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

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3.1 Determine the z-transform of the following signals.

(a)
$$x(n) = \{3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 1, -4\}$$

(b)
$$x(n) = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2})^n, & n \ge 5\\ 0, & n \le 4 \end{cases}$$

Giải:

a)
$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n} = 3.z^{-(-5)} + 6.z^{0} + z^{-1} - 4z^{-2}, \quad ROC: \forall z \setminus \{0,\infty\}$$

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

$$\begin{split} &=\sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}\right)^0 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}\right)^1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}\right)^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}} - 1 - \frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1} - \frac{1}{4}\,z^{-2} - \frac{1}{8}\,z^{-3} - \frac{1}{16}\,z^{-4}, \quad ROC: \left|\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \left|z\right| > \frac{1}{2} \end{split}$$

$$\textbf{Cách 2: } x\!\left(n\right) = \!\left(\!\frac{1}{2}\!\right)^{\!n} u\!\left(n-5\right) = \!\left(\!\frac{1}{2}\!\right)^{\!5} \!\left(\!\frac{1}{2}\!\right)^{\!n-5} u\!\left(n-5\right) = \frac{1}{32} \, x_1\!\left(n-5\right) \text{, v\'oi } x_1\!\left(n\right) = \!\left(\!\frac{1}{2}\!\right)^{\!n} u\!\left(n\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{_{1}}\left(z\right)=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}\,z^{-1}},\ ROC:\left|z\right|>\frac{1}{2}$$

Áp dụng tính chất trễ - sớm: $x\!\left(n\right)\!\leftrightarrow\!X\!\left(z\right)\!\Rightarrow x\!\left(n-n_{_{\!0}}\right)\!\leftrightarrow\!z^{-n_{_{\!0}}}\!X\!\left(z\right)$

$$\Rightarrow X\left(z\right) = \frac{1}{32} \, z^{-5} X_{_{1}}\left(z\right) = \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{z^{-5}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \, z^{-1}}, \; ROC: \left|z\right| > \frac{1}{2}$$

3.2 Determine the z-transforms of the following signals and sketch the corresponding pole-zero patterns.

(a)
$$x(n) = (1+n)u(n)$$

(b)
$$x(n) = (a^n + a^{-n})u(n)$$
, a real

(c)
$$x(n) = (-1)^n 2^{-n} u(n)$$

(d)
$$x(n) = (na^n \sin \omega_0 n)u(n)$$

(e)
$$x(n) = (na^n \cos \omega_0 n)u(n)$$

(f)
$$x(n) = Ar^n \cos(\omega_0 n + \phi) u(n), 0 < r < 1$$

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

(h)
$$x(n) = (\frac{1}{2})^n [u(n) - u(n-10)]$$

Giải:

a) $x(n) = u(n) + nu(n) = x_1(n) + x_2(n)$ \Rightarrow Áp dụng công thức số 2 và số 4 trong bảng 3.3:

$$\blacksquare \quad X_{_{2}}\left(z\right)=\frac{z^{^{-1}}}{\left(1-z^{^{-1}}\right)^{^{2}}},ROC_{_{2}}:\left|z\right|>1$$

$$\Rightarrow X\left(z\right) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{z^{-1}}{\left(1-z^{-1}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\left(1-z^{-1}\right)^2}, \ ROC: \left|z\right| > 1$$

b)
$$x(n) = (a^n + a^{-n})u(n) = a^n u(n) + a^{-n}u(n) = x_1(n) + x_2(n)$$

$$X_1(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}, \ ROC_1 : |z| > |a|$$

$$\qquad X_{_{2}}\!\left(z\right) \!=\! \frac{1}{1-a^{^{-1}}\!z^{^{-1}}}, \, ROC_{_{2}} : \!\!\left|z\right| \!>\! \left|\frac{1}{a}\right|$$

$$\Rightarrow X\left(z\right) = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-a^{-1}z^{-1}}, \ ROC: \left|z\right| > \max\left\{\left|a\right|, \ \left|\frac{1}{a}\right|\right\}$$

 \dot{O} đây có $\max\left\{\left|a\right|,\;\left|rac{1}{a}
ight|
ight\}$ bởi vì chưa biết rằng $\left|a\right|$ hay $\left|rac{1}{a}
ight|$ lớn hơn, ví dụ: $2>rac{1}{2}$, tuy nhiên

 $0.1 < \frac{1}{0.1}$. Oki nha.

$$\mathbf{c)} \ \ x\!\left(n\right) = \left(-1\right)^{n} 2^{-n} u\!\left(n\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} u\!\left(n\right) \qquad \Rightarrow X\!\left(z\right) = \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}, \quad \left|z\right| > \frac{1}{2}$$

d)
$$x(n) = (na^n \sin \omega_0 n) u(n) = (nx_1(n)) u(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_{_{1}}\left(Z\right)=\frac{az^{^{-1}}\sin\omega_{_{0}}}{1-2az^{^{-1}}\cos\omega_{_{0}}+a^{^{2}}z^{^{-2}}}=\frac{a\sin\omega_{_{0}}z}{z^{^{2}}-2a\cos\omega_{_{0}}z+a^{^{2}}},\;ROC:\left|z\right|>\left|a\right|$$

Áp dụng tính chất đạo hàm trên miền Z: $nx(n) \longleftarrow -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$

$$\begin{split} &\Rightarrow X\left(z\right) = -z.\frac{dX_1\left(z\right)}{dz} = -z.\left(\frac{a\sin\omega_0z}{z^2 - 2a\cos\omega_0z + a^2}\right)^{'}\\ &= -z.\left(\frac{a\sin\omega_0.\left(z^2 - 2a\cos\omega_0z + a^2\right) - a\sin\omega_0z.\left(2z - 2a\cos\omega_0\right)}{\left(z^2 - 2a\cos\omega_0z + a^2\right)^2}\right)\\ &= -z.\left(\frac{-a\sin\omega_0z^2 + a^3\sin\omega_0}{\left(z^2 - 2a\cos\omega_0z + a^2\right)^2}\right) = \frac{a\sin\omega_0z^3 - a^3\sin\omega_0z}{\left(z^2 - 2a\cos\omega_0z + a^2\right)^2},\ ROC: \left|z\right| > \left|a\right| \end{split}$$

e) Tương tự câu d: $x\left(n\right) = \left(nx_{_{1}}\left(n\right)\right)u\left(n\right)$

$$\Rightarrow X_{_{1}}\!\left(z\right)\!=\!\frac{1-a\cos\omega_{_{0}}z^{^{-1}}}{1-2a\cos\omega_{_{0}}z^{^{-1}}+a^{^{2}}z^{^{-2}}}=\frac{z^{^{2}}-a\cos\omega_{_{0}}z}{z^{^{2}}-2a\cos\omega_{_{0}}z+a^{^{2}}},\;ROC:\left|z\right|\!>\!\left|a\right|$$

$$\Rightarrow X\left(z\right) = -z.\frac{dX_{_{1}}\left(z\right)}{dz} = -z.\left[\frac{z^{2} - a\cos\omega_{_{0}}z}{z^{2} - 2a\cos\omega_{_{0}}z + a^{2}}\right]^{'} \quad \textbf{\Rightarrow M\^{e}t!}$$

$$\mathbf{f}) \ x(n) = Ar^n \cos(\omega_0 n + \phi) u(n) = Ar^n \left[\cos(\omega_0 n)\cos\phi - \sin(\omega_0 n)\sin\phi\right] u(n)$$

$$=A\cos\phi r^{\scriptscriptstyle n}\cos\left(\omega_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} n\right)-A\sin\phi r^{\scriptscriptstyle n}\sin\left(\omega_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} n\right)=x_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}\left(n\right)-x_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}\left(n\right)$$

$$\qquad X_{_{1}}\!\left(z\right) = A\cos\phi\,\frac{1-r\cos\omega_{_{0}}z^{^{-1}}}{1-2r\cos\omega_{_{0}}z^{^{-1}}+r^{^{2}}z^{^{-2}}},\ ROC_{_{1}}:\!\left|z\right| \!>\! \left|r\right|$$

$$= X_{2} \left(z \right) = A \sin \phi \frac{rz^{-1} \sin \omega_{0}}{1 - 2rz^{-1} \cos \omega_{0} + r^{2}z^{-2}}, \ ROC_{2}: \left| z \right| > \left| r \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow X\Big(z\Big) = A\cos\phi \frac{1 - r\cos\omega_{_{0}}z^{^{-1}}}{1 - 2r\cos\omega_{_{0}}z^{^{-1}} + r^{^{2}}z^{^{-2}}} - A\sin\phi \frac{rz^{^{-1}}\sin\omega_{_{0}}}{1 - 2rz^{^{-1}}\cos\omega_{_{0}} + r^{^{2}}z^{^{-2}}}$$

$$=\frac{A\cos\phi-Arz^{-1}\left[\cos\phi\cos\omega_{_{0}}+\sin\phi\sin\omega_{_{0}}\right]}{1-2r\cos\omega_{_{0}}z^{^{-1}}+r^{^{2}}z^{^{-2}}}=\frac{A\cos\phi-Arz^{^{-1}}\cos\left(\omega_{_{0}}-\phi\right)}{1-2r\cos\omega_{_{0}}z^{^{-1}}+r^{^{2}}z^{^{-2}}},\ ROC:\left|z\right|>\left|r\right|$$

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

$$=n.x_{_1}\left(n\right)+x_{_1}\left(n\right)\text{, v\'oi}\ \ x_{_1}\left(n\right)=\frac{1}{2}n\bigg(\frac{1}{3}\bigg)^{^{n-1}}u\left(n-1\right)=\frac{1}{2}nx_{_2}\left(n\right)\text{, v\'oi}$$

$$x_2\left(n\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}u\left(n-1\right) = x_3\left(n-1\right) \text{ v\'oi } \ x_3\left(n\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^nu\left(n\right)$$

Như vậy, ta có:

$$X_{_{3}}\left(z\right)=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}\,z^{-1}},\;ROC:\left|z\right|>\frac{1}{3}$$

Áp dụng tính chất trễ - sớm: $x\Big(n\Big) \leftrightarrow X\Big(z\Big) \Rightarrow x\Big(n-n_{_{\!0}}\Big) \leftrightarrow z^{-n_{_{\!0}}}X\Big(z\Big)$

$$\Rightarrow X_{2}\left(z\right) = z^{-1}X_{3}\left(z\right) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} = \frac{1}{z - 1 \, / \, 3}$$

Áp dụng tính chất đạo hàm trên miền Z: $nx(n) \longleftrightarrow -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$

 ${\color{blue} \Rightarrow}$ Xử lý tiếp cụm $nx_{_{\! 1}}\!\left(n\right)$ vẫn sử dụng tính chất đạo hàm:

$$\begin{split} nx_{_{1}}\left(n\right) &\leftrightarrow -z.\frac{dX_{_{1}}\left(z\right)}{dz} = -z.\left[\frac{z}{2\left(z-1\,/\,3\right)^{^{2}}}\right]^{'}\\ &= -\frac{z}{2}.\frac{1.\left(z-1\,/\,3\right)^{^{2}}-z.2\left(z-1\,/\,3\right)}{\left(z-1\,/\,3\right)^{^{4}}} = -\frac{z}{2}.\frac{z-1\,/\,3-2z}{\left(z-1\,/\,3\right)^{^{3}}} = -\frac{z}{2}.\frac{-z-1\,/\,3}{\left(z-1\,/\,3\right)^{^{3}}} = \frac{z^{^{2}}+\frac{1}{3}z}{2\left(z-1\,/\,3\right)^{^{3}}} \end{split}$$

Như vậy:
$$X(z) = \frac{z^2 + \frac{1}{3}z}{2(z - 1/3)^3} + \frac{z}{2(z - 1/3)^2} = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})^3}, ROC: |z| > \frac{1}{3}$$

g)
$$x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n-10) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-10} u(n-10)$$

$$=x_{_1}\!\left(n\right)-\left(\!\frac{1}{2}\!\right)^{\!10}x_{_1}\!\left(n-10\right)\!\text{, v\'oi}\ x_{_1}\!\left(n\right)=\left(\!\frac{1}{2}\!\right)^{\!n}u\!\left(n\right)$$

$$\blacksquare \quad X_{_{1}}\left(z\right)=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}\,z^{^{-1}}},\,ROC:\left|z\right|>\frac{1}{2}$$

Áp dụng tính chất trễ - sớm: $x\left(n\right) \leftrightarrow X\left(z\right) \Rightarrow x\left(n-n_{_{0}}\right) \leftrightarrow z^{-n_{_{0}}}X\left(z\right)$

$$\Rightarrow x_{_{\! 1}}\!\left(n-10\right)\!\!\longleftrightarrow\!\! z^{-10}X_{_{\! 1}}\!\left(z\right)\!=\!\frac{z^{-10}}{1\!-\!\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow X\left(z\right) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{\left(2z\right)^{^{-10}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} = \frac{1 - \left(2z\right)^{^{-10}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}, \ ROC: \left|z\right| > \frac{1}{2}$$

33 Determine the z-transforms and sketch the ROC of the following signals.

(a)
$$x_1(n) = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{3})^n, & n \ge 0\\ (\frac{1}{2})^{-n}, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

(b)
$$x_2(n) = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{3})^n - 2^n, & n \ge 0\\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

(c)
$$x_3(n) = x_1(n+4)$$

(d)
$$x_4(n) = x_1(-n)$$

Giải:

a) Viết lại tín hiệu theo hàm bước cho dễ, sài định nghĩa lâu:

$$x_{_{\! 1}}\!\left(n\right)\!=\!\left(\!\frac{1}{3}\!\right)^{\!n}u\!\left(n\right)\!+\!\left(\!\frac{1}{2}\!\right)^{\!-n}u\!\left(\!-n-1\right)$$

Áp dụng công thức số 3 và 5 trong bảng 3.3:

$$\bullet \quad \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}, ROC_1: \left|z\right| > \frac{1}{3} \qquad (*)$$

Từ (*) và ():**
$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}}, ROC : \frac{1}{3} < |z| < 2$$

$$\mathbf{b)} \ \, x_{_{2}}\!\left(n\right) = \! \left[\!\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\!n} - 2^{^{n}}\right]\!u\!\left(n\right) = \!\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\!n} u\!\left(n\right) - 2^{^{n}}u\!\left(n\right) = x_{_{21}}\!\left(n\right) - x_{_{22}}\!\left(n\right)$$

→ Bài này dễ, áp dụng công thức là ra.

c)
$$x_3(n) = x_1(n+4)$$

Áp dụng tính chất trễ - sớm: $x\left(n\right) \leftrightarrow X\left(z\right) \Rightarrow x\left(n-n_{_{0}}\right) \leftrightarrow z^{-n_{_{0}}}X\left(z\right)$

$$\Rightarrow X_{_{3}}\left(z\right)=z^{_{4}}X_{_{1}}\left(z\right)=\frac{z^{_{4}}}{1-\frac{1}{3}z^{_{-1}}}-\frac{z^{_{4}}}{1-2z^{_{-1}}},ROC:\frac{1}{3}<\left|z\right|<2$$

d)
$$x_4(n) = x_1(-n)$$

Áp dụng tính chất biến đổi Z của tín hiệu gấp: $x\left(n\right) \leftrightarrow X\left(z\right) \Rightarrow x\left(-n\right) \leftrightarrow X\left(z^{-1}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow X_{_{4}}\left(z\right)=X_{_{1}}\left(z^{^{-1}}\right)=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}\,z}-\frac{1}{1-2z},ROC:\frac{1}{2}<\left|z\right|<3 \textbf{ } \Rightarrow \textbf{Chú \'y nghịch đảo ROC lại.}$$

3.4 Determine the z-transform of the following signals.

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

(b)
$$x(n) = n^2 u(n)$$

(c)
$$x(n) = -na^n u(-n-1)$$

(d)
$$x(n) = (-1)^n \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3}n\right) u(n)$$

(e)
$$x(n) = (-1)^n u(n)$$

(f)
$$x(n) = \{1, 0, -1, 0, 1, -1, \ldots\}$$

Giải:

a) Áp dụng công thức số 4 trong bảng 3.3.

$$\Rightarrow X\left(z\right) = \frac{-z^{-1}}{\left(1+z^{-1}\right)^2}, \; ROC: \left|z\right| < 1$$

b) Áp dụng công thức số 4 trong bảng 3.3.

$$\Rightarrow nu(n) \longleftrightarrow \frac{z^{-1}}{\left(1 - z^{-1}\right)^2} = \frac{z}{\left(z - 1\right)^2}, ROC: \left|z\right| > 1$$

Áp dụng tính chất đạo hàm trên miền Z: $nx(n) \longleftrightarrow -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = -z \cdot \left[\frac{z}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}} \right]^{'} = -z \cdot \frac{1 \cdot \left(z-1\right)^{2} - z \cdot 2\left(z-1\right)}{\left(z-1\right)^{4}} = -z \cdot \frac{z-1-2z}{\left(z-1\right)^{3}} = \frac{z^{2}+z}{\left(z-1\right)^{3}}, \ ROC: \left|z\right| > 1$$

c) $x(n) = -na^n u(-n-1)$ \rightarrow Áp dụng công thức số 6 trong bảng 3.3.

d) $x(n) = (-1)^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right)u(n)$ \Rightarrow Áp dụng công thức số 9 trong bảng 3.3.

e)
$$x(n) = (-1)^n u(n) \Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^{-1}}, ROC: |z| > 1$$

$$\textbf{f)} \Rightarrow X \Big(z\Big) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x \Big(n\Big) z^{-n} = 1 - z^{-2} + z^{-4} - z^{-5}, ROC : \forall z \setminus \left\{0\right\}$$