

Transformada Z

TRANSFORMADA Z INVERSA

Formas de se obter a transformada Z inversa

1. Aplicação direta da equação

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z) z^{n-1} dz$$

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1. Aplicação direta da equação

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint X(z) z^{n-1} dz$$

2. Método de inspeção

3. Expansão de uma série de potência em z ou z^{-1}

4. Método das frações parciais

Mais simples que integral!!!!

Método de inspeção

TABLE 3.1 SOME COMMON z-TRANSFORM PAIRS

Sequence	Transform	ROC
1. $\delta[n]$	1	All z
2. $u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$	$ z > 1$
3. $-u[-n-1]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$	$ z < 1$
4. $\delta[n-m]$	z^{-m}	All z except 0 (if $m > 0$) or ∞ (if $m < 0$)
5. $a^n u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$	$ z > a $
6. $-a^n u[-n-1]$	$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$	$ z < a $
7. $na^n u[n]$	$\frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$	$ z > a $
8. $-na^n u[-n-1]$	$\frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$	$ z < a $
9. $[\cos \omega_0 n]u[n]$	$\frac{1 - [\cos \omega_0]z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cos \omega_0]z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$	$ z > 1$
10. $[\sin \omega_0 n]u[n]$	$\frac{[\sin \omega_0]z^{-1}}{1 - [2 \cos \omega_0]z^{-1} + z^{-2}}$	$ z > 1$
11. $[r^n \cos \omega_0 n]u[n]$	$\frac{1 - [r \cos \omega_0]z^{-1}}{1 - [2r \cos \omega_0]z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$	$ z > r$
12. $[r^n \sin \omega_0 n]u[n]$	$\frac{[r \sin \omega_0]z^{-1}}{1 - [2r \cos \omega_0]z^{-1} + r^2 z^{-2}}$	$ z > r$
13. $\begin{cases} a^n, & 0 \leq n \leq N-1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\frac{1 - a^N z^{-N}}{1 - az^{-1}}$	$ z > 0$

TABLE 3.2 SOME z-TRANSFORM PROPERTIES

Section Reference	Sequence	Transform	ROC
	$x[n]$	$X(z)$	R_x
	$x_1[n]$	$X_1(z)$	R_{x_1}
	$x_2[n]$	$X_2(z)$	R_{x_2}
3.4.1	$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]$	$aX_1(z) + bX_2(z)$	Contains $R_{x_1} \cap R_{x_2}$
3.4.2	$x[n-n_0]$	$z^{-n_0}X(z)$	R_x , except for the possible addition or deletion of the origin or ∞
3.4.3	$z_0^n x[n]$	$X(z/z_0)$	$ z_0 R_x$
3.4.4	$nx[n]$	$-z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$	R_x , except for the possible addition or deletion of the origin or ∞
3.4.5	$x^*[n]$	$X^*(z^*)$	R_x
	$\text{Re}\{x[n]\}$	$\frac{1}{2}[X(z) + X^*(z^*)]$	Contains R_x
	$\mathcal{I}m\{x[n]\}$	$\frac{1}{2j}[X(z) - X^*(z^*)]$	Contains R_x
3.4.6	$x^*[-n]$	$X^*(1/z^*)$	$1/R_x$
3.4.7	$x_1[n] * x_2[n]$	$X_1(z)X_2(z)$	Contains $R_{x_1} \cap R_{x_2}$
3.4.8	Initial-value theorem:		
	$x[n] = 0, \quad n < 0$	$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) = x[0]$	

Exemplo 14

14. Calcular a transformada inversa de

$$X(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

Exemplo 14

Exemplo 14 Calcular a transformada inversa de

$$X(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}, \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

↪ lateral direita

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

$N=1$ ↙

$$\frac{1}{2^n} u[n]$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} u[n-1]$$

testando $u[n]$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} u[n-1] z^{-n}$$

$$n-1 = x \rightarrow n = x+1$$

$$= \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^x} u[x] z^{-(x+1)}$$

$$= z^{-1} \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^x} u[x] z^{-x}$$

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

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Exemplo 15

15. Seja $X(z)$ a transformada inversa de:

$$X(z) = z^{-1}(1 - z^{-1})\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)$$

Obtenha $x[n]$.

Exemplo 15

Exemplo 15 Calcule a transformada inversa de

$$X(z) = z^{-1} (1 - z^{-1}) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1} \right)$$

$$X(z) = (z^{-1} - z^{-2}) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1} \right) = z^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} z^{-2} - z^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} z^{-3}$$

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

São atrasos!

$$x[n] = \delta[n-1] - \frac{3}{2} \delta[n-2] + \frac{1}{2} \delta[n-3]$$

Expansão em Série de Potências

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_M z^{-M}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}}$$



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



$$x[n] = A_n, -\infty < n < \infty$$

- Se **ROC** for do tipo $|z| > a$, então expressamos **$X(z)$** como uma série de potências em z^{-1} . Se a região de convergência for do tipo $|z| < a$, então expressamos $X(z)$ como uma série de potências em z .

Transformada Z Inversa

Expansão em Série de Potências

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A_n z^{-n} \quad \rightarrow \quad x[n] = A_n, -\infty < n < \infty$$

- Ferramentas de séries complexas
 - Série de Laurent

Expansão em Série de Potências

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_M z^{-M}}{1 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}}$$

$$x[0] = \frac{1}{a_0} b_0$$

$$x[1] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_1 - a_1 x[0])$$

$$x[2] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_2 - a_2 x[0] - a_1 x[1])$$

⋮

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \left(b_n - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k x[n-k] \right)$$

Exemplo 16

16. Seja $X(z)$ com ROC $|z| > 1/2$ a TZ de $x[n]$. Obtenha $x[n]$ usando decomposição em séries de potência.

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

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1z^{-1} + \dots + b_Mz^{-M}}{1 + a_1z^{-1} + \dots + a_Nz^{-N}}$$

$$x[0] = \frac{1}{a_0} b_0$$

$$x[1] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_1 - a_1x[0])$$

$$x[2] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_2 - a_2x[0] - a_1x[1])$$

\vdots

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \left(b_n - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k x[n-k] \right)$$

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

$$b_0 = 1 \quad m = 0$$

$$a_0 = 1 \quad N = 1$$

$$a_1 = -1/2$$

demais coeficientes
nulos

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_m z^{-m}}{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}}$$

$$\# x[0] = \frac{b_0}{a_0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \# x[1] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_1 - a_1 x[0]) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\# x[2] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_2 - a_2 x[0] - a_1 x[1]) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\# x[3] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_3 - \sum_{k=1}^3 a_k x[n-k]) = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_3 - a_1 x[2] - a_2 x[1] - a_3 x[0]) = \frac{1}{8}$$

⋮

$$x[n] = x[0] + x[1] + x[2] + x[3] + \dots$$

$$1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{8}$$

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2^n} u[n]$$

$|z| > 1/2$
lateral direita

YES

$$x[0] = \frac{1}{a_0} b_0$$

$$x[1] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_1 - a_1 x[0])$$

$$x[2] = \frac{1}{a_0} (b_2 - a_2 x[0] - a_1 x[1])$$

⋮

$$x[n] = \frac{1}{a_0} \left(b_n - \sum_{k=1}^N a_k x[n-k] \right)$$

Expansão em Frações Parciais

- Aplica-se a sinais **unilaterais** e **bilaterais** ROC Anel

ROC

Complemento disco ➔ Lateral Direita

ou

ROC Disco ➔ Lateral Esquerda

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 \prod_{k=1}^M (1 - c_k z^{-1})}{a_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 - d_k z^{-1})}$$

zeros

polos

$$\frac{p(s)}{(s-a_1)(s-a_2)\dots(s-a_n)} = \frac{A_1}{s-a_1} + \frac{A_2}{s-a_2} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{s-a_n}$$

Expansão em Frações Parciais

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 \prod_{k=1}^M (1 - c_k z^{-1})}{a_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 - d_k z^{-1})}$$

Ordem numerador

Ordem denominador

Se $M < N$ e polos tiverem todos ordem 1

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k}{1 - d_k z^{-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k z}{z - d_k}$$

Ctes que dependem das amostras de $x[n]$

$$\frac{p(s)}{(s - a_1)(s - a_2) \dots (s - a_n)} = \frac{A_1}{s - a_1} + \frac{A_2}{s - a_2} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{s - a_n}$$

Polo de ordem 1 → raiz com multiplicidade 1

Expansão em Frações Parciais

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 \prod_{k=1}^M (1 - c_k z^{-1})}{a_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 - d_k z^{-1})}$$

Ordem numerador

Ordem denominador

Se $M > N$



$$X(z) = \sum_{r=0}^{M-N} B_r z^{-r} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k}{1 - d_k z^{-1}} = \sum_{r=0}^{M-N} B_r z^{-r} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k z}{z - d_k}$$

Somatório finito → convertido diretamente em uma seq

Igual ao anterior

Expansão em Frações Parciais

Como obter os coeficientes A_k ?

Frações Parciais – Método de Heaviside

$$R(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{(x + 3)(x + 2)(x - 2)} \quad R(x) = \frac{A}{(x + 3)} + \frac{B}{(x + 2)} + \frac{C}{(x - 2)}$$

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (x + 3) R(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (x + 3) \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{(x + 3)(x + 2)(x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{(x + 2)(x - 2)} = \frac{(-3)^2 + 3(-3) - 4}{(-3 + 2)(-3 - 2)} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x + 2) R(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x + 2) \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{(x + 3)(x + 2)(x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{(x + 3)(x - 2)} = \frac{(-2)^2 + 3(-2) - 4}{(-2 + 3)(-2 - 2)} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$C = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x - 2) R(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x - 2) \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{(x + 3)(x + 2)(x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 4}{(x + 3)(x + 2)} = \frac{(2)^2 + 3(2) - 4}{(2 + 3)(2 + 2)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$R(x) = -\frac{4}{5(x + 3)} + \frac{3}{10(x + 2)} + \frac{3}{2(x - 2)}$$

Expansão em Frações Parciais

Como obter os coeficientes A_k ?

$$(1 - d_k z^{-1}) \times X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k}{1 - d_k z^{-1}} \quad \text{Avaliar em } z=d_k$$

$$A_k = \lim_{z \rightarrow d_k} \left[(1 - d_k z^{-1}) \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{A_l}{1 - d_l z^{-1}} \right]$$

Sempre que $z=d_k$ os termos do somatório se anulam

$$A_k = (1 - d_k z^{-1}) X(z) \Big|_{z=d_k}$$

Transformada Z Inversa

- **Expansão em Frações Parciais**

$$X(z) = \sum_{r=0}^{M-N} B_r \delta[n-r] + \sum_{k=1}^N A_k d_k^n u[n] \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Se } x[n] \text{ CAUSAL}$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{r=0}^{M-N} B_r \delta[n-r] - \sum_{k=1}^N A_k d_k^n u[-n-1] \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Se } x[n] \text{ NÃO CAUSAL}$$

Como obter os coeficientes A_k ?

Exemplo 17

- Obtenha $x[n]$ por meio de frações parciais para $X(z)$ abaixo

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \quad |z| > 1$$

M < N e **polos** todos com **ordem 1**

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 \prod_{k=1}^M (1 - c_k z^{-1})}{a_0 \prod_{k=1}^N (1 - d_k z^{-1})}$$



$$X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k}{1 - d_k z^{-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{A_k z}{z - d_k}$$

$$A_k = (1 - d_k z^{-1}) X(z) \Big|_{z=d_k}$$

Example 17 Obtenha $x[n]$ para

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

lateral direita $|z| > 1$

Polos: $d_1=1$ $d_2=\frac{1}{2}$ $d_3=\frac{1}{3}$

Este formato já fatorado é muito conveniente para utilizarmos frações parciais

$M < N \rightarrow A_k = (1-d_k z^{-1}) X(z) \Big|_{z=d_k}$

$X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{b_k}{z-d_k} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{c_k}{z-d_k}$

$$X(z) = \frac{A_1}{(1-z^{-1})} + \frac{A_2}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} + \frac{A_3}{(1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})}$$

$$\# A_1 = (1-d_1 z^{-1}) X(z) \Big|_{z=d_1}$$

$$= (1-\frac{1}{z}) \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \Big|_{z=1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2})(1-\frac{1}{3})} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{1}{[\frac{1}{2}][\frac{2}{3}]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3 = A_1$$

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$$\# A_2 = (1-d_2 z^{-1}) \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \Big|_{z=d_2}$$

$$= (1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}) \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2})(1-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2})} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{[\frac{1}{2}][\frac{1-\frac{1}{6}}{2}]} = \frac{1}{[\frac{1}{2}][\frac{5}{6}]} = -3 = A_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{3}} = -3 = A_2$$

$$\# A_3 = (1-d_3 z^{-1}) \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} \Big|_{z=d_3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{[1-\frac{1}{3}][1-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}]} = \frac{1}{[\frac{2}{3}][\frac{5}{6}]} = 1 = A_3$$

$$\# A_1 = 3 \quad A_2 = -3 \quad A_3 = 1$$

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

Como a ROC é $|z| > 1$ a seq é lateral direita $a^n u[n]$

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$$x[n] = 3 \frac{1}{1^n} - 3 \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} u[n]$$

$$x[n] = 3 u[n] - 3 \frac{1}{2^n} u[n] + \frac{1}{3^n} u[n]$$

o

$$x[n] = \left(3 - 3 \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} \right) u[n]$$

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Exercício

- Resolva o exemplo 17 modificando a ROC para

$$\frac{1}{3} < |z| < \frac{1}{2}$$

TAREFA

Transformada Z

TRANSFORMADA Z INVERSA



residuez – Função utilizada para determinar frações parciais

Syntax

```
[r,p,k] = residuez(b,a)
[b,a] = residuez(r,p,k)
```

Description

`residuez` converts a discrete time system, expressed as the ratio of two polynomials, to partial fraction expansion, or residue, form. It also converts the partial fraction expansion back to the original polynomial coefficients.

Note: Numerically, the partial fraction expansion of a ratio of polynomials is an ill-posed problem. If the denominator polynomial is near a polynomial with multiple roots, then small changes in the data, including roundoff errors, can cause arbitrarily large changes in the resulting poles and residues. You should use state-space (or pole-zero representations instead.

`[r,p,k] = residuez(b,a)` finds the residues, poles, and direct terms of a partial fraction expansion of the ratio of two polynomials, $b(z)$ and $a(z)$. Vectors b and a specify the coefficients of the polynomials of the discrete-time system $b(z)/a(z)$ in descending powers of z .

$$B(z) = b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + b_2 z^{-2} + \dots + b_m z^{-m}$$

$$A(z) = a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2} + \dots + a_n z^{-n}$$

If there are no multiple roots and $a > n-1$,

$$\frac{B(z)}{A(z)} = \frac{r(1)}{1-p(1)z^{-1}} + \dots + \frac{r(n)}{1-p(n)z^{-1}} + k(1) + k(2)z^{-1} + \dots + k(m-n+1)z^{-(m-n)}$$

residuez – Função utilizada para determinar frações parciais

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_M z^{-M}}{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}} = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{R_k}{1 - p_k z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=0}^{M-N} C_k z^{-k}$$

Diagram illustrating the general form of a rational function $X(z) = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$ and its partial fraction decomposition. The numerator $B(z)$ is a polynomial in z^{-1} of degree M , and the denominator $A(z)$ is a polynomial in z^{-1} of degree N . The decomposition consists of a sum of N terms, each with a residue R_k and a pole p_k , plus a polynomial in z^{-1} of degree $M-N$ with coefficients C_k .

$$X(z) = \frac{z}{3z^2 - 4z + 1} = \frac{0 + z^{-1}}{3 - 4z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(z) = \frac{1/2}{1 - z^{-1}} + \frac{1/2}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$$

Diagram illustrating the partial fraction decomposition of a specific rational function. The numerator is z and the denominator is $3z^2 - 4z + 1$. The function is decomposed into two terms: $\frac{1/2}{1 - z^{-1}}$ and $\frac{1/2}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$. A pink arrow points from the denominator $3z^2 - 4z + 1$ to the term z^{-2} in the denominator of the second fraction, indicating the need to multiply the numerator and denominator by z^2 to express the function in terms of z^{-1} .

residuez – Função utilizada para determinar frações parciais

$$X(z) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 z^{-1} + \dots + b_M z^{-M}}{a_0 + a_1 z^{-1} + \dots + a_N z^{-N}} = \frac{B(z)}{A(z)}$$

→

Se $M > N$

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{R_k}{1 - p_k z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=0}^{M-N} C_k z^{-k}$$

Se $M < N$

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{R_k}{1 - p_k z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=0}^{M-N} C_k z^{-k}$$

Syntax

`[r,p,k] = residuez(b,a)`

`[b,a] = residuez(r,p,k)`

$$X(z) = \sum_{r=0}^{M-N} \underbrace{B_r}_{C_k} z^{-r} + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{\underbrace{A_k}_{R_k}}{1 - \underbrace{d_k}_{p_k} z^{-1}}$$

EXEMPLO - residuez

$$X(z) = \frac{z \times z^{-2}}{3z^2 - 4z + 1} \times z^{-2}$$

1) Escrever em potencias crescentes de z^{-1}



$$X(z) = \frac{0+z^{-1}}{3-4z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$$

2) $b=[0,1]$
 $a=[3,-4,1]$

```
>> format rat
>> b=[0,1]
b =
    0    1
>> a=[3,-4,1]
a =
    3    -4    1
>> [R,p,C]=residuez(b,a)
```

R =
1/2
-1/2

p =
1
1/3

C =
[]

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{R_k}{1 - p_k z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=0}^{M-N} C_k z^{-k}$$

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

R

p

Observação

Conhecida a região de convergência é possível utilizar essa função para o cálculo da transformada inversa.

EXEMPLO - residuez

Obtenha os polos e zeros da seguinte transformada.
Utilize o MATLAB.

$$X(z) = \frac{z \times z^{-2}}{3z^2 - 4z + 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{1) Escrever em potencias} \\ \text{crescentes de } z^{-1} \end{array} \quad X(z) = \frac{0+z^{-1}}{3-4z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$$

```
>> format rat
>> b=[0,1]
b =
    0    1
>> a=[3,-4,1]
a =
    3    -4    1
>> [R,p,C]=residuez(b,a)
```

```
R =
    1/2
   -1/2
```

```
p =
    1
   1/3
```

```
C =
    []
```

2) b=[0,1]
a=[3,-4,1]

$$X(z) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{R_k}{1 - p_k z^{-1}} + \sum_{k=0}^{M-N} C_k z^{-k} \quad \rightarrow \quad X(z) = \frac{1/2}{1 - z^{-1}} + \frac{1/2}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$$

Observação

Conhecida a região de convergência é possível utilizar essa função para o cálculo da transformada inversa.

EXEMPLO - residuez

É possível fazer o inverso também, ou seja descobrir que polinômios geraram as frações parciais


```
>> R=[1/2 -1/2]; p=[1 1/3]; C=[];  
>> [b,a]=residuez(R,p,C)
```

b =

0 1/3

a =

1 -4/3 1/3

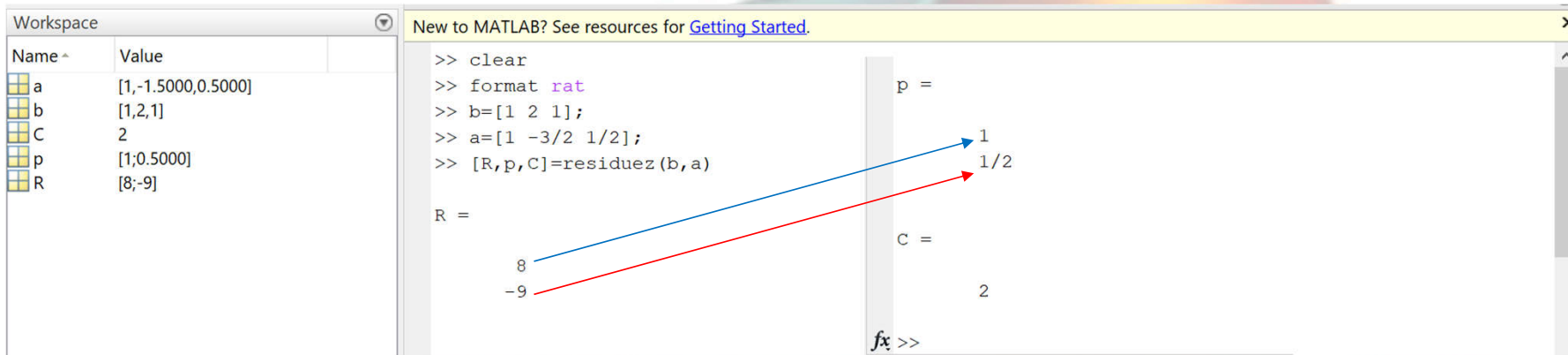

$$X(z) = \frac{0+z^{-1}}{3-4z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$$



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

EXEMPLO - residuez

Calcule a TZ inversa de $X(z) = \frac{1+2z^{-1}+z^{-2}}{1-\frac{3}{2}z^{-1}+\frac{1}{2}z^{-2}}$ $|z|>1$ Lateral direita



The screenshot shows the MATLAB workspace and command window. The workspace contains variables: a (roots of denominator), b (numerator coefficients), C (residue at z=1), p (poles), and R (residues). The command window shows the following code and output:

```
>> clear
>> format rat
>> b=[1 2 1];
>> a=[1 -3/2 1/2];
>> [R,p,C]=residuez(b,a)

R =
    8
   -9

p =
    1
   1/2

C =
    2
```

$$X(z) = 2 + \frac{8}{1 - 1z^{-1}} - \frac{9}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

$$x[n] = 2\delta[n] + 8u[n] - 9\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

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Ex 3.10 pag 73-74

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Ex 3.9 pag 115-116

Example 3.9 Inverse by Partial Fractions

To illustrate the case in which the partial fraction expansion has the form of Eq. (3.43), consider a sequence $x[n]$ with z-transform

$$X(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{3}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}z^{-2}} = \frac{(1 + z^{-1})^2}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})}, \quad |z| > 1. \quad (3.46)$$

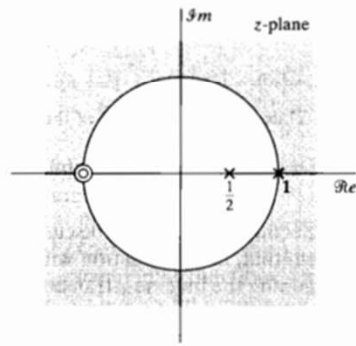


Figure 3.13 Pole-zero plot for the z-transform in Example 3.9.

The pole-zero plot for $X(z)$ is shown in Figure 3.13. From the region of convergence and property 5, Section 3.2, it is clear that $x[n]$ is a right-sided sequence. Since $M = N = 2$ and the poles are all first order, $X(z)$ can be represented as

$$X(z) = B_0 + \frac{A_1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{A_2}{1 - z^{-1}}.$$

The constant B_0 can be found by long division:

$$\frac{1}{2}z^{-2} - \frac{3}{2}z^{-1} + 1 \Bigg| \frac{z^{-2} + 2z^{-1} + 1}{z^{-2} - 3z^{-1} + 2} = \frac{2}{5z^{-1} - 1}$$



Since the remainder after one step of long division is of degree 1 in the variable z^{-1} , it is not necessary to continue to divide. Thus, $X(z)$ can be expressed as

$$X(z) = 2 + \frac{-1 + 5z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})}. \quad (3.47)$$

Now the coefficients A_1 and A_2 can be found by applying Eq. (3.41) to Eq. (3.46) or, equivalently, Eq. (3.47). Using Eq. (3.47), we obtain

$$A_1 = \left[\left(2 + \frac{-1 + 5z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} \right) \right]_{z=1/2} = -9,$$

$$A_2 = \left[\left(2 + \frac{-1 + 5z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - z^{-1})} \right) (1 - z^{-1}) \right]_{z=1} = 8.$$

Therefore,

$$X(z) = 2 - \frac{9}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{8}{1 - z^{-1}}. \quad (3.48)$$

From Table 3.1, we see that since the ROC is $|z| > 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &\stackrel{z}{\longleftrightarrow} 2\delta[n], \\ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} &\stackrel{z}{\longleftrightarrow} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n], \\ \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} &\stackrel{z}{\longleftrightarrow} u[n]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, from the linearity of the z-transform,

$$x[n] = 2\delta[n] - 9\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + 8u[n].$$

Considere a seguinte transformada Z

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-2}}$$
$$R_X: |z| > 1$$

- Calcule a transformada Z inversa por meio de frações parciais
- Calcule a transformada Z inversa por meio de expansão em série de potências
- Calcule a transformada Z inversa utilizando o MATLAB

OBSERVAÇÃO: Salve o item c em um script

TAREFA