知识点K2.12

# 系统函数H(z)

主要内容:

系统函数H(z)的定义

基本要求:

系统函数H(z)的定义方法



## K2.12 系统函数H(z)

1、定义:

$$H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{F(z)}$$

2、物理意义:

$$H(z) = \mathcal{A}[h(k)]$$

3、计算方法:

(1) 
$$H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{F(z)}$$

- (2)  $H(z) = \mathcal{Z}[h(k)]$
- (3) 由系统差分方程求H(z)

例1某LTI系统输入  $f(k) = (-0.5)^k \varepsilon(k)$  时,零状态响应为

$$y_{zs}(k) = \left[\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^k + 4(-\frac{1}{3})^k - \frac{9}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})^k\right]\varepsilon(k)$$

求该系统的单位序列响应h(k)和描述系统的差分方程。

# 解: (1) 先求系统函数:

$$f(k) = (-0.5)^{k} \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{z}{z + 0.5}$$

$$y_{zs}(k) = \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k} + 4\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{k} - \frac{9}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k}\right] \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow$$

$$Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{4z}{z + \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{-\frac{9}{2}z}{z + \frac{1}{2}}$$

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

(2) 
$$\Re h(k)$$
:  $h(k) = \left[ 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k - 2\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$ 

(3) 求差分方程: 由H(z)

$$(1 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2})Y_{zs}(z) = (1 + 2z^{-1})F(z)$$

由z变换的移序特性可得差分方程:

$$y(k) - \frac{1}{6}y(k-1) - \frac{1}{6}y(k-2) = f(k) + 2f(k-1)$$



#### 4、系统函数H(z)的应用:

(1) 
$$\Re y_{zs}(k) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}[Y_{zs}(z)], Y_{zs}(z) = H(z)F(z);$$

(2) 求 
$$h(k) = \mathbb{Z}^{-1}[H(z)];$$

(3) 
$$\Re$$
  $f(k) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(z)], F(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{H(z)};$ 

(4) 表示系统特性: 频率特性、稳定性等。