

第五章 z变换

$$\Delta \text{抽样 } x_s(t) = x(t) \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT) \\ = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) \delta(t-nT)$$

$$\delta(t-nT) \leftrightarrow e^{-nTs}$$

$$X_s(s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(nT) e^{-nTs}$$

$$\text{令 } z = e^{sT}$$

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

$$\text{令 } T=1 \quad = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n} \quad (\text{单边 } z \text{ 变换})$$

$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z}[x(n)]$$

Δ s平面与z平面映射关系

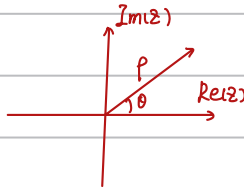
$$z = e^{sT} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} s = \sigma + j\omega \quad \text{直角坐标} \\ z = \rho e^{j\theta} \quad \text{极坐标} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} s = \frac{1}{T} \ln z \\ \rho e^{j\theta} = e^{(\sigma + j\omega)T} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rho e^{j\theta} = e^{\sigma T} \cdot e^{j\omega T}$$

$$\therefore \rho = e^{\sigma T}$$

$$\theta = \omega T$$



1° 左半平面 $\sigma < 0$, $\rho = e^{\sigma T} < 1$, θ 任意

(单位圆内部)

2° 右半平面 $\sigma > 0$ (单位圆外部)

3° 虚轴 $\sigma = 0$ (单位圆上)

4° 实轴 $\omega = 0$ $\theta = \omega T = 0$ (正实轴)

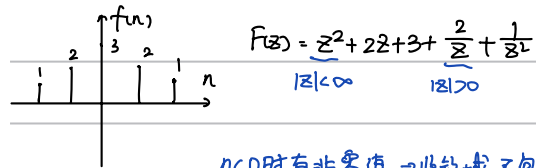
5° 原点 $\sigma = 0, \omega = 0$ $\rho = 1, \theta = 0$ (1, 0) 矢量

Δ 常用z变换及收敛域

① 有限长序列

例 $g(n)$

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} g(n) \cdot z^{-n} = 1 \quad (\text{全平面收敛})$$



$n < 0$ 时有非零值 $\Rightarrow$ 收敛域不包含 ∞

$n > 0$ 时有非零值 $\Rightarrow$ 收敛域 $|z| > 0$

② 因果序列z变换

$$f(n) = a^n \cdot \varepsilon(n) \quad \text{收敛域 } \left| \frac{a}{z} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |z| > |a|$$

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^n \cdot \varepsilon(n) \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{z} \right)^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{a}{z}} = \frac{z}{z-a}$$

③ 反因果序列

$$f_2(n) = b^n \cdot \varepsilon(-n-1) \quad \text{收敛域 } \left| \frac{b}{z} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow |z| < |b|$$

$$F_2(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b^n \cdot \varepsilon(-n-1) \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{z} \right)^n \stackrel{\text{令 } n=-m}{=} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b}{z} \right)^{-m} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{b} \right)^m \\ = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{b} \right)^m - 1 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{b}} - 1 = \frac{z}{b-z}$$

性质: $f(n) \cdot \varepsilon(n)$ 与 $-f(n) \cdot \varepsilon(-n-1)$ 双边z变换形式相同, 但收敛域相反

$$|z| < |b| \quad |z| > |a|$$

④ 双边 $f(n) = b^n \varepsilon(-n-1) + a^n \varepsilon(n)$ $|a| < |z| < |b|$ 时z变换存在

Δ z变换的性质

① 线性

$$a_1 f_1(n) + a_2 f_2(n) \leftrightarrow a_1 F_1(z) + a_2 F_2(z)$$

收敛域: 至少是相交部分

$$\varepsilon(n) \cdot \cos(\beta n) = \left(\frac{e^{j\beta n} + e^{-j\beta n}}{2} \right) \varepsilon(n)$$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{z - e^{j\beta}} + \frac{z}{z - e^{-j\beta}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z(z - e^{-j\beta}) + z(z - e^{j\beta})}{(z - e^{j\beta})(z - e^{-j\beta})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2z^2 - z(e^{j\beta} + e^{-j\beta})}{z^2 - ze^{j\beta} - ze^{-j\beta} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{z^2 - z \cos \beta}{z^2 - 2z \cos \beta + 1}$$

$$\varepsilon(n) \cdot \sin(\beta n) = \frac{e^{j\beta n} - e^{-j\beta n}}{2j} \varepsilon(n)$$

$$\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2j} \left(\frac{z}{z - e^{j\beta}} - \frac{z}{z - e^{-j\beta}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{z \sin \beta}{z^2 - 2z \cos \beta + 1}$$

② 移位特性

$$\text{双边 } f(n) \leftrightarrow F(z)$$

$$\text{则 } f(n+m) \leftrightarrow z^m \cdot F(z)$$

$$\text{单边 } f(n) \leftrightarrow F(z)$$

$$f(n+m) \leftrightarrow z^m \left[F(z) - \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} f(n) \cdot z^{-n} \right] \quad \text{移位后} \geq 0 \text{ 部分}$$

$$f(n-m) \leftrightarrow z^{-m} \left[F(z) - \sum_{n=-m}^{-1} f(n) \cdot z^{-n} \right]$$

对因果序列, 单边=双边

③ z域尺度变换

$$f(n) \leftrightarrow F(z) \quad \alpha < |z| < \beta$$

$$\text{则 } a^n f(n) \leftrightarrow F\left(\frac{z}{a}\right) \quad |a|\alpha < |z| < |a|\beta$$

$$(-1)^n f(n) \leftrightarrow F(-z)$$

④ z域微分

$$f(n) \leftrightarrow F(z) \quad \alpha < |z| < \beta$$

$$n f(n) \leftrightarrow -z \cdot \frac{dF(z)}{dz}$$

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

⑤ 时域卷积定理

$$f_1(n) \leftrightarrow F_1(z) \quad \alpha_1 < |z| < \beta_1$$

$$f_2(n) \leftrightarrow F_2(z) \quad \alpha_2 < |z| < \beta_2$$

$$f_1(n) * f_2(n) \leftrightarrow F_1(z) \cdot F_2(z) \quad \text{收敛域至少为相交部分}$$

⑥ 初值定理

$$\text{若 } f(n) \text{ 为因果序列, 则 } f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z)$$

⑦ 终值定理

$$\text{若 } f(n) \text{ 为因果序列, 则 } f(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)F(z)$$

前提: $F(z)$ 极点位于单位圆内, 或在单位圆上 $z=1$ 处且为一阶极点

⑧ 时域反转

$$f(n) \leftrightarrow F(z) \quad \alpha < |z| < \beta$$

$$\text{则 } f(-n) \leftrightarrow F\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \quad \frac{1}{\beta} < |z| < \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

⑨ 共轭

$$f(n) \leftrightarrow F(z)$$

$$f^*(n) \leftrightarrow F^*(z^*)$$

⑩ z域积分

$$\text{若 } f(n) \leftrightarrow F(z)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(n)}{n+m} \leftrightarrow z^m \int_z^{\infty} \frac{F(y)}{y^{m+1}} dy \quad \alpha < |z| < \beta$$

常用序列的z变换

$\delta(n)$	1	
$\varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$	$ z > 1$
$a^n \varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z}{z-a}$	$ z > a$
$n \varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$	$ z > 1$
$\frac{n(n-1)}{m!} \varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z}{(z-1)^{m+1}}$	$ z > 1$
$\frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-m+1)}{m!} \varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z}{(z-1)^{m+1}}$	$ z > 1$
$\frac{1}{a^m} \cdot a^n \cdot \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-m+1)}{m!} \cdot \varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z}{(z-a)^{m+1}}$	$ z > a$
$e^{jn\omega_0} \varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z}{z - e^{j\omega_0}}$	$ z > 1$
$\sin(n\omega_0) \varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}$	$ z > 1$
$\cos(n\omega_0) \varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z^2 - z \cos \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}$	$ z > 1$
$-\varepsilon(-n-1)$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$	$ z < 1$
$-n \varepsilon(-n-1)$	$\frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$	$ z < 1$

△逆z变换

△部分分式展开法

$F(z) \rightarrow \frac{F(z)}{z}$, 再乘 z , 部分分式展开

需使用的常用变换对

$$\delta(n) \leftrightarrow 1$$

$$\delta(n+k) \leftrightarrow z^k$$

$$a^n \varepsilon(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a}$$

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

(1) $|z| > 2$

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

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

$$|z| > 2, \text{因果} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1)^n \varepsilon(n) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^n \varepsilon(n)$$

(2) $|z| < 1$

$$|z| < 1, \text{反因果} \quad f(z) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1)^n \varepsilon(-n-1) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^n \varepsilon(-n-1)$$

(3) $1 < |z| < 2$

$$\text{一项因果, 一项反因果} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1)^n \varepsilon(n) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^n \varepsilon(-n-1)$$

△共轭复根

$$\cos(n\omega_0) \varepsilon(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{z^2 - z \cos \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}$$

$$\sin(n\omega_0) \varepsilon(n) \leftrightarrow \frac{z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}$$

$$\text{例 } F(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 5z + 1}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 2z \cdot (-\frac{5}{2}) + 1} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$
$$= \frac{z^2 + \frac{5}{2}z}{z^2 + 5z + 1} - \frac{\frac{5}{2}z}{z^2 + 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}$$

$$\therefore f(n) = [\cos(\frac{3}{4}\pi n) - \sin(\frac{3}{4}\pi n)] \varepsilon(n)$$

△多重根

$\frac{F(z)}{z}$ 后, 与 Laplace 相同

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

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z^2 + z}{(z-1)^3} = \frac{k_{11}}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{k_{12}}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{k_{13}}{z-1}$$

$$k_{11} = (z^2 + z) \Big|_{z=1} = 2$$

$$k_{12} = (2z+1) \Big|_{z=1} = 3$$

$$k_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$$

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

$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$
 $2n(n-1)\varepsilon(n) \quad 3n\varepsilon(n) \quad \varepsilon(n)$

△z变换求解差分方程

$$y(n) - y(n-1) - 2y(n-2) = f(n) + 2f(n-2)$$

$$y(-1) = 2, y(-2) = -\frac{1}{2}, f(n) = \varepsilon(n)$$

取单边z变换

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

$$\therefore (1 - z^{-1} - 2z^{-2})Y(z) - y(-1) - 2z^{-1}y(-1) - 2y(-2)$$

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

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{Y_{zs}(z)} \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{Y_{zi}(z)}$

△极点与收敛域的关系

因果序列, z变换收敛域在圆外的区域, 圆最大的圆周外

反...

最小圆..

△ 稳定性

充要条件: $H(z)$ 极点都在单位圆内 (因果系统)

一般情况: 稳定的充要条件为 $H(z)$ 收敛域包含单位圆

△ 离散系统的频率响应

$H(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = H(e^{j\omega})$ - 频率响应函数 (DTFT)

$$H(z) = \frac{b_m \prod_{j=1}^m (z - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (z - p_i)} = \frac{b_m \prod_{j=1}^m (e^{j\omega} - z_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (e^{j\omega} - p_i)}$$

$$= \frac{b_m \cdot b_1 b_2 \dots b_m}{A_1 A_2 \dots A_n} \cdot e^{j(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \dots + \varphi_m - \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \dots - \theta_n)}$$

2π 为一周期, 研究一周期即可

例: $Y(z) = \frac{1}{2z} X(z) + \frac{1}{z} X(z)$

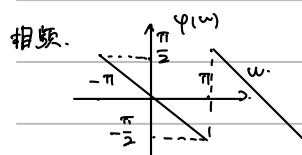
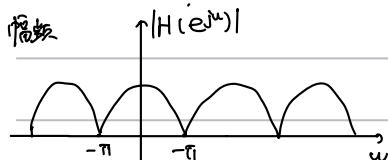
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{2z} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{z+1}{2z}$$

① 代数法

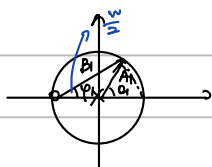
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{j\omega} + 1}{2e^{j\omega}}$$

$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \left| \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega} \right| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{j0} + e^{-j\omega}| = \frac{1}{2} |e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}} \cdot (e^{\frac{j\omega}{2}} + e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}})|$$

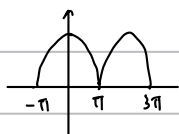
$$= \frac{1}{2} |e^{-\frac{j\omega}{2}}| \cdot |\cos(\frac{\omega}{2})| = \frac{1}{2} |\cos \frac{\omega}{2}|$$



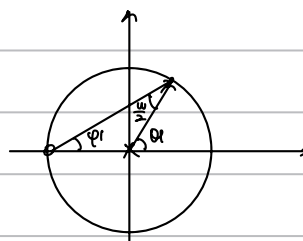
② 几何法



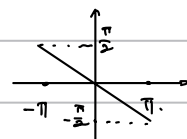
幅频: $b_m = \frac{1}{2}$, $A_1 = 1$, $B_1 = 2 \cos \frac{\omega}{2}$, $|H(e^{j\omega})| = |\cos \frac{\omega}{2}|$



相频



$$\varphi(\omega) = \varphi_1 - \theta_1 = -\frac{\omega}{2}$$



判断滤波器: 有 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 范围