TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ YILDIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ



BILGISAYAR MÜHENDISLERI IÇIN SINYALLER VE SISTEMLER - ÖDEV 2

Öğretim Görevlisi **Erkan USLU**

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1 Bölüm 1

Matlab kullanılarak GUI hazırlanmı¸stır.Bölüm 1'de ekle butonuna basılarak toplam sinyale ekleme yapılır.

1.1 Tasarım

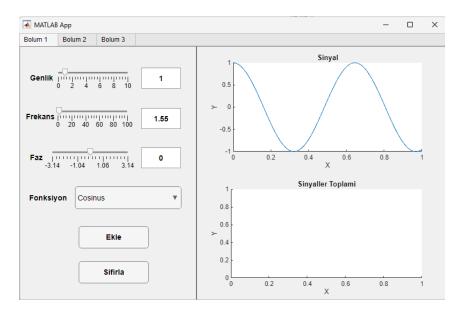


Figure 1.1 Her bölüm ayrı sekmede

1.2 Örnek

Üç farklı sinyalin toplamı:

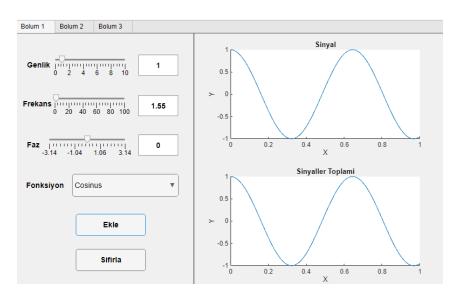


Figure 1.2 İlk sinyal

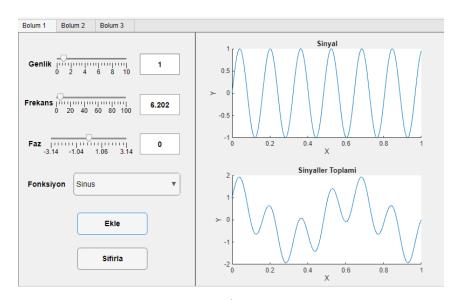


Figure 1.3 İkinci sinyal

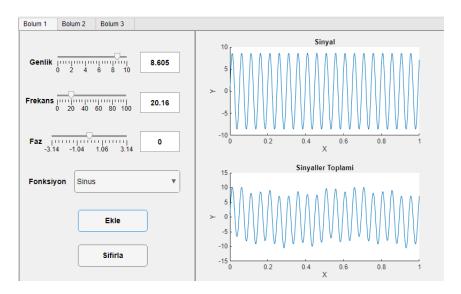


Figure 1.4 Üçüncü Sinyal

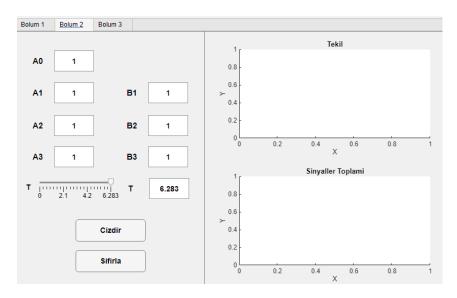
1.3 Kod

```
if strcmp(app.Fonksiyon, 'Sinus')
    signal = app.Genlik * sin(2 * pi * app.Frekans * app.Zaman + app.Faz);
else
    signal = app.Genlik * cos(2 * pi * app.Frekans * app.Zaman + app.Faz);
end
```

2 Bölüm 2

Sine-Cosine Form formülü kullanılmı $\mbox{,}\, stir.$

2.1 Tasarım



2.2 Örnek

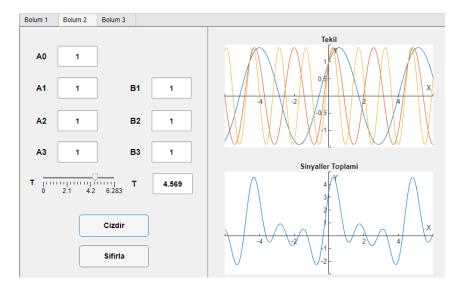


Figure 2.1 Örnek 1

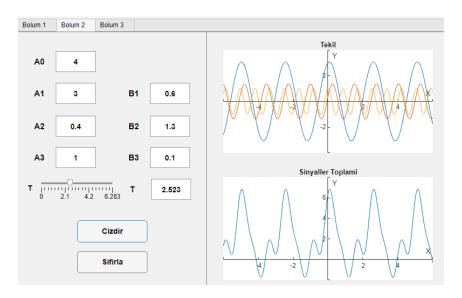


Figure 2.2 Örnek 2

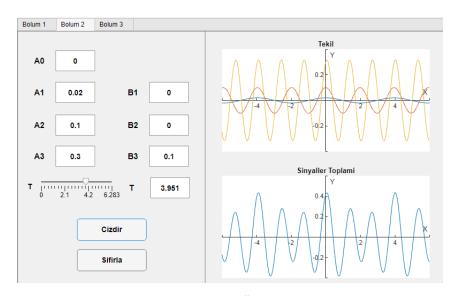


Figure 2.3 Örnek 3

2.3 Kod

```
\begin{split} &\text{app.W0 = 2 * pi / app.T;} \\ &\text{app.TotalSignal2 = (app.A0 / 2) * ones(size(app.Zaman2));} \\ &\text{for k = 1:3} \\ &\text{signal = (app.VariablesA(k) * cos(k * app.W0 * app.Zaman2)) + (app.VariablesB(k) * sin(k * app.W0 * app.Zaman2));} \\ &\text{app.TotalSignal2 = app.TotalSignal2 + signal;} \\ &\text{end} \end{split}
```

Ck formülü kullanılarak elle çözüm yapılmı stır.

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{z_{t_0+T}} f(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

Değerler a ¸sığıdaki gibi bulunmu ¸stur.

$$a=0$$
, $a_0=0$, $a_1=0.81$, $a_2=0$, $a_3=0.09$, $b_1=0$, $b_2=0$, $b_3=0$

3.1 Çıktı

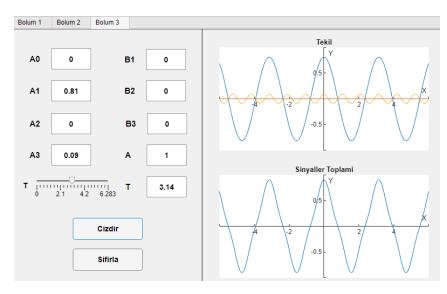


Figure 3.1 Bulunan A değeri ile çıktı

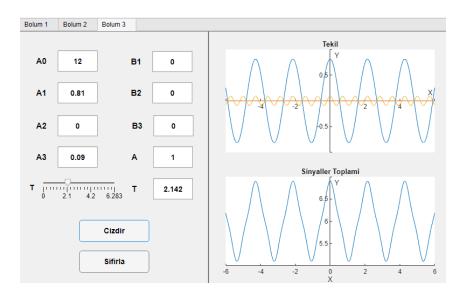
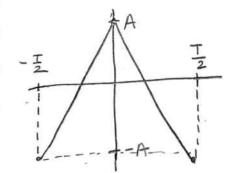


Figure 3.2 Farkli A ve T değerleri ile çıktı

3.2 Değerlendirme ve Çözüm Aşamaları

Grafikte bir miktar yamukluk gözlemlenmiştir. Bunun sebebi ise k = 3 'e kadar gidilmesidir. Eğer k değerini artırırsak üçgen dalgaya daha net şekilde yaklaşabiliriz.

Spyaller ve Sistemler Oper 2- Soru 3



$$\frac{T}{2} \times (t) = \begin{cases} \frac{4A}{T}t + A, -\frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq 0 \\ -\frac{4A}{T}t + A, 0 < t \leq \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

formulde yerine Yazıp X(t)'ye göre oyırısak?

$$CK = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4A}{T} + A \right) e^{-jkwot} + \int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \left(-\frac{4A}{T} + A \right) \cdot e^{-jkwot} \right]$$

$$a_n = 2$$
. Re(cn) ve $b_n = -2$. Im(cn)

$$= Co = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{C} \left(\frac{4At}{T} + A \right) \cdot e^{\circ} \cdot dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \left(-\frac{4A}{T} t + A \right) \cdot e^{\circ} \cdot dt \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\frac{4At^2}{2T} + At \right]_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\circ} + \left[\frac{-4At^2}{2T} + At \right]_{0}^{\frac{\tau}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \left[-\left(\frac{AT}{2} - \frac{AT}{2} \right) + \left(-\frac{AT}{2} + \frac{AT}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \left[o + o \right] = 0 = a_0$$

$$\int (at+B)e^{Ct}d+ iain, U = (at+B) ve$$

$$= dy = e^{Ct} dt$$
 pluc.

$$= \frac{a}{c} + B = \frac{a}{c} + B = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{a}$$

1

6

$$= \frac{at + B}{c} \cdot e^{ct} - \frac{a}{c^2} \cdot e^{ct}$$

$$=\left(\frac{at+B}{c}-\frac{a}{c^2}\right)e^{ct}$$

degerleri Yerine Yazarbak, Sol integral iain

olur.

$$a = \frac{4A}{T}$$
, $B = A$

$$=\left(\frac{4At}{T} + A - \frac{4A}{T}\right)e^{CT}$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$
 igin: $\left(\frac{A}{C} - \frac{4A}{T.C^2}\right)$

$$t = -\frac{T}{2} i 4 i n ! \left(\frac{4A \cdot -\frac{T}{2}}{\frac{7}{2}} + A - \frac{4A}{\frac{7}{2}} \right), e^{\frac{CT}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\left(\frac{-A}{C} - \frac{4A}{T \cdot C^2}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{CT}{2}} = +\left(\frac{A}{C} + \frac{4A}{T \cdot C^2}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{CT}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{A}{c} - \frac{4A}{tc^2}\right) + \left(\frac{A}{c} + \frac{4A}{\tau c^2}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{cT}{2}}$$
 oluc.

$$-\left(\frac{A}{C} - \frac{uA}{\tau c^2}\right) + \left(\frac{A}{C} + \frac{uA}{\tau c^2}\right) \cdot \left(-1\right)^{\kappa} = 501 \text{ integral}$$

$$Q = -\frac{4A}{T}$$
, $B = A$

$$= \left(\frac{-\frac{4A}{T}t + A}{C} - \frac{4A}{T}\right) \cdot e^{CT}$$

$$+ = 0$$
 iain $\left(\frac{A}{C} + \frac{4A}{tC^2}\right)$

$$t=\frac{T}{2}$$
 (ain ! $\left(-\frac{4A.T}{T}+A+\frac{4A}{Tc^2}\right)\cdot e^{CT}$

$$= \left(\frac{-A}{C} + \frac{4A}{Tc^2}\right) \cdot e^{\frac{CT}{2}} - \left(\frac{A}{C} + \frac{4A}{Tc^2}\right)$$

Euler oʻzdesliginden:
$$CT = -JK2\Pi$$
. $X = e^{-JKT} = (-1)^{K}$

Sag integral =
$$\left(-\frac{A}{C} + \frac{UA}{TC^2}\right) \cdot \left(-1\right)^k - \left(\frac{A}{C} + \frac{UA}{TC^2}\right)$$

Sol ve Sog integrali biclesticelim!

$$= \left(-\frac{8A}{\tau c^2}\right) + \left(\frac{8A}{\tau c^2}\right) \cdot (-1)^k$$

$$= \left(\frac{8A}{7c^2}\right) \left((-1)^k - 1\right) \quad \text{olur}$$

$$C'y'' = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{$$

$$CK$$
 igin $\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$ ile Garparsak!

$$\frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{8A \cdot T}{k^{2} \cdot k \Pi^{2}} \cdot \left((-1)^{k} - 1 \right) = \frac{8A}{k^{2} \cdot k \Pi^{2}} \cdot \left(1 - (-1)^{k} \right)$$

E

Sodelestirirsek)

$$C_k = \frac{2A}{k^2 \cdot \Pi^2} \cdot \left(1 - \left(-1\right)^k\right)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{2A}{\Pi^2} \cdot 2 = \frac{4A}{\Pi^2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2A}{4\pi^2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$C_3 = \frac{2A}{9.\pi^2} \cdot 2 = \frac{4A}{9\pi^2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{8A}{\pi^2}$$
, $a_2 = 0$, $a_3 = \frac{8A}{9\pi^2}$

$$b_1 = 0$$
 , $b_2 = 0$, $b_3 = 0$

$$a_1 = \frac{8A}{(3.14)^2} \approx \frac{8A}{9.87}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{8A}{9.(3.14)^2} = \frac{8A}{88.8}$$