

50RU-1.2 Abdullah MENTEOGLA hEn] = UEn] Y[n] = x[n] + x[n-1] + x[n-2] - ----Y[n-1] = x[n-1] + x[n-2] --YEn] = XEn] + YEn-1] 1, -74 n 48 0, 0thowise $\frac{y[n] - y[n-1] = x[n]}{\sum_{m=0}^{K} b_m x[n-m]}$ b1=b2=..=0 20=1 97 = -722=0 ... 7>8 4[-8]-4[-9]=0 X[-8] CAJX = [8]4-[6]4 467)=4[/8]=x[-7] 4[9]= 7[8] 4[-9]= 4[-b]=0 [e] K = [0] R -- YE-10]= YE-8]=0 [a] R = [11] R 4[-5]-8[-6]= x[-5] y[8] = 459] = --- = 16 4[-5]=3 9[-4]=4 For L devilenter ve konvolution Y[n] = \ 0, \ \(\omega \cdot -7 \cdot \omega \cdot \\
\omega \ The elde ediler The culusin esy[8]=16 deger oldugu gözlevlehdi hini in sonsuz szyrdz deger aldığı dunuladz doğrusik sabit katszyrlı fark devklemletir tullereret sonuce üleşmək mümkündir. 7En)

Frelesis censor H(e)w)=|H(e)w)|e)0 50RU-2] $X[\Omega] = \cos(\omega n + \emptyset)$ $Y[\Omega] = [H(e^{3\omega})] \cos(\omega n + \emptyset + \theta)$ $X [n] = \cos(\omega n + u) = e^{2(\omega n + u)} + e^{-3(\omega n + u)}$

Abdullah MEMISOGU - e (wn+0) 1 e ~ (wntre) X2[n] [n],X

1 TI Systems

XIIn] ve X2[n] 82 fonksiyon olduklarından konudüsyon hesabına gerek kalmadan $y_1[n] = H(e^{j\omega}), \chi_2[n], y_2[n] = H(e^{j\omega}), \chi_2[n]$ olask yazılabilir.

$$y_1[n] = H(e^{3\omega}). x_1[n], y_2[n] = H(e^{3\omega}). \frac{1}{2}. e^{3(\omega_1 + \omega_1 + \omega_2)}$$

 $y_1[n] = H(e^{3\omega}). e^{30}. \frac{1}{2}e^{3(\omega_1 + \omega_1)} = \frac{1}{2}. e^{3(\omega_1 + \omega_1 + \omega_2)}$
 $y_1[n] = |H(e^{3\omega})|. e^{30}. \frac{1}{2}e^{3(\omega_1 + \omega_1 + \omega_2)} = \frac{1}{2}. e^{3(\omega_1 + \omega_1 + \omega_2)}$

$$y_1[n] = |H(e^{j\omega})| \cdot e^{j\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{j(\omega n + q)} = |H(e^{j\omega})| \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-j(\omega n + q + 9)}$$

 $y_2[n] = |H(e^{j\omega})| \cdot e^{j\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-j(\omega n + q + 9)} |H(e^{j\omega})| \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-j(\omega n + q + 9)}$

$$92[n] = |H(e^{-11.C} \cdot 2)|$$

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$$= |H(e^{$$

Abdullah Memisoéun

$$X[n] = Sn(\frac{n}{n})$$
, $Y[n] = ?$

$$x[n] = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{25} e^{3\pi N/4} - \frac{1}{25} e^{-3\pi n/4}$$

$$x[n] = \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{25} e^{3\pi N/4} - \frac{1}{25} e^{-3\pi n/4}$$

$$X_1[n] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{J\pi n/k_1}$$

 $X_2[n] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-J\pi n/k_1}$

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$$91[n] = \frac{1}{25} \cdot e^{3\pi n/u} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - e^{-32\pi/u}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-34\pi/u}} \right] = \frac{1}{25} \cdot e^{3\pi n/u} = \frac{1}{25} \cdot e^{3\pi n/u} = -1$$

$$e^{-3\pi} = \cos(-\pi I + 3 \sin(-\pi I)) = -1$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{-J\pi/2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{-J\pi}} = \frac{1 - (-J)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2 + 2J}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y_{2}[n] = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - e^{-j\pi / 2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\pi / 4}} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 + \frac{1}{2} (-1)} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j\pi / 4} \cdot \left[\frac{1 - j}{1 +$$

$$=\frac{1}{2j}e^{-jm/u}$$

$$32[n] = \frac{2-25}{25} e^{-3m/4} = \frac{(-5)}{3} \cdot e^{-3m/4}$$

$$e^{v}=-1$$



$$1-J = \sqrt{2}, e^{-J\pi/4} = \sqrt{2}.\cos(\pi/4) + J\cos(\pi/4) = 1-J$$

$$1+J = \sqrt{2}! e^{J\pi\pi/4} = \int 2.\cos(\pi/4) + J\cos(\pi/4) = 1+J$$

$$J(\pi) = \sqrt{2}.e^{J\pi/4} = J\pi\pi/4 + \sqrt{2}.e^{J\pi/4} = J\pi\pi/4$$

$$J(\pi) = \sqrt{2}.e^{J(\pi/4 - \pi/4)} + e^{-J(\pi/4 - \pi/4)}$$

$$J(\pi) = 2\sqrt{2}.e^{J(\pi/4 - \pi/4)} + e^{-J(\pi/4 - \pi/4)}$$

Abdullah MEMIZOGIU YEN] = 252 cos (TN/4-11/4)

SOLU-3B XIN3=COS(0.2TIN) $H(e^{JW})=\frac{1-1.25e^{-JW}}{1-0.8e^{-JW}}=1-\frac{0.45e^{-JW}}{1-0.8e^{-JW}}$ $\frac{10211 - 313}{1000} \times \frac{1000}{1000} = \frac{1 - 1.25e^{-30.217}}{1 - 0.8e^{-30.217}} = \frac{(-0.0112 - 0.7341)}{(0.3527 + 0.47025)} = -1.0102 - 0.73405$ $H(e^{j0.2\pi}) = 1.248.e^{+j0.628} = 1.248e^{+j.0.2\pi}$ X[n] -> XI[n] ve X2[n] des dusse the adet &2 forhøyender Olusur. Bu durande x[n] = cos (0,270) | un y[n] = A. cos (0,210+4) A= 1.248 YEN = 1.248 COS (0.2RN+0.2T)

Abdullah MENTEOGLU Szfonkulyarlar belirli bir kalıpta olan fonksiyonlardır x olarak e-) (1) 2 Soldishoulder. Ders krosennde e swon olerk weitseite e-) (1) 2 Soldishoulder. Hum red ve complex seeller A. eswon formation of the edite editebileregister of olerate genellener numbers bylece, d skell iki adet özforksiyorun toplamından duşur. Belidi bir kelip duştursa da szforksiyon E degildic $\sqrt{232}$ $\chi(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{1-3e^{-j\omega}}$ @ De & x(e))} [SOLU-5A X(e)w) = 2+b] ise real kisim X(e)w) + X*(e)w) = 2 degerini vertr. $=\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{1-ae^{jw}} + \frac{1}{1-ae^{jw}}$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1-ae^{3w}+1-ae}{1-ae^{3w}+a^2} =) a = \frac{2-a.(cos(w)+3s(n(w))-a(cos(-w)+3s(n(w))+ae)}{1-acos(w)+3s(n(w))-a(cos(-w)+3s(n(w))+ae)}$ $2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2 - 2a \cos(\omega)}{1 - 2a \cos(\omega) + a^2} \right) =) \left(a = \frac{1 - a \cos(\omega)}{1 - 2a \cos(\omega) + a^2} \right)$ B) In Excern) 3 Solu-5B $\frac{2a+bj-a-bj}{2i}=b-\frac{1}{2r}\left[\chi(e^{jw})-\chi^*(e^{jw})\right]$ $b = \frac{1}{25} \left[\frac{1}{1 - 2e^{jw}} - \frac{1}{1 - 2e^{jw}} \right] = \frac{1}{25} \left[\frac{1 - 2e^{jw} - 1 + 2e^{-jw}}{1 - 2a\cos(w) + 2^{2}} \right] =$ $b = \frac{1}{25} \left[-\frac{a(\cos(\omega) + J\sin(\omega))}{1 - 2a\cos(\omega) + 2^{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{28} \left[\frac{-2aJ\sin(\omega)}{1 - 2a\cos(\omega) + 2^{2}} \right]$ $b = \frac{-a\sin(\omega)}{1-2a\cos(\omega)+a^2}$

Abdulbh MEMISOGUL 50ey - 50 $|X(e^{j\omega})| = \sqrt{X(e^{j\omega}) * X^*(e^{j\omega})}$ SORU-5D $\angle X(e^{j\omega}) = 2\pi c \tan \left(\frac{|m \notin X(e^{j\omega})|^2}{|e \notin X(e^{j\omega})|^2} \right) = 2\pi c \tan \left(\frac{|-2\sin(\omega)|}{|-2\cos(\omega)|} \right) = 2\pi c \tan \left(\frac{|-a\sin(\omega)|}{|-2\cos(\omega)|} \right) = 2\pi c \tan \left(\frac{|-a\sin(\omega)|}{|-2\cos(\omega)|} \right)$ $\sqrt{\chi(e_{1m})} = 3 \operatorname{Lotan} \left(\frac{1 - 3 \operatorname{Cox}(m)}{1 - 3 \operatorname{Cox}(m)} \right)$ SORU-6A H(esw) = 1+e h[n]=? $H_{1}(e^{SW}) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8e^{-JW}} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8e^{JW}} = \frac{$ Hi (e)w) = ThienJ.e who oldugunder eq. 1 esitligi eq. 2 formetine getinilir. $\frac{1}{eq.3} = \frac{1}{n=100} \left(0.8\right)^{n} \cdot \text{U[n]} \cdot e^{-3\omega n}$ $\frac{k_1 \epsilon_0}{1 - 0.8 e^{-j\omega}} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.8 e^{-j\omega}}$ Shifting property-, h2[n] = h,[n-2] -> h2[n] = (0.8)^-2u[n-2] $h cn 3 = h \cdot [n] + h \cdot [n] = (0.8)^n \cdot u(n) + (0.8)^{n-2} u[n-2]$ H1(e)w)+H2(e,w) + h1[n]+ h2[n]

Abdullah MENTSOGU XIN] = 4+2 cos(won) brade xin3 às forbsymler cinstader yearlesse; dur $\times [n] = 4.e^{jD.n} + 2.\frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{jwa} + e^{-jwa}) 2. \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{jwa} + e^{-jwa}) \right]$ YEN] = L. H(e) + 2.1H(e) cos(won+0)

A. 1H(e) cos(won+0+4)

Formula

YEN] in sorved verildig: George constant olimasi;

D= LH(e) by bullenlier. I2=0 olmasina bağlıdır. I2=0 olmasliqin | H(e)wo) =0 olması geredir. bunn ian - H(e) + H*(e) = 0 = (1+e) = 0 (1+e) = 0 =) (1+e-12m), (1+e12m) =0=1+e-12m; +e32m; 1=0 2+(cos(-2m)+)six(-2m))+(cos(2m)+)six(2m))=2+2cos(2m)=0 tos(2w)=-1 -> 2w= T (No= == UD= 11/2 durumunda I2=0 Obecagindan $y[n] = 4. H(e^{30}) = 4. \left(\frac{1+e^{-30}}{1-0.8e^{-30}}\right) = 4. \left(\frac{1+1}{1-0.8}\right) = 40/1$