

27.4 Z变换与反Z变换

1. Z变换

Z变换 \Rightarrow 分析离散系统特征多项式

$$E^*(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{ckT} \cdot e^{-ks}$$

$$\text{令 } z = e^{Ts}, s = -\ln z \quad z^{-1} = e^{-Ts}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{ckT} z^{-k} = E^*(s) \Big|_{z=e^{Ts}}$$

* $E(z) = Z[e^*(t)] = Z[E(s)] = Z[E^*(s)] = Z[e^{ct}]$

Z变换仅应用于离散系统; $\Rightarrow E(z)$ 映射自一个特定 e^{ct} , 自然不同 e^{ct}

2. Z变换计算

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 据定义 } X_1(t) = 1(t) \Rightarrow X_1(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(kT) z^{-k} = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + \dots = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$X_2(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-kT) \Rightarrow X_2(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi_2(kT) z^{-k} = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_3(t) = \sin(\omega t) &= \frac{1}{2j} [e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}] \Rightarrow X_3(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2j} [e^{j\omega kT} - e^{-j\omega kT}] z^{-k} \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(e^{j\omega T} z^{-1})^k - (e^{-j\omega T} z^{-1})^k] = \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{z}{z-e^{j\omega T}} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-j\omega T}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \frac{z(e^{j\omega T} - e^{-j\omega T})}{z^2 - (e^{j\omega T} + e^{-j\omega T})z + 1} = \frac{z \sin(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2\cos(\omega T)z + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_4(t) = t &\Rightarrow X_4(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kT z^{-k} = T [z^{-1} + 2z^{-2} + 3z^{-3} + \dots] = T z \left[Dz^{-1} + Dz^{-2} + Dz^{-3} + \dots \right] \\ &= -T z Dz^{-1} [1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + \dots] = -T z D \left[\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \right] = \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

② 部分分式分解 分解为特定形式反查表

$$E(s) = \frac{1}{(s+ta)(s+tb)} = \frac{1}{a-b} \left[\frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{1}{s+b} \right] \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow z} \frac{1}{a-b} \left[\frac{z}{z-e^{-at}} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-bt}} \right]$$

$f(t)$	$F(s)$	$F(z)$
$\delta(t)$	1	1
$t(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$\frac{zT}{(z-1)^2}$
$t^{1/2}$	$\frac{1}{s^{1/2}}$	$\frac{z(z+1)T^{1/2}}{2(z-1)^{1/2}}$
e^{-at}	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	$\frac{z}{z-e^{-at}}$
te^{-at}	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	$\frac{zTe^{-at}}{(z-e^{-at})^2}$
$a^{t/T}$	$\frac{1}{s - (1/T)\ln a}$	$\frac{z}{z-a}$ ($a > 0$)
$\sin(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{z \sin(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega T) + 1}$
$\cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{z^2 - z \cos(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega T) + 1}$
$1 - e^{-at}$	$\frac{a}{s(s+a)}$	$\frac{z(1 - e^{-at})}{(z-1)(z - e^{-at})}$
$e^{-at}\sin(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{ze^{-at} \sin(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2ze^{-at} \cos(\omega T) + e^{-2at}}$
$e^{-at}\cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{s}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{z(z - e^{-at} \cos(\omega T))}{z^2 - 2ze^{-at} \cos(\omega T) + e^{-2at}}$

3. Z变换性质

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 线性性: } Z[a \cdot e^*(t) \pm b \cdot e^*(t)] = a E_1(z) + b E_2(z)$$

$$\text{延伸: } Z[e^{ct-nT}] = z^{-n} E(z)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 实位移性} \quad \text{前提: } Z[e^{(t+nT)}] = z^n [E(z) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{ckT} \cdot z^{-k}]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 复位移性 } Z[e^{ct} \cdot e^{\pm at}] = E(z \cdot e^{\pm aT})$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 初值定理} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{cnT} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} E(z)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ 终值定理} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{cnT} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) E(z)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ 卷积定理} \quad C(t) = e^*(t) * g^*(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{ckT} g[(n-k)T]$$

$$C(z) = E(z) \cdot G(z)$$

4. 反Z变换及计算方法 $Z^{-1}[X(z)] = x(nT) \rightarrow$ 离散信号而非连续模拟信号

① 长除法

$$E(z) = \frac{b_0 z^m + b_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + b_m}{a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + \dots + a_n} = c_0 + c_1 z^{-1} + \dots + c_k z^{-k} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{ckT} z^{-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^*(t) = c_0 \delta(t) + c_1 \delta(t-T) + \dots + c_k \delta(t-kT)$$

② 部分分式分解 分式分解 $X(z) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i}{z - z_i}$

$$\text{若 } X(z) = \frac{b_0 z^m + b_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + b_m}{a_0 z^n + \dots + a_{n-1} z + a_n} = \frac{b_0 z^m + b_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} z + b_m}{a_0 \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (z - z_i)}$$

$$\text{无重根情况下有 } X(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{A_i}{z - z_i} + \frac{A_n}{z^n}$$

$$\text{其中 } A_i = \left[(z - z_i) \frac{X(z)}{z} \right]_{z=z_i}$$

$$\text{此时 } x(t) = A_1 \cdot z_1^t + A_2 \cdot z_2^t + \dots + A_n \cdot z_n^t$$

$$\therefore x(pT) = A_1 \cdot z_1^p + A_2 \cdot z_2^p + \dots + A_n \cdot z_n^p$$

③ 倒数法

$$f(kT) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Res}_{z=z_i} F(z) z^{k-1}, z_i \text{ 为 } F(z) z^{k-1} \text{ 极点}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=z_i} F(z), z_i = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_i} \frac{1}{(z-z_i)^k} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} [F(z)(z-z_i)^k]$$

5. Z变换局限性

① 仅表现出样本点信息,

② 连续信号在样本点可能有跳跃变