

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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- **System Function of LTI System**
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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:

- $\sum_n |x(n)|^2 < \infty$
- $\sum_n |x(n)| < \infty$

当上述条件不满足时, 引入衰减因子 r^{-n} , 使

$$\sum_n |x(n)r^{-n}| < \infty$$

则 $x(n)r^{-n}$ 的傅立叶变换:

$$\begin{aligned}x(n)r^{-n} &\leftrightarrow \sum_n x(n)r^{-n}e^{-j\omega n} \\&= \sum_n x(n)(re^{j\omega})^{-n} \\&= X(re^{j\omega})\end{aligned}$$

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：

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

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

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

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

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

--Inverse z_Transform

注： \oint 表示在以原点为中心半径为 r 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

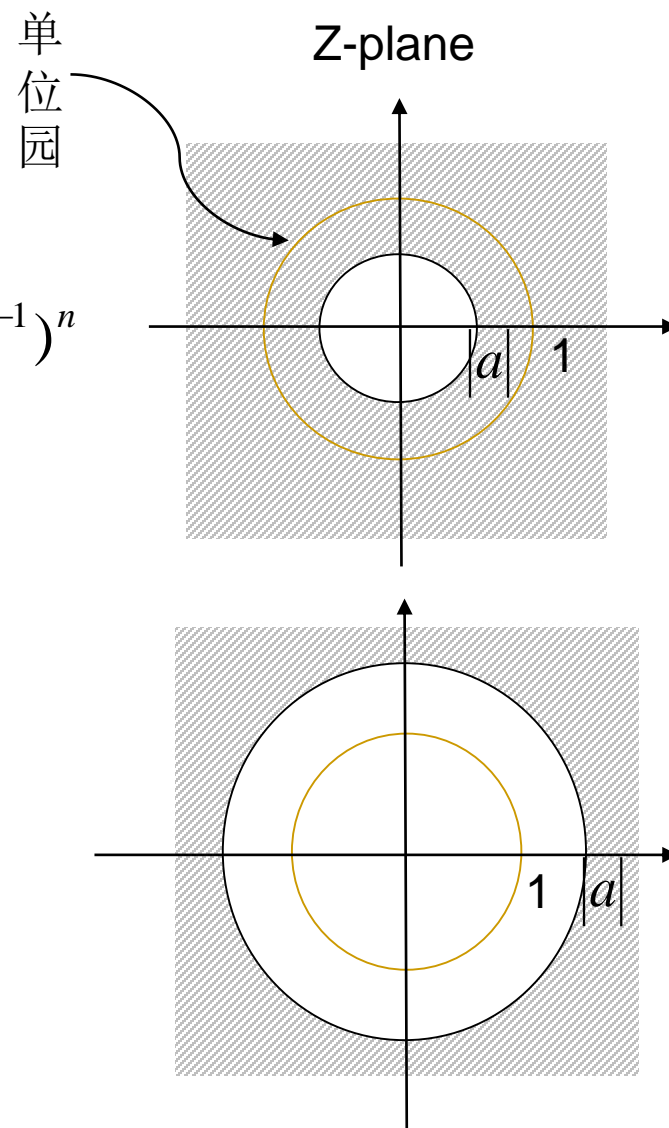
Example: $x[n] = a^n u(n)$

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

当 $|az^{-1}| < 1$ 即 $|z| > |a|$ 时, 有

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

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



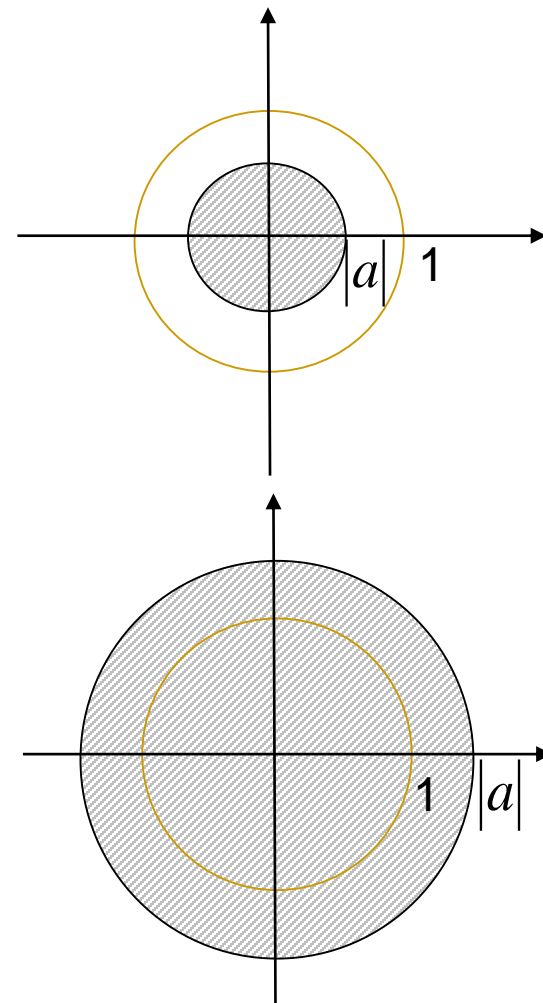
Example: $x(n] = -a^n u(-n-1)$

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= -\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^n u(-n-1) z^{-n} = -\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} a^n z^{-n} \\ &= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a^{-1} z)^n = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a^{-1} z)^n \end{aligned}$$

当 $|a^{-1}z| < 1$ 即 $|z| < |a|$ 时, 有

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

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



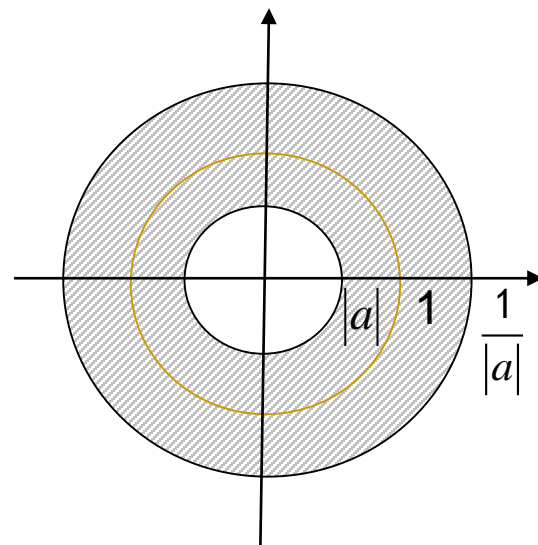
Example: $x(n) = a^{|n|} \quad |a| < 1$

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

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

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

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



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 $z=\infty$

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 $z=\infty$

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:

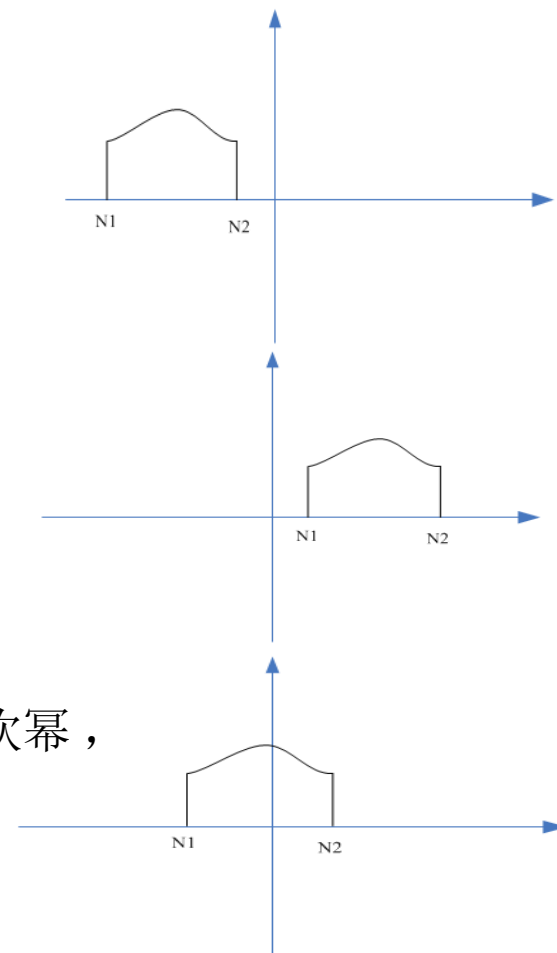
$$0 \leq |z| < \infty$$

(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

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

(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) $N_1 \geq 0$ — $x[n]$ 为因果序列

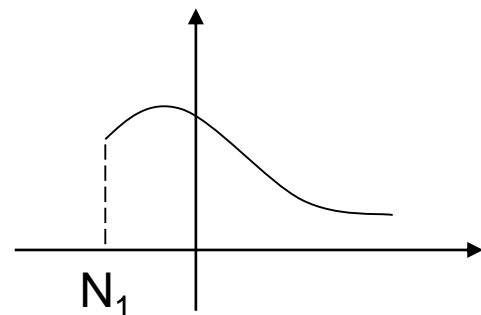
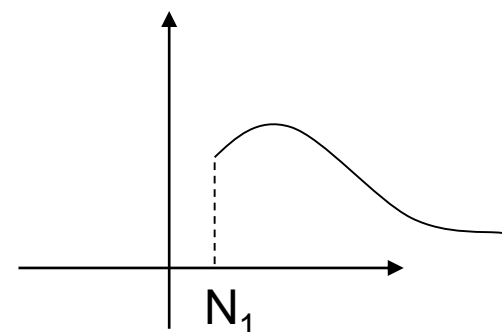
因为 $X(z)$ 只包含 z 的负次幂, 所以 $X(z)$ 在 $z = \infty$ 处收敛,

$$R_1 < |z| \leq \infty, \text{ 即 } |z| > R_1$$

(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 $z=0$

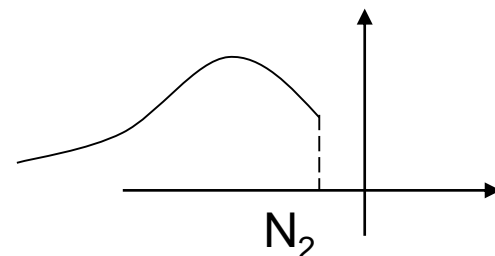
Example:
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{N_2} x[n]z^{-n} = \sum_{n'=-N_2}^{\infty} x[n']z^{n'}$$

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,

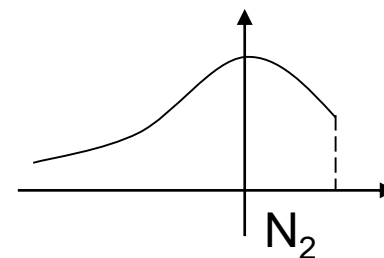
$$0 < |z| \leq R_2, \text{ 即 } |z| < R_2$$



(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,

$$0 < |z| < R_2$$

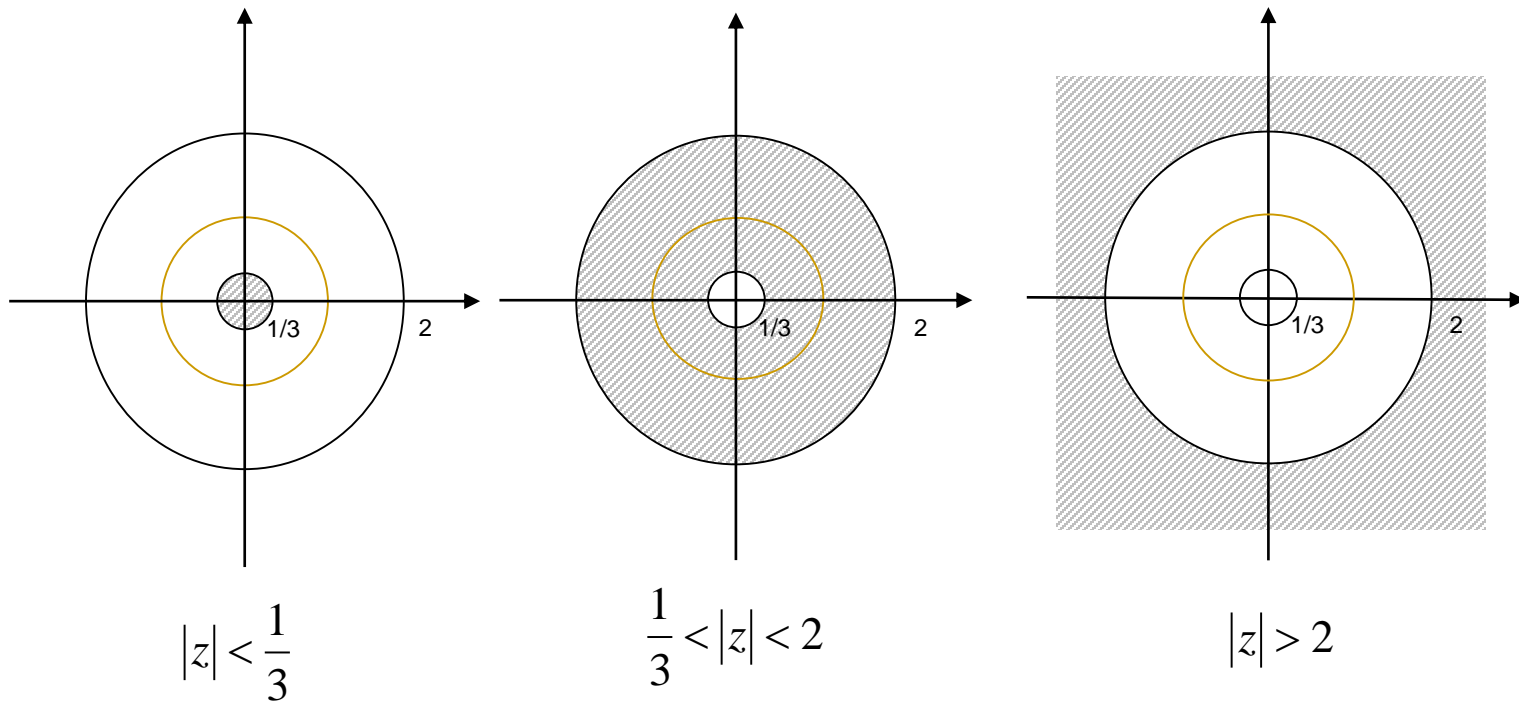


Property 6: If $x[n]$ is two sided, then the ROC will consist of a ring $R_{x1} < |z| < R_{x2}$

即，若 $x[n]$ 是双边序列，则其ROC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, $X(e^{j\omega}) = X(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}}$

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

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

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

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



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- Linearity

$$x_1[n] \leftrightarrow X_1(z) \quad R_1$$

$$x_2[n] \leftrightarrow X_2(z) \quad R_2$$

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

ROC至少是 R_1 与 R_2 的相交部分，甚至扩大

Example:

$$\cos \omega_0 n \cdot u[n] = \frac{1}{2} [e^{j\omega_0 n} + e^{-j\omega_0 n}] u[n]$$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega_0} z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega_0} z^{-1}} \right] = \frac{1 - (\cos \omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - (2 \cos \omega_0) z^{-1} + z^{-2}}, \quad |z| > 1$$

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

当 $\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,

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

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

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

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

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

• Time Shifting

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z) \quad \text{ROC} = R$$

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

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

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

求 $g[n] = \sum_{j=0}^n x[j]$ 的Z变换G(z) —序列的部分和

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

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

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

- Time reversal

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z) \quad \text{ROC} = R$$

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

• Time Expansion

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z) \quad \text{ROC} = R$$

设

$$x_k[n] = \begin{cases} x[n/k] & n \text{ 是 } k \text{ 的整数倍} \\ 0 & n \text{ 不是 } k \text{ 的整数倍} \end{cases}$$

则

$$x_k[n] \leftrightarrow X(z^k) \quad \text{ROC} = R^{1/k}$$

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

即 $X(z^k)$ 的展开式中仅 kn 为整数的项存在

• Scaling in the z_Domain

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z) \quad \text{ROC} = R$$

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

推广:

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

Example:

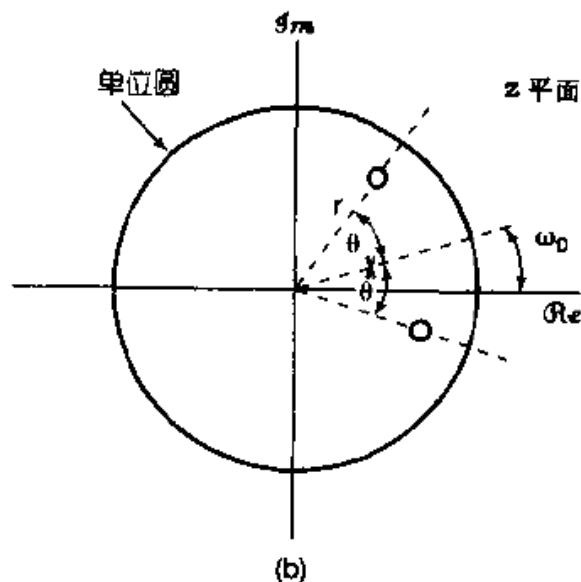
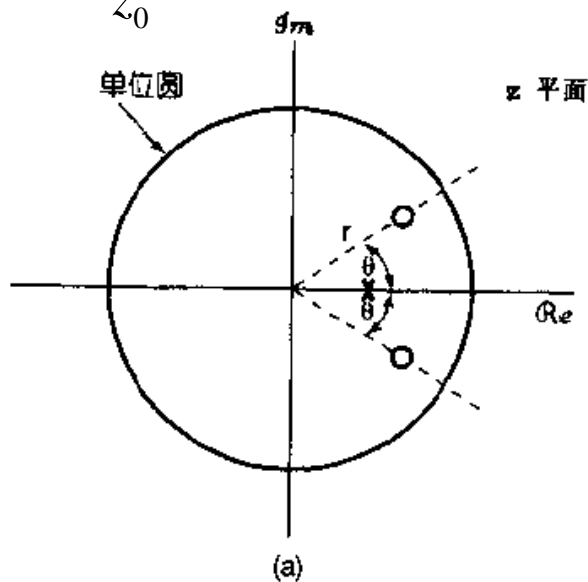
$$\beta^n \sin \omega_0 n \cdot u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{\sin \omega_0 (z/\beta)^{-1}}{1 - 2 \cos \omega_0 (z/\beta)^{-1} + (z/\beta)^{-2}} = \frac{(\beta \sin \omega_0) z^{-1}}{1 - (2\beta \cos \omega_0) z^{-1} + \beta^2 z^{-2}} \quad |z| > \beta$$

若 $z_0 = e^{j\omega_0}$, 则

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

那么, $X(\frac{z}{z_0})$ 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 $z = a$ 存在零点或极点 $\rightarrow X(e^{-j\omega_0} z)$ 在 $z = ae^{j\omega_0}$ 存在零点或极点



若 $z_0 = r_0 e^{j\omega_0}$, 则 $X(\frac{z}{z_0})$ 的零极点发生怎样的变化?

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

$$x_k[n] \leftrightarrow X(z^k)$$

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

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

$$z_0^n x[n] \leftrightarrow X\left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)$$

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

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

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



Exercise: 求以下信号的 $X(z)$

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

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

- Conjugation

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z) \quad \text{ROC} = R$$

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

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

$$x_1[n] \leftrightarrow X_1(z) \quad R_1$$

$$x_2[n] \leftrightarrow X_2(z) \quad R_2$$

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

ROC至少包括 R_1 与 R_2 的相交部分，甚至扩大。

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

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

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

- Differentiation in the z -Domain

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z) \quad \text{ROC} = R$$

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

Example1:

$$\because u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

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

Example2:

$$\because \alpha^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - \alpha}$$

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

Example: If

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

Determine $x[n]$

设 $X(z) \leftrightarrow x[n]$ 则

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



$$\because a^n u[n] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a|$$

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

$$a(-a)^{n-1} u[n-1] \leftrightarrow \frac{az^{-1}}{1 + az^{-1}}$$

$$\text{即: } nx[n] = a(-a)^{n-1} u[n-1]$$

$$\therefore x[n] = \frac{-(-a)^n}{n} u[n-1] \leftrightarrow \log(1 + az^{-1})$$

$$\text{同理, } \frac{a^n}{n} u[n-1] \leftrightarrow \log(1 - az^{-1})$$

- The Initial-Value Theorem

若 $n < 0$ 时, $x[n]=0$ —— $x[n]$ 为因果序列

则

$$x[0] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z)$$

另：终值定理

若 $n < 0$ 时, $x[n]=0$,且ROC包含单位圆

则

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

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{ 围线积分法
部分分式展开法 ✓
幂级数展开法

■ 围线积分法

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C X(z) z^{n-1} dz = \sum_m \text{Res}[X(z) z^{n-1}]_{z=z_m}$$

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

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

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

(1) $|z| > 2$

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

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

(1) $|z| > 2$ 时, $x[n]$ 为因果序列

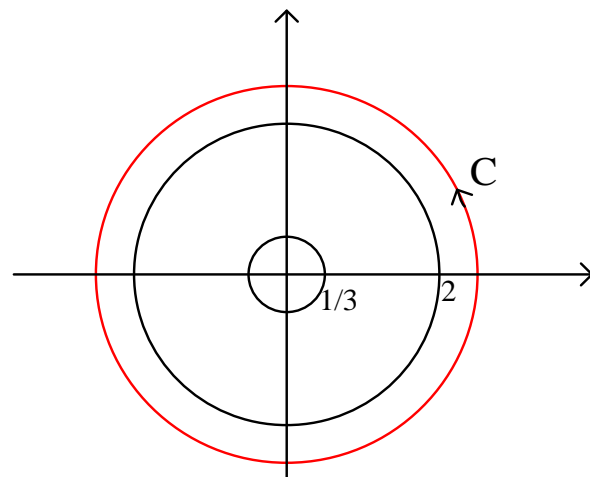
$$\text{设 } G(z) = X(z)z^{n-1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{z^2 - \frac{7}{3}z + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)}$$

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

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

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

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

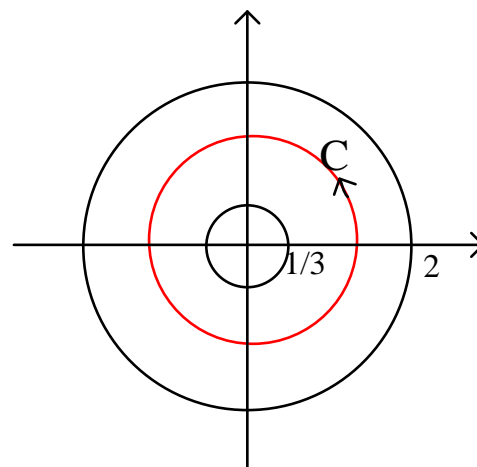


(2) $1/3 < |z| < 2$ 时, $x[n]$ 为双边序列

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

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

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



当 $n=-1$ 时,

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

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

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

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 $z_2 = 0$

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

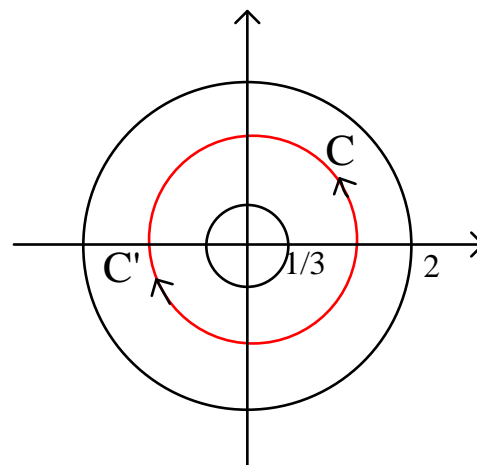
同理得: $n=-3$ 时, $x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{综上, 归纳得: } x[n] &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} u[-n-1] \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] + (2)^n u[-n-1] \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x[n] &= -\frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{C'} X(z) z^{n-1} dz \\ &= -\sum_m \text{Res}[X(z) z^{n-1}]_{z=z_m} \end{aligned}$$

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 $z=2$,

$$x[n] = -\text{Res}\left[\frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z-\frac{1}{3})(z-2)}\right]_{z=2} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{z-\frac{1}{3}}\bigg|_{z=2} = (2)^n \quad n < 0$$

(3) $|z| < 1/3$ 时, $x[n]$ 为反因果序列

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

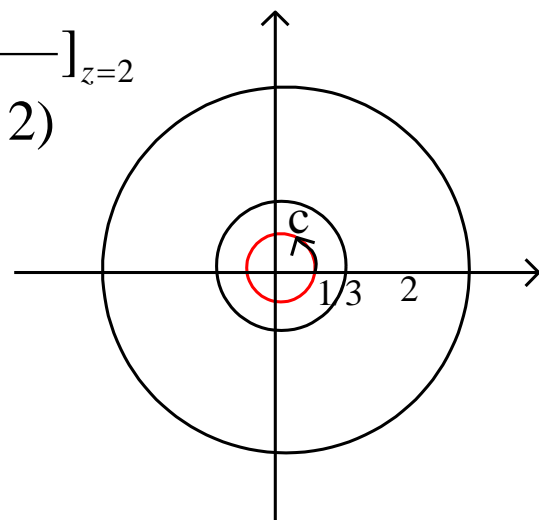
如图, C 左侧包含 n 阶极点 $z=0$, 而 C 的右侧的极点为 $z_1 = \frac{1}{3}, z_2 = 2$

$$\text{则 } x[n] = -\text{Res}\left[\frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)}\right]_{z=\frac{1}{3}} - \text{Res}\left[\frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^n}{(z - \frac{1}{3})(z - 2)}\right]_{z=2}$$

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

\therefore

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



■ 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 $z = z_m, m=1,2,\dots,M$ 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

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

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

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

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

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

其中

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

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

$$C_s = \left[\left(\frac{z - z_i}{z} \right)^s X(z) \right]_{z=z_i} = (1 - z_i z^{-1})^s X(z) \Big|_{z=z_i}$$

其余的 C_j 用待定系数法求

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

Signal and System

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

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

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

$$A_1 = (1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}) \cdot X(z) \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - 2z^{-1}} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{3}} = 1$$

$$A_2 = (1 - 2z^{-1}) \cdot X(z) \Big|_{z=2} = \frac{-\frac{5}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \Big|_{z=2} = -1$$

Signal and System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= \frac{2z^{-1} - 40z^{-3}}{(1-2z^{-1})^3(1-4z^{-1})} \\ &= \frac{A_1}{1-4z^{-1}} + \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{C_j}{(1-2z^{-1})^j} \\ &= \frac{A_1}{1-4z^{-1}} + \frac{C_1}{(1-2z^{-1})^1} + \frac{C_2}{(1-2z^{-1})^2} + \frac{C_3}{(1-2z^{-1})^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

将 A_1 , C_3 代入:

$$\frac{-1}{1-4z^{-1}} + \frac{C_1}{(1-2z^{-1})^1} + \frac{C_2}{(1-2z^{-1})^2} + \frac{4}{(1-2z^{-1})^3} = \frac{2z^{-1} - 40z^{-3}}{(1-2z^{-1})^3(1-4z^{-1})}$$

用待定系数法的: $C_2 = -6$ $C_1 = 3$

$$\text{则 } X(z) = \frac{-1}{1-4z^{-1}} + \frac{3}{(1-2z^{-1})^1} + \frac{-6}{(1-2z^{-1})^2} + \frac{4}{(1-2z^{-1})^3}$$

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

$$= (-2^n + 2n^2 + 1) \cdot 2^n u[n]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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 $C_2 = -6, C_1 = 3$

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

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

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

■ 幂级数展开法

1. $X(z)$ 为无理式

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

$$\because \operatorname{arctg} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

设 $X'(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + \dots \\ z^2 - 3z + 2 \overline{) \phantom{z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + \dots}} \\ \underline{z - 3 + 2z^{-1}} \phantom{z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + \dots} \\ 3 - 2z^{-1} \phantom{z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + \dots} \\ \underline{3 - 9z^{-1} + 6z^{-2}} \phantom{z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + \dots} \\ 7z^{-1} - 6z^{-2} \phantom{z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + \dots} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore X(z) &= 7X'(z) \\ &= 7(z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 7z^{-3} + 15z^{-4} + \dots) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 7(2^n - 1)z^{-n} \end{aligned}$$

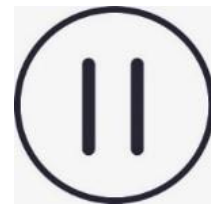
$$x[n] = 7(2^n - 1)u[n]$$

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



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...**

- Definition

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

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

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

• 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 $x[n]u[n] \leftrightarrow X(z)$

$$\begin{aligned} x[n+m]u[n] &\leftrightarrow z^m \left[X(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} x(k)z^{-k} \right] \\ x[n-m]u[n] &\leftrightarrow z^{-m} \left[X(z) + \sum_{k=-m}^{-1} x(k)z^{-k} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Proof:

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

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

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

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

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

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

• 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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $y[n]$, $y_{zi}[n]$, $y_{zs}[n]$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supplement: z-Transform vs Laplace Transform

一、设

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} x(t) & \longrightarrow & x_s(t) \text{ or } x[nT] & \longrightarrow & x[n] \\ \updownarrow & & \updownarrow & & \updownarrow \\ X(s) & & X_s(s) & & X(z) \end{array}$$

$$1. \quad \because x_s(t) = x(t)\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT)\delta(t-nT)$$

$$\therefore X_s(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_s(t)e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \int \left[\sum_n x(nT)\delta(t-nT) \right] e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \sum_n x(nT) \int \delta(t-nT) e^{-st} dt = \sum_n x(nT) e^{-snT}$$

令

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

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

$$\therefore X_s(s) \Big|_{z=e^{sT}} = X(z)$$

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

当 $z = e^{sT}$ 有 $re^{j\theta} = e^{(\sigma+j\omega)T} = e^{\sigma T} \cdot e^{j\omega T}$

即

$$\begin{aligned} r &= e^{\sigma T} \\ \theta &= \omega T \end{aligned}$$

——s平面与z平面的映射关系

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

S 平面	Z平面
左半开平面 ($\sigma < 0$)	单位圆内 ($r < 1$)
右半开平面 ($\sigma > 0$)	单位圆外 ($r > 1$)
虚轴 ($\sigma = 0$)	单位圆上 ($r = 1$)
平行于虚轴的直线 ($\sigma = \sigma_0$)	圆 ($r = e^{\sigma_0 T} \quad \theta = \omega T$)

注：从z平面到s平面的映射是多值的

$$\text{即 } s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z = \frac{1}{T} \ln r + j \frac{\theta + 2m\pi}{T} \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

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

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

例： $H_c(s) = \sum_i \frac{A_i}{s - s_i}$

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

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

10.1 DEFINATION OF THE z-TRANSFORM

10.2 THE REGION OF CONVERGENCE FOR THE z-TRANSFORM

10.3 PROPERTIES OF THE z-TRANSFORM

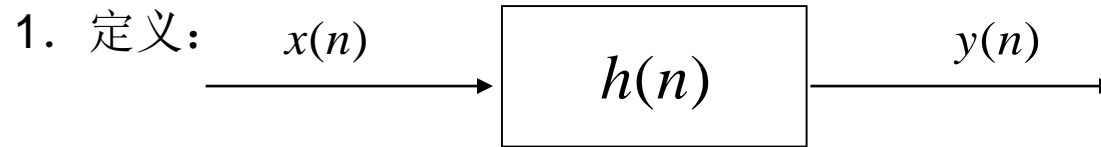
10.4 THE INVERSE z-TRANSFORM

10.5 THE UNILATERAL z-TRANSFORM

10.6 ANALYSIS OF LTI SYSTEM USING z-TRANSFORM

- **System Function of LTI System**
- **System Function and...**

- System Function of LTI system



$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$$

$$x[n] \leftrightarrow X(z) \quad y[n] \leftrightarrow Y(z)$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} h[n]z^{-n}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z)H(z) \quad / \quad H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$

2. $H(z)$ 可完全描述一个系统

3. 物理意义:

设 $x[n] = z^n$, 则

$$y[n] = h[n] * x[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h[m]z^{n-m} = z^n \cdot \sum_m h[m]z^{-m} = z^n \cdot H(z)$$

z^n --离散时间系统的特征函数 $H(z)$ --是离散时间系统的特征值

$$x[n] = \alpha^n \quad -\infty < n < \infty$$

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

$H(z)$ 给出了任意复频率分量经过LSI系统后幅度、相位的改变量。

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \xrightarrow{x[n]} & \boxed{h[n] \leftrightarrow H(z)} & \xrightarrow{y[n]} \\ = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z) z^{n-1} dz & & = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z) \underline{H(z)} z^{n-1} dz \end{array}$$

• 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

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore X(z) &= \frac{z}{z + \frac{1}{2}} & Y(z) &= \frac{\frac{3}{2}z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{4z}{z + \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\frac{9}{2}z}{z + \frac{1}{2}} \\ |z| &> \frac{1}{2} & &= \frac{z^3 + 2z^2}{(z - \frac{1}{2})(z + \frac{1}{3})(z + \frac{1}{2})} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

—前向差分

或：

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

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

—后向差分

例：某因果系统的输入—输出关系可用二阶常系数差分方程描述，若相应于输入 $x[n] = u[n]$ 的响应为 $g[n] = [2^n + 3 \cdot 5^n + 10]u[n]$ ，则

- (1) 若系统起始状态为零，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 $y[n]$

$$(1) \quad \because X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

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

$$\therefore H(z) = \frac{G(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{14z^2 - 85z + 111}{z^2 - 7z + 10} = \frac{14 - 85z^{-1} + 111z^{-2}}{1 - 7z^{-1} + 10z^{-2}}$$

则

$$y[n] - 7y[n-1] + 10y[n-2] = 14x[n] - 85x[n-1] + 111x[n-2]$$

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

\therefore 系统特征根为 $\alpha_1=2, \alpha_2=5$

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

$$\text{将 } \begin{cases} y[-1]=1 \\ y[-2]=2 \end{cases} \text{ 代入 } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}c_1 + \frac{1}{5}c_2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{4}c_1 + \frac{1}{25}c_2 = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 12 \\ c_2 = -25 \end{cases}$$

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

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

当 $x[n] = 3(u[n] - u[n-5])$ 时

$$y_{zs}[n] = 3(g[n] - g[n-5])$$

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

例：线性非移变系统，起始状态为0

(a) 对所有的 n ，当 $x[n] = (-2)^n$ 时， $y[n]=0$

(b) 当 $x[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$ 时， $y[n] = \delta[n] + a(\frac{1}{4})^n u[n]$

求：(1)常数 a

(2) 当对所有 n ， $x[n]=1$ 时，求 $y[n]$

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

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

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

又 $x[n] = (-2)^n$ 时, $y[n] = 0$

即 $y[n] = (-2)^n H(z)|_{z=-2} = 0$

$$\therefore H(-2) = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{9}{8}$$

(2) 当 $x[n]=1$ 时

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

• System Function vs Causality and Stability

■ 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

$\Leftrightarrow H(z)$ 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 infinity

■ 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 $\Leftrightarrow H(z)$ 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 $h[n]$, 判定系统的因果性、稳定性

(1) $|z| > \frac{3}{2}$, $h_1[n] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n u[n] - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] \right]$

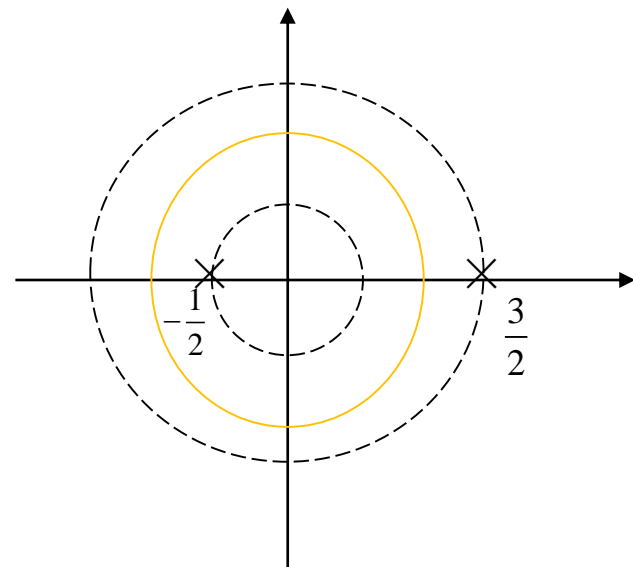
因果, 非稳定

(2) $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$, $h_2[n] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n u[-n-1] + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[-n-1] \right]$

非因果, 非稳定

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

非因果, 稳定



- **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 $p_{1,2} = e^{\pm j\beta}$	$z^2 - 2z \cos \beta + 1$	$A \cos(\beta n + \theta) \cdot u[n]$	
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 $p = \alpha$	$(z - \alpha)$	$A\alpha^n u[n]$	
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: $y[n] - y[n-1] - 2y[n-2] = x[n] + 2x[n-2]$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \underbrace{\frac{2z}{z-2} + \frac{-z}{z+1}}_{\text{零输入}} + \underbrace{\frac{2z}{z-2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}z}{z+1} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}z}{z-1}}_{\text{零状态}}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{2z}{z-2} + \frac{-z}{z+1} + \frac{2z}{z-2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}z}{z+1}}_{\text{自由}} + \underbrace{\frac{-\frac{3}{2}z}{z-1}}_{\text{强迫}}$$

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

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

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

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

- System Function vs Properties in Frequency 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 $x[n] = A \cos(\omega_0 n + \theta)$, 系统的稳态响应为

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

——系统的频响特性

(二) 作图法

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

则

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{\prod_{r=1}^M (e^{j\omega} - z_r)}{\prod_{k=1}^N (e^{j\omega} - p_k)} = |H(e^{j\omega})| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

设

$$e^{j\omega} - z_r = M_r e^{j\varphi_r}$$
$$e^{j\omega} - p_k = N_k e^{j\theta_k}$$

——从极点（零点）到单位圆上任意点的矢量

则

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{\prod_{r=1}^M M_r}{\prod_{k=1}^N N_k}$$
$$\varphi(\omega) = \sum_{r=1}^M \varphi_r - \sum_{k=1}^N \theta_k$$

——幅频、相频特性曲线

Signal and System

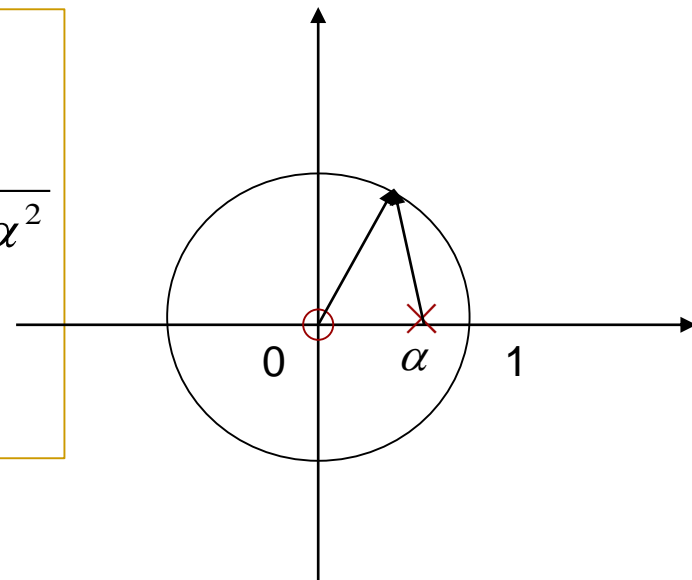
例: $H(z) = \frac{z}{z - \alpha} \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \implies H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{j\omega}}{e^{j\omega} - \alpha}$

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

$$\omega = 0, \quad |H(e^{j0})| = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\omega = \pi/2, \quad |H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})| = 1/\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}$$

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



——LPF

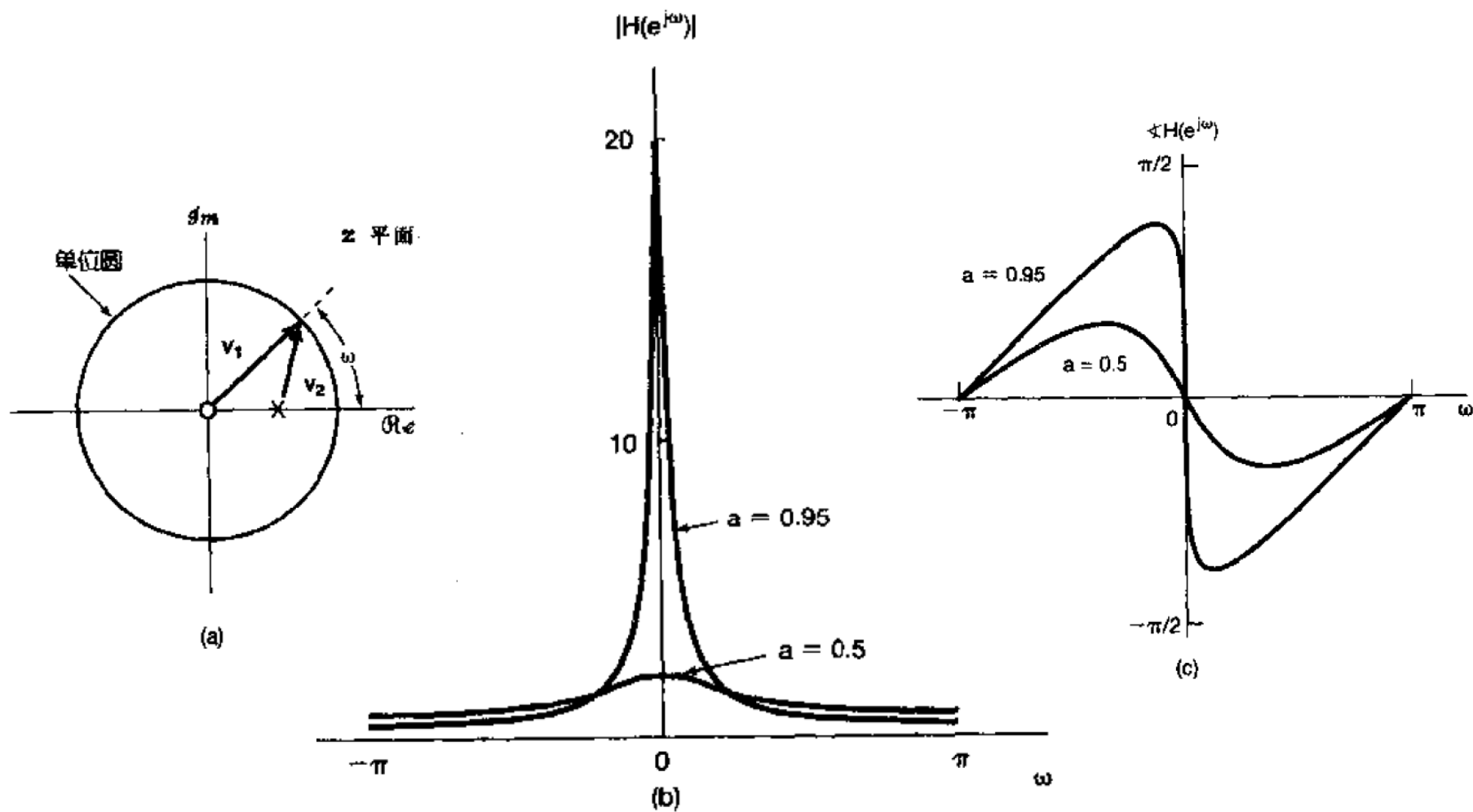
(2) $\varphi(\omega)$

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

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

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

Signal and System



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

$|H(e^{j\omega})|$ 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:

已知描述非线性移变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 $x(n)=5\cos(\pi n).u[n]$ ，求系统的正弦稳态 $y_{ss}(n)$

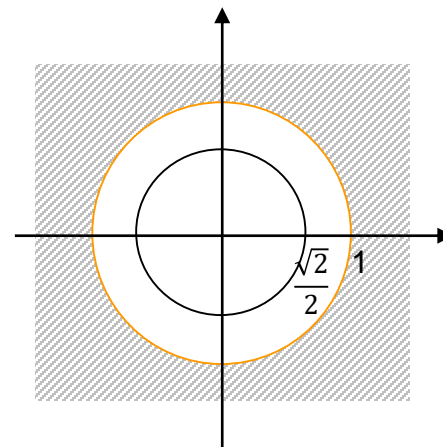
Solution:

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

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 $|z| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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

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



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：

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= 5 \left| H(e^{j\pi}) \right| \cos[\pi n + \angle H(e^{j\pi})] \\ &= 2 \cos[\pi n + \pi] = -2 \cos[\pi n] \end{aligned}$$

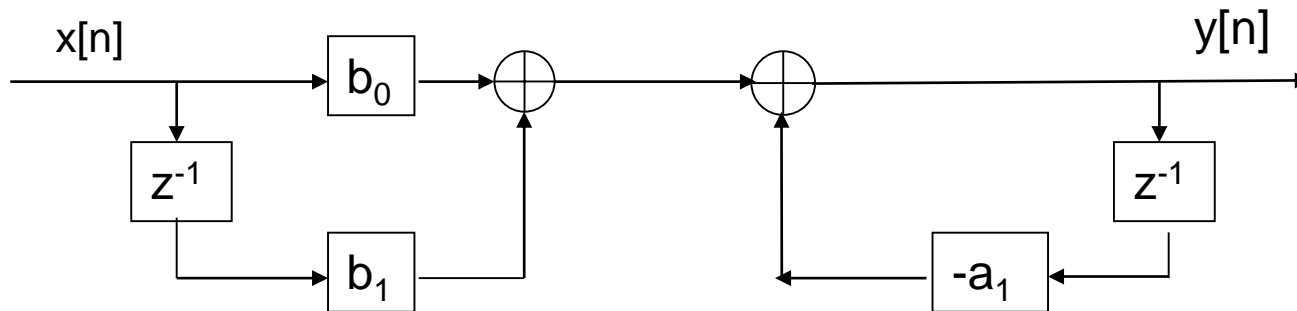
• System Function vs Block Diagram Representations

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

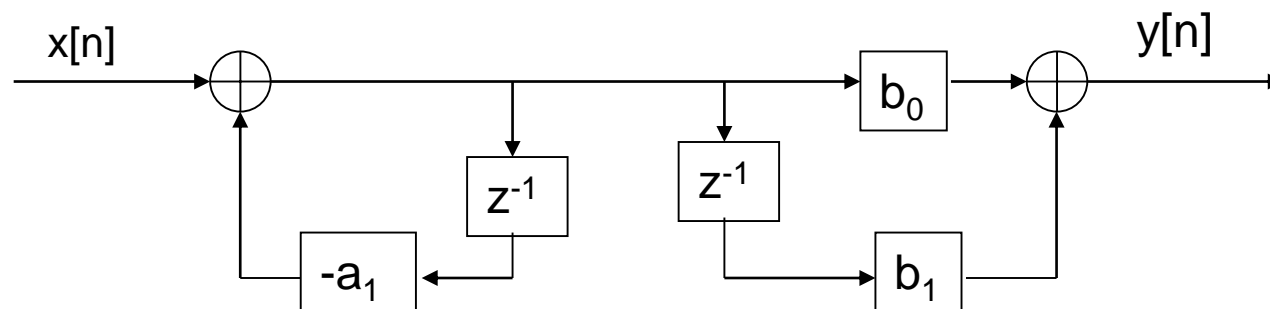
——→ $y[n] = -a_1 y[n-1] + b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$



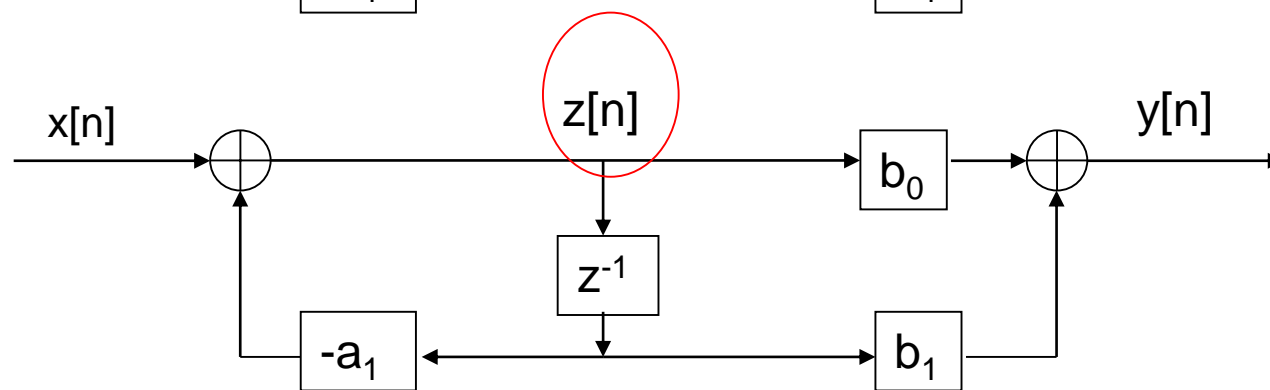
直接 I 型

Signal and System

交换级联次序



将两延时器合并



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

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

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

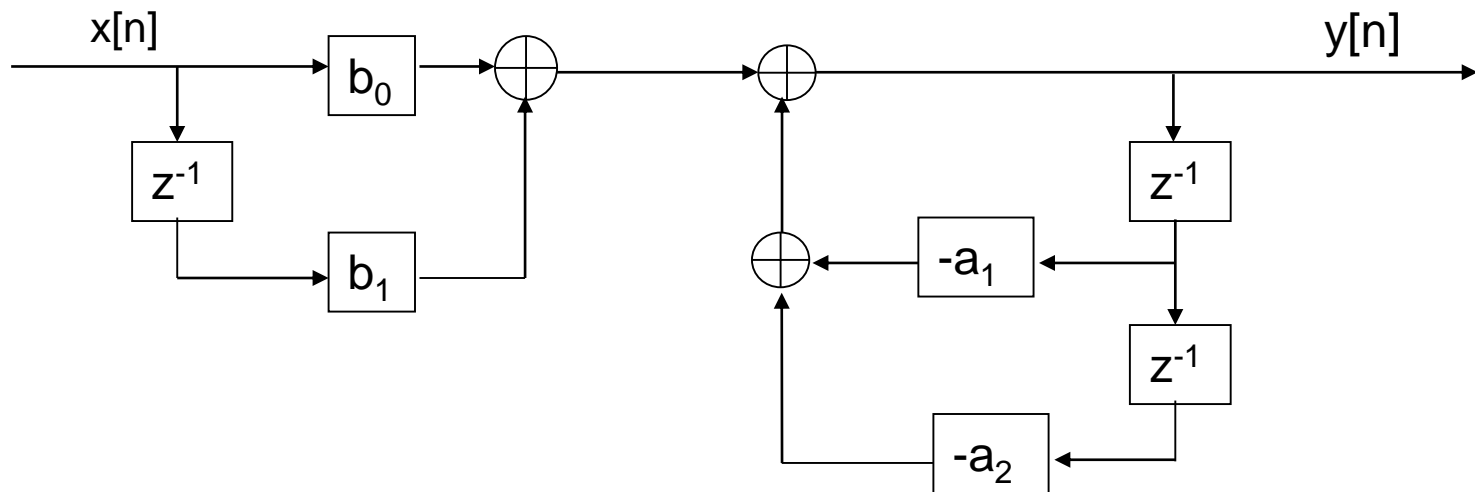
$$= b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1] - a \{b_0 z[n-1] + b_1 z[n-2]\}$$

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

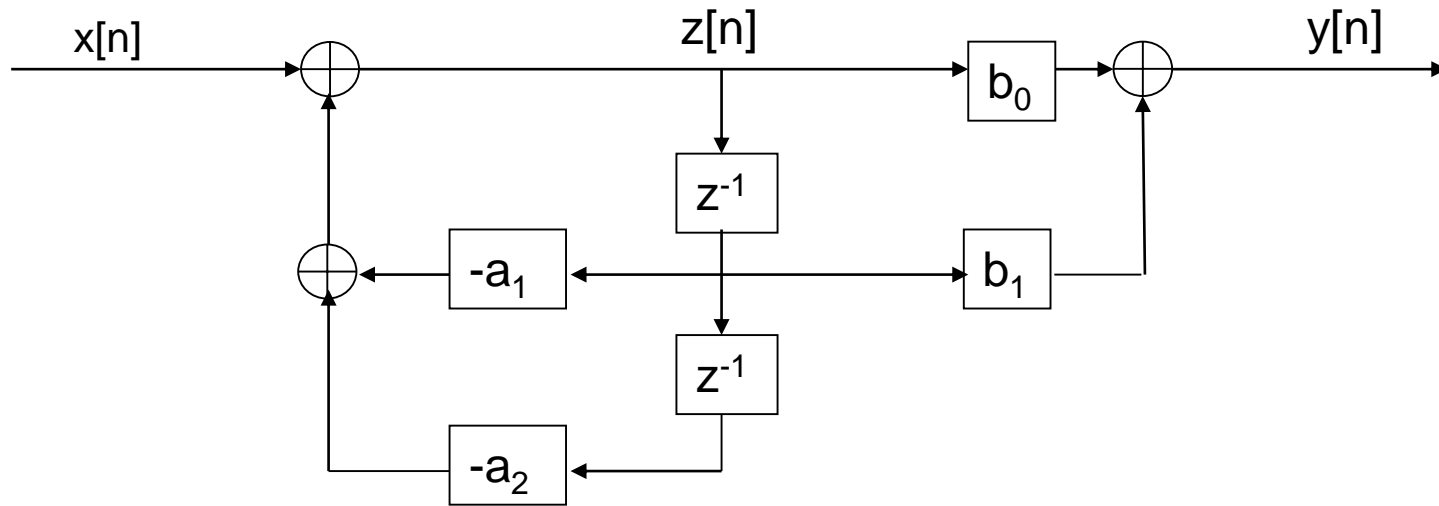
直接 II 型

例: $y[n] + a_1 y[n-1] + a_2 y[n-2] = b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$

————→ $y[n] = -a_1 y[n-1] - a_2 y[n-2] + b_0 x[n] + b_1 x[n-1]$



直接 I 型



直接Ⅱ型

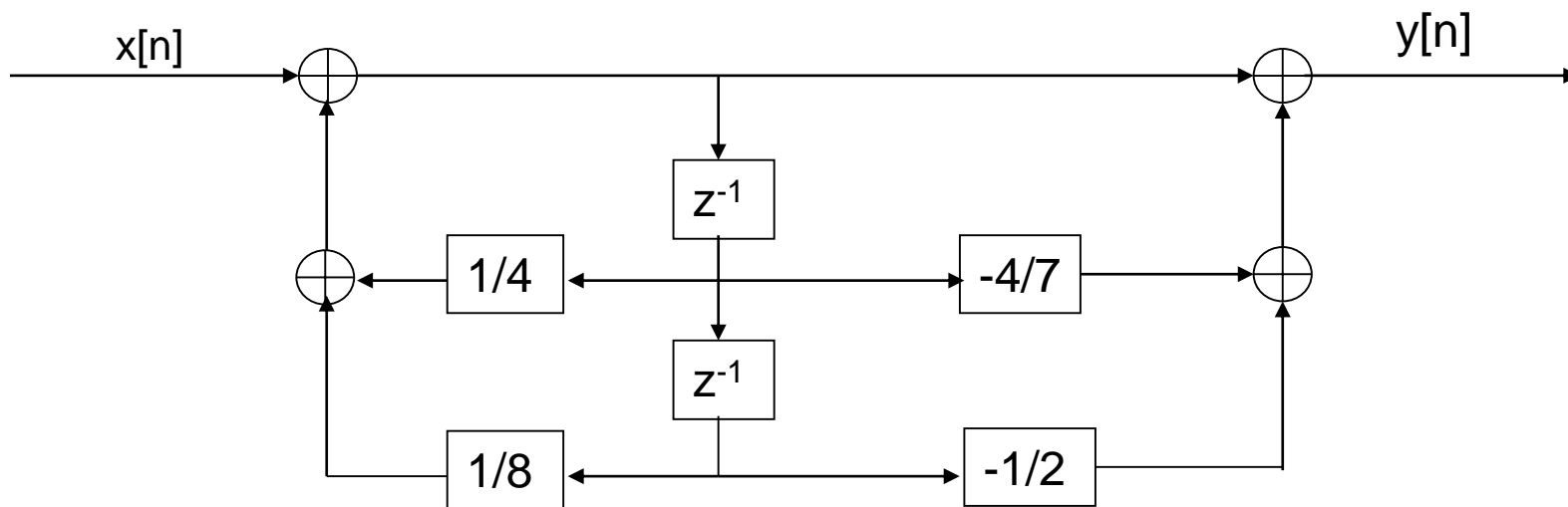
(二) 利用梅森公式

$$H = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_i g_i \Delta_i$$
$$\Delta = 1 - \sum_a l_a + \sum_{b,c} l_b l_c - \sum_{d,e,f} l_d l_e l_f + \dots$$

例：

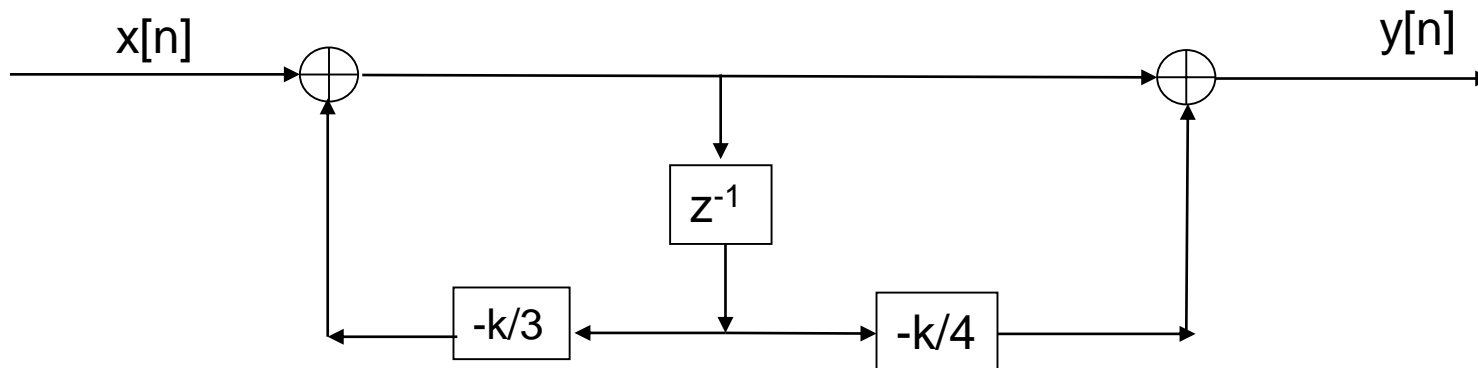
$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 - \frac{7}{4}z - \frac{1}{2}}{z^2 - \frac{1}{4}z - \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1 - \frac{7}{4}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}$$

画出其直接（ Π ）型、级联型和并联型的框图。



直接Ⅱ型

Example: 已知因果线性移不变系统的框图



- (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:

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

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

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

当 $x[n] = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$ 时

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

请将z域和s域对照学习!



Q & A



Homework Due:

<https://oc.sjtu.edu.cn/login/canvas>

