

9. Előadás

Digitalis SP: elemi ~~műveleti~~ operációk $(T, x, +)$ együttese

LTI kanálisra: $y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n h(n-k)x(k)$

Mivel csak rekurzív számítást tudunk megvalósítani!

$\Rightarrow$ leírása differenciálekkel:

$$\sum_{i=0}^N a_i y(n-i) = \sum_{j=0}^M b_j x(n-j)$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=1}^N C_i \lambda_i^n + y_p(n) \rightarrow h(n) = \sum_{i=1}^N C_i \lambda_i^n$$

↑
 $\delta(n) = x(n)$
 Kanonikus alak: $\delta(n)$ kell csak a Z-transzformált

Z-transzformált:

$$Z\{x(n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n}, \quad \text{ROC} \rightarrow \text{konvergenciaterület mindig meg kell adni}$$

Speciális fv-ek Z-transzformáltja:

$x(n)$	$X(z)$
$\delta(n)$	1
$\varepsilon(n)$	$\frac{z}{z-1}$
$\varepsilon(n) a^n$	$\frac{z}{z-a}$
$\varepsilon(n) \cos(n\omega)$	$\frac{1}{z} \frac{z}{z - e^{j\omega}} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{z}{z - e^{-j\omega}}$

Z-transzformált tulajdonságai

1) Lineáris, homogén
 (0 transzformáltja 0)

$$Z\{ax(n) + by(n)\} = aX(z) + bY(z)$$

Biz.: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (ax(n) + by(n)) \cdot z^{-n} = a \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n} + b \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} y(n) z^{-n} =$

$$aX(z) + bY(z)$$

$$2.) \quad \mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k} \cdot X(z)$$

Bew.: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k) z^{-n} \stackrel{\substack{m := n-k \\ n = m+k}}{=} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) z^{-(m+k)} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) z^{-m} \cdot z^{-k} =$

$$= z^{-k} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) \cdot z^{-m}$$

$$3.) \quad \mathcal{Z}\{a^n \cdot x(n)\} = X(a^{-1}z)$$

Bew.: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^n x(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) (z \cdot a^{-1})^{-n} = X(a^{-1}z)$

$$4.) \quad \mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot x(n)\} = -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$$

Bew.: $\frac{dX(z)}{dz} \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n} \right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot (-n) z^{-n-1} =$

mündig F, meist
eig. Grenzwert-analitikus

$$= -z^{-1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (n \cdot x(n)) z^{-n} = -z^{-1} \cdot \mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot x(n)\}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot x(n)\} = -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$$

$$5.) \quad \mathcal{Z}\{x(n) * y(n)\} = X(z) \cdot Y(z)$$

Bew.: $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k) y(k) \right) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k) y(k) z^{-(n-k)} z^{-k} =$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ m = n-k}}{=} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) y(k) z^{-m} z^{-k} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) z^{-m} \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} y(k) z^{-k} =$$

$$= X(z) \cdot Y(z)$$

Adott $x(n) = 3 \cdot (0,5)^n - 2,5(-0,2)^n \cdot \varepsilon(n)$

$$X(z) = 3 \cdot \frac{z}{z-0,5} - 2,5 \cdot \frac{z}{z+0,2}$$

Adott $x(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \dots N-1 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 1 \cdot z^{-n} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{z^N - 1}{z^N - z^{N-1}}$

$$x(n) = \varepsilon(n) - \varepsilon(n-N)$$

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

Adott $x(n) = \begin{cases} n & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$

$$x(n) = n \cdot \varepsilon(n) \xrightarrow{z} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$\downarrow$
 $\frac{z}{z-1}$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z-1 - z}{(z-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{(z-1)^2}$$

adott $\tilde{z} = \{n a^n \cdot \varepsilon(n)\}$

$$\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \xrightarrow{z := z \cdot a^{-1}} \frac{z \cdot a^{-1}}{(za^{-1} - 1)^2} = \frac{a}{(z-a)^2}$$

inverz Z-transzformáció

$$x(n) \xrightleftharpoons[z^{-1}]{z} X(z)$$

Cauchy-féle integrálformula

$$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{\Gamma} z^{n-1} dz = \delta_{n0} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ha } n=0 \\ 0 & \text{máskor} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{\Gamma} z^{n-k-1} dz = \delta_{nk}$$

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{\Gamma} X(z) z^{n-1} dz$$

Biz: $\frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{\Gamma} X(z) z^{n-1} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{\Gamma} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) z^{-k} z^{n-1} dz =$
 $= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{\Gamma} z^{n-k-1} dz}_{\delta_{kn}} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \delta_{kn} = x(n)$

Konstruktív módszerek:

1) Táblázatos megfordítása

$$z^{-1} \left\{ 2 \frac{z}{z-1} + 3 \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \right\} \Rightarrow 2\varepsilon(n) + 3n\varepsilon(n)$$

2) $X(z) = \frac{Q(z)}{P(z)} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^M q_j z^j}{\sum_{i=0}^N p_i z^i}$ $\uparrow$ polinómok

$\Rightarrow x(0) + x(1)z^{-1} + x(2)z^{-2} + \dots$

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

3) $X(z) = z \cdot \tilde{X}(z) = z \cdot \sum_i A_i \frac{z}{z-z_i} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} x(n) = \sum_i A_i z_i^n \cdot \varepsilon(n)$

$P(z_i) = 0 \rightarrow$ nulla gyökei (polusok)

*) Partialis residierendes Kontinuum

$$X(z) = z \cdot \frac{Q(z)}{P(z)} \rightarrow A_i = \frac{Q(z)}{\prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq l}}^N (z - z_i)} \Big|_{z=z_l}$$

$$z \cdot \frac{Q(z)}{\prod_{i=1}^N (z - z_i)}$$

Pl.: $z^{-1} \left\{ \frac{z^2}{z^2 - 1.5z + 0.5} \right\}$

1) $z_{1,2} = \frac{1.5 \pm \sqrt{2.25 - 4 \cdot 0.5}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

$$z \cdot \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-0.5)}$$

2) $A_1 = \frac{z}{z-0.5} \Big|_{z=1} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$

$$A_2 = \frac{z}{z-1} \Big|_{z=0.5} = -1$$

$$X(z) = 2 \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z-0.5} \Rightarrow X(n) = 2\varepsilon(n) - (0.5)^n \varepsilon(n)$$

Pl.: $z^{-1} \left\{ \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z-1)^2} \right\}$

$$z \cdot \frac{z^2}{(z+1)(z-1)^2} = z \left\{ A_1 \frac{1}{z+1} + A_2 \frac{1}{z-1} + A_3 \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \right\}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2} \Big|_{z=-1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{z^2}{z+1} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^2}{z+1} \right) \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{2z(z+1) - z^2}{(z+1)^2} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{z^2 + 2z}{(z+1)^2} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (-1)^n \varepsilon(n) + \frac{3}{4} \varepsilon(n) + \frac{1}{2} n \varepsilon(n) \rightarrow \text{inverse Z-trans-formalt}$$

Alkalmas linearis, shift-invariant (LTI)

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n-k) x(k) \rightarrow Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z)$$

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

↓
drifteli fv.

$$\sum_{i=0}^N a_i y(n-i) = \sum_{j=0}^M b_j x(n-j) \xrightarrow{Z} \left(\sum_{i=0}^N a_i z^{-i} \right) Y(z) = \left(\sum_{j=0}^M b_j z^{-j} \right) X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^M b_j z^{-j}}{\sum_{i=0}^N a_i z^{-i}} = z^{N-M} \frac{\sum_{j=0}^M b_j z^{M-j}}{\sum_{i=0}^N a_i z^{N-i}} = z^{N-M} \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$$

$\Rightarrow H(z)$ racionális törtfü.

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

10. Gyakorlat

$$h(n) = \{1 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0\}$$

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

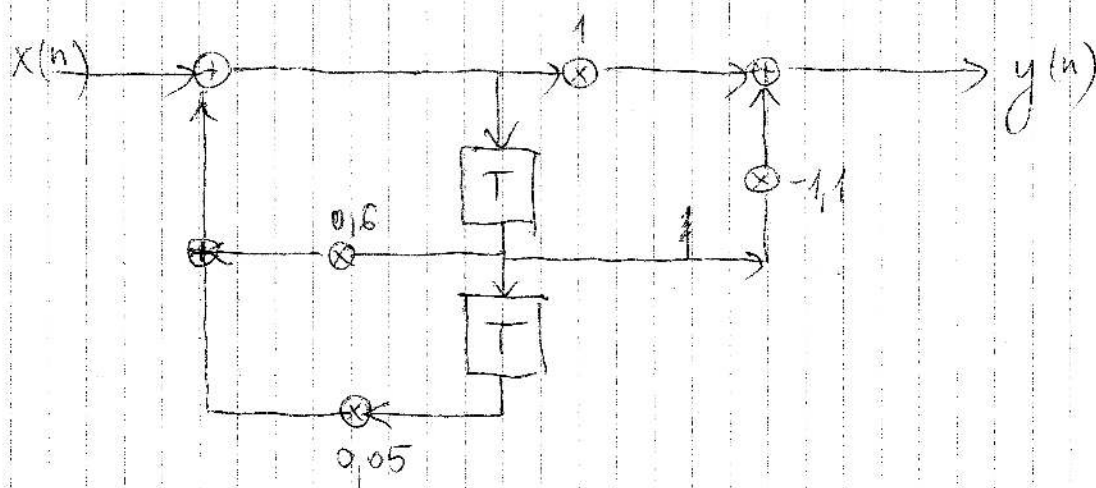
$$1 \cdot e^0 + 0 \cdot e^{-j\omega 1} - 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega 2} + 0 \cdot e^{-j\omega 3}$$

$$1 \cdot z^0 + 0 \cdot z^{-1} - 1 \cdot z^{-2} + 0 \cdot z^{-3}$$

z-trafó tulajdonságai:

$$x(-n) \rightarrow X(z^{-1})$$

$$y(n) - 0,6y(n-1) - 0,05y(n-2) = x(n) - 1,1x(n-1)$$



$$Y(z) - 0,6z^{-1}Y(z) - 0,05z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z) - 1,1z^{-1}X(z)$$

$$Y(z)(z^2 - 0,6z^{-1} - 0,05z^{-2}) = X(z)(1 - 1,1z^{-1})$$

$$Q(z)Y(z) = P(z)X(z)$$

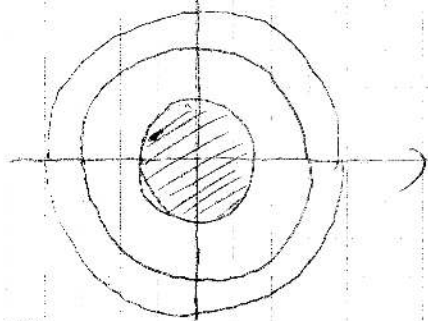
$$y(n) = h(n) * x(n)$$

$$Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z) \Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - 1,1z^{-1}}{1 - 0,6z^{-1} - 0,05z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2 - 1,1z}{z^2 - 0,6z - 0,05}$$

$h(n) = Z^{-1}\{H(z)\} \rightarrow$ ha csak belépő jelekkel dolgozunk
 Hozzá kell tartozni a konvergenciaterület (ROC)
 Hozzá kell tartozni $h(n)$ -t?

a legmáskább esetben, mindig belül vagyunk



① $H(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^M (z - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^N (z - p_j)} \rightarrow$ pólusok, zérusok

$$z^2 - 0,6z - 0,05 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{0,06 \pm \sqrt{0,36 + 0,2}}{2} = \begin{cases} 0,6742 \\ -0,0742 \end{cases}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{z^2 - 1,1z}{(z - 0,6742)(z + 0,0742)} = z \left(\frac{A_1}{(z - p_1)} + \frac{A_2}{(z - p_2)} \right)$$

↓
 azért kell kiemelni z -t, hogy utána valamilyen tudjunk z -transzformálni

$$= \boxed{\frac{z}{z - p_1}} A_1 + \boxed{\frac{z}{z - p_2}} A_2$$

$\rightarrow$ mert a DE mo-a a^n alakú
 lesz, ami nekünk is z -transzformálható $\Rightarrow$ ilyen alakra kell tudnunk hozni $H(z)$ -t!

$$\frac{A_1}{z - p_1} + \frac{A_2}{z - p_2} = \frac{A_1(z - p_2) + A_2(z - p_1)}{(z - p_1)(z - p_2)}$$

$$z - 1,1 = A_1(z - p_2) + A_2(z - p_1)$$

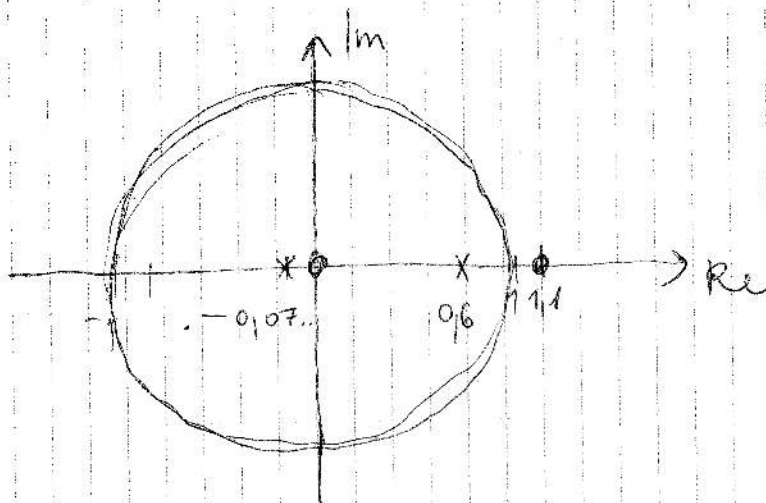
$$z - 1,1 = A_1 z + A_2 z - A_1 p_2 - A_2 p_1$$

$$z = A_1 z + A_2 z \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 = -0,5689 \\ A_2 = 1,5689 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$-1,1 = -A_1 p_2 - A_2 p_1$$

$\Rightarrow$ Megvanunk az A_1, A_2, p_1, p_2 tagok

$$\frac{z}{z - p_1} A_1 + \frac{z}{z - p_2} A_2 \stackrel{Z^{-1}}{\Rightarrow} H(z) \stackrel{Z^{-1}}{\Rightarrow} A_1 p_1^n \varepsilon(n) + A_2 p_2^n \varepsilon(n)$$



x - poles
o - zeros

$$X(n) = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{logp. ngr.}}}{\tilde{x}(n)} \Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \left(\frac{z}{z-p_1} A_1 + \frac{z}{z-p_2} A_2 \right) \frac{z}{z-1} =$$

$$= \frac{z^3 - 1.1z^2}{z^3 - 1.6z^2 + 0.55z + 0.05} = \frac{z^3 - 1.1z^2}{(z-p_1)(z-p_2)(z-1)} =$$

$$= z \left(\frac{z^2 - 1.1z}{(\quad)(\quad)(\quad)} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{A_1}{z-1} \right) + \left(\frac{A_2}{z-p_1} \right) + \left(\frac{A_3}{z-p_2} \right)$$

$$A_1 = \left. \frac{z^2 - 1.1z}{(z-p_1)(z-p_2)} \right|_{z=1} = 0.2857$$

$$A_2 = \left. \frac{z^2 - 1.1z}{(z-1)(z-p_2)} \right|_{z=p_1} = 1.1779$$

$$A_3 = \dots = 0.1089$$

$$Y(z) = A_1 \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} + A_2 \cdot \frac{z}{z-p_1} + A_3 \cdot \frac{z}{z-p_2}$$

$$\Downarrow z^{-1}\{\}$$

$$y(n) = \varepsilon(n) (A_1 + A_2 \cdot p_1^n + A_3 \cdot p_2^n)$$

2

$$y(n) - 0,4 y(n-1) + 0,04 y(n-2) = x(n) + x(n-2)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - 0,4z^{-1} + 0,04z^{-2}}{1 - 0,4z^{-1} + 0,04z^{-2}}$$

A par. törtet végtelen sorra alakíthatjuk, ha

$$\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} \quad \deg(P(z)) < \deg(Q(z))$$

lehet

$$\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} = A(z) + \frac{R(z)}{Q(z)} \rightarrow \text{ilyet akarunk}$$

$$\deg(R(z)) < \deg(Q(z))$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 0,4x + 0,04 \quad \boxed{x^2 + 0x + 1} \\ \ominus \quad x^2 - 0,4x + 0,04 \\ \hline 0 + 0,4x + 0,96 \end{array}$$

$$(1) \quad x^2/x^2 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 - 0,4x$$

$$H(z) = 1 + \frac{0,4z + 0,96}{z^2 - 0,4z + 0,04}$$

→ ezt már lehet parciális résbontásra bontani.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0,4z + 0,96}{(z - 0,2)^2} + 1$$

→ többszörös gyök!

$$\frac{A_1}{z - 0,2} + \frac{A_2}{(z - 0,2)^2} \rightarrow \text{kitakarjuk az ahhoz tartozó polinomot - gyökös tagokat}$$

$$A_2 = 0,4z + 0,96 \big|_{z=0,2} = 1,04$$

$$A_1 = \frac{d}{dz} (0,4z + 0,96) \big|_{z=0,2} = 0,4$$

$$H(z) = 1 + \frac{1,04}{(z - 0,2)^2} + \frac{0,4}{z - 0,2} =$$

$$= 1 + 1,04 \cdot \frac{z^2}{(z - 0,2)^2} + 0,4 \cdot \frac{z^{-1}}{z - 0,2}$$

$$5,2 \cdot z^{-1} \cdot \frac{0,2z^{-1}}{(1 - 0,2z^{-1})^2}$$

$$(n-1)0,2^{n-1} n(n-1)$$

$$0,2^{n-1} \cdot E(n-1)$$

pm. Z-trafo ~ komplex hatv. sor

IV.16

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n} \quad \& \quad \text{ROC}$$

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{\Gamma} X(z) z^{n-1} dz \quad \rightarrow \text{parc. mentörtékere bontás}$$

$$1) \mathcal{Z}\{\alpha x(n) + \beta y(n)\} = \alpha \cdot X(z) + \beta \cdot Y(z)$$

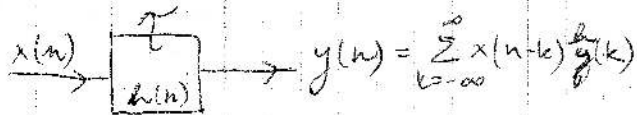
$$2) \mathcal{Z}\{x(n-k)\} = z^{-k} X(z)$$

$$3) \mathcal{Z}\{a^n \cdot x(n)\} = X(a^{-1}z)$$

$$4) \mathcal{Z}\{n x(n)\} = -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$$

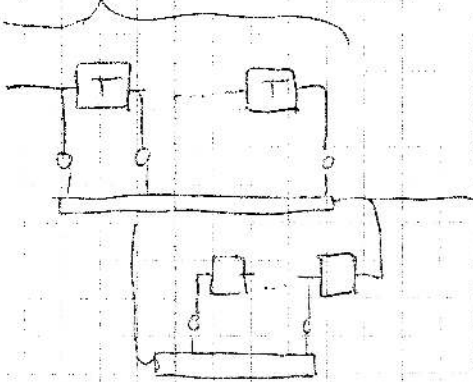
$$5) \mathcal{Z}\left\{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k) y(k)\right\} = X(z) \cdot Y(z)$$

Alkalmazás LTI rendszer:



$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-k) h(k) \Rightarrow Y(z) = X(z) \cdot H(z)$$

(ábríteli fű/impulz-
válasz fű.)



$$\sum_{i=0}^M a_i y(n-i) = \sum_{j=0}^N b_j x(n-j) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^M a_i z^{-i} Y(z) = \sum_{j=0}^N b_j z^{-j} X(z)$$

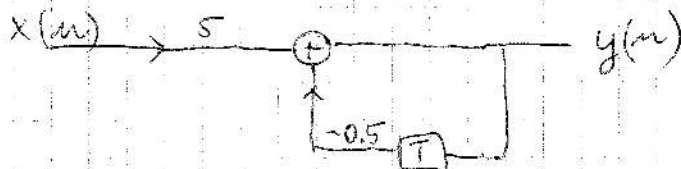
$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^N b_j z^{-j}}{\sum_{i=0}^M a_i z^{-i}} = \frac{z^{N-M} \sum_{j=0}^M b_j z^{N-j}}{\sum_{i=0}^M a_i z^{N-i}} =$$

$$= \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} = \text{const.} \cdot \frac{\prod_j (z - z_j)}{\prod_i (z - z_{ji})}$$

pólus (szinguláris
pontja van itt)

LTI: karakterizálható a pólusokkal és zérusokkal
→ leírható a pólus-zérus párral

Pl.:



$$y(n) = 5x(n) + 0.5y(n-1)$$

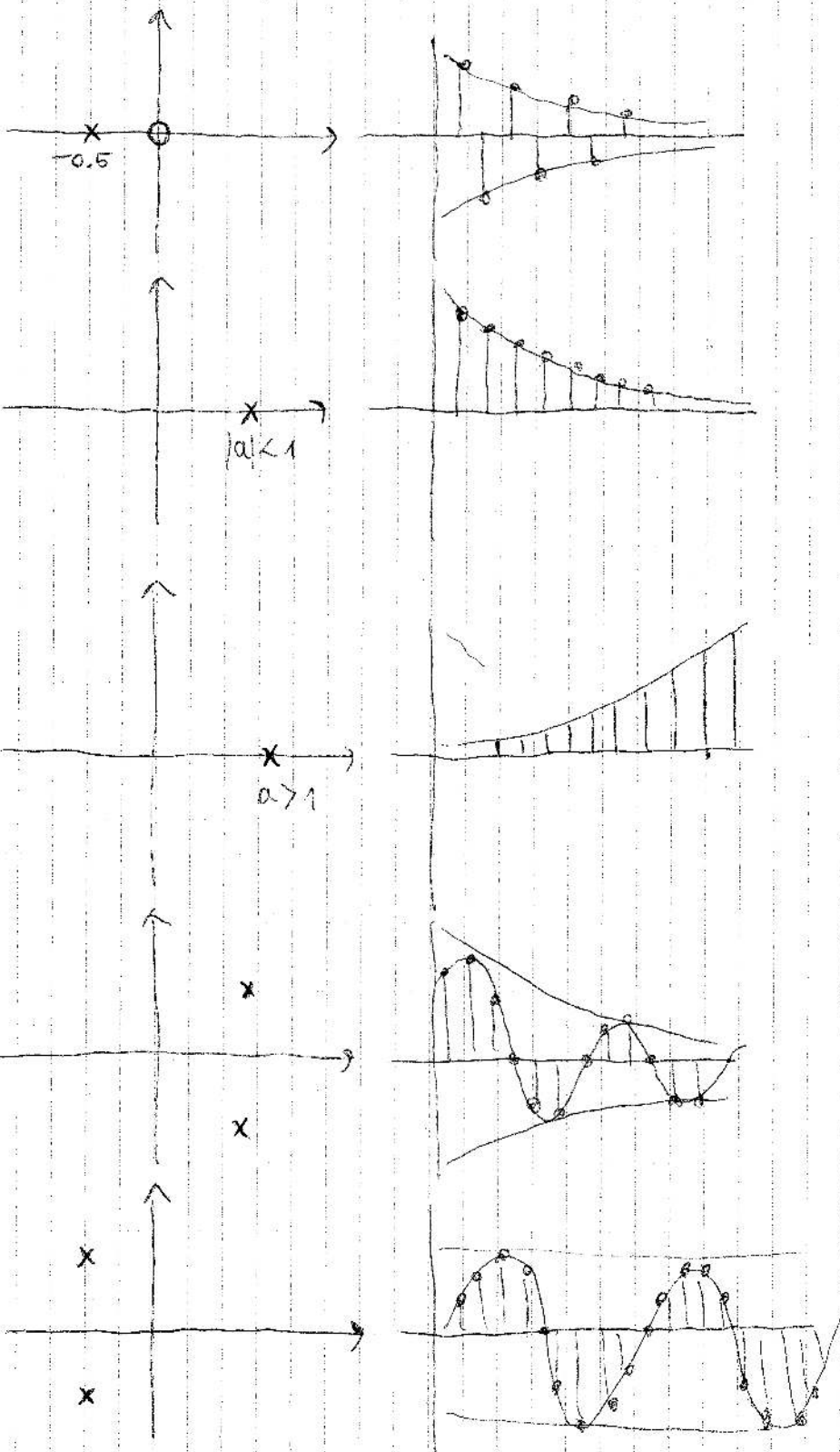
$$Y(z)(1 + 0.5z^{-1}) = 5X(z)$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{5}{1 + 0.5z^{-1}} = \frac{5z}{z + 0.5}$$

$$\rightarrow h(n) = 5(-0.5)^n \cdot \varepsilon(n)$$

LTI leírása pólus-zérus képpel

$$H(z) = 5 \cdot \frac{z}{z+0.5} \rightarrow h(n) = 5 \cdot (-0.5)^n \cdot \varepsilon(n)$$



DSP (LTI) $\xrightarrow{z}$ $H(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \Rightarrow H(z) = \text{const} \frac{\prod (z-z_i)}{\prod (z-p_i)} \Rightarrow$
 $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \Rightarrow$ P-Z kép $\Rightarrow$ Dinamikus viselkedés