

Abdullah Menisocus  $X(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}} |z| > \frac{1}{2}$  $X(2) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{2}} = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{2})} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{2}$ 

SORU-3 causal LTI system XEN = UE-n-1]+(1) (2) (1) = - transform of output -1  $Y(z) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+z^{-1})}$ 

H(=)=?  $X[n] = U[-n-1] + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] \longrightarrow X(z) = \frac{-1}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad (|z| > \frac{1}{2}) \cap (|z| < 1)$   $V(z) = -1z^{-1} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad (|z| > \frac{1}{2}) \cap (|z| < 1)$ 

Y(z) = H(z), X(z)  $H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z)X(t+z^{-1})}$ 

 $H(z) = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(1-z^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)}{\left(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right) \left(1+z^{-1}\right) \left(1-z^{-1}-1+\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right) \cdot \left(1-z^{-1}\right)}{\left(1+z^{-1}\right) \left(1-z^{-1}-1+\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)} = \frac{\left(1-z^{-1}\right)}{\left(1+z^{-1}\right)} = \frac{\left(1-z^{-1}\right)}{\left(1+z^{-1}\right)}$ 

 $H(z) = \frac{(1-\overline{z'})}{(1+\overline{z'})} \neq |z| > 1$  (Pole 'dan bolay1)

Y(Z) iain loc: loc {HIZI}N ROC: {X(Z)} ile elde edilir 50eu-3B

$$\frac{1}{12} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+z^{-1})} = \frac{L_1}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} + \frac{L_2}{(1+z^{-1})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{1} &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}\right), \forall (t) \Big|_{z^{-1} = 2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}{(1 + z^{-1})} \Big|_{z^{-1} = 2} = \frac{-1}{3} \\ \mathcal{L}_{2} &= \left(1 + z^{-1}\right), \forall (z) \Big|_{z^{-1} = 4} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1})} \Big|_{z^{-1} = -1} = \frac{1}{3/2} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{-1/3}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z')} + \frac{1/3}{(1+z')}$$

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$$Y(z) = -\frac{1}{3} \left[ (\frac{1}{2})^{n} \right] u(z) + \frac{1}{3} (-1)^{n} u(z) = \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n} + \frac{1}{3} (-1)^{n} \right] u(z)$$

$$\frac{1+z^{-1}}{50244} = \frac{1+z^{-1}}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1+\frac{1}{4}z^{-1})}$$

SORU-LA)

1-22'=0 |2|= \frac{1}{2} (pole) 1+\frac{1}{2}=0 |2|=\frac{1}{2} pole

1-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2} \text{ pole} \text{ | 12|=0 | |2|=\frac{1}{2} pole

Nedersel bir sistende RDC pollera durinda dur |2|>\frac{1}{2} \text{ | 12|>\frac{1}{2}}

Solu-UB

Stistenin ROC bølgesi Izl=1 noktosm raerdiginder (LTI stisten) kerzhellr.

$$|\nabla \mathcal{L}| = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}} |\nabla \mathcal{L}| = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} |\nabla \mathcal{L}| = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} |\nabla \mathcal{L}| = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} |\nabla \mathcal{L}| = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}} |\nabla \mathcal{L}| = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$SOLU-5$$

$$x_{c}(t) = sin(20\pi t) + cos(u0\pi t)$$

$$Solu-5A$$

$$x_{c}(t) = sin(\frac{\pi n}{5}) + cos(\frac{\pi n}{5})$$

$$x_{c}(t) = x_{c}(n\tau) = x_{c}(n\tau)$$

$$x_{c}(t) = x_{c}(n\tau)$$

SORU-5B unique degilder. Sinyaller 27 perigodik oldugundan birder fæzlæ Tdegeri bulunabiler.

$$Sin(20\pi nT) + cos(uoffnT) = Sin(\frac{\pi n}{5}) + cos(\frac{2\pi n}{5})$$

$$Sin(20\pi nT + 2\pi n) + cos(uonnT + 2\pi n) = sin(\frac{\pi n}{5}) + cos(\frac{2\pi n}{5})$$

$$Sin(20\pi n(T + \frac{1}{10})) + cos(uonn(T + \frac{1}{10})) = 1$$

$$Ti$$

$$Ti = T + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{11}{100}, Ti = \frac{11}{100}$$

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50RU-6) ideal lowpass filter with cutoff frequency #18 radians =>

50/24-6A bandlimited to 5kHz, Max value of That will avoid aliasing in the CID converter?

f= 5000 Hz, M227,5000 = 10000

The nyquist rate is the minimum rate at which a finite bandwidth signal needs to be sampled to retain all of the information.

F=5kH2 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 Nyquist frequency  $\longrightarrow$  NkH2
$$T = \frac{1}{10kH2} \Rightarrow T_{max} = \frac{1}{10.020} S$$

Abdullah MENTEOGUL SORU-6B) 1/T=10kHz cutoff freq=? == DUHZ -> == = - . ] 1 = 1 -> 1 = 10000 -1 1 = 12501 = 1 D= 1250#13415 -> 2#, fc=1250x -> Fc=625 Hz SORU-60 | Repeat Part 6 For 1/7=20kH2.  $\frac{1}{W} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{N}, \quad \frac{N}{W} = \frac{1}{T} \rightarrow N = \frac{\pi}{8}.20000$   $\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{N}, \quad \frac{N}{W} = \frac{\pi}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{N} = \frac{\pi}{8}.20000$ fc= 1250 Hz 50RU-7] H(e)W)=JW/T -TLWLT T=1/10 SEC [ 5000-77] (i) Xc(+)= cos(611+) -> +-> NT-> X[n]= cos(611n. 10)= cos(311n) 32 Ronksiyon ozelligi ile;  $y[n] = |H(e^{\int_{2\pi/5}})| \cos(\frac{3\pi n}{5} + \propto)$   $\propto : \angle H(e^{\int_{2\pi/5}})$  $|H(e^{33\pi/5})| = \frac{|1/10|}{|1/10|} = \frac{|10, 3\pi|5}{|5|} = |3.6\pi| = \frac{6\pi}{10}$ [He usels] = arctan (m) = arctan (br) = arctan (br) = arctan (m) = m/2 Y[n] = 6\pi, cos(3\pi + \pi/2)) -> Y[n] = -6\pi sin(3\pi n)  $\int \frac{y_{c}(t) = -b\pi \sin(6\pi t)}{\int y_{c}(t) = -b\pi \sin(6\pi t)} = -\frac{b\pi \sin(6\pi t)}{t}$  $X_c(t) = cos(6rt) \longrightarrow X_c^2 n = cos(\frac{3rn}{5})$   $cos(\frac{3rn}{5}) = cos(\frac{3rn}{5})$  $X_c(t) = Cos(Ilmt) \rightarrow X[n] = Cos(7m)$ U ciff fork. 20 pergadik Fger cas(75)= cos(35):se Sc(+)=-61751/617+) Aynı aikis elde edilir

