

EE360

The z-Transform Pt. 2

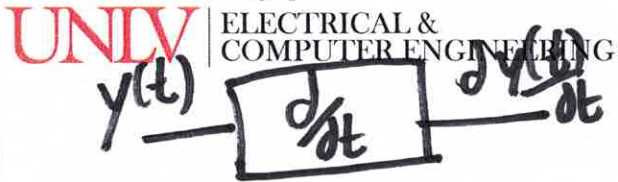
Date: Monday, Nov. 22nd, 2021

Laplace

Derivative Property

$$\frac{d^N y(t)}{dt^N} \rightarrow s^N Y(s) - s^{N-1} y(t=0^-) - \dots - s^{N-N} \frac{d^{N-1} y(t=0^-)}{dt^{N-1}}$$

Laplace!



Unilateral z-T. Delay Property:

$$y(n-N) \rightarrow z^{-N} Y(z) + z^{-N+1} y(-1) + z^{-N+2} y(-2) \dots + z^{-N+N} y(n-N)$$

I.C!

I.C's



Impulse Response:

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$

$$y(n) - \frac{1}{6} y(n-1) - \frac{1}{6} y(n-2) = 3x(n) - \frac{1}{3} x(n-1) - \frac{1}{6} x(n-2)$$

$$y(z) - \frac{1}{6} [z^{-1} y(z) + z^{-2} y(z)] - \frac{1}{6} [z^{-2} y(z) + z^{-1} y(z) + y(z)] =$$

$$= 3x(z) - \frac{1}{3} [z^{-1} x(z) + x(z)] - \frac{1}{6} [z^{-2} x(z) + z^{-1} x(z) + x(z)]$$

$$y(z) [1 - \frac{1}{6} z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6} z^{-2}] + \frac{1}{6} y(z) - y(z) [-\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} z^{-1}] - \frac{1}{6} y(z)$$

$$= x(z) [3 - \frac{1}{3} z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6} z^{-2}] + x(z) [-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} z^{-1}] - \frac{1}{6} x(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{Y(z) \left(1 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}\right)} &= X(z) \left[3 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}\right] + X(-1) \left[-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1}\right] \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{6}X(-2) \\
 &\quad + -Y(-1) \left[-\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1}\right] + \frac{1}{6}Y(-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(z) &= \frac{\left[3 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}\right] X(z)}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}\right)} + \frac{X(-1) \left[-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1}\right] - \frac{1}{6}X(-2) - Y(-1) \left[-\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1}\right] + \frac{1}{6}Y(-2)}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}\right)} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{H(z)} \qquad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{H_{ZIR}(z) !!}
 \end{aligned}$$

ZSR, Impulse Response!

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Total}} H(z) = H(z) + H_{ZIR}(z) !$$

$$H(z) = \frac{3^{-\frac{1}{3}} z^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{1}{6} z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6} z^{-2}}$$

$t_{2,3}$

Reverse: $1 - \frac{1}{9} z^{-1} - \frac{1}{18} z^{-2}$

$$z_{\text{zero}} = \frac{\frac{1}{9} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{81} + \frac{4}{18}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{9} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{81} + \frac{4}{18}}}{2}$$

Using Matlab:

Roots $(C) \left[\frac{1}{3} \quad -\frac{1}{6} \right]$

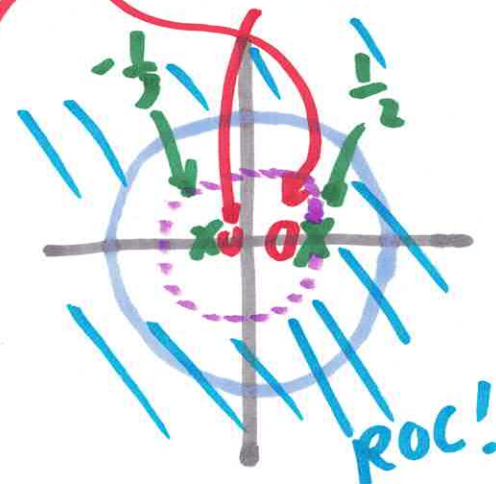
$= 0.2977, -0.1866$

$$p_{\text{pole}} = \frac{+\frac{1}{6} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{36} + 4 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{6} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{36}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{6} \pm \frac{5}{6}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{-4}{12} \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3} \right]$$



A)

$$H(z) = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\text{Res}(1)}{1 - \text{pole}(1)z^{-1}} + \frac{\text{Res}(2)}{1 - \text{pole}(2)z^{-1}} + \dots$$

Partial fraction expansion!

$$H(z) = 1 + \frac{2 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{A}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{6}z^{-2} - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} + 3}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{+\frac{1}{6}z^{-2}}{6} + \frac{+\frac{1}{6}z^{-1}}{6} + 1 \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{6}z^{-1} + 2$$

$$\frac{2 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} = \frac{A}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$$

$$A = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1}}{(1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \Big|_{z^{-1} = 2} = \frac{\frac{12}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2}{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\frac{10}{6}}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{10}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

$$z^{-1} = 2$$

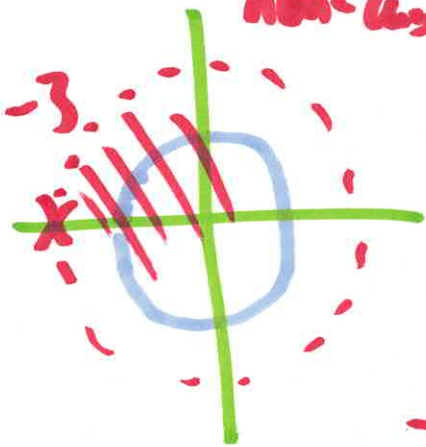
$$B = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} \Big|_{z^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{12}{6}z + \frac{3}{6}}{\frac{2}{2}z + \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\frac{12}{6}}{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{z^{-1} = -3} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{12}{6}}{3 \cdot \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{6}{\frac{15}{2}} = \frac{2}{5} = \boxed{1}$$

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

$$h(n) = \delta(n) + 1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + 1 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n)$$

stable ← (Left side)!
non-casual!



$$\frac{\text{Res}}{1 + 3z^{-1}}$$

$$\rightarrow -\text{Res}[-3] u(n-1)$$

$x(z)$: Step Response:

$$V(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

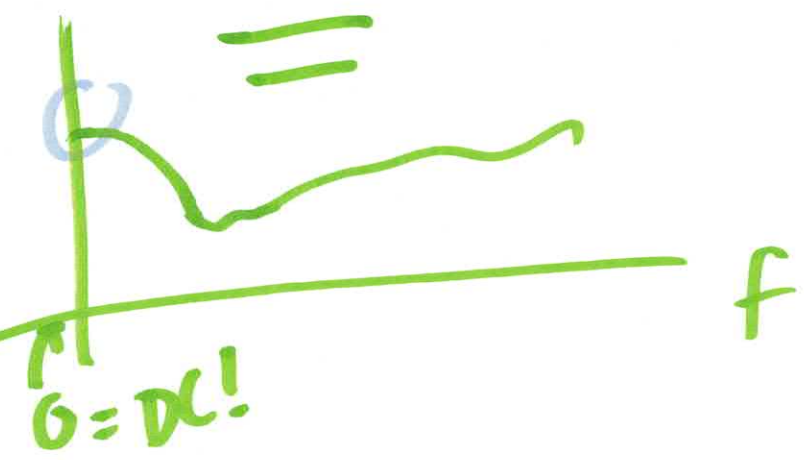
$$y(z) = H(z)V(z)$$

$$H(z) = 3 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}$$

DC!

$$\frac{3 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{1}{6}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}z^{-2}}$$

$z=1$



$$= \frac{\frac{4}{6} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{\frac{15}{6}}{\frac{4}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{15}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{4} = \boxed{3.75}$$

DC Gain!

$$20 \log_{10}(3.75)$$

Laplace: $\dot{Q}(t) = A Q(t) + B X(t)$
 $y(t) = C Q(t) + D X(t)$

$$q^{(n-1)} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} q(z)$$

$$\dot{Q}(s) \rightarrow s Q(s)$$

z^{-T} :

$$Q(n+1) = A Q(n) + B X(n)$$

$$y(n) = C Q(n) + D X(n)$$

$$z Q(z)$$

Prove: $y(z) = [C(zI - A)^{-1} B + D] X(z)$

CAT

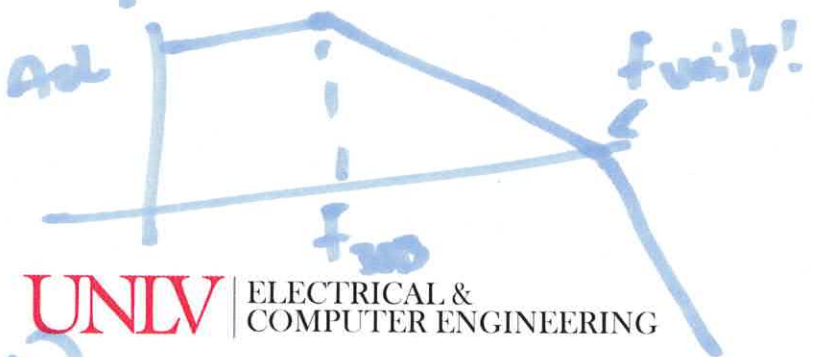
Analogs

EE370

Bode plots!

Circuits EE420

Op-amps!

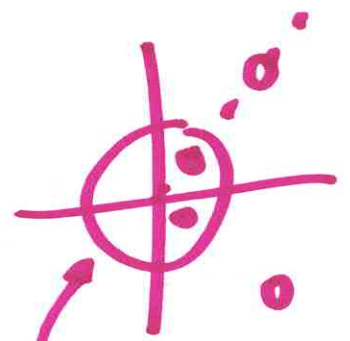


CAG

Digital

EE480/EC6722

Mixed signal-circuit design!



Linear FIR

D Time Fourier Transforms

