EE-2025 Spring-2000

Lecture 13

Z Transforms: Introduction

28-Feb-00

Info: Web-CT, Lab, HW

- Quiz #2 on 3–March (Friday)
  - Coverage: up to HW #7
  - Review Session: Thursday @ 7:10 PM
- Prob Set #7 due THIS WEEK
  - Solutions will be posted Thursday @ 6pm
- Lab #7 on Bandpass Filters
  - Frequency Response
  - NOT due until 15–March

READING ASSIGNMENTS

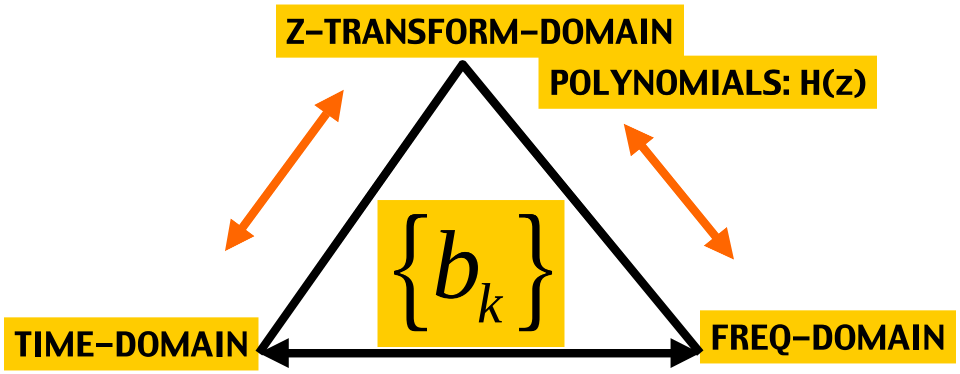
- This Lecture:
  - Chapter 7, pp. 202–216
- Other Reading:
  - Recitation: Ch. 7, pp. 217–220
    - CASCADING SYSTEMS
  - Next Lecture: Chapter 7, more

LECTURE OBJECTIVES

- INTRODUCE the Z–TRANSFORM
  - Give Mathematical Definition
  - Show how H(z) POLYNOMIAL simplifies analysis
    - CONVOLUTION EXAMPLE
- Z–Transform can be applied to
  - FIR Filter: h[n] ––> H(z)
  - Signals: x[n] ––> X(z)

$$H(z) = \sum_{n} h[n] z^{-n}$$

TWO (no, THREE) DOMAINS



$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x[n-k]$$

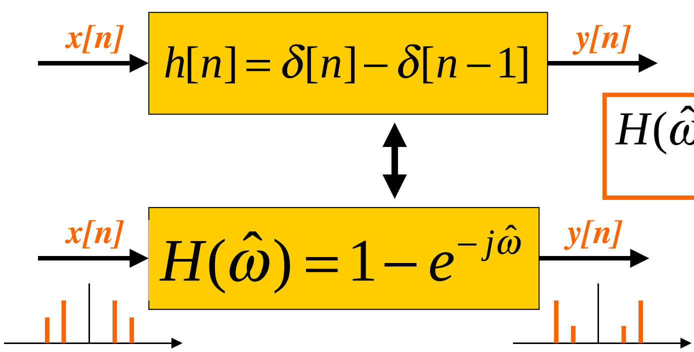
$$H(\hat{\omega}) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k e^{-j\hat{\omega}k}$$

TRANSFORM CONCEPT

- Move to a new domain where
  - OPERATIONS are EASIER/FAMILIAR
  - Use POLYNOMIALS
- TRANSFORM both ways
  - x[n] ---> X(z) (into the z domain)
  - X(z) ---> x[n] (back to the time domain)

"TRANSFORM" EXAMPLE

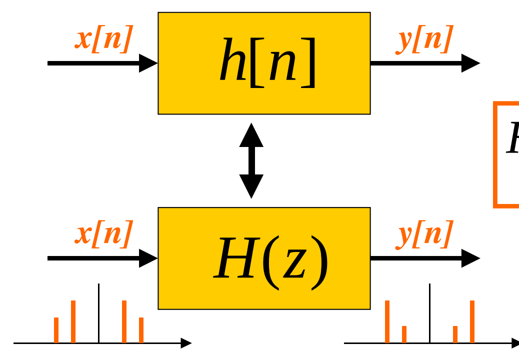
- Equivalent Representations



$$H(\hat{\omega}) = \sum_{n} h[n] e^{-j\hat{\omega}n}$$

Z-TRANSFORM IDEA

- POLYNOMIAL REPRESENTATION



$$H(z) = \sum_{n} h[n] z^{-n}$$

Z-Transform DEFINITION

- POLYNOMIAL Representation of LTI SYSTEM: $H(z) = \sum_n h[n] z^{-n}$

APPLIES to Any SIGNAL

- EXAMPLE:

$$\{h[n]\} = \{2, 0, -3, 0, 2\}$$

$$H(z) = 2z^{-0} + 0z^{-1} - 3z^{-2} + 0z^{-3} + 2z^{-4}$$

$$= 2 - 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-4}$$

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

POLYNOMIAL in z^{-1}

Z-Transform EXAMPLE

- ANY SIGNAL has a z−Transform:

$$X(z) = \sum_n x[n] z^{-n}$$

Example 7.1

n	$n < -1$	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	$n > 5$
$x[n]$	0	0	2	4	6	4	2	0	0

$X(z) = ?$

$$X(z) = 2 + 4z^{-1} + 6z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + 2z^{-4}$$

Example 7.2

$$X(z) = 1 - 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-3} - z^{-5}$$

EXPONENT GIVES TIME LOCATION

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 0 & n < 0 \\ 1 & n = 0 \\ -2 & n = 1 \\ 0 & n = 2 \\ 3 & n = 3 \\ 0 & n = 4 \\ -1 & n = 5 \\ 0 & n > 5 \end{cases}$$

$x[n] = ?$

$$x[n] = \delta[n] - 2\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-3] - \delta[n-5]$$

Z-Transform of FIR Filter

- CALLED the <u>SYSTEM FUNCTION</u>
  - h[n] is same as $\{b_k\}$

SYSTEM FUNCTION

$$H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{M} h[k] z^{-k}$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} h[k] x[n-k]$$

FIR DIFFERENCE EQUATION

CONVOLUTION

Z-Transform of FIR Filter

- Get H(z) DIRECTLY from the $\{b_k\}$
- Example 7.3 in the book:

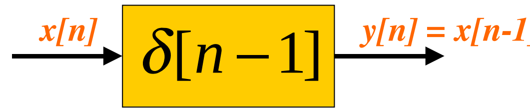
$$y[n] = 6x[n] - 5x[n-1] + x[n-2]$$

$$\{b_k\} = \{6, -5, 1\}$$

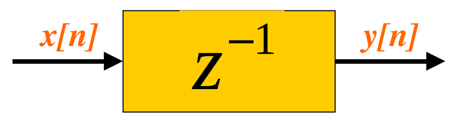
$$H(z) = \sum b_k z^{-1} = 6 - 5z^{-1} + z^{-2}$$

Ex. DELAY SYSTEM

- UNIT DELAY: find h[n] and H(z)



$$H(z) = \sum \delta[n-1] z^{-n} = z^{-1}$$



DELAY EXAMPLE

- UNIT DELAY: find y[n] via polynomials
  - x[n] = {3,1,4,1,5,9,0,0,0,...}

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

$$Y(z) = z^{-1}(3 + z^{-1} + 4z^{-2} + z^{-3} + 5z^{-4} + 9z^{-5})$$

$$Y(z) = 0z^{0} + 3z^{-1} + z^{-2} + 4z^{-3} + z^{-4} + 5z^{-5} + 9z^{-6})$$

n	$n < 0$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	$n > 6$
$y[n]$	0	0	3	1	4	1	5	9	0

DELAY PROPERTY

A delay of one sample multiplies the z-transform by z^{-1}.

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

Time delay of n_0 *samples multiplies the z-transform by* z^{-n_0}

$$x[n-n_0] \iff z^{-n_0} X(z)$$

GENERAL I/O PROBLEM

- Input is x[n], find y[n]   (for FIR, h[n])
- How to combine X(z) and H(z) ?

Example 7.5

$$x[n] = \delta[n-1] - \delta[n-2] + \delta[n-3] - \delta[n-4]$$

$$\text{and} \quad h[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-2] + 4\delta[n-3]$$

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

$$\text{and} \quad H(z) = 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3}$$

FIR Filter = CONVOLUTION

x[n], X(z)	0	+1	-1	+1	-1			
h[n], H(z)	1	2	3	4				
	0	+1	-1	+1	-1			
		0	+2	-2	+2	-2		
			0	+3	-3	+3	-3	
				0	+4	-4	+4	-4
y[n], Y(z)	0	+1	+1	+2	+2	-3	+1	-4

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x[n-k] = \boxed{\sum_{k=0}^{M} h[k]x[n-k]}$$

CONVOLUTION PROPERTY

- PROOF:

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} h[k]x[n-k]$$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} h[k]\left(z^{-k}X(z)\right)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{M} h[k]z^{-k}\right) X(z) = H(z)X(z).$$

MULTIPLY Z-TRANSFORMS

CONVOLUTION EXAMPLE

- MULTIPLY the z-TRANSFORMS:

Example 7.5

$$x[n] = \delta[n-1] - \delta[n-2] + \delta[n-3] - \delta[n-4]$$

$$\text{and} \quad h[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-2] + 4\delta[n-3]$$

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

$$\text{and} \quad H(z) = 1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3}$$

MULTIPLY H(z)X(z)

CONVOLUTION EXAMPLE

- Finite-Length input x[n]
- FIR Filter (L=4)

MULTIPLY Z-TRANSFORMS

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

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

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

$$+ \ (-2 + 3 - 4)z^{-5} + (-3 + 4)z^{-6} + (-4)z^{-7}$$

$$= z^{-1} + z^{-2} + 2z^{-3} + 2z^{-4} - 3z^{-5} + z^{-6} - 4z^{-7}$$

y[n] = ?

CASCADE SYSTEMS

- Does the order of S_1 & S_2 matter?
  - NO, LTI SYSTEMS can be rearranged !!!
  - Remember: $h_1[n] * h_2[n]$
  - How to combine $H_1(z)$ and $H_2(z)$?

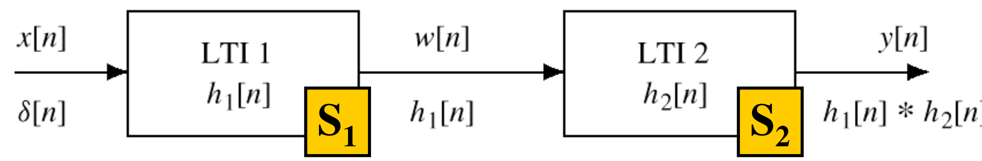
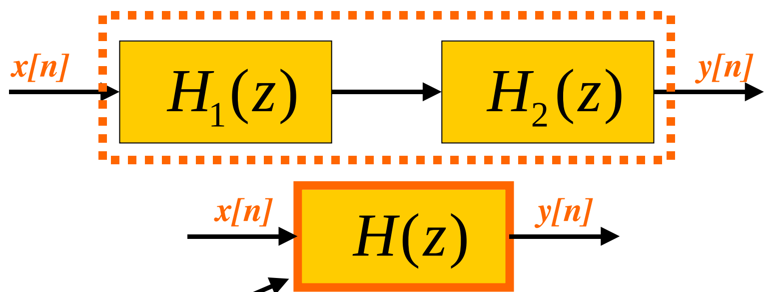


Figure 5.19 A Cascade of Two LTI Systems.

CASCADE EQUIVALENT

- Multiply the System Functions



EQUIVALENT SYSTEM

$$H(z) = H_1(z)H_2(z)$$