Chapter 10 The Z Transform

- 10.1 DEFINATION OF THE z-TRANSFORM
- 10.2 THE REGION OF CONVERGENCE FOR THE z-TRANSFORM
- 10.3 PROPERTIES OF THE z-TRANSFORM
- 10.4 THE INVERSE z-TRANSFORM
- 10.5 THE UNILATERAL z-TRANSFORM
- 10.6 ANALYSIS OF LTI SYSTEM USING z-TRANSFORM
 - System Function of LTI System
 - System Function and...

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x[n] 的傅里叶变换:

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n} x(n)e^{-j\omega n}$$

此傅里叶变换收敛的条件:

$$\bullet \quad \sum_{n} \left| x(n) \right|^2 < \infty$$

$$\bullet \quad \sum_{n} |x(n)| < \infty$$

当上述条件不满足时,引入衰减因子 r^{-n} , 使

$$\sum_{n} \left| x(n) r^{-n} \right| < \infty$$

则 $x(n)r^{-n}$ 的傅立叶变换:

$$x(n)r^{-n} \leftrightarrow \sum_{n} x(n)r^{-n}e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$= \sum_{n} x(n)(re^{j\omega})^{-n}$$

$$= X(re^{j\omega})$$
设 $z = re^{j\omega}$ 则
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)z^{-n}$$
 --Z-Transform

注: X(z)是关于z的幂级数展开式, x(n)为展开式中各项的系数

求其傅里叶反变换:

$$\therefore x(n)r^{-n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(re^{j\omega})e^{j\omega n}d\omega$$

$$\therefore x(n) = r^n \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(re^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi} X(re^{j\omega}) (re^{j\omega})^n d\omega$$

$$\therefore z = re^{j\omega}$$

$$\therefore dz = jre^{j\omega}d\omega \Rightarrow d\omega = \frac{1}{jz}dz$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z) z^{n-1} dz$$

--Inverse z_Transform

注: ϕ 表示在以原点为中心半径为 γ 的封闭圆上,逆时针方向环绕一周积分

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z变换的收敛域(ROC)

——使
$$X(z) = \sum_{n} x(n)z^{-n}$$
 收敛的z的取值范围

即,寻找合适的
$$|z|=r$$
使 $X(z)=\sum_{n}x(n)z^{-n}$ 收敛

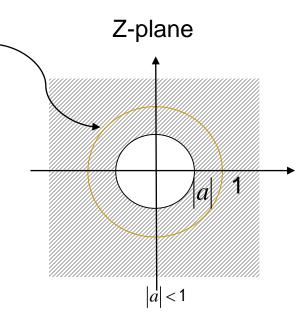
Example:
$$x[n] = a^n u(n)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a^n u(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (az^{-1})^n$$

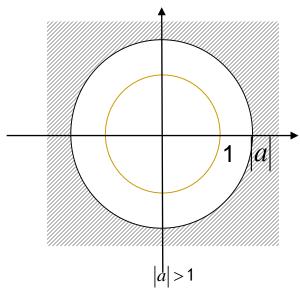
当
$$|az^{-1}| < 1$$
 即 $|z| > |a|$ 时,有

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - a}$$

$$a^n u(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a|$$



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Example:
$$x(n) = -a^n u(-n-1)$$

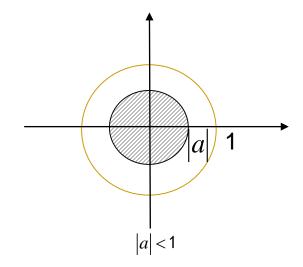
$$X(z) = -\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^n u(-n-1) z^{-n} = -\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} a^n z^{-n}$$

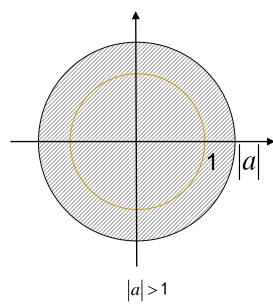
$$= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a^{-1}z)^n = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a^{-1}z)^n$$

当
$$|a^{-1}z| < 1$$
 即 $|z| < |a|$ 时,有

$$X(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 - a^{-1}z} = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - a}$$

$$-a^n u(-n-1) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |z| < |a|$$





$$x(n) = a^{|n|} \qquad |a| < 1$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (az)^n - 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (az^{-1})^n$$

当
$$\begin{cases} |az| < 1 \\ |az^{-1}| < 1 \end{cases}$$
 即 $|a| < |z| < \frac{1}{|a|}$ 时,有

$$|a| \frac{1}{|a|}$$

$$X(z) = \left[\frac{1}{1 - az} - 1\right] + \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{-a}{a - z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$$



If
$$|a| > 1$$
?

Property 1: The ROC of X(z) consist of a ring in the z-plane centered about the origin

即,X(z)的ROC是Z平面上以原点为中心的圆环 Proof: 要使 $\sum_{n} x(n)r^{-n}$ 的傅里叶收敛,显然只与z的模值的取值有关

Property 2: The ROC does not contain any poles. If X(z) is rational, then its ROC is bounded by poles or extends to infinity.

即,ROC内不包含任何极点。若X(z)是有理的,则其ROC被极点所界定或延伸到无限远。

Property 3: If x[n] is of finite duration, then the ROC is the entire z-plane, except possibly z=0 and/or z=∞

即,若x[n]是有限长序列,则ROC是整个Z平面,但可能除去z=0和/或z=∞

Example:
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=N_1}^{N_2} x[n]z^{-n}$$

 $(1)N_1 < N_2 < 0$ 时, X(z)只含z的正次幂, X(z)在 $z = \infty$ 处不收敛,即ROC为:

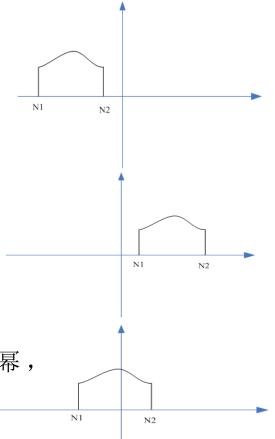
$$0 < |z| < \infty$$

(2) $N_2 > N_1 > 0$ 时,X(z)只含z的负次幂,X(z)在z = 0处不收敛,即ROC为

$$0 \le |z| < \infty$$

 $(3)N_1 < 0, N_2 > 0$ 时 X(z)既含z的正次幂又含z的负次幂, X(z)在z = 0和 $z = \infty$ 处均不收敛,即ROC为

$$0 < |z| < \infty$$



Property 4: if x[n] is right sided,and X(z) is rational, then the ROC is the region in the z-plane outside the outermost pole. Furthermore,if x[n] is causal, then the ROC also includes $z=\infty$

即,若x[n]是右边序列,且X(z)是有理的,则其ROC位于z平面上最外层极点的外边。更进一步,如果x[n]是因果序列,则收敛域包含 $z=\infty$

Example:
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n}$$

设 $|z| > R_1$ 时收敛

(1)
$$N_1 \ge 0$$
 —x[n]为因果序列

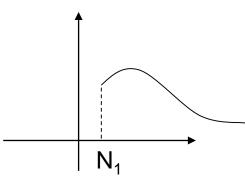
因为X(z)只包含z的负次幂,所以X(z)在 $z = \infty$ 处收敛,

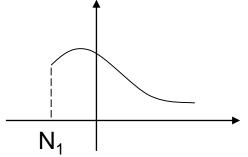
$$R_1 < |z| \le \infty$$
, $\mathbb{P}|z| > R_1$

(2)
$$N_1 < 0$$

因为X(z)会包含z的正次幂,所以X(z)在 $z = \infty$ 处不收敛,

$$R_1 < |z| < \infty$$





Property 5: if x[n] is left sided,and X(z) is rational, then the ROC is the region in the z-plane inside the innermost nonzero pole. Furthermore,if x[n] is anticausal, then the ROC also includes z=0

即,若x[n]是左边序列,且X(z)是有理的,则其ROC位于z平面上最里层极点的里边。更进一步,如果x[n]是反因果序列,则收敛域包含z=0

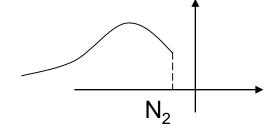
Example:
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{N_2} x[n]z^{-n} = \sum_{n'=-N_2}^{\infty} x[n']z^{n'}$$

设 $|z| < R_2$ 时收敛

(1)
$$N_2 \leq 0$$
 —x[n]为反因果序列

因为X(z)只包含z的正次幂,所以X(z)在z=0处收敛,

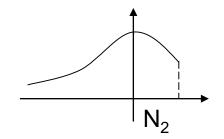
$$0<|z|\leq R_2, \ \ \mathbb{P}|z|< R_2$$



(2)
$$N_2 > 0$$

因为X(z)会包含z的负次幂,所以 X(z)在z=0处不收敛,

$$0 < |z| < R_2$$

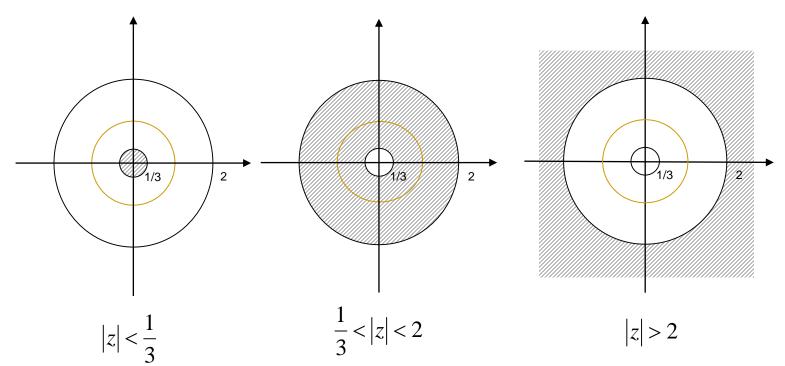


Property 6: If x[n] is two sided, then the ROC will consist of a ring $R_{x1} < |z| < R_{x2}$

即,若 \mathbf{x} [\mathbf{n}]是双边序列,则其 \mathbf{R} OC由圆环构成,且 $R_{x1} < |z| < R_{x2}$

Example:
$$X(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1})}$$

Determine the ROC



Z Transform vs Fourier Transform

当
$$ROC$$
包含单位园($|z|=1$)时, $X(e^{j\omega})=X(z)\Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$

$$\delta[n] \leftrightarrow 1$$

$$u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - 1}, \qquad |z| > 1$$

$$\alpha^{n} u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - a}, \qquad |z| > |a|$$

$$-\alpha^{n} u[-n - 1] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - a}, \qquad |z| < |a|$$



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Linearity

$$x_1[n] \leftrightarrow X_1(z)$$
 R_1
 $x_2[n] \leftrightarrow X_2(z)$ R_2

$$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \leftrightarrow aX_1(z) + bX_2(z)$$

ROC至少是 R_1 与 R_2 的相交部分,甚至扩大

Example:

$$\cos \omega_{0} n \cdot u[n] = \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{j\omega_{0}n} + e^{-j\omega_{0}n} \right] u[n]$$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega_{0}} z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega_{0}} z^{-1}} \right] = \frac{1 - (\cos \omega_{0}) z^{-1}}{1 - (2\cos \omega_{0}) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}, \qquad |z| > 1$$

$$\sin \omega_{0} n \cdot u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{(\sin \omega_{0}) z^{-1}}{1 - (2\cos \omega_{0}) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}, \qquad |z| > 1$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi n}{2} \cdot u[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 + z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 1}, \qquad |z| > 1$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi n}{2} \cdot u[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-2}} = \frac{z}{z^2 + 1}, \qquad |z| > 1$$

注: 极点
$$z = +i = e^{\pm j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Example:
$$X(z) = \frac{z^{-2}}{1+z^{-2}}$$
, $|z| > 1$ Determine x(n)

Solution:
$$:: X(z) = \frac{z^{-2}}{1+z^{-2}} = \frac{1+z^{-2}-1}{1+z^{-2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+z^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore x[n] = \delta[n] - \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} u[n]$$

Time Shifting

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$
 ROC = R

$$x[n-n_0] \longleftrightarrow z^{-n_0} X(z)$$

ROC = R, 但有可能会增加或去除 $z = 0/z = \infty$

已知 $x[n]u[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$ Example:

$$\therefore g[n+1] - g[n] = \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} x[j] - \sum_{j=0}^{n} x[j] = x[n+1]$$

$$\therefore zG(z) - G(z) = zX(z)$$

$$G(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}X(z)$$
 ROC是X(z)的ROC除去z=1的点

Time reversal

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$
 ROC = R

$$x[-n] \leftrightarrow X(z^{-1})$$
 $ROC = R^{-1}$

Time Expansion

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$
 ROC = R

设
$$x_k[n] = \begin{cases} x[n/k] & n$$
是k的整数倍 n 不是k的整数倍

则

$$x_k[n] \longleftrightarrow X(z^k) \qquad ROC = R^{1/k}$$

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

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

 $X(z^k)$ 的展开式中仅(kn)整数的项存在,即 $X(z^k)$ 是 $x_k[n]$ 的Z变换

Scaling in the z_Domain

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$
 ROC = R

$$z_0^n x[n] \leftrightarrow X(\frac{z}{z_0})$$
 $ROC = |z_0|R$

Proof:

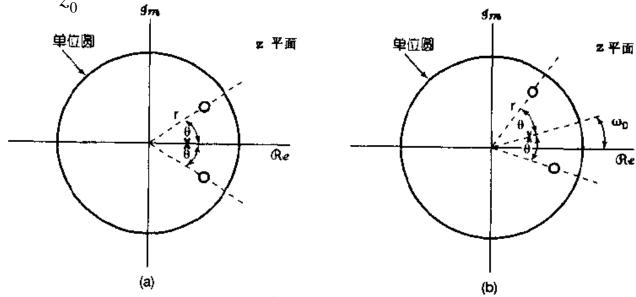
$$z_0^n x[n] \leftrightarrow \sum_n z_0^n x[n] z^{-n}$$

$$=\sum_{n}x[n](\frac{z}{z_0})^{-n}=X(\frac{z}{z_0})$$

若
$$z_0 = e^{j\omega_0}$$
,则
$$e^{j\omega_0 n} x[n] \leftrightarrow X(e^{-j\omega_0} z)$$

那么, $X(\frac{z}{-})$ 的零极点的位置相对X(z)在z平面旋转 ω_0

例:



如图, X(z)在z = a存在极点 $\Rightarrow X(e^{-j\omega_0}z)$ 在 $z = ae^{j\omega_0}$ 存在极点



$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} z_0 = e^{j\pi} = -1$$

$$(-1)^n x[n] \longleftrightarrow X(-z)$$

Example:

$$\beta^{n} \sin \omega_{0} n \cdot u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{\sin \omega_{0} (z/\beta)^{-1}}{1 - 2\cos \omega_{0} (z/\beta)^{-1} + (z/\beta)^{-2}}$$

$$= \frac{(\beta \sin \omega_{0}) z^{-1}}{1 - (2\beta \cos \omega_{0}) z^{-1} + \beta^{2} z^{-2}} \qquad |z| > \beta$$

$$x[-n] \leftrightarrow X(z^{-1})$$

$$x_{k}[n] \leftrightarrow X(z^{k})$$

$$x(-t) \leftrightarrow X(-s)$$

$$x(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|\alpha|} X(\frac{s}{a})$$

$$z_0^n x[n] \longleftrightarrow X(\frac{z}{z_0})$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 n}x[n] \longleftrightarrow X(e^{-j\omega_0}z)$$

$$(-1)^n x[n] \leftrightarrow X(-z)$$

$$e^{s_0 t} x(t) \longleftrightarrow X(s-s_0)$$



Example: 求以下信号的X(z)

1.
$$x[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}u[n+3]$$

2.
$$x[n] = (\frac{1}{4})^n u[3-n]$$

Solution1:

$$(\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}u[n+3]$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \sum_{n=-3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$\underline{\underline{n'} = n+3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n'-2} \cdot z^{-(n'-3)}$$

$$=4z^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

Solution2:

Solution1:

$$(\frac{1}{4})^{n}u[3-n]$$

$$\leftrightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{3} (\frac{1}{4})^{n} \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-3}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{4})^{-n} \cdot z^{n}$$

$$\underline{n' = n+3} \sum_{n'=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{4})^{-(n'-3)} \cdot z^{(n'-3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} z^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-4z}, \quad |z| < \frac{1}{4}$$

Solution2:

Conjugation

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$
 ROC = R

$$x^*[n] \leftrightarrow X^*(z^*)$$

若x[n]是实序列,则

$$X(z) = X^*(z^*)$$

此时,X(z)的零、极点共轭成对出现。即,如果 z_0 为其极点(或零点),则 z_0^* 也为其极点(或零点).

The Convolution Property

$$x_1[n] \leftrightarrow X_1(z)$$
 R_1
 $x_2[n] \leftrightarrow X_2(z)$ R_2

$$x_1[n] * x_2[n] \leftrightarrow X_1(z)X_2(z)$$

ROC至少包括 R_1 与 R_2 ,的相交部分,甚至扩大。

注: $X_1(z) X_1(z)$ 表示两个z的幂级数展开式相乘,相乘后z的幂级数的系数是 $x_1[n] * x_2[n]$

Example:
$$g[n] = \sum_{j=0}^{n} x[j]$$

$$\therefore x[n] * u[n] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x[j] u[n-j] = \sum_{j=0}^{n} x[j]$$

$$\therefore g[n] = \sum_{j=0}^{n} x[j] \leftrightarrow X(z) \cdot \frac{z}{z-1}$$

Differentiation in the z_Domain

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$
 ROC = R

$$nx[n] \leftrightarrow -z \cdot \frac{dX(z)}{dz} \quad ROC = R$$

Proof:

$$X(z) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dz} \{X(z)\} = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \frac{d}{dz} \{z^{-n}\}$$
$$= \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} x[n](-n)z^{-n-1} = -\frac{1}{z} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} nx[n]z^{-n}$$

Example1:

$$\therefore u[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\therefore nu[n] \longleftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \right) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} = \frac{z}{(z - 1)^2}, |z| > 1$$

Example2:

$$: \boldsymbol{\alpha}^n u[n] \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha} z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - \boldsymbol{\alpha}}$$

$$\therefore n\boldsymbol{\alpha}^n u[n] \leftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha} z^{-1}} \right) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha} z^{-1}}{\left(1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha} z^{-1} \right)^2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha} z}{\left(z - \boldsymbol{\alpha} \right)^2}, |z| > |\boldsymbol{\alpha}|$$

Example: If

$$X(z) = \log(1 + az^{-1}) \quad |z| > |a|$$

Determine x[n]

设
$$X(z) \leftrightarrow x[n]$$
 则

$$-z \cdot \frac{dX(z)}{dz} = \frac{az^{-1}}{1 + az^{-1}} \longleftrightarrow nx[n]$$

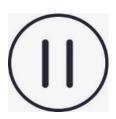
The Initial-Value Theorem

若n<0时,
$$x[n]=0$$
 —— $x[n]$ 为因果序列则
$$x[0] = \lim_{z \to \infty} X(z)$$

另:终值定理

若n<0时,x[n]=0,且ROC包含单位圆

则
$$x(\infty) = \lim_{z \to 1} \left[\left(\frac{z - 1}{z} \right) X(z) \right] = \lim_{z \to 1} \left[\left(z - 1 \right) X(z) \right]$$



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園线积分法部分分式展开法幂级数展开法

■ 围线积分法

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{c} X(z) z^{n-1} dz = \sum_{m} \text{Re } s[X(z) z^{n-1}]_{z=z_{m}}$$

其中, C是X(z)的ROC内包围坐标原点的逆时针方向的闭合曲线,

$$Z_m$$
是 $X(z)z^{n-1}$ 的位于**C**左侧的极点

设 Z_m 是 $X(z)z^{n-1}$ 的s阶极点,则

$$\operatorname{Re} s[X(z)z^{n-1}]_{z=z_m} = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \left\{ \frac{d^{s-1}}{dz^{s-1}} [(z-z_m)^s X(z)z^{n-1}]_{z=z_m} \right\}$$

Example:
$$X(z) = \frac{5z}{7z - 3z^2 - 2}$$

$$(2)\frac{1}{3} < |z| < 2$$

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

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

(1) |z|>2时, x[n]为因果序列

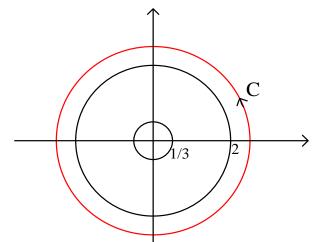
设
$$G(z) = X(z)z^{n-1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{z^2 - \frac{7}{3}z + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)}$$

如图,位于**C**的左侧的极点: $z_1 = \frac{1}{3}, z_2 = 2$

$$x[n] = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z-2)} \bigg|_{z=\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z-\frac{1}{3})} \bigg|_{z=2}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{3})^n - (2)^n$$

$$\mathbb{P}: x[n] = \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n - (2)^n \right] \cdot u[n]$$

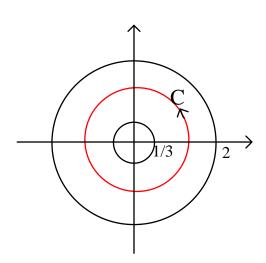


(2) 1/3<|z|<2时,x[n]为双边序列

$$G(z) = X(z)z^{n-1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)}$$

当
$$n \ge 0$$
 时,C的左侧只包含极点 $z_1 = \frac{1}{3}$

$$x[n] = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z-2)}\bigg|_{z=\frac{1}{3}} = (\frac{1}{3})^n$$



当n=-1时,

$$G(z) = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-1}}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)}$$

C的左侧除除包含极点 $z_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ 外,还包含一阶极点 $z_2 = 0$

$$x[n] = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-1}}{z-2} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{(z-\frac{1}{3})(z-2)} \Big|_{z=0} = 3 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

当n=-2时
$$G(z) = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-2}}{(z-\frac{1}{3})(z-2)}$$

C的左侧除包含极点 $z_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ 外,还包含二阶极点 $z_2 = 0$

$$x[n] = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-2}}{(z-2)} \bigg|_{z=\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \left\{ \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{-\frac{5}{3}}{(z-\frac{1}{3})(z-2)} \right) \right\}_{z=0} = 9 - \frac{35}{4} = (\frac{1}{2})^2$$

同理得: n=-3时,
$$x[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^3$$

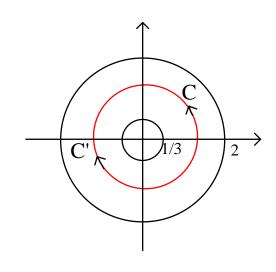
综上,归纳得:

$$x[n] = (\frac{1}{3})^n u[n] + (\frac{1}{2})^{-n} u[-n-1] = (\frac{1}{3})^n u[n] + (2)^n u[-n-1]$$

对n<0, 为了避免求z=0处的留数,将收敛域内的围线取顺时针方向,记作C',则

$$x[n] = -\frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{c'} X(z) z^{n-1} dz$$
$$= -\sum_{m} \text{Re } s[X(z) z^{n-1}]_{z=z_{m}}$$

 z_m 为C'左侧的极点(也即C的右侧的极点)



如上例, n<0时, C的右侧的极点只有z=2,

$$x[n] = -\operatorname{Re} s\left[\frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{n}}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)}\right]_{z = 2} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{n}}{z - \frac{1}{3}}\Big|_{z = 2} = (2)^{n} \quad n < 0$$

(3) |z|<1/3时,x[n]为反因果序列

$$G(z) = X(z)z^{n-1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)}$$

如图,C左侧包含n阶极点z=0,而C的右侧的极点为 $z_1 = \frac{1}{3}, z_2 = 2$

$$|\mathcal{J}| \quad x[n] = -\operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{-\frac{5}{3} z^n}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)} \right]_{z = \frac{1}{3}} - \operatorname{Re} s \left[\frac{-\frac{5}{3} z^n}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)} \right]_{z = 2}$$

$$= -\frac{-\frac{5}{3} z^n}{z - 2} \Big|_{z = \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{-\frac{5}{3} z^n}{z - \frac{1}{3}} \Big|_{z = 2} = -(\frac{1}{3})^n + (2)^n \quad n < 0$$

$$\mathbb{P} \quad x[n] = [(2)^n - (\frac{1}{3})^n]u[-n-1]$$

■部分分式展开法

设 $X(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z + b_2 z^2 + \dots + b_k z^k}{a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots + a_r z^r} \quad k < r$

且 X(z)在 $z = z_m$, m = 1,2,...M 处有M个一阶极点; 在 $z = z_i$ 处有一个s阶极点。

则X(z)有以下2种展开方式:

$$X(z) = A_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{A_m z}{z - z_m} + \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{B_j z}{(z - z_i)^j}$$

其中

$$A_{0} = [X(z)]_{z=0}$$

$$A_{m} = [(z - z_{m}) \cdot \frac{X(z)}{z}]_{z=z_{m}}$$

$$B_{j} = \frac{1}{(s-j)!} \left\{ \frac{d^{s-j}}{dz^{s-j}} [(z - z_{i})^{s} \frac{X(z)}{z}]_{z=z_{i}} \right\}$$

注:
$$\frac{z}{(z-\alpha)^{m+1}} \leftrightarrow \frac{n(n-1)...(n-m+1)}{m!} \alpha^{n-m} u[n]$$

$$X(z) = A_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{A_m z}{z - z_m} + \left[\sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{C_j z^j}{(z - z_i)^j} \right] = A_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{A_m}{1 - z_m z^{-1}} + \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{C_j}{(1 - z_i z^{-1})^j}$$

$$\sharp \Phi$$

$$A_0 = [X(z)]_{z=0}$$

$$A_m = [(\frac{z - z_m}{z}) \cdot X(z)]_{z=z_m} = (1 - z_m z^{-1}) X(z) \Big|_{z=z_m}$$

$$C_s = [(\frac{z - z_i}{z})^s X(z)]_{z=z_i} = (1 - z_i z^{-1})^s X(z) \Big|_{z=z_i}$$
其余的 C_j 用待定系数法求

注:
$$\frac{z^{m+1}}{(z-\alpha)^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{(1-\alpha z^{-1})^{m+1}} \leftrightarrow \frac{(n+1)(n+2)...(n+m)}{m!} \alpha^n u[n]$$

Example:
$$X(z) = \frac{5z}{-3z^2 + 7z - 2}$$

$$\therefore X(z) = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{7}{3}z^{-1} + \frac{2}{3}z^{-2}} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})(1 - 2z^{-1})}$$

$$\therefore X(z) = \frac{A_1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} + \frac{A_2}{1 - 2z^{-1}}$$

$$A_{1} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}\right) \cdot X(z) \bigg|_{z = \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{3}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - 2z^{-1}} \bigg|_{z = \frac{1}{3}} = 1$$

$$A_{2} = (1 - 2z^{-1}) \cdot X(z) \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \Big|_{z=2} = -1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^n u[n] & |z| > a \\ -a^n u[-n-1] & |z| < a \end{cases}$$

(1)
$$|z| > 2$$

$$x[n] = \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n - (2)^n \right] u[n]$$

(2)
$$\frac{1}{3} < |z| < 2$$

$$x[n] = (\frac{1}{3})^n u[n] + (2)^n u[-n-1]$$

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

$$x[n] = -(\frac{1}{3})^n u[-n-1] + (2)^n u[-n-1]$$

Example:
$$X(z) = \frac{2z^3 - 40z}{(z-2)^3(z-4)}$$
 $|z| > 4$

$$X(z) = \frac{2z^{-1} - 40z^{-3}}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^3 (1 - 4z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{1 - 4z^{-1}} + \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{C_j}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^j}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{1 - 4z^{-1}} + \frac{C_1}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^1} + \frac{C_2}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^2} + \frac{C_3}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^3}$$

$$A_1 = (1 - 4z^{-1}) X(z) \Big|_{z=4} = \frac{2z^{-1} - 40z^{-3}}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^3} \Big|_{z=4} = -1$$

$$C_3 = (1 - 2z^{-1})^3 X(z) \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{2z^{-1} - 40z^{-3}}{(1 - 4z^{-1})} \Big|_{z=2} = 4$$

将 A_1 , C_3 代入:

$$\frac{-1}{1-4z^{-1}} + \frac{C_1}{(1-2z^{-1})^1} + \frac{C_2}{(1-2z^{-1})^2} + \frac{4}{(1-2z^{-1})^3} = \frac{2z^{-1} - 40z^{-3}}{(1-2z^{-1})^3(1-4z^{-1})}$$
用待定系数法得 $C_2 = -6$ $C_1 = 3$

$$\mathbb{II} \quad X(z) = \frac{-1}{1 - 4z^{-1}} + \frac{3}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^1} + \frac{-6}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^2} + \frac{4}{(1 - 2z^{-1})^3}$$

$$x[n] = [-4^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n} - 6(n+1) \cdot 2^{n} + 4 \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2!} \cdot 2^{n}]u[n]$$
$$= (-2^{n} + 2n^{2} + 1) \cdot 2^{n}u[n]$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-\boldsymbol{\alpha}z^{-1})^{m+1}} \leftrightarrow \frac{(n+1)(n+2)\cdots(n+m)}{m!} \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}^n u[n] \quad |z| > \boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

Example:
$$X(z) = \frac{2z^3 - 40z}{(z-2)^3(z-4)}$$
 $|z| > 4$

$$X(z) = \frac{A_1 z}{z - 4} + \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{C_j z^j}{(z - 2)^j}$$

$$= \frac{A_1 z}{z - 4} + \frac{C_1 z}{(z - 2)} + \frac{C_2 z^2}{(z - 2)^2} + \frac{C_3 z^3}{(z - 2)^3}$$

$$A_{1} = \left[\left(\frac{z - 4}{z} \right) X(z) \right]_{z=4} = \frac{2z^{2} - 40}{(z - 2)^{3}} \Big|_{z=4} = -1$$

$$C_3 = \left[\left(\frac{z-2}{z} \right)^3 X(z) \right] = \frac{2z^3 - 40z}{z^3 (z-4)} \Big|_{z=2} = 4$$

将 A_1, C_3 代入

$$\frac{-z}{z-4} + \frac{C_1 z}{(z-2)} + \frac{C_2 z^2}{(z-2)^2} + \frac{4z^3}{(z-2)^3} = \frac{2z^3 - 40z}{(z-2)^3(z-4)}$$

用待定系数法得 $C_2 = -6$, $C_1 = 3$

$$X(z) = \frac{-z}{z-4} + \frac{3z}{(z-2)} - \frac{6z^2}{(z-2)^2} + \frac{4z^3}{(z-2)^3}$$

$$x[n] = [-4^{n} + 3 \cdot 2^{n} - 6 \cdot (n+1) \cdot 2^{n} + 4 \cdot \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2!} 2^{n}]u[n]$$
$$= (2n^{2} - 2^{n} + 1) \cdot 2^{n} \cdot u[n]$$

$$\frac{z^{m+1}}{(z-a)^{m+1}} \longleftrightarrow \frac{(n+1)(n+2)...(n+m)}{m!} a^n u[n] \quad |z| > a$$

■幂级数展开法

1. X(z)为无理式

Example:
$$X(z) = \sqrt{z} arctg \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}$$

$$\therefore arctgx = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots$$

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

$$=z^{\frac{1}{2}}(z^{-\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{1}{3}z^{-\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{1}{5}z^{-\frac{5}{2}}-\frac{1}{7}z^{-\frac{7}{2}}+...)$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1}+\frac{1}{5}z^{-2}-\frac{1}{7}z^{-3}+\dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} z^{-n} \qquad \Rightarrow x[n] = \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} u[n]$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(n)z^{-n}$$

2. X(z)为有理式,

$$X(z) = \frac{N(z)}{M(z)}$$

用"长除法"将X(z)展开成幂级数

- (1) $|z| > R_{x1} \Rightarrow x[n]$ 为右边序列,将N(z),M(z)按降幂排列
- (2) $|z| < R_{x2} \Rightarrow x[n]$ 为左边序列,将N(z),M(z)按升幂排列

Example:
$$X(z) = \frac{7z}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$$
 | $z > 2$

设
$$X'(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$$

$$z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + \cdots$$

$$z^{2} - 3z + 2$$

$$z$$

$$z - 3 + 2z^{-1}$$

$$3 - 2z^{-1}$$

$$3 - 9z^{-1} + 6z^{-2}$$

$$7z^{-1} - 6z^{-2}$$

$$\therefore X(z) = 7X'(z)$$

$$= 7(z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + 15z^{-4} + ...)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 7(2^n - 1)z^{-n}$$

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = 7(2^n - 1)u[n]$$

注: 幂级数展开法不是总能归纳成闭式

Exercise: 求以下信号的x(n)

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

注:
$$n\boldsymbol{\alpha}^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha} z^{-1}}{(1-\boldsymbol{\alpha} z^{-1})^2}, |z| > |\boldsymbol{\alpha}|$$



- 10.1 DEFINATION OF THE z-TRANSFORM
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Defination

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x[n]z^{-n}$$

- (1) 单边Z变换只考虑x[n]在n>0时的情况
- (2) 当x[n]为因果信号时,单边与双边相同

Example:
$$x[n] = \alpha^{n+1}u[n+1]$$

双边:
$$X(z) = \frac{z}{1-\alpha z^{-1}}$$
 $|z| > |\alpha|$

单边:
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha^{n+1} z^{-n} = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}}$$
 $|z| > \alpha$

Property

1. Convolution

若
$$n<0$$
时, $x_1[n]=x_2[n]=0$ 则

$$x_1[n] * x_2[n] = X_1[z] \cdot X_2[z]$$

2. Time-Shift

设
$$x[n]u[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$

$$x[n+m]u[n] \leftrightarrow z^{m}[X(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} x(k)z^{-k}]$$
$$x[n-m]u[n] \leftrightarrow z^{-m}[X(z) + \sum_{k=-m}^{-1} x(k)z^{-k}]$$

Proof:

$$\therefore x[n]u[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$$

$$\therefore x[n-m]u[n]$$

$$\leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x[n-m]z^{-n} = z^{-m} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x[n-m]z^{-(n-m)}$$

$$= z^{-m} \sum_{k=-m}^{\infty} x[k] z^{-k} = z^{-m} (\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[k] z^{-k} + \sum_{k=-m}^{-1} x[k] z^{-k})$$

$$= z^{-m}(X(z) + \sum_{k=-m}^{-1} x[k]z^{-k})$$

$$x[n-m]u[n] \longleftrightarrow z^{-m}X(z) + x[-1]z^{-m+1} + x[-2]z^{-m+2} + ... + x[-m]$$

Application

——求解具有非零初始条件的线性常系数差分方程

设LSI系统

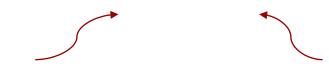
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k y(n-k) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x(n-k)$$

外加激励x[n]在n=0时刻加入,系统起始状态为 $\{y(-1),y(-2),...,y(-n)\}$,则

$$\frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k z^{-k} Y(z)}{A(z)} + \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k z^{-k} [\sum_{l=-k}^{-1} y(l) z^{-l}]}{-M(z)} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k z^{-k} X(z)}{B(z)}$$

$$A(z)Y(z) - M(z) = B(z)X(z)$$

$$\therefore Y(z) = \frac{M(z)}{A(z)} + \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}X(z)$$



零输入响应

零状态响应

Example:
$$y[n] - y[n-1] - 2y[n-2] = x[n] + 2x[n-2]$$

已知 y[-1]=2,y[-2]=-1/2 x[n]=u[n] 求 $y[n]$, $y_{zi}[n]$, $y_{zs}[n]$

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

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

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

将y[-1]=2,y[-2]=-1/2
$$X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$
,代入

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^2 + 4z}{(z-2)(z+1)} + \frac{z^2 + 2}{(z-2)(z+1)} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$Y_{zi}(z) = \frac{z^2 + 4z}{(z - 2)(z + 1)} = \frac{2z}{z - 2} + \frac{-z}{z + 1} \longleftrightarrow [2 \cdot 2^n - (-1)^n]u[n]$$

$$Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{z^3 + 2z}{(z - 2)(z + 1)(z - 1)} = \frac{2z}{z - 2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}z}{z + 1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}z}{z - 1} \longleftrightarrow [2 \cdot 2^n + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n - \frac{3}{2}]u[n]$$

$$\therefore y[n] = y_{zi}[n] + y_{zs}[n] = [4 \cdot (2)^n - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n - \frac{3}{2}]u[n]$$

Supplement: z-Transform vs Laplace Transform

一、设
$$x(t) \longrightarrow x_s(t) \text{ or } x[nT] \longrightarrow x[n]$$

$$\updownarrow \qquad \qquad \updownarrow \qquad \qquad \updownarrow$$

$$X(s) \qquad X_s(s) \qquad X(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad z = e^{sT} \quad s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z$$

则
$$X_s(s) = \sum_n x[nT]z^{-n} \underline{T} = 1 \sum_n x[n]z^{-n} = X(z)$$

即 $X_s(s) \Big|_{z=e^{sT}} = X(z)$

2. 设
$$s = \sigma + j\omega$$
 $z = re^{j\theta}$

则
$$z = e^{sT} \Rightarrow re^{j\theta} = e^{(\sigma + j\omega)} = e^{\sigma} \cdot e^{j\omega}$$

$$r=e^{\sigma T}$$
 $heta=\omega T$

——s平面与z平面的映射关系

$$z = e^{sT} \implies r = e^{\sigma T} \quad \theta = \omega T$$

S平面	Z平面
$\sigma < 0$,左半开平面	r<1, 单位园内
$\sigma > 0$,右半开平面	r>1, 单位园外
$\sigma=0$,虚轴	r=1, 单位园上
$\sigma = \sigma_0$,平行于虚轴的直线	$r = e^{\sigma_0 T}$,半径为 r 的园

注:从z平面到s平面的映射是多值的

$$\text{If } s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z = \frac{1}{T} \ln r + j \frac{\theta + 2m\pi}{T} \qquad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

二、从冲激响应不变法知

将连续时间系统 $h_c(t) \leftrightarrow H_c(s)$,用等效离散时间系统 $h[n] \leftrightarrow H(z)$ 实现时,取

$$h[n] = Th_c(nT)$$

Example:

$$H_c(s) = \sum_{i} \frac{A_i}{s - s_i}$$

$$h_c(t) = \sum_i A_i e^{s_i t} u(t)$$

$$h[n] = Th_c(nT) = \sum_i TA_i e^{s_i T} u(nT) \longleftrightarrow H(z) = T \cdot \sum_i \frac{A_i z}{z - e^{s_i T}}$$

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System Function of LTI system

1. 定义:
$$x(n)$$
 $h(n)$ $y(n)$ $y(n)$ $y(n)$ $y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$ $y(n) =$

- 2. H(z)可完全描述一个系统
- 3. 物理意义

设
$$x[n] = z^n$$

 z^n —离散时间系统的特征函数 H(z)—离散时间系统的特征值

$$x[n] = z_0^n, \infty < n < \infty$$

$$\to y[n] = H(z)|_{z=z_0} \cdot z_0^n$$

设
$$x[n] = \sum_{k} a_k z_k^n$$

$$\rightarrow y[n] = h[n] * x[n] = \sum_{k} a_k [h[n] * z_k^n]$$

$$= \sum_{k} a_k H(z_k) z_k^n$$

H(z)给出了任意复频率分量经过LSI系统后幅度、相位的改变量。

$$= \frac{x[n]}{\frac{1}{2\pi j}} \oint X(z) \underline{z^{n-1}} dz \qquad h[n] \leftrightarrow H(z) \qquad y[n]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z) \underline{H(z)} z^{n-1} dz$$

System Function vs Difference Equation

例: 已知
$$x[n] = (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$$
 时,系统的零状态响应为
$$y[n] = [\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^n + 4(-\frac{1}{3})^n - \frac{9}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})^n]u[n]$$

求h[n]及系统的差分方程

$$\therefore X(z) = \frac{z}{z + \frac{1}{2}}$$
$$|z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{4z}{z + \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\frac{9}{2}z}{z + \frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{z^3 + 2z^2}{(z - \frac{1}{2})\left(z + \frac{1}{3}\right)(z + \frac{1}{2})} \qquad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

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

(1)
$$H(z) = \frac{3z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{-2z}{z + \frac{1}{3}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore h[n] = [3 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n - 2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{3})^n]u[n]$$

(2)
$$: H(z) = \frac{z^2 + 2z}{z^2 - \frac{1}{6}z - \frac{1}{6}}$$

$$: y[n+2] - \frac{1}{6}y[n+1] - \frac{1}{6}y[n] = x[n+2] + 2x[n+1]$$

一前向差分

$$H(z) = \frac{1+2z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{6}z^{-1}-\frac{1}{6}z^{-2}}$$
$$y[n] - \frac{1}{6}y[n-1] - \frac{1}{6}y[n-2] = x[n] + 2x[n-1]$$
—后向差分

- 例:某因果系统的输入一输出关系可用二阶常系数差分方程描述,若输入 x[n] = u[n] 的零状态响应为 $g[n] = [2^n + 3 \cdot 5^n + 10]u[n]$
- (1) 试确定此二阶差分方程
- (2) 若系统起始状态为y[-1]=1,y[-2]=2,根据以上差分方程,求系统的零输入响应
- (3) 若系统起始状态为y[-1]=2,y[-2]=4,激励x[n] = 3(u[n] u[n-5]) ,对以上系统,求其完全响应y[n]

(2)
$$:: H(z) = \frac{14z^2 - 85z + 111}{(z-5)(z-2)}$$

:. 系统特征根为 α_1 =2, α_2 =5

设零输入响应为
$$y_{zi}[n] = c_1 2^n + c_2 5^n$$

将
$$\left\{ y[-1] = 1 \atop y[-2] = 2$$
代入 $\left\{ \frac{1}{2}c_1 + \frac{1}{5}c_2 = 1 \atop \frac{1}{4}c_1 + \frac{1}{25}c_2 = 2 \right\}$ $\left\{ c_1 = 12 \atop c_2 = -25 \right\}$

则
$$y_{zi}[n] = 12 \cdot 2^n - 25 \cdot 5^n$$

(3) 因为系统用二阶常系数线性差分方程描述,所以为线性非时变系统,满足零输入、零状态线性。

当
$$y[-1] = 2$$
, $y[-2] = 4$ 时, $y_{zi}[n] = 2(12 \cdot 2^n - 25 \cdot 5^n)$

$$y[n] = y_{zi}[n] + y_{zs}[n] = \cdots$$

例:LSI系统,起始状态为0

- (a) 对所有的n, 当 $x[n] = (-2)^n$ 时, y[n] = 0
- (b) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$ $\text{iff}, y[n] = \delta[n] + a(\frac{1}{4})^n u[n]$

求: (1)常数a

(2) 当对所有n, x[n]=1时, 求y[n]

$$Y(z) = 1 + \frac{az}{z - \frac{1}{4}} \qquad |z| > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 + \frac{az}{z - \frac{1}{4}}}{\frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}}}$$

又
$$x[n] = (-2)^n$$
时, $y[n] = 0$
即 $y[n] = (-2)^n H(z)|_{z=-2} = 0$
∴ $H(-2) = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{9}{8}$

(2) 当x[n]=1时

$$y[n] = 1^n \cdot H(z)|_{z=1} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

System Function vs Causality and Stablity

■ Causality

- 1. 定义——对任意系统
- 2. n<0时,h[n]=0——对LTI系统
- 3. LTI系统的因果性
 - ⇔ H(z)的ROC位于最外边极点的外边,且包含无穷远点

A discrete—time LTI system with rational system function H(z) is causal if and only if the ROC of its system function is the exterior of the circle outside the outermost pole,including infininty

■ Stability

- (1) 定义——任意系统
- (2) $\sum_{n} |h[n]| < \infty$ LTI系统
- (3) LTI系统的稳定性 ⇔ H(z)的ROC包括单位圆

A LTI system is stable if and only if the ROC of its system function H(z) includes the unit circle

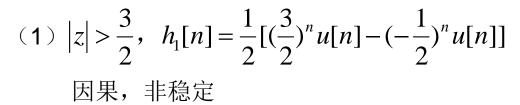
■ Causality and Satbility

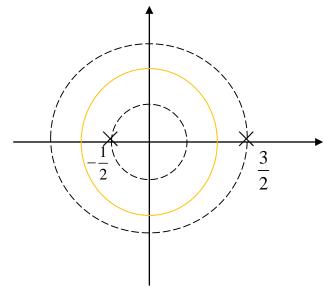
具有有理系统函数H(z)的因果系统稳定的充要条件是H(z)的极点 全部位于单位圆内

A caule LTI system with rational system function H(z) is stable if and only if all of the poles of H(z) lie inside the unit circle

例:
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{z}{z - \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{z}{z + \frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

求h[n]并判定系统的因果性、稳定性





(2)
$$|z| < \frac{1}{2}$$
, $h_2[n] = \frac{1}{2} [-(\frac{3}{2})^n u[-n-1] + (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[-n-1]]$ 非因果,非稳定

(3)
$$\frac{1}{2} < |z| < \frac{3}{2}$$
, $h_3[n] = [-(\frac{3}{2})^n u[-n-1] - (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]]$ 非因果,稳定

Exercies:

已知因果稳定系统的h[n],其H(z)为有理函数。假设已知H(z)在z=1/2有一个极点,在单位圆上有一个零点,其余零极点未知。可否确定以下说法是否正确?

- (a) $\Im\{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n h[n]\}$ 收敛
- (b) 存在 ω 使 $H(e^{j\omega})=0$
- (c) h[n]是实序列
- (d) g[n] = nh[n] * h[n]是因果 稳定系统的单位脉冲响应

System function vs Properties in time-domain

(一) H(z)的零、极点与h(t)的波形

零、极点的位置:单位圆内、单位圆上和单位圆外

零、极点的类型:一阶实极点、一阶共轭极点和重极点

对因果系统:

表**1** 极点在单位圆内 $|\alpha|$ < 1

极点类型	H(z)的分母 所含因子	h(n)的波形形式	举例
一阶实极点 $p = \alpha$	$(z-\alpha)$	$A\alpha^n u[n]$	
一阶共轭复极点 $p_{1,2} = \alpha e^{\pm j\beta}$	$z^2 - 2\alpha z \cos \beta + \alpha^2$	$A\alpha^n\cos(\beta n+\theta)\cdot u[n]$	
二阶及二阶以上 极点(略)			

结论: 因果系统H(z)的极点位于单位圆内时, h(n) 衰减, 系统稳定

表**2** 极点在单位圆上 $|\alpha|=1$

极点类型	H(z)的分母 所含因子	h(n)的波形形式	举例
一阶实极点 p=1	(z-1)或 $(z+1)$	$u[n]$ 或 $(-1)^n u[n]$	
一阶共轭复极点 $p_{1,2}=e^{\pm jeta}$	$z^2 - 2z\cos\beta + 1$	$A\cos(\beta n + \theta) \cdot u[n]$	
r阶实极点		$A_j n^j u[n]$	
r阶复极点		$A_j \alpha^n \cos(\beta n + \theta_j) u$	[n]

结论:因果系统H(z)的极点位于单位圆上时:若为一阶极点,h[n]等幅,系统临界稳定;若为一阶以上极点,h[n]增幅,系统不稳定

表**3** 极点在单位圆外 $|\alpha| > 1$

极点类型	H(z)的分母 所含因子	h(t)的波形形式	举例
一阶实极点 $p = \alpha$	$(z-\alpha)$	$A\alpha^nu[n]$	
一阶共轭复极点 $p_{1,2} = \alpha e^{\pm j\beta}$	$z^2 - 2\alpha z \cos \beta + \alpha^2$	$A\alpha^n\cos(\beta n+\theta)\cdot u[n]$	
二阶及二阶以上 极点(略)			

结论:因果系统H(z)的极点位于单位圆外时,h(n)增长,系统不稳定

(二) Y(z)的零、极点与y(n)

- ✓ 零输入响应——仅与H(z)极点有关 零状态响应——与H(z)及X(z)极点均有关
- ✓ 自由响应——仅与H(z)极点有关 强迫响应——仅与X(z)极点有关
- ✓ 暂态响应——由位于单位圆内的极点决定 稳态响应——由位于单位圆上的极点决定

Example:
$$y[n] - y[n-1] - 2y[n-2] = x[n] + 2x[n-2]$$

 $y[-1]=2$, $y[-2]=-1/2$ $x[n]=u[n]$

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

将y[-1]=2,y[-2]=-1/2
$$X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$
 代入整理得:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = [4 \cdot (2)^n - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n - \frac{3}{2}]u[n]$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{4z}{z-2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}z}{z+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}z}{z-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y[n] = [4 \cdot (2)^{n} - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{n} - \frac{3}{2}]u[n]$$

System Function vs Properties in Fequency domain

(一) 对稳定系统

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z)\Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$$

对因果稳定系统,

当输入为 $x[n] = A\cos(\omega_0 n + \theta) \cdot u[n]$, 系统的稳态响应为

$$y[n] = A \left| H(e^{j\omega_0}) \right| \cos[\omega_0 n + \theta + \measuredangle H(e^{j\omega_0})]$$

——系统的频响特性

(二) 作图法

已知
$$H(z) = \frac{\prod_{r=1}^{N} (z - z_r)}{\prod_{r=1}^{M} (z - p_k)}$$
 且系统因果、稳定

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = rac{\displaystyle\prod_{r=1}^{N}(e^{j\omega}-z_r)}{\displaystyle\prod_{k=1}^{M}(e^{j\omega}-p_k)} = \left|H(e^{j\omega})\right|e^{j\phi(\omega)}$$

设
$$e^{j\omega} - z_r = N_r e^{j\phi_r}$$

$$e^{j\omega} - p_{k} = M_{k}e^{j\theta_{k}}$$

 $e^{j\omega} - p_k = M_k e^{j\theta_k}$ ——从极点(零点)到 单位圆上任意点的矢量

则

$$\left|H(e^{j\omega})\right| = \frac{\prod\limits_{r=1}^{N}N_{r}}{\prod\limits_{k=1}^{M}M_{k}} \qquad \phi(\omega) = \sum\limits_{r=1}^{N}\phi_{r} - \sum\limits_{k=1}^{M}\theta_{k}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = \sum_{r=1}^{N} \phi_r - \sum_{k=1}^{M} \theta_k$$

-幅频、相频特性曲线

例:
$$H(z) = \frac{z}{z - \alpha}$$
 $0 < \alpha < 1$ \Longrightarrow $H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{j\omega}}{e^{j\omega} - \alpha}$

(1)
$$\left|H(e^{j\omega})\right|$$

(1)
$$\left| H(e^{j\omega}) \right|$$
 $\omega = 0$, $\left| H(e^{j0}) \right| = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$ $\omega = \pi/2$, $\left| H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) \right| = 1/\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}$

$$\omega = \pi$$
, $\left| H(e^{j\pi}) \right| = \frac{1}{1+\alpha}$

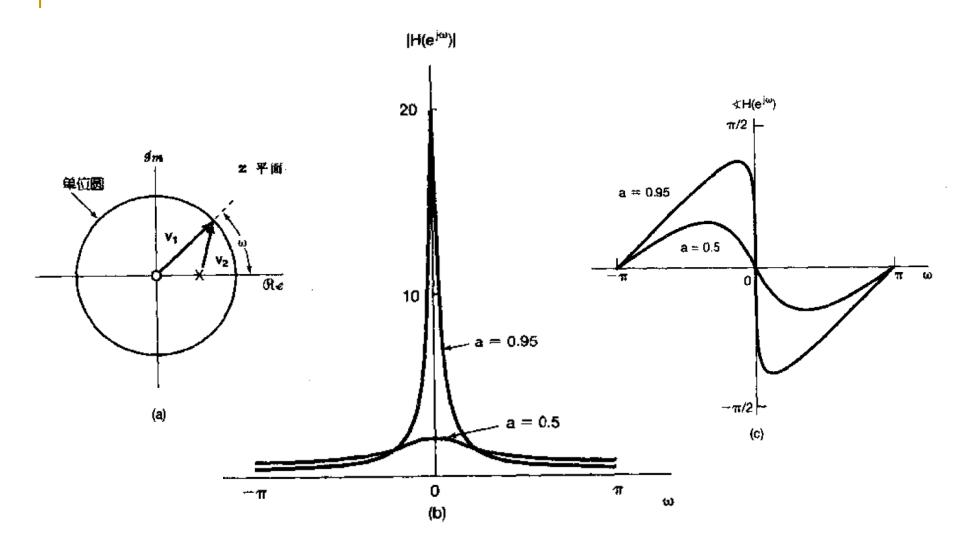
(2)
$$\varphi(\omega)$$

$$\omega = 0, \quad \varphi(0) = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \varphi(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -tg^{-1}\alpha$$

$$\omega = \pi, \quad \varphi(\pi) = 0$$

 \Rightarrow LPF



注: a. $H(e^{j\omega})$ 以 2π 为周期

低频在 π 的偶数倍附近 高频在 π 的奇数倍附近

b. 当h[n]为实信号时

$$\left|H(e^{j\omega})\right|$$
 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 偶对称

$$\varphi(\omega)$$
 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 奇对称

另:

- (1) 离散时间系统全通网络的零极点关于单位圆互为镜像 $(p_i = \frac{1}{z_i})$
- (2) 离散时间系统最小相移网络的零点位于单位圆内; 非最小相移网络可用 全通网络与最小相移的级联表示

Example:

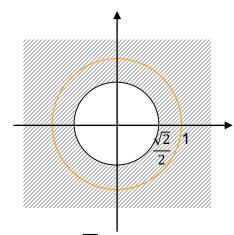
已知描述LSI因果系统的差分方程

$$y[n] - y[n-1] + \frac{1}{2}y[n-2] = x[n-1]$$

- (1) 试求系统函数H(z),并画出其零极点图
- (2) 求单位取样响应h(n)
- (3) 若已知激励 $x(n) = 5con(\pi n).u[n]$,求系统的正弦稳态 $y_{ss}(n)$

Solution:

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



极点为
$$\frac{1}{2} \pm j \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\pm j \frac{\pi}{4}}$$
,又为因果系统,故 ROC 为 $|z| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\therefore h[n] = 2(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^n \sin \frac{\pi n}{4} u[n]$$

注:
$$\beta^n \sin \omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{(\beta \sin \omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - (2\beta \cos \omega_0) z^{-1} + \beta^2 z^{-2}} \qquad |z| > \beta$$

若输入
$$x[n] = 5\cos(\pi n)$$

当
$$z = e^{j\pi} = -1$$
时, $H(z) = -\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}e^{j\pi}$

则系统的稳态响应为:

$$y[n] = 5 |H(e^{j\pi})| \cos[\pi n + AH(e^{j\pi})]$$
$$= 2\cos[\pi n + \pi] = -2\cos[\pi n]$$

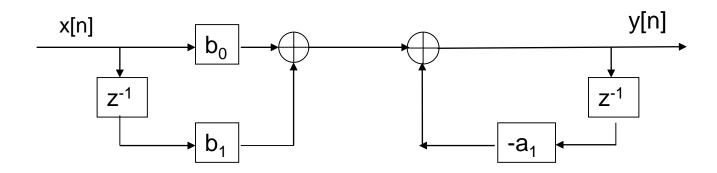
System Function vs Block Diagram Representations

框图的三个基本要素: 加法器、常系数乘法器和延时器

(一)借助差分方程

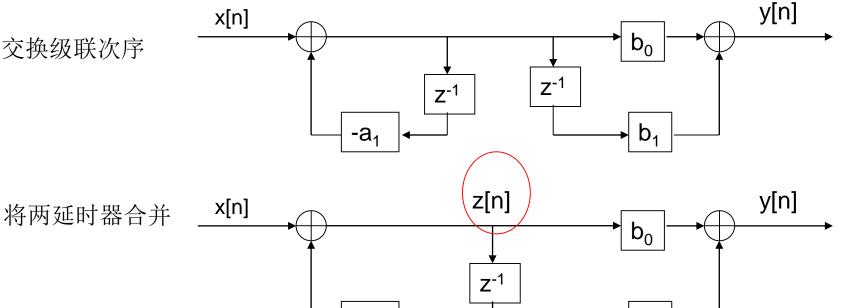
例:
$$y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$$

$$\implies y[n] = -a_1y[n-1] + b_0x[n] + b_1x[n-1]$$



直接I型

交换级联次序



-a₁

$$\therefore z[n] = x[n] - az[n-1]$$

$$\therefore y[n] = b_0 z[n] + b_1 z[n-1]$$

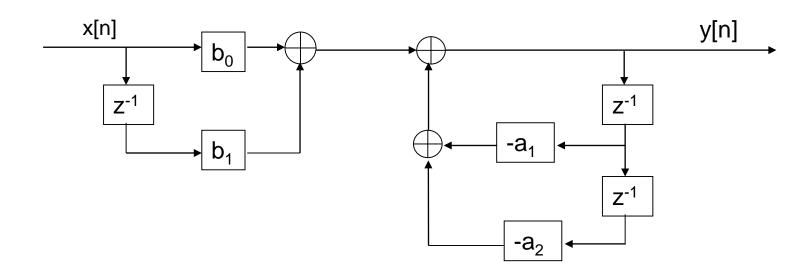
$$= b_0\{x[n] - az[n-1]\} + b_1\{x[n-1] - az[n-2]\}$$

$$= b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] - a\{b_0 z[n-1] + b_1 z[n-2]\}$$

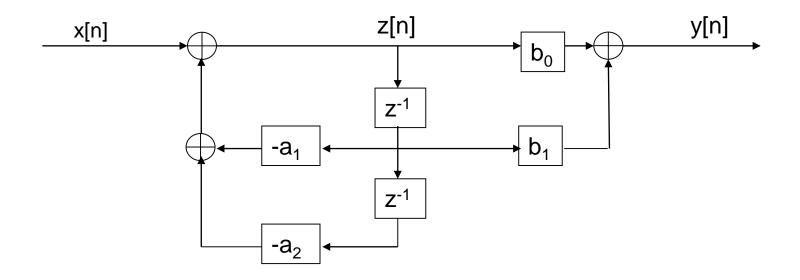
$$= b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] - ay[n-1]$$

直接 Ⅱ型

 b_1



直接I型



直接Ⅱ型

$$y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + a_2 y[n-2] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] \Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}}$$

(二)利用梅森公式

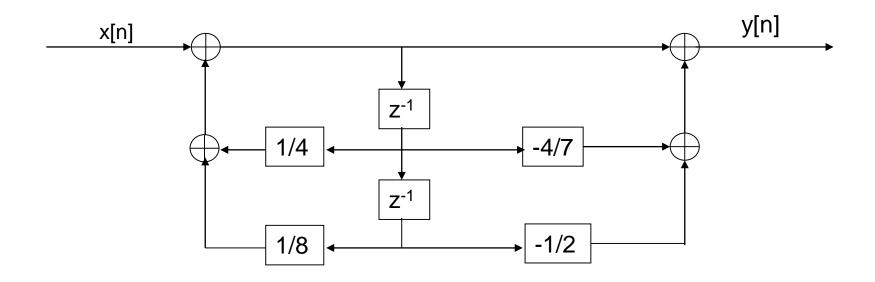
$$H = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{i} g_{i} \Delta_{i}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_{a} l_{a} + \sum_{b,c} l_{b} l_{c} - \sum_{d,e,f} l_{d} l_{e} l_{f} + \cdots$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 - \frac{7}{4}z - \frac{1}{2}}{z^2 - \frac{1}{4}z - \frac{1}{8}}$$

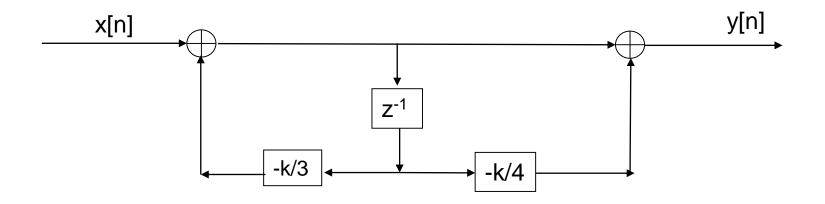
画出其直接Ⅱ型、级联型和并联型的框图。

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 - \frac{7}{4}z - \frac{1}{2}}{z^2 - \frac{1}{4}z - \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1 - \frac{7}{4}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}$$



直接Ⅱ型

Example: 己知因果的LSI系统的框图如下



- (1) 求该系统的H(z),并确定ROC
- (2) k为何值时系统稳定
- (3) 若k=1, 对x(n)=(2/3)ⁿ, 求y(n)

Solution:

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{k}{4}z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{k}{3}z^{-1}} \quad ROC > |z| > |\frac{k}{3}|$$

要使系统稳定,需
$$\left|\frac{k}{3}\right|$$
<1,即 $\left|k\right|$ <3

当
$$k = 1$$
时, $H(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$

$$y[n] = H(z)|_{z=\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (\frac{2}{3})^n = \frac{5}{12} (\frac{2}{3})^n$$









