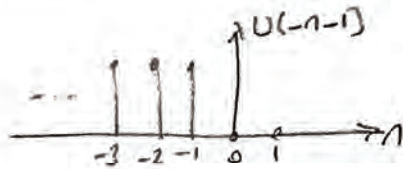


Örnek:  $x(n) = a^n u(n) - b^n u[n-1]$  ise  $x(z)$ 'yi aşağıdaki şartlar için ayrı ayrı bulunuz.

a)  $|a| > |b|$       b)  $|a| < |b|$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^n u(n)\} = \frac{z}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$$



$$\mathcal{Z}\{-b^n u[n-1]\} = -\sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} b^n z^{-n} \quad n=-k$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{-b^n u[n-1]\} = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b^{-k} z^k = -(b^{-1}z + b^{-2}z^2 + b^{-3}z^3 + \dots)$$

$$= -b^{-1}z(1 + b^{-1}z + b^{-2}z^2 + \dots)$$

$$= -b^{-1}z \left( \frac{1}{1+b^{-1}z} \right) \quad |b^{-1}z| < 1$$

$$= \frac{-b^{-1}z}{b^{-1}z - 1} \quad |z| < |b|$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{-b^n u[n-1]\} = \frac{z}{z-b}, \quad |z| < |b|$$

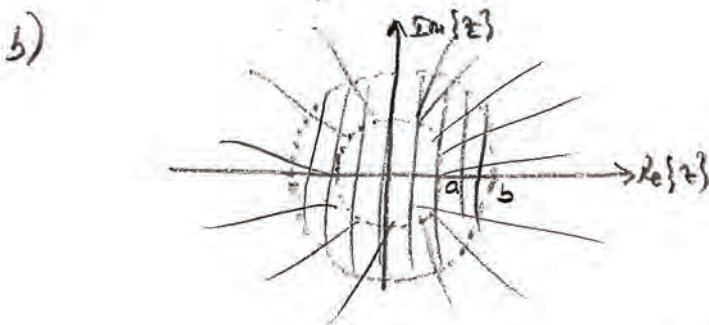
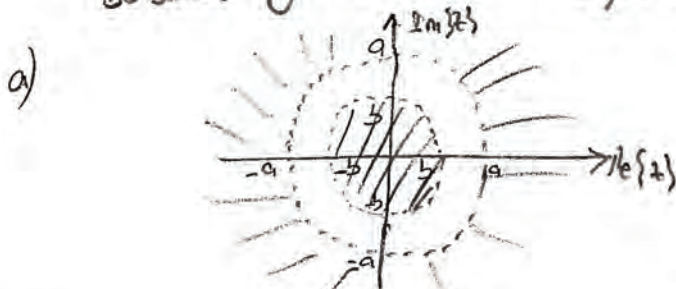
Bu sonuç ayrı zamanda

$$\mathcal{Z}\{b^n u(n)\} = \frac{z}{z-b}, \quad |z| > |b|$$

$z$ -dönüşümü ayrılır  
fakat  $x, b$  farklıdır.  
Dolayısıyla  $x, b$  değişkeni  
jansinmet keder

$$|a| > |b| \text{ için}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^n u(n) - b^n u[n-1]\} = \text{tanımlı / mevcut değildir}$$



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

$$(|a| < |z| < |b|)$$

## 2) Yansıma özelliği

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = X(z)$$

$$\text{ise } \mathcal{Z}\{x(-n)\} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n} \Rightarrow \mathcal{Z}\{x(-n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(-n) \cdot z^n \quad n=-k$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(-n)\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \cdot z^k$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(-n)\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \cdot (z^{-1})^{-k} \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{Z}\{x(-n)\} = X(z^{-1})}$$

Örnek:

$$\mathcal{Z}\{u(-n)\} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{u(n)\} = \frac{z}{z-1}, \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{u(-n)\} = X(z^{-1}) = \frac{z^{-1}}{z^{-1}-1}, \quad |z^{-1}| > 1$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{u(-n)\} = \frac{1}{1-z}, \quad |z| < 1$$

2 Yöntem olarak; Doğrudan işleyip/örnek

$$\mathcal{Z}\{u(-n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} 1 \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k = \frac{1}{1-z} \quad |z| < 1$$

## 3) Zamanda Öteleme

a) Sağa Öteleme

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = X(z) \quad \text{Y.B.}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n-n_0)\} = ? \quad (n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}\{x(n-n_0)\} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n-n_0) \cdot z^{-n} \quad n-n_0=k \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \cdot z^{-n_0} \cdot z^{-k} = z^{-n_0} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \cdot z^{-k} = \underline{z^{-n_0} X(z)} \quad \text{Y.B. değişmez} \end{aligned}$$

b) Sola Öteleme

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = X(z) \quad \text{Y.B.}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n+n_0)\} = z^{n_0} X(z) \quad \text{Y.B. değişmez}$$

NOT: Öteleme istenilen sonucunda Yansıma özelliği de geçerli.



Örnek:  $z\{u(n-2)\} = ?$   $z\{u(n+3)\} = ?$

$$z\{u(n)\} = \frac{z}{z-1}, |z| > 1$$

$$z\{u(n-2)\} = z^{-2} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^{-1}}{z-1}, |z| > 1 \quad z\{u(n+3)\} = \frac{z^3 \cdot z}{z-1} = \frac{z^4}{z-1}, |z| > 1$$

2. Yöntem:

$$z\{u(n-2)\} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 1 \cdot z^{-n} = z^{-2} + z^{-3} + z^{-4} + \dots$$

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

$$= z^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}, |z^{-1}| < 1 \quad = \frac{z^{-1}}{z-1}, |z| > 1$$

Örnek:  $z\{\delta(n-2)\} = ?$

$$z\{\delta(n)\} = 1 \quad \text{YB} = \text{Tüm } z\text{-düzlemleri}$$

$$z\{\delta(n-2)\} = z^{-2} \cdot 1 \quad \text{YB} = \text{Tüm } z\text{-düzlemleri} - \{z=0\}$$

NOT: Sınırlı süreli işaretlerin öteklemesi sonucunda oluşan işaretlerin yalınsonma bölgeleri değersizdir. Yalnız bu değersizlik yalınsonma bölgelerinden  $z=0$  veya  $z=\infty$  bölgelerinin çıkarılması mümkündür.

4) Konvolüsyon:

$$y(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(k) \cdot x_2(n-k) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(k) \cdot x_1(n-k) \quad (\text{Değişme özelliği})$$

$$z\{x_1(n) * x_2(n)\} = X_1(z) \cdot X_2(z), \quad \text{YB}_1 \cap \text{YB}_2$$

Örnek:  $x(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ -1, & n=1 \\ 2, & n=2 \end{cases}$   $h(n) = \begin{cases} -1, & n=0 \\ 1, & n=1 \end{cases}$   $z\{x(n) * h(n)\} = ?$   
 $x(n) * h(n) = ?$

$$z\{x(n) * h(n)\} = X(z) \cdot H(z)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^2 x(n) \cdot z^{-n} = 1 \cdot z^0 - 1 \cdot z^{-1} + 2 \cdot z^{-2} = 1 - z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}$$

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^1 h(n) \cdot z^{-n} = (-1) \cdot z^0 + 1 \cdot z^{-1} = -1 + z^{-1}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n) * h(n)\} = (1 - z^{-1} + 2z^{-2})(-1 + z^{-1})$$

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

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n) * h(n)\} = -1 + 2z^{-1} - 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3}$$

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

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n) * h(n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (x(n) * h(n)) z^{-n} = -1 + 2z^{-1} - 3z^{-2} + 2z^{-3}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $(-1 \cdot z^0)$

$$x(n) * h(n) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -1, 2, -3, 2 \\ \uparrow \\ n=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

5) Zamanda Ötekleme

a) Zamanda Daraltma (örnek seyreltme)

$$x(n) \rightarrow x(an) \quad (a \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(an)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(an) \cdot z^{-n} \quad an=k$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \cdot z^{-\frac{k}{a}} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k) \cdot (z^{1/a})^{-k}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = X(z) \Rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{Z}\{x(an)\} = X(z^{1/a})}$$

b) Zamanda Genişletme

$$x(n) \rightarrow x\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = X(z) \quad \underline{\mathcal{Z}\{x\left(\frac{n}{a}\right)\} = X(z^a)}$$

Örnek:  $x(n) = 2^n u(n)$  ise a)  $\mathcal{Z}\{x(3n)\} = ?$  b)  $\mathcal{Z}\{x\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\} = ?$

a)  $x(z) = \frac{z}{z-2}, \quad |z| > 2$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(3n)\} = \frac{z^{1/3}}{z^{1/3} - 2}, \quad |z^{1/3}| > 2$$

$|z| > 8$



$$b) \mathcal{Z}\left\{x\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\right\} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - 2} \quad |z| > 2, |z| > \sqrt{2}$$

6) Özelliği:

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = X(z)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = -z \cdot \frac{dX(z)}{dz} \quad R' = R$$

İspat:

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$\frac{dX(z)}{dz} = - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n \cdot x(n) \cdot z^{-n-1}$$

$$\frac{dX(z)}{dz} = -z^{-1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n \cdot x(n) \cdot z^{-n}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot x(n)\} = -z \cdot \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$$

Örnek:

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot T \cdot u(n)\} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{T \cdot u(n)\} = T \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} \quad |z| > 1$$

Özelliği kullanarak;

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot T \cdot u(n)\} = T \cdot \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{z}{z-1} \right) \cdot -z = -T \cdot z \cdot \left( \frac{z-1-z}{(z-1)^2} \right) = \frac{T \cdot z}{(z-1)^2} \quad |z| > 1$$

7) Özelliği

$$\mathcal{Z}\{x(n)\} = X(z) \quad \forall z \in R$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^n x(n)\} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^n x(n)\} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^n \cdot x(n) \cdot z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot (a^{-1} \cdot z)^{-n} = X(a^{-1} \cdot z)$$

Örnek:

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^n \cdot n \cdot u(n)\} = ?$$

1. Yöntem:

$$\mathcal{Z}\{n \cdot u(n)\} = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^n \cdot n \cdot u(n)\} = \frac{z/a}{(z/a-1)^2} \quad |z/a| > 1$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{a^n \cdot n \cdot u(n)\} = \frac{z/a}{\left(\frac{z-a}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{z/a}{(z-a)^2} \cdot a^2 = \frac{a \cdot z}{(z-a)^2} \quad |z| > a$$

## 2. Yöntem:

$$z \{ a^n u(n) \} = \frac{z}{z-a} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$z \{ n \cdot a^n \cdot u(n) \} = -z \cdot \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{z}{z-a} \right) = -z \left( \frac{z-a-z}{(z-a)^2} \right) \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$z \{ n \cdot a^n u(n) \} = \frac{z \cdot a}{(z-a)^2}, \quad |z| > |a|$$

## 8) Son Değer Teoremi: (Final Value Theorem)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x(n) = ?$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x(n) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) X(z)$$

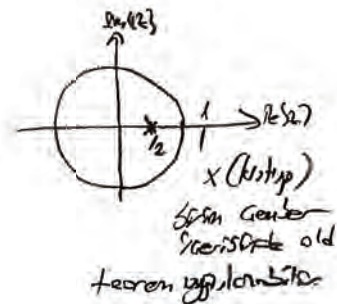
Not:  $(z-1) \cdot X(z)$  ifadesinde ortaya çıkan kutuplar birim çemberin içinde olmalıdır. Aksi halde bu teorem uygulanmaz. Bu teorem özellikle sayısal kontrol sistemlerinin kalıcı durumu cevabı analizi için kullanılır.

Örnek:  $x(n) = 2^{-n} u(n)$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x(n) = ?$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n u(n) = 0$$

$$X(z) = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x(n) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \cdot \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} = 0$$



Örnek:  $x(n) = 3^n u(n)$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x(n) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \cdot \frac{z}{z-3}$$

kutup birim çember dışında olduğundan uygulanmaz.

## 9) Başlangıç Değer Teoremi: (Initial Value Theorem)

$$x(n) = 0 \quad n < 0$$

$$x(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} x(n) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z)$$

İspat:  $X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n}$   $x(n) = 0 \quad n < 0$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n} = x(0) \cdot 1 + x(1) \cdot z^{-1} + x(2) \cdot z^{-2} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) = x(0)$$

## **KAYNAKLAR**

- 1-** Prof. Dr. Arif GÜLTEN Ders Notları
- 2-** Digital Signal Processing 1st Edition by Alan V. Oppenheim, Ronald W. Schafer
- 3-** Sayısal Sinyal İşleme: İlkeler, Algoritmalar ve Uygulamalar, John G. Proakis.