

# 第六章离散系统的Z域分析

- **6.1** Z变换
- 6.2 Z变换的性质
- 6.3 逆Z变换
- 6.4 Z域分析

# § 6.1 z变换



#### 一、从拉普拉斯变换到z变换

取样信号 
$$f_s(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT)\delta(t-kT)$$

$$F_s(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT)\delta(t-kT)e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-kT)e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT)e^{-skT}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT)e^{-skT}$$



$$F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(kT)z^{-k}$$

称为序列f(kT)的双边z变换

$$|F(z)|_{z=e^{sT}} = F(s)$$

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

单边z变换 
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k}$$

#### 二、收敛域



上面定义的z变换,只有当级数收敛时,z变换才有意义。 因此我们必须讨论z变换的收敛问题。

绝对可和条件 
$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |f(k)z^{-k}| < \infty$$

是序列f(k)的z变换存在的充分必要条件

例6.1 求以下有限长序列的z变换:

$$1)\delta(k)$$

$$F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(k) z^{-k} = 1$$

可见,其单边、双边z变换相等。与z 无关,所以其收敛域为整个z 平面。



2) 
$$f(k) = \{1, 2, 3, 2, 1\}$$
  
 $k=0$ 

双边z变换 
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = z^2 + 2z + 3 + \frac{2}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2}$$

单边z变换 
$$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = 3 + \frac{2}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2}$$

可见,对于有限长序列的双边z变换,除z=0和 $\infty$ 外,对任意z,F(z)有界,故其收敛域为:  $0<|z|<\infty$ ;对于单边z变换,其收敛域为|z|>0。



个如果序列是有限长的,其收敛域一般为0<|z|<∞,有时在0和/或∞也收敛。

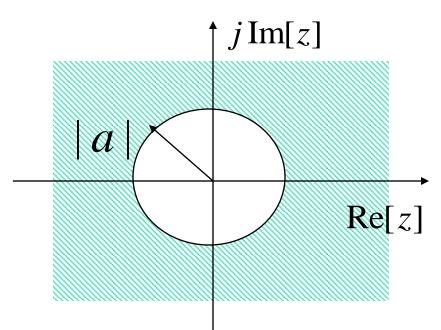
例6.2 求以下因果序列的z变换:

$$f_1(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k)$$



个可见,对于因果序列,仅当|z|>|a|时,其z变换存在,序列与象函数的关系是:

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



在z平面上,因果 序列的收敛域是半径 为|a|的圆外的区域。



#### 例6.3 求以下反因果序列的z变换:

$$f_2(k) = b^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

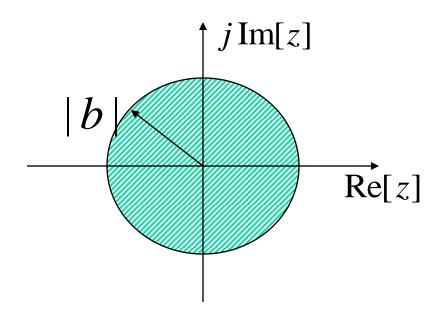
解: 
$$F_2(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(k) z^{-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} (bz^{-1})^k$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (b^{-1}z)^{m} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{b^{-1}z - (b^{-1}z)^{N+1}}{1 - b^{-1}z} = \begin{cases} \frac{-z}{z - b}, |b^{-1}z| < 1, & |z| < |b| \\ \hline \pi ; |b^{-1}z| = 1, & |z| = |b| \\ \hline \pi ; |b^{-1}z| > 1, & |z| > |b| \end{cases}$$



个可见,对于反因果序列,仅当|z|<|b|时,其z变换存在,序列与象函数的关系是:

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



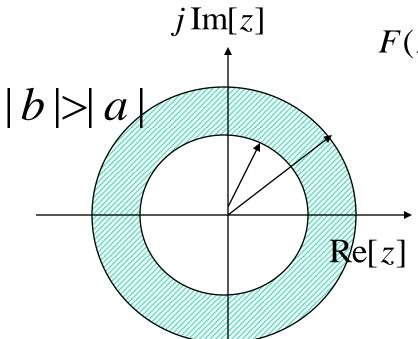
在z平面上,因果 序列的收敛域是半径 为|b|的圆内的区域。



#### 如有双边序列

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

其z变换在|a|<|z|<|b|存在,为:



$$F(z) = F_1(z) + F_2(z) = \frac{-z}{z - b} + \frac{z}{z - a}$$

若|a|≥|b|则z变换不存在



#### 三、常用序列的z变换

(1) 
$$\delta(k) \leftrightarrow 1 \quad (|z| \ge 0)$$

$$(2)a^{k}\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a} \qquad (|z| > |a|)$$

$$(3)\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1} \qquad (|z| > 1)$$

$$(4)e^{j\beta k}\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z - e^{j\beta}} \qquad (|z| > 1)$$

$$(5)b^k \varepsilon(-k-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{-z}{z-b}, |z| < |b|$$

# § 6.2 z变换的性质



## (一) 线性性质

已知: 
$$Z(x(k)) = X(z) (R_{x1} < |z| < R_{x2})$$
  
 $Z(y(k)) = Y(z) (R_{y1} < |z| < R_{y2})$ 

$$\mathcal{Z}[ax(k)+by(k)]=aX(z)+bY(z)\left(\max(R_{x1},R_{y1})<|z|<\min(R_{x2},R_{y2})\right)$$
 其中, $a$ 、 $b$ 为任意常数。收敛域有可能扩大。



例 6.4 已知 
$$f_1(k) = \varepsilon(k)$$
 
$$f_2(k) = 2^k \varepsilon(-k-1) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

求
$$f(k)=f_1(k)-f_2(k)$$
的z变换:

解: 
$$\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1}, |z| > 1$$

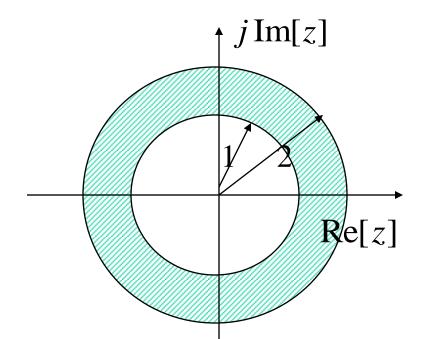
$$2^{k} \varepsilon(-k-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{-z}{z-2}, |z| < 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k} \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1/2}, |z| > 1/2$$



$$f(k) = f_1(k) - f_2(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z - 1} - \frac{z}{z - 1/2} + \frac{z}{z - 2}$$

$$= \frac{z(z^2 - z - 1/2)}{(z - 1)(z - 1/2)(z - 2)}, 1 < |z| < 2$$





例6.5求正余弦序列sin(bk)ε(k)和cos(bk)ε(k)的z变换。

解: 
$$\sin(bk)\varepsilon(k) = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{jbk} - e^{-jbk})\varepsilon(k)$$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2j} \frac{z}{z - e^{jb}} - \frac{1}{2j} \frac{z}{z - e^{-jb}} = \frac{z \sin b}{z^2 + 2z \cos b + 1}, |z| > 1$$

$$\cos(bk)\varepsilon(k) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{jbk} + e^{-jbk})\varepsilon(k)$$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z - e^{jb}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z - e^{-jb}} = \frac{z^2 - z \cos b}{z^2 + 2z \cos b + 1}, |z| > 1$$

# (二) 时移性质



#### (1) 双边z变换

若 
$$\mathcal{Z}[f(k)] = F(z)$$
 则

$$\mathcal{Z}[f(k\pm m)] = z^{\pm m}F(z)$$

收敛域不变

## (2) 单边z变换

若f(k)单边z变换为 $Z[f(k)\varepsilon(k)] = F(z)$ ,则

$$f(k-m), m > 0 \longleftrightarrow z^{-m} F(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k-m) z^{-k}, |z| > a$$
$$f(k-1) \longleftrightarrow z^{-1} F(z) + f(-1)$$

$$f(k-2) \longleftrightarrow z^{-2}F(z) + f(-2) + f(-1)z^{-1}$$

$$f(k+m), m > 0 \quad \longleftrightarrow z^m F(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k) z^{m-k}, |z| > a$$

$$f(k+1) \longleftrightarrow zF(z) - f(0)z$$

收敛域不变

例6.6求长度为2M+1的矩形序列的z变换。

$$p_{2M+1}(k) = \begin{cases} 1, -M \le k \le M \\ 0, k < -M, k > M \end{cases}$$

 $f(k+2) \longleftrightarrow z^2F(z) - f(0)z^2 - f(1)z$ 

解:  $p_{2M+1}(k) = \varepsilon(k+M) - \varepsilon[k-(M+1)]$ 

$$\varepsilon(k+M) \leftrightarrow z^M \frac{z}{z-1}, |z| > 1$$

$$\varepsilon[k-(M+1)] \longleftrightarrow z^{-(M+1)} \frac{z}{z-1}, |z| > 1$$

$$p_{2M+1}(k) \longleftrightarrow z^{M} \frac{z}{z-1} - z^{-(M+1)} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z}{z-1} \frac{z^{2M+1}-1}{z^{M+1}}, 0 < |z| < \infty$$



### 例6.7已知f(k)=ak的单边z变换为

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z - a}, |z| > |a|$$

求 $f_1(k)=a^{k-2}$ 和 $f_2(k)=a^{k+2}$ 的单边z变换。

解:

$$f_1(k) = f(k-2)$$

$$F_1(z) = z^{-2}F(z) + f(-2) + f(-1)z^{-1}$$

$$= z^{-2} \frac{z}{z-a} + a^{-2} + a^{-1} z^{-1} = \frac{a^{-2} z}{z-a}, |z| > |a|$$



$$f_2(k) = f(k+2)$$

$$F_2(z) = z^2 F(z) - f(0)z^2 - f(1)z$$

$$= z^2 \frac{z}{z-a} - z^2 - az = \frac{a^2 z}{z-a}, |z| > |a|$$

例6.8求 
$$\delta_N(k)\varepsilon(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(k-mN)$$
 的z变换

解: 
$$\delta(k-mN) \leftrightarrow z^{-mN}$$

$$\delta_N(k)\varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow 1 + z^{-N} + z^{-2N} + \dots = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-N}}, |z| > 1$$

# (三) z 域微分(序列线性加权)



$$\mathcal{Z}[kf(k)] = -z \frac{dF(z)}{dz}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\left[k^{m}f(k)\right] = \left[-z\frac{d}{dz}\right]^{m}F(z)$$

收敛域不变

# (四)序列指数加权(z域尺度变换)



若 
$$\mathcal{Z}[f(k)] = F(z)$$
  $(R_{x1} < |z| < R_{x2})$ 

$$\mathcal{Z}[a^k f(k)] = F(\frac{z}{a}) \qquad (R_{x_1} < \left| \frac{z}{a} \right| < R_{x_2})$$

$$Z[(-1)^k f(k)] = F(-z)$$
  $(R_{x1} < |z| < R_{x2})$ 



# 例6.9 求衰减正弦序列 $a^k \sin(bk)\epsilon(k)$ 的z变换。

解:

$$\sin(bk)\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z\sin b}{z^2 + 2z\cos b + 1}, |z| > 1$$

$$a^{k} \sin bk\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{z}{a}\sin b}{\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{2} + 2\frac{z}{a}\cos b + 1} = \frac{az\sin b}{z^{2} + 2az\cos b + a^{2}}, |z| > |a|$$



例6.10求 
$$k^2\varepsilon(k)$$
,  $\frac{k(k+1)}{2}\varepsilon(k)$ ,  $\frac{k(k-1)}{2}\varepsilon(k)$  的z变换

解1):

$$k\varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z-1}\right) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$k^{2}\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{z}{(z-1)^{2}} \right) = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^{2}}$$



2) 
$$k\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$
  $(k+1)\varepsilon(k+1) \leftrightarrow \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2}$ 

$$k=-1$$
  $\exists t \in (k+1)=0, (k+1) \in (k+1)=(k+1) \in (k)$ 

$$(k+1)\varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$k(k+1)\varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow -z\frac{d}{dz}\frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{2z^2}{(z-1)^3}$$



$$\frac{k(k+1)}{2}\varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^3}, |z| > 1$$

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

$$k^{2}\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^{2}} \qquad k\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{(z-1)^{2}}$$

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

## (五) z 域积分(序列除以k+m)



$$\mathcal{Z}\left[\frac{f(k)}{k+m}\right] = z^m \int_z^\infty \frac{F(\eta)}{\eta^{m+1}} d\eta$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \left[ \frac{f(k)}{k} \right] = \int_{z}^{\infty} \frac{F(\eta)}{\eta} d\eta$$

收敛域不变



例6.11求 
$$\frac{1}{k+1}\varepsilon(k)$$
 的z变换

解: 
$$\frac{1}{k+1}\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow z \int_{z}^{\infty} \frac{\eta}{(\eta-1)\eta^{2}} d\eta$$

$$\int_{z}^{\infty} \frac{\eta}{(\eta - 1)\eta^{2}} d\eta = \int_{z}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\eta - 1)\eta} d\eta = \int_{z}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\eta - 1} - \frac{1}{\eta}\right) d\eta$$

$$= \ln \frac{\eta - 1}{\eta} \bigg|_{z}^{\infty} = \ln \frac{z}{z - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{k+1}\varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow z \ln \frac{z}{z-1}, |z| > 1$$

# (六) k 域反转



若 
$$\mathcal{Z}[f(k)] = F(z)$$
  $(R_{x1} < |z| < R_{x2})$ 

$$\mathbb{Z}[f(-k)] = F(z^{-1}) \qquad (R_{x1} < |z^{-1}| < R_{x2})$$



例6.12已知 
$$a^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a}$$
,  $|z| > a$  求 $a^{-k}\varepsilon(-k-1)$ 的z变换

解:

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

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

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

# (七) 卷积定理



例6.13 求单边序列(k+1) $\epsilon$ (k) 和(k+1) $a^k\epsilon$ (k)的z变换。

解: 
$$\varepsilon(k) * \varepsilon(k) = (k+1)\varepsilon(k)$$

$$(k+1)\varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow \left(\frac{z}{z-1}\right)^2, |z| > 1$$

$$a^{k} \varepsilon(k) * a^{k} \varepsilon(k) = (k+1)a^{k} \varepsilon(k)$$

$$(k+1)a^k \varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow \left(\frac{z}{z-a}\right)^2, |z| > a$$

# (八) 部分和



若 
$$\mathcal{Z}[f(k)] = F(z)$$
  $(R_{x1} < |z| < R_{x2})$ 

$$\mathbb{Z}\left[\sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} f(i)\right] = \frac{z}{z-1} F(z) \quad (\max[1, R_{x1}] < |z| < R_{x2})$$

# (九) 初值定理和终值定理



#### f(k)是因果序列,则

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \to \infty} F(z)$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{z \to \infty} [zF(z) - zf(0)]$$

$$f(2) = \lim_{z \to \infty} [z^2F(z) - z^2f(0) - zf(1)]$$

$$f(m) = \lim_{z \to \infty} z^m [F(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k)z^{-k}]$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z-1}{z} F(z)$$



例6.14已知某因果序列的z变换为  $\frac{z}{z-a}$ , |z| > |a| 求f(0),f(1),f(2) 和f( $\infty$ )。

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \to \infty} F(z) = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{z}{z - a} = 1$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{z \to \infty} z [F(z) - f(0)] = \lim_{z \to \infty} \left[ \frac{z^2}{z - a} - z \right] = a$$

$$f(2) = \lim_{z \to \infty} z^{2} [F(z) - f(0) - f(1)z^{-1}] = \lim_{z \to \infty} \left[ \frac{z^{2}}{z - a} - z^{2} - az \right] = a^{2}$$



$$\lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z - 1}{z} \frac{z}{z - a} = \begin{cases} 0, |a| < 1 \\ 1, a = 1 \\ 0, a = -1 \\ 0, |a| > 1 \end{cases}$$

只有当|a|<1时,z=1才在收敛域内,因此

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z - 1}{z} \frac{z}{z - a} = 0$$



线性

$$a_1 f_1(k) + a_2 f_2(k)$$

$$a_1F_1(z) + a_2F_2(z)$$

k域平移双边变换

$$f(k \pm m)$$

$$z^{\pm m}F(z)$$

k域平移单边变换

$$f(k-m), m > 0$$

于移单过关于 
$$f(k-m), m > 0$$
  $z^{-m}F(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k-m)z^{-k}, |z| > a$ 

$$f(k+m), m > 0$$

$$z^{m}F(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k)z^{m-k}, |z| > a$$

k域乘 $a^k$ 

$$a^k f(k), a \neq 0$$

$$F(\frac{z}{a})$$



K域卷积 
$$f_1(k)*f_2(k)$$

$$F_1(z) \bullet F_2(z)$$

Z域微分 
$$k^m f(k), m > 0$$

$$\left[-z\frac{d}{dz}\right]^m F(z)$$

$$\frac{f(k)}{k+m}, k+m>0$$

Z域积分 
$$\frac{f(k)}{k+m}$$
,  $k+m>0$   $z^m \int_z^{\infty} F(\eta) \eta^{-(m+1)} d\eta$ 

$$f(-k)$$

$$F(z^{-1})$$



$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} f(i)$$

$$\frac{z}{z-1}F(z)$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \to \infty} F(z)$$

$$f(m) = \lim_{z \to \infty} z^m [F(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(k)z^{-k}]$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z - 1}{z} F(z)$$

# § 6.3 逆z变换



一般而言,双边序列可以分为因果序列和反因果序列相加:

$$f(k) = f_1(k) + f_2(k)$$

相应地,其z变换也分为两部分:

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

当已知象函数F(z)时,根据收敛域可以求得 $F_1(z)$ 和  $F_2(z)$ ,并分别求得它们所对应的原序列 $f_1(k)$ 和 $f_2(k)$ ,两者相加就得到F(z)的原序列f(k)。



#### 一、冥级数展开法

例6.15已知象函数
$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z-2)} = \frac{z^2}{z^2-z-2}$$
 其收敛域

如下,分别求其相对应的原序列。

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

解: 1)f(k)为因果序列,F(z)是 $z^{-1}$ 的冥级数

$$\begin{array}{r}
1+z^{-1}+3z^{-2}+5z^{-3}+\dots\\
z^{2}-z-2/z^{2}\\
\underline{z^{2}-z-2}\\
z+2\\
\underline{z-1-2z^{-1}}\\
3+2z^{-1}
\end{array}$$



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

$$f(k) = \{ 1, 1, 3, 5... \}$$
  
 $k=0$ 

2)f(k)为反因果序列,F(z)是z的冥级数

$$-\frac{1}{2}z^{2} + \frac{1}{4}z^{3} - \frac{3}{8}z^{4} + \frac{5}{16}z^{5} + \dots$$

$$-2 - z + z^{2} / z^{2} / z^{2} / z^{2} + \frac{1}{2}z^{3} - \frac{1}{2}z^{4} / z^{4} / z^{5} / z^{2} / z^{2} / z^{2} / z^{2} / z^{3} + \frac{1}{2}z^{4} / z^{5} / z^{2} / z^{2$$



$$F(z) = \dots + \frac{5}{16}z^5 - \frac{3}{8}z^4 + \frac{1}{4}z^3 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + 0 \cdot z$$

$$f(k) = \{..., \frac{5}{16}, -\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\}$$

3)f(k)为双边序列

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

$$F_1(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}z}{z+1}$$
 是因果序列的象函数



$$F_2(z) = \frac{\frac{z}{3}z}{z-2}$$
 是反因果序列的象函数

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

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

$$f(k) = \{\dots, \frac{-1}{12}, \frac{-1}{6}, \frac{-1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{-1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{-1}{3}, \dots\}$$

$$k=0$$



#### 二、部分分式展开法

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

式中m≤n, 当m<n时, F(z)可以展开为部分分式

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

A(z)是系统的特征多项式,方程A(z)=0的根称为F(z)的极点,也称为特征根。



#### 1、F(z)有单极点

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

$$K_i = (z - z_i) \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z = z_i}$$

$$F(z) = K_0 + \frac{zK_1}{z - z_1} + \dots + \frac{zK_n}{z - z_n}$$

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

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



例6.15已知象函数
$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z-2)} = \frac{z^2}{z^2-z-2}$$
 其收敛域

如下,分别求其相对应的原序列。

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

解: 
$$A(z) = (z+1)(z-2)$$

极点为 $z_1$ =-1, $z_2$ =2,于是:

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-2)} = \frac{K_1}{z+1} + \frac{K_2}{z-2}$$

$$K_1 = (z+1)\frac{F(z)}{z}\Big|_{z=-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$K_2 = (z-2)\frac{F(z)}{z}\Big|_{z=2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

1)f(k)为因果序列

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



#### 2)f(k)为反因果序列

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

3)f(k)为双边序列

$$f(k) = -\frac{2}{3} 2^k \varepsilon (-k-1) + \frac{1}{3} (-1)^k \varepsilon (k)$$
例6.16求象函数 
$$F(z) = \frac{z(z^3 - 4z^2 + \frac{9}{2}z + \frac{1}{2})}{(z - \frac{1}{2})(z - 1)(z - 2)(z - 3)}, 1 < |z| < 2$$
的原序列。

解: 
$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{K_1}{(z-\frac{1}{2})} + \frac{K_2}{(z-1)} + \frac{K_3}{(z-2)} + \frac{K_4}{(z-3)}$$



$$K_{1} = (z - \frac{1}{2}) \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{2}} = -1 \qquad K_{2} = (z - 1) \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=1} = 2$$

$$K_{3} = (z - 2) \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=2} = -1 \qquad K_{4} = (z - 3) \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=3} = 1$$

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

根据收敛域,前两项为因果序列的象函数,后两项为反因果序列的象函数。

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



#### 2、F(z)有共轭单极点

若F(z)有一对共轭单极点 $z_1$ =c+jd, $z_2$ =c-jd,则可将F(z)展开为:

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{F_a(z)}{z} + \frac{F_b(z)}{z} = \frac{K_1}{(z - z_1)} + \frac{K_2}{(z - z_2)} + \frac{F_b(z)}{z}$$
其中  $\frac{F_b(z)}{z}$  是  $\frac{F(z)}{z}$  中除共轭极点所形成的 分式外的其余部分。

$$\frac{F_a(z)}{z} = \frac{K_1}{z - c - jd} + \frac{K_2}{z - c + jd}$$



## 若A(z)是实系数多项式,则 $K_1=K_2^*$ 。

$$z_{1,2} = c \pm jd = \alpha e^{\pm j\beta}$$
式中  $\alpha = \sqrt{c^2 + d^2}, \ \beta = acr \tan(\frac{d}{c})$ 
 $\Rightarrow K_1 = |K_1| e^{j\theta}, K_2 = |K_1| e^{-j\theta}, \ \text{则}:$ 

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

$$F_a(z) = \frac{|K_1| e^{j\theta} \cdot z}{z - \alpha e^{j\beta}} + \frac{|K_1| e^{-j\theta} \cdot z}{z - \alpha e^{-j\beta}}$$



若 
$$|z| > a$$
,  $f(k) = 2 |K_1| a^k \cos(\beta k + \theta) \varepsilon(k)$  若  $|z| < a$ ,  $f(k) = -2 |K_1| a^k \cos(\beta k + \theta) \varepsilon(-k - 1)$  例 6.17 求象函数  $F(z) = \frac{z^3 + 6}{(z+1)(z^2 + 4)}$ ,  $|z| > 2$  的原序列。

解: 
$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z^3 + 6}{z(z+1)(z^2+4)} = \frac{K_0}{z} + \frac{K_1}{z+1} + \frac{K_2}{z-j2} + \frac{K_2^*}{z+j2}$$

$$K_0 = z \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=0} = 1.5$$
  $K_1 = (z+1) \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=-1} = -1$ 

$$K_2 = (z - j2) \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=j2} = \frac{1+j2}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} e^{j63.4^{\circ}}$$



$$F(z) = 1.5 - \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}e^{j63.4^{\circ}} \cdot z}{z-2e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}e^{-j63.4^{\circ}} \cdot z}{z-2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

$$f(k) = [1.5\delta(k) - (-1)^k + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}2^k \cos(\frac{k\pi}{2} + 63.4^\circ)]\varepsilon(k)$$

3、F(z)有重极点 如果方程A(z)=0在z=z<sub>1</sub>处有r重根,则:

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{F_a(z)}{z} + \frac{F_b(z)}{z} = \frac{K_{11}}{(z - z_1)^r} + \frac{K_{12}}{(z - z_1)^{r-1}} + \dots + \frac{K_{1r}}{z - z_1} + \frac{F_b(z)}{z}$$



其中  $\frac{F_b(z)}{z}$  是  $\frac{F(z)}{z}$  中除重极点所形成的 分式外的其余部分。

$$K_{1i} = \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \frac{d^{i-1}}{dz_i^{i-1}} [(z-z_1)^r F(z)]\Big|_{z=z_1}$$

$$K_{1i} = \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \frac{d^{i-1}}{dz^{i-1}} [(z-z_1)^r F(z)]_{z=z_1}$$
例6.18求象函数  $F(z) = \frac{z^2 + z}{(z-1)^2}, |z| > 1$ 的原序列。

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

$$K_{11} = (z-1)^2 \frac{F(z)}{z}\Big|_{z=1} = 2$$



$$K_{12} = \frac{d}{dz} [(z-1)^2 \frac{F(z)}{z}]_{z=1} = 1$$

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

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

$$f(k) = (2k+1)\varepsilon(k)$$

# § 6.4 z域分析



#### 一、差分方程的变换解

LTI系统的激励为f(k),响应为y(k),描述n阶系统的向后差分方程一般形式为:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} y(k-i) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_{m-j} f(k-j)$$

式中a和b均为实数,设f(k)是在k=0时接入的。

方程两边作z变换

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} [z^{-i}Y(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} y(k-i)z^{-k}] = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_{m-i} [z^{-j}F(z)]$$



$$(\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} z^{-i}) Y(z) + \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} [\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} y(k-i) z^{-k}] = (\sum_{j=0}^{m} b_{m-i} z^{-j}) F(z)$$

仅与初始状 
$$Y(z) = \frac{M(z)}{A(z)} + \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} F(z)$$

仅与激励有

式中
$$M(z) = -\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} y(k-i)z^{-k} \right]$$

$$A(z) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} z^{-i} \qquad B(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_{m-i} z^{-j}$$

$$Y(z) = Y_{zi}(z) + Y_{zs}(z)$$



例6.19若描述LTI系统的差分方程为y(k)-y(k-1)-2y(k-2)=f(k)+2f(k-2),已知y(-1)=2,y(-2)=-1/2,f(k)= $\epsilon$ (k),求系统的零输入响应,零状态响应和全响应。

解: 方程两边作z变换:

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

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

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



$$Y_{zi}(z) = \frac{[y(-1) + 2y(-2)] + 2y(-1)z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - 2z^{-2}} = \frac{[y(-1) + 2y(-2)]z^{2} + 2y(-1)z}{z^{2} - z - 2}$$
$$= \frac{z^{2} + 4z}{(z - 2)(z + 1)}$$

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

$$\frac{Y_{zi}(z)}{z} = \frac{z+4}{(z-2)(z+1)} = \frac{2}{z-2} + \frac{-1}{z+1}$$

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



$$y_{zi}(k) = [2(2)^k - (-1)^k] \varepsilon(k)$$

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

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



#### 二、系统函数

描述LTI系统的差分方程为:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{n-i} y(k-i) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_{m-j} f(k-j)$$

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

系统函数 
$$H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$$

$$h(k) \leftrightarrow H(z)$$

#### 例6.19若描述LTI系统的差分方程为

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



求系统的单位序列响应h(k)。

解:对方程取z变换得:

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

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

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

### 三、系统的z域框图



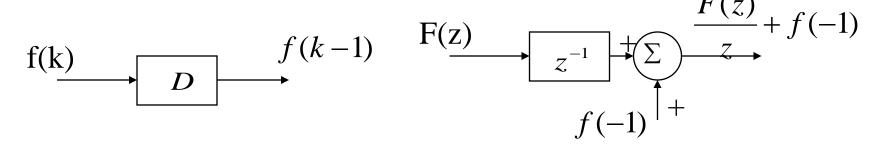


#### z域框图

$$f(k) \underline{\hspace{1cm}} a f(k)$$

$$F(z)$$
  $a$   $aF(z)$ 

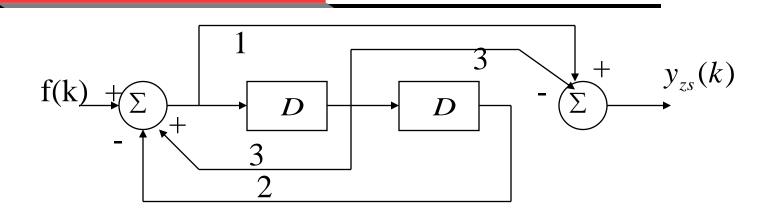
$$f1(k) \xrightarrow{\Sigma} f1(k) + f2(k) F2(z) \xrightarrow{F} F1(z) + F2(z)$$

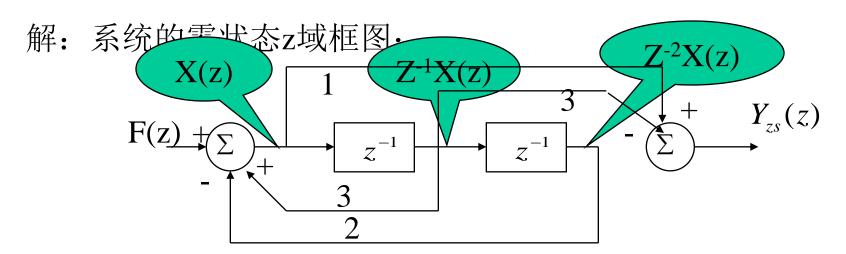


$$f(t) \longrightarrow D \longrightarrow f(k-1) \qquad F(z) \longrightarrow z^{-1} \longrightarrow \frac{F(z)}{z}$$

例:系统框图如图,输入f(k)=ε(k),求单位序列响应和零状态响应。









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

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

$$Y_{zs}(z) = X(z) - 3z^{-1}X(z)$$

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

 $h(k) = (2-2^k)\varepsilon(k)$ 



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

$$y_{zs}(k) = (2k+3-22^{k})\varepsilon(k)$$



### 四、s域与z域的关系

$$z = e^{sT}$$

$$s = \sigma + j\omega$$

$$z = e^{(\sigma + j\omega)T} = e^{\sigma T} e^{j\omega T} = |z| e^{j\omega T}$$

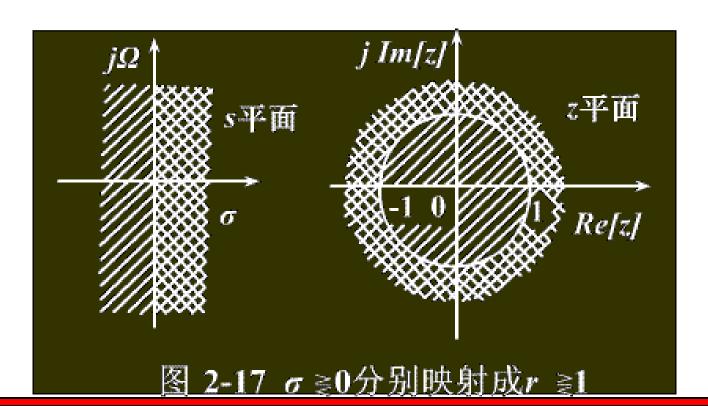
$$r = e^{\sigma T}$$

S平面

 $\sigma = 0$  虚轴 r = 1 单位圆

σ<0 左半平面 r<1 单位圆内部

σ>0 右半平面 r>1 单位圆外部



Z平面

$$\omega = \Omega T$$

S平面

Ω =0 实轴

 $\Omega = \Omega_0$  平行直线

 $\Omega: -\pi/T \rightarrow \pi/T$ 

 $\Omega: -3\pi/T \rightarrow -\pi/T$ 

 $\pi/T \rightarrow 3\pi/T$ 

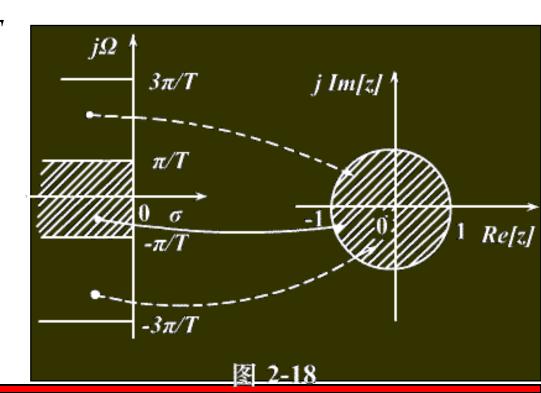
s平面到z平面的 映射是**多值映射**。 Z平面

**ω** =0 正实轴

 $ω = Ω_0 T$  辐射线

 $\omega: -\pi \rightarrow \pi$ 

 $\omega: -\pi \rightarrow \pi$ 



#### 作业:



#### 1.求序列的Z变换并注明收敛域:

(1) 
$$(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(k) + 2^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$
; (2)  $(-1)^k a^k \varepsilon(k-2)$ ;

2. 已知双边 
$$z$$
 变换为  $F(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-2)(z-3)(z-4)}$ 

- (1) |z| > 4, 求原函数 f(k);
- (2) |z| < 2, 求原函数 f(k);
- (3) 3 < |z| < 4,求原函数 f(k)。



#### 3. 描述某离散时间系统的差分方程为

$$y(k) - 0.7y(k-1) + 0.1y(k-2) = 7f(k) - 2f(k-1)$$

(1) 求系统函数H(z);

应 $y_{zs}(k)$ 。

(2) 求单位序列响应h(k);

(3) 若 
$$y(-2) = y(-1) = 4$$
,  $f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$ , 分别求此系统的零输入响应  $y_{zi}(k)$  和零状态响

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