

Transformada Z

Parte 2/3

Prof. Fernando Passold

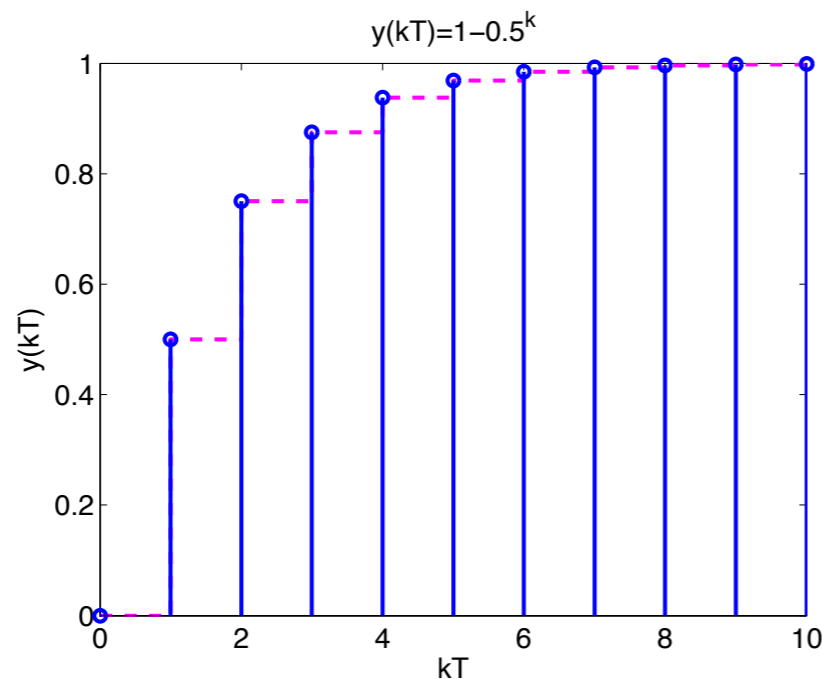


Respostas de Problemas anteriores

1. Esboço do sinal: $y(kT) = 1 - 0,5^k$

Solução (Usando MATLAB):

k	y(k)
0	1.0000
1	0.5000
2	0.2500
3	0.1250
4	0.0625
5	0.0312
6	0.0156
7	0.0078
8	0.0039
9	0.0020
10	0.0010



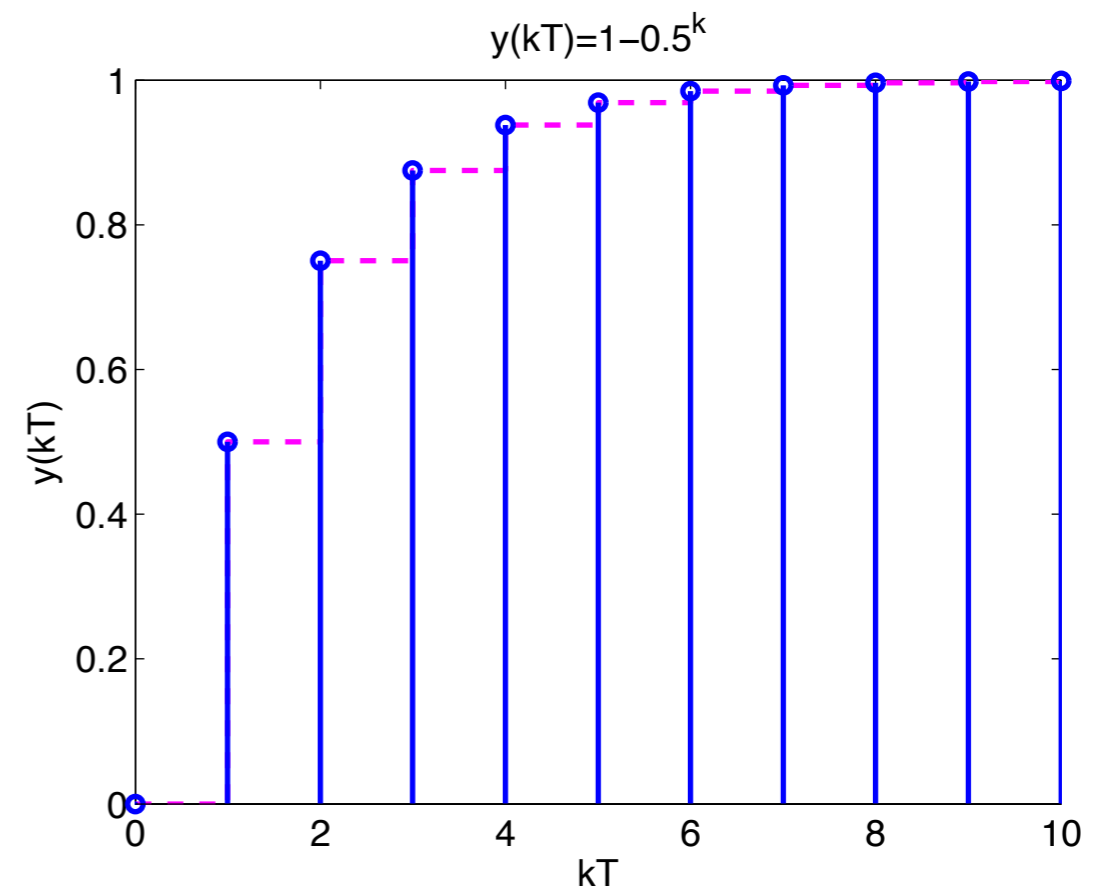
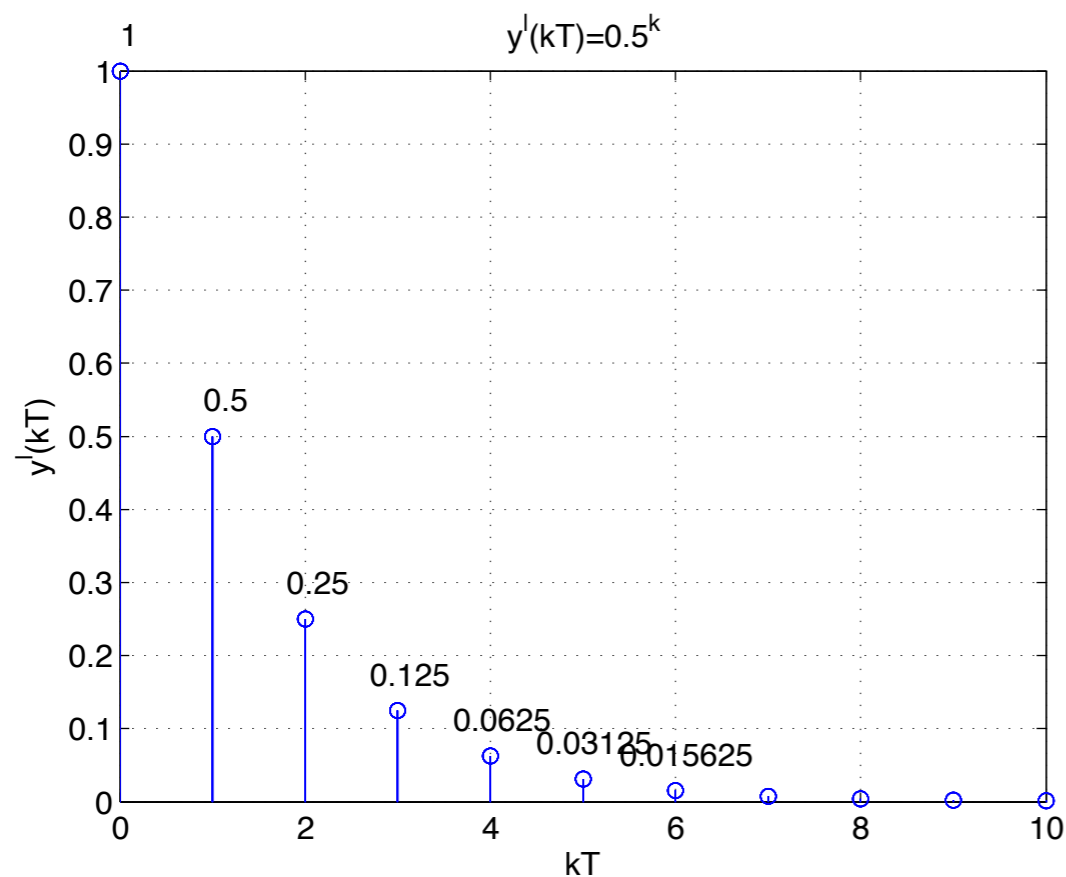
```
% Resolvendo problemas de transformada Z - parte I
% Fernando Passold em 19/set/2013
% Problema 1
disp('Seja o sinal y(kT)=1-0.5^k --> janela gráfica');
for k=0:10
    x(k+1)=k;          % notar que no MATLAB, indices de
    y(k+1)=1-0.5^k;  % vetores iniciam em 1
end

stairs(x,y)
hold on
stem (x,y) % plota valores no instante da amostragem
title('y(kT)=1-0.5^k');
xlabel('kT');
ylabel('y(kT)');
```

Respostas de Problemas anteriores

1. Esboço do sinal: $y(kT) = 1 - 0,5^k$

Repare que: $y'(kT) = 0,5^k$ converge;
e gera um gráfico como:



Respostas de Problemas anteriores

3. Dado a tabela de pontos (sinal):

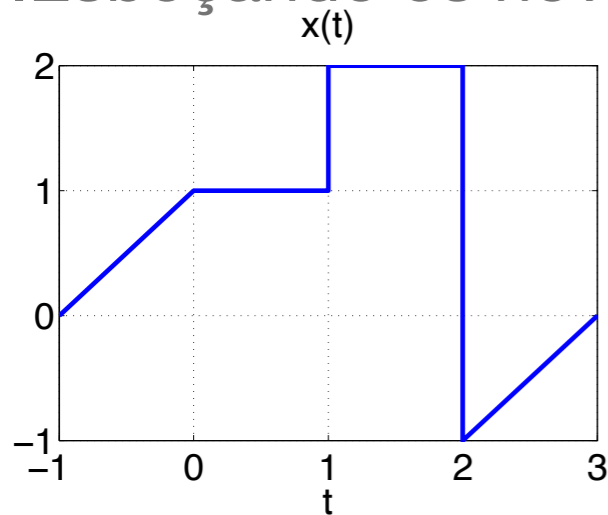
$$\begin{aligned}x(0) &= 5 \\x(1) &= 4 \\x(2) &= 3 \\x(3) &= 2 \\x(4) &= 1 \\x(k) &= 0 \quad \forall k \geq 5\end{aligned}$$

Sua transformada Z resulta em:

$$\begin{aligned}Y(z) &= 5z^0 + 4z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3} + 1z^{-4} \\Y(z) &= 5 + 4z^{-1} + 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3} + z^{-4}\end{aligned}$$

Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:

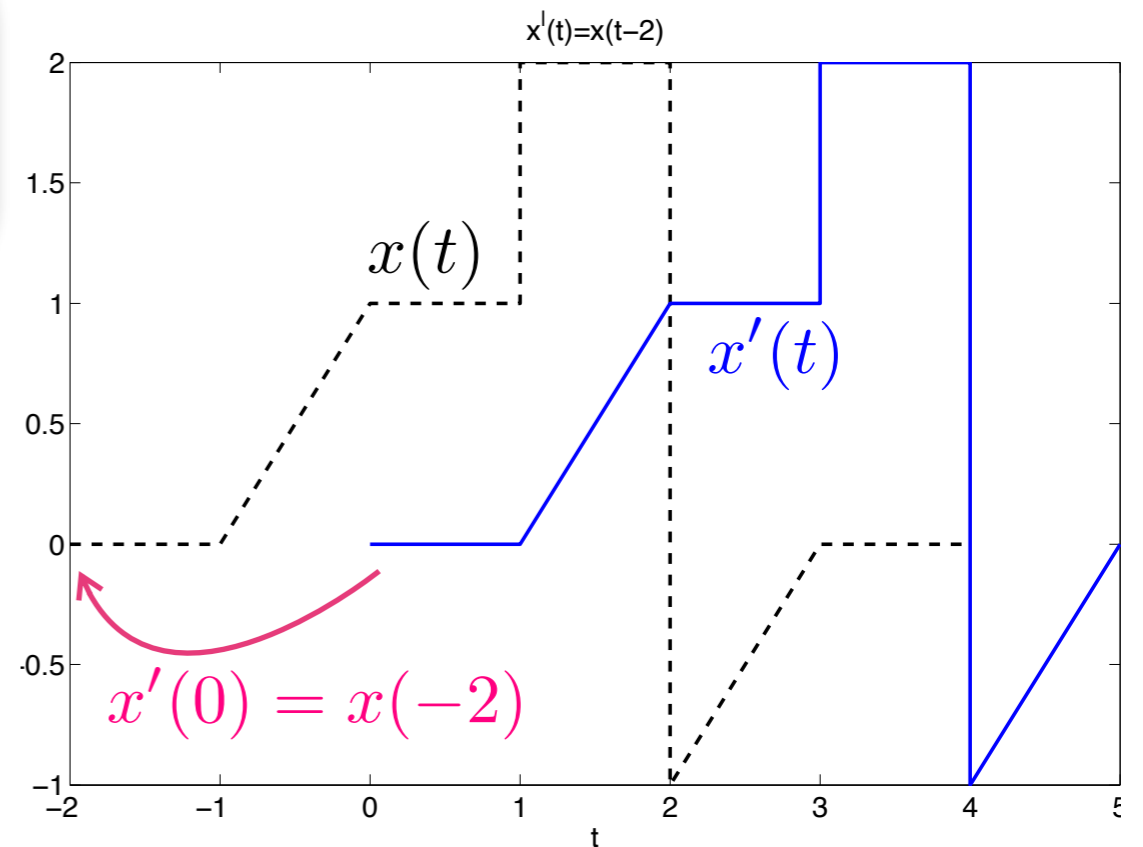


a) $x(t - 2)$ ← Deslocamento no tempo

Sinal atrasado de 2 amostras

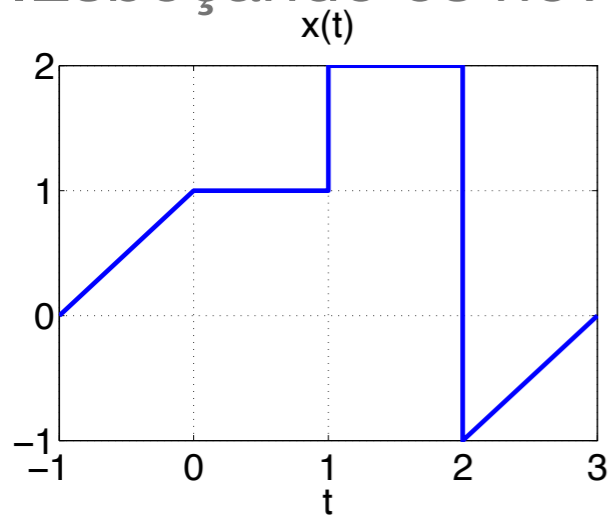
$x(-1) = 0;$
 $x(0) = 1;$
 $x(1^-) = 1;$
 $x(1^+) = 2;$
 $x(2^-) = 2;$
 $x(2^+) = -1;$
 $x(3) = 0;$

$x'(t) = x(t-2)$, então:
 $t=0; x'(0) = x(0-2) = x(-2) = 0;$
 $t=1; x'(1) = x(1-2) = x(-1) = 0;$
 $t=2; x'(2) = x(2-2) = x(0) = 1;$
 $t=3; x'(3) = x(3-2) = x(1) = 1;$
 $t=3; x'(3) = x(3-2) = x(1) = 2;$
 $t=4; x'(4) = x(4-2) = x(2) = 2;$
 $t=4; x'(4) = x(4-2) = x(2) = -1;$
 $t=5; x'(6) = x(5-2) = x(3) = 0;$



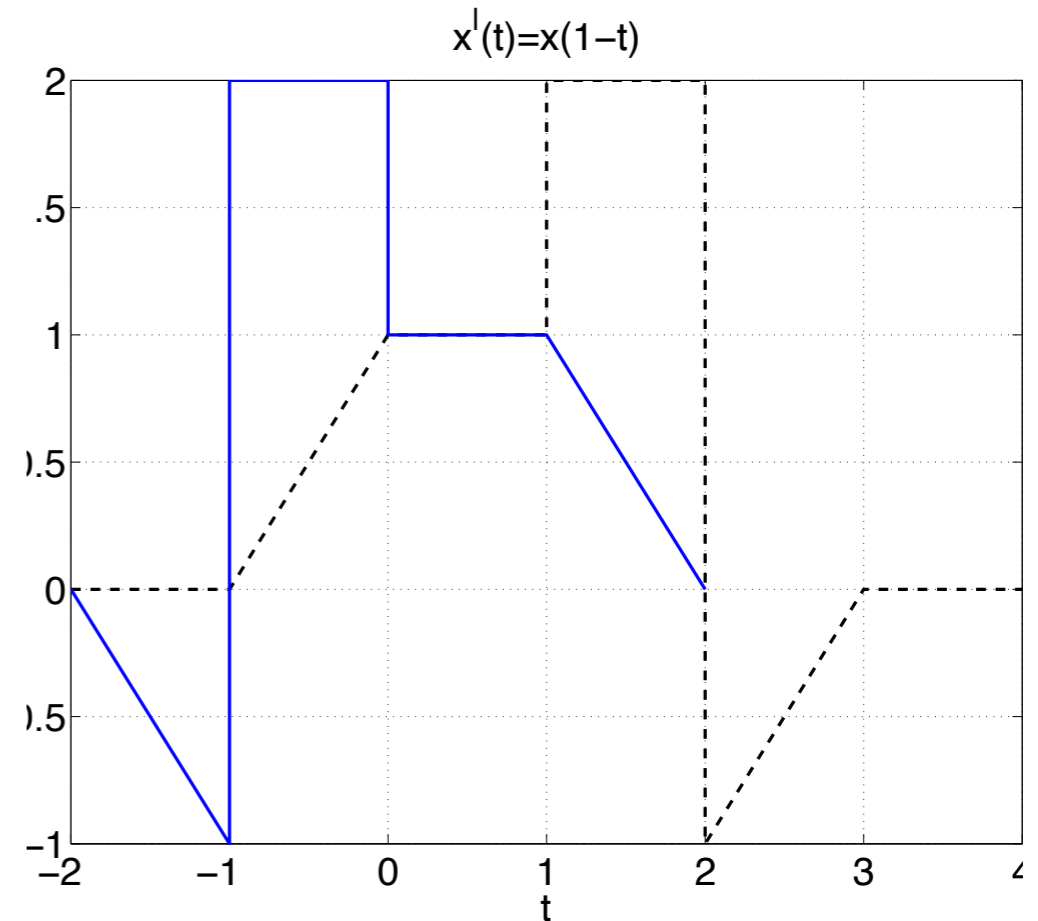
Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



b) $x(1-t)$

Reflexão de sinal

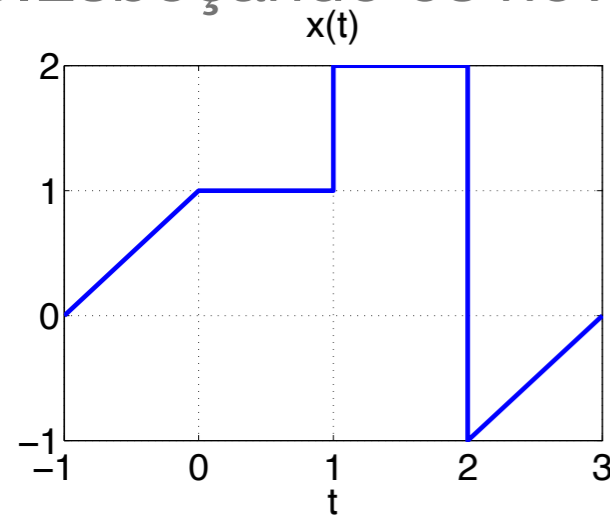


$x(-1^-) = 0;$
 $x(0^-) = 1;$
 $x(1^-) = 1;$
 $x(1^+) = 2;$
 $x(2^-) = 2;$
 $x(2^+) = -1;$
 $x(3^-) = 0;$

$x'(t) = x(1-t) = x(-t+1)$, então:
 $t = -2; x'(-2) = x(1-(-2)) = x(3) = 0$
 $t = -1; x'(-1) = x(1-(-1)) = x(2) = -1;$
 $t = -1; x'(-1) = x(1-(-1)) = x(2) = 2;$
 $t = 0; x'(0) = x(1-0) = x(1) = 2;$
 $t = 0; x'(0) = x(1-0) = x(1) = 1;$
 $t = 1; x'(1) = x(1-1) = x(0) = 1;$
 $t = 2; x'(2) = x(1-2) = x(-1) = 0;$

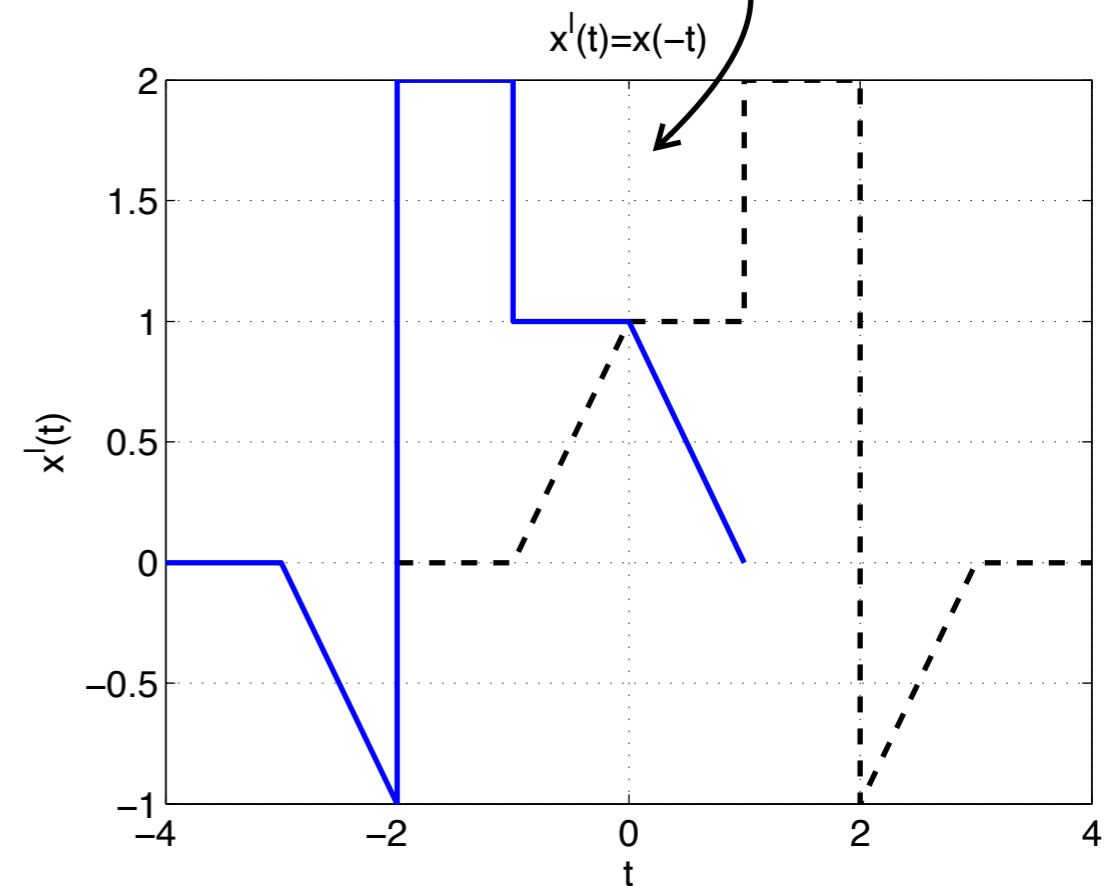
Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



$$x'(t) = x(-t)$$

Note: sinal “refletido”
(em torno da origem)



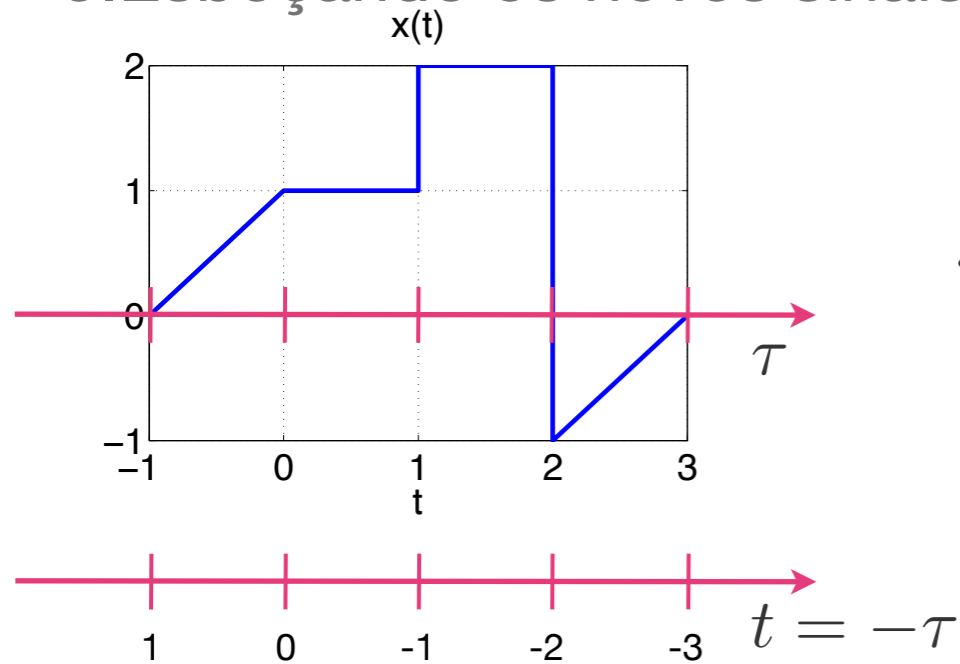
$x(-1) = 0$
 $x(0) = 1$
 $x(1^-) = 1$
 $x(1^+) = 2$
 $x(2^-) = 2$
 $x(2^+) = -1$
 $x(3) = 0$

Se $x'(t) = x(-t)$ então:

$t = -4; x'(-4) = x(4) = 0$
 $t = -3; x'(-3) = x(3) = 0$
 $t = -2; x'(-2) = x(2) = -1$
 $t = -2; x'(-2) = x(2) = 2$
 $t = -1; x'(-1) = x(1) = 2$
 $t = -1; x'(-1) = x(1) = 1$
 $t = 0; x'(0) = x(0) = 1$
 $t = 1; x'(1) = x(-1) = 0$

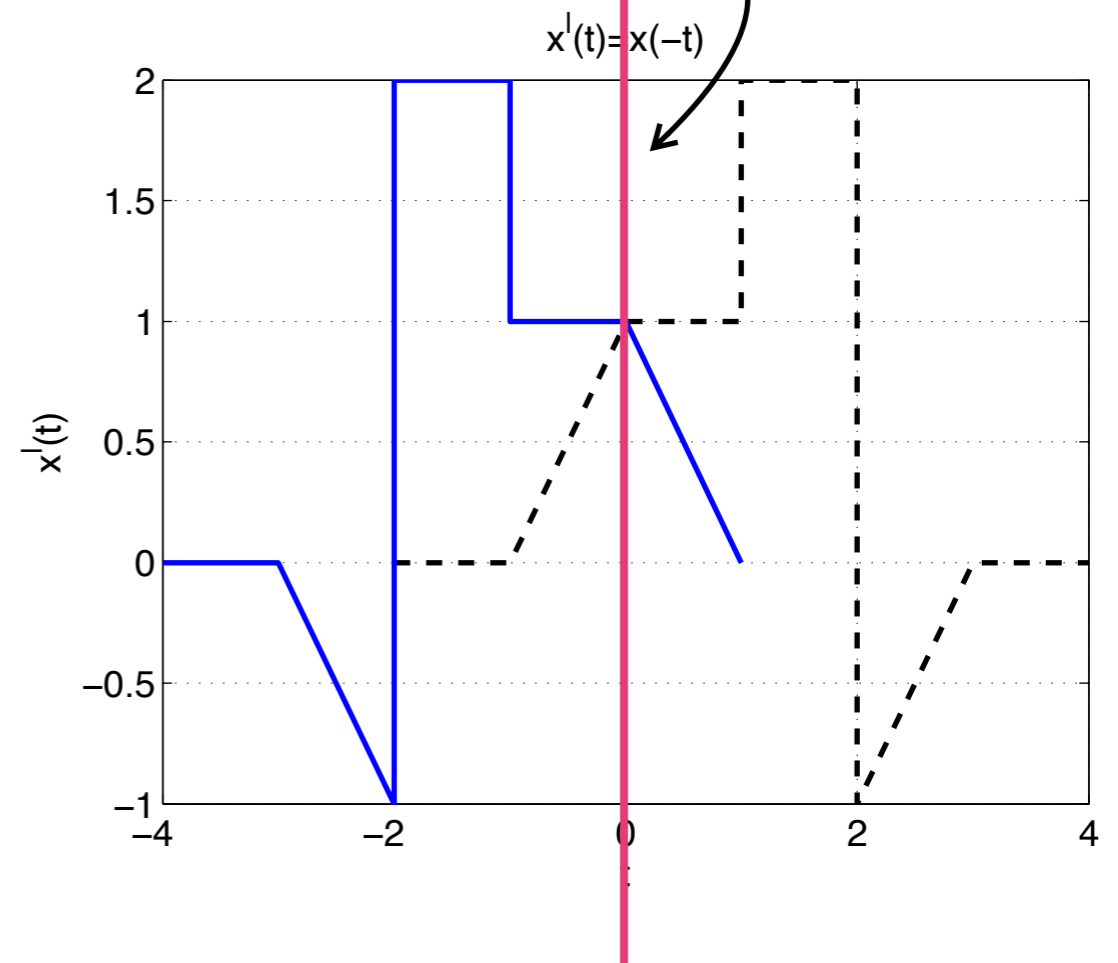
Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



Note: sinal “refletido”
(em torno da origem)

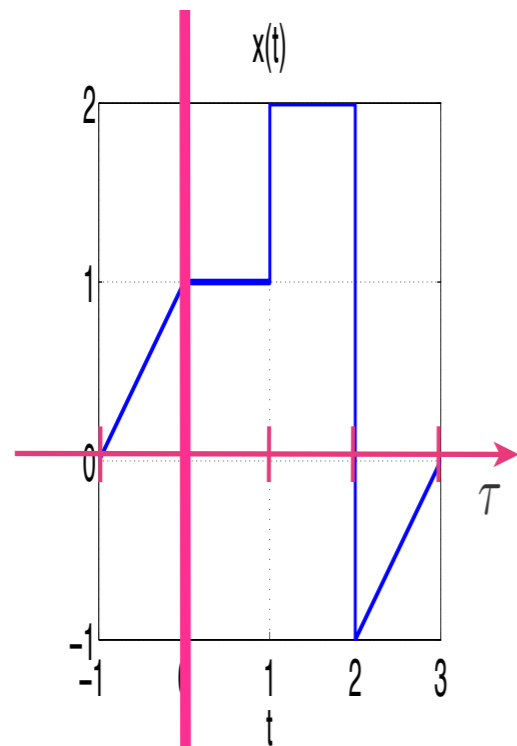
$$x'(t) = x(-t)$$



Reversão (inversão) temporal

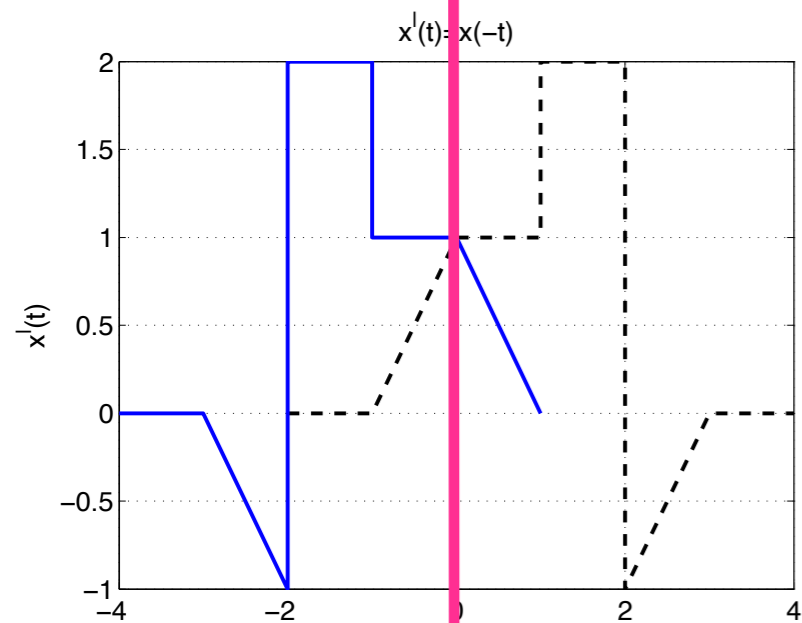
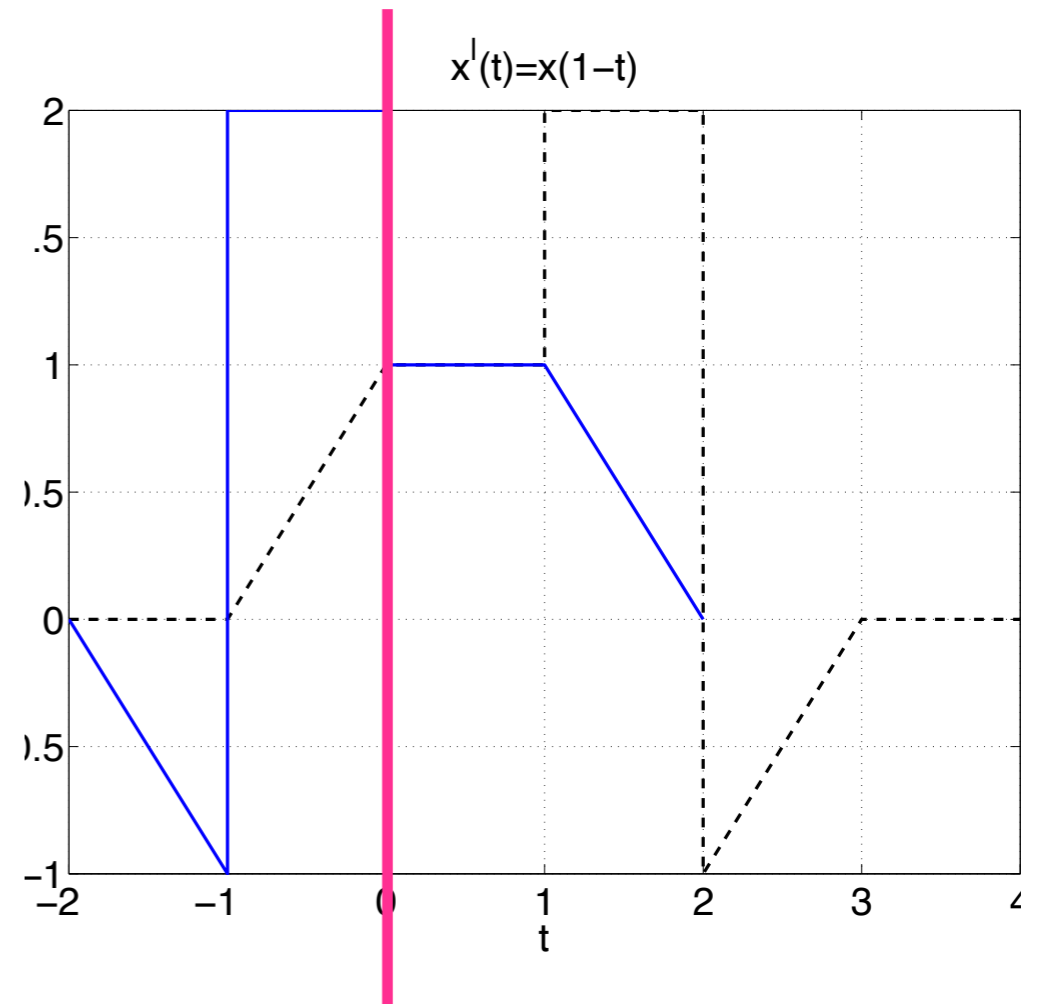
Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



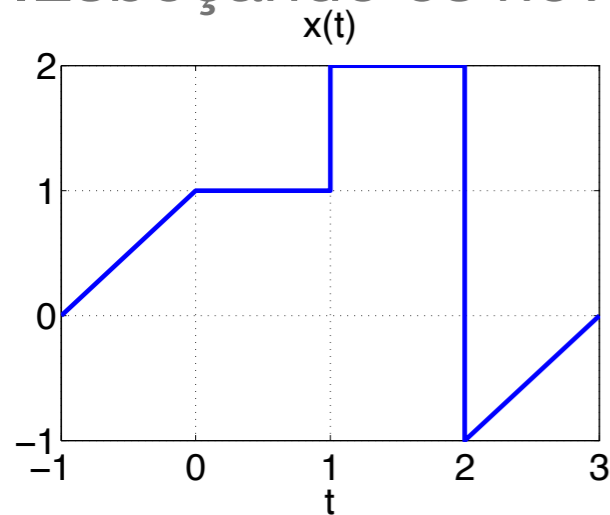
b) $x(1 - t)$

$x'(t) = x(-t + 1)$



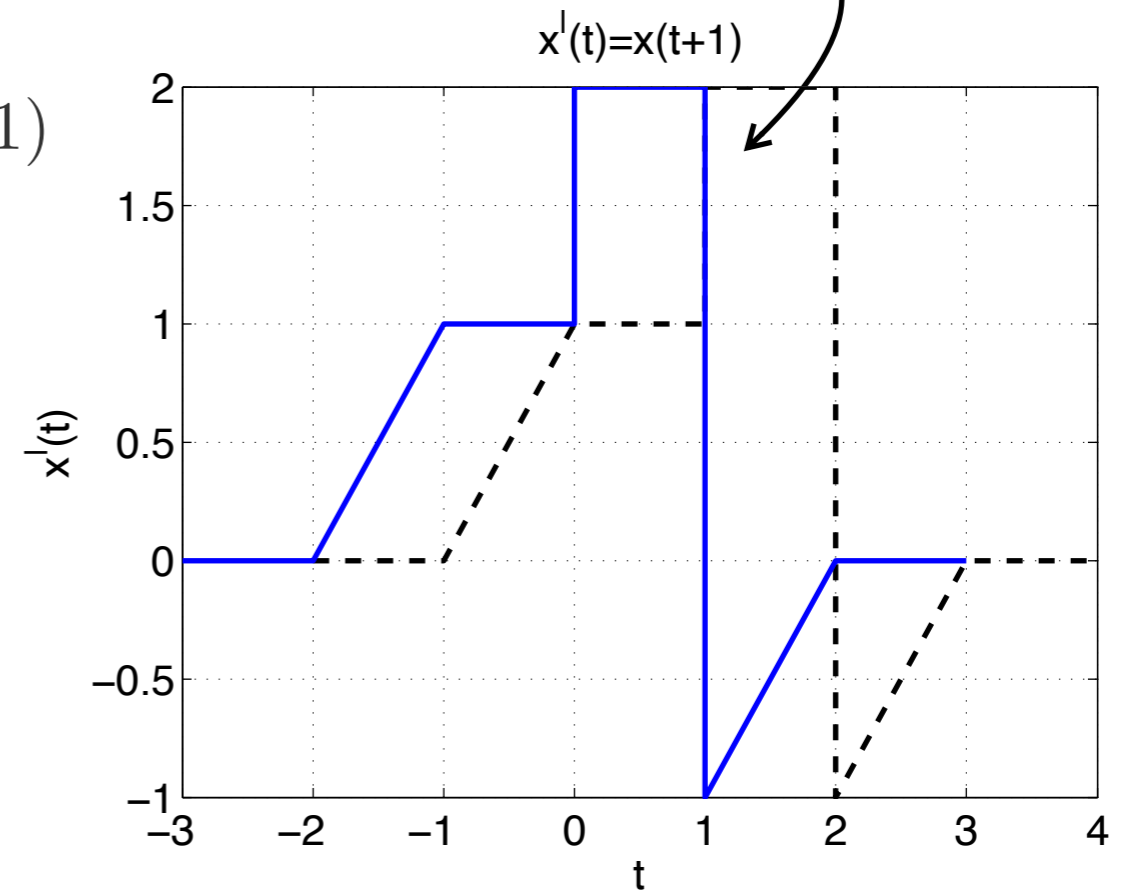
Respostas de Problemas anteriores

5. Esboçando os novos sinais para:



$$x'(t) = x(t+1)$$

Note: sinal deslocado (adiantado) no tempo



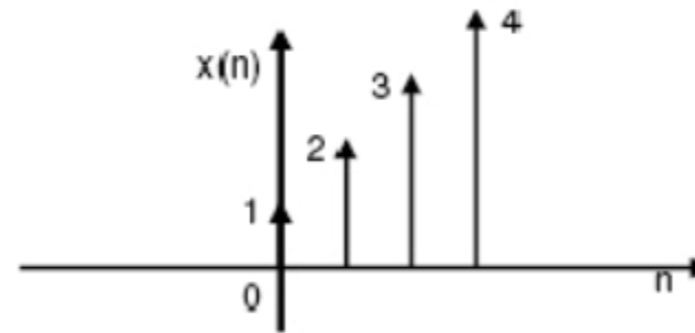
$x(-1) = 0$
 $x(0) = 1$
 $x(1^-) = 1$
 $x(1^+) = 2$
 $x(2^-) = 2$
 $x(2^+) = -1$
 $x(3) = 0$

Se $x'(t) = x(t+1)$ então:

$t = -2; x'(-2+1) = x(-1) = 0$
 $t = -1; x'(-1+1) = x(0) = 1$
 $t = 0; x'(0+1) = x(1) = 1$
 $t = 0; x'(0+1) = x(1) = 2$
 $t = 1; x'(1+1) = x(2) = 2$
 $t = 1; x'(1+1) = x(2) = -1$
 $t = 2; x'(2+1) = x(3) = 0$

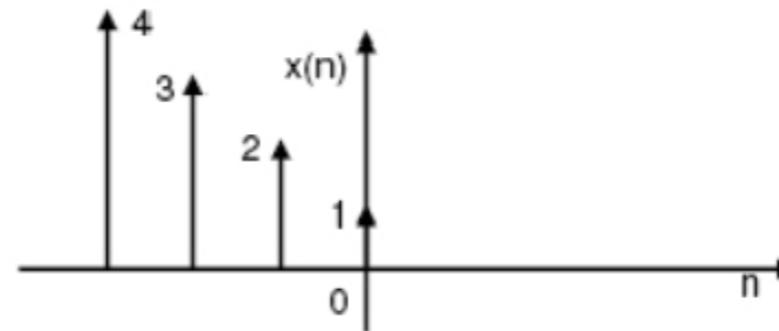
“Resumo”:

Original signal



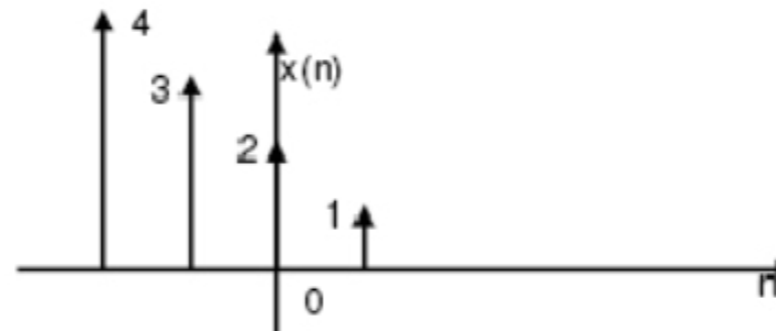
$x(n)$

Time Reversed



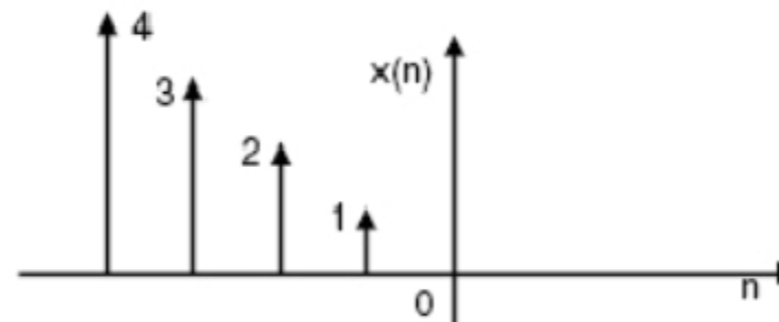
$x(-n)$

TR & Delaying



$x(-n+1)$

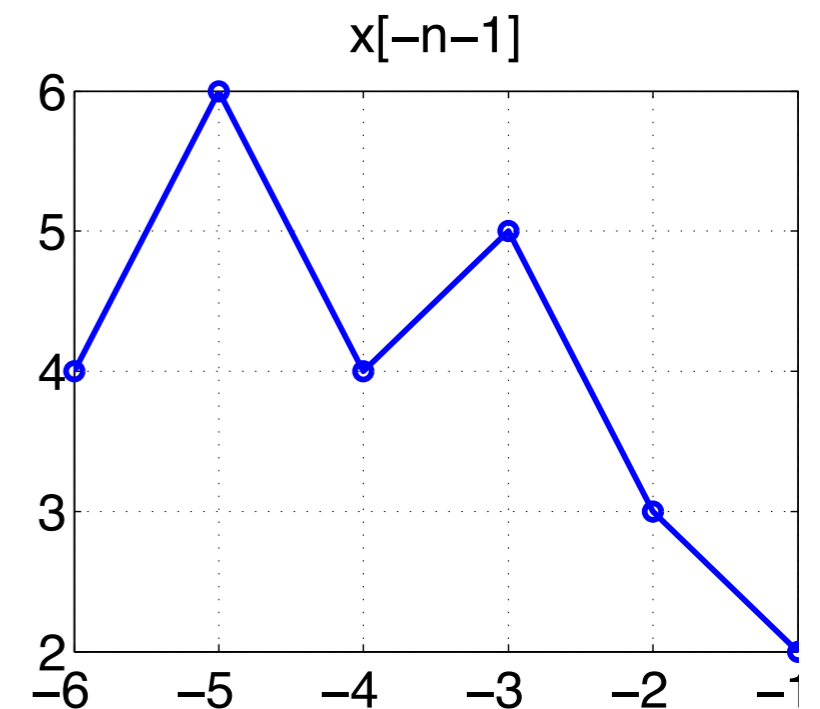
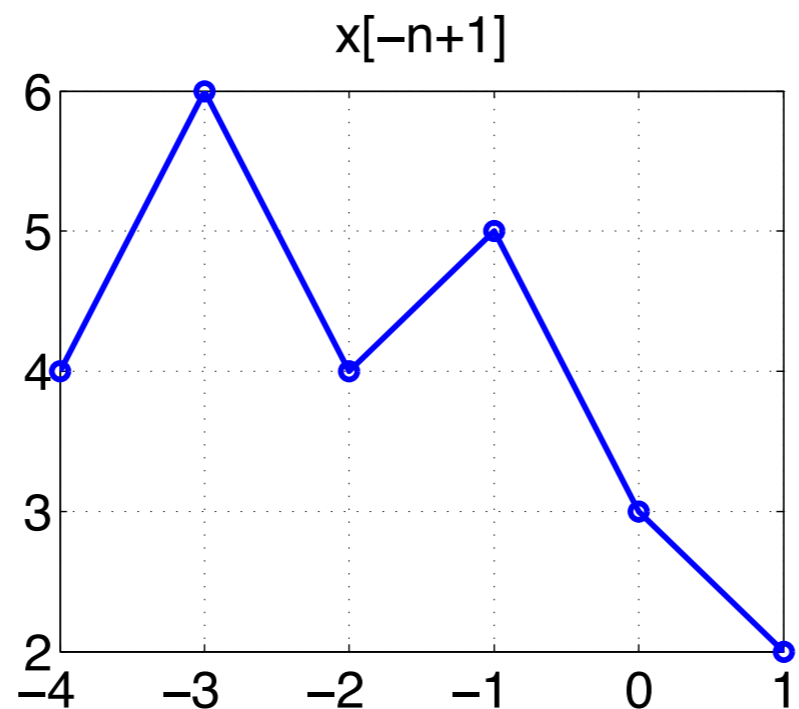
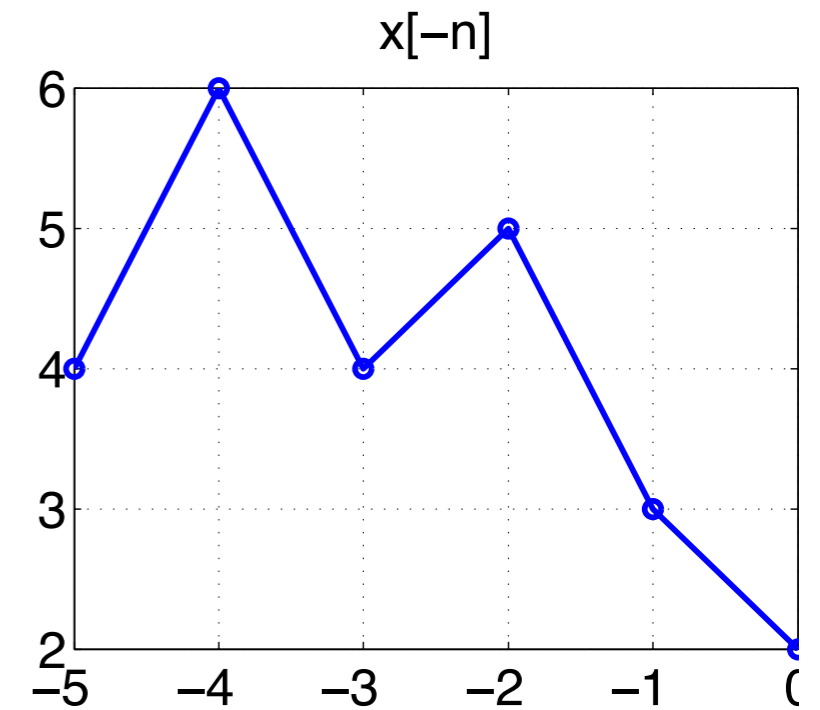
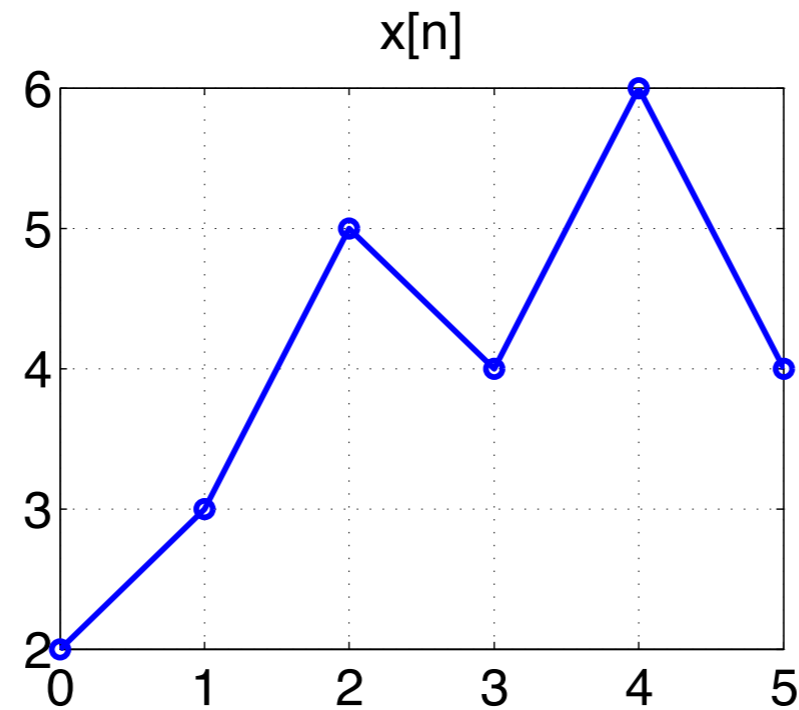
TR & Advancing



$x(-n-1)$

“Resumo”:

```
>> x=[2 3 5 4 6 4];  
>> n=0:5;  
>> m=-n;  
>> o=-n+1;  
>> p=-n-1;  
>> figure; subplot(221); plot(n,x);  
>> title('x[n]'); grid;  
>> subplot(222); plot(m,x);  
>> title('x[-n]'); grid;  
>> subplot(223); plot(o,x);  
>> title('x[-n+1]'); grid;  
>> subplot(224); plot(p,x);  
>> title('x[-n-1]'); grid;  
>>
```



Outras transformadas Z...

Transformada Z de uma senóide:

- Considerando uma função sinusoidal do tipo:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \sin(\omega t), & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

- Lembramos que a transformada Z da função exponencial é: $\mathcal{Z} \{e^{-at}\} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT}z^{-1}}$
- e que o $\sin(\omega t)$ pode ser escrito como: $\sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t})$

Transformada Z de uma senóide:

- Considerando uma função sinusoidal do tipo:

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- e que o $\sin(\omega t)$ pode ser escrito como: $\sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t})$

- assim temos:
$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z} \{ \sin(\omega t) \} = \frac{1}{2j} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega T} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega T} z^{-1}} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{(e^{j\omega T} - e^{-j\omega T}) z^{-1}}{1 - (e^{j\omega T} + e^{-j\omega T}) z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right]$$
$$= \frac{z^{-1} \sin(\omega T)}{1 - 2z^{-1} \cos(\omega T) + z^{-2}}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \{ \sin(\omega t) \} = \frac{z \sin(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega T) + 1}$$

Transformada Z de uma

Relações de Euler:

$$e^{jx} + e^{-jx} = 2 \cos(x) \quad \cos(x) = \frac{e^{jx} + e^{-jx}}{2}$$
$$e^{jx} - e^{-jx} = 2j \sin(x) \quad \sin(jx) = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

- Considerando uma função sinusoidal do tempo

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \sin(\omega t), & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

- Lembramos que a transformada Z da função exponencial é: $\mathcal{Z} \{e^{-at}\} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}}$

- e que o $\sin(\omega t)$ pode ser escrito como: $\sin(\omega t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t})$

- assim temos: $X(z) = \mathcal{Z} \{\sin(\omega t)\} = \frac{1}{2j} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{j\omega T} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\omega T} z^{-1}} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{(e^{j\omega T} - e^{-j\omega T}) z^{-1}}{1 - (e^{j\omega T} + e^{-j\omega T}) z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \right]$$

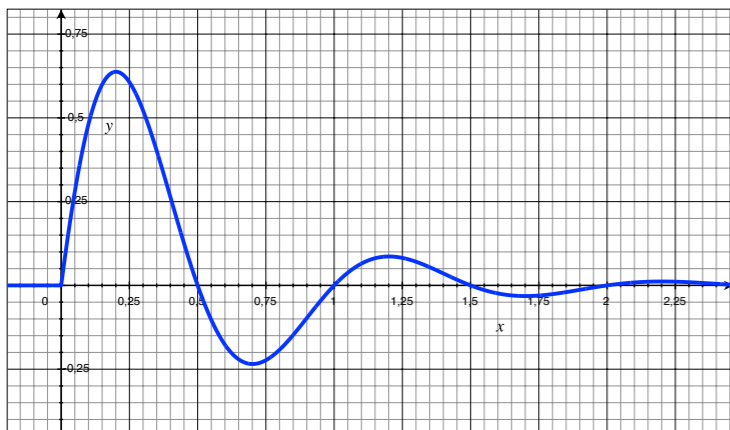
$$= \frac{z^{-1} \sin(\omega T)}{1 - 2z^{-1} \cos(\omega T) + z^{-2}}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \{\sin(\omega t)\} = \frac{z \sin(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2z \cos(\omega T) + 1}$$

Transformada Z de uma senóide amortecida

- Seja a função: $x(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at} \sin(\omega t), & t \geq 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$

- Sua transformada seria: $X(z) = \mathcal{Z} \{ e^{-at} \sin(\omega t) \} = \frac{1}{2j} \mathcal{Z} \{ e^{-at} e^{j\omega t} - e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t} \}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{-(a-j\omega)T} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-(a+j\omega)T} z^{-1}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{(e^{j\omega T} - e^{-j\omega T}) e^{-aT} z^{-1}}{1 - (e^{j\omega T} + e^{-j\omega T}) e^{-aT} z^{-1} + e^{-2aT} z^{-2}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{e^{-aT} z^{-1} \sin(\omega T)}{1 - 2e^{-aT} z^{-1} \cos(\omega T) + e^{-2aT} z^{-2}} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-aT} z \sin(\omega T)}{z^2 - 2e^{-aT} z \cos(\omega T) + e^{-2aT}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Propriedades da Transformada Z

Propriedades da Transformada Z

1. **Linearidade** (Adição, subtração e multiplicação por constante):

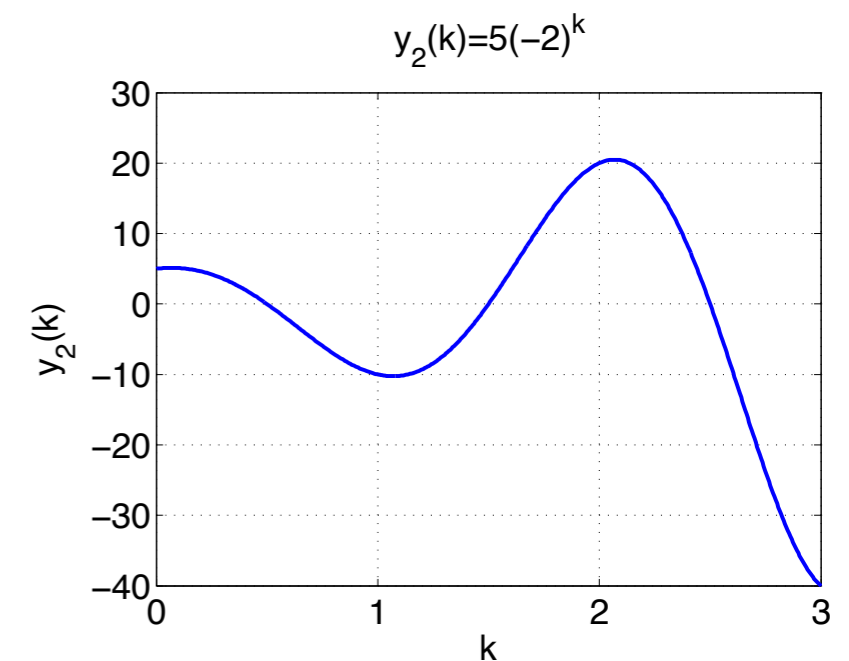
$$\mathcal{Z} \{a \cdot f(k) + b \cdot g(k)\} = a \cdot F(z) + b \cdot G(z)$$

onde a e b são números constantes.

• Exemplo: Transformada de: $f(k) = 3\delta(k) + 5(-2)^k$

$$F(z) = 3(1) + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{z}{z+2} \right)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{8z + 6}{z + 2}$$



Propriedades da Transformada Z

2. Translação (**Avanço no tempo**):

$$\mathcal{Z} \{f(k + 1)\} = zF(z) - zf(0)$$

- Exemplo: Transformada de:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z} \{f(k + 1)\} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n + 1)z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} f(m)z^{-m+1} \quad , \text{fazendo } m = n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} f(m)z^{-m} - f(0) \right\} \quad , \text{ subtraindo a parte inicial de } f(m = 0)$$

$$= zF(z) - zf(0)$$

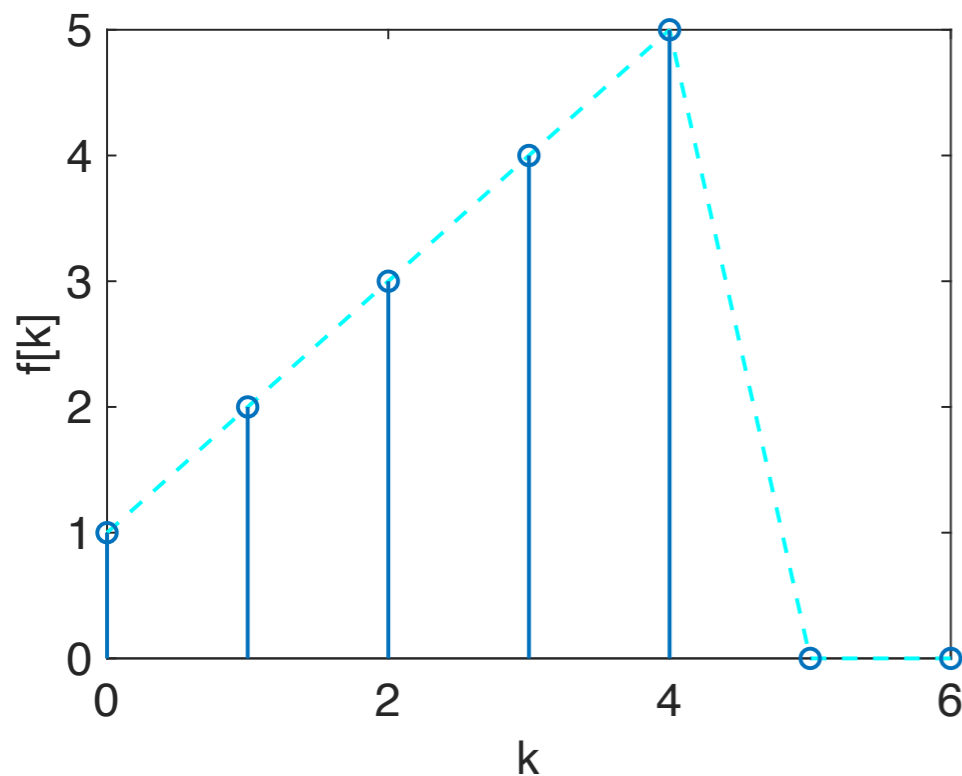
Propriedades da Transformada Z

2. Translação (**Avanço no tempo**):

$$\mathcal{Z} \{f(k + 1)\} = zF(z) - zf(0)$$

- Exemplo:

Seja o sinal abaixo:



Avanço no tempo:



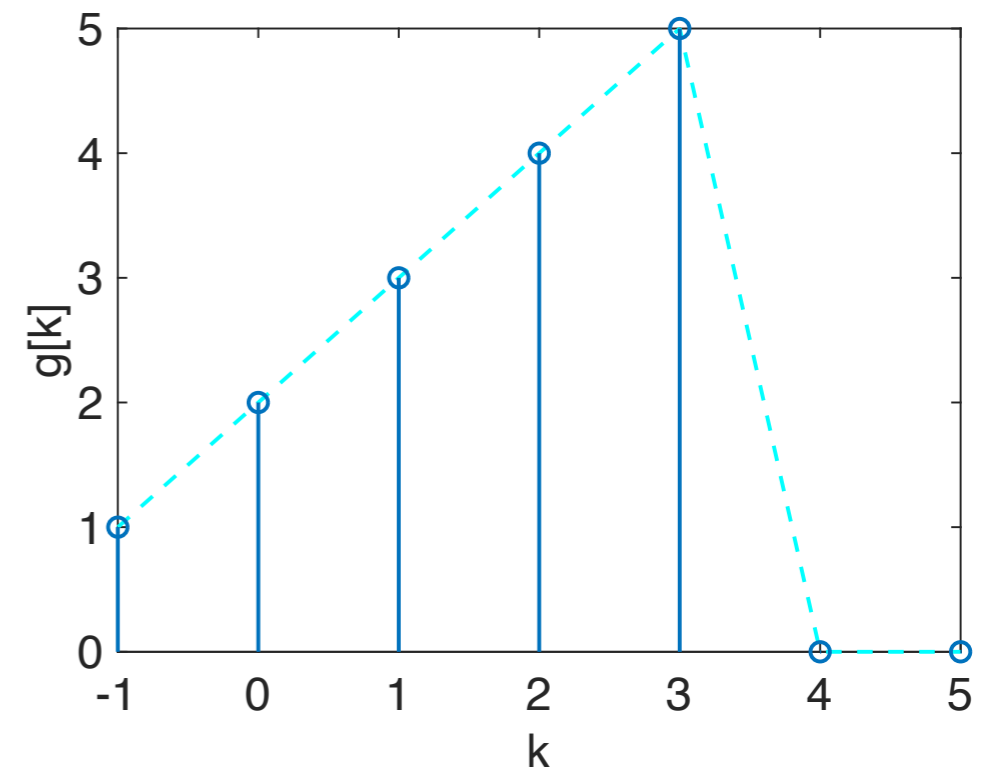
$$g[k] = f[k + 1]$$

Assim:

$$g[0] = f[1]$$

$$g[1] = f[2]$$

$$g[2] = f[3]$$



Propriedades da Transformada Z

3. Translação (**Atraso no tempo**):

$$\mathcal{Z} \{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} X(z)$$

- Provando:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z} \{x(t - nT)\} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT - nT) z^{-k} \\ &= z^{-n} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT - nT) z^{-(k-n)} \end{aligned}$$

Se $m = k - n$, então:

$$\mathcal{Z} \{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} \cdot \sum_{m=-n}^{\infty} x(mT) z^{-m}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} \cdot X(z)$$

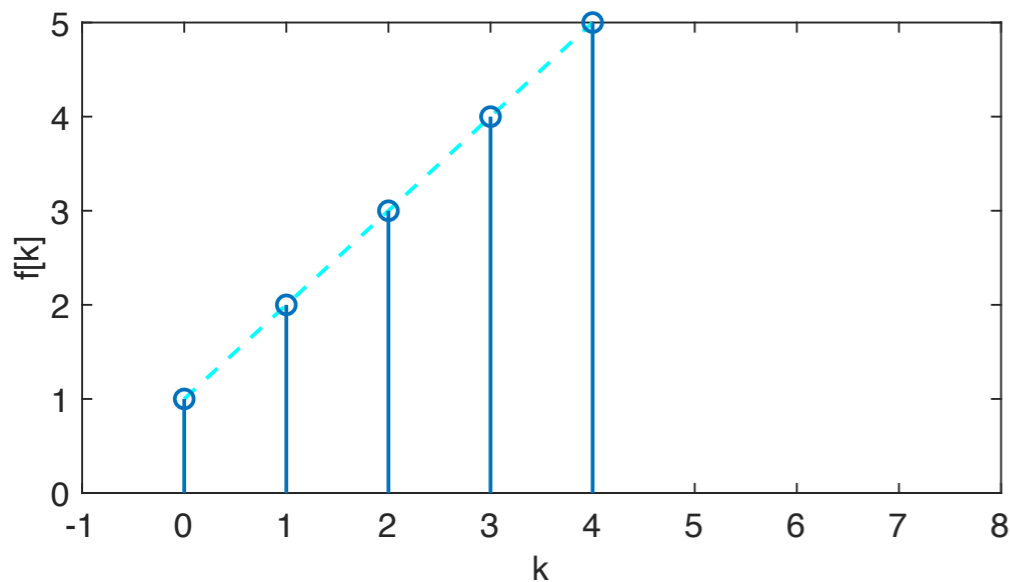
Propriedades da Transformada Z

2. Translação (**Atraso no tempo**):

$$\mathcal{Z} \{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} X(z)$$

- Exemplo₁:

Seja o sinal abaixo:



Atraso no tempo:



$$g[k] = f[k - 2]$$

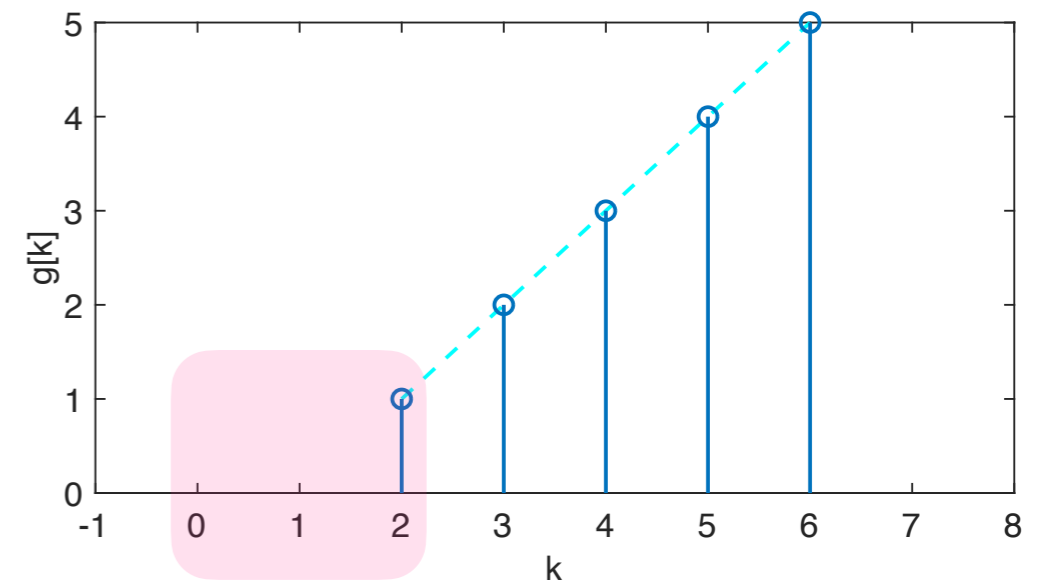
Assim:

$$g[0] = f[-2]$$

$$g[1] = f[-1]$$

$$g[2] = f[0]$$

$$g[3] = f[1]$$



>> [k' f']

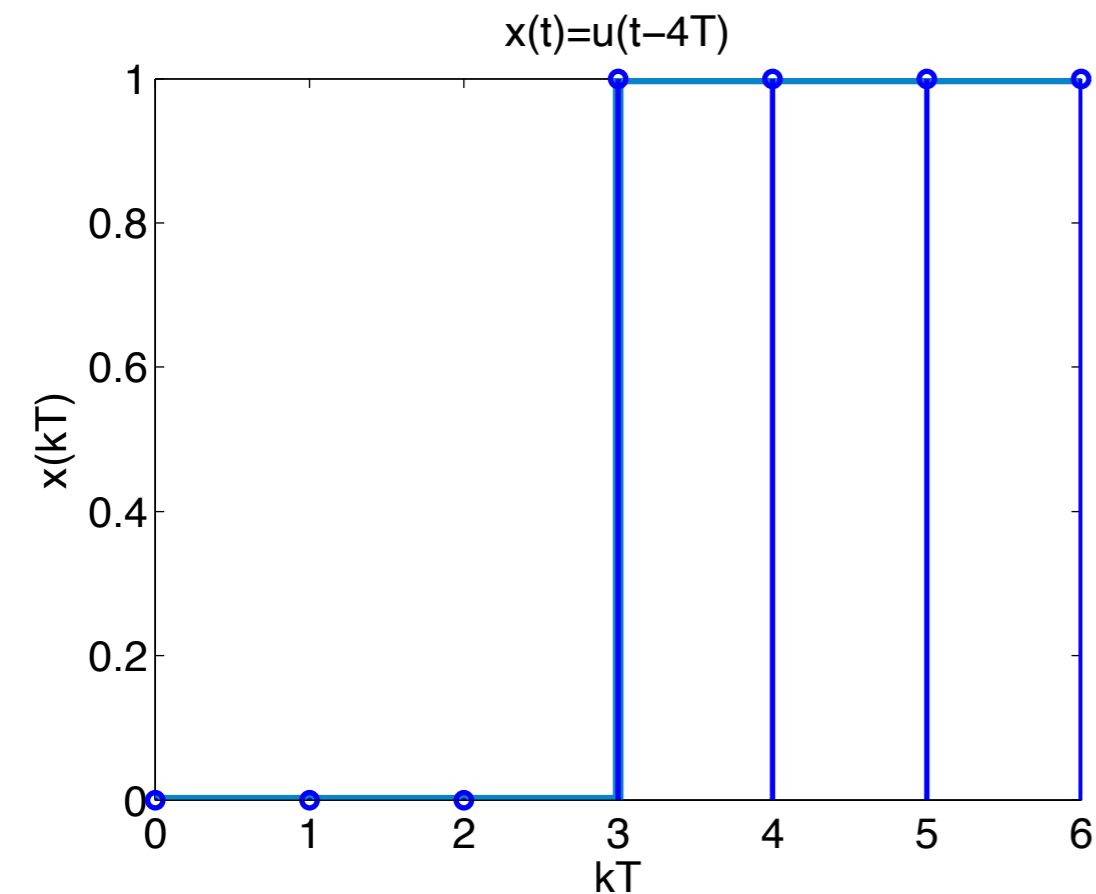
0	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	0

Propriedades da Transformada Z

3. Translação (Atraso no tempo):

$$\mathcal{Z} \{x(t - nT)\} = z^{-n} X(z)$$

- Exemplo₂: Encontre a transformada Z de uma função degrau que foi atrasada de 4 períodos de amostragem:



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z} \{1(t - 4T)\} &= z^{-4} \cdot \mathcal{Z} \{1(t)\} \\ &= z^{-4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \\ &= \frac{z^{-4}}{1 - z^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

Propriedades da Transformada Z

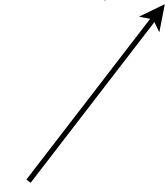
4. Translação Complexa:

Se $x(t)$ possui transformada Z igual à $X(z)$, então a transformada Z de $e^{-at} x(t)$ pode ser definida como $X(z e^{aT})$.

$$\mathcal{Z} \{e^{-at} x(t)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) \cdot e^{-akT} z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) (z e^{aT})^{-k} = X(z e^{aT})$$

- Exemplo:

$$\mathcal{Z} \{e^{at} \cdot u(t)\} = U(e^{-aT} z) = \frac{1}{1 - (e^{-aT} z)^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \{u(t)\} = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$


$$\mathcal{Z} \{e^{-at} x(t)\} = X(z e^{aT})$$

Propriedades da Transformada Z

5. **Convolução** (multiplicação em frequência):

$$\mathcal{Z} \{f(k) * g(k)\} = F(z) \cdot G(z)$$

• Prova:

$$\mathcal{Z} \{f(k) * g(k)\} = \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \cdot g(n - k) \right\} \quad \leftarrow \text{pela definição de convolução}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \cdot g(n - k) \right] \cdot z^{-n} \quad \leftarrow \text{pela definição da transformada Z}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \cdot \sum_{m=-k}^{\infty} g(m) \cdot z^{-m-k} \quad \leftarrow \text{fazendo } m = n - k$$

$$= \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(k) \cdot z^{-k} \right] \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} g(m) \cdot z^{-m} \right]$$

$$= F(z) \cdot G(z)$$

Propriedades da Transformada Z

6. Teorema do Valor Inicial:

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z)$$

- Prova:

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n)z^{-n} \\ &= f(0) + f(1)z^{-1} + f(2)z^{-2} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Desta forma, se $z \rightarrow \infty$, todos os termos se anulam exceto para $f(0)$.

- Exemplo: $F(z) = \frac{8z + 6}{z + 2} = \frac{8 + 6z^{-1}}{1 + 2z^{-1}}$

Da propriedade do Valor Inicial, $f(0) = 8$.

Lembrar do exemplo anterior onde: $f(k) = 3\delta(k) + 5(-2)^k$

$$F(z) = 3(1) + 5 \left(\frac{z}{z+2} \right) = \frac{8z + 6}{z + 2}$$

Propriedades da Transformada Z

7. Teorema do Valor Final:

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(k) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) F(z)$$

- Exemplo:

$$Y(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-a)}$$

$$y(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (1 - z^{-1}) Y(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{z-1}{z} \right) Y(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(z-a)} = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

- Obs: O valor final (valor de regime permanente, “steady-state”) do sinal y é $1/(1-a)$, quando existe! Neste exemplo, isto é verdade se $a < 1$, mas se entretanto, $a > 1$, não existe valor final!

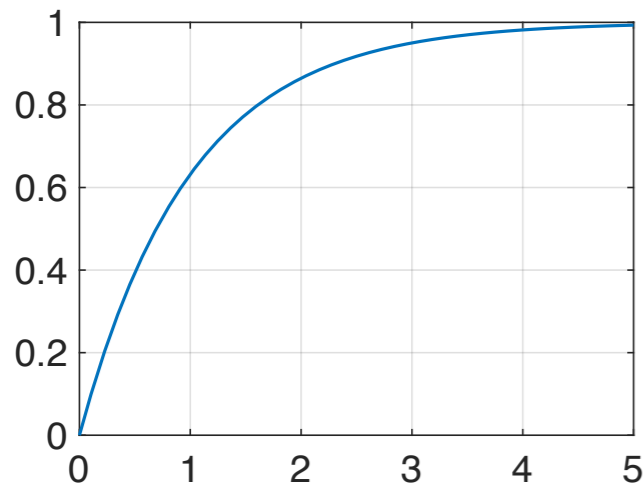
Exemplos

$$x(\infty) = ? \quad \text{de} \quad X(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solução: } x(\infty) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [(1 - z^{-1}) X(z)] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left[(1 - z^{-1}) \left(\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left(1 - \frac{1 - z^{-1}}{1 - e^{-aT} z^{-1}} \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Note que $X(z)$ é a transformada Z de $x(t) = 1 - e^{-at}$.

$$x(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (1 - e^{-at}) = 1$$



```
>> fplot(@(t) (1-exp(-1.*t)), [0 5])
```