知识点K2.08

逆z变换:幂级数和部分分式展开

主要内容:

- 1.幂级数展开法
- 2.部分分式展开法
- 3.用性质求逆z变换

基本要求:

掌握正反z变换的方法



K2.08 逆z变换

F(z) 的逆z变换:

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_c F(z) z^{k-1} dz, \quad -\infty < k < \infty$$

z 逆变换的计算方法:

- (1) 反演积分法(留数法);
- (2) 幂级数展开法; 有局限性
- (3) 部分分式展开法;
- (4) 用 z 变换性质求逆 z 变换。组合使用



一般而言,双边序列f(k)可分解为因果序列 $f_1(k)$ 和反因

果序列 $f_2(k)$ 两部分,即

$$f(k) = f_2(k) + f_1(k) = f(k)\varepsilon(-k-1) + f(k)\varepsilon(k)$$

相应地,其z变换也分为两部分

$$F(z) = F_2(z) + F_1(z), \quad \alpha < |z| < \beta$$

其中

$$F_1(z) = Z[f(k)\varepsilon(k)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k}, \quad |z| > \alpha$$

$$F_2(z) = Z[f(k)\varepsilon(-k-1)] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} f(k)z^{-k}, |z| < \beta$$

已知象函数F(z)时,根据给定的收敛域不难由F(z)分解为 $F_1(z)$ 和 $F_2(z)$,分别求对应的原序列 $f_1(k)$ 和 $f_2(k)$,根据线性性质,将两者相加原序列f(k)。

1、幂级数展开法

根据z变换的定义,因果序列和反因果序列的象函数分别是z-1和z的幂级数;其系数就是相应的序列值。

例: 已知象函数
$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z-2)} = \frac{z^2}{z^2-z-2}$$

其收敛域如下,分别求其对应的原序列f(k)。

(1)
$$|z| > 2$$
; (2) $|z| < 1$; (3) $1 < |z| < 2$ °

解: (1) 收敛域在半径为2的圆外,故f(k)为因果序列。将F(z) (分子分母按z 的降幂排列) 展开为 z^{-1} 的幂级数:

$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - z - 2} = 1 + z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 5z^{-3} + \cdots$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
1+z^{-1}+3z^{-2}+5z^{-3}+\cdots \\
z^{2}-z-2) \overline{z^{2}} \\
\underline{z^{2}-z-2} \\
z+2 \\
\underline{z-1-2z^{-1}} \\
3+2z^{-1}
\end{array}$$

(2) F(z) 的收敛域在半径为1的圆内,故f(k)为反因果序列。将F(z) (分子分母按z 的升幂排列) 展开为z 的幂级数。

$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - z - 2} = \frac{z^2}{-2 - z + z^2}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{4}z^3 - \frac{3}{8}z^4 + \frac{5}{16}z^5 + \cdots$$

于是,得原序列:

$$f(k) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \cdots, & \frac{5}{16}, & -\frac{3}{8}, & \frac{1}{4}, & -\frac{1}{2}, & 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\uparrow k = -1$$

(3) 收敛域为1<|z|<2的环形,其原序列f(k)为双边序列。将F(z)展开为部分分式,有

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

上式第一项属于因果序列的象函数 $F_1(z)$,第二项属于反因果序列的象函数 $F_2(z)$,即

$$F_1(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}z}{z+1}, |z| > 1 \qquad F_2(z) = \frac{\frac{2}{3}z}{z-2}, |z| < 2$$

将它们分别展开为z-1及z的幂级数,有

$$F_1(z) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{3}z^{-2} - \frac{1}{3}z^{-3} + \cdots$$

$$F_2(z) = \cdots + \frac{1}{12}z^3 - \frac{1}{6}z^2 - \frac{1}{3}z$$

于是,得原序列:

$$f(k) = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} \cdots, & -\frac{1}{12}, & -\frac{1}{6}, & -\frac{1}{3}, & \frac{1}{3}, & -\frac{1}{3}, & \frac{1}{3}, & -\frac{1}{3}, & \cdots \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\uparrow k = 0$$

上述方法求逆z变换,原序列通常难以写成闭合形式。



2、部分分式展开法

$$F(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} = \frac{b_m z^m + b_{m-1} z^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 z + b_0}{z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0}, m \le n$$

(1) F(z)均为单极点,且不为0

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{K_0}{z} + \frac{K_1}{z - z_1} + \dots + \frac{K_n}{z - z_n}$$

其中

$$K_{i} = \left(z - z_{i}\right) \frac{F\left(z\right)}{z} \bigg|_{z = z_{i}}$$

所以:

$$F(z) = K_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{K_i z}{z - z_i}$$



$$F(z) = K_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{K_i z}{z - z_i}$$

根据收敛域,将上式划分为 $F_1(z)(|z|>\alpha)$ 和 $F_2(z)(|z|<\beta)$ 两部分,由如下已知变换对,来求原函数。

$$\delta(k) \longleftrightarrow 1$$

$$a^k \varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a}, |z| > |a|$$

$$-a^k \varepsilon(-k-1) \longleftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a}, |z| < |a|$$



例1 已知象函数
$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z-2)}$$
 , 分别求 $f(k)$ 。

(1)
$$|z| > 2$$
; (2) $|z| < 1$; (3) $1 < |z| < 2$

解:

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

(1) |z|>2, 因果序列
$$f(k) = \left[\frac{1}{3}(-1)^k + \frac{2}{3}(2)^k\right] \varepsilon(k)$$

(2) |z|>1,反因果序列
$$f(k) = [-\frac{1}{3}(-1)^k - \frac{2}{3}(2)^k]\varepsilon(-k-1)$$

(2) |z|>1,反因果序列
$$f(k) = [-\frac{1}{3}(-1)^k - \frac{2}{3}(2)^k]\varepsilon(-k-1)$$

(3) $1 < |z| < 2$,双边序列 $f(k) = \frac{1}{3}(-1)^k\varepsilon(k) - \frac{2}{3}(2)^k\varepsilon(-k-1)$

例2
$$F(z) = \frac{z(z^3 - 4z^2 + \frac{9}{2}z + \frac{1}{2})}{(z - \frac{1}{2})(z - 1)(z - 2)(z - 3)} \quad 1 < |z| < 2 \quad 求 f(k).$$

解:

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

由收敛域可知,上式前两项的收敛域满足|z|>1 ,后两项满足|z|<2 。

$$f(k) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) + 2\varepsilon(k) + \left(2\right)^k \varepsilon(-k-1) - \left(3\right)^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$



(2) F(z)有共轭单极点 $z_{1,2} = c + jd = \alpha e^{\pm j\beta}$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{K_1}{z - c - jd} + \frac{K_1^*}{z - c + jd}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{\left|K_1\right|e^{j\theta}z}{z - \alpha e^{j\beta}} + \frac{\left|K_1\right|e^{-j\theta}z}{z - \alpha e^{-j\beta}}$$

若 $|z| > \alpha$, 则 $f(k) = 2 |k_1| \alpha^k \cos(\beta k + \theta) \varepsilon(k)$

若 $|z| < \alpha$, 则 $f(k) = -2 |k_1| \alpha^k \cos(\beta k + \theta) \varepsilon(-k - 1)$



例:
$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 - 4z + 8}$$

(1)
$$|z| > 2\sqrt{2}$$
, $\Re f(k)$;

(2)
$$|z| < 2\sqrt{2}$$
, $\Re f(k)$.

$$\mathbf{F}(z) = \frac{z}{[z - (2 + j2)][z - (2 - j2)]}$$

$$= -j\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{z}{z - (2 + j2)} + j\frac{1}{4}\frac{z}{z - (2 - j2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{z}{(z - 2\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})} + \frac{1}{4}e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{z}{(z - 2\sqrt{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})}$$

(1) $|z| > 2\sqrt{2}$, f(k) 为因果序列

$$f(k) = \left[\frac{1}{4}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}(2\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})^k + \frac{1}{4}e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}(2\sqrt{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}})^k\right]\varepsilon(k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(2\sqrt{2})^k \left[e^{j(\frac{\pi}{4}k - \frac{\pi}{2})} + e^{-j(\frac{\pi}{4}k - \frac{\pi}{2})}\right]\varepsilon(k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{2})^k \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}k - \frac{\pi}{2})\varepsilon(k)$$

(2) $|z| < 2\sqrt{2}$, f(k) 为反因果序列

$$f(k) = -\frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{2})^k \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}k - \frac{\pi}{2}) \varepsilon(-k - 1)$$



(3) F(z)有重极点

$$F(z) = F_a(z) + F_b(z) = \frac{K_{11}z}{(z-a)^r} + \frac{K_{12}z}{(z-a)^{r-1}} + \dots + \frac{K_{1r}z}{(z-a)} + F_b(z)$$

$$K_{1i} = \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \frac{d^{i-1}}{dz^{i-1}} \left[(z-a)^r \frac{F(z)}{z} \right]_{z=a}$$

$$F(z)$$
展开式中含 $\frac{z}{(z-a)^r}$ 项($r>1$),则逆变换为:

者 |z| > a, 对应原序列为因果序列:

$$\frac{k(k-1)....(k-r+2)}{(r-1)!}a^{k-r+1}\varepsilon(k)$$



以 |z| > a 为例:

当
$$r=2$$
 时,为 $ka^{k-1}\varepsilon(k)$ $\longleftrightarrow \frac{z}{(z-a)^r}$ 当 $r=3$ 时,为 $\frac{1}{2}k(k-1)a^{k-2}\varepsilon(k)$

推导记忆:

$$\mathcal{Z}[a^k \varepsilon(k)] = \frac{z}{z - a}$$

两边对
$$a$$
求导得: $\mathbb{Z}[ka^{k-1}\varepsilon(k)] = \frac{z}{(z-a)^2}$

再对a求导得:
$$\mathscr{Z}[k(k-1)a^{k-2}\varepsilon(k)] = \frac{2z}{(z-a)^3}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{1}{2}k(k-1)a^{k-2}\varepsilon(k)\right] = \frac{z}{(z-a)^3}$$



例:已知象函数
$$F(z) = \frac{z^3 + z^2}{(z-1)^3}$$
 , $|z| > 1$ 。求原函数。

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z^2 + z}{(z-1)^3} = \frac{K_{11}}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{K_{12}}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{K_{13}}{z-1}$$

$$K_{11} = (z-1)^3 \frac{F(z)}{z} \bigg|_{z=1} = 2; \quad K_{12} = \frac{d}{dz} \left[(z-1)^3 \frac{F(z)}{z} \right] \bigg|_{z=1} = 3;$$

$$K_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left[(z-1)^3 \frac{F(z)}{z} \right]_{z=1} = 1.$$

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

$$f(k) = \left\lceil \frac{2}{2!}k(k-1) + 3k + 1 \right\rceil \varepsilon(k) = (k+1)^2 \varepsilon(k)$$

3、用性质求逆z变换

例1
$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-3)}, |z| > 3$$
,求原函数 $f(k)$ 。

解:

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{z(z-2)(z-3)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{z} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z-2} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{z-3}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z - 2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{z}{z - 3}$$

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{6}\delta(k) - (\frac{1}{2} \times 2^k - \frac{1}{3} \times 3^k)\varepsilon(k) = \frac{1}{6}\delta(k) - (2^{k-1} - 3^{k+1})\varepsilon(k)$$



<方法2>

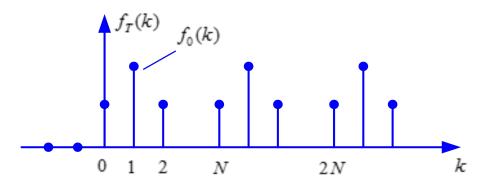
$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-3)} = \frac{-1}{z-2} + \frac{1}{z-3}$$

$$=z^{-1}\left(\frac{-z}{z-2}+\frac{z}{z-3}\right)$$

由移位性质:

$$f(k) = -2^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1) + 3^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)$$
$$= (3^{k-1} - 2^{k-1}) \varepsilon(k-1)$$

例2 因果周期信号 $f_T(k)$ 如图,求 $f_T(k)$ 的单边z变换F(z)。



解:设第一周期内信号为 $f_0(k)$,则 $f_T(k)$ 可表示为

$$f_T(k) = f_0(k) + f_0(k - N) + f_0(k - 2N) + \cdots$$
$$f_0(k) \longleftrightarrow F_0(z), \qquad f_T(k) \longleftrightarrow F(z)$$

$$F(z) = F_0(z) + z^{-N} F_0(z) + z^{-2N} F_0(z) + \cdots$$

$$= F_0(z) (1 + z^{-N} + z^{-2N} + \cdots) = \frac{F_0(z)}{1 - z^{-N}} \qquad |z| > 1$$