

## Signali i sustavi

### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija

- Linearni, vremenski diskretan sustav je opisan jednadžbom diferencija:

$$a_n y(k+n) + \dots + a_0 y(k) = b_n u(k+n) + \dots + b_0 u(k).$$

- Za pobudu oblika  $u(k) = Uz^k$  partikularno rješenje je  $y_p(k) = Yz^k$ .
- Uvrštenjem dobivamo:

$$Y = \frac{b_n z^n + \dots + b_0}{a_n z^n + \dots + a_0} U = H(z)U, \quad y(k) = UH(z)z^k$$

$H(z)$  - transfer funkcija.

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija

- Odziv  $y(k)$  se može dobiti i konvolucijskom sumacijom ako je poznat jedinični odziv  $h(k)$ :

$$y(k) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(l)u(k-l).$$

- Za  $u(k) = Uz^k$ :

$$y(k) = U \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(l)z^{k-l} = Uz^k \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(l)z^{-l}.$$

- Izjednačavanjem rješenja slijedi:

$$H(z) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(l)z^{-l}.$$

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija

- Frekvencijsku karakteristiku dobijemo za  $z = e^{j\omega}$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(l)e^{-j\omega l}$$

- Prepoznamo Fourierov red, pa vrijedi:

$$h(l) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega l} d\omega,$$

$H(e^{j\omega}) = \mathcal{F}\{h(k)\}$ , *Fourierova* transformacija niza  $\{h(k)\}$ .

$X(z) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(l)z^{-l} = \mathcal{Z}\{x(k)\}$ ,  $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija niza  $\{x(k)\}$ .

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija

- Za opći kompleksni broj  $z = re^{j\omega}$ :

$$X(re^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x(k)(re^{j\omega})^k = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (x(k)r^{-k})e^{-j\omega k}$$

Fourierova transformacija niza  $\{x(k)r^{-k}\}$ .

- Inverziju dobijemo na temelju izraza za Fourierove koeficijente:

$$x(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} X(re^{j\omega})(re^{j\omega})^k d\omega = \left. \begin{aligned} re^{j\omega} &= z \\ dz &= jre^{j\omega} d\omega \end{aligned} \right|_{d\omega = \frac{dz}{jz}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z)z^{k-1} dz. \quad \text{Opći izraz za inverznu } \mathcal{Z} \text{ transformaciju.}$$

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### Konvergencija $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacije

- Za kauzalne signale  $X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)z^{-k}$   
jednostrana  $\mathcal{Z}$  transf.

- Ako niz  $\{x(k)\}$  zadovoljava slijedeće uvjete:

1.  $|x(k)| < \infty$ , za sve  $k$
2. postoje pozitivni brojevi  $A, r$  i  $K$  takvi da vrijedi  $|x(k)| \leq Ar^k$ , za sve  $k > K$

tada jednostrana  $\mathcal{Z}$  transformacija  $X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)z^{-k}$

konvergira apsolutno za svaki  $z$  sa svojstvom

$$|z| = \zeta > r.$$

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija - primjeri

$$\mathcal{Z}\{\delta(k)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(k)z^{-k} = 1, \quad \zeta_a = 0,$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{S(k)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} S(k)z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{-k} = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}, \quad \zeta_a = 1,$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^k\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{-k} = \frac{1}{1-\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-a}, \quad |z| > a.$$

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija - svojstva

- Linearost  $\mathcal{Z}\{ax(k) + by(k)\} = aX(z) + bY(z)$ .
- Pomak unaprijed za  $n$  koraka:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}\{x(k+n)\} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k+n)z^{-k} = |k+n=j| = \\ &= \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} x(j)z^{-j+n} = z^n \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} x(j)z^{-j} = \\ &= z^n \left[ X(z) - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} x(j)z^{-j} \right], \end{aligned}$$

za  $n = 1$ :  $\mathcal{Z}\{x(k+1)\} = zX(z) - zx(0)$ .

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija - svojstva

- Kašnjenje za  $n$  koraka:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}\{x(k-n)\} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k-n)z^{-k} = |k-n=j| = \\ &= \sum_{j=-n}^{\infty} x(j)z^{-j-n} = z^{-n} \sum_{j=-n}^{\infty} x(j)z^{-j} = \\ &= z^{-n} \left[ X(z) + \sum_{j=-n}^{-1} x(j)z^{-j} \right], \end{aligned}$$

za  $n = 1$ :  $\mathcal{Z}\{x(k-1)\} = z^{-1}X(z) + x(-1)$ .

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija - svojstva

- Konvolucijska sumacija kauzalnih nizova:

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) = \mathcal{Z}\{x\} &= \mathcal{Z}\{u * h\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{-k} \sum_{i=0}^k u(i)h(k-i) = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u(i) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h(k-i)z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h(k)z^{-k} = |k-i=j| = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u(i) \sum_{j=-i}^{\infty} h(j)z^{-(i+j)} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u(i)z^{-i} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} h(j)z^{-j} = \\ &= U(z)H(z). \end{aligned}$$

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija - svojstva

- Multiplikacija s  $a^k$   $y(k) = a^k x(k)$ :

$$\mathcal{Z}\{y\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k x(k)z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k) \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{-k} = X\left(\frac{z}{a}\right).$$

- Multiplikacija sa  $e^{j\omega k}$  (frekvencijski pomak)  
 $y(k) = x(k) e^{j\omega k}$ :

$$\mathcal{Z}\{y\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)e^{j\omega k} z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k) \left(\frac{z}{e^{j\omega}}\right)^{-k}.$$

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### $\mathcal{Z}$ - transformacija - svojstva

- Multiplikacija s  $k$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}\{kx(k)\} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kx(k)z^{-k} = z \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)kz^{-k-1} = \\ &= z \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k) \left(-\frac{d}{dz} z^{-k}\right) = -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)z^{-k}\right) = \\ &= -z \frac{d}{dz} X(z). \end{aligned}$$

- Multiplikacija s  $k^n$ :

$$\mathcal{Z}\{k^n x(k)\} = \left(-z \frac{d}{dz}\right)^n X(z).$$

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### Inverzna $\mathcal{Z}$ -transformacija

1. razvoj u red

$$Y(z) = y(0) + y(1)z^{-1} + y(2)z^{-2} + \dots$$

razvoj u McLaurentov red oko točke  $z^{-1} = 0$  
$$y(k) = \frac{1}{k!} \left. \frac{d^k Y(z^{-1})}{d(z^{-1})^k} \right|_{z^{-1}=0}$$

Primjer:

$$Y(z) = \frac{2 - 0,5z^{-1}}{1 - 0,5z^{-1} - 0,5z^{-2}} = 2 + 0,5z^{-1} + 1,25z^{-2} + 0,875z^{-3} + \dots$$

$$y(k) = 2 \delta(k) + 0,5 \delta(k-1) + 1,25 \delta(k-2) + 0,875 \delta(k-3) + \dots$$

$$y(k) = 1 + (-0,5)^k, \quad \text{za } k \geq 0$$

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### Inverzna $\mathcal{Z}$ -transformacija

2. rastavljanje racionalane funkcije na parcijalne razlomke

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^k\} = \frac{z}{z-a}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{A}{z-q_1} + \frac{B}{z-q_2} + \dots \quad \Big| \cdot z$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{Az}{z-q_1} + \frac{Bz}{z-q_2} + \dots$$

$$y(k) = Aq_1^k + Bq_2^k + \dots$$

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### Inverzna $\mathcal{Z}$ -transformacija

2. rastavljanje racionalane funkcije na parcijalne razlomke – primjer

$$Y(z) = \frac{2z^2 - 0,5z}{z^2 - 0,5z - 0,5}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{2z - 0,5}{z^2 - 0,5z - 0,5} = \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z+0,5} \quad \Big| \cdot z$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{z}{z+0,5}$$

▪ u domeni koraka izlazi  $y(k) = 1^k + (-0,5)^k = 1 + (-0,5)^k$

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### Inverzna $\mathcal{Z}$ -transformacija

3. integralom po zatvorenoj krivulji radiusa većeg od radiusa apsolutne konvergencije

$$y(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint Y(z)z^{k-1} dz = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Res}_i [Y(z)z^{k-1}]$$

$$\text{Res}_i [Y(z)z^{k-1}] = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_i} [Y(z)z^{k-1}(z - z_i)]$$

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### Rješenje jednažbi diferencija upotrebom $\mathcal{Z}$ -transformacije

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 y(k+2) + a_1 y(k+1) + a_0 y(k) &= b_1 u(k+1) + b_0 u(k) \\ a_2 [z^2 Y(z) - z^2 y(0) - z y(1)] + a_1 [z Y(z) - z y(0)] + a_0 Y(z) &= \\ = b_1 [z U(z) - z u(0)] + b_0 U(z) & \\ [a_2 z^2 + a_1 z + a_0] Y(z) &= \\ = [b_1 z + b_0] U(z) - b_1 z u(0) + a_2 z^2 y(0) + a_1 z y(1) + a_0 y(0) & \end{aligned}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{b_1 z + b_0}{a_2 z^2 + a_1 z + a_0} U(z) + E(z)$$

uz početne uvjete jednake nuli  $Y(z) = \frac{b_1 z + b_0}{a_2 z^2 + a_1 z + a_0} U(z) = H(z)U(z)$

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### Rješenje jednažbi diferencija upotrebom $\mathcal{Z}$ -transformacije

▪  $H(z)$  – transfer funkcija vremenski diskretnog sustava.

▪ Za pobudu jediničnim uzorkom

$$u(k) = \delta(k), U(z) = 1,$$

dobivamo:

$$Y(z) = H(z).$$

▪ Transfer funkcija je  $\mathcal{Z}$ -transformat odziva na pobudu  $\{\delta(k)\}$  uz početne uvjete jednake nuli.

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*Pobuđeni mirni sustav drugog reda*

$$y(k+2) + y(k+1) + 0.21y(k) = (-1)^k$$

transformacijom uz  $y(1) = y(0) = 0$ :

$$(z^2 + z + 0.21)Y(z) = \frac{z}{z+1}, \quad Y(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + z + 0.21} \cdot \frac{z}{z+1},$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{A}{z+0.3} + \frac{B}{z+0.7} + \frac{C}{z+1}, \quad A = \frac{1}{0.28} \quad B = -\frac{1}{0.12} \quad C = \frac{1}{0.21},$$

$$y(k) = \frac{(-0.3)^k}{0.28} - \frac{(-0.7)^k}{0.12} + \frac{(-1)^k}{0.21}.$$

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