

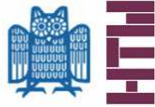
**Systems Neuroscience  
& Neurotechnology Unit**



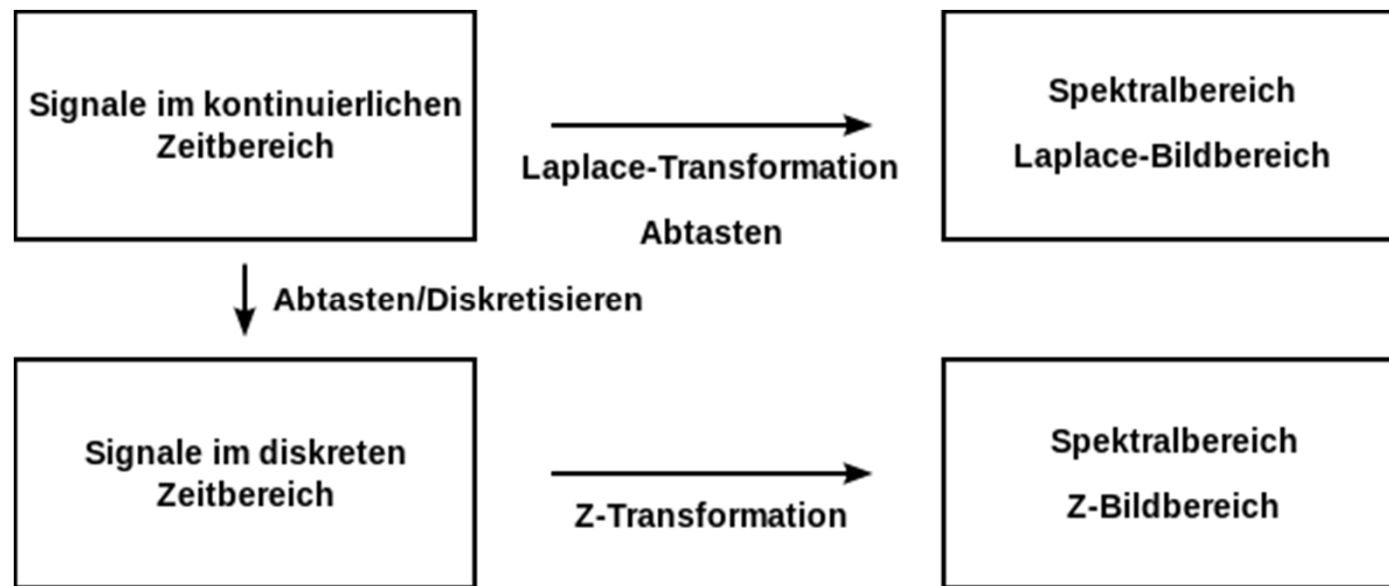
# Z-Transformation und DTFT

27.07.2015

J. Kristof Schubert, M. Sc.



- wandelt ein zeitdiskretes Signal im Zeitbereich in ein komplexes diskretes Signal im Frequenzbereich um.
- Analogon zur Laplace-Transformation zeitkontinuierlicher Signale



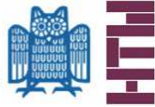
$$\mathcal{Z} \{ x[n] \} = X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z = Ae^{i\varphi} = a + ib$$

## Ausgewählte Eigenschaften:

Linearität  $\mathcal{Z} (ax[n] + by[n]) = a\mathcal{Z} (x[n]) + b\mathcal{Z} (y[n])$

Faltung  $\mathcal{Z} (x[n] * y[n]) = \mathcal{Z} (x[n]) \mathcal{Z} (y[n])$



- $Z\{x[n]\} \in \mathbb{C}$ , d.h. darstellbar in der komplexen Ebene
- charakterisiert das komplette diskrete System bzw. Signal
- es existiert ein Konvergenzradius (ROC = region of convergence)
- Z-Transformierte kann geometrisch gedeutet bzw. analysiert werden

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

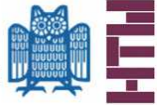
$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X(Ae^{i\varphi}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] A^{-n} e^{-in\varphi}$$



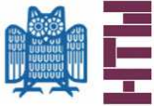
$$|z| = A = 1$$



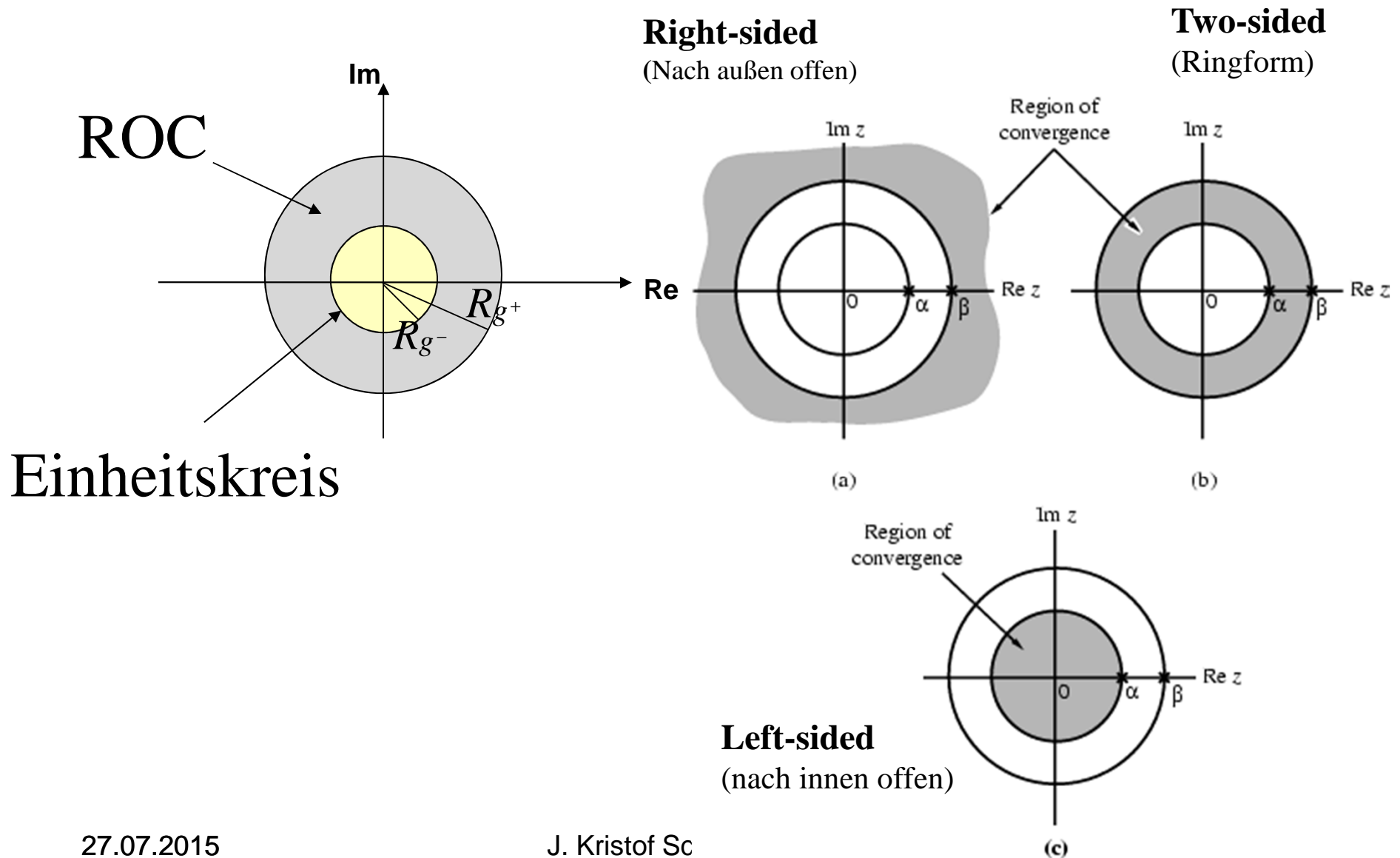
$$\mathcal{Z}\{x[n]\} = X(e^{i\varphi}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-in\varphi} \quad \square \quad DTFT$$

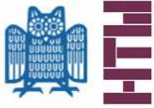


- Konvergenz der Transformation hängt von der Wahl von  $|z|$  ab
- Bereich in der komplexen Ebene, in der die Transformation konvergiert, heißt **ROC = region of convergence**
- für Konvergenz von FT muss ROC den Einheitskreis ( $|z|=1$ ) beinhalten

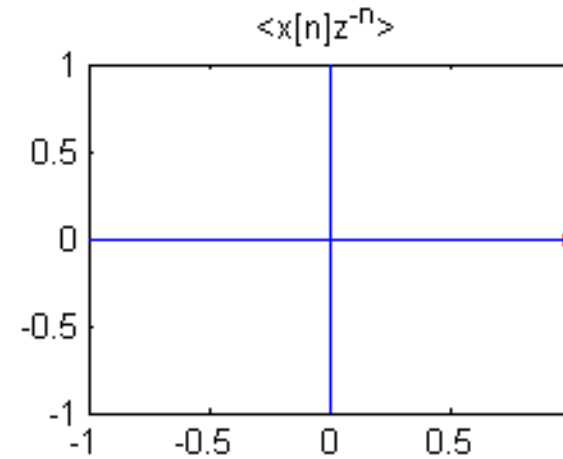
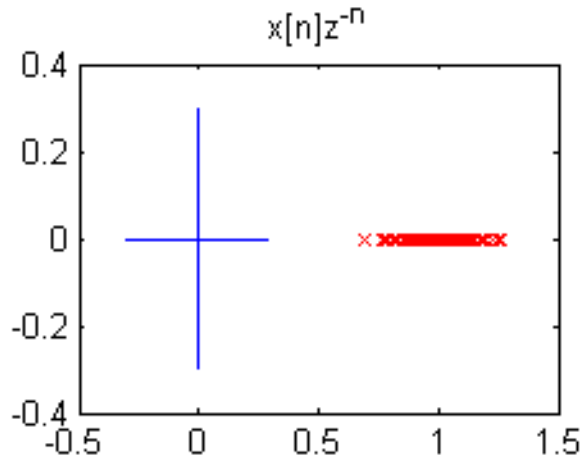
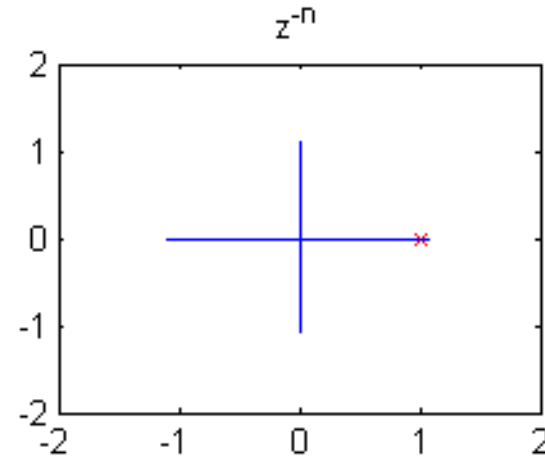
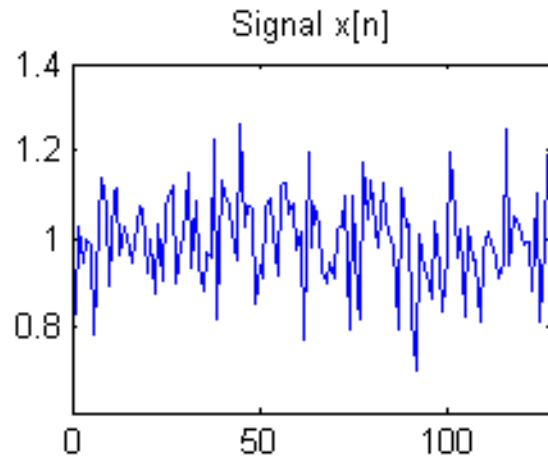


# Z-Transformation

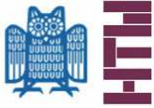




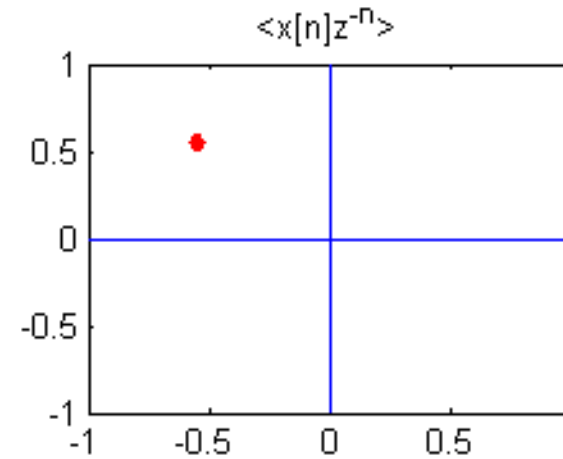
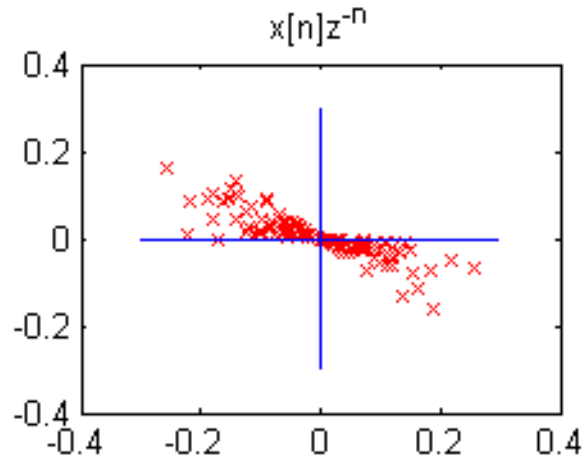
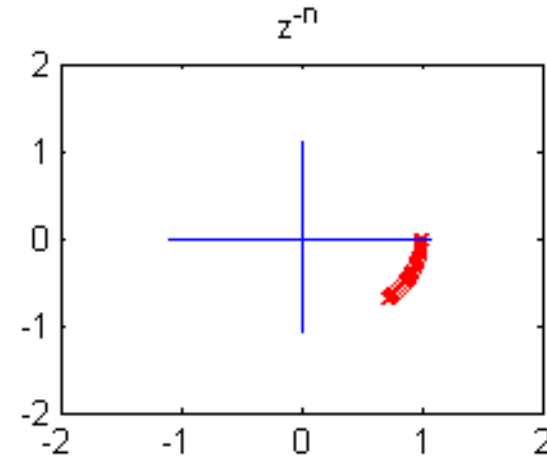
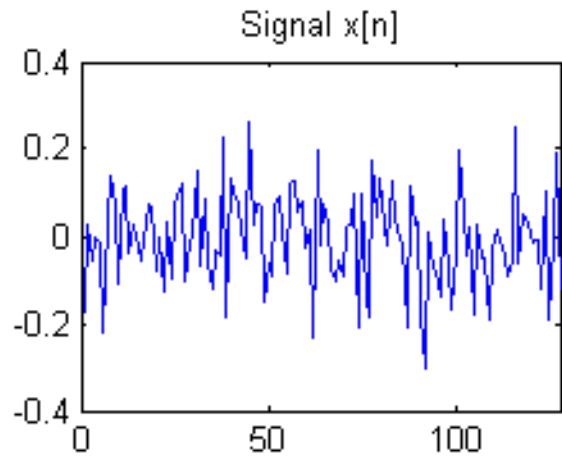
$z = 1$

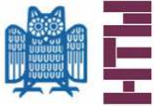




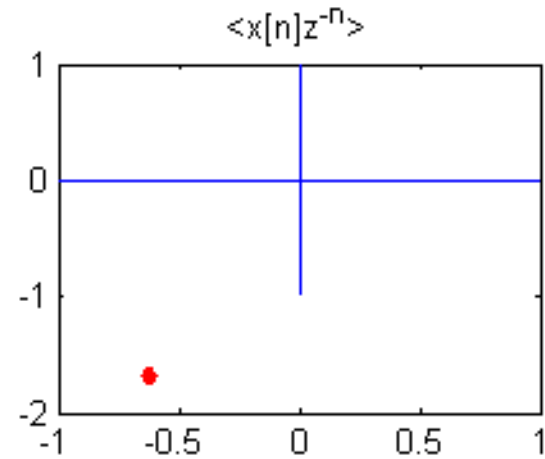
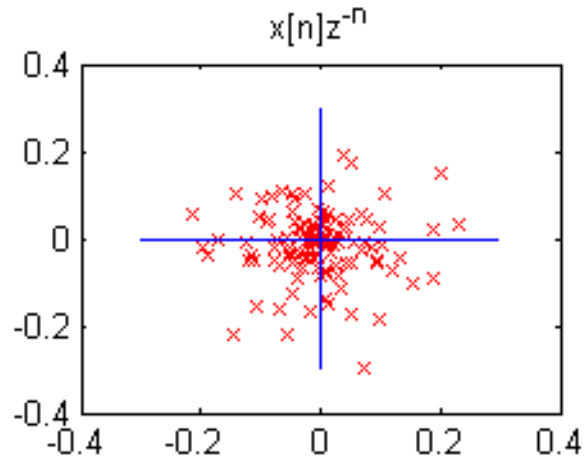
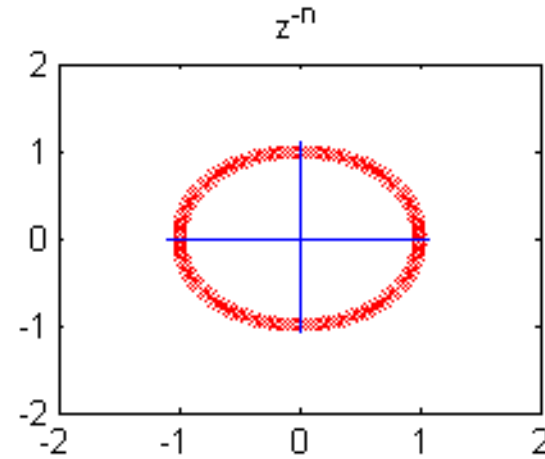
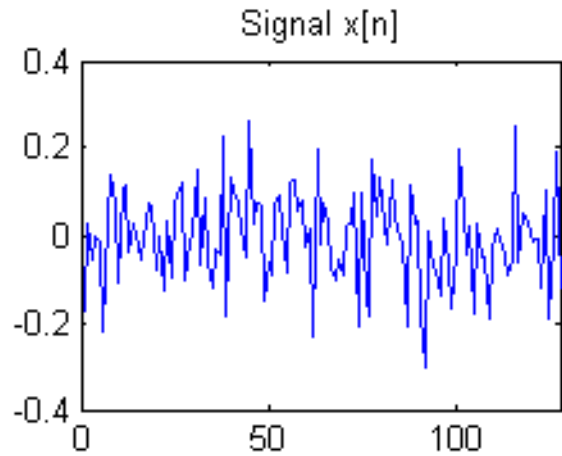


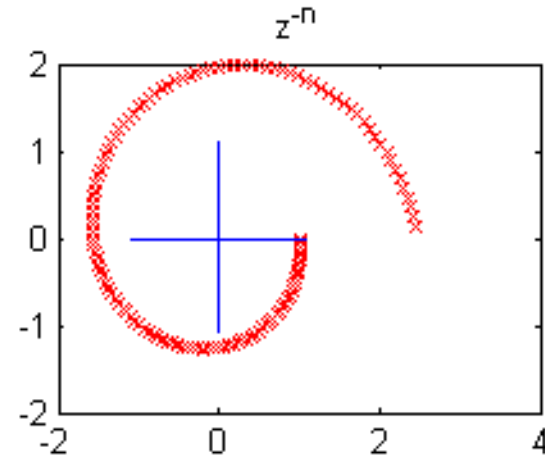
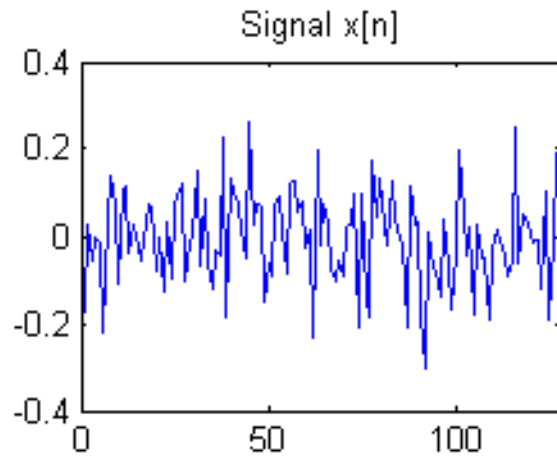
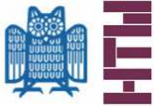
$$z = e^{i\varphi}$$





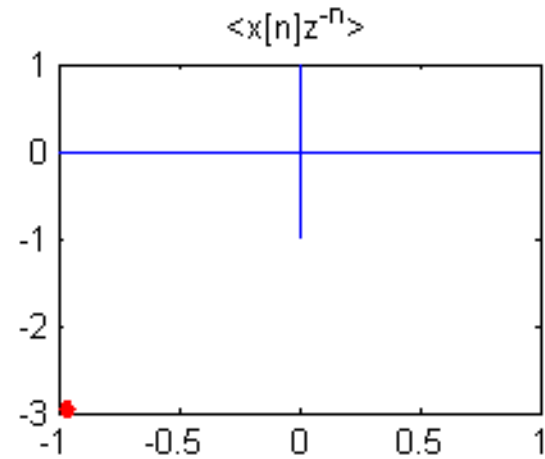
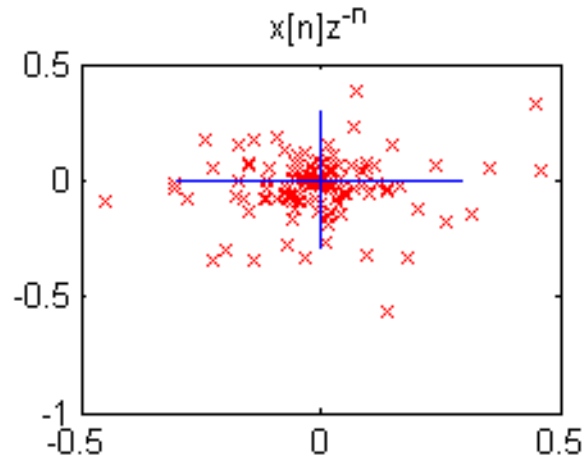
$$z = e^{i\varphi}$$

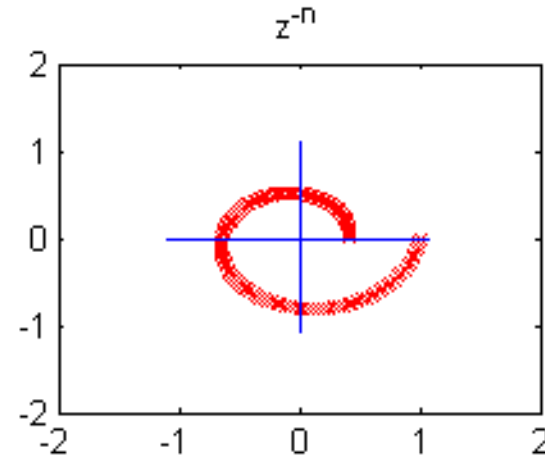
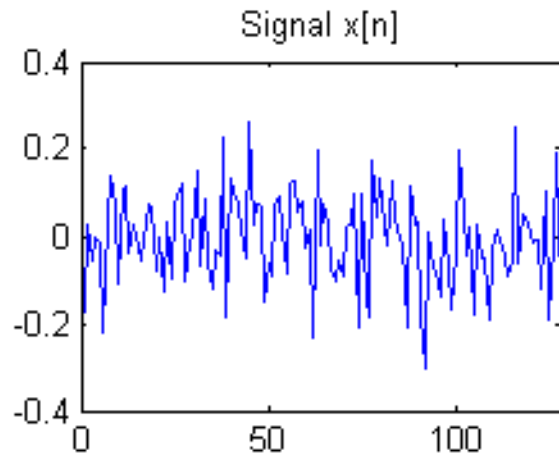
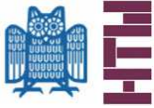




$$z = Ae^{i\varphi}$$

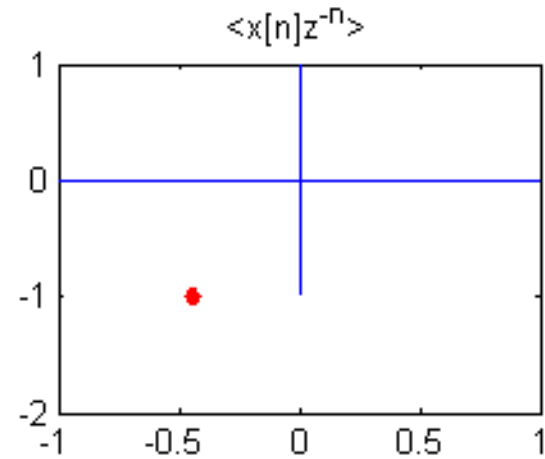
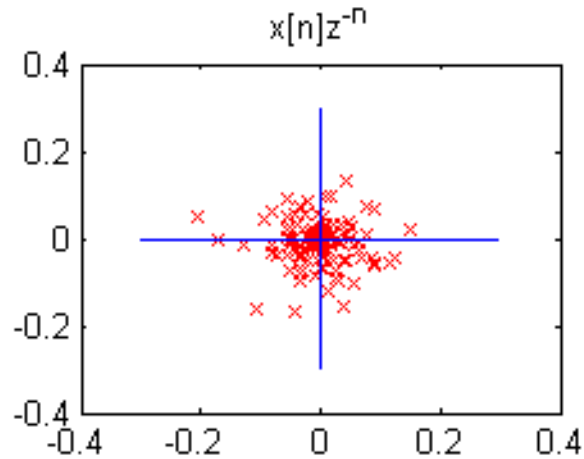
$$A < 1$$

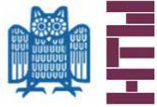




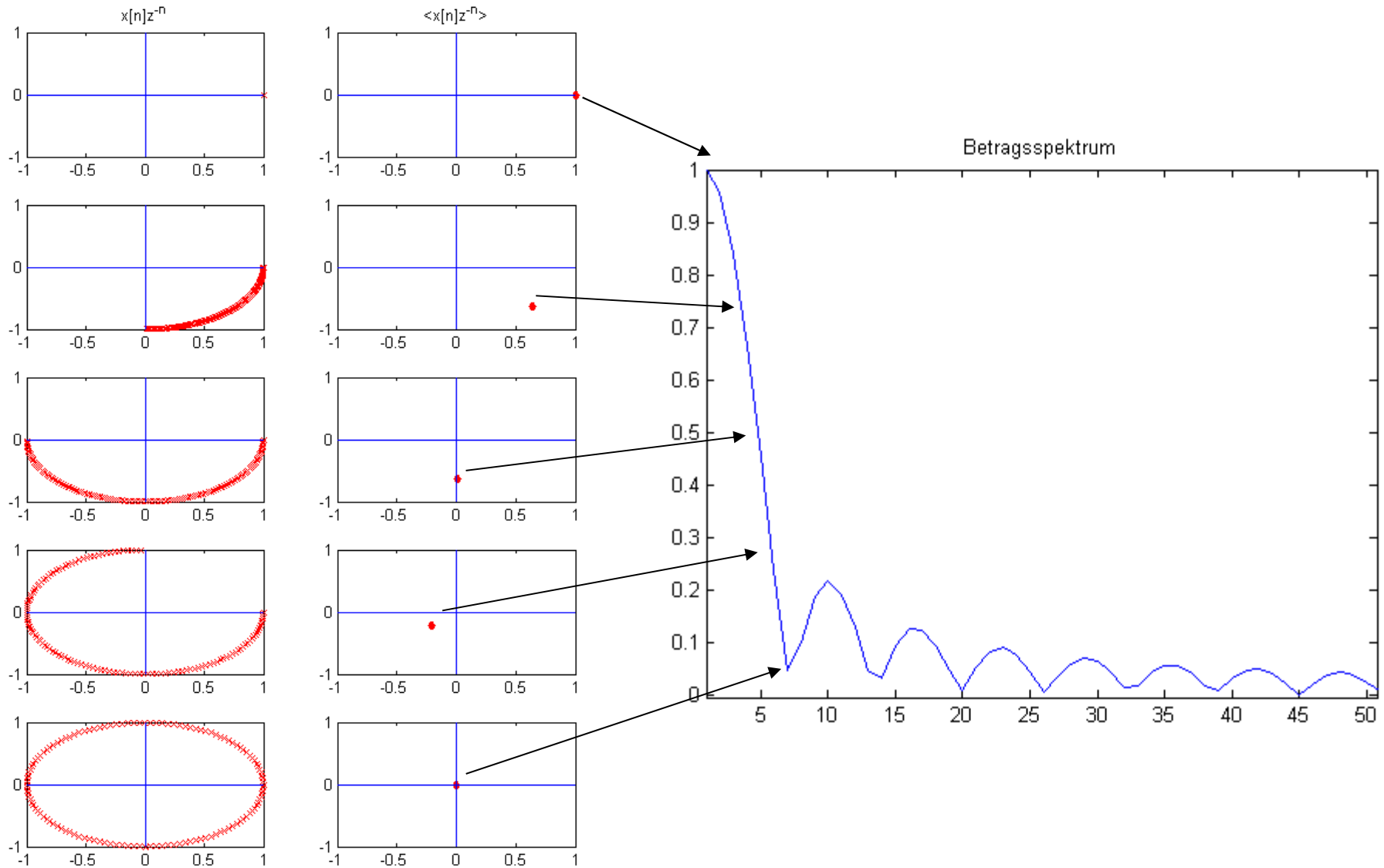
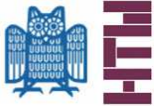
$$z = Ae^{i\varphi}$$

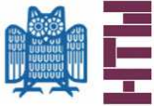
$$A > 1$$





- für  $z$  innerhalb des Einheitskreises ist die Transformation eher sensitiv für das Ende des Signals
- für  $z$  außerhalb des Einheitskreises eher für den Beginn des Signals
- für  $z$  auf dem Einheitskreis = DTFT
- → keine spektrale Lokalisation möglich!





## Z-Transformation: Filter

