

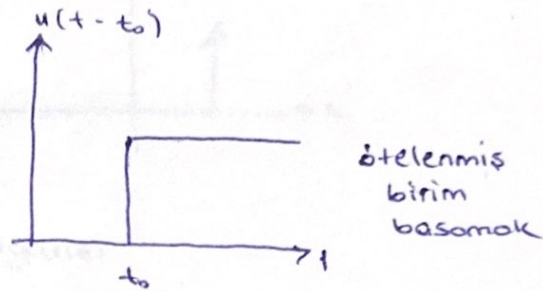
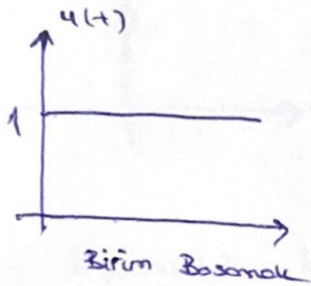
Temel Sürekli Zamanlı Singaller

Birim Basamak

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$t=0$ 'da süreksizdir ve bu noktada değeri tanımsızdır. Ötelenmiş şekli $u(t-t_0)$ 'dir.

$$u(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > t_0 \\ 0 & t < t_0 \end{cases}$$

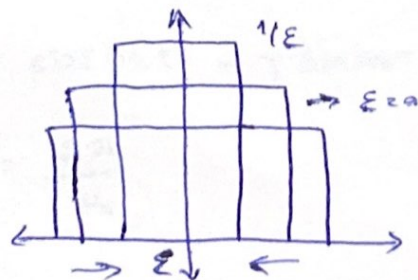


Birim Dürtü

Delta işlevi olarak bilinen $\delta(t)$ birim dürtü işlevi sistem analizinde önemli bir rol üstlenir. Geleneksel olarak $\delta(t)$, sonsuz küçük bir zaman aralığında birim alana sahip olacak şekilde seçilen bir işlevin limiti olarak tanımlanır.

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \infty & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-E}^E \delta(t) dt = 1$$



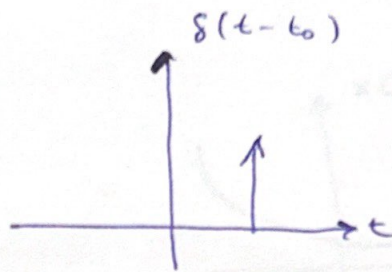
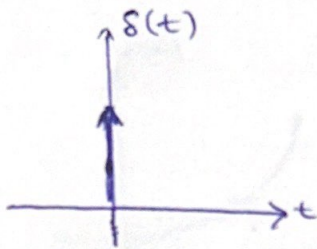
Tek bir nokta dışında her yerde değeri 0 olan herhangi bir işlevin integrali (Riemann integrali) "0" olacaktır.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t) \delta(t) dt = \phi(0)$$

$\phi(t)$, $t=0$ 'da sürekli olan herhangi bir işlevdir.

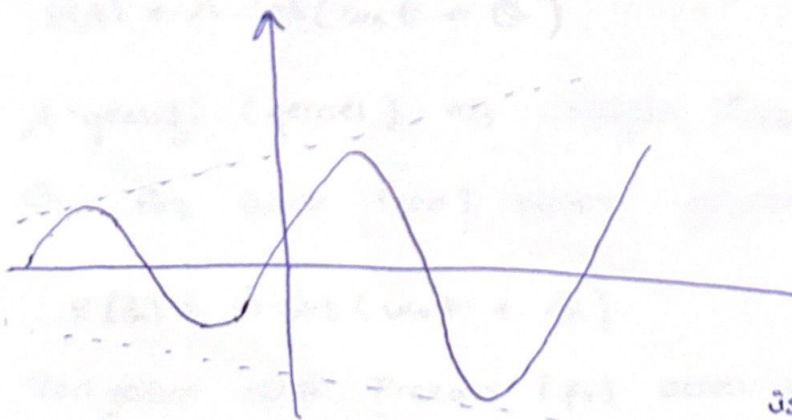
$$\int_a^b \phi(t) \delta(t) dt = \begin{cases} \phi(0) & a < 0 < b \\ 0 & a < b < 0 \quad 0 < a < b \\ \text{tanımsız} & a=0 \quad b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = \phi(t_0)$$



Kompleks Üstel Sinyaller

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t}$$



üstel artan sinüsoidal

$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} = \cos \omega_0 t + j \sin \omega_0 t \rightarrow \text{Euler bağıntısı}$$

$$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$S = G + j\omega$$

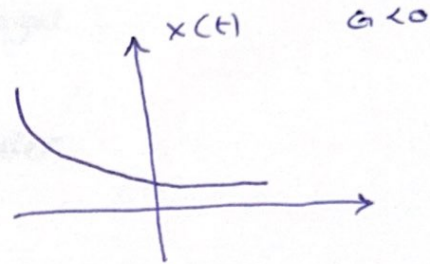
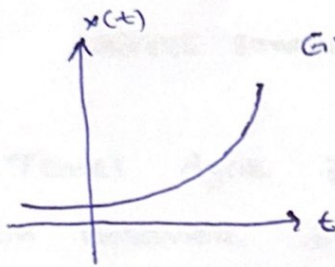
$$x(t) = e^{st} = e^{(G+j\omega)t} = e^{Gt} (\cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t)$$

$G > 0$ üstel artan sinüsoidal

$G < 0$ üstel azalan sinüsoidal sinyallerdir.

Gercek Üstel Sinyaller

$S = G$ ise gercek sayıdır. $x(t) = e^{Gt}$



Sinüsoidal Sinyaller

$$x(t) = A \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad A \rightarrow \text{genlik}$$

A genliği (gercek), ω_0 radyan frekansı (rad/sn) ve

ϕ faz açısı (rad) olarak gösterilir.

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

Periyodun tersi Frekans (f_0) adını alır.

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} \text{ Hertz (Hz)}$$

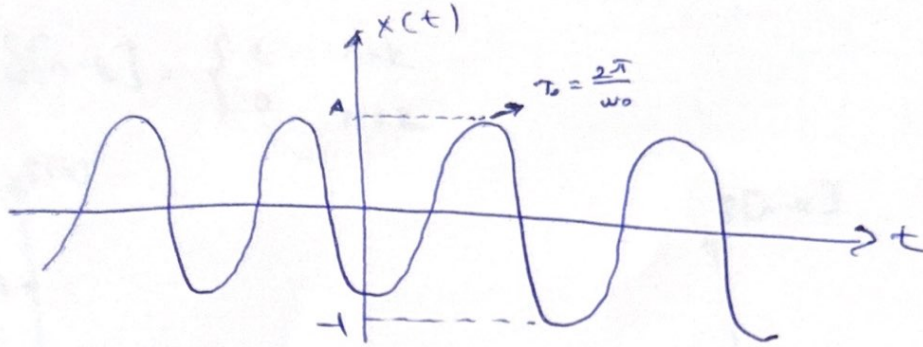
$$\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0 \text{ (Açısıl Frekans)}$$

~~üstel artan sinüsoidal~~

~~$$x(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} = \cos \omega_0 t + j \sin \omega_0 t$$~~

$$A \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) = A \cdot \operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{j(\omega_0 t + \theta)} \right\}$$

$$A \cos \left\{ e^{j(\omega_0 t + \theta)} \right\} = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta)$$



sürekli zamanlı sinüsoidal sinyal

Temel Ayırık Zamanlı Sinyaller

Birim basamak dizisi

$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

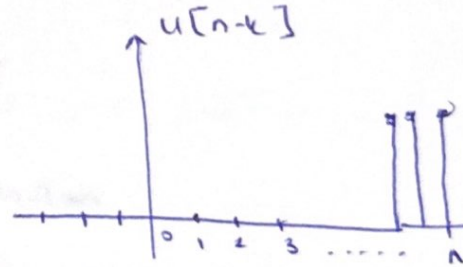
$u(t)$ $t=0$ için tanımsızdır.

$u[n]$ $n=0$ tanımlıdır ve birim değerdir.

$$u[n-k] = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq k \\ 0 & n < k \end{cases}$$



Birim basamak dizisi

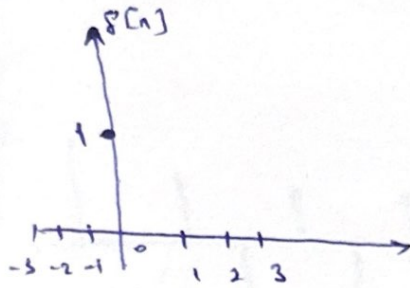


Ötelenmiş birim basamak dizisi

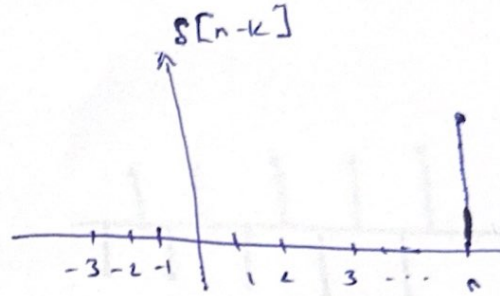
Birim Dürtü Dizisi

$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta[n-k] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=k \\ 0 & n \neq k \end{cases}$$



Birim Dürtü Dizisi



Ötelenmiş birim dürtü dizisi

$$x[n] \cdot \delta[n] = x[0] \cdot \delta[n]$$

$$x[n] \cdot \delta[n-k] = x[k] \cdot \delta[n-k]$$

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

$$u[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[k]$$

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

Karmaşık Üstel Diziler

$$x[n] = e^{j\Omega_0 n}$$

$$x[n] = e^{j\Omega_0 n} = \cos \Omega_0 n + j \sin \Omega_0 n$$

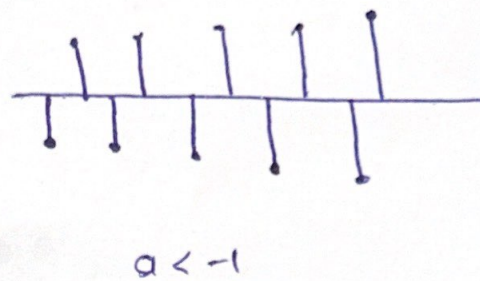
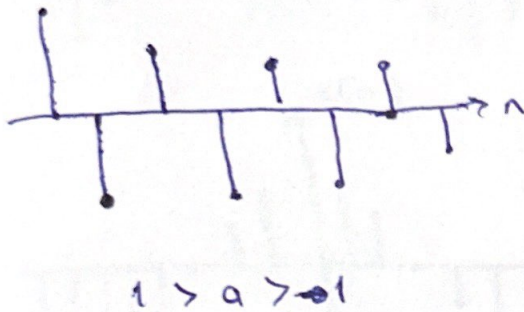
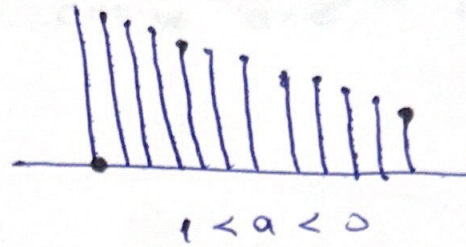
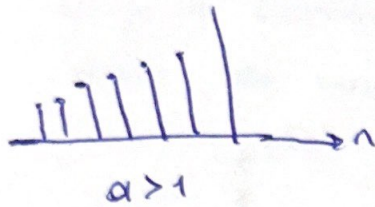
$e^{j\Omega_0 n}$ $N > 0$ periyoduyla periyot olabilmesi için, Ω_0 aşağıdaki koşulu sağlamalıdır.

$$\frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{m}{N} \rightarrow \text{pozitif bir tam sayı}$$

$e^{j\Omega_0 n}$ dizisi herhangi bir Ω_0 için periyodik değildir. Yalnızca $\Omega_0 / 2\pi$ oranının rasyonel olması durumunda periyodiktir.

$\omega_0 \neq 0$ N ve m aralarında asal ise

$x[n]$ için periyot $N_0 = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \right)$



k bir tam sayı olmak üzere $\omega_0 + 2\pi k$ frekansında karmaşık bir üstel dizi için

$$e^{j2k\pi n} = 1$$

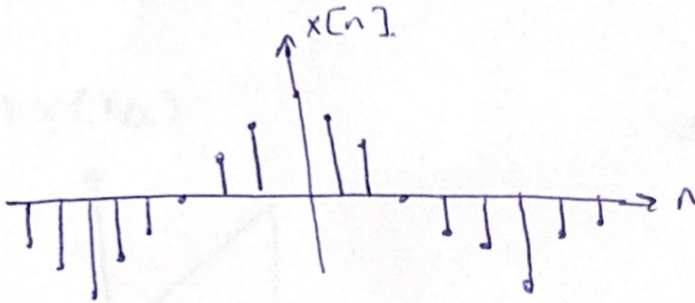
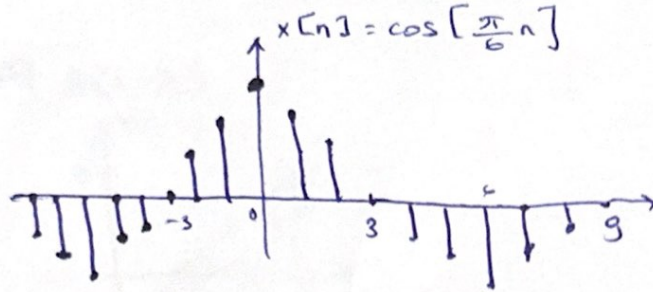
$$\begin{aligned} e^{j(\omega_0 + 2\pi k)n} &= e^{j\omega_0 n} \cdot e^{j2k\pi n} \\ &= e^{j\omega_0 n} \end{aligned}$$

$0 \leq \omega_0 < 2\pi$ veya $-\pi \leq \omega_0 < \pi$ aralıkları için işlem yapılır.

Genel Karmaşık Üstel Singaller

$$x[n] = C a^n$$

C ve a karmaşık sayılardır. $C=1$ ve $a=e^{j\Omega_0}$ için ötel durum söz konusudur.



Gerçek Üstel Diziler

C ve a 'nın her ikisi de gerçel ise

$x[n]$ gerçel bir üstel dizidir.

$a > 1$, $0 < a < 1$, $-1 < a < 0$ ve $a < -1$ durumları incelenir.

$a=1$ ise $x[n]$ Sabit dizidir.

$a=-1$ ise $x[n] = C$ ve $-C$ değerlerini alır.

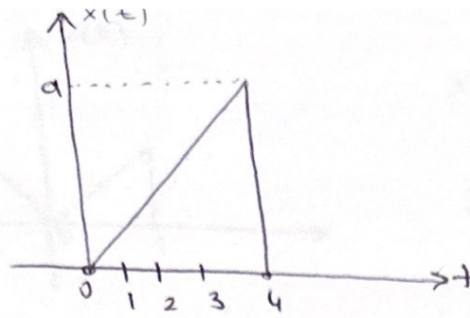
Sinüsoidal Diziler

$$x[n] = A \cos(\Omega_0 n + \Theta)$$

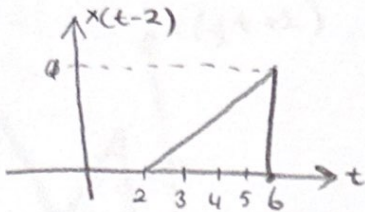
n boyutlu ise Ω_0 ve Θ radyan cinsindendir.

$$A \cos(\Omega_0 n + \Theta) = A \cdot \text{Re} \{ e^{j(\Omega_0 n + \Theta)} \}$$

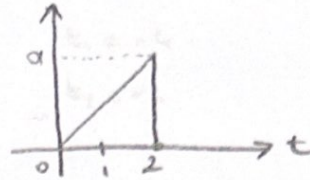
ÖRNEK:



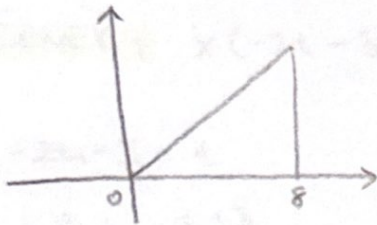
a) $x(t-2)$



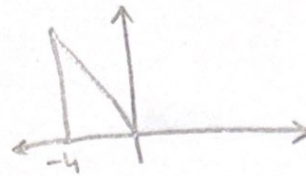
b) $x(2t)$



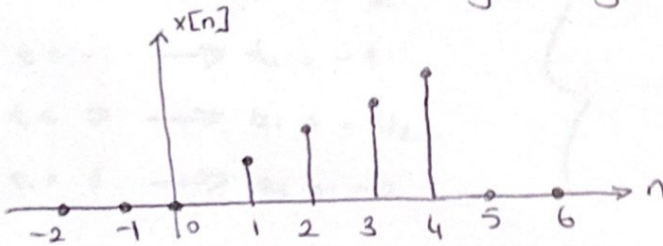
c) $x(t/2)$



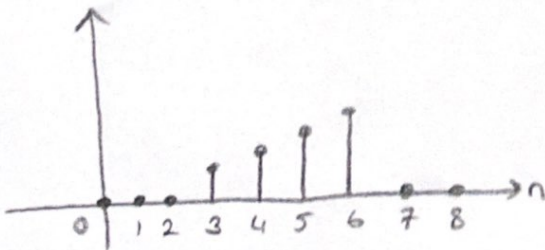
d) $x(-t)$



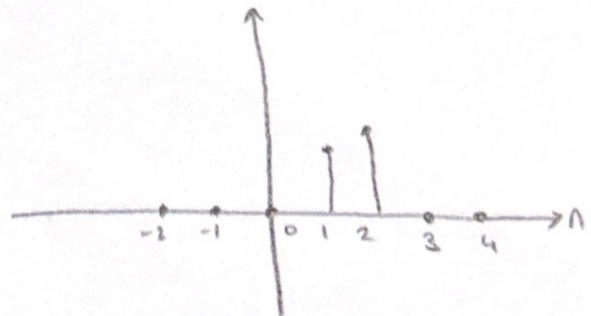
ÖRNEK: $x[n]$ sinyali aşağıdaki gibidir.



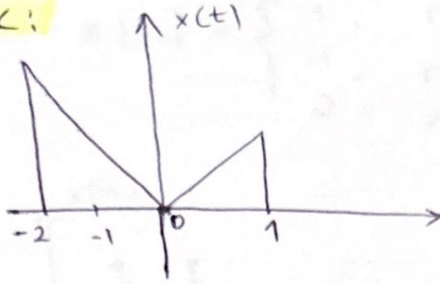
a) $x[n-2]$



b) $x[2n]$



ÖRNEK:



$$x\left(\frac{1}{2}t + 2\right) = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{2}t_1 + 2 = t$$

$$t_1 = 2(t - 2)$$

$$t = -2$$

$$t_1 = -8$$

$$t = -1$$

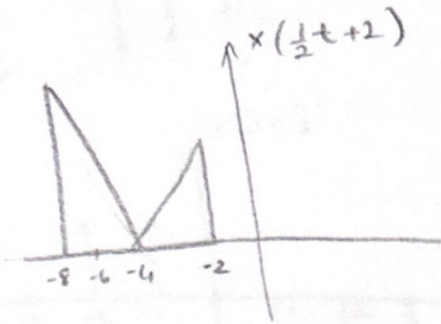
$$t_1 = -6$$

$$t = 0$$

$$t_1 = -4$$

$$t = 1$$

$$t_1 = -2$$



ÖRNEK: $x(-2t - 3) = ?$

$$-2t_1 - 3 = t$$

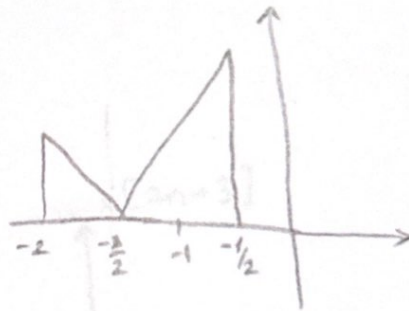
$$t_1 = \frac{t+3}{-2} = \frac{-t-3}{2}$$

$$t = -2 \rightarrow t_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = -1 \rightarrow t_1 = -1$$

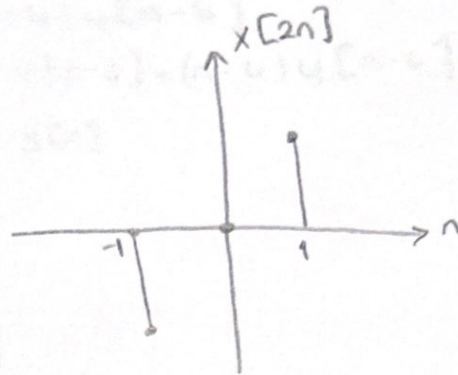
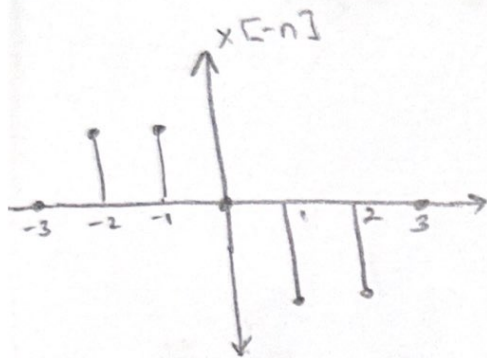
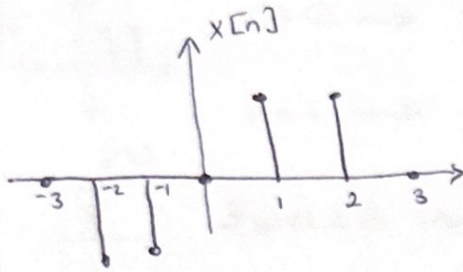
$$t = 0 \rightarrow t_1 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow t_1 = -2$$



ÖRNEK:

$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1, 2 \\ -1, & n=-1, -2 \\ 0, & n=0 \text{ ve } |n| > 2 \end{cases}$$



ÖRNEK:

$$x[2n+3] = ?$$

$$n_1 = 2n_1 + 3$$

$$n_1 = \frac{n-3}{2}$$

$$n = -2 \rightarrow n_1 = -5/2$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow n_1 = -2$$

$$n = 0 \rightarrow n_1 = -3/2$$

$$n = 1 \rightarrow n_1 = -1$$

$$n = 2 \rightarrow n_1 = -1/2$$

