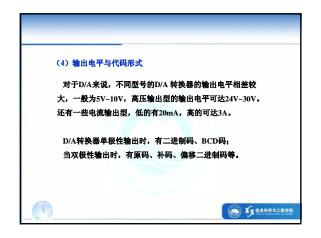


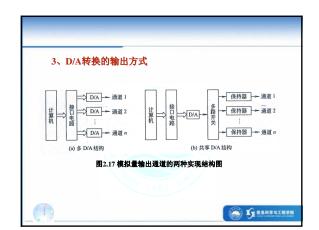
(2)分辨率
指输入数字量发生单位数码变化时输出模拟量的变化量。
分辨率也常用数字量的位数来表示。

如对于分辨率为12位的D/A转换器,表示它可以对满量程的1/2<sup>12</sup>=1/4096的增量做出反应。

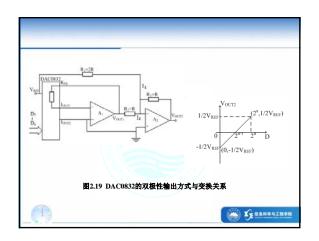


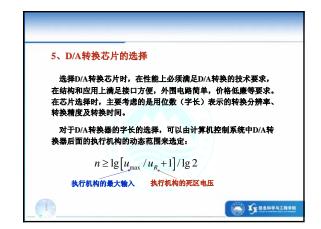


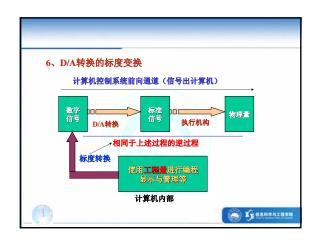


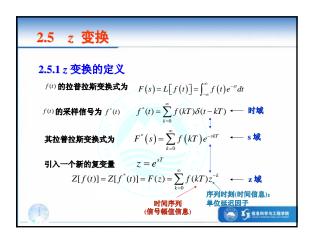


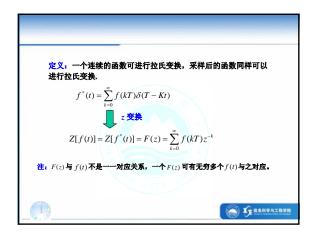


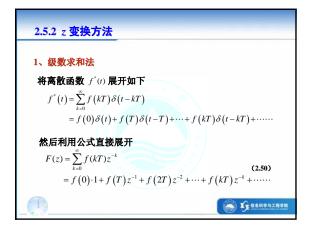


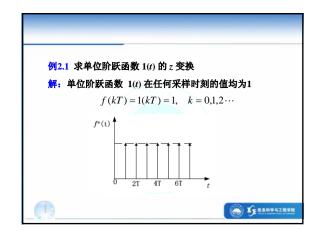


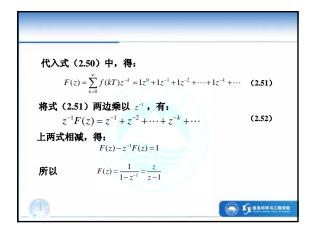


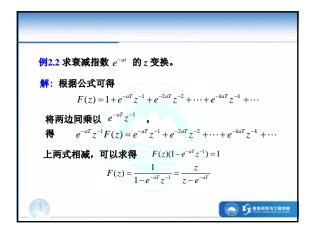


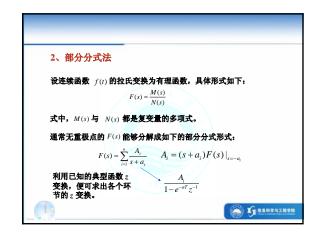


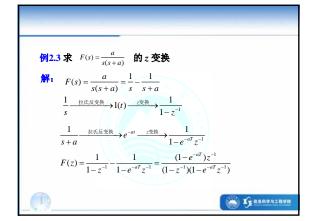


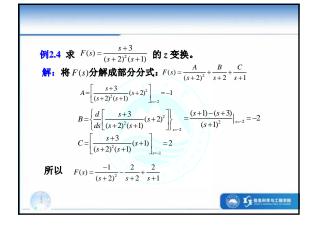


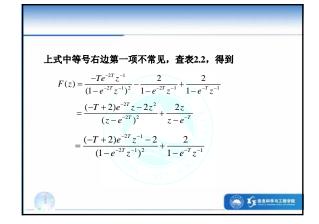


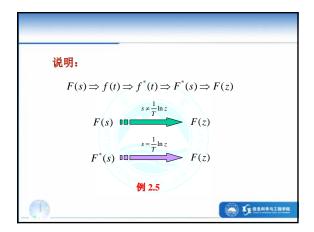


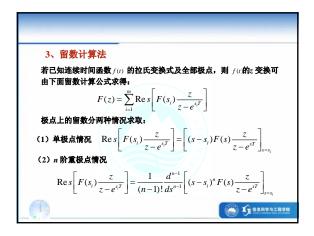


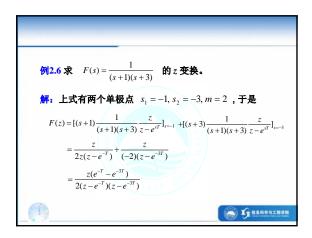


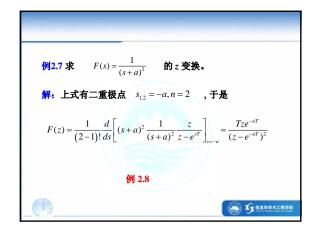


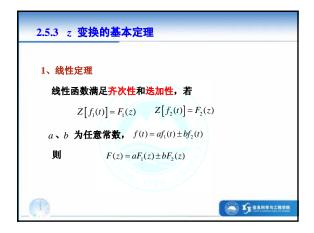


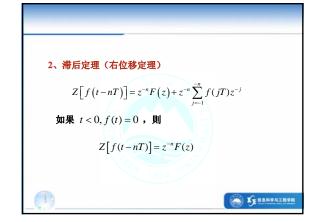


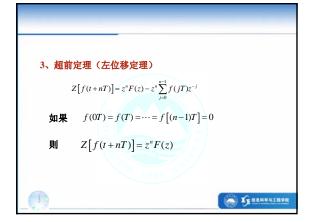












#### 4、初值定理

如果 f(t) 的z 变换为 F(z) ,而  $\lim_{z\to\infty}F(z)$  存在,则  $f(0)=\lim_{z\to\infty}F(z)$ 

#### 5、终值定理

如果f(t) 的z 变换为F(z) , 而  $(1-z^{-1})F(z)$  在z 平面以原 点为圆心的单位圆上或圆外没有极点,则

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

例 2.9



### 6、求和定理(叠值定理)

在离散控制系统中,与连续控制系统积分相类似的概念叫

叠分,用 
$$\sum_{j=0}^{k} f(j)$$
 来表示

如果 
$$g(k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} f(j)(k=0,1,2,\cdots)$$

$$\mathbf{Q} \qquad G(z) = Z[g(k)] = \frac{F(z)}{1 - z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - 1} F(z)$$



### 7、复域位移定理

如果 f(t) 的z变换为 F(z), a 是常数,则  $F(ze^{\pm aT}) = Z[e^{\mp aT}f(t)]$ 

## 8、复域微分定理

如果 f(t)的z变换为 F(z),则  $Z[tf(t)] = -Tz \frac{dF(z)}{dz}$ 

# 9、复域积分定理

如果 f(t) 的z变换为 F(z) ,则  $Z\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_{z}^{x} \frac{F(z)}{Tz} dz + \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t)}{t}$ 



#### 10、卷积定理

两个时间序列(或采样信号)f(k)和g(k),相应的z变换为 F(z)和G(z),当 t<0 时,f(k)=g(k)=0 ,  $t\geq0$  的卷积 记为 f(k)\*g(k) ,其定义为

$$f(k) * g(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} f(k-i)g(i) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f(k-i)g(i)$$

或 
$$f(k) * g(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} g(k-i) f(i) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} g(k-i) f(i)$$

则 
$$Z[f(k)*g(k)] = F(z)G(z)$$

G BERPHINDS

# 2.6 z 反变换

### 定义:

从z变换F(z)求出的采样函数  $f^*(t)$ ,称为z反变换,表示为

$$Z^{-1}[F(z)] = f^{*}(t)$$

z反变换是得到各采样时刻上连续函数f(t)的数值序列f(kT),而不是f(t)。





### 2.6.1 长除法

$$F(z) = \frac{K(z^m + b_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} z + b_m)}{z^n + a_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} z + a_n} \qquad m \le n$$

用F(z) 表达式的分子除以分母,得到  $z^{-k}$  升幂排列的级数展开式,即:

$$\begin{split} F(z) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT)z^{-k} = f(0) + f(1T)z^{-1} + f(2T)z^{-2} + \dots + f(kT)z^{-k} + \dots \\ f^*(t) &= f(0) + f(1T)\delta(t-T) + f(2T)\delta(t-2T) + \dots \\ &+ f(kT)\delta(t-kT) + \dots \end{split}$$



