知识点K2.11

差分方程的z变换解

主要内容:

差分方程的z域解

基本要求:

掌握离散系统的z域描述和分析方法



K2.11 差分方程的z域解

单边z变换将系统的初始条件自然地包含于其代数方程中,故可求系统的零输入、零状态响应和全响应。

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} y(k-i) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_{m-j} f(k-j)$$

设f(k)在k=0时接入,系统初始状态为y(-1),y(-2),...y(-n)。

取单边 z 变换得:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} \left[z^{-i} Y(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} y(k-i) z^{-i} \right] = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_{m-j} \left[z^{-j} F(z) \right]$$

$$\left[\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} z^{-i}\right] Y(z) + \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} y(k-i) z^{-k}\right] = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{m} b_{m-j} z^{-j}\right) F(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{M(z)}{A(z)} + \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}F(z) = Y_{zi}(z) + Y_{zs}(z)$$

系统函数
$$H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$$

$$h(k) \leftarrow \rightarrow H(z)$$

例1: 若某系统的差分方程为

$$y(k) - y(k-1) - 2y(k-2) = f(k) + 2f(k-2)$$

已知 $y(-1) = 2$, $y(-2) = -1/2$, $f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$ 。求系统的 $y_{zi}(k)$ 、 $y_{zs}(k)$ 、 $y(k)$ 。



解:方程两边取单边z变换,得:

$$Y(z) - [z^{-1}Y(z) + y(-1)] - 2[z^{-2}Y(z) + y(-2) + y(-1)z^{-1}] = F(z) + 2z^{-2}F(z)$$

整理得:

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

$$= \frac{z^{2}+4z}{z^{2}-z-2} + \frac{z^{2}+2}{z^{2}-z-2} \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$Y_{zi}(z) \qquad Y_{zs}(z)$$

$$Y_{zi}(z) = \frac{z^2 + 4z}{(z-2)(z+1)} = \frac{2z}{z-2} + \frac{-z}{z+1} \to y_{zi}(k) = [2(2)^k - (-1)^k]\varepsilon(k)$$

$$Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{2z}{z-2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z+1} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} \to y_{zs}(k) = \left[2^{k+1} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^k - \frac{3}{2}\right] \varepsilon(k)$$

例2: (求LTI系统差分方程的3种响应)

已知: 离散系统的方程为:

$$y(k) + 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k-2)$$

 $y(-1) = 1, y(-2) = 0, f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$

求: y(k), $y_{zi}(k)$, $y_{zs}(k)$ 。

解: (1) 求完全响应y(k):

由单边z变换的右移性质:

$$f(k-m) \longleftrightarrow z^{-m} F(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k-m) z^{-k}$$

$$y(k) + 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k-2)$$

对差分方程两边取单边z变换,得

$$Y(z) + 3[z^{-1}Y(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{0} y(k-1)z^{-k}] + 2[z^{-2}Y(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{1} y(k-2)z^{-k}] = z^{-2}F(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{(-3 - 2z^{-1})y(-1) - 2y(-2)}{1 + 3z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}} + \frac{z^{-2}}{1 + 3z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}}F(z)$$

$$= \frac{-3z^{3} + z^{2} + 3z}{(z+1)(z-1)(z+2)}, \quad F(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\frac{z}{(z-1)} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{z}{(z+1)} - \frac{11}{3}\frac{z}{(z+2)}, \quad |z| > 2$$

$$y(k) = \frac{1}{6} \times 1^k + \frac{1}{2} \times (-1)^k - \frac{11}{3} (-2)^k, \quad k \ge 0$$

(2)求零输入响应

$$y_{zi}(k) + 3y_{zi}(k-1) + 2y_{zi}(k-2) = 0$$

 $y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = 1, \quad y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = 0$

根据右移性质,对方程两边取单边z变换,得:

$$Y_{zi}(z) + 3z^{-1}[Y_{zi}(z) + y_{zi}(-1)z^{-(-1)}] + 2z^{-2}[Y_{zi}(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{1} y_{zi}(k-2)z^{-k}] = 0$$

$$Y_{zi}(z) = \frac{(-3 - 2z^{-1})y_{zi}(-1) - 2y_{zi}(-2)}{1 + 3z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}} = \frac{-3z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)(z+2)}, \quad |z| > 2$$

$$=\frac{z}{z+1}-\frac{4z}{z+2}$$

$$y_{zi}(k) = (-1)^k - (-2)^{k+2}, k \ge 0$$



(3)求零状态响应

$$y_{zs}(k) + 3y_{zs}(k-1) + 2y_{zs}(k-2) = f(k-2)$$
$$y_{zs}(-1) = y_{zs}(-2) = 0, f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$$

由右移性质,对方程两边取单边z变换,得

$$Y_{zs}(z) + 3z^{-1}y_{zs}(z) + 2z^{-2}Y_{zs}(z) = z^{-2}F(z)$$

$$Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{z^{-2}}{(1+3z^{-1}+2z^{-2})}F(z) = \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-1)(z+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \frac{z}{(z-1)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{(z+1)} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{z}{(z+2)}, \quad |z| > 2$$

$$y_{zs}(k) = \left[\frac{1}{6} \times 1^k - \frac{1}{2} (-1)^k + \frac{1}{3} (-2)^k\right] \varepsilon(k)$$

说明: 前向差分方程的解法:

方法1: 用左移性质: $f(k+m) \leftrightarrow z^m F(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k) z^{m-k}$, 初始条件: y(0), y(1), …

方法2: 转变为后向差分方程,用右移性质求解 初始条件: y(-1), y(-2), …

若初始条件不适用,则用递推法由相应的差分方程递推得到需要的初始条件。