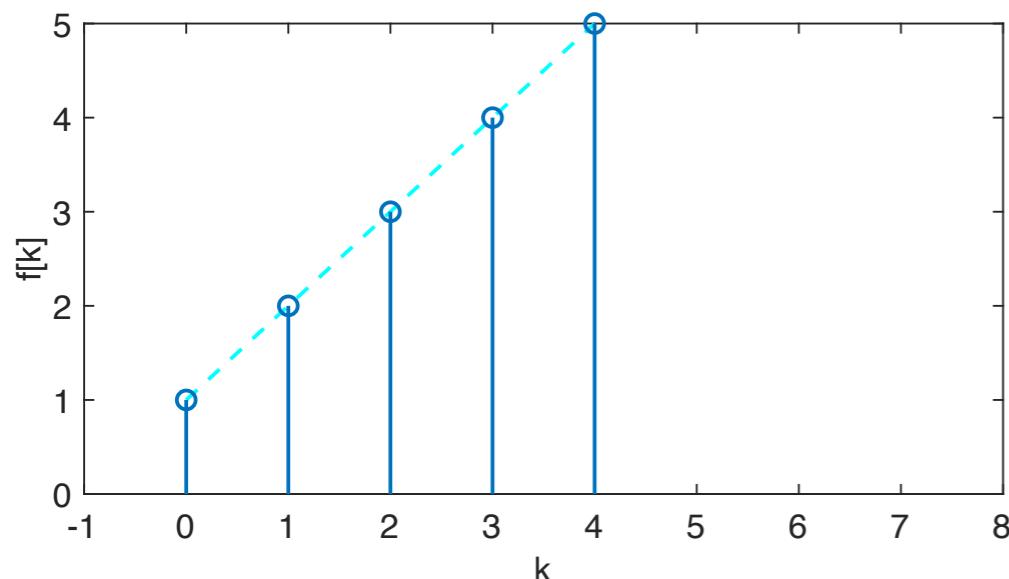
# Propriedades da Transformada Z

## 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:

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

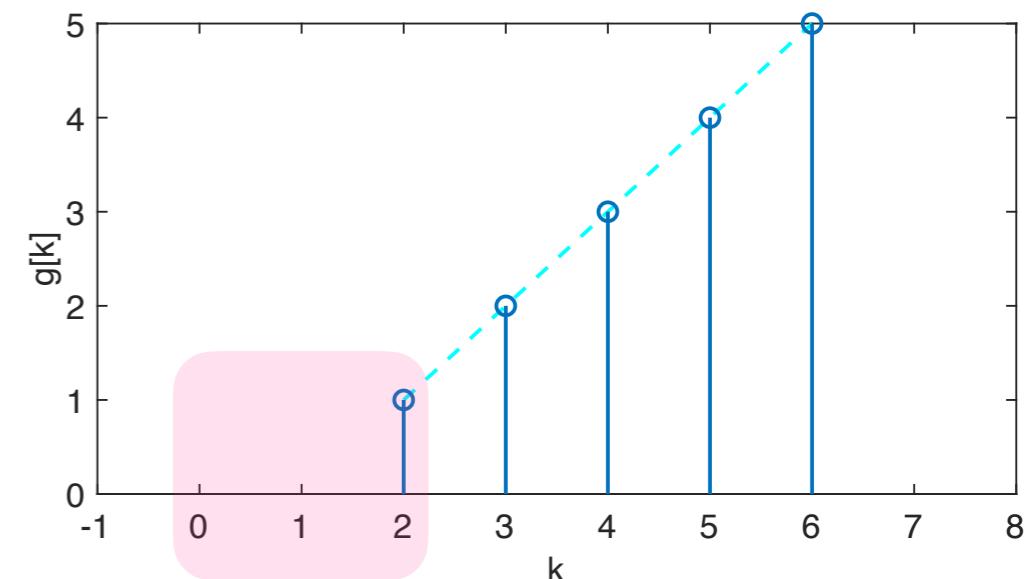
Assim:

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

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

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

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

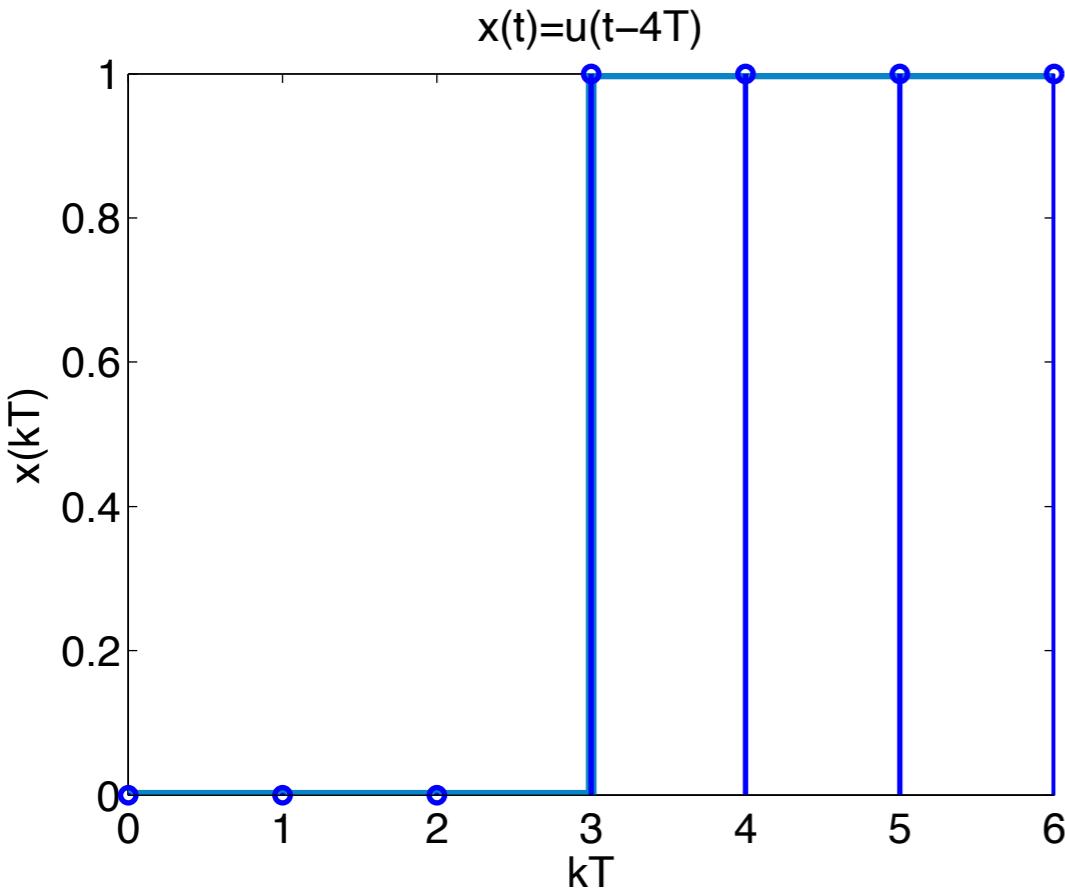


# Propriedades da Transformada Z

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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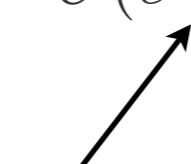
## 4. Translação Complexa:

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

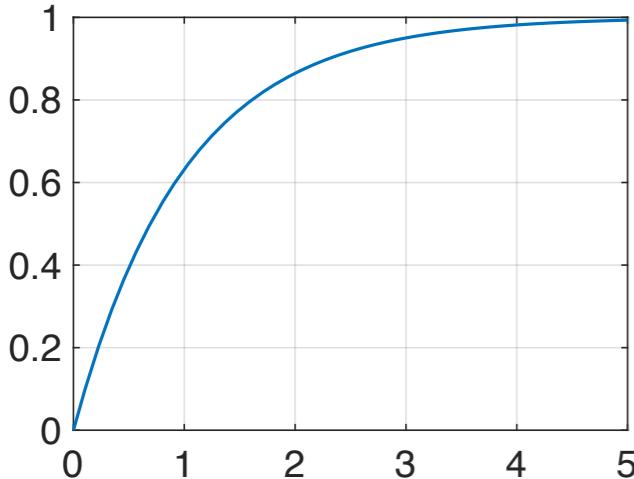
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$$x(\infty) = ? \quad \text{de} \quad X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

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  $x(t) = 1 - e^{-at}$ .



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

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