

Sinyeller ve Sinyallandırması

Süreli ve Ayni Zamanlı Sinyaller

Analiz ve Sınırlı Sinyaller Belli bir zaman aralığında sürekli zamanlı sinyal sınırlı sinyal denir.
Sinüs ve Karşılık Sinyaller Değerleri karmaşık değer olan sinyallerdir.

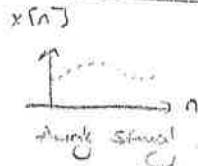
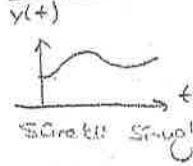
Genişlet ve Kısıtlı Sinyaller Bir sinyalin tüm değerlerini hesaplanırlığına sınırlı periyodik sinyal denir.
Çift ve Tek Sinyaller Değerlerini hesaplanırlığına sınırlı rasal sinyaller denir.

Periyodik ve Periyodik Olmayan Sinyaller Zamanı belirli zaman aralığında tekrar eden sinyallerdir.

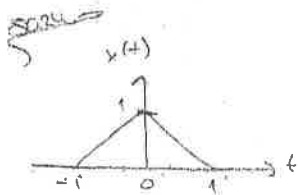
Enerji ve Güç Sinyalleri

T periyot (Sinyalin Lsn değeri tekrar ettiği süre)
 $f \rightarrow \frac{1}{T}$ (frekans) (Lsn değeri tekrar etme sayısı)

Süreli ve Ayni Zamanlı Sinyaller

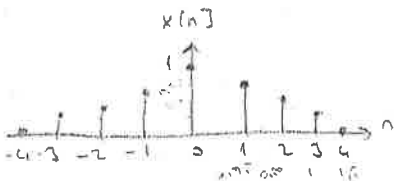


Bizim işimiz kavramla kullandığımız bütün sinyaller, sürekli zamanlı sinyallerdir. İfade işleri de böylece, biz ayni sinyal kullanarak zamanlı, sürekli zamanlı sinyallerle bu işleri ifade ederiz. O yüzden ayni zamanlı sinyaller kullanarak zamanlı, sürekli zamanlı sinyallerle bu işleri ifade ederiz. O yüzden ayni zamanlı sinyaller kullanarak zamanlı, sürekli zamanlı sinyallerle bu işleri ifade ederiz.

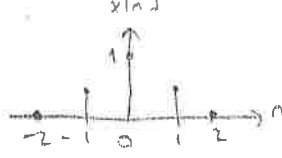


0.125 0.125 ve 1.0s örneklerle analizlerini yapıyorlar.

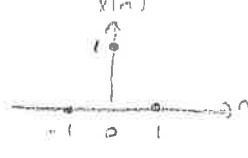
0.125 saniye (1/8)



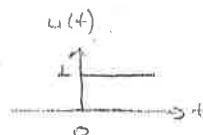
0.5 saniye (1/2)



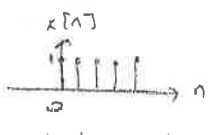
1.0 saniye (1)



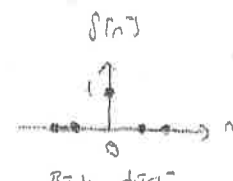
Temel Sinyaller



Birim basamak sinyali (0 dan sonra 1 değeri alır)

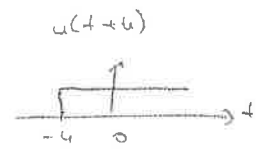
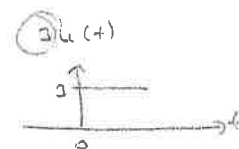
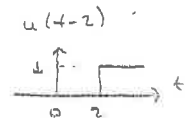
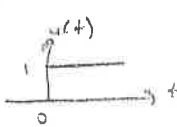


Ayni zamanda birim basamak



Birim dirimi

32s



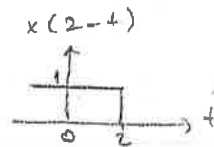
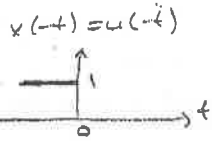
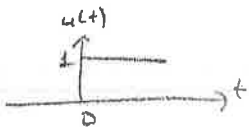
$u(t-2)$
x ekseninde istenilen zamanı tersini yapıyor

$2u(t)$
y ekseninde istenilen değeri yapıyor

örnek

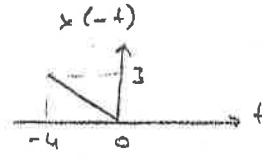
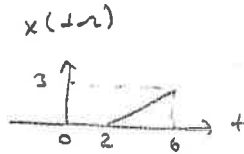
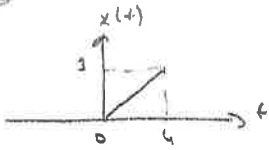
$$x(t) = u(t)$$

$$x(2-t) = ?$$



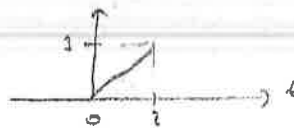
$x(t)$ ye normal 2. ekle

örnek

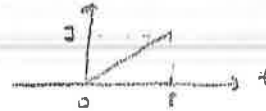


Sürekli sinyal + ile gösterelimiz

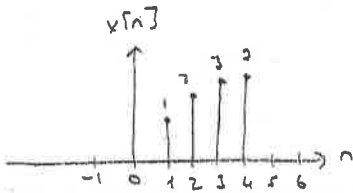
$x(2t)$ x elemanı 2'ye bsl



$x(t/2)$ x elemanı 2'ye aarp



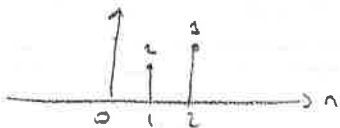
örnek



$$x[2n] = ?$$

$$x[n-2] = ?$$

$x[2n]$ x elemanı 2'ye bsl tan okuyor



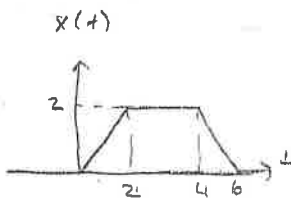
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$x[n-2]$

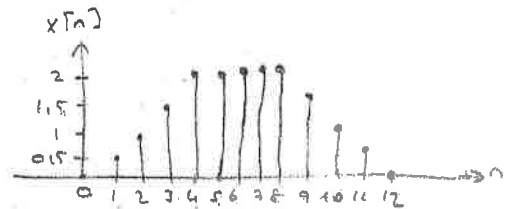


örnek

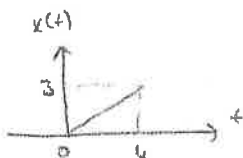


Bu sinyal 0.5 m örneklere analitik olarak ayrıştırılır

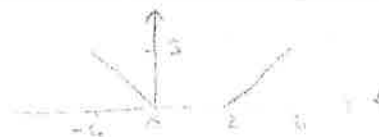
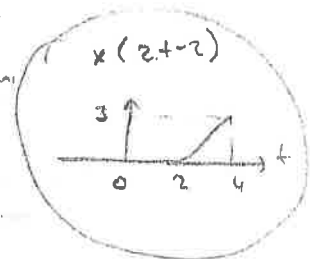
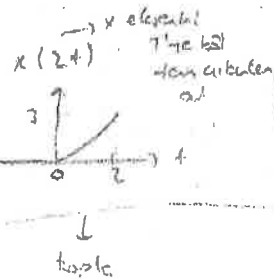
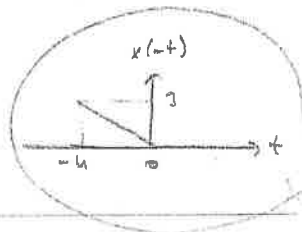
$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

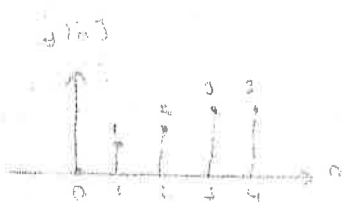


örnek

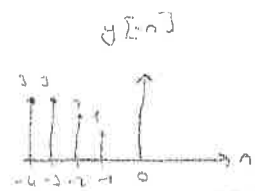
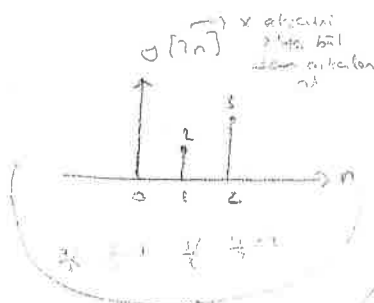


$$x(-t) + x(2-t) = ?$$

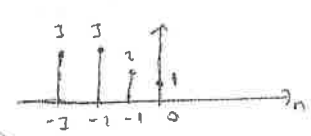




$y[n] + y[-n+1] = ?$

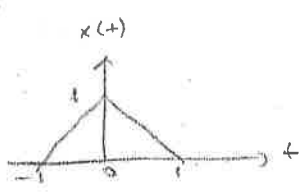
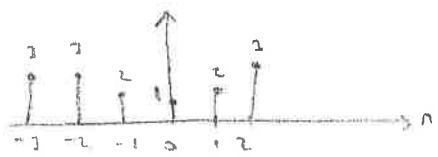


$y[-n+1]$ - n'le normal + atla



Topla

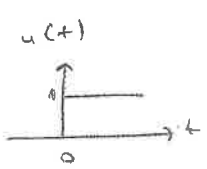
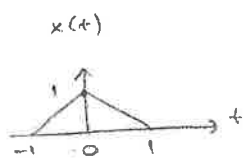
$y[n] + y[-n+1]$



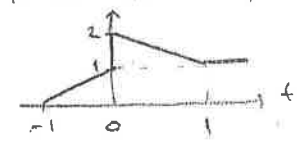
$y_1(t) = x(t) + u(t)$

$y_2(t) = x(t) - u(t)$

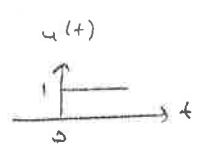
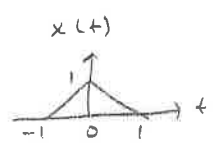
$y_1(t)$ için \Rightarrow



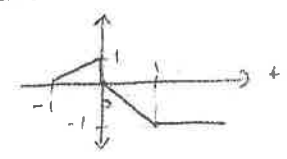
Toplam $x(t) + u(t)$



$y_2(t)$ için \Rightarrow



Aktarılmış $x(t) - u(t)$



Sistemler ve Sinyaldirilimi

Sürekli Zamanlı ve Ayrık Zamanlı

$x(t) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Sistem}} \rightarrow y(t)$ Sürekli Zamanlı

$x[n] \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Sistem}} \rightarrow y[n]$ Ayrık Zamanlı

Bellekli ve Belleksiz Sistemlerin ayrışı $y(t)$ o anki girişe bağımlı belleksiz

$y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t) + 4$ belleksiz

$y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t-1) + 4$ bellekli

bir önceki
zaman
bağı

Nedenli ve Nedenli olmayan

Bir sistemin herhangi bir anındaki çıkışı sistemin o anındaki veya geçmişteki değerlere bağımlı nedenlidir. Gelecekteki değerlere bağımlı nedenli değildir.

$y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t+1) + 5$
↓
gelecek
değerlere bağımlı

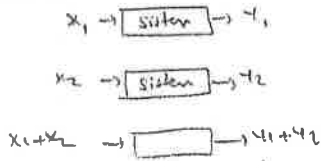
Alı değeri

Bellekli sistemlerin tamamı nedenli değildir.

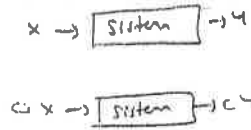
Diyorsun ki Diferansiyel dengeleyen Sistem
Bir sistemin diferansiyel olması lazım;

Toplamsallık Homojenlik } bu lineer sistemler

a) Toplamsallık



b) Homojenlik



Örnek $y = x^2$ diferansiyel değil



$x = 2$ için

$y = x^2 \quad 2^2 = 4$



$x = 3$ için



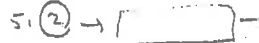
$5^2 = 25$ alınan cevap

$4 + 9 = 13$ olurken

$13 \neq 25$ toplamsal değil.



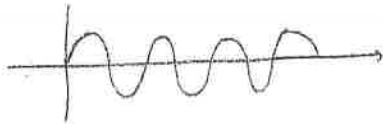
$x = 5$ için



25 den 50 çıktı
ama $10^2 = 100$ oluyor

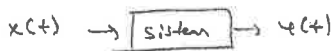
Homojenlik de sağlanıyor

Örnek $y = \cos x$ diferansiyel değil

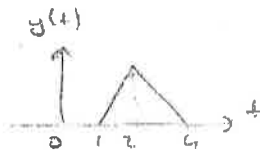
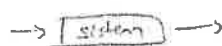
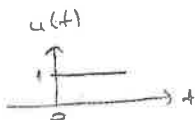
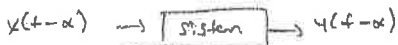


$\rightarrow y = 3x - 3333$ diferansiyel bu bir doğrusal denklem $y = mx + n$

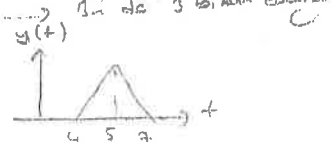
Zamanla Değişen ve Zamanla Değişmeyen Sistemler



x kadar değiştiğinde y de x kadar değişiyor

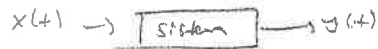


$u(t - 3)$



Zamanla değişmeyen

İstenen değeri her zamanla değişim sistemleri denir.
Kısırlı Sistem



Belirli analitik giriş, belirli analitik bir çıkışı olan girişe ne uygulanırsa uygulanırsa çıkışı $y(t)$ en fazla $t=0$ ile kade olan sistemlerdir.

Kısırlı Sistem

$$y(t) = x(t) + y(t-1) \cdot 1.5$$

$y(t)$ ol hesaplamak için $y(t)$ kendisinde önce başka bir değere ihtiyacı var.

Örneğin

$$y(t) = 2 \cdot x(t-1)$$

• Sistemin t anındaki çıkışı geçmişteki değere bağlı nedenseldir.

• $x(t)$ ifade u linear (determinal) değil.

• Sistemin çıkışı a anki girişe bağlı değil, belli (kapsamlı).

• Zamanla değişmez.

Örneğin

$$y[n] = a^n \cdot x[n], \quad a > 0$$

• $y[n]$ çıkışı sistemin a anki değere bağlı nedenseldir.

• a^n li ifade u stet bir değeri, linear değil.

• $y[n] \times x[n]$ $n = 0$ anki değere bağlı, belli (kapsamlı).

Örneğin

$$y(t) = e^{-3t} \cdot x(t+u)$$

• $y(t)$ 0 anki değere bağlı değil, belli.

• $y(t)$ gelecekteki u nedensel değil.

• Kararsız.

Örneğin

$$y(t) = e^{-3t} \cdot u(t+u)$$

• belli.

• Nedensel değil.

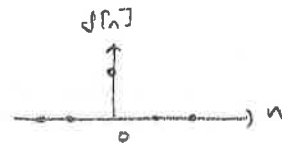
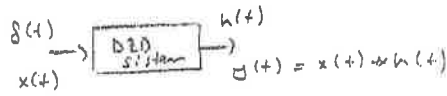
• Kararsız değil (kararsız).

Dijital Zamanlı Değişken Sistemleri (DZD)

Dijital Zamanlı Değişken

Toplamsallık
Homojenlik

KONVÜLSİYON \rightarrow ile gösterilir.



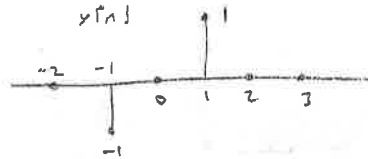
Birim dırta

DZD bir sistemin birim dırta girişine olan tepkisinin bilinmesinin herhangi bir giriş sinyaline olan tepkisini bulmamıza sağlar.

Örnek

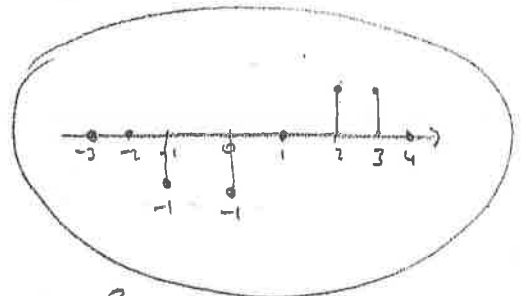
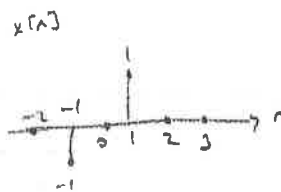
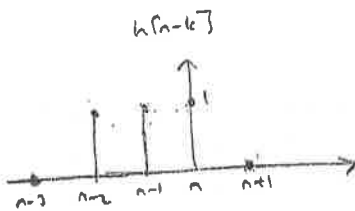
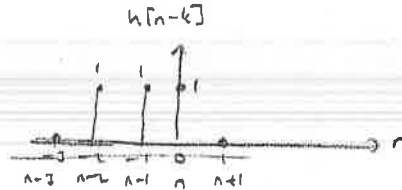


Dijital zamanlı değişken bir sistemin birim dırta cevabı yukarıdaki gibidir. Aynı sisteme yukarıdaki $x[n]$ gireriyorsa çıkış ne olur?



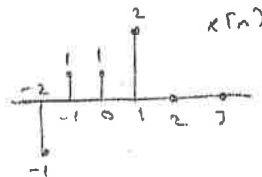
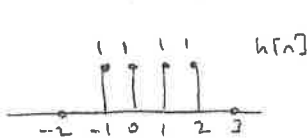
$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$$

$h[n-k]$ \rightarrow $h[n]$ 'u kaydır!
ol kaydırma
n abla

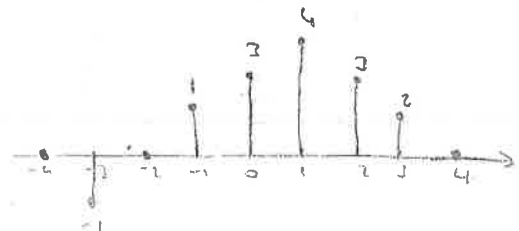
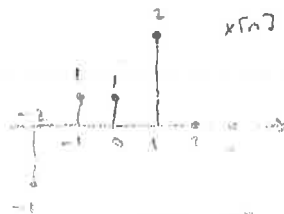
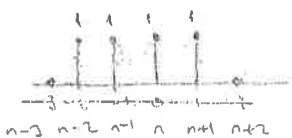


Birim dırta cevabı $x[n]$ olan sistemin $h[n]$ 'e verdiğimiz cevap?

\hookrightarrow Sistemin girişine girer $x[n]$ 'e birim dırta veriliye çıkış ne olur?



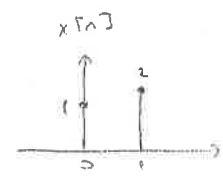
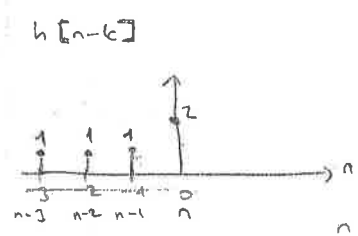
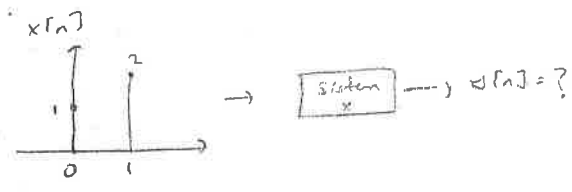
$h[n-k]$



$n+2 = -2$
 $n = -4$ den başlıyoruz



Diyelim zerrele girişler bir
 * sistemi var. $y[n] = ?$



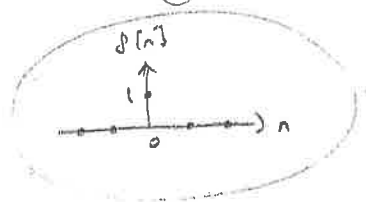
örnek

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-5}^5 k \cdot \delta[n-k]$$

$y[n]$ grafiğini çiz

Toplam sonucu

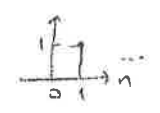
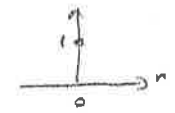
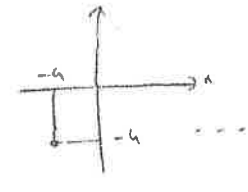
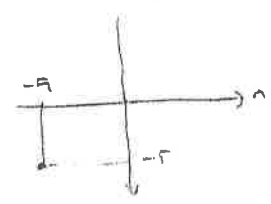
$$(-5) \cdot \delta[n+5] - 4 \cdot \delta[n+4] - 3 \cdot \delta[n+3] \dots + 0 \cdot \delta[n] + 1 \cdot \delta[n-1] + \dots + 5 \cdot \delta[n-5]$$



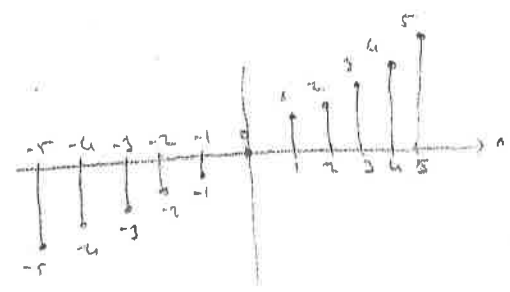
$-5 \cdot \delta[n+5]$

$-4 \cdot \delta[n+4]$

$\delta[n] + \delta[n-1]$

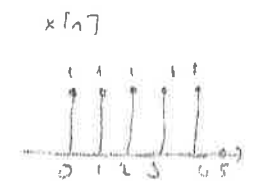
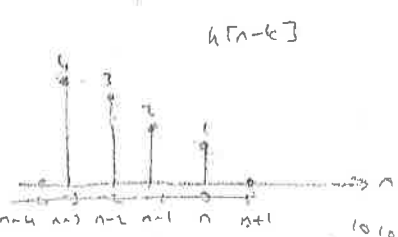
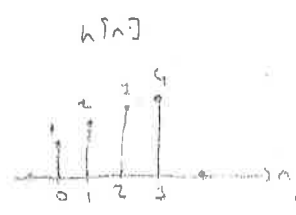
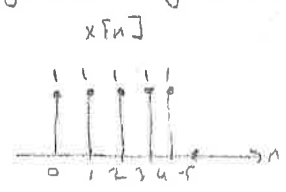


Heapsini toplamı

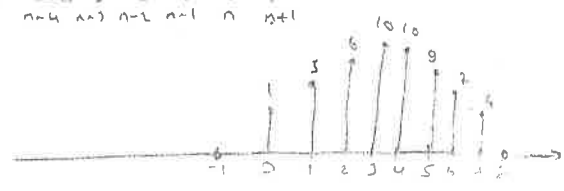


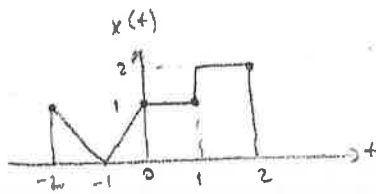
örnek

Birim delta cırtı cırtı
 $h[n]$ 'dır. Bu sistemin $x[n]$
 girişine verdiğimiz cevap?

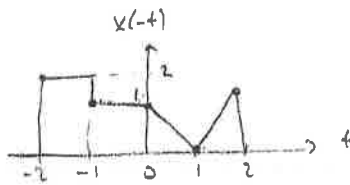


$n+1=0$ dan
 $n=-1$ den
 başlar.

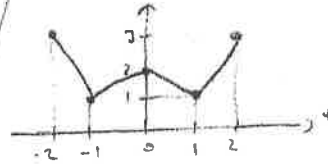




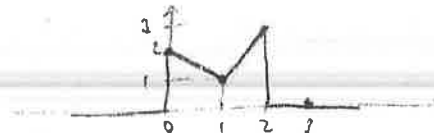
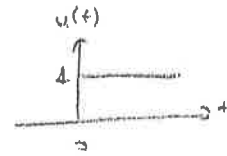
$x(t)$ signalini verimiz. Buna göre
 $y(t) = [x(t) + x(-t)]$, $u(t) = ?$



Toplarsam

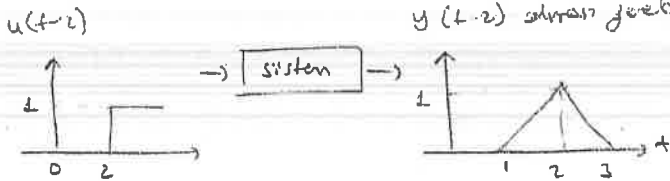
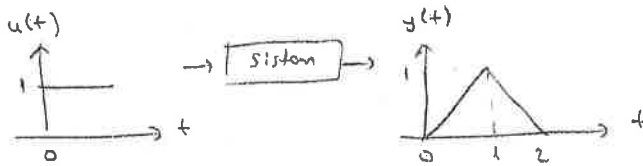


Bununla $u(t)$ 'yi qarparsam



Soru

$x(t) \rightarrow$ [sistem] $\rightarrow y(t)$

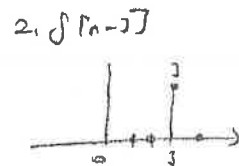
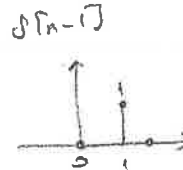
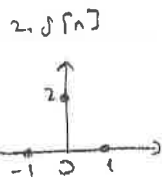
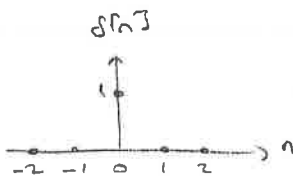


$y(t-2)$ signalini geyik uına $y(t-1)$

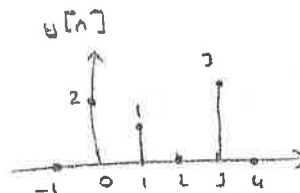
zamanla deđirir.

3er

$y[n] = 2 \delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + 2 \delta[n-3]$ signalının građıđını qeyd et.



Toplam

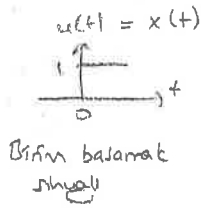


$$y[n] = 2 \cdot x[n] + x[n-1] - 2x[n-2] - x[n-4]$$

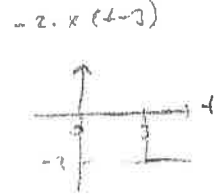
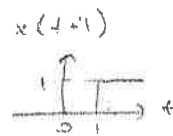
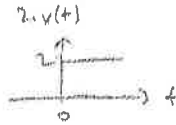
Birim basamak uyarısı Bir sistemin girişine birim basamak sinyali verildiğinde çıkışı ne olur deriz.

$$x[n] = u[n] \text{ ise } y[n] = ?$$

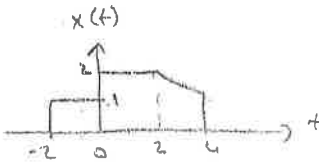
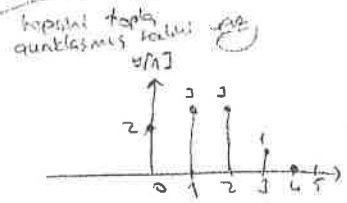
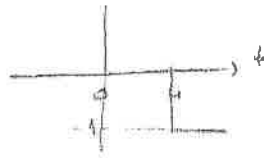
birim basamak



Sistem zamanında bulup aynıklaştır.



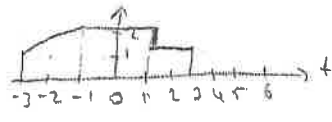
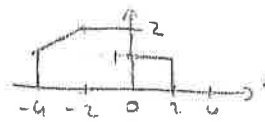
$-x(t-4)$



$x(3+t) = ?$
 $x(1-t) = ?$

$x(3+t)$
 $x(3+t)$

$x(1-t) \rightarrow$ Since $x(-t)$ is not a normal function
 $x(-t)$ $x(-t+1)$

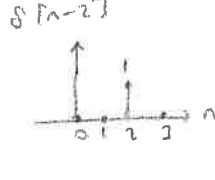
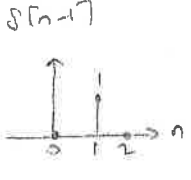
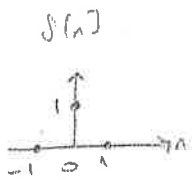


Özet

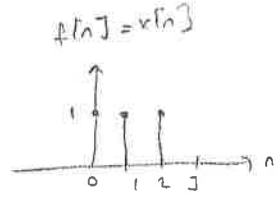
$$y[n] = x[n+2] + 2 \cdot x[n] + 1 \cdot x[n-2]$$

$$\delta[n] = \delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]$$

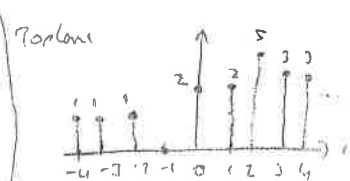
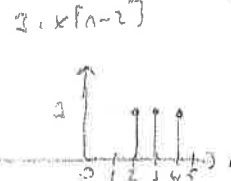
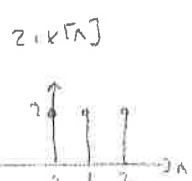
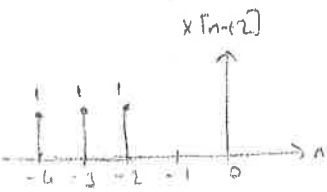
doğrusal zamana değişmeyen bir sinyal.
Girişine $\delta[n]$ sinyali verildiğinde çıkışı ne olur?
 $Giriş = x[n] = \delta[n]$



Toplam



Buna göre $y[n]$

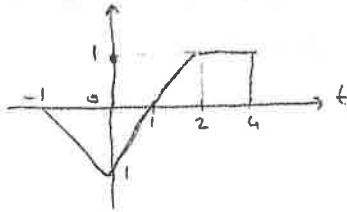


Çözümlük

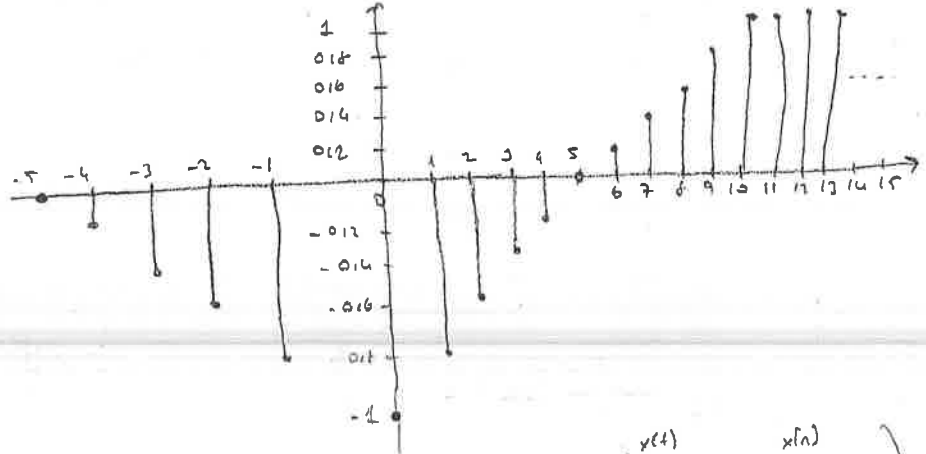
Birbirine ayni olan duzenli ve simetrik
 G12 7 gercek sayili tabirler

$T=0.12$ sn örnekleme araliginiy qunus aerir.

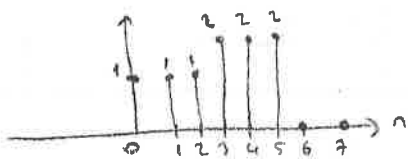
$x(t)$



$x[n]$

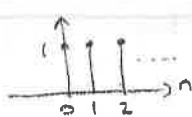


Çözümlük



Birbirine ayni olan duzenli ve simetrik
 G12 7 gercek sayili tabirler

$u[n]$



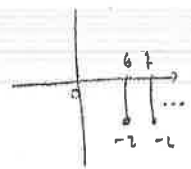
$u[n-3]$



$2 \cdot u[n-1]$



$-2 \cdot u[n-6]$

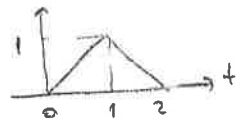


$$u[n] - u[n-3] + 2 \cdot u[n-1] - 2 \cdot u[n-6]$$

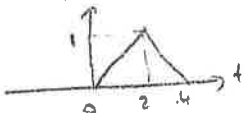
$$u[n] + u[n-3] - 2 \cdot u[n-6]$$



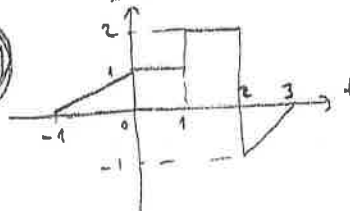
$y(2t)$ olur



$x(t)$

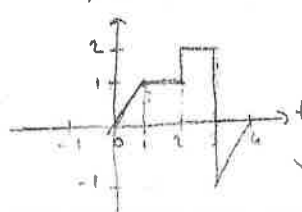


$x(t)$

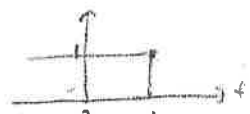


$x(t-1) \cdot u(1-t)$

$x(t-1)$



$u(1-t)$



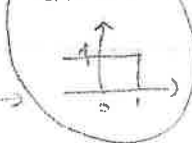
$u(t)$



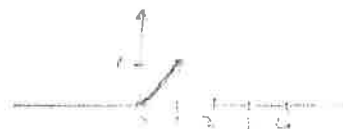
$u(t-1)$



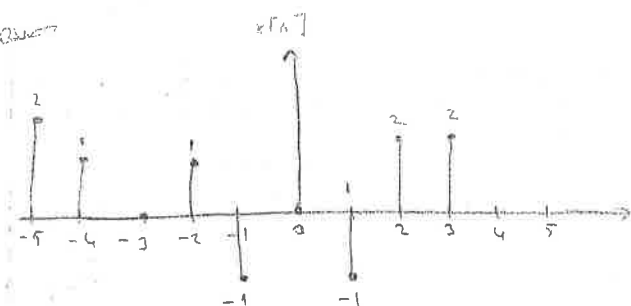
$u(1-t)$



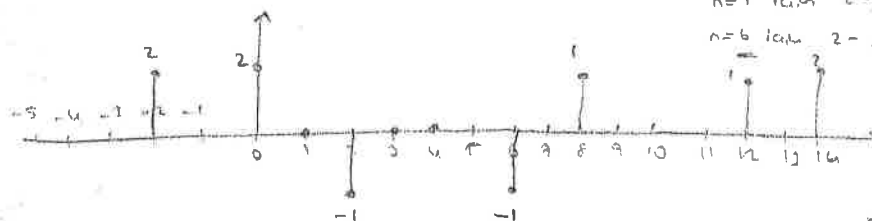
çarparsam



Solusi



$$x[2-n/2]$$



$$x[2-\frac{n}{2}] = ?$$

daftar nilai

$$n=0 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{0}{2} = 2-0=2 \text{ (nilai di } x[2])$$

$$n=1 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{1}{2} = 1.5 \text{ (tidak ada di } x[n])$$

$$n=2 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{2}{2} = 2-1=1 \text{ (nilai di } x[1])$$

$$n=3 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{3}{2} = 1.5 \text{ (tidak ada di } x[n])$$

$$n=4 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{4}{2} = 2-2=0 \text{ (nilai di } x[0])$$

$$n=5 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{5}{2} = 1.5 \text{ (tidak ada di } x[n])$$

$$n=6 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{6}{2} = 2-3=-1 \text{ (nilai di } x[-1])$$

$$n=7 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{7}{2} = 1.5 \text{ (tidak ada di } x[n])$$

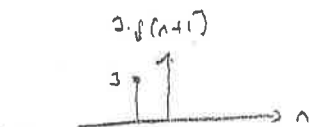
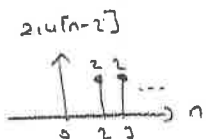
$$n=8 \text{ maka } 2-\frac{8}{2} = 2-4=-2 \text{ (nilai di } x[-2])$$

Solusi

$$x_1[n] = 2 \cdot u[n-2] + 3 \cdot \delta[n+1] - u[1-n] - \delta[n-1]$$

$$x_2[n] = 2 \cdot x_1[2-2n]$$

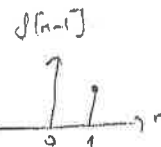
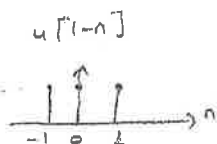
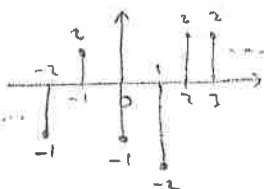
$$y[n] = x_1[n] + x_2[n]$$



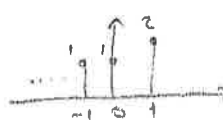
Topologi



Partisi



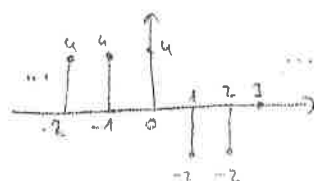
Topologi



$$x_1[n]$$



$$x_2[n] = 2 \cdot x_1[2-2n]$$



$$2 \cdot u[n-2]$$



$$3 \cdot \delta[n+1]$$



$$u[n]$$



FREKANS CEVABI

→ Birim Dönüş Cevabı:

Bir sistemin girişine birim dirtektör $\delta[n]$ → sistem → $h[n]$
Veriiset çıkışı ne olur?



→ Birim Basamak Cevabı:

Bir sistemin girişine birim basamak verilecek cevabı ne olur?

$u[n] \rightarrow$ sistem →

→ Frekans Cevabı: Frekans olarak bir sinüslü sistemin girişine uygularsak çıkışı ne olur?

$x[n] \rightarrow$ sistem → $y[n]$

$$x[n] = e^{j\omega n}$$

$$y[n] = H(e^{j\omega}) e^{j\omega n}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k] \cdot e^{-j\omega k}$$

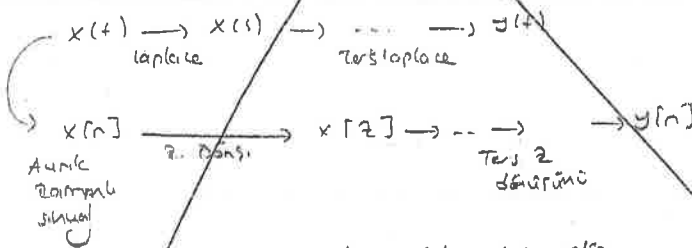
Frekans cevabı

$$\begin{cases} a^n & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{diğer durumlar} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1-a^{N+1}}{1-a}$$

2. Dönüşümü

Bir sistemin frekans cevabını bulmak için kullanılan bir dönüşümdür. Sürekli sinüslerde Laplace neyse aynı sinüslerde de z dönüşümü odur.



Aynı zamanda her zaman \int (integral) \Leftrightarrow \sum (sum) gelir.

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \cdot z^{-n} \rightarrow \text{zet dönüşümü}$$

$$-a^n u[n-1] = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$$

$$-u[-n-1] = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

2. Dönüşüm

$$n \cdot a^n \cdot u[n] = \frac{a \cdot z^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$$

$$n \cdot a^n u[-n-1] = \frac{az^{-1}}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$$

$$(n+1)a^n u[n] = \frac{1}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$$

$$z \cdot \delta[n-2] = z^2 \cdot \delta[n]$$

$$a^{n-k} u[n-k] = \frac{z^{-k}}{1-az^{-1}}$$

$$n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n u[n-2] = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{n-2} u[n-2]$$

$$u[n-1] \rightarrow z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$u[-n-1] \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$n \cdot a^{n-1} u[n] = \frac{1}{(1-az^{-1})^2}$$

Sinüs	z Dönüşümü
$\delta[n]$	1
$\delta[n-m]$	z^{-m}
$u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$
$a^n \cdot u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$
$\cos m\theta \cdot u[n]$	
$\sin m\theta \cdot u[n]$	

Sinüs	z Dönüşümü
$a \cdot x[n] + b \cdot y[n]$	$a \cdot X(z) + b \cdot Y(z)$
$x[n-n_0]$	$z^{-n_0} \cdot X(z)$
$x[-n]$	$X(z^{-1})$
$a^n \cdot x[n]$	$X(az^{-1})$
$n \cdot x[n]$	$-z \cdot \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$
$x[n] \cdot y[n]$	$X(z) \cdot Y(z)$

$u[n]$ olmasaydı $\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$ olurdu.

FREKANS CEVABI

Frekans cevabı: Frekans içeren bir sürekli sistemin frekans tepkisi ne dır? sorusun cevabıdır.

$$x(n) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Sistem}} \rightarrow y(n)$$

$$X(n) = e^{jn\omega} \rightarrow \text{sbt sayı}$$

$$y(n) = h(n) * x(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(k) * x(n-k)$$

$$y(n) = H(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{jn\omega}$$

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(k) \cdot e^{-jk\omega}$$

$$H_1(e^{j\omega}) = H_2 e^{j\omega} + j \cdot H_2 \cdot e^{j\omega}$$

$$Q(\omega) = \tan^{-1} \frac{H_2(e^{j\omega})}{H_1(e^{j\omega})}$$

$$X(n) = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \cdot e^{j\omega k}$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k \cdot H(e^{j\omega}) \cdot e^{j\omega k \cdot n}$$

Örn

$$x(n) = \cos(n\omega_0) \text{ ise (DİD)}$$

$h(n)$ birim dırta cevabı ise;

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2} e^{jn\omega_0} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-jn\omega_0}$$

$$y(n) = \frac{1}{2} H(e^{j\omega_0}) e^{jn\omega_0} + \frac{1}{2} H(e^{-j\omega_0}) e^{-jn\omega_0}$$

Analog Sıvalla

DİD Denklemler
Laplace Denklemler

Sayı Sıvalla

Fark Denklemler
(2) Denklemler

$$\frac{1}{(s+5)(s+6)} = \frac{A}{s+5} + \frac{B}{s+6}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s+5)(s^2-2s+1)} = \frac{A}{s+5} + \frac{Bx+C}{s^2-2s+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(s+3)^3} = \frac{A}{s+3} + \frac{B}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{C}{(s+3)^3}$$

2 Dönüşümü

Bir sistemin frekans cevabını bulmak için kullanılan bir dördüncüdür. Sürekli sinyalde Laplace neye göre aynı şekilde 2 dönüşümü vardır.

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{2. dönüş.}} x[z] \xrightarrow{\text{2. dönüş.}} y[n]$$

→ tıpkı zamanı her zaman \int (integral) z 'ye göre gelir.

$$x(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \cdot z^{-n} \rightarrow \text{2 dönüşümü}$$

Sinyal	2 Dönüşümü
$\delta[n]$	1
$\delta[n-m]$	z^{-m}
$u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$
$a^n \cdot u[n]$	$\frac{1}{1-a z^{-1}}$
$\cos \omega_0 n$...
$\sin \omega_0 n$...

→ yazmıyorken de olur pozitif bölge içinde

2 Dönüşümün Özellikleri

Özellik	2 Dönüşümü
$a \cdot x[n] + b \cdot y[n]$	$a \cdot x(z) + b \cdot y(z)$
$x[n-n_0]$	$z^{-n_0} \cdot x(z)$
$x[-n]$	$x(z^{-1})$
Üstel Çel. $a^n \cdot x[n]$	$x(a^{-1} z)$
Türev Çel. $n \cdot x[n]$	$-\frac{z}{z-1} \frac{dx(z)}{dz}$
Konvolüsyon Çel. $x[n] * y[n]$	$x(z) \cdot y(z)$

$$-a^n \cdot u[-n-1] \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-a z^{-1}}$$

$$u[n-1] = z^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$-u[-n-1] \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$u[-n-1] = \frac{-1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$n \cdot a^n \cdot u[n] = \frac{a \cdot z^{-1}}{(1-a z^{-1})^2}$$

$$n \cdot a^{n-1} \cdot u[n] = \frac{z}{(z-a)^2}$$

$$-n \cdot a^n \cdot u[-n-1] = \frac{a z^{-1}}{(1-a z^{-1})^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^n & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0 & \text{diğer durumlar} \end{cases}$$

$$(n+1) a^n u[n] = \frac{1}{(1-a z^{-1})^2}$$

$$\frac{1-a^N z^{-N}}{1-a z^{-1}}$$

$$3 \cdot \delta[n-2] = 3 \cdot z^{-2}$$

$$a^{n-k} u[n-k] = \frac{z^{-k}}{1-a z^{-1}}$$



$$\frac{z^{-k}}{1-a z^{-1}} \rightarrow a^{n-k} u[n-k]$$

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

örnek $2 \cdot \underbrace{\delta[n]}_1 + 3 \cdot \underbrace{\delta[n-1]}_{2^{-1}} = 2 + 3 \cdot 2^{-1}$

2

örnek $2 \cdot \underbrace{\delta[n]}_1 + 3 \cdot \underbrace{u[n-1]}_{2^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-2^{-1}}}$

$$u[n] = \frac{1}{1-2^{-1}}$$

$u[n-1]$ için sürekli olarak 2^{-1} ile çarpılsın

$$x[n-n_0] = z^{-n_0} \cdot x(z)$$

buradan $2^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-2^{-1}}$ olur.

örnek $\delta[n] \star u[n] = ?$
konv. dairesel normal çarp

$$\left(\frac{1}{1} \right) \star \left(\frac{1}{1-2^{-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{1-2^{-1}} = u[n] \text{ olur.}$$

~~NOT~~ $x[n-n_0] = z^{-n_0} \cdot x(z)$
 $x[n-n_0] = z^{n_0} \cdot x(z)$

örnek $3 \cdot \underbrace{\delta[n]}_1 + \underbrace{u[n]}_{\frac{1}{1-2^{-1}}} + 2^n \cdot u[n]$

$2^n \cdot u[n] = \frac{1}{1-2 \cdot 2^{-1}}$ den $\frac{1}{1-2 \cdot 2^{-1}}$ olur

$$3 + \frac{1}{1-2^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1-2 \cdot 2^{-1}}$$

örnek $x[n] = (6^n + 2) \cdot u[n] + 5 \cdot u[n-1]$

$$\underbrace{6^n \cdot u[n]}_{\frac{1}{1-6 \cdot 2^{-1}}} + \underbrace{2 \cdot u[n]}_{\frac{1}{1-2^{-1}}} + \underbrace{5 \cdot u[n-1]}_{2^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-2^{-1}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-6 \cdot 2^{-1}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-2^{-1}} + 5 \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1-2^{-1}}$$

TERS 2 DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

→ KÜME KESİRLERİ AŞMA YÖNTEMİ

Payın derecesi < Paydadın sa. yapalım.

örnek $x(z) = \frac{6-9z^{-1}}{1-2.5z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$ ters 2 dönüşümü?

İlk adımlarda paydağı çarpalım olur

$$x(z) = \frac{6-9z^{-1}}{(1-0.5z^{-1})(1-2z^{-1})}$$

$$x(z) = \frac{A}{(1-0.5z^{-1})} + \frac{B}{(1-2z^{-1})}$$

$$x(z) = \frac{A \cdot (1-2z^{-1}) + B \cdot (1-0.5z^{-1})}{(1-0.5z^{-1}) \cdot (1-2z^{-1})} = \frac{6-9z^{-1}}{(1-0.5z^{-1}) \cdot (1-2z^{-1})}$$

$$A - 2A \cdot z^{-1} + B - 0.5B \cdot z^{-1} = 6 - 9z^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A+B=6 & -2A-0.5B=9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} A=4 \\ B=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^2 + 2z + 1 \\ \underline{z^2 + 2z + 1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 - 2.5z^{-1} + z^{-2} \\ \underline{1 - 2.5z^{-1} + z^{-2}} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{4}{(1-0.5z^{-1})} + \frac{2}{(1-2z^{-1})}$$

$$4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}} \right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1-2z^{-1}} \right)$$

$$4 \cdot (0.5)^n u[n] + 2 \cdot (2)^n u[n]$$

- (2) olarak da olur.

ÖRNEK

$$X(z) = \frac{4 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} \quad \text{tes 2 değeri mi?}$$

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

$$x[n] = 2\delta[n] + 7 \cdot (0.5)^n u[n] - (0.25)^n u[n]$$

NOT

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(z+1)(z+2)} = \frac{A}{(z+1)} + \frac{B}{(z+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(z+1)(z^2+z+1)} = \frac{A}{(z+1)} + \frac{Bz+C}{z^2+z+1}$$

(z+1)²

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} = \frac{A}{(z+1)} + \frac{B}{(z+1)^2}$$

Payın derecesi paydadaki kadar
veya eşitse; pay paydadaya böl,
sonra düşüştür.

$$\frac{z^2+2z+4}{z^2+z+1} = 1 + \frac{z+3}{z^2+z+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^2+2z+4 \overline{) z^2+z+1} \\ \underline{- (z^2+z+1)} \\ z+3 \end{array}$$

ÖRNEK

$$h[n] = (0.5)^n u[n]$$

başlangıç

$$x[n] = \delta[n-3]$$

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

$$y[n] = ?$$

Aynı aynı 2 değeri alıp aynısını tekrar 2 değeri alarak bulur. alması
olur.

Formül $a^n u[n] = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$

Formül $\delta[n-m] = z^{-m}$

$$h[n] = (0.5)^n u[n] \text{ ise } h[z] = \frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}} \text{ olur. } x[n] = \delta[n-3] \text{ ise } x[z] = z^{-3} \text{ olur}$$

bulur. işte

$$\Rightarrow y[z] = h[z] \cdot x[z]$$

$$y[z] = \frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}} \cdot z^{-3} = \frac{z^{-3}}{1-0.5z^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (0.5)^{n-3} \cdot u[n-3] \text{ olur.}$$

$$a^{-k} u[n-k] = \frac{z^{-k}}{1-az^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x[n] = [0.5^n + 2^n], u[n] = ?$$

$$x[z] = 0.5^n \cdot u[n] + 2 \cdot u[n]$$

$$\frac{1}{1-0.5z^{-1}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

OR

$$x[n] = 2\delta[n] - 3\delta[n-2] + 4\delta[n-3]$$

$$u[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]$$

$$x(z) = 2 - 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3}$$

$$u(z) = 1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2}$$

$$y(z) = x(z) \cdot u(z) = (2 - 3z^{-2} + 4z^{-3}) \cdot (1 + 2z^{-1} + z^{-2})$$

$$= 2 + 4z^{-1} - z^{-2} - 3z^{-2} + 5z^{-4} + 4z^{-5}$$

$$y[n] = 2\delta[n] + 4\delta[n-1] - \delta[n-2] - 3\delta[n-3] + 5\delta[n-4] + 4\delta[n-5]$$

OR

$$x(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})(1+2z^{-1})} \quad \text{tes 2 dekomposisi?}$$

$$\frac{A}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1+2z^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{A(1+2z^{-1}) + B(1-z^{-1})}{(1-z^{-1})(1+2z^{-1})} = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})(1+2z^{-1})}$$

$$A + 2Az^{-1} + B - Bz^{-1} = z^{-1}$$

$$A + B = 0$$

$$2A - B = 1$$

$$3A = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{1+2z^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+2z^{-1}}$$

$$u[n] \quad - a^n u[n]$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot u[n] - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-2)^n u[n]$$

örnek $\frac{1 - z^{-5}}{1 - z^{-1}}$ ters z dönüşümü?

örnek $\frac{z^{-k}}{1 - a \cdot z^{-1}} \Rightarrow a^{n-k} \cdot u(n-k)$

$$\frac{1 \cdot z^0}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{z^{-5}}{1 - z^{-1}} \Rightarrow u(n) - z^{-5} u(n-5)$$

örnek $x(n) = (5^n + 2) \cdot u(n)$
z dönüşümü = ?

$$x(z) = \frac{5^n}{1 - 5z^{-1}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

$$x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 5z^{-1}} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}}$$

örnek $x(n) = \delta(n+5)$
 $x(z) = z^{-5}$

örnek $x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u(n+2)$ z dönüşümü?

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2} \uparrow \text{beraberekleme}$$

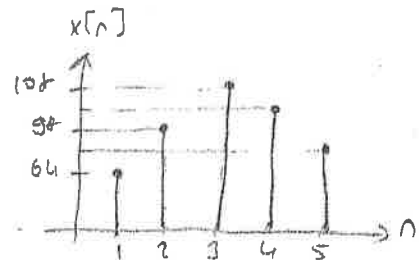
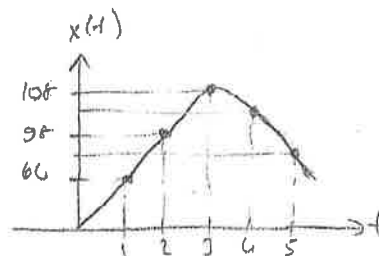
$$4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2} \cdot u(n+2)$$

$$a^{n-k} \cdot u(n-k) = \frac{z^{-k}}{1 - a \cdot z^{-1}} = \frac{4z^2}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)z^{-1}}$$

Vite Soruları

1.) $x(t) = t^3 - 10t^2 + 4t$ sürekli sinyal $t=1$ sn sıralanabilir analog sinyaldir.

$t=1$ için $x(t) = 64$
 $t=2$ için $x(t) = 98$
 $t=3$ için $x(t) = 108$
 $t=4$ için $x(t) =$



(4)

$$2. x[n] = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u[n-2] = ?$$

$$n \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} \cdot u[n-2]$$

$$X(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot z^{-2} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{Zeil} \quad H(z) = \frac{2z - 0.5}{(z + 0.1)(z - 0.812)}$$

a.) Tors 2 drögnis?

$$b.) x[n] = \{1, 2, 1\} \text{ len } d[n] = ?$$

$$c.) x[n] = s[n] + 2s[n-1] - s[n-2]$$

d.) Frelans combi $H(z, a)$

e.) Fark dökümlen

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

$$x(z) = \frac{A}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} + \frac{B}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2}$$

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

$$A - \frac{A}{2}z^{-1} + B = 1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}$$

$A + B = 1$
 $-\frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$ A = -1/2 olur.
 $-\frac{1}{2} + B = 1 \Rightarrow B = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ B = 3/2 olur.

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2}$$

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

FOURIER DÖNÜŞÜMLERİ

den $x(n) = a^n u[n]$ 'in fourier dönüşümü?

• $x(z)$ 'i bulurda z yerine $e^{j\omega}$ gelir.

$$x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - a e^{-j\omega}} \quad \text{Fourier dönüş.}$$

den $x(n) = -a^n \cdot u[-n-1] = ?$

$$x(z) = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - a \cdot e^{-j\omega}} \quad \text{Fourier dönüş.}$$

$$-a^n \cdot u[-n-1] = \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

Fourier Dönüşümleri

- $\delta[n] = 1$
- $\delta[n-m] = z^{-m}$ (2. dönüşüm) $e^{-j\omega m}$ olur.
- $1 \rightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega)$
- $e^{j\omega_0 n} \rightarrow 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$

• $a^n \cdot u[n] \rightarrow z. dönüşümü \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1 - a \cdot e^{-j\omega}}$ olur.

• $(n+1) \cdot a^n \cdot u[n] \rightarrow z. dönüşümü \frac{1}{(1 - az^{-1})^2}$ idi $\frac{1}{(1 - a \cdot e^{-j\omega})^2}$ olur.

FREKANS CUVARI

5

den

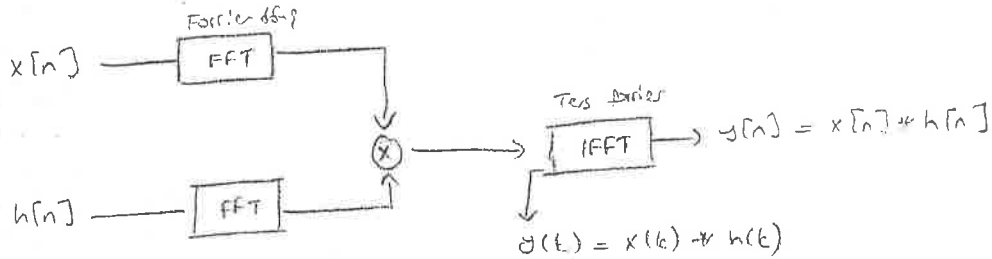
$$h[n] = \delta[n] + 6\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-2]$$

Frekans cüvabı ?

$$h(z) = 1 + 6z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}$$

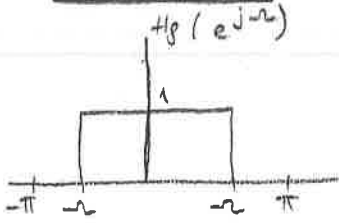
$$H(e^{j\omega}) = 1 + 6e^{-j\omega} + 3e^{-2j\omega}$$

FFT (Fast Fourier Transform)

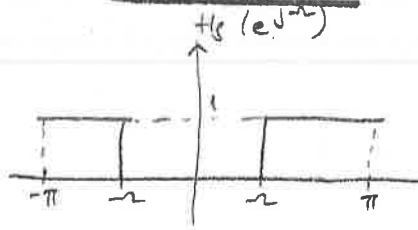


FİLTRELER

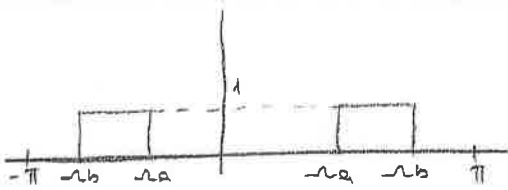
Alçak Geçiren



Yüksek Geçiren



Bant Geçiren



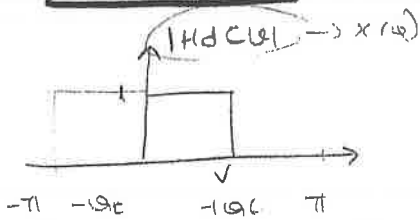
Alçak geçiren süzgecin dürtü cevabı $\frac{\sin \omega_c n}{\pi n}$

Yüksek geçiren " " $\frac{-\sin \omega_c n}{\pi n}$

Bant " " $\frac{\sin \omega_1 n \cos \omega_2 n}{\pi n}$

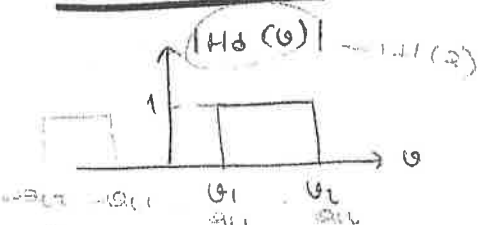
SÜZGEÇLER

Alçak Geçiren

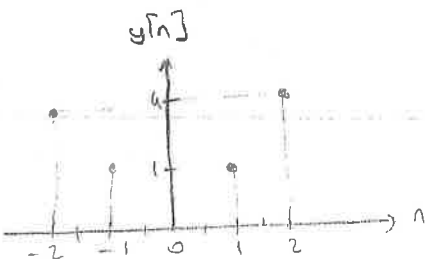


$$H_d[k] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} H_d(\omega) e^{jk\omega} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_c}^{\omega_c} e^{jk\omega} d\omega$$

Bant Geçiren



Örnek $[-2, 2]$ arasında $T=0.5$ aralıklarla $y[n]$ grafikini çiziniz
 $y=x^2$ form göre



$$y = x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=0 \text{ için } y &= 0 \\ x=1, -1 \text{ için } y &= 1 \\ x=2, -2 \text{ için } y &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

FİLTRELER

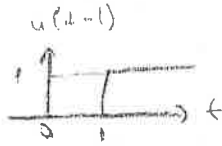
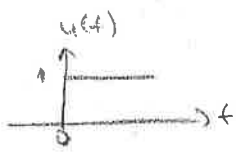
$$h_d[k] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} H_d(\omega) e^{jk\omega} d\omega$$

(6)

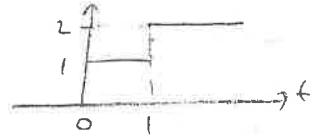
denk

$$x(t) = u(t) + u(t-1) - u(t+2) + u(t-3)$$

grafini çiziniz.

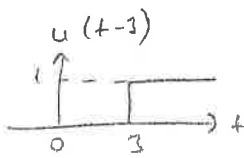
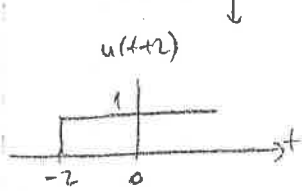


Toplamı

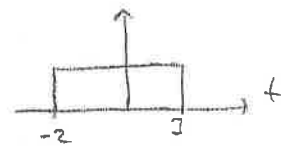
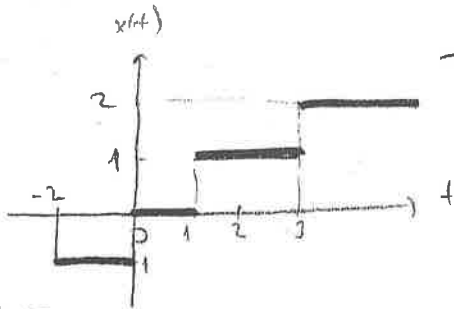


$$- (u(t+2) - u(t-3))$$

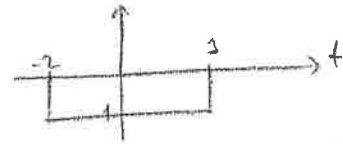
↓



Farkı

Önünde -
var
- lisi

Toplamı

bölü
olu.ÖRNEK:

$$x[n] = 2^n \cdot u[n-2]$$

2 döşüfünü?

$n-2$ olması için 2^{-2} eleştir $\frac{1}{4}$ bunu eledecek tüm terimleri de 4 ile çarpalım ki eşitlik deşir-
mesin.

$$a^{n-k} \cdot u(n-k) = \frac{z^{-k}}{1-az^{-1}}$$

buna benzetmeye çalışacağız

ÖRNEK:

$$4 \cdot 2^{n-2} u[n-2] = 4 \cdot \frac{z^{-2}}{1-2 \cdot z^{-1}}$$

$$+K(z) = \frac{2z+1}{(z-1) \cdot (z+1)^2}$$

kes 2 döşüsün problemni çözünüz

$$\frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{Bz+C}{(z+1)^2}$$

$$A(z+1)^2 + (Bz+C)(z-1) = \frac{-1}{2z+1}$$

Önce A 'yı 0 yapalım $z = -1$ için

$$A(-1+1)^2 + (-B+C) \cdot (-2) = 2z+1$$

$$2B-2C = -1$$

$$2B+1 = 2C$$

$$A(z+1)^2 + (Bz+C)(z-1) = 2z+1$$

$$A(1+1)^2 = 3$$

$$A \cdot 4 = 3$$

$$A = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$A(z+1)^2 + (Bz+C) \cdot (z-1) = 2z+1$$

$$A(z^2+2z+1) + Bz^2 - Bz + (z-C) = 2z+1$$

$$(A+B)z^2 + (2A-B)z + (A+C) = 2z+1$$

$$A+B = 0$$

$$B = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Örnek soru:

$$x[n] = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n+2] + n(3)^n u[-n-1]$$

2 dönüşüm?

$$u[n] = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$4 \cdot 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2} u[n+2] = \frac{16 z^2}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}}$$

$$-n \cdot 3^n \cdot u[-n-1] = \frac{+0 z^{-1}}{(1-3z^{-1})^2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 2^{-1}}{(1-3z^{-1})^2}$$

$$\frac{16 z^2}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}} - \frac{3 z^{-1}}{(1-3z^{-1})^2}$$

Örnek soru:

$$H(z) = \frac{(z+2) \cdot (z-3)}{(z+0.25) \cdot (z-0.75) \cdot (z-0.4)} \quad \text{ise ;}$$

a) Ters 2 dönüşüm $h[k] = ?$

b) $k=0,1,2$ için $h(k) = ?$

a) $P_1 = -0.25 \quad P_2 = 0.75 \quad P_3 = 0.4$

$$H(z) = \frac{C_1 z}{z-P_1} + \frac{C_2 z}{z-P_2} + \frac{C_3 z}{z-P_3}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{(z+2) \cdot (z-3)}{(z+0.25) \cdot (z-0.75) \cdot (z-0.4)} \cdot \frac{(z-0.25)}{z} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} z = -0.25 \text{ için} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{(-0.25+2) \cdot (-0.25-3)}{(-0.25-0.75) \cdot (-0.25-0.4)} = 35$$

$$C_2 = \frac{(z+2) \cdot (z-3)}{(z+0.25) \cdot (z-0.75) \cdot (z-0.4)} \cdot \frac{(z-0.75)}{z} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} z = 0.75 \text{ için} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{(0.75+2) \cdot (0.75-3)}{(0.75+0.25) \cdot (0.75-0.4) \cdot (0.75)} = 23.5714$$

$$C_3 = \frac{(z+2) \cdot (z-3)}{(z+0.25) \cdot (z-0.75) \cdot (z-0.4)} \cdot \frac{(z-0.4)}{z} = 66.5714$$

$$H(z) = 35 \cdot \frac{z}{z+0.25} + 23.5714 \cdot \frac{z}{z-0.75} + 66.5714 \cdot \frac{z}{z-0.4}$$

b) $35 \cdot (-0.25)^n + 23.5714 \cdot (0.75)^n + 66.5714 \cdot (0.4)^n$

$$h(0) = 127.14$$

$$h(1) = 36.35$$

$$h(2) = 26.41$$

b.) Sist. çıkışını birim basamakla ciks. ifade ediniz
 $u[n]$

ÖZEL SIRA

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_1 = 0.125 \text{ ms} \\ T_2 = 0.15 \text{ ms} \\ T_3 = 0.14 \text{ ms} \end{array} \right\} \text{ÖZ}$$

$$x(t) = 5 + 3 \sin(2\pi t / T_1) + 5 \cos(2\pi t / T_2) + 2 \cos(2\pi t / T_3) \text{ ile}$$

a.) Örneklere frekansı en az kaç olmalıdır?

b.) $F_s = 20 \text{ kHz}$ ile örneklendirse $x[k]$ işaretinin ilk üç değeri ne olur?

a.) $f_1 = \frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{1}{0.125} = 8$

$f_2 = \frac{1}{T_2} = \frac{1}{0.15} = 6.67$

$f_3 = \frac{1}{T_3} = \frac{1}{0.14} = 7.14$

Örneklere frekansı $f_s > 2 f_{\max}$
 4

$f_s > 2 \cdot 8$

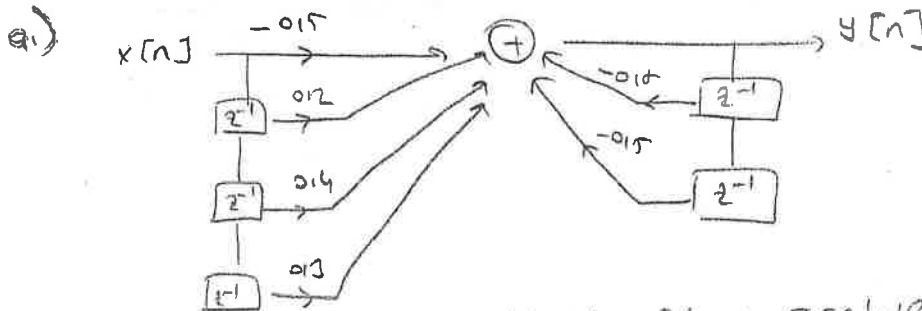
$f_s > 16$

b.) $t_0 = 0 \rightarrow x(0) = 12$

$t_1 = 1 \rightarrow x(1) = 13.71$

$t_2 = 2 \rightarrow x(2) = 8.33$

ÖZEL $y[n] = -0.15x[n] + 0.12x[n-1] + 0.14x[n-2] + 0.17x[n-3] - 0.15y[n-1] - 0.15y[n-2]$
 analog zamanlı sistemin blok şemasını çiziniz



b.) FIR ve IIR arasındaki fark? Yukarıdaki sistem FIR mi IIR mi?
 Bir sistemin dürtü yanıtında sınırsız sayıda örnekleme değeri bulunması bu tür sistemler FIR (sınırsız dürtü yanıtı) değildir. Eğer dürtü yanıtında sınırsız sayıda örnekleme değeri bulunmazsa IIR (sınırsız dürtü yanıtı) değildir.
 Yukarıdaki verilen $y[n]$ analog zamanlı sistem, $y[n]$ her iki değeri de alır olduğundan sınırsız sayıda örnekleme değeri bulunmazdır. Bu yüzden $y[n]$ IIR değildir.

Örnek

$y[n] = x[n-n_0]$ olan bir sistem

(8)

$x[n] = e^{jn\omega}$ girilmesinde sistemin frekans yanıtı $H(e^{j\omega n})$ bulunur

$$y[n] = x[n-n_0] = e^{j\omega(n-n_0)} = e^{j\omega n} \cdot e^{-j\omega n_0}$$

olarak elde edilir.

Sistem girişine karmaşık üstel işaret uygulanırsa, sistem çıkışı karmaşık üstel işaret ile frekans yanıtının çarpımında oluşur. Bu yüzden;

$$H(e^{j\omega n}) = e^{-j\omega n_0}$$

Örnek

Bir sistemin standart fark denklemi; $y(k) + 2y(k-1) + 3y(k-2) = x(k) + 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2) + 2x(k-3)$ iken;

a) $y(-1) = -1$, $y(-2) = -1$ ise giriş işaretli birim basamak durumunda $y(0)$, $y(1)$, $y(2)$ değerlerini bulunuz

b) $H(z)$ transfer fonksiyonu bulunuz

c) Sistemi blok diyagramı olarak ifade ediniz

$$y(k) + 2y(k-1) + 3y(k-2) = x(k) + 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2) + 2x(k-3)$$

$$y(k) = -2y(k-1) - 3y(k-2) + x(k) + 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2) + 2x(k-3)$$

$$k=0 \text{ için } y(0) = -2y(-1) - 3y(-2) + x(0) + 2x(-1) - 3x(-2) + 2x(-3)$$

$$= -2\underbrace{y(-1)}_{-1} - 3\underbrace{y(-2)}_{-1} + x(0) + 2x(-1) - 3x(-2) + 2x(-3)$$

$$= 2 + 3 + 1 + 0 - 0 + 0 = 6$$

$$k=1 \text{ için } y(1) = -2y(0) - 3y(-1) + x(1) + 2x(0) - 3x(-1) + 2x(-2)$$

$$y(1) = -2y(0) - 3\underbrace{y(-1)}_{-1} + x(1) + 2x(0) - 3x(-1) + 2x(-2)$$

$$= -12 + 3 + 1 + 2 - 0 + 0 = -6$$

$$k=2 \text{ için } y(2) = -2y(1) - 3y(0) + x(2) + 2x(1) - 3x(0) + 2x(-1)$$

$$= -2y(1) - 3y(0) + x(2) + 2x(1) - 3x(0) + 2x(-1)$$

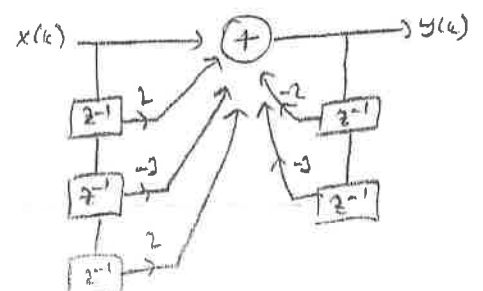
$$= 12 - 18 + 1 + 2 - 3 + 0 = -6$$

$$b) y(z) + 2yz^{-1} + 3yz^{-2} = x(z) + 2xz^{-1} - 3xz^{-2} + 2xz^{-3}$$

$$y(z) [1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}] = x(z) [1 + 2z^{-1} - 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3}]$$

$$H(z) = \frac{y(z)}{x(z)} = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1} - 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3}}{1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}}$$

$$y(k) = -2y(k-1) - 3y(k-2) + x(k) + 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2) + 2x(k-3)$$



~~Çöz~~ $H(z) = \frac{2z+5}{(z+3)(z-4)}$ ike kesir de ~~değirmeni~~ bulunuz.

$$H(z) = \frac{c_1 \cdot z}{z-p_1} + \frac{c_2 \cdot z}{z-p_2} \quad \begin{matrix} p_1 = -3 \\ p_2 = 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$c_k = \frac{H(z)}{z} \cdot (z-p_k) \Big|_{z=p_k}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{2z+5}{(z+3)(z-4)} \cdot \frac{z+3}{z} \Big|_{z=-3}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (-3) + 5}{(-3-4) \cdot (-3)} = \left(\frac{-1}{21} \right)$$

$$c_2 = \frac{2z+5}{(z+3)(z-4)} \cdot \frac{z-4}{z} \Big|_{z=4}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 4 + 5}{(4+3) \cdot 4} = \left(\frac{13}{28} \right)$$

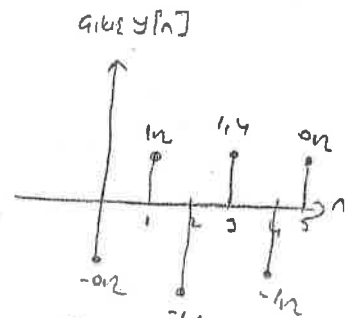
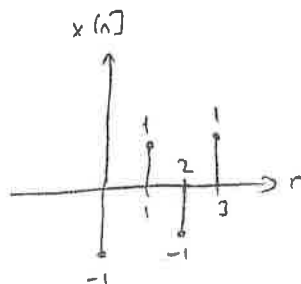
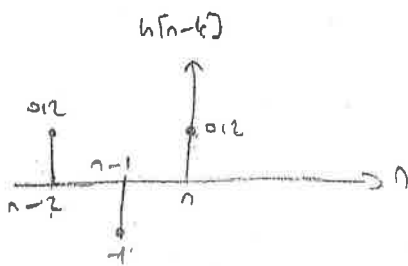
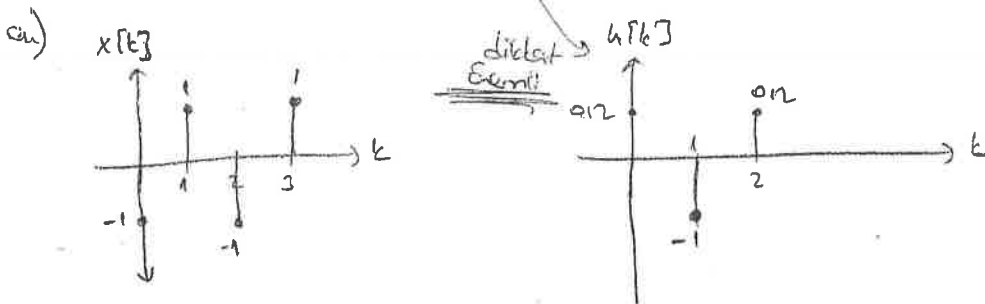
$$H(z) = \frac{-1}{21} \cdot \frac{z}{z+3} + \frac{13}{28} \cdot \frac{z}{z-4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{21} (-3)^n + \frac{13}{28} (4)^n$$

~~Çöz~~ Birim doğru cevabı $h[k] = 0,2\delta[k-1] + \delta[k-1] + 0,2\delta[k-2]$ ile giris isareti;
 $x[k] = -\delta[k] + \delta[k-1] - \delta[k-2] + \delta[k-3]$ ike

a) Aikiz isaretileri denklemler ve grafik olarak gösteriniz.

b) Giris isareti $= \delta[k]$ ike $h(0)$, $h(1)$, $h(2)$ nedir?



b)

$$\begin{aligned} h(0) &= 0,2 \\ h(1) &= -1 \\ h(2) &= 0,2 \end{aligned}$$

$$y[n] = -0,2\delta[n] + 1,2\delta[n-1] - 1,4\delta[n-2] + 1,4\delta[n-3] - 1,2\delta[n-4] + 0,2\delta[n-5]$$

(9)

Ö222 $h(t) = 0.12 \delta(t) - 0.15 \delta(t-1) + 0.12 \delta(t-2)$ ise;

a) $H(z) = ?$

b) $H(j\omega) = ?$

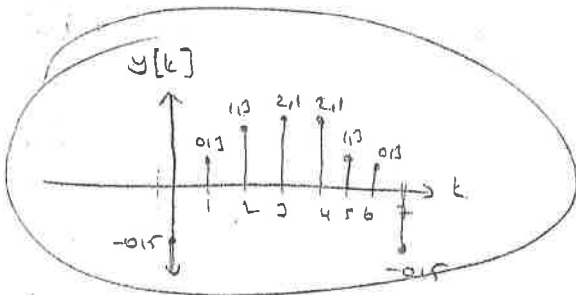
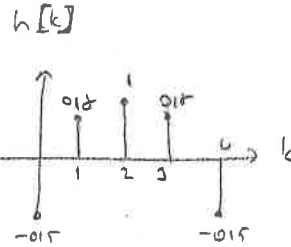
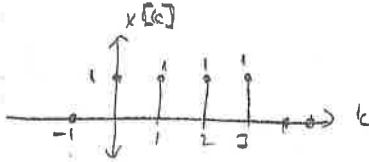
NOT

$$\begin{pmatrix} h(t) \\ H(e^{j\omega}) \\ H(z) \end{pmatrix}$$

a) $H(z) = 0.12 \cdot z^0 - 0.15 \cdot z^{-1} + 0.12 \cdot z^{-2}$

b) $H(j\omega) = 0.12 - 0.15 \cdot e^{-j\omega} + 0.12 \cdot e^{-2j\omega}$

Ö223 $h(k) = -0.15 \delta(k) + 0.18 \delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2) + 0.18 \delta(k-3) - 0.15 \delta(k-4)$ 00, giriş işaretini aşağıdaki gibi ise çıkış ?



Ö224 $h(k) = 0.15 \delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + 0.15 \delta(k-2)$ ise $H(e^{j\omega}) = ?$

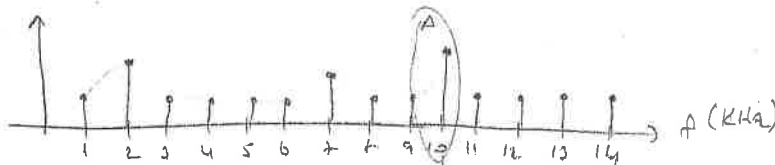
$H(z) = 0.15 \cdot z^0 + 1 \cdot z^{-1} + 0.15 \cdot z^{-2}$

$H(e^{j\omega}) = 0.15 + 1 \cdot e^{-j\omega} + 0.15 \cdot e^{-2j\omega}$

Ö225 Fourier dönüşümü $X(f)$ şeklinde olan bir işaretin;

a) Örneklenen frekansı en az ne olmalı

b) Sadece A genlikli birer $x(t)$ işaretini çiziniz.

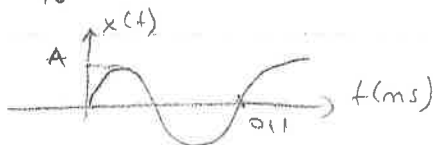


a) $f_{max} = 14 \text{ kHz}$

$FS \geq 2 f_{max}$

$FS \geq 2 \cdot 14 = 28 \text{ kHz}$

b) $T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ s} = 0.1 \text{ ms}$

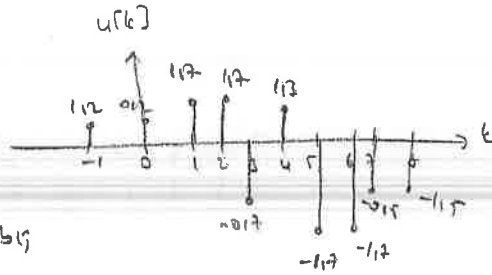




Sistemin birim darbe cevabı $u[k]$ ve giriş işaretini $x[k]$ yukarıda verilmislerdir. Buna göre;

- Sistemin çıkışını elde edip birim darbe çıkışından ifade ediniz.
- Sistemin çıkış işaretini birim basamak çıkışından?

Çıkış



a) Birim darbe cevabı;

$$1.2 \delta[k+1] + 0.12 \delta[k] + 1.17 \delta[k-1] + 1.17 \delta[k-2] - 0.17 \delta[k-3] + 1.13 \delta[k-4] - 1.17 \delta[k-5] - 1.17 \delta[k-6] - 0.15 \delta[k-7] - 1.15 \delta[k-8]$$

b) Birim basamak cevabı;

$$s[k] = u[k] - u[k-1]$$

$$1.2 \delta[k+1] = 1.2 u[k+1] - 1.2 u[k]$$

$$0.12 \delta[k] = 0.12 u[k+1] - 0.12 u[k-1]$$

$$-1.15 \delta[k-8] = -1.15 u[k-8] + 1.15 u[k-9]$$

$$y[k] = 1.2 u[k+1] - u[k] + 1.15 u[k-1] - 2.4 u[k-2] + 2 u[k-4] - u[k-5] + 1.12 u[k-7] - u[k-8] + 1.15 u[k-9]$$

Çöz Bir sistemin standart fark denklemi;

$$y(k) + 2y(k-1) + 3y(k-2) = x(k) + 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2) + 2x(k-3) + 1x(k-4)$$

a)

$$y(-1) = -1$$

$y(-2) = -1$ ile giriş işaretini birim basamak alması durumunda

$y(0), y(1), y(2)$ değerleri?

$$y(k) = x(k) + 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2) + 2x(k-3) - 2y(k-1) - 3y(k-2)$$

$$y(0) = \frac{x(0)}{1} + \frac{2x(-1)}{2} - \frac{3x(-2)}{3} + \frac{2x(-3)}{2} - \frac{2y(-1)}{2} - \frac{3y(-2)}{3}$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y(1) = \frac{x(1)}{1} + \frac{2x(0)}{2} - \frac{3x(-1)}{3} + \frac{2x(-2)}{2} - \frac{2y(0)}{2} - \frac{3y(-1)}{3}$$

$$y(1) = -6$$

$$y(2) = \frac{x(2)}{1} + \frac{2x(1)}{2} - \frac{3x(0)}{3} + \frac{2x(-1)}{2} - \frac{2y(1)}{2} - \frac{3y(0)}{3} = -6$$

b) $H(z)$ transfer fonksiyonu

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$

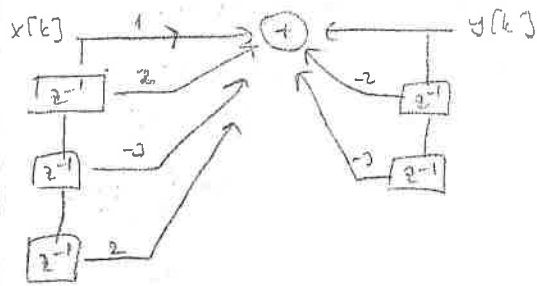
$$y(2) + 2z^{-1}y(2) + 3z^{-2}y(2) = x(2) + 2z^{-1}x(2) - 3z^{-2}x(2) + 2z^{-3}x(2) + 1z^{-4}x(2)$$

$$y(2)(1 + 2z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}) = x(2)(1 + 2z^{-1} - 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3} + z^{-4})$$

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

c) Block diagramm skizziert werden;

10.

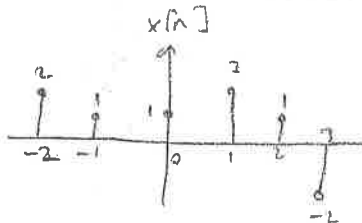


TS \rightarrow Sinuskurve erzeugen

$$f_s = \frac{1}{T_s}$$

FS, ZFM

Ausgangspunkt ist die Diskrete Zeit



$$x[n] = 2\delta[n+2] + \delta[n+1] + \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2] + \delta[n-3]$$

Teil 2 diskutieren

$$\rightarrow x(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-0.5)(z-1)^2}$$

kurze Kurve erzeugen die Kurve

$$x(z) = \frac{C}{(z-0.5)} + \frac{D_1}{(z-1)} + \frac{D_2}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$C = \frac{x(z) \cdot (z-0.5)}{z} = \frac{z^2}{(z-0.5)(z-1)^2} \cdot \frac{(z-0.5)}{z} \Big|_{z=0.5} \text{ oder}$$

$$C = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{0.5}{(-0.5)^2} = 2$$

$$D_1 = \frac{(z-1)^2}{z} \cdot \frac{z^2}{(z-0.5)(z-1)^2} \Big|_{z=1}$$

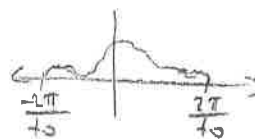
$$D_1 = -2$$

$$D_2 = \frac{z}{(z-0.5)} \Big|_{z=1} = 2 \text{ oder}$$

Fourier DSF



FID
amplitude



FID
amplitude



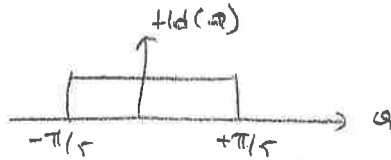
Çöz $N=13$ noktalı, kesim frekansı 100 kHz ve örnekleme frekansı $f_s = 1000 \text{ Hz}$ olan bir ideal alçak geçiren filtreyi tasarlayınız.

f_c = kesim frekansı

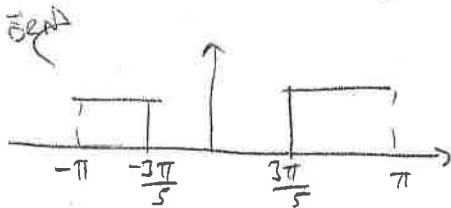
$$\omega_c = \frac{2\pi f_c}{f_s}$$

f_s = örnekleme "

$$\omega_c = \frac{2\pi \cdot 100}{1000} = \frac{\pi}{5}$$



$$\begin{aligned} H_d[k] &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/5}^{\pi/5} 1 \cdot e^{jk\omega} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{jk} e^{jk\omega} \Big|_{-\pi/5}^{\pi/5} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi jk} \left[e^{jk\pi/5} - e^{-jk\pi/5} \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$H_d[k] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{-3\pi/5} 1 \cdot e^{jk\omega} d\omega + \int_{3\pi/5}^{\pi} 1 \cdot e^{jk\omega} d\omega \right]$$

- a) Sistem fonksiyonu $H(z)$
 b) Sistemin düz bir tepkisi $(h[n])$
 c) " basamak " $(\delta[n])$

Çöz $y[n] = \frac{3}{4} y[n-1] + \frac{1}{8} y[n-2] = x[n]$

a) Eşitliğin 2. derecesine alınırsa;

$$y(z) - \frac{3}{4} z^{-1} y(z) + \frac{1}{8} z^{-2} y(z) = x(z)$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{3}{4} z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8} z^{-2}\right) y(z) = x(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{y(z)}{x(z)} = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{3}{4} z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8} z^{-2}\right)} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - \frac{3}{4}z + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - \frac{3}{4}z + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{z^2}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(z - \frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

b) $x[n] = \delta[n]$

$$x(z) = 1$$

$$H(z) = \frac{y(z)}{1} = \frac{2}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(z - \frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

$$\frac{A}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)} + \frac{B}{\left(z - \frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

$$A \left(z - \frac{1}{4}\right) + B \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2$$

$$A = 2, B = -1$$

$$\frac{y(z)}{2} = \frac{2}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)} - \frac{1}{\left(z - \frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(z) = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)} - \frac{2}{\left(z - \frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

Tez 2. üyümlenerek

$$y(z) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u[n] - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \cdot u[n]$$

(c)

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$

$$+1(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)}$$

$$X[n] = u[n]$$

$$Y(z) = H(z) \cdot X(z)$$

$$X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (z-\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^3}{(z-1) \cdot (z-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (z-\frac{1}{4})}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{z^2}{(z-1) \cdot (z-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (z-\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{C}{z-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$A = \frac{8}{3} \quad B = -2 \quad C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z-1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{z-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} - 2 \cdot \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$Y[n] = \delta[n] = \frac{8}{3} \cdot u[n] - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$\delta[n] = \left[\frac{8}{3} - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \right] u[n]$$

özellikle

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot u[n-1]$$

$$2 \text{ deş } \frac{z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

NOT

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u[n] = y[n]$$

Bunu 3 bilinli kaudunmak
denek

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$$

i z=1/4 e deşek denek

NOT

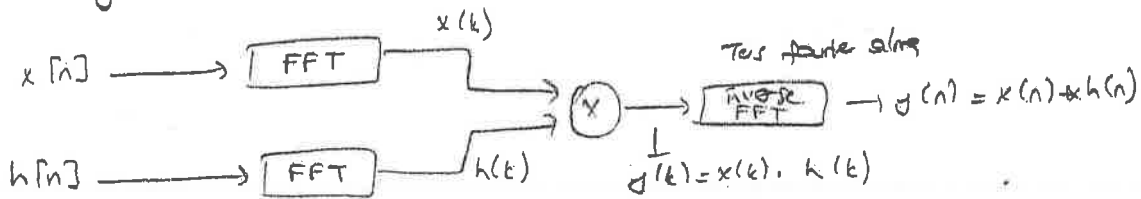
Frekans cevabı denek formu deş.

almak denek

FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) (Hızlı Fourier Dönüşümü)
 Fourier dönüşümü, geçen bir bilgin algoritmasıdır.
 Fourier u daha hızlı gerçekleştirir.

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$$

$$y(k) = x(k) \cdot h(k)$$



ÖRNEK

```
fft = program();
inv = fft - program();
y[n] = x[n] * h[n]
```

Bu iki fonksiyonu kullanarak
 $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$ elde etmek
 için gerekli algoritma

```
a = fft - program(x[n]);
b = fft - program(h[n]);
c = a * b;
d = inv - fft - program(c);
```

$y[n]$ oluyor.

ÖRNEK

1.) $x_1 \rightarrow$ [FD] $\rightarrow y_1 = ?$

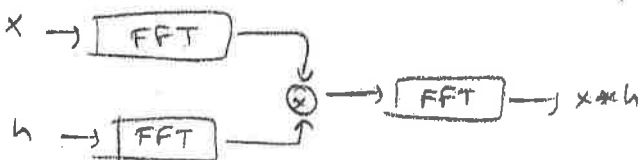
$x_2 \rightarrow$ [FD] $\rightarrow y_2 = ?$

2.)

$x_1 \rightarrow$ [FFT] $\rightarrow y_1$

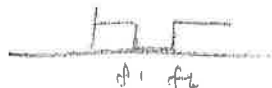
$x_2 \rightarrow$ [FFT] $\rightarrow y_2$

3.)



```
a = - - -
b = - - -
c = fft(a)
d = fft(b)
e = c * d
f = ifft(e)
```

Alçak geçiren filtre = Bir sinyalin sadece düşük frekanslı kısmı geçer.
 Yüksek geçiren u = Belirli bir frekandan sonrası geçer.
 Band u = İstediğimiz frekans aralığını geçirir.
 Band durdur u = Belirli bir frekans aralığını durdurur.



Fourier dönüşümü şu şekilde
 hesaplanmaktadır

$$x(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

Bunu

$$x[k] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot e^{-\frac{2\pi}{M} k n}$$

her bir
 k indisi
 hangi frekans
 ta oldu
 gösteriyor.

Mikro, radyo
 vb. vs.

Matlab

İstenmeyen sinyal
 engellenir. Sadece
 istenilen
 sığın sağlanıyor
 geçiriliyor.

BLOK DİYAGRAMI (Z DÖNÜŞÜMÜ)

ÖRNEK



$$(X(z) - 3Y(z)) \cdot z^{-1} - 2Y(z) = Y(z)$$

$$(X(z) - 3Y(z)) \cdot z^{-1} = 3Y(z)$$

$$\frac{X(z) - 3Y(z)}{z} = 3Y(z)$$

$$X(z) - 3Y(z) = 3Y(z) \cdot z$$

$$X(z) = 3Y(z) \cdot z + 3Y(z)$$

$$X(z) = Y(z) [3z + 3]$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{3z + 3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{z+1} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right)$$

Fark Denklemleri

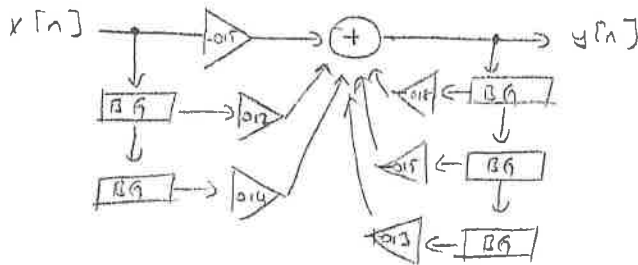
Aynı zamanlı sinyallerde geçerli

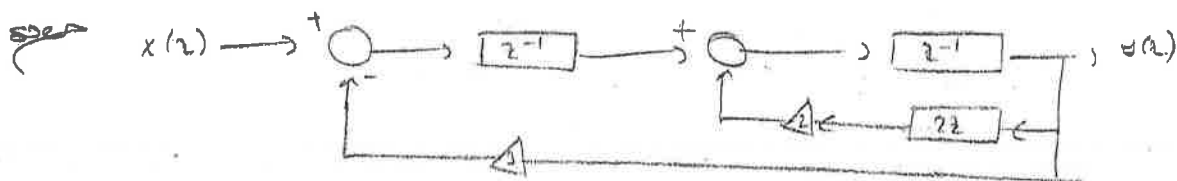
z dönüşümünü fark denklemlerini çözmek için kullanır. Df denklemler sürekli sinyallerde fark denklemleri aynı şekilde geçerlidir. Df denklemleri ayrıştırırsak fark denklemleri olur.

ÖRNEK Fark denklemlere göre blok diyagramı?

$$y[n] + 0.6y[n-1] + 0.15y[n-2] - 0.12y[n-3] = -0.15x[n] + 0.12x[n-1] + 0.14x[n-2]$$

birlikte çözelim!





$$[(x(z) - 2y(z)) \cdot z^{-1} + 2y(z)] z^{-1} = y(z)$$

$$\frac{[x(z) \cdot z^{-1} - 2y(z) \cdot z^{-1} + 2y(z)]}{z} = y(z)$$

$$x(z) \cdot z^{-1} - 2y(z) \cdot z^{-1} + 2y(z) = z \cdot y(z)$$

$$\frac{x(z) - 2y(z)}{z} + 2y(z) = z y(z)$$

$$\frac{x(z) - 2y(z)}{z} = -2y(z)$$

$$x(z) - 2y(z) = (-2y(z)) \cdot z$$

$$x(z) - 2y(z) = -2z y(z)$$

$$x(z) = -2z y(z) + 2y(z)$$

$$x(z) =$$

$$x(z) = 2y(z) + 2z y(z) - 4z y(z)$$

$$x(z) = y(z) (2^2 - 4z + 2)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{y(z)}{x(z)} = \frac{1}{z^2 - 4z + 2}$$

$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$ kann als z-Transformierte
bilden bei der
Strecke

2.) $x[n] = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot u[n+2] + n \cdot (2)^n \cdot u[n-1]$ diskreten & stetigen?

Formal: $u[n] = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

Formal: $z^n \cdot u[n] = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

$u[n+2] = z^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

2.) $x[n] = 2 \cdot \delta[n] - 3 \cdot \delta[n-2] + 4 \cdot \delta[n-3] \rightarrow x(z) = 2 - 3 \cdot z^{-2} + 4 \cdot z^{-3}$
 $h[n] = \delta[n] + 2 \cdot \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2] \rightarrow h(z) = 1 + 2 \cdot z^{-1} + z^{-2}$

$y(z) = x(z) \cdot h(z)$

Direkt über die Form

$y(z) = 2 + 4 \cdot z^{-1} - z^{-2} - 3 \cdot z^{-3} + 5 \cdot z^{-4} + 4 \cdot z^{-5}$

$y[n] = 2 \cdot \delta[n] + 4 \cdot \delta[n-1] - \delta[n-2] - 3 \cdot \delta[n-3] + 5 \cdot \delta[n-4] + 4 \cdot \delta[n-5]$

3.) $x(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1}) \cdot (1+2z^{-1})}$ les & stetigen

$\frac{A}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{B}{1+2z^{-1}}$
 $(1+2z^{-1})$ $(1-z^{-1})$

$A(1+2z^{-1}) + B(1-z^{-1})$
 $A + 2A \cdot z^{-1} + B - B \cdot z^{-1} = z^{-1}$

$A+B=0$
 $2A-B=1$

$3A=1$ $B=-\frac{1}{3}$
 $A=\frac{1}{3}$ $B=-\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{1+2z^{-1}}$

$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+2z^{-1}}$

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

4.) $\frac{1-z^{-5}}{1-z^{-1}}$ les & stetigen

$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{z^{-5}}{1-z^{-1}}$

$u[n] - u[n-5]$

$u[n] = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

$u[n-5] = z^5 \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

5.) $x(n) = (5^n + 7) \cdot u(n)$ z transform?

$x(n) = 5^n \cdot u(n) + 7 \cdot u(n)$

$\frac{1}{1-5z^{-1}} + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$

6.) $x(n] = \delta[n-5]$ $x(z) = ?$
 $\xrightarrow{z^{-5}}$

$a^n \cdot u[n] \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}}$

7.) $x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot \alpha[n+2]$ z dsf.
 $\xrightarrow{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot z^2}$ $4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2} \cdot \alpha[n+2]$
 $4 \cdot \frac{z^2}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}$

NOT In discrete time signals, a signal is said to be periodic if it repeats itself after a certain interval.

Frekans Cevabi

$h[n] = \delta[n] + 6 \cdot \delta[n-1] + 3 \cdot \delta[n-2]$

$h(z) = 1 + 6z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}$

Frekans cevabi $= 1 + 6 \cdot e^{-j\omega} + 3e^{-2j\omega}$

8.) $x[n] = z^n \cdot u[n-2]$ z transform
 $a^{n-k} \cdot u[n-k] = \frac{z^{-k}}{1-az^{-1}}$
 (um n in $u[n-2]$ olarak z olarak)

4. $z^{-2} \cdot u[n-2]$ olarak z olarak

$z^{-2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{z^2}$ gibi z olarak $u[n-2]$ olarak

$4 \cdot \frac{z^{-2}}{1-2z^{-1}} = \frac{4 \cdot z^{-2}}{1-2z^{-1}}$

9.) $h(z) = \frac{2z+1}{(z-1)(z+1)^2}$

$\frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{Bz+C}{(z+1)^2}$

$\frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot z + \frac{3}{2}}{(z+1)^2}$

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

1/2

$A(z+1)^2 + Bz+C(z-1) = 2z+1$

$A(z^2+2z+1) + Bz^2 - Bz + Cz - C = 2z+1$

$Az^2 + 2Az + A + Bz^2 - Bz + Cz - C = 2z+1$

$A+B=0$

$2A-B+C=2$

$A-C=1$

$2A - B + C = 2$

$2A+1=2$
 $2A=1$
 $A=\frac{1}{2}$
 $B=-\frac{1}{2}$
 $C=\frac{3}{2}$

Her iki taraf z dsf yap.