

Z Transform

7.1

\bar{z} düzleminde sırek tonullu sistemlerin analizi için kullanılır

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} \quad x[n] \xleftrightarrow{z} x(z)$$

Yakınsaklık Bölgesi : ROC

Dönüm

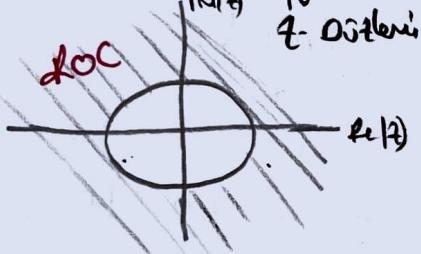
Verilen herhangi bir dizinin \bar{z} -düzleminin yakınsak olduğu \bar{z} -değerlerindeki karmaşık düzlemede oluşturduğu kümeye, o düzleminin yakınsaklık bölgesi olarak adlandırılır.

Dözenli yakınsaklık, dizinin mutlak değerlerinin toplamının sınırlı olması geneldir

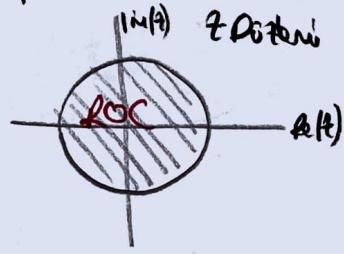
Yani, $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |x[n]| z^{-n} < \infty$

Dönüm

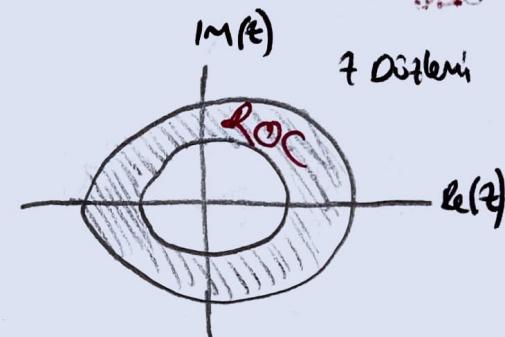
esitsizliğin sağda tüm \bar{z} değerleri ROC oluşturur.



Sağ Taraflı Dizi
 $|z| > a$



Sol Taraflı Dizi
 $|z| < a$

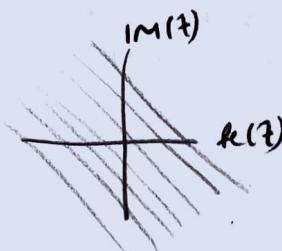


İki Taraflı Dizi
 $a < |z| < b$

ÖRNEK: $x[n] = 5^n$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} 5^n z^{-n} = 1$$

ROC: $0 < |z| < \infty$



$X(z)$ nin iki polinomun oranı biçiminde \bar{z} nin rasyonel fonksiyon olması durumları

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$$

Sifirları
Dutupları

$P(z)=0$ fayda polinomun kökleri $\Rightarrow X(z)$ nin sıfırları

$Q(z)=0$ fayda polinomun kökleri $\Rightarrow X(z)$ nin kutupları

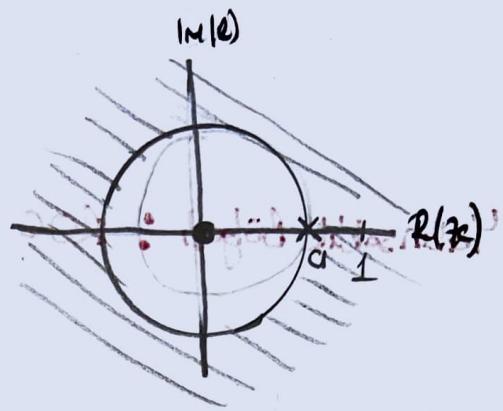
ÖRN: Sıq tergli üstel $x[n] = a^n u[n]$ dişisi için z-dönüşümü $|a| < 1$

$$x(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a \cdot z^{-1})^n =$$

doc: $|az^{-1}| < 1 \Rightarrow |a| < |z|$

$$x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - a \cdot z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - a} \quad z=0, \text{ sağır}$$

$$z=a, \text{ kütup}$$



$z > a$ olduğunda yakınsama bölgesi sınırları dışı oluyor.

ÖRN: $x[n] = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[-n-1]$

$$x(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n z^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-n} z^n \quad (n-1=k)$$

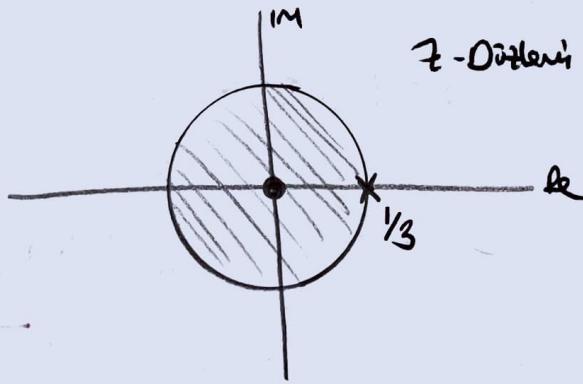
$$x(z) = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ((3z)^{-1})^{k+1} = -3z \cdot \frac{1}{1-3z} = \frac{-3z}{1-3z} = \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow z=0, \text{ sağır}$$

$$z=\frac{1}{3}, \text{ kütup}$$

bu şartta $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n = \frac{1}{1-r}$ türkemektir $|r| < 1$ olmalıdır.

$$|3z| < 1$$

$$|z| < \frac{1}{3}$$



$$\text{ÖRNI} \quad X[n] = \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}_{1} u[n] - \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}_{2} u[n-1]$$

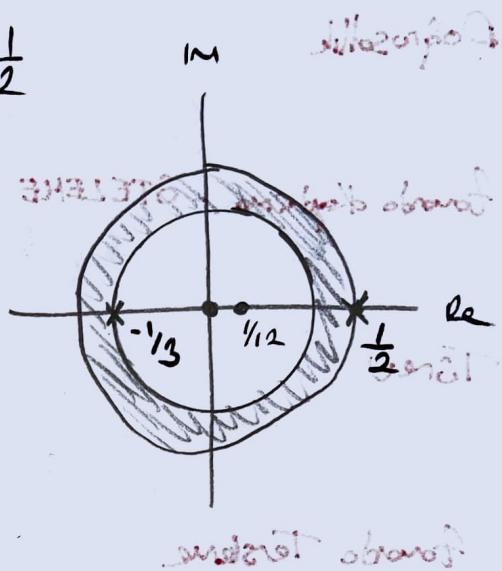
Walter B. Übungsaufgabe 5 23

$$\textcircled{1}: X(z) = \frac{z}{z + \frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{ROC: } \left| -\frac{1}{3} \right| < z$$

$$\textcircled{2}: X_2(z) = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{ROC}_2: |z| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{z}{z + \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{ROC: } \text{ROC}_1 \cap \text{ROC}_2$$

Frac
Esitlenen $X(z) = \frac{z(2z - \frac{1}{6})}{(z + \frac{1}{3})(z - \frac{1}{2})} \rightarrow z = 0, \frac{1}{12}$ Sıfır
 $\not\rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$ kütupler



$$\text{ÖRNI: } X[n] = \begin{cases} 0 & n > 0 \\ b^n & n \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad X(z) = ?$$

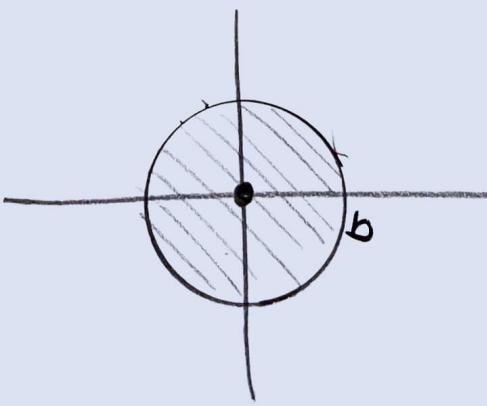
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 0 \cdot z^{-n} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} (b^{-1} z)^n$$

$$= 0 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (b^{-1} z)^n$$

$$= 0 + b^{-1} z \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (b^{-1} z)^k$$

$$= + \frac{z^{b^{-1}}}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{b}}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{z}{b - z} \quad \rightarrow z = 0 \text{ Sıfır} \\ \parallel \rightarrow z = b \text{ kütupler}$$



$$\text{ROC: } |b^{-1} z| < 1 \\ |z| < |b|$$

~~25~~ 24
z-Dönsümü Özellikler

$$\underbrace{x_1[n]}_{\text{loc: } L_{x_1}} \rightarrow x_1(z) \quad \underbrace{x_2[n]}_{L_{x_2}} \rightarrow x_2(z)$$

Dogruluk

$$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \rightarrow ax_1(z) + bx_2(z)$$

$$L_{x_1} \cap L_{x_2}$$

Toronto Kondis - ÖTELEME

$$x[n-n_0] \rightarrow z^{-n_0} \cdot x(z)$$

$$L_x$$

Türev

$$n \cdot x[n] \rightarrow -z \frac{dx(z)}{dz}$$

$$L_x$$

Toronto Tersine

$$x[n] \rightarrow x\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

$$\overline{L_x}$$

Konvolusyon

$$x_1[n] * x_2[n] \rightarrow x_1(z) \cdot x_2(z)$$

$$L_{x_1} \cap L_{x_2}$$

ÖRN!

$$x[n] = \alpha^{n-2} u[n] \quad x(z) = ?$$

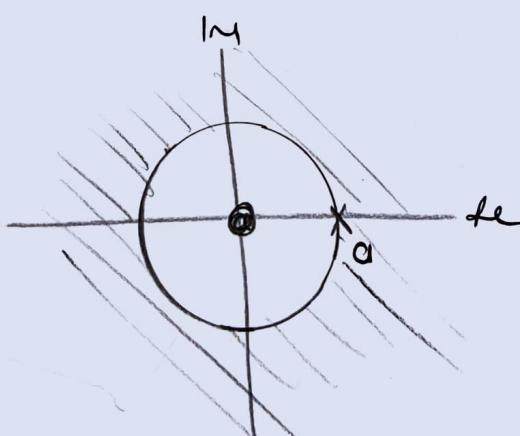
$$x(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha^{n-2} \cdot z^n = \alpha^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha z^{-1})^n = \alpha^2 \frac{1}{1-\alpha z^{-1}} = \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{z \rightarrow z=0 \text{ sifirla}}{z-\alpha \rightarrow z=a \text{ kutupla}}$$

$$\text{loc: } |\alpha z^{-1}| < 1$$

$$|0| < |z|$$

$z > a$ old. den

genbeli disini çizyo ist.



$\text{ÜRN: } X[n] = \alpha^n \cup [n-2] \quad x(t) = ?$

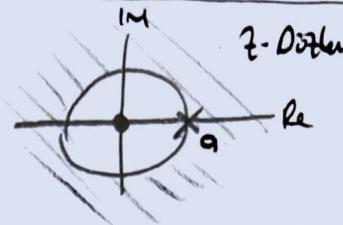
$$X[n] = \alpha^{-2} \cdot \alpha^{+2} \cdot \alpha^n \cup [n-2] = \alpha^2 \cdot \alpha^{[n-2]} \cup [n-2]$$

$$X(z) = \alpha^2 \cdot z^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\alpha z^{-1}} = \frac{(\alpha z^{-1})^2}{1-\alpha z^{-1}} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} z=0 \text{ Sfänger} \\ z=\infty \text{ Kettenspannung} \end{array}$$

Loc: $|z| > |\alpha|$

Z-Diagramm

$$\alpha^n \cdot \cup[n] = \frac{1}{1-\alpha z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-\alpha}$$



ÜRN:

$$x_1[n] = s[n] + 2s[n-1] + s[n-2], \quad x_2[n] = s[n] - s[n-1], \quad y[n] = x_1[n] * x_2[n] ?$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1(z) = 1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2} \\ x_2(z) = 1 - z^{-1} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1(z) \cdot x_2(z) = (1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2})(1 - z^{-1}) \\ y(z) = 1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2} - z^{-3} \end{array}$$

$$y[n] = s[n] - s[n-1] - s[n-2] - s[n-3]$$

$\text{ÜRN: } X[n] = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}_{z^{-n}} \cup [n] - \cup[-n-1], \quad x(t) = ?$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \\ \downarrow \\ x(z) \end{array} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} z^{-n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n = z \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k$$

Loc: $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$

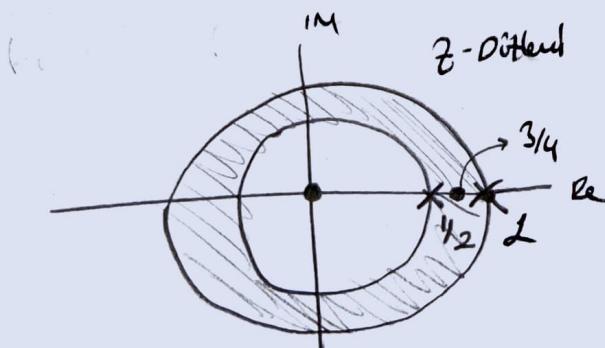
Λ

$|z| < 1$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{2} < |z| < 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -n-1 > 0 \\ -n > 1 \\ n \leq -1 \end{array}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{z}{1-z} = \frac{2z}{2z-1} - \frac{z}{1-z} = \frac{2z-2z^2-2z^2+z}{2z-1-2z^2+z} = \frac{z(-4z+3)}{(2z-1)(-z+1)}$$



$$z=0, z=\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \text{Sfänger}$$

$$z=\frac{1}{2}, z=1 \rightarrow \text{Kettenspannung}$$

Ters Dönüşüm

ÖRNİ: $X(z) = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})}$ $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{A}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} = \frac{A - \frac{1}{2}Az^{-1} + B - \frac{1}{4}Bz^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+B &= 1 \\ A-B &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline A &= \frac{1}{2} \\ B &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad x[n] = -\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$= \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{z-\frac{1}{4}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{z-\frac{1}{2}}{2}\right)} = \frac{z^2}{\left(z-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \rightarrow z=\frac{1}{4}, z=\frac{1}{2} \text{ kritik noktalar}$$

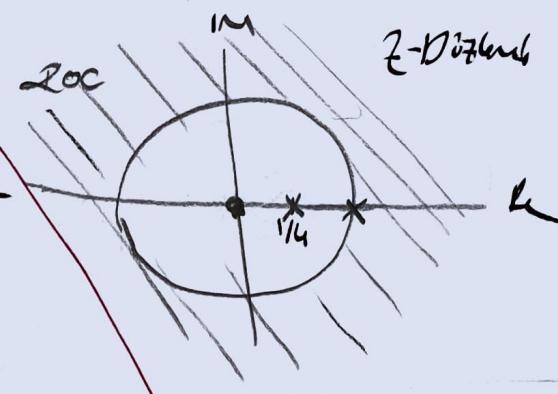
ÖRNİ: $X(z) = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})}$, $\frac{1}{4} < |z| < \frac{1}{2}$

$$X(z) = \frac{-1}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} + \frac{2}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad X(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-\frac{1}{4})(z-\frac{1}{2})}$$

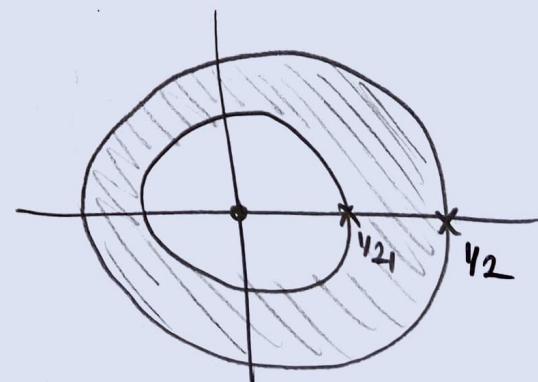
$$\frac{1}{2} > |z| > \frac{1}{4}$$

örnek

$$x[n] = -\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n-1]$$



sifirlar $\rightarrow 0 = z$
kötükler $\rightarrow \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} = z$



Tip 2

- Pol. Derecesi > Aydro derecesi ve kütüplün tanevi, birinci dereceden
 → Nee böle tabii sonuc basitçe oulm işlemi gerçekleştirebilir. $\begin{cases} P(z) \Rightarrow M \\ Q(z) \Rightarrow N \end{cases}$

$$X(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \sum_{r=0}^{M-N} b_r z^{-r} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k}{1-d_k z^{-1}}$$

ÖRN:

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

$$= \frac{(1+z^{-1})^2}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Polinom} \\ \text{balnesi} \end{array} \quad X(z) = 2 + \frac{-1+5z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})} = 2 + \frac{A}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} + \frac{B}{(1-z^{-1})}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{A(1+z^{-1}) + B(\pm -\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})} \quad \begin{array}{l} A+B=-1 \\ -A-\frac{1}{2}B=5 \\ A=-9 \quad B=8 \end{array} \quad X(z) = -2 + \frac{-9}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{8}{1-z^{-1}} \quad X[n] = 2S[n] + g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + 8 u[n]$$

$$\text{ÖRN: } X(z) = \frac{1}{z-\frac{1}{4}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{4} \quad X[n] = ?$$

$$X(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Polinom} \\ \text{balnesi} \end{array} \quad \frac{z^{-1}}{z-4} = \frac{z^{-1}}{z-4} \left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{-1}{4}z^{-1} + 1 \\ -4 \end{array} \right. \quad x[n] = -4 + \frac{4}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$$X[n] = -4 S[n] + 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

Yoninda birsey bolmedig icin u[n] olde yozulmaz.

~~ÖRN:~~ $H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}$ $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ Sistemin farklıdır?

$$H(z) = \frac{y(z)}{x(z)}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}$$

$$Y(z) - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1} Y(z) = X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{2} z^{-1} Y(z) + X(z) \longrightarrow y[n] = \frac{1}{2} y[n-1] + x[n]$$

~~ÖRN:~~ $h[n]$ nin z dönüşümü $H(z) = \frac{z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 + z^{-1}}$, $|z| > 1$ Sistemin farklıdır?
Tom "n" kriterini $h[n]$?
Sistem konusuna ?

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 + z^{-1}}$$

$$Y(z) + z^{-1} Y(z) = z^{-1} X(z) + z^{-2} X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = z^{-1} X(z) + z^{-2} X(z) - z^{-1} X(z) \longrightarrow y[n] = x[n-1] + x[n-2] - y[n-1]$$