# 信号与系统

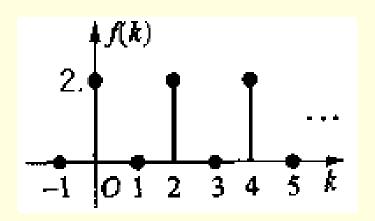
# 第二十七讲

§ 6.2 z变换的性质

# 思考题

# 思考题

2. 画出因果序列  $f(k) = \begin{cases} 0, k & \text{为奇数} \\ 2, k & \text{为偶数} \end{cases}$  图形,并求出其z变换。



# 例6.1-2 求因果序列 $f_1(k) = a^k \varepsilon(k) = \begin{cases} 0, & k < 0 \\ a^k, & k \ge 0 \end{cases}$ z变换

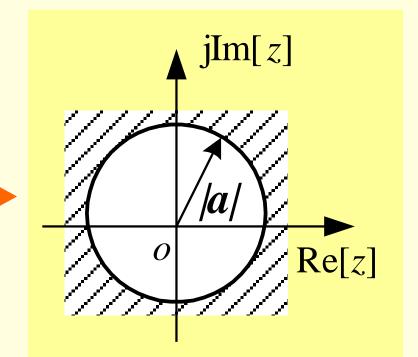
解: 根据定义

$$F_1(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k z^{-k} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{N} (az^{-1})^k = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1 - (az^{-1})^{N+1}}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

可见: 仅当 |az-1 |<1, |z| > |a| 时,其z变换存在。

$$F_1(z) = \frac{z}{z - a}$$

收敛域为 | z | > | a |



# 注意: 双边z变换须表明收敛域,否则其对应的序列将不唯一。

例 
$$f_1(\mathbf{k}) = 2^{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{\epsilon}(\mathbf{k}) \leftarrow \rightarrow F_1(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{z}{z-2}$$
 ,  $|\mathbf{z}| > 2$  
$$f_2(\mathbf{k}) = -2^{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{\epsilon}(-\mathbf{k}-1) \leftarrow \rightarrow F_2(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{z}{z-2}$$
 ,  $|\mathbf{z}| < 2$ 

#### 常用序列的z变换:

# § 6.2 z变换的性质

- ・线性性质
- ・移位性质
- Z域尺度变换
- 卷积定理

- Z域微分
- 初值定理
- 终值定理

### 一、线性性质

若 
$$f_1(k) \longleftrightarrow F_1(z)$$
  $\alpha_1 < |z| < \beta_1$ ,
$$f_2(k) \longleftrightarrow F_2(z) \quad \alpha_2 < |z| < \beta_2$$

对任意常数a<sub>1</sub>、a<sub>2</sub>,则

$$a_1 f_1(k) + a_2 f_2(k) \longleftrightarrow a_1 F_1(z) + a_2 F_2(z)$$

其收敛域至少是 $F_1(z)$  与 $F_2(z)$  收敛域的相交部分。

例: 
$$2\delta(k)+3\epsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow 2+\frac{3z}{z-1}$$
,  $|z|>1$ 

## 二、移位特性

#### 1. 双边z变换移位:

#### 2. 单边z变换移位:

若 
$$f(\mathbf{k}) \longleftrightarrow F(\mathbf{z}), |\mathbf{z}| > \alpha$$
,且有整数m>0,则 
$$f(\mathbf{k}-1) \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{z}^{-1}F(\mathbf{z}) + f(-1)$$
 
$$f(\mathbf{k}+1) \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{z}F(\mathbf{z}) - f(0)\mathbf{z}$$

$$f(t \pm t_0) \longleftrightarrow e^{\pm j\omega t_0} F(j\omega)$$

$$f(t - t_0)\varepsilon(t - t_0) \longleftrightarrow e^{-st_0} F(s)$$

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### 例: 求 $f(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{k}\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$ 的单边z变换 $F(\mathbf{z})$ 。

解

$$f(\mathbf{k}+1) = (\mathbf{k}+1)\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}+1) = (\mathbf{k}+1)\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) = f(\mathbf{k}) + \varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$$

$$f(\mathbf{k}+1) \longleftrightarrow F(z) + \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$f(\mathbf{k}+1) \longleftrightarrow zF(z) - f(0)z$$

$$F(z) + \frac{z}{z-1} = zF(z)$$
  $F(Z) = \frac{Z}{(Z-1)^2}$ ,  $|z| > 1$ 

### 三、z域尺度变换(序列乘ak)

若 
$$f(k) \longleftrightarrow F(z)$$
 , α<  $z$  <β , 且有常数a≠0

则 
$$a^k f(k) \leftarrow \rightarrow F(z/a)$$
,  $\alpha |a| < |z| < \beta |a|$ 

推广: 
$$\mathbf{a}^{-\mathbf{k}}f(\mathbf{k}) \longleftrightarrow F(\mathbf{az})$$
,  $\alpha/|\mathbf{a}| < |\mathbf{z}| < \beta/|\mathbf{a}|$ 

$$f(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\mathbf{j}\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{a}\right) \qquad f(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right) \quad (a > 0)$$

#### 四、卷积定理

若 
$$f_1(\mathbf{k}) \longleftrightarrow F_1(\mathbf{z})$$
  $\alpha_1 < |\mathbf{z}| < \beta_1$ ,  $f_2(\mathbf{k}) \longleftrightarrow F_2(\mathbf{z})$   $\alpha_2 < |\mathbf{z}| < \beta_2$  则  $f_1(\mathbf{k}) * f_2(\mathbf{k}) \longleftrightarrow F_1(\mathbf{z}) F_2(\mathbf{z})$ 

例: 求 $f(k) = k\varepsilon(k)$ 的z变换F(z).

解: 
$$f(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{k}\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) *\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}-1) \leftarrow \frac{z}{z-1} \times \frac{z^{-1}z}{z-1} = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \leftarrow \rightarrow F_1(j\omega) F_2(j\omega)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(s)F_2(s)$$

解: 
$$2^{-k} \varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-0.5}, |z| > 0.5$$

$$2^k \varepsilon(-k) \longleftrightarrow \frac{-2}{z-2}, |z| < 2$$

象函数为 
$$\frac{-2z}{(z-0.5)(z-2)} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}z}{z-0.5} + \frac{\frac{-4}{3}z}{z-2}$$

原式= 
$$\frac{4}{3}(0.5)^k \varepsilon(k) + \frac{4}{3}(2)^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

#### 求反因果序列

的z变换

$$f_2(k) = b^k \varepsilon(-k)$$

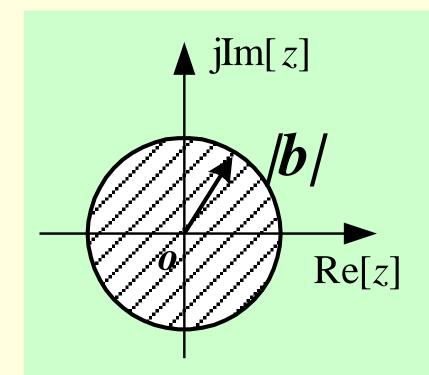
解

$$F_2(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{0} (bz^{-1})^k = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (b^{-1}z)^m = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1 - (b^{-1}z)^{N+1}}{1 - b^{-1}z}$$

|b<sup>-1</sup>z | < 1, 即 | z | < | b | 时,其z变换存在

$$F_2(z) = \frac{b}{b-z} = \frac{-b}{z-b}$$

收敛域为 | z | < | b |



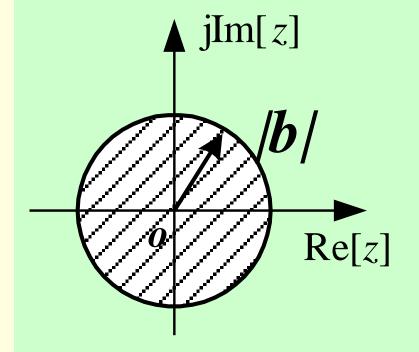
例6.1-3 求反因果序列 
$$f_2(k) = \begin{cases} b^k, & k < 0 \\ 0, & k \ge 0 \end{cases} = b^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$
 的z变换

解

$$F_2(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} (bz^{-1})^k = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (b^{-1}z)^m = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{b^{-1}z - (b^{-1}z)^{N+1}}{1 - b^{-1}z}$$

|b<sup>-1</sup>z | < 1, 即 | z | < | b | 时,其z变换存在

$$F_2(z) = \frac{-z}{z - b}$$
收敛域为  $|z| < |b|$ 



$$(-t)f(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}F(s)}{\mathrm{d}s}$$

若

$$-\mathbf{j}\mathbf{t}f(t) \longleftrightarrow F^{(1)}(\mathbf{j}\omega)$$

$$k^2 f(k) \longleftrightarrow -z \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \left[ -z \frac{d}{dz} F(z) \right]$$

例: 求f(k)= kε(k)的z变换F(z).

$$\mathbf{\mathfrak{M}}: \ \varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$k\varepsilon(k) \longleftrightarrow -z \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \left(\frac{z}{z-1}\right) = -z \frac{(z-1)-z}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

### 六、初值定理

初值定理适用于右边序列。

$$f(\mathbf{k}) \leftarrow \rightarrow F(\mathbf{z})$$
 ,  $\alpha < |\mathbf{z}| < \infty$ 
因果序列f( $\mathbf{k}$ ) , 
$$f(\mathbf{0}) = \lim_{z \to \infty} F(z)$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{z \to \infty} [zF(z) - zf(0)]$$

$$f(2) = \lim [z^2F(z) - z^2f(0) - zf(1)]$$

$$f(0_{+}) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s)$$

### 七、终值定理

终值定理适用于右边序列。

$$f(\mathbf{k}) \longleftrightarrow F(\mathbf{z}), \quad \alpha < |\mathbf{z}| < \infty \mathbf{1} 0 \le \alpha < 1$$

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

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} f(t) = \lim_{s\to 0} sF(s)$$

## 初(终)值定理例题

#### 例6.2-13 某因果序列的z变换为(a为实数)

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z-a}, |z| \rangle |a|$$

解:
$$f(0) = \lim_{z \to \infty} F(z)$$

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{z}{z - a} = 1$$

求
$$f(0)$$
、 $f(1)$ 、 $f(2)$ 和 $f(\infty)$  
$$f(\infty) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z-1}{z} F(z)$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{z - 1}{z} \times \frac{z}{z - a}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1, & a=1 \\ 0, & a=\cancel{1}$$

## 初(终)值定理例题

例6.2-13 某因果序列的z变换为(a为实数)

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z - a}, |z| \rangle |a|$$

求f(0)、f(1)、f(2)和 $f(\infty)$ 

$$f(1) = \lim_{z \to \infty} [zF(z) - zf(0)] = \lim_{z \to \infty} \left[ \frac{z^2}{z - a} - z \right]$$
$$= \lim_{z \to \infty} \left[ \frac{z^2 - z^2 + az}{z - a} \right] = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{az}{z - a} = a$$

#### 例6.2-13 某因果序列的z变换为(a为实数)

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z - a}, |z| \rangle |a|$$

求f(0)、f(1)、f(2)和 $f(\infty)$ 

**M**: 
$$f(2) = \lim_{z \to \infty} [z^2 F(z) - z^2 f(0) - z f(1)]$$

$$= \lim_{z \to \infty} \left[ z^2 \frac{z}{z - a} - z^2 - az \right] = \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{z^3 - z^3 + az^2 - az^2 + a^2z}{z - a}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{a^2 z}{z - a} = a^2$$

# 作业