

Sinyaller ve Sistemler

Sıfır-Giriş
Cevabı

Sıfır-Durum
Cevabı

$$Y(s) = \frac{IC(s)}{A(s)} + \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} X(s)$$

Eğer sistem sıfır-durum cevabında ise;

$$Y(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} X(s)$$

\Downarrow

$$Y(s) = H(s) X(s)$$

$$H(s) \triangleq \frac{B(s)}{A(s)}$$

$H(s)$ = "Transfer Fonksiyonu"

Bu durumda sistem etkisi tümüyle transfer fonksiyonuna bağlıdır

n dereceli ifadenin Laplace dönüşümü

$$x^{(n)}(t) \leftrightarrow s^n X(s) - s^{n-1}x(0) - s^{n-2}\dot{x}(0) \dots x^{(n-1)}(0)$$

Sıfır-duruma (zero-state) sahip bir fark denkleminin Laplace dönüşümünü ele alalım (Başlangıç şartları IC:0)

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + a_1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_0 y(t) = b_1 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + b_0 x(t)$$

$$s^2 Y(s) + a_1 s Y(s) + a_0 Y(s) = b_1 s X(s) + b_0 X(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{\left[\frac{b_1 s + b_0}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} \right]}_{=H(s)} X(s)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + a_1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_0 y(t)}_{\text{Denominator}} = \underbrace{b_1 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + b_0 x(t)}_{\text{Numerator}}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{b_1 s + b_0}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0}$$

Konvolüsyon özelliği:

$$Y(s) = H(s)X(s) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y(t) = h(t) * x(t)$$

$$H(s) = \mathcal{L}\{h(t)\}$$

$$\text{Transfer Fonksiyonu} = \mathcal{L}\{\text{Dürtü Cevabı}\}$$

$$H(\omega) = H(s) \Big|_{s=j\omega}$$

← Frekans Cevabı

Transfer fonksiyonu $H(s)$ fark denklemleri ile tanımlamıştık. Bundan dolayı transfer fonksiyonunun yapısı incelendiğinde o sistem hakkında bilgi sahibi olabiliriz. Bu yapıda “kutup” (pole) ve “sıfır”(zero) lar mevcuttur.

Bir sistem aşağıdaki transfer fonksiyonuna sahip olsun:

$$H(s) \triangleq \frac{B(s)}{A(s)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{b_M s^M + b_{M-1} s^{M-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{s^N + a_{N-1} s^{N-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0}$$

$\longleftarrow B(s)$
 $\longleftarrow A(s)$

$$H(s) = \frac{b_M (s - z_1)(s - z_2) \dots (s - z_M)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \dots (s - p_N)}$$

$$H(s)|_{s=z_i} = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$\{z_i\}$ "H(s) 'in sıfırları"

$$H(s)|_{s=p_i} = \infty \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$\{p_i\}$ "H(s) 'in kutupları"

Not: p_i Karakteristik polinom kökleri

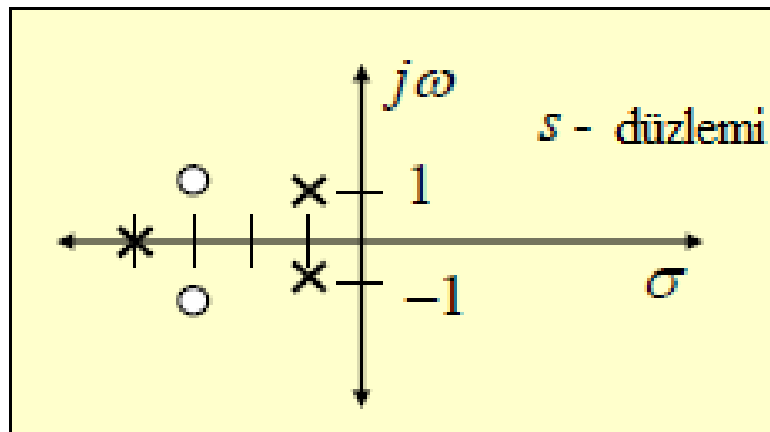
Kutup-Sıfır Grafiği:

Bu grafik sistem davranışının grafiksel görünüşüdür.

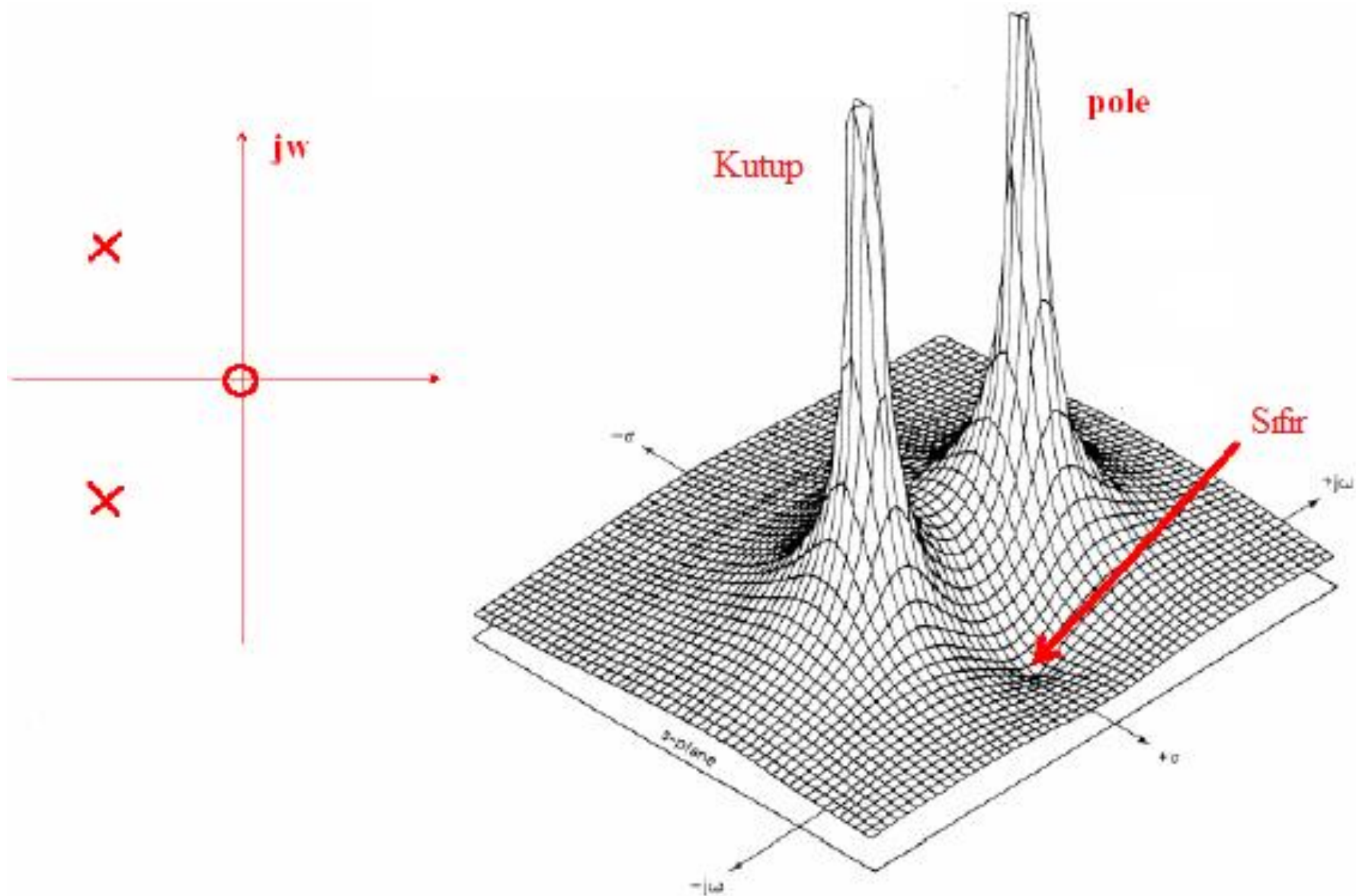
$$H(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 12s + 20}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 10s + 8} = \frac{2(s + 3 - j)(s + 3 + j)}{(s + 4)(s + 1 - j)(s + 1 + j)}$$

Reel katsayılar \Rightarrow Kompleks konjuget parçalar

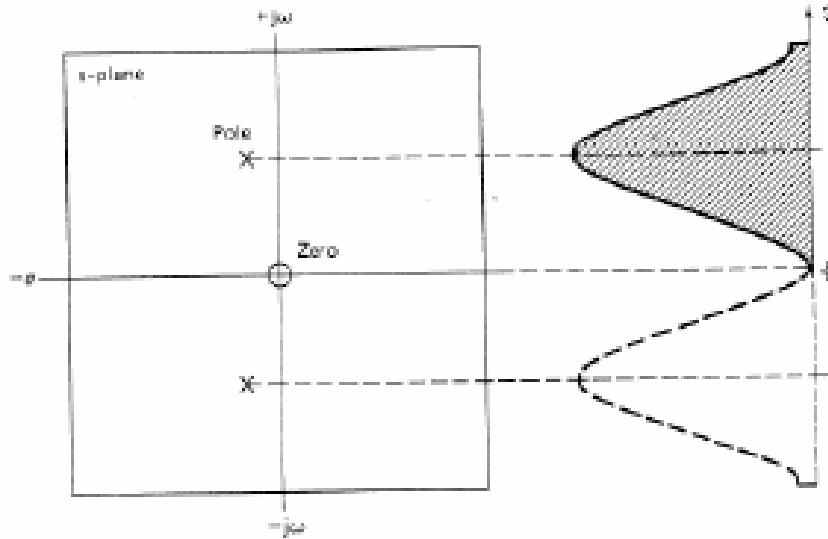
$H(s)$ 'in kutup-sıfır grafiği



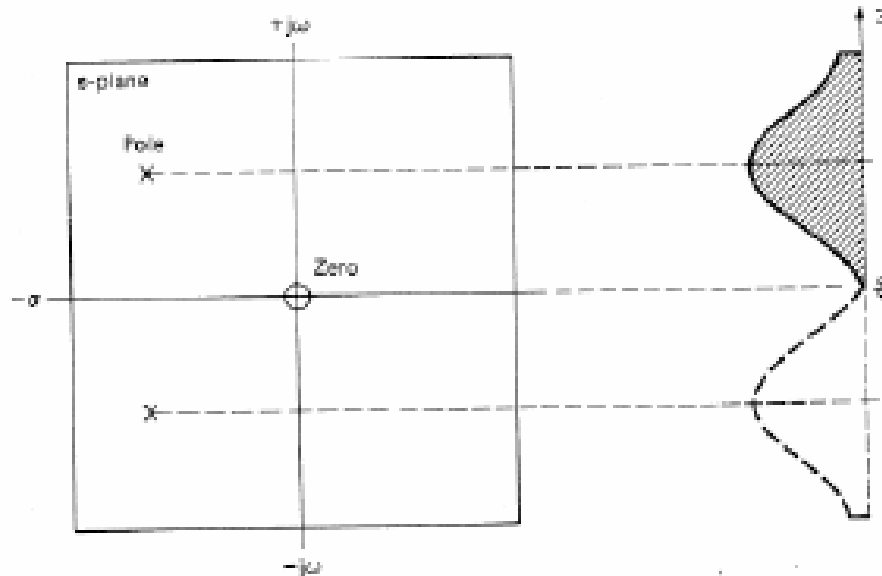
x	kutup tanımlar
o	sıfır tanımlar



Kutup ve Sıfırların Frekans Cevabına Etkisi



Kutup $j\omega$ eksenine yaklaştıkça frekans cevabındaki ($H(\omega)$) etkisi güçlenir. Frekans cevabında daha yüksek sıçramalar olur.

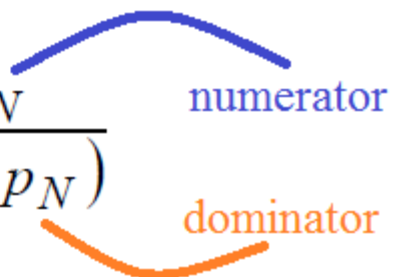


Transfer fonksiyonu ile istenilen bir frekans cevabını elde etmek kolaylaşır.

Matlab Uygulamaları

Matlab programında “residue” komutu ifadeyi çarpanlarına ayıştıran bir komuttur.

$$Y(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{N(s)}{d_N s^N + d_{N-1} s^{N-1} + \dots + d_1 s + d_0}$$
$$= \frac{N(s)}{d_N (s - p_1)(s - p_2) \dots (s - p_N)}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{r_1}{(s - p_1)} + \frac{r_2}{(s - p_2)} + \dots + \frac{r_N}{(s - p_N)}$$


Örnek-1: $Y(s) = \frac{3s - 1}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$ numerator vector $[3 \quad -1]$
denominator vector $[1 \quad 3 \quad 2]$.

» [r,p,k]=residue([3 -1],[1 3 2])

r =

7
-4

$$Y(s) = \frac{3s - 1}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{7}{s + 2} + \frac{-4}{s + 1}$$

p =

-2
-1

$$y(t) = 7e^{-2t}u(t) - 4e^{-t}u(t)$$

k =

[]

Örnek-2: $Y(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 3s - 1}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$

» [r,p,k]=residue([2 3 -1],[1 3 2])

r =

-1
-2

$$Y(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 3s - 1}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{-1}{s + 2} + \frac{-2}{s + 1} + 2$$

p =

-2
-1

$$y(t) = -e^{-2t}u(t) - 2e^{-t}u(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

k =

2

Örnek-3:
$$Y(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 3s - 1}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 8s + 4} = \frac{2s^2 + 3s - 1}{(s + 1)(s + 2)^2}$$

» [r,p,k]=residue([2 3 -1],[1 5 8 4])

r =

4.0000
-1.0000
-2.0000

$$Y(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 3s - 1}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 8s + 4} = \frac{2s^2 + 3s - 1}{(s + 1)(s + 2)^2} = \frac{4}{s + 2} + \frac{-1}{(s + 2)^2} + \frac{-2}{s + 1}$$

p =

-2.0000
-2.0000
-1.0000

$$y(t) = 4e^{-2t}u(t) - te^{-2t}u(t) - 2e^{-t}u(t)$$

k =

[]

Örnek-4:
$$Y(s) = \frac{3s-1}{s^3+5s^2+9s+5} = \frac{3s-1}{(s+1)(s+(2+j))(s+(2-j))}$$

» [r,p,k]=residue([3 -1],[1 5 9 5])

r =

1.0000 - 2.5000i
1.0000 + 2.5000i
-2.0000

$$Y(s) = \frac{3s-1}{s^3+5s^2+9s+5} = \frac{1-j2.5}{(s+(2-j))} + \frac{1+j2.5}{(s+(2+j))} + \frac{-2}{(s+1)}$$

p =

-2.0000 + 1.0000i
-2.0000 - 1.0000i
-1.0000

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= (1-j2.5)e^{(-2+j)t}u(t) + (1+j2.5)e^{(-2-j)t}u(t) - 2e^{-t}u(t) \\ &= (2.69e^{-j1.19})e^{(-2+j)t}u(t) + (2.69e^{+j1.19})e^{(-2-j)t}u(t) - 2e^{-t}u(t) \\ &= 2.69e^{-2t} \left[e^{j(t-1.19)} + e^{-j(t-1.19)} \right] u(t) - 2e^{-t}u(t) \\ &= 5.38e^{-2t} \cos(t-1.19)u(t) - 2e^{-t}u(t) \end{aligned}$$

k = []

2. Dereceden Fark Denklemleri

Başlangıç şartları:

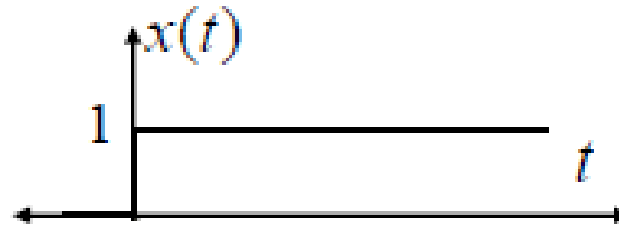
$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 8y(t) = 2x(t)$$

$$y(0^-) = 1$$

$$\dot{y}(0^-) = 2$$

Fark denklemine sahip bir sistem verilsin.

$$t \geq 0 \quad \text{için} \quad y(t) = ?$$



$$x(t) = u(t)$$

Laplace dönüşümü:

$$\left[s^2 Y(s) - y(0^-)s - \dot{y}(0^-) \right] + 6 \left[sY(s) - y(0^-) \right] + 8Y(s) = 2X(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{y(0^-)s + \left[\dot{y}(0^-) + 6y(0^-) \right]}{s^2 + 6s + 8} + \frac{2}{s^2 + 6s + 8} X(s)$$

$$x(t) = u(t) \leftrightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{\left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+6s+8} \right]}_{\text{Sıfır-giriş cevabı}} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{2}{s^2+6s+8} \right]}_{H(s) \text{ "Transfer Fonksiyonu"}} X(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+6s+8} \right] + \left[\frac{2}{s(s^2+6s+8)} \right]$$

$$Ae^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin\left[\left(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}\right)t + \phi\right] u(t)$$

$$A = \beta \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{\omega_n} - \zeta\omega_n\right)^2}{1-\zeta^2} + 1}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\alpha - \zeta\omega_n}\right)$$

$$0 < |\zeta| < 1?$$

$$\beta \frac{s + \alpha}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\alpha = 8 \quad \beta = 1$$

$$\omega_n^2 = 8 \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = 6 \Rightarrow \zeta = 6/2\omega_n = 6/4\sqrt{2} = 1.06$$

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{\left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+6s+8} \right]} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{2}{s(s^2+6s+8)} \right]} = \underbrace{\left[\frac{s+8}{(s+4)(s+2)} \right]} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{2}{s(s+4)(s+2)} \right]}$$

```
>> [R,P,K]=residue([1 8],[1 6 8])
R =
    -2
     3
P =
    -4
     2
K =
     []
```

```
>> [R,P,K]=residue(2,[1 6 8 0])
R =
    0.2500
   -0.5000
    0.2500
P =
    -4
    -2
     0
K =
     []
```

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \underbrace{\left(\left[\frac{-2}{s+4} \right] + \left[\frac{3}{s+2} \right] \right)}_{\text{Sıfır-giriş cevabı}} + \underbrace{\left(\left[\frac{0.25}{s+4} \right] + \left[\frac{-0.5}{s+2} \right] \right)}_{\text{Geçici cevap}} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{0.25}{s} \right]}_{\text{Kararlı hal}}$$

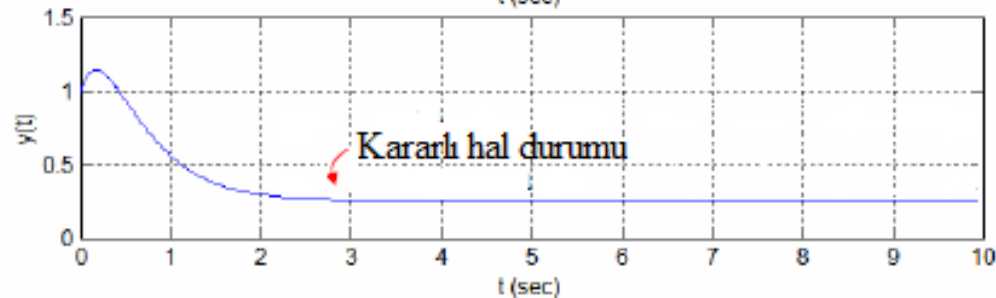
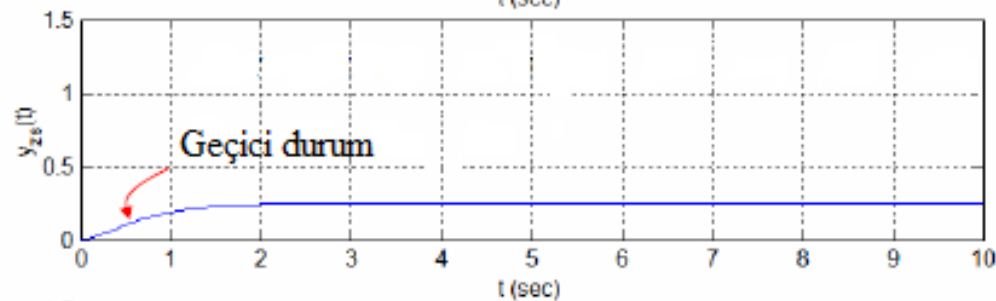
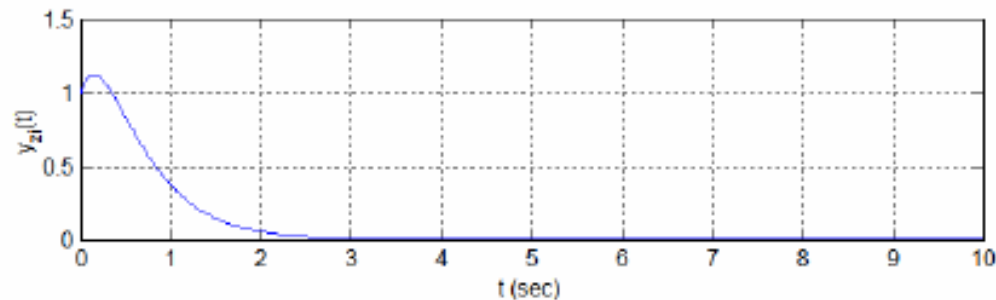
Laplace tablosundan:

$$e^{-bt}u(t), \quad b \text{ real or complex}$$



$$\frac{1}{s+b}, \quad b \text{ real or complex}$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{\left[-2e^{-4t} + 3e^{-2t}\right]u(t)}_{\text{Sıfır-giriş cevabı}} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{4}e^{-4t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\right]u(t)}_{\text{Geçici cevap}} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{4}\right]u(t)}_{\text{Kararlı hal cevabı}}$$



Aynı örnek modifiye edilirse: (kökleri kompleks yapmak için!)

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 8y(t) = 2x(t)$$

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{\left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+6s+8} \right]}_{\text{Sıfır-giriş cevabı}} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{2}{s(s^2+6s+8)} \right]}_{H(s)}$$

Şimdi aşağıdaki gibi olsun;

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 8y(t) = 2x(t)$$

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{\left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+s+8} \right]}_{\text{Sıfır-giriş cevabı}} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{2}{s(s^2+s+8)} \right]}_{H(s)}$$

$$\alpha = 8 \quad \beta = 1$$

$$\omega_n^2 = 8 \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = 1 \Rightarrow \zeta = 1/2\omega_n = 1/4\sqrt{2} = 0.18$$

$$\beta \frac{s + \alpha}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$0 < |\zeta| < 1?$$



Kompleks kökler

$$Y(s) = \left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+s+8} \right] + \left[\frac{2}{s(s^2+s+8)} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+s+8} \right] + \left[\frac{0.25}{s} + \frac{-0.125 + j0.0225}{(s+0.5-j2.78)} + \frac{-0.125 - j0.0225}{(s+0.5+j2.78)} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+s+8} \right] + \left[\frac{0.25}{s} - 0.25 \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+8} \right]$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{C(s)}{A(s)} + \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} X(s)$$

$$A e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin \left[\left(\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \right) t + \phi \right] u(t)$$

$$A = \beta \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{\omega_n} - \zeta \omega_n \right)^2}{1-\zeta^2} + 1}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\alpha - \zeta \omega_n} \right)$$

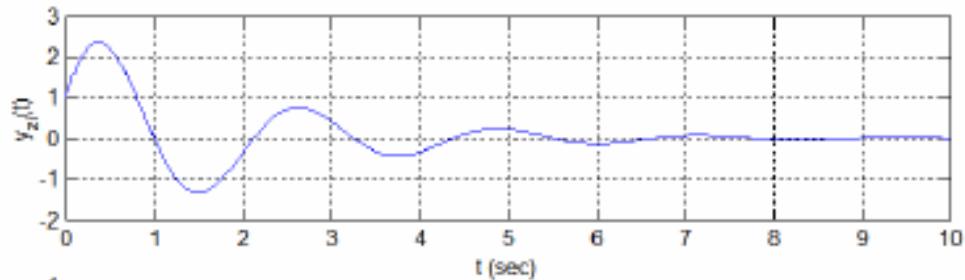


$$\beta \frac{s + \alpha}{s^2 + 2\zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

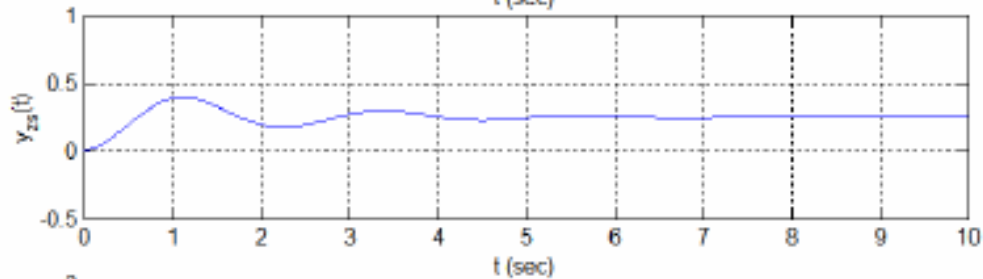
$$Y(s) = \left[\frac{s+8}{s^2+s+8} \right] + \left[\frac{0.25}{s} - 0.25 \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+8} \right] \quad \text{LT Tablosu}$$

$$y(t) = 2.87e^{-0.5t} \sin(2.78t + 0.36) + 0.25 - 0.25e^{-0.5t} \sin(2.78t + 1.4)$$

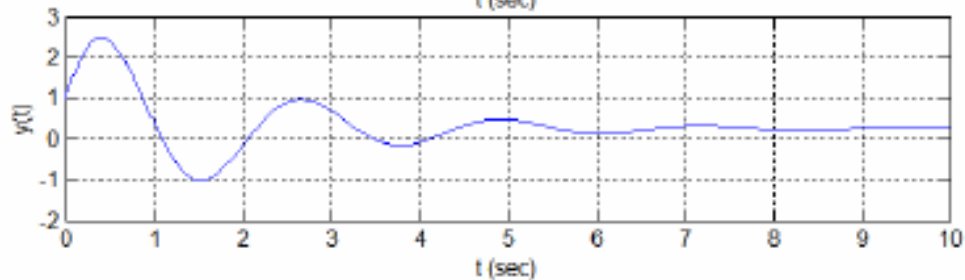
Sıfır-Giriş
Cevabı



Sıfır-Durum
Cevabı



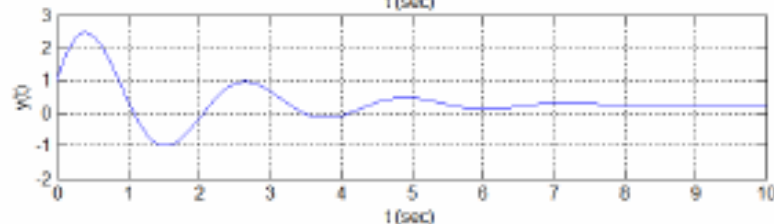
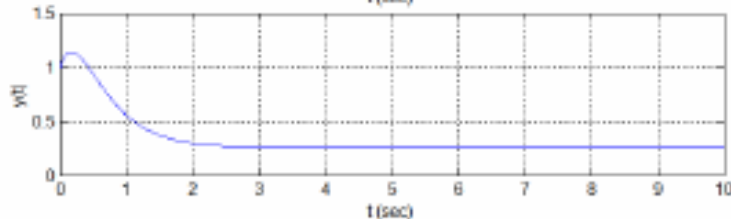
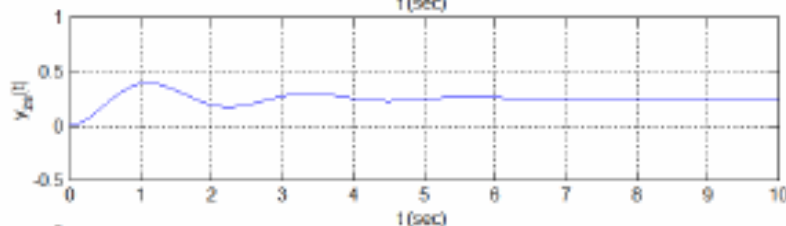
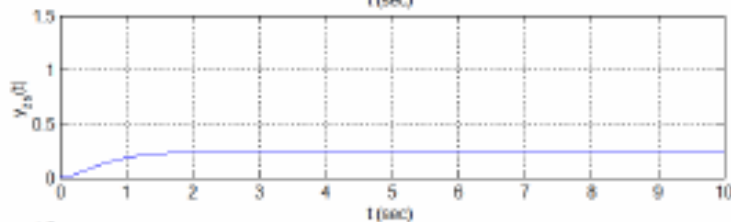
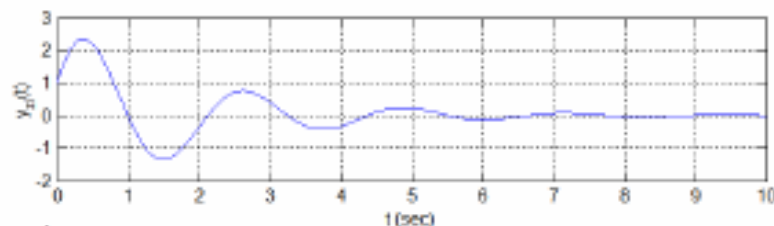
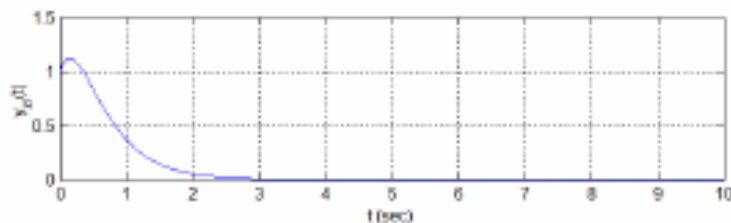
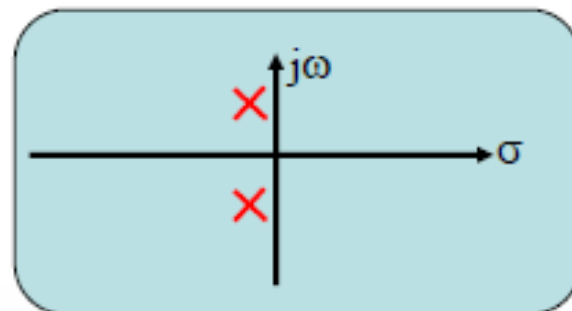
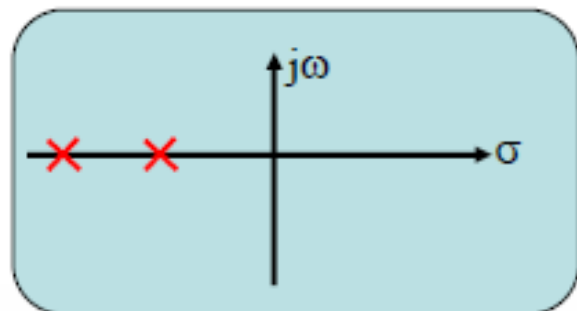
Toplam
Cevap



İki Durumun Karşılaştırılması:

$$H(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 6s + 8} = \frac{2}{(s+4)(s+2)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + s + 8} = \frac{2}{(s+0.5-j2.78)(s+0.5+j2.78)}$$



Devre Uygulamaları

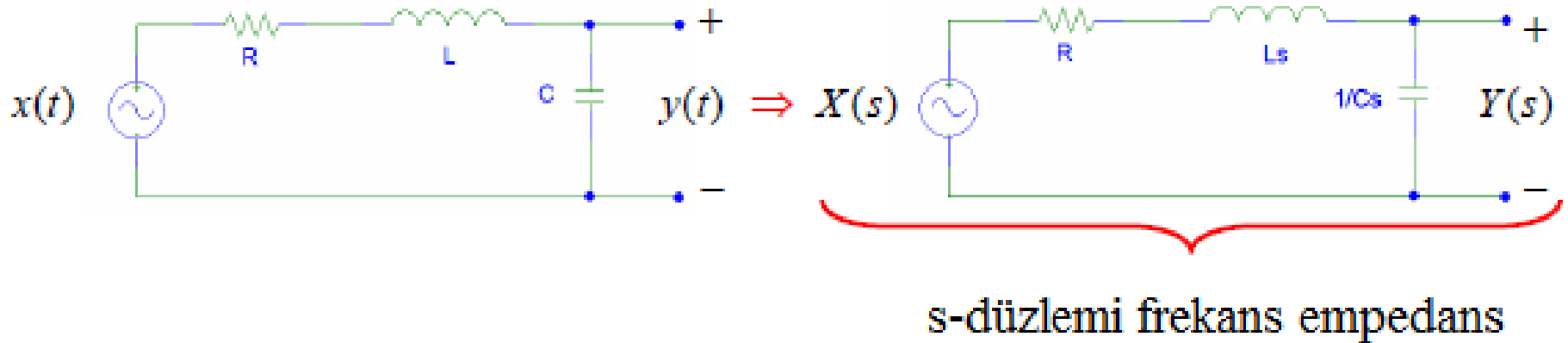
Elektronik devre uygulamalarında frekans cevabı analizi için empedansa bağlı frekanslar kullanılır.

$$Z_R(\omega) = R \quad Z_C(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \quad Z_L(\omega) = j\omega L$$

Transfer fonksiyonu için s-düzlemi frekans empedansı kullanılabilir.

$$Z_R(s) = R \quad Z_C(s) = \frac{1}{sC} \quad Z_L(s) = sL$$

Örnek: Aşağıdaki devrede sıfır-durum (Transfer fonksiyonu) için çözümü bulun.



Gerilim bölücü kuralı kullanılırsa:

$$Y(s) = \left[\frac{1/Cs}{R + Ls + (1/Cs)} \right] X(s) \Rightarrow \underbrace{\left[\frac{1/LC}{s^2 + (R/L)s + (1/LC)} \right]}_{H(s)} X(s)$$