

YILDIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ

ELEKTRİK ELEKTRONİK FAKÜLTESİ BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ

BLM2041 Bilgisayar Mühendisleri için Sinyaller ve Sistemler Ödev – 2:

AYRIK ZAMANLI SİSTEMLERDE KONVOLÜSYON İŞLEMİ

Öğrenci Adı: Batuhan ODÇIKIN

Öğrenci Numarası: 22011093

Dersin Eğitmeni: Doç. Dr. Ali Can Karaca

Tarih: 20/05/2025

Video Linki: https://youtu.be/iABOhxGsdsl

Garlie: A
$$C_{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{t_{0}+T} e^{-\frac{t}{2}t \cdot \omega_{0}t} dt$$
 $y(t) = \int_{C_{\epsilon}} e^{\frac{t}{2}t \cdot \omega_{0}t}$ $D_{\epsilon} = 0 = C_{0}$

Aprile: A $C_{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{t_{0}+T} e^{-\frac{t}{2}t \cdot \omega_{0}t} dt$ $D_{\epsilon} = 0 = C_{0}$
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İlk işlemler yukarıdaki kağıttadır, c_k'nın ve a_k,b_k hesaplamaları alttaki kağıttadır.

Fonksiyon çift olduğundan ötürü yalnızca ak değerleri mevcuttur, b_k değerleri 0 çıkmaktadır. A=1 ve A=2 genlikli sinyallerin katsayıları hesaplanmıştır.

$$C_{1} = \frac{9A}{T} \int_{0}^{1/2} (1 - \frac{4L}{T}) e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{9A}{T} \int_{0}^{1/2} (1 - \frac{4L}{T}) dt \rightarrow \int_{0}^{1/2} - \int_{0}^{1/2} 4t$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{9A}{T} \left[\frac{1}{72} - \frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{4} = \frac{9A}{T} \left[\frac{1}{72} - \frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{5} = \frac{9A}{T} \left[\frac{1}{72} - \frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{6} = \frac{9A}{T} \left[\frac{1}{72} - \frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{7} = \frac{9A}{T} \left[\frac{1}{72} - \frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{8} = \frac{9A}{T} \left[\frac{1}{72} - \frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{9} = \frac{9A}{T} \left[\frac{1}{72} - \frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{9A}{T} \left[\frac{1}{72} - \frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

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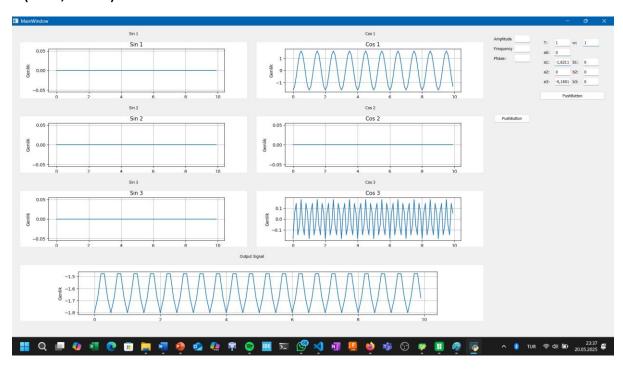
$$C_{4} = \frac{9A}{72} \left[\frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

$$C_{5} = \frac{9A}{72} \left[\frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega kt} dt$$

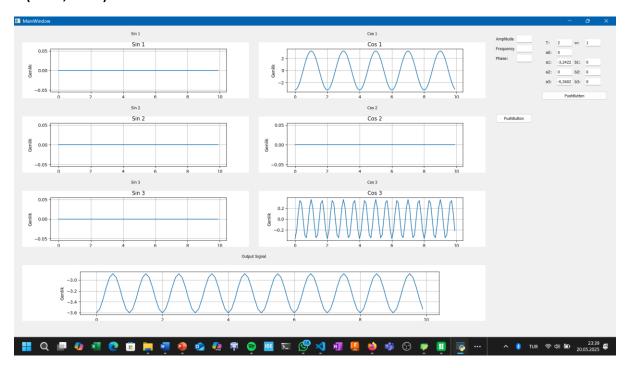
$$C_{5} = \frac{9A}{72} \left[\frac{9L}{4L} \right] e^{j\omega$$

Sonuçlar:

*(T=1, A= 1)



*(T=2,A=2)



1.sonuçta çıkış fonksiyonu üçgensel sinyale benzemektedir, a1 katsayısı sonuç sinyaline en çok benzeyen sinyaldir, a2 0 çıkmaktadır, a3 ise a1'i giderek istenilen sinyale benzetmektedir. a5 a7 katsayılarının da eklenmesiyle istenilen sinyale benzeme duru mu artmaktadır. Denemek için a2 katsayısına değer verdiğimde sinyal üçgen formundan çıkıp kırılmalara uğramakatdır. Verilen sinyal çift sinyal olduğundan ötürü yalnızca çift sinyal olan cosinus sinyalinin toplanmasıyla elde edilmektedir. Sinüs sinyallerinin tamamının katsayısı 0 olmaktadır.