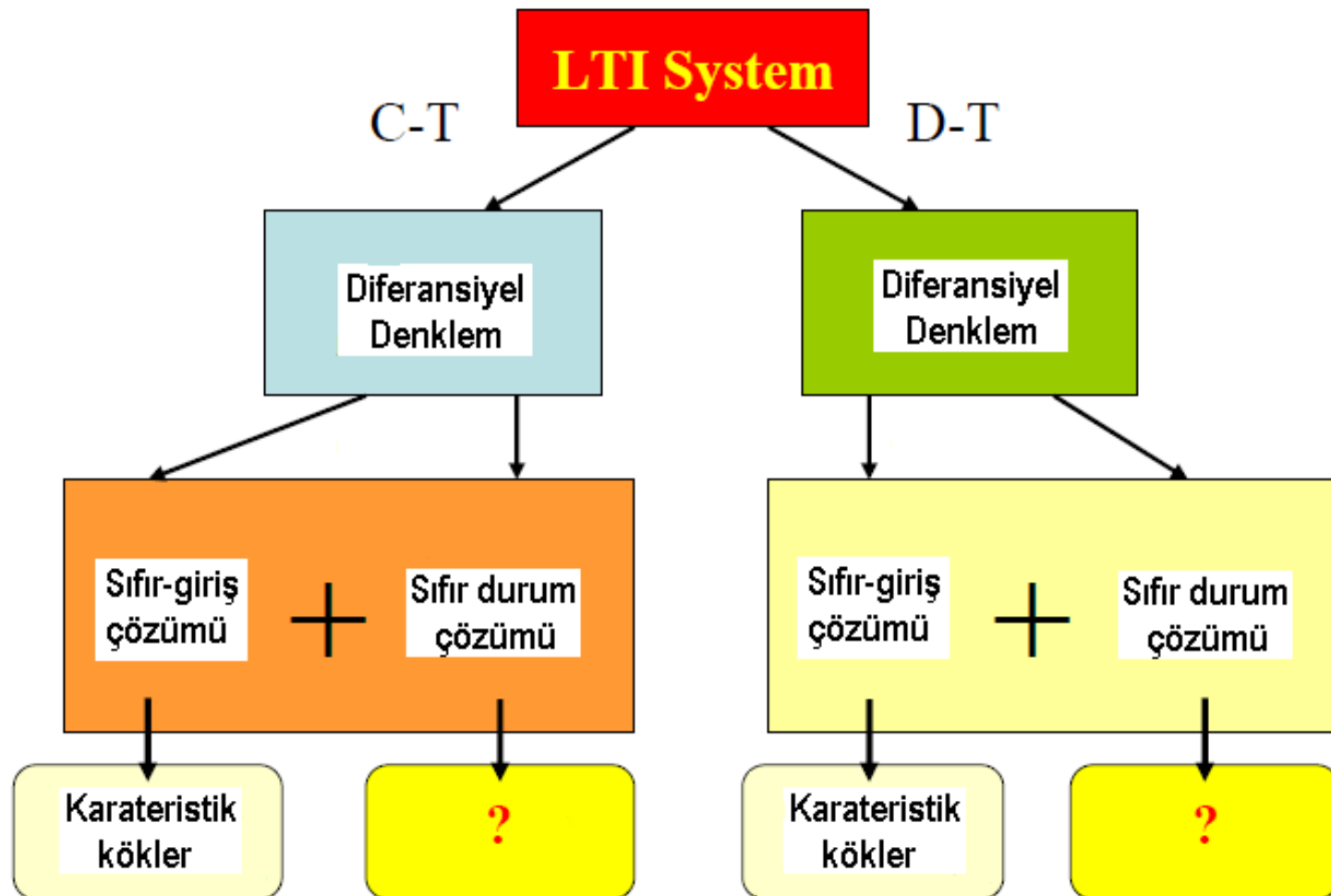


# Sinyaller ve Sistemler

Sunu 4

# Konvolüsyon



# LTI Sistem



Doğrusal zamanla değişmeyen sistemler (Linear Time Invariant-**LTI**)

- Bir çok fiziksel işlem LTI olarak tanımlanabilir. (DC motor, filtre devreleri).
- Bu sistemlerin matematiksel modelleri diferansiyel denklemlerle analiz edilebilirler. Tasarımcı için sistemin denetlenebilirliğini mümkün kılar.

# Sıfır-Durum Cevabı

Sıfır-Durum Cevabı: Sıfır başlangıç şartlarına sahip bir sistemin özel bir gireşe verdiği cevaptır.

$$y_{zs}(t) = \int_{t_0}^t h(t - \lambda)x(\lambda)d\lambda$$



C-T Konvolüsyon

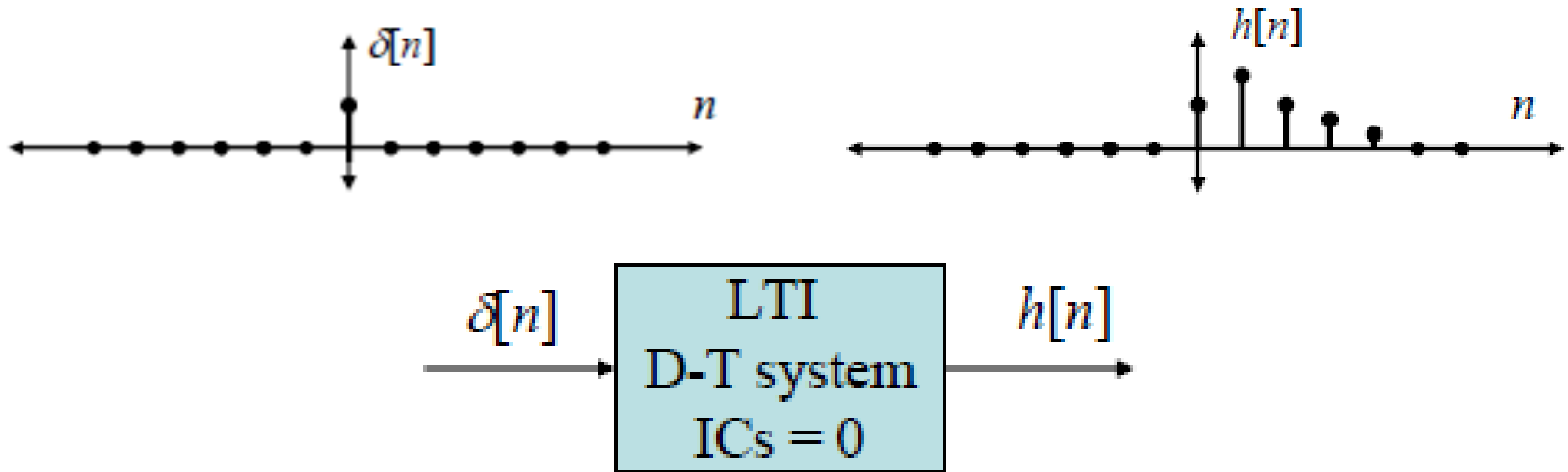
$$y_{zs}[n] = \sum_{i=1}^n h[n - i]x[i]$$



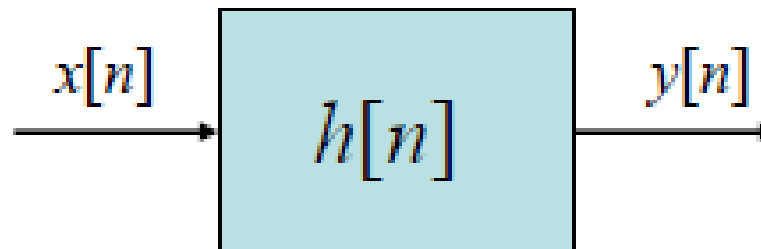
D-T Konvolüsyon

# Birim Dürtü Cevabı

**Dürtü Cevabı (Impulse response):** Sistemi iyi bir şekilde tanımlar ve sistemin davranışını karakterize etmeyi sağlar.



Sembol:



# Birim Dürtü Cevabı

1.Dereceden diferansiyel denkleme sahip bir sistem:

$$y[n] = -ay[n-1] + bx[n]$$

Başlangıç Şartları 0 olan (IC=0) bir sistemde  $\delta[n]$  girişi için sistem cevabı:

$$h[n] = -ah[n-1] + b\delta[n]$$

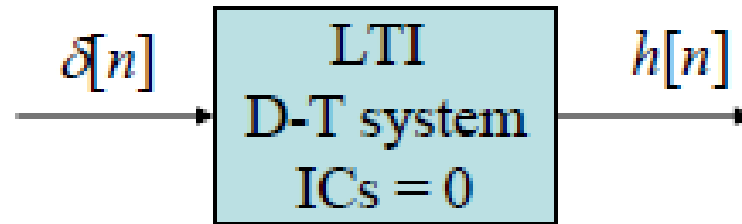
$n$	$\delta[n]$	$h[n]$
-1	0	$-a \times 0 + b \times 0 = 0$
0	1	$-a \times 0 + b \times 1 = b$
1	0	$-ab + b \times 0 = -ab$
2	0	$-a \times (-ab) = (-a)^2 b$
3	0	$-a \times (-a)^2 b = (-a)^3 b$

Birim dürtü cevabı

$$h[n] = b(-a)^n u[n]$$

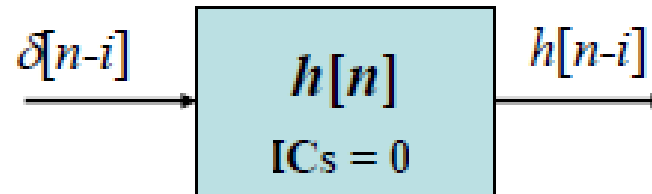
Sıfır-durum cevabı  
için  $h[n]$  nasıl  
kullanılacak?

# D-T Konvolüsyon (Convolution)

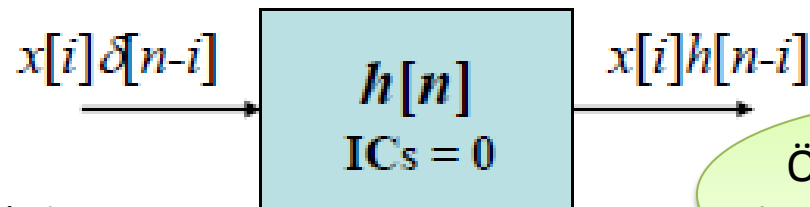


Ötelenmiş girişler  
ötelenmiş çıkışları verir

1. Adım: Zamanla değişmezlik:



2. Adım: Doğrusallığın çarpım  
(homojenlik) özelliği:

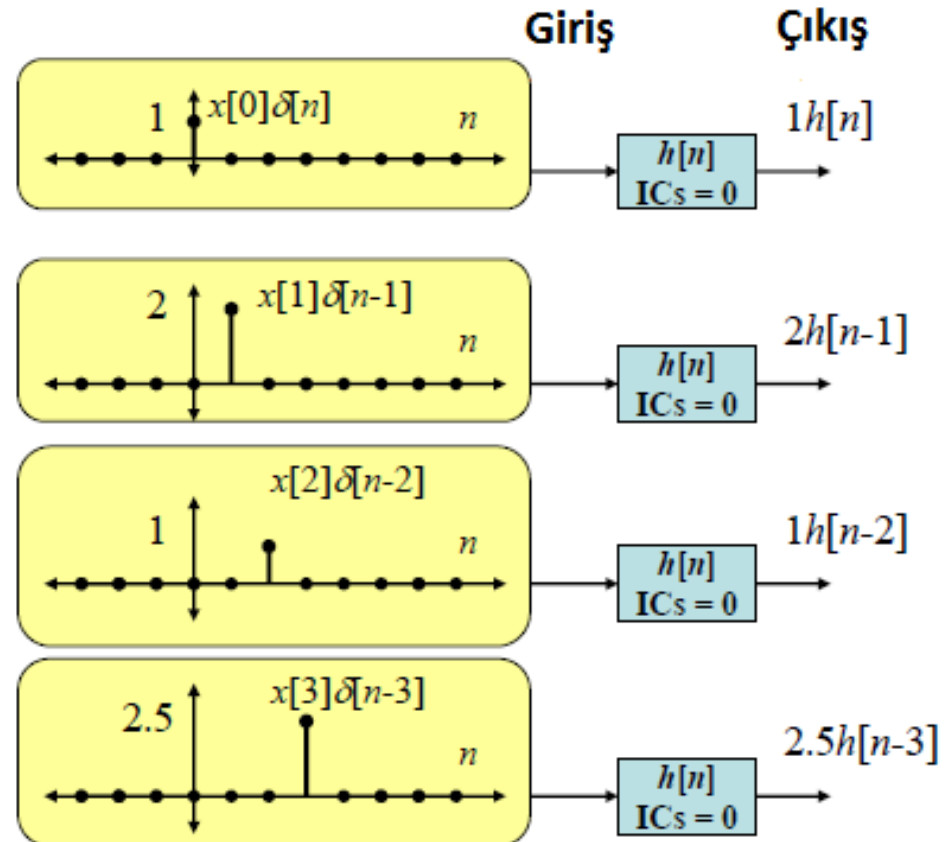
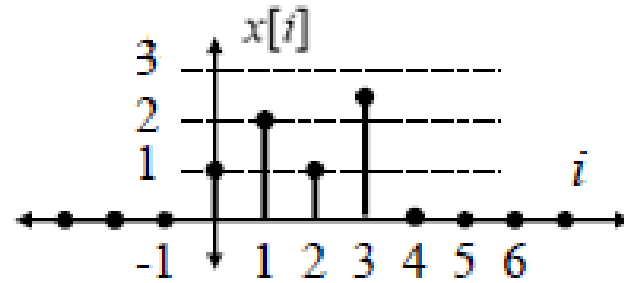
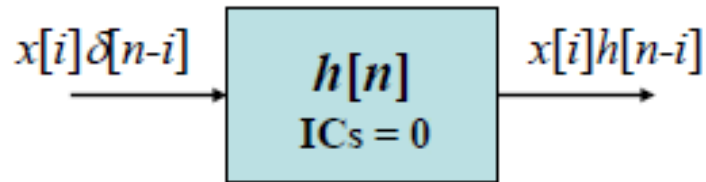


Ölçeklenmiş giriş  
ölçeklenmiş çıkış verir

Sistemin  $a.x_1(t)$ 'ye cevabı  $a.y_1(t)$  dir.

# D-T Konvolüsyon

Özel bir giriş için (birim dürtü)  
2. adımın analizi:

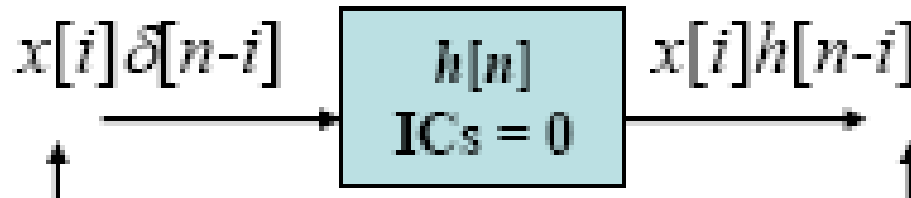




# D-T Konvolüsyon

**3. Adım:** Doğrusallığın toplamsallık özelliği:

Sistemin  $(x_1(t) + x_2(t))$ 'ye cevabı  $(y_1(t) + y_2(t))$



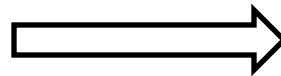
Her bir  $i$  için farklı bir giriş



Her bir  $i$  için farklı bir cevap

Doğrusallığın toplamsallık özelliğini kullanırsak:

Girişlerin toplamı



Cevapların toplamı

**Giriş:**  $\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x[i]\delta[n-i]$

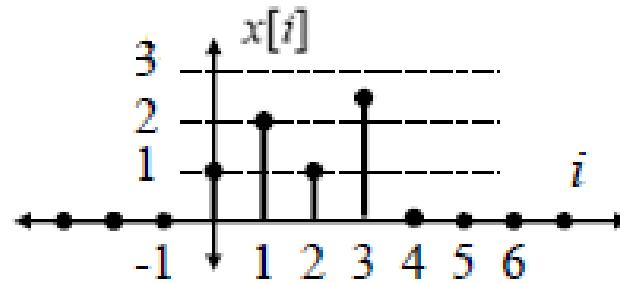


**Çıkış:**  $\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x[i]h[n-i]$

# D-T Konvolüsyon

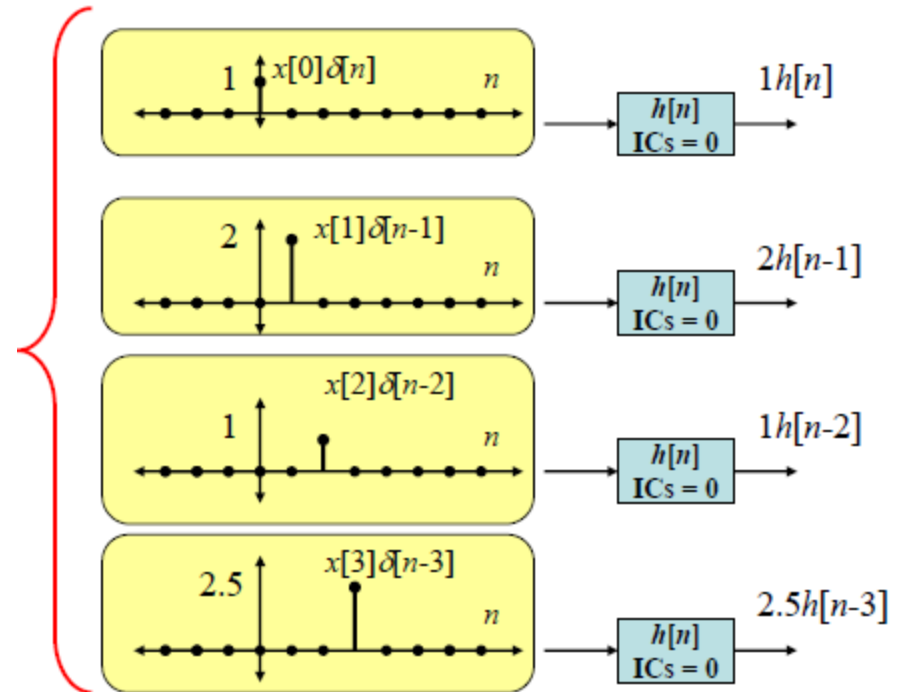
Özel bir giriş için 3. adım:

$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x[i] \delta[n-i]$$



X 'in geciktirilmiş  
dürtüleri toplamı

$x[n]$

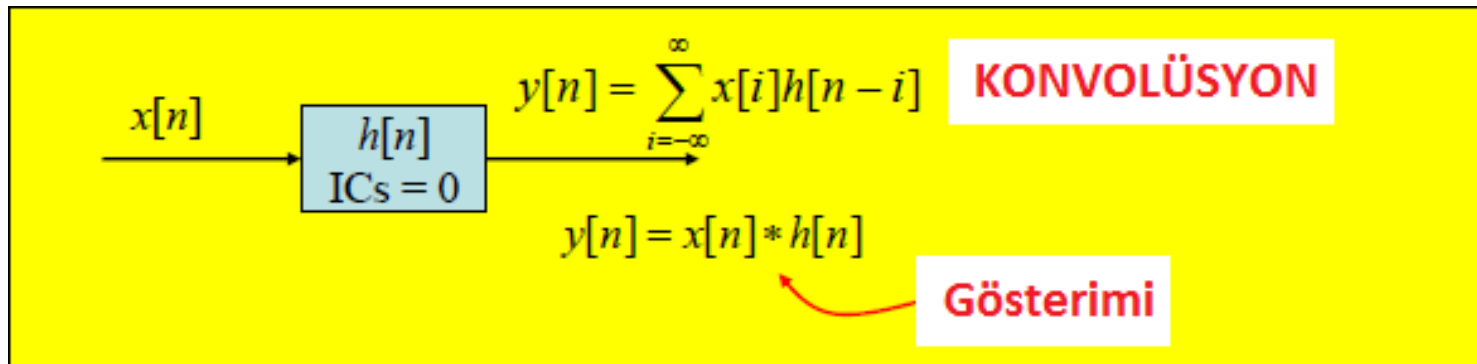


# D-T Konvolüsyon

**Giriş :**  $\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x[i] \delta[n-i]$   $\rightarrow$  **Çıkış :**  $\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x[i] h[n-i]$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{= x[n]}$

$x[n]$  girişli bir LTI sisteminin çıkış ifadesini türettik. Gecikmiş dürtülerin lineer kombinasyonudur.



Sistemin sıfır-durum cevabını bulmak için bu ifadeyi kullanacağız.

$$y[n] = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x[i] h[n-i]$$

# Konvolüsyon Özellikleri

1- Yer değiştirme:

$$x[n] * h[n] = h[n] * x[n]$$

2- Birleşme:

$$x[n] * (v[n] * w[n]) = (x[n] * v[n]) * w[n]$$

3- Dağılma:

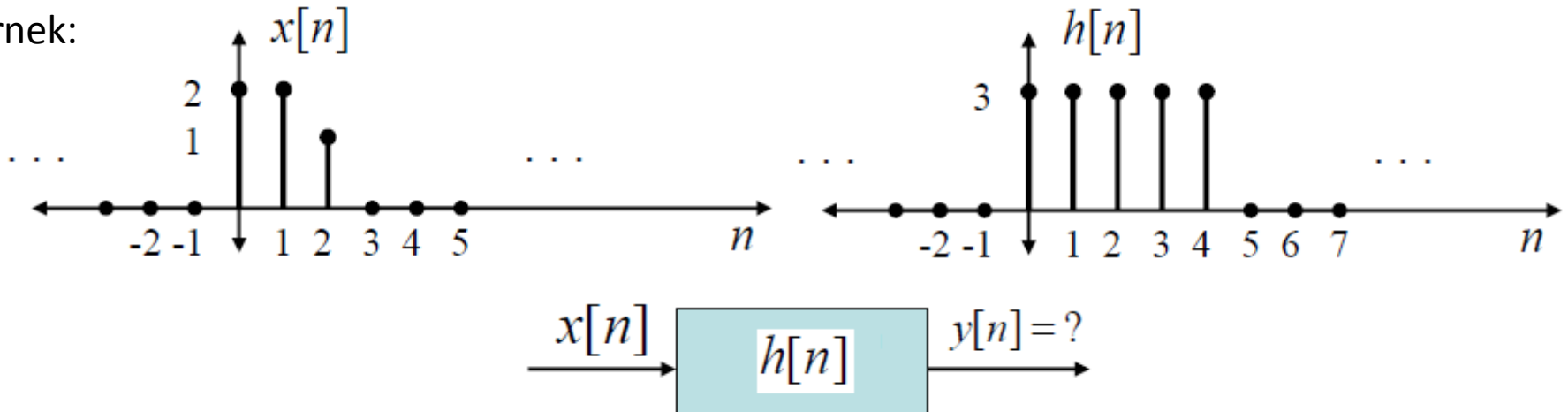
$$x[n] * (h_1[n] + h_2[n]) = x[n] * h_1[n] + x[n] * h_2[n]$$

4- Dürtü Konvolüsyonu:

$$x[n] * \delta[n - q] = x[n - q]$$

# Örnek

Örnek:



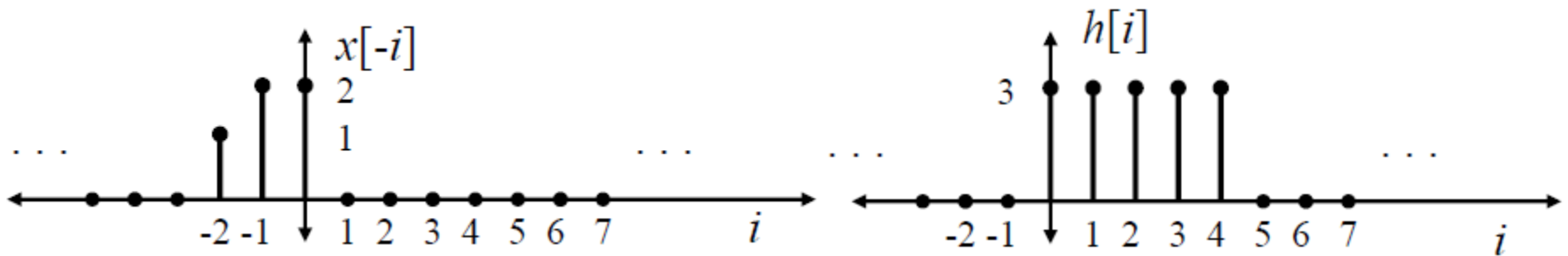
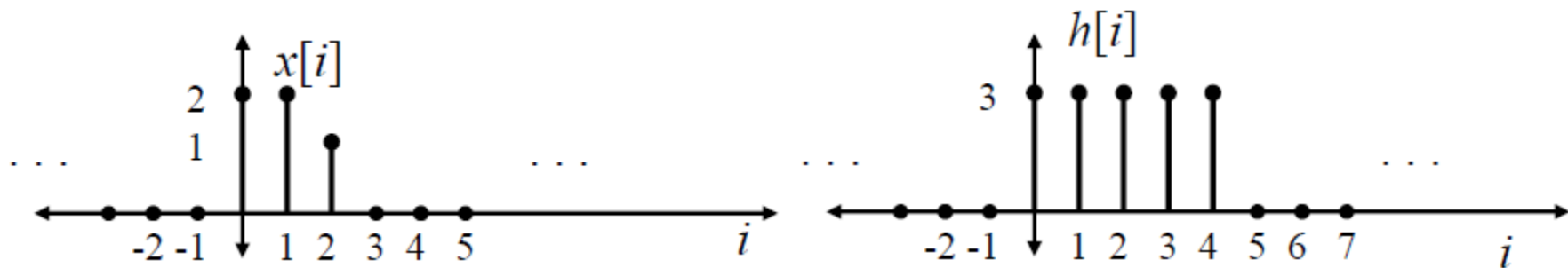
Konvolüsyon Toplamı:  $y[n]=x[n]*h[n]$

Çözüm kolaylığı için konvolüsyonun yer değiştirme özelliğini kullanalım!

$x[n]$  daha az bileşene sahip

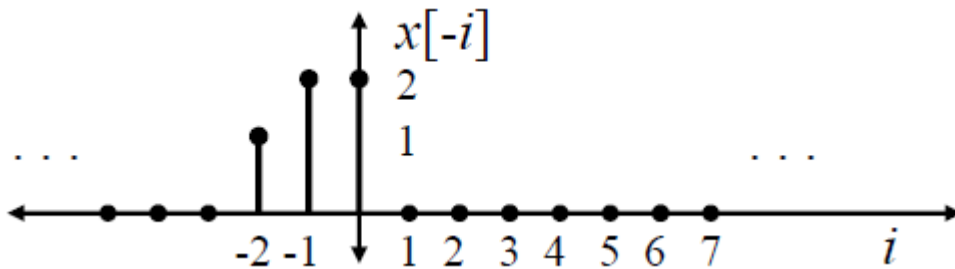
$$y[n] = \underbrace{\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} x[i]h[n-i]}_{x[n]*h[n]} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} h[i]x[n-i]}_{h[n]*x[n]}$$

# Örnek

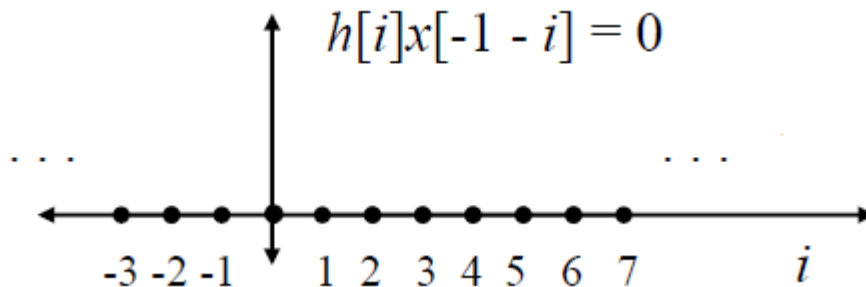
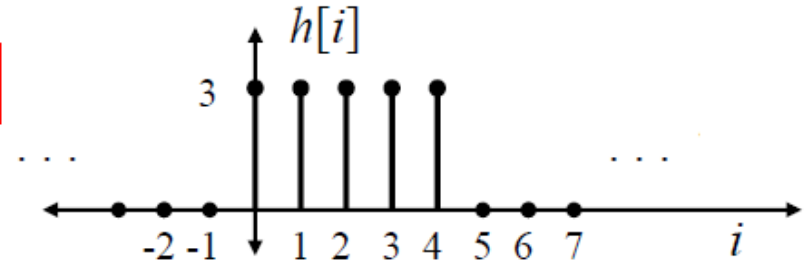
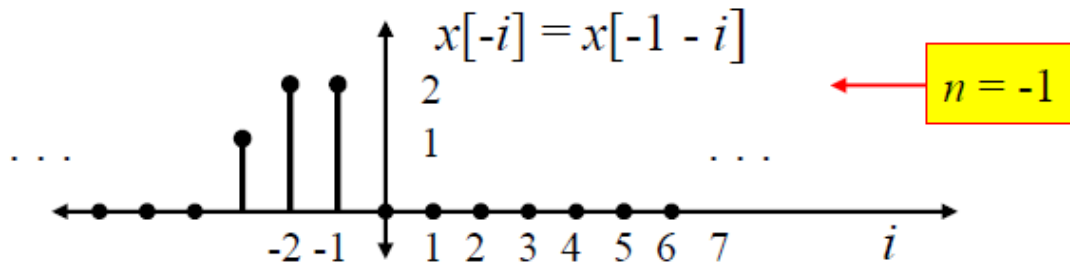
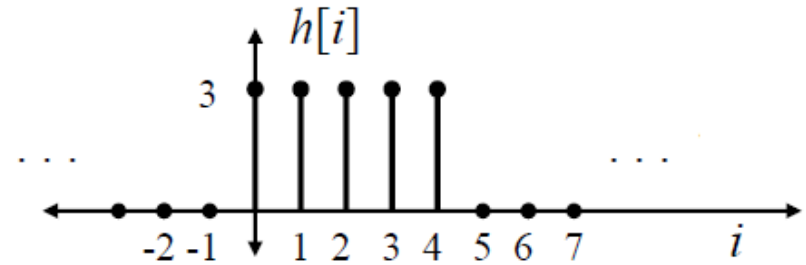


# Örnek

$x[n - i]$  'i elde etmek için  $x[-i]$   $n$  kadar ötelenir



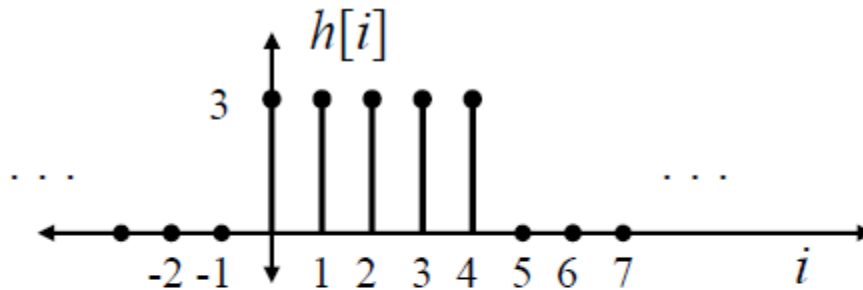
negatif  $n$  sola öteleme  
pozitif  $n$  sağa öteleme



$$y[n] = 0 \quad \forall n < 0$$

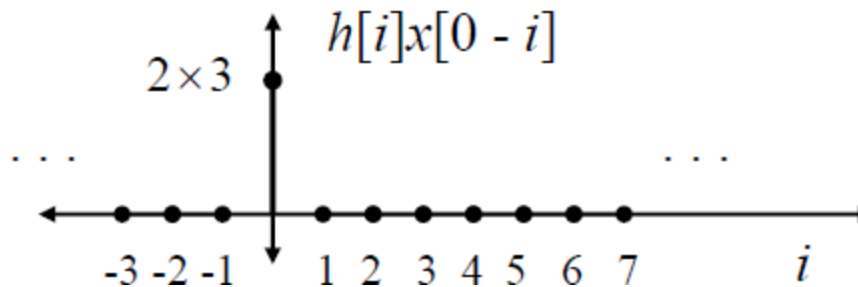
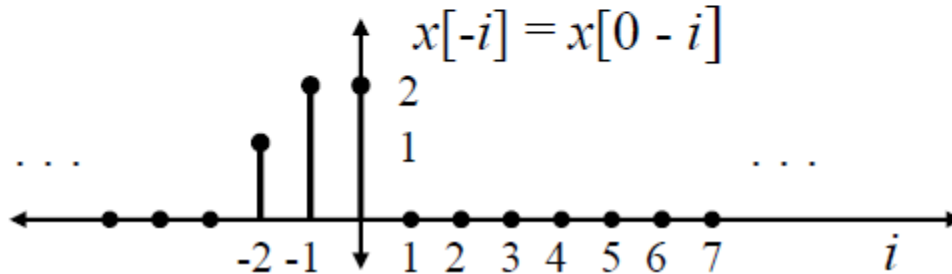
# Örnek

$$\underline{n = 0}$$



Öteleme yok

$$x[0 - i] = x[-i]$$

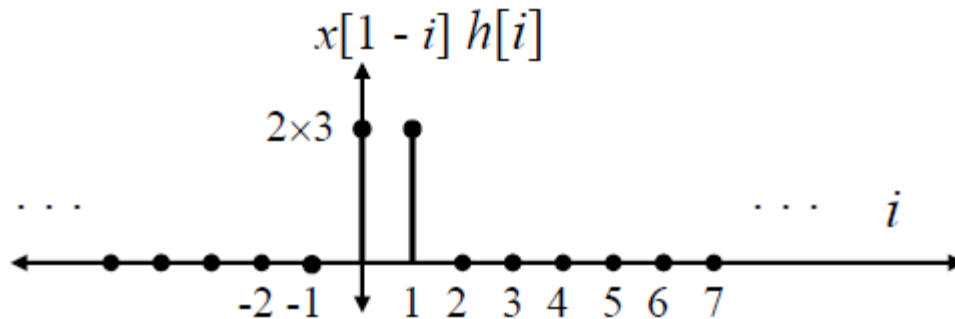
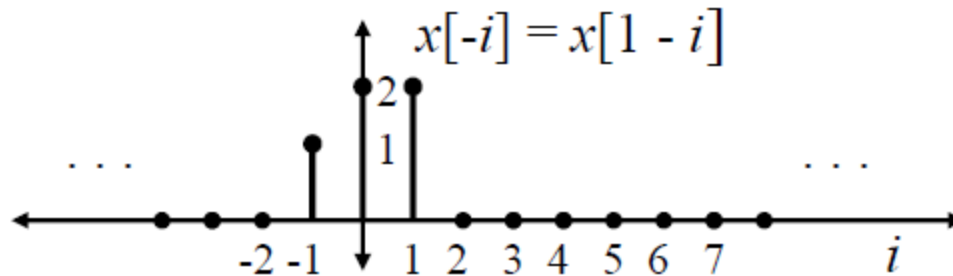
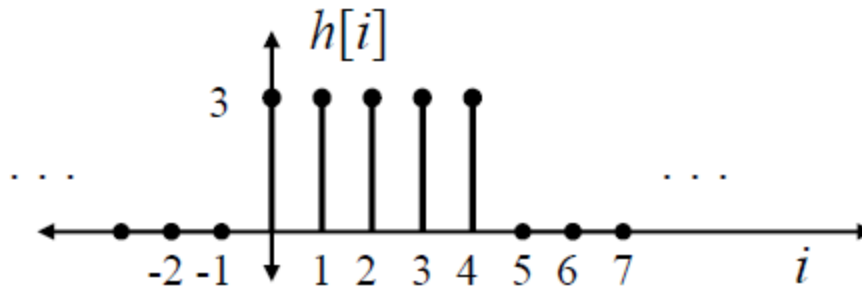


$$y[0] = 6$$



# Örnek

$n = 1$

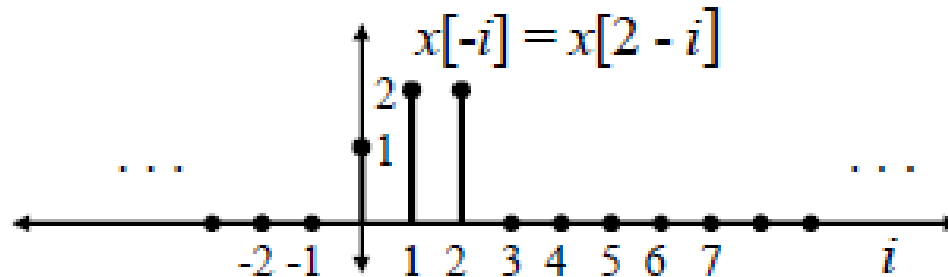
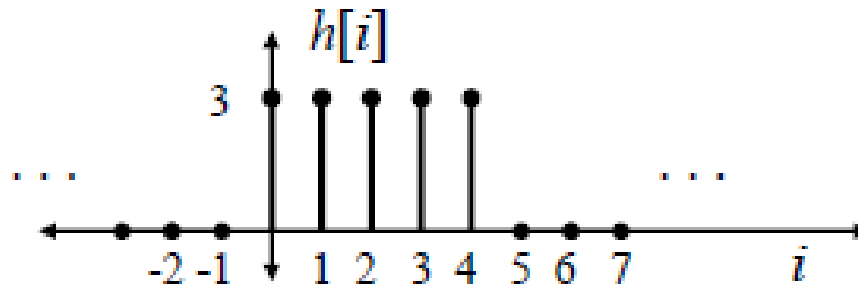


1 adım sağa  
öteleme

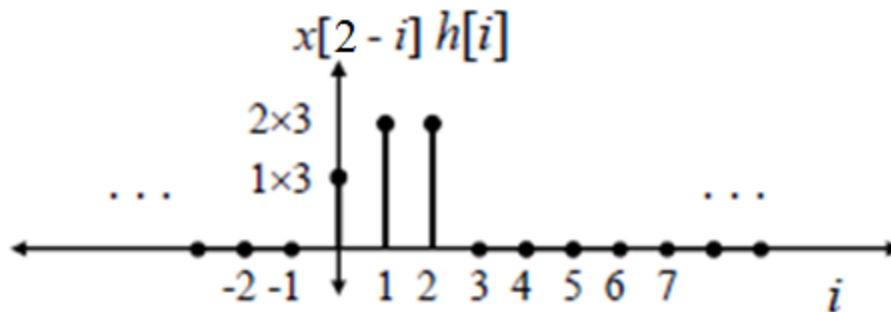
$$y[1] = 6 + 6 = 12$$

# Örnek

$$\underline{n = 2}$$



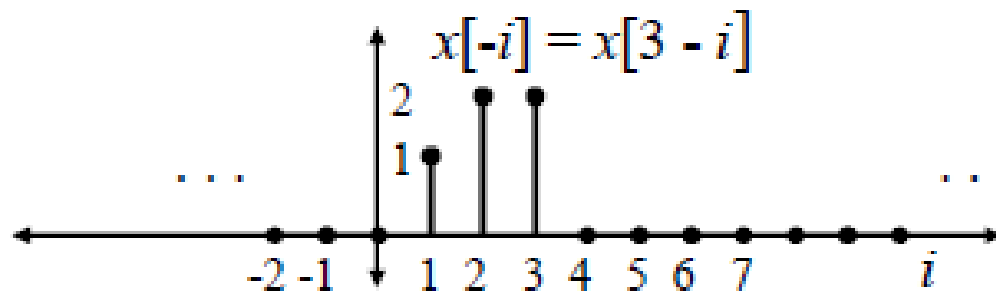
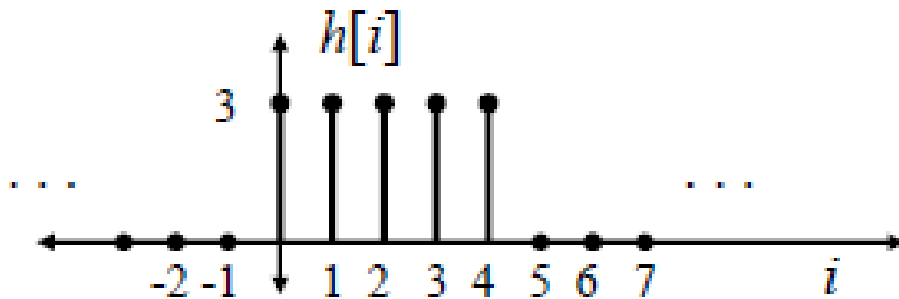
2 adım sağa  
öteleme



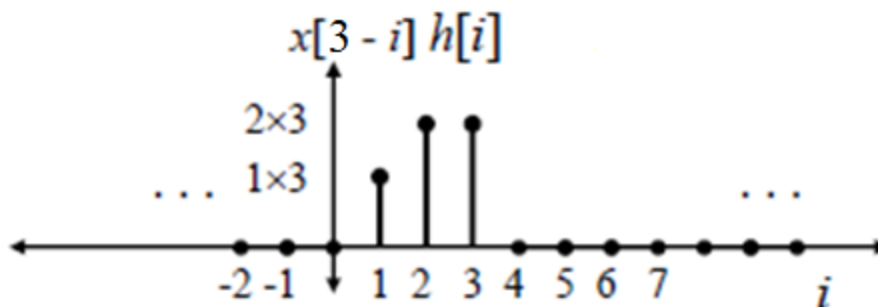
$$y[2] = 3 + 6 + 6 = 15$$

# Örnek

$$\underline{n = 3}$$



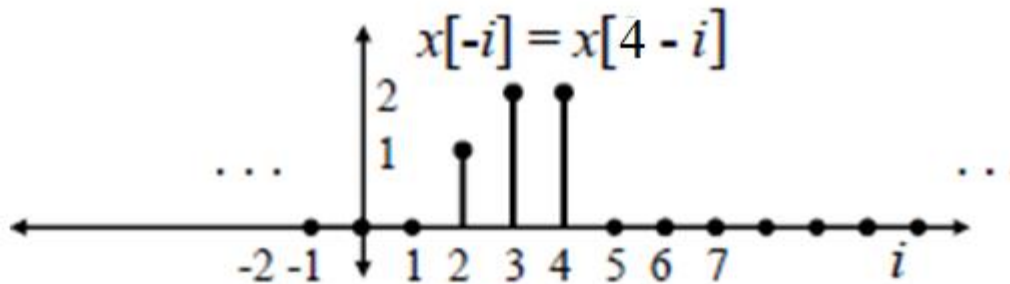
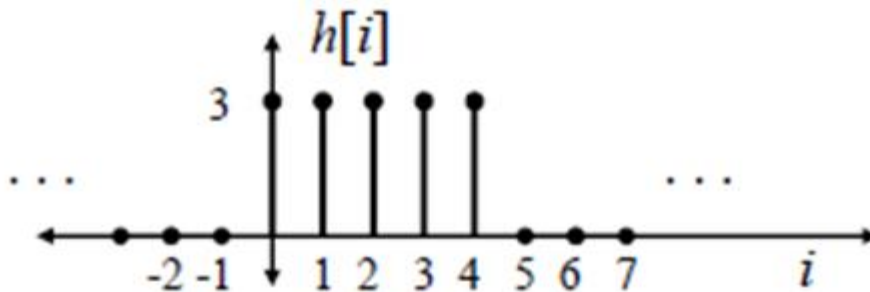
3 adım sağa  
öteleme



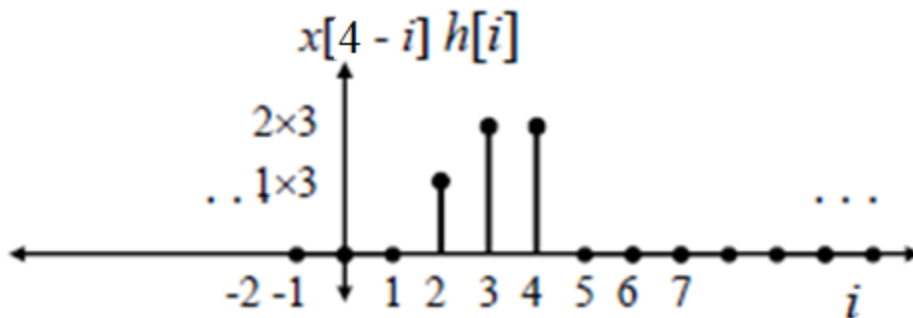
$$y[3] = 3 + 6 + 6 = 15$$

# Örnek

$$n = 4$$



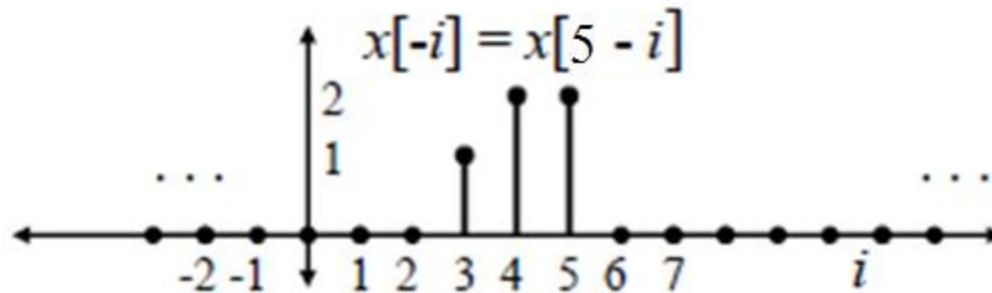
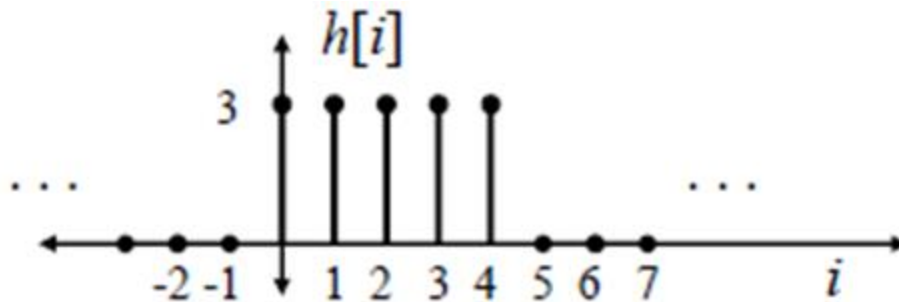
4 adım sağa  
öteleme



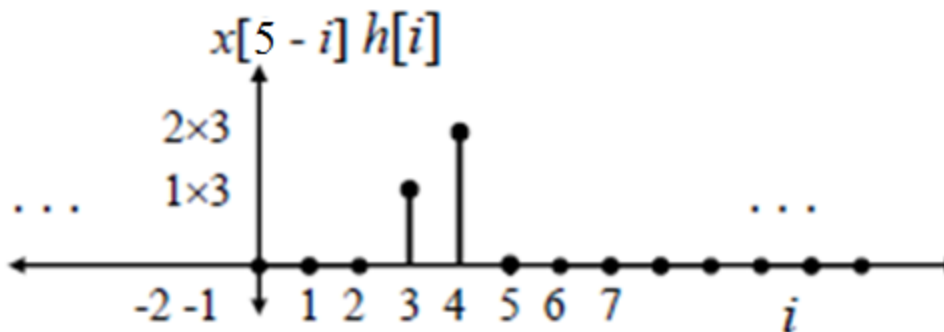
$$y[4] = 3 + 6 + 6 = 15$$

# Örnek

$$\underline{n = 5}$$



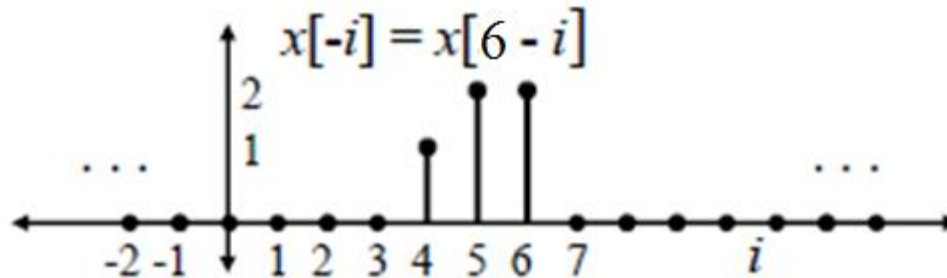
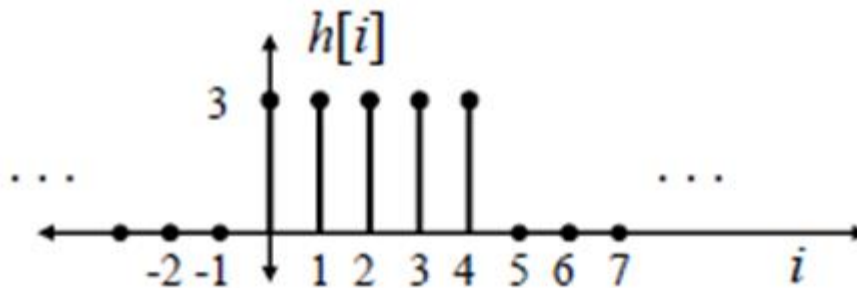
5 adım sağa  
öteleme



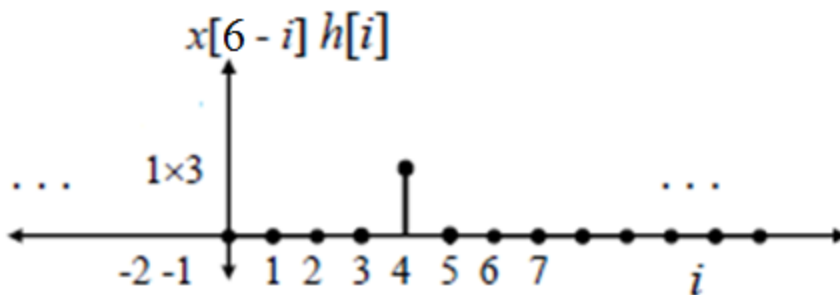
$$y[5] = 3 + 6 = 9$$

# Örnek

$$\underline{n = 6}$$



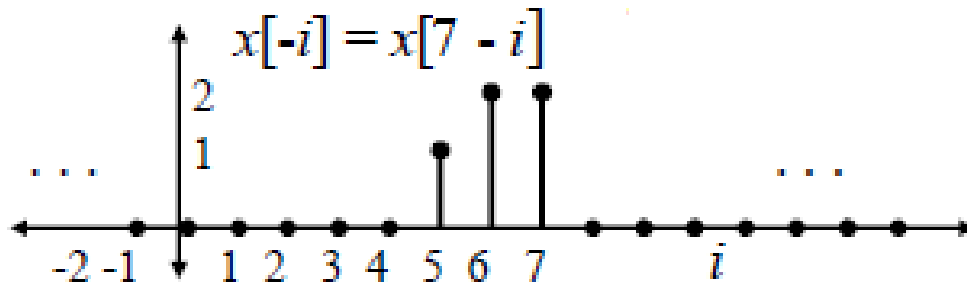
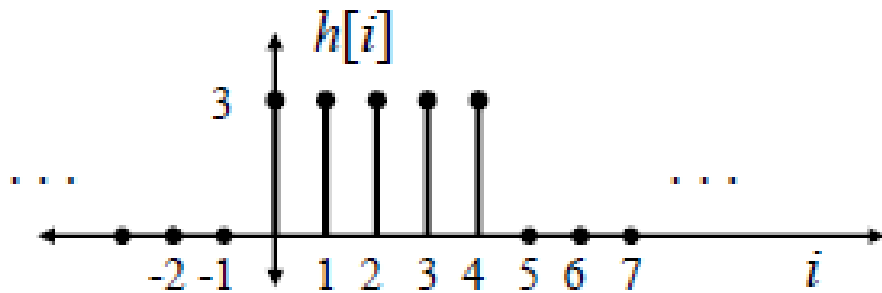
6 adım sağa  
öteleme



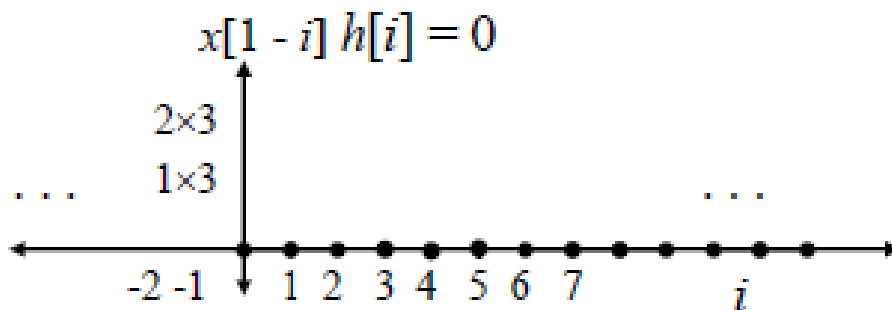
$$y[6] = 3$$

# Örnek

$$\underline{n > 6}$$

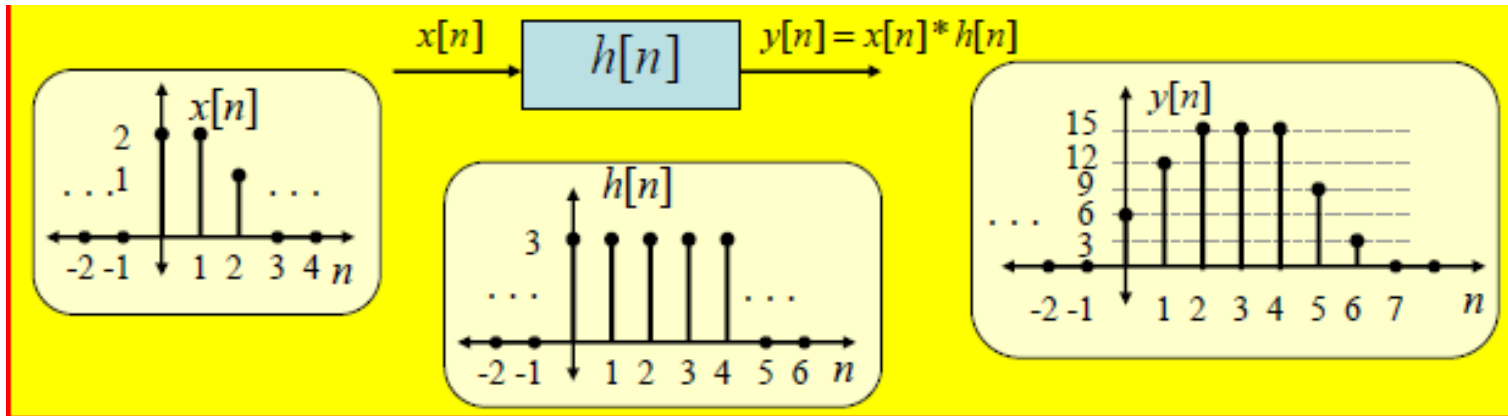
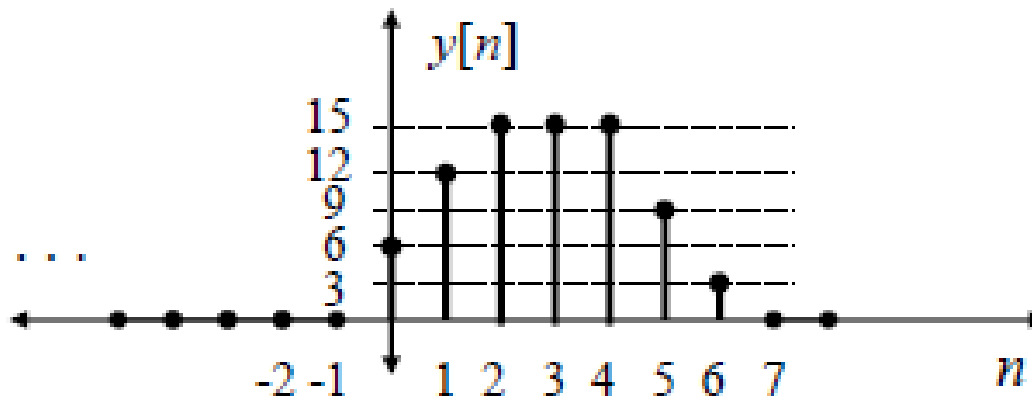


7 adım sağa  
öteleme



$$y[n] = 0 \quad \forall n > 6$$

# Sonuç



$h[n]$  birim dürtü cevabına sahip bir sistemin  $x[n]$  girişine ait sıfır-durum cevabını konvolüsyon ile elde ettik.