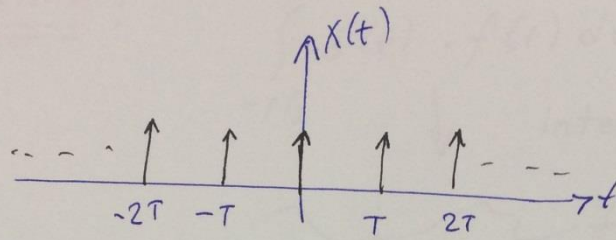


Örnek:



$C_k = ?$

C_k ifadesini türetin.

Verilen sinyal aşağıdaki şekilde ifade edilebilir.

$$X(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT) \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} X(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \quad \text{idi.}$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} X(t) \cdot e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{T} t} dt$$

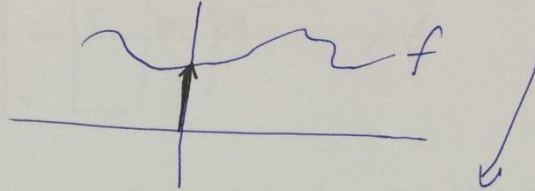
$X(t)$ sinyali birim dürtü katarıdır. Birim dürtü isareti alt bileşenlerine ayrıştırılama-
dığından temel periyot aralığını $-T/2$ $T/2$ şeklinde almamız.

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \delta(t) \cdot e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{T} t} dt$$

Hatırlatma;

$$\int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \delta(t) \cdot f(t) dt = f(0)$$

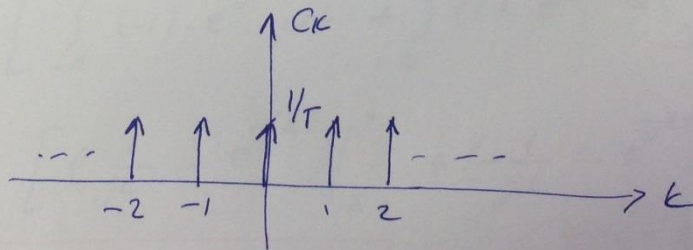
↓ integrali $f(0)$ 'a eşittir.



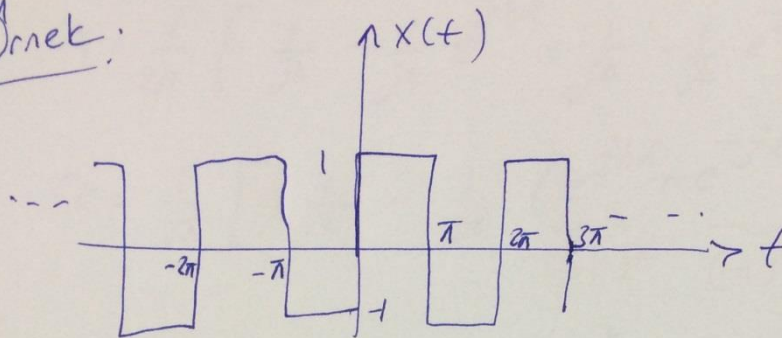
integralin iğnesi
Sadece 0 anında
değer verir
0 değerde $f(0)$ dir.

0 halde;

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \delta(t) \cdot e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{T} t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} e^{0} dt = 1/T$$



Örnek:



$x(t)$ sinyali için C_k ifadesini türetin.

$$T = 2\pi \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1 \text{ rad/sn}$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t) \cdot e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(t) \cdot e^{-jkt} dt$$

$[-\pi, \pi]$ aralığında sinyal ayrıştırılabilir

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^0 (-1) \cdot e^{-jkt} dt + \int_0^{\pi} (1) \cdot e^{-jkt} dt \right]$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\left(\frac{1}{jk} \cdot e^{-jkt} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{jk} \cdot e^{-jkt} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \right]$$

$$e^{\pm jk\pi} = (-1)^k$$

$$\cos k\pi \pm j \sin k\pi$$

ya $\downarrow -1$
ya $+1$
olur

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{jk} - \frac{1}{jk} e^{jk\pi} + \frac{1}{jk} - \frac{1}{jk} e^{-jk\pi} \right]$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{jk} - \frac{1}{jk} \left(\underbrace{e^{jk\pi}}_{(-1)^k} + \underbrace{e^{-jk\pi}}_{(-1)^k} \right) \right]$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{jk\pi} - \frac{1}{jk2\pi} 2(-1)^k$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{jk\pi} (1 - (-1)^k) \quad k \neq 0$$

C_0 için tanımsız durum var

$$C_0 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x(t) dt = \int_{-\pi}^0 (-1) dt + \int_0^{\pi} (1) dt$$

$$\underline{\underline{C_0 = 0}}$$