

İşaretler ve Sistemler

İşaret nedir?

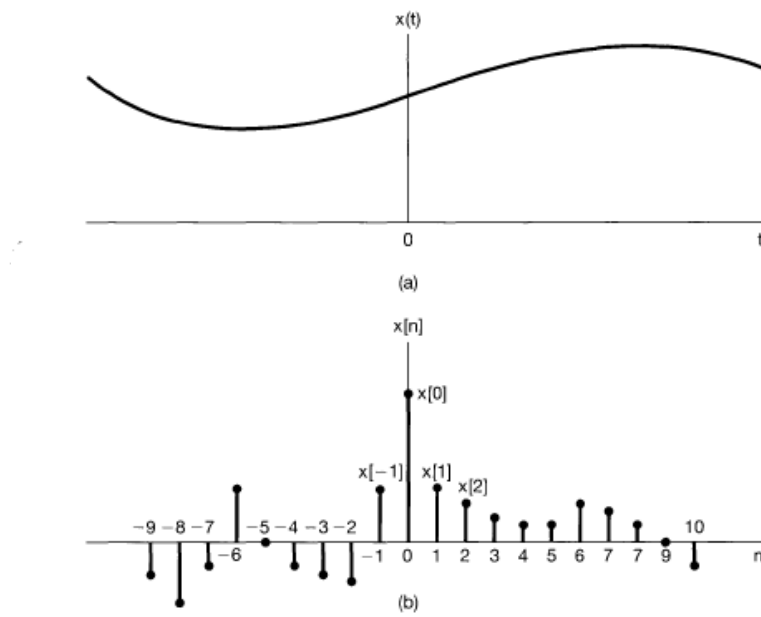
Fiziksel bir büyüklüğü (ısı, akustik basınç, görüntünün parlaklık seviyesi, devrede akan akım vb.) temsil eden $u=x(t)$ şeklindeki fonksiyon

t : bağımsız, u : bağımlı değişken

İşaret İşleme nedir?

İşaretlerin temsil ettikleri fiziksel büyüklüğe ait bilgilerin kısmen veya tamamen çıkartılması için gerçekleştirilen işlemler

Sürekli zamanlı-ayrık zamanlı işaretler



Enerji işaretleri-Güç işaretleri

$$t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$$

Aralığında işaretin enerjisi

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} |x(t)|^2 dt,$$

$$\sum_{n=n_1}^{n_2} |x[n]|^2,$$

Tüm zaman aralığında bakılması durumunda

$$E_{\infty} \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt,$$

$$E_{\infty} \triangleq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-N}^{+N} |x[n]|^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} |x[n]|^2.$$

Sonlu enerjili işaretler

$$E_{\infty} < \infty$$

Enerji işareti olarak adlandırılır. Bu işaretler için güç

$$P_{\infty} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E_{\infty}}{2T} = 0.$$

İşaretin gücü

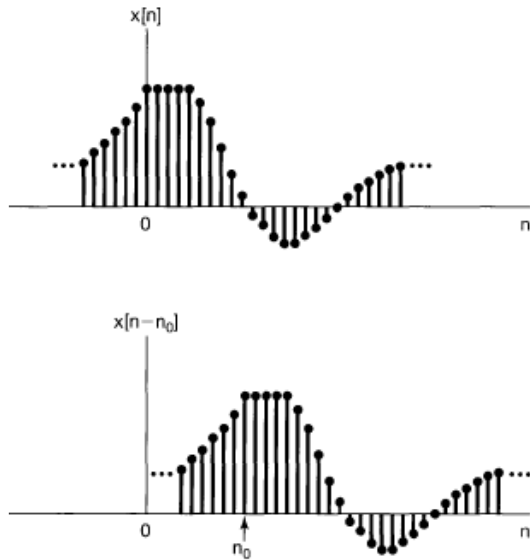
$$P_{\infty} \triangleq \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T |x(t)|^2 dt$$

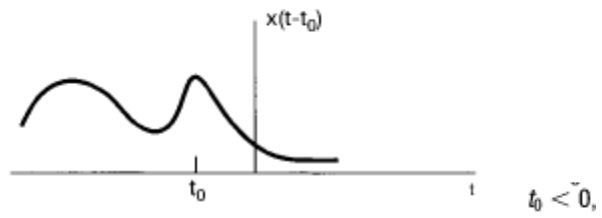
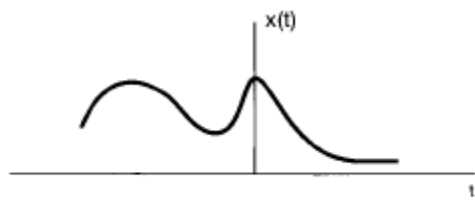
$$P_{\infty} \triangleq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2N+1} \sum_{n=-N}^{+N} |x[n]|^2$$

Sonlu güçlü işaretler güç işareti olarak adlandırılır. Bu işaretlerin enerjileri sonsuzdur.

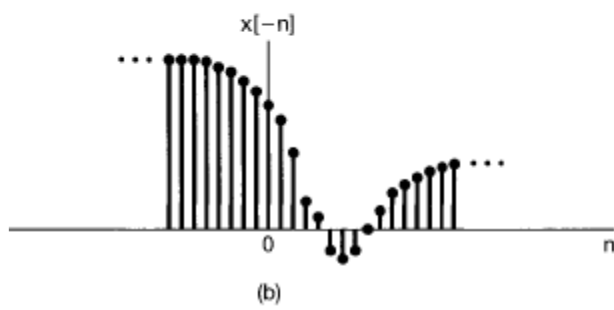
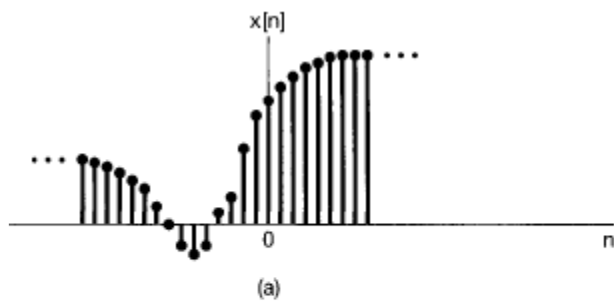
Bağımsız Değişken üzerine işlemler

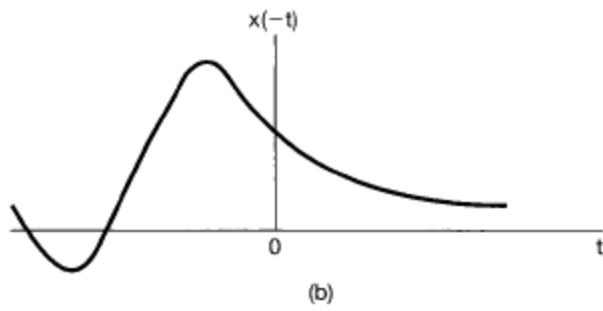
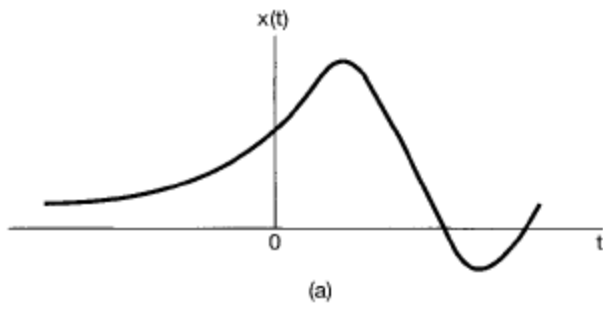
Zamanda öteleme



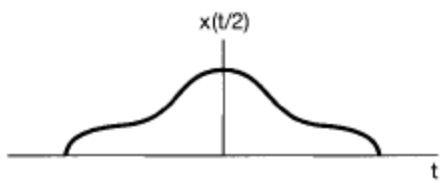
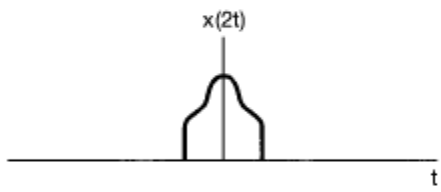
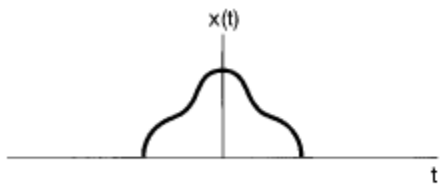


Zamanda katlama

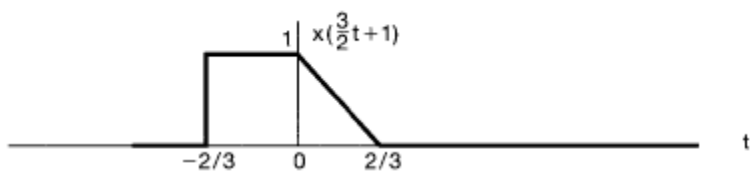
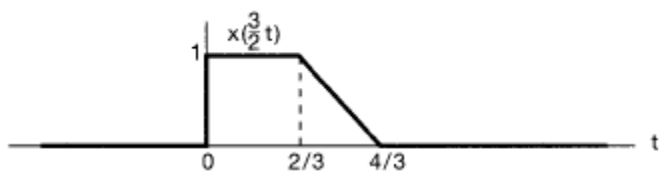
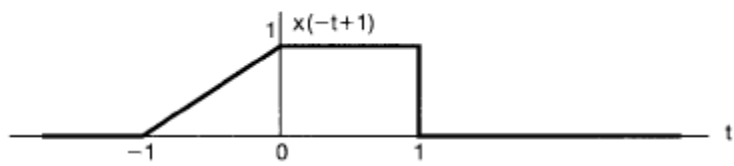
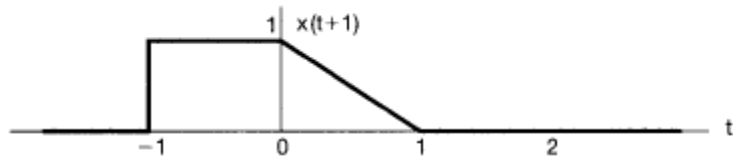
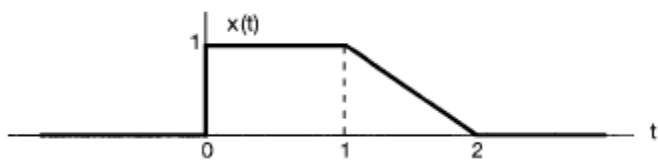




Zamanda ölçekleme



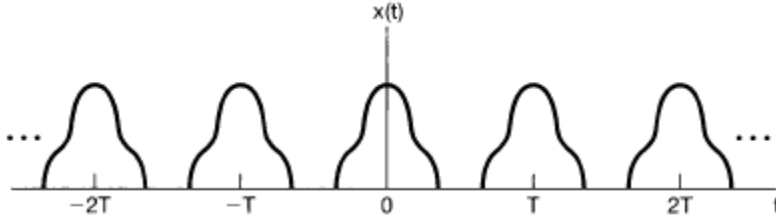
Örnek:



Periyodik İşaretler

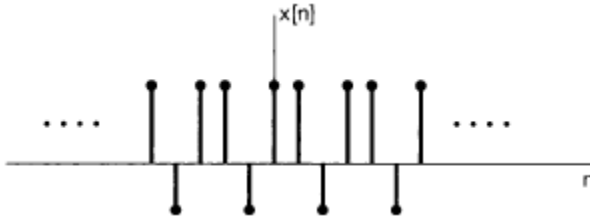
$$x(t) = x(t + T)$$

Şartını sağlayan en küçük T işaretin temel periyodu T_0



$$x[n] = x[n + N]$$

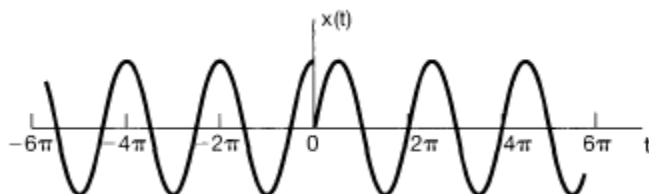
Şartını sağlayan en küçük N , temel periyod N_0



$$N_0=3$$

Örnek:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(t) & \text{if } t < 0 \\ \sin(t) & \text{if } t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



İşaret periyodik değildir.

Tek ve çift simetrik İşaretler

Çift simetrik işaret

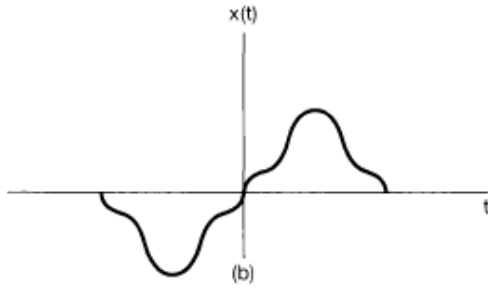
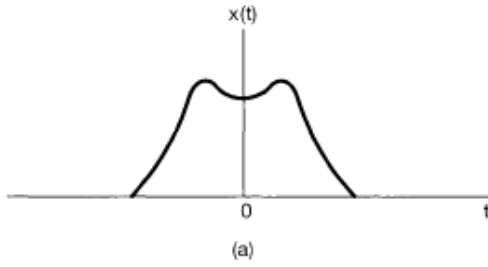
$$x(-t) = x(t),$$

$$x[-n] = x[n].$$

Tek simetrik işaret

$$x(-t) = -x(t),$$

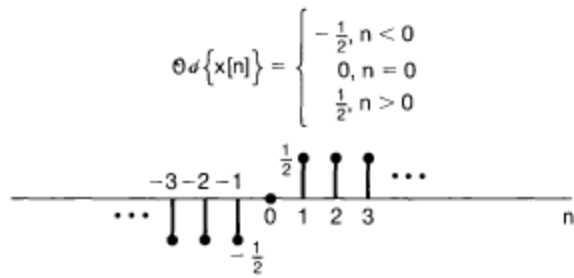
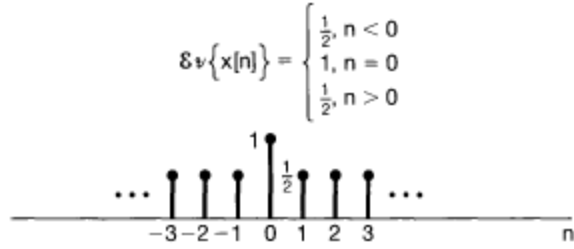
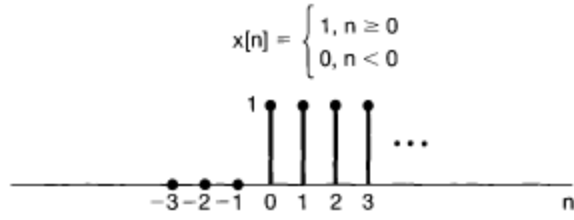
$$x[-n] = -x[n].$$



Ayrık-zamanlı işaretin tek ve çift simetrik bileşenlerine ayrılması

$$\mathcal{E}_v\{x(t)\} = \frac{1}{2}[x(t) + x(-t)],$$

$$\mathcal{O}_d\{x(t)\} = \frac{1}{2}[x(t) - x(-t)].$$

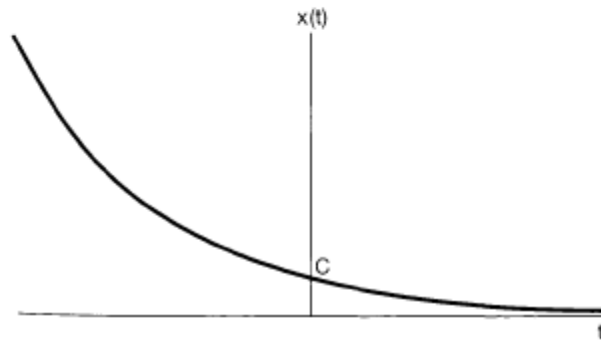
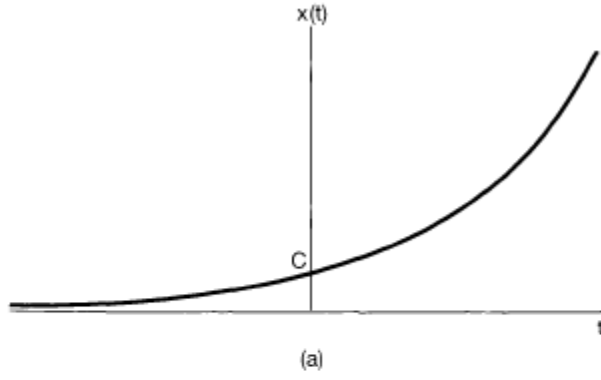


Üstel İşaretler-Sinüzoidal İşaretler

Kompleks üstel işaret

$$x(t) = Ce^{at}$$

C reel değerli ise  Reel üstel işaret

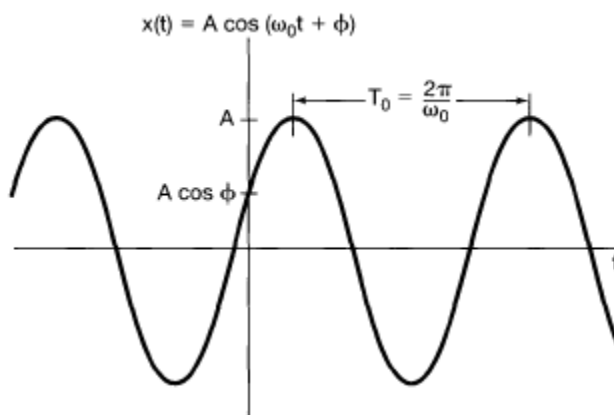


$$x(t) = Ce^{at}; \text{ (a) } a > 0;$$

$$\text{(b) } a < 0.$$

Sinüzoidal işaret

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



Periyodik kompleks üstel işaret

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

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} = e^{j\omega_0(t+T)},$$

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

İşaretin periyodik olması için

$$e^{j\omega_0 T} = 1.$$

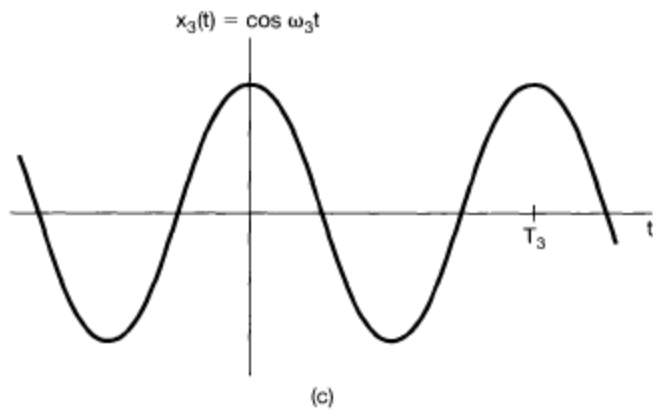
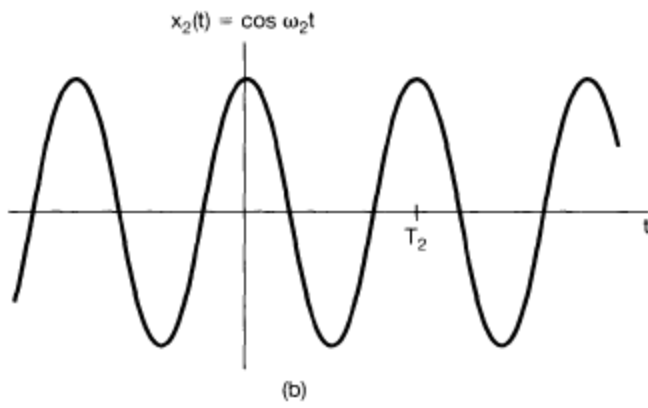
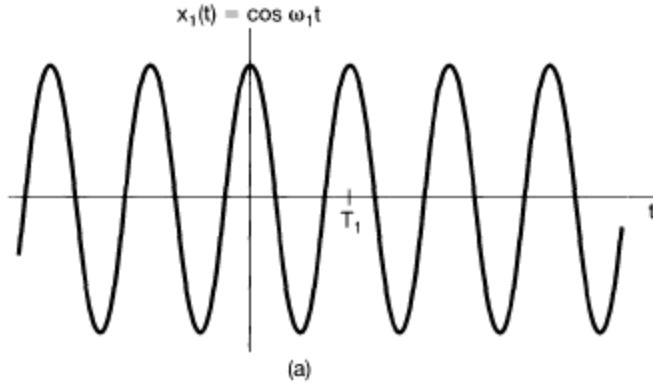
$$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{|\omega_0|}.$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 t} = \cos \omega_0 t + j \sin \omega_0 t.$$

$$A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) = \frac{A}{2} e^{j\phi} e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{A}{2} e^{-j\phi} e^{-j\omega_0 t}.$$

$$A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) = A \Re\{e^{j(\omega_0 t + \phi)}\},$$

$$A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi) = A \Im\{e^{j(\omega_0 t + \phi)}\}.$$



Temel frekans ile periyod arasındaki ilişki

$$\omega_1 > \omega_2 > \omega_3, \\ T_1 < T_2 < T_3.$$

Kompleks üstel işaret

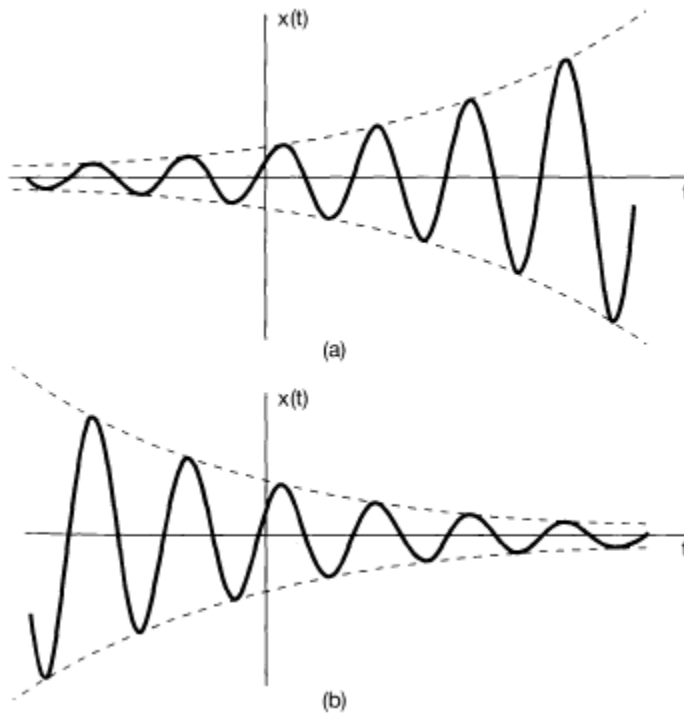
$$C = |C|e^{j\theta}$$

$$a = r + j\omega_0.$$

$$C e^{at} = |C| e^{j\theta} e^{(r+j\omega_0)t} = |C| e^{rt} e^{j(\omega_0 t + \theta)}.$$

Euler bağıntısından yararlanarak,

$$C e^{at} = |C| e^{rt} \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) + j |C| e^{rt} \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta).$$



- a) Artan
- b) Azalan

Ayrık-zaman için

$$x[n] = C \alpha^n$$

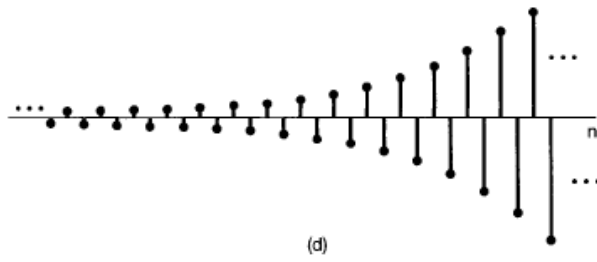
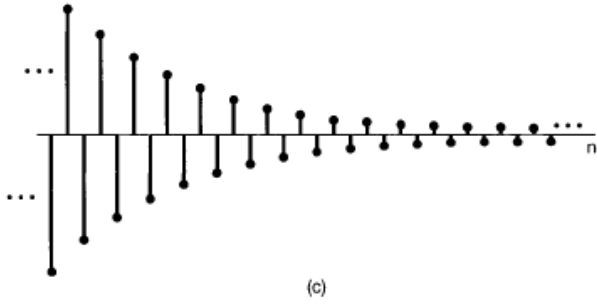
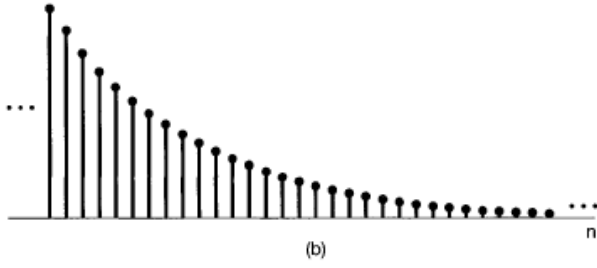
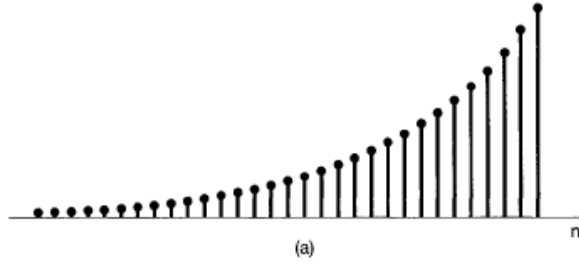
$$x[n] = e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

$$x[n] = A \cos(\omega_0 n + \phi).$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 n} = \cos \omega_0 n + j \sin \omega_0 n$$

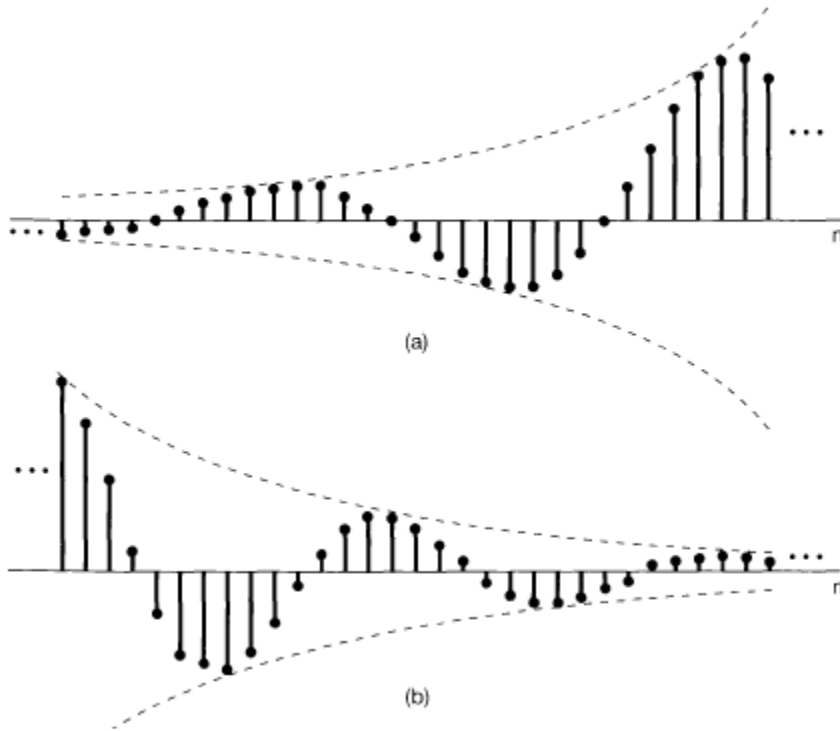
$$A \cos(\omega_0 n + \phi) = \frac{A}{2} e^{j\phi} e^{j\omega_0 n} + \frac{A}{2} e^{-j\phi} e^{-j\omega_0 n}$$

Reel üstel işaret için



(a) $\alpha > 1$; (b) $0 < \alpha < 1$;
(c) $-1 < \alpha < 0$; (d) $\alpha < -1$

Kompleks üstel işaret



$$e^{j(\omega_0 + 2\pi)n} = e^{j2\pi n} e^{j\omega_0 n} = e^{j\omega_0 n}$$

$$e^{j\pi n} = (e^{j\pi})^n = (-1)^n,$$

$$e^{j\omega_0(n+N)} = e^{j\omega_0 n},$$

$$e^{j\omega_0 N} = 1.$$

$$\omega_0 N = 2\pi m,$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{m}{N}.$$

$$N = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \right).$$

$$x[n] = \cos(2\pi n/12),$$

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi t/12)$$

için temel periyod 12

$$x[n] = \cos(8\pi n/31)$$

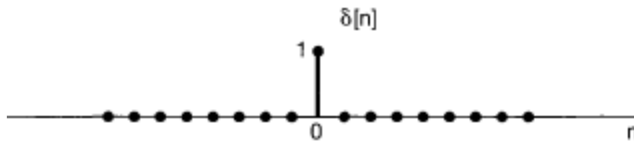
$$x(t) = \cos(8\pi t/31)$$

x(t) için temel periyod 31/4, x[n] için temel periyod 31

Ayrık-zamanlı birim impuls - birim basamak işaretleri

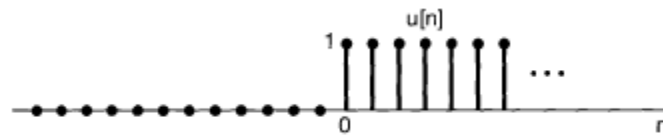
Birim impuls

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



Birim basamak

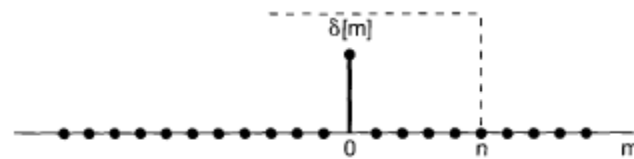
$$u[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n < 0 \\ 1, & n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



Birim impuls ve birim basamak işaretleri arasındaki ilişki

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

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



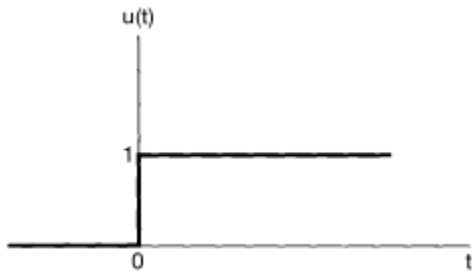
$$x[n]\delta[n] = x[0]\delta[n].$$

$$x[n]\delta[n - n_0] = x[n_0]\delta[n - n_0].$$

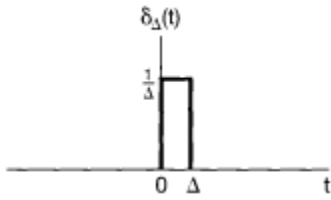
Sürekli zamanlı birim impuls-birim basamak işaretleri

Birim basamak işareti

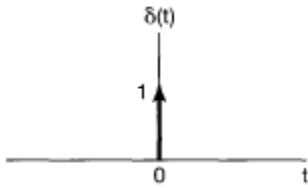
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1, & t > 0 \end{cases},$$



Birim impuls işareti



$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \delta_{\Delta}(t),$$



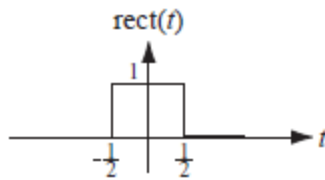
$$u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\tau) d\tau.$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

$$x(t)\delta(t) = x(0)\delta(t).$$

$$x(t)\delta(t - t_0) = x(t_0)\delta(t - t_0).$$

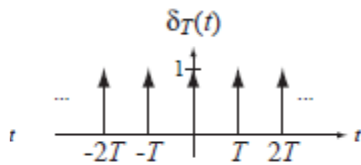
Dikdörtgen darbe



$$\text{rect}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < 1/2 \\ 1/2, & |t| = 1/2 \\ 0, & |t| > 1/2 \end{cases} = u(t + 1/2) - u(t - 1/2)$$

Periyodik impuls

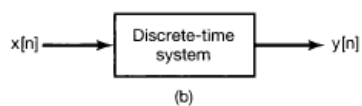
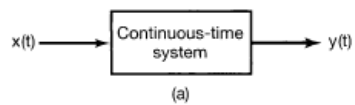
$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$



Sistemler

$$x(t) \rightarrow y(t).$$

$$x[n] \rightarrow y[n].$$



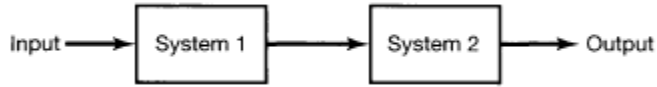
Örnek:

Sistemin giriş-çıkış ilişkisi

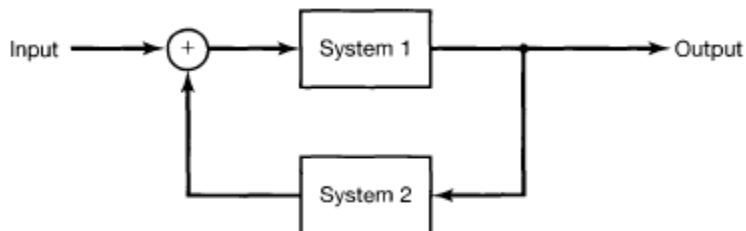
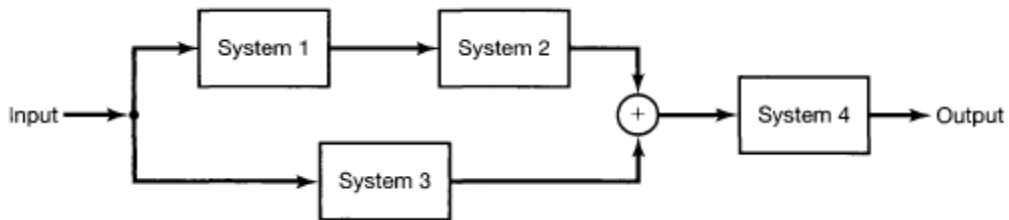
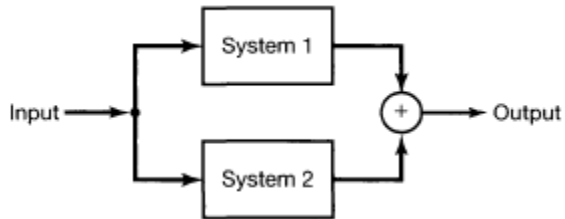
$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + ay(t) = bx(t),$$

$$y[n] = 1.01y[n-1] + x[n],$$

Seri bağli sistemler



Paralel bağli sistemler



Sistemlerin özellikleri

Bellek

Sistem çıkışı sadece o anki giriş değerlerini gerektiriyor ise sistem belleksiz, aksi durumda belleklidir.

$$y(t) = Rx(t),$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n x[k],$$

$$y[n] = x[n-1].$$

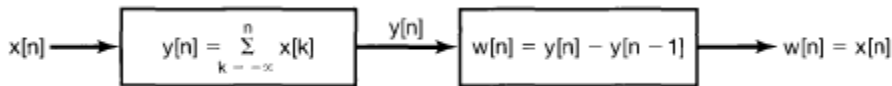
$$y[n] = (2x[n] - x^2[n])^2$$

Tersinirlik



İlişkisini sağlayan bir sistem tanımlanabilir ise istem tersinir (tersi alınabilir) sistemdir.

Örnek:



Nedensellik

N anındaki sistem çıkışı $n > n_0$ anındaki giriş bilgisini (girişin gelecek değerlerini) gerektirmiyor ise sistem nedenseldir.

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

$$y(t) = x(t+1)$$

Örnek:

$$y[n] = \frac{1}{2M+1} \sum_{k=-M}^{+M} x[n-k].$$

Ortalama alan sistem nedensel değildir.

Örnek:

$$y[n] = x[-n].$$

Sistem nedensel değildir.

Örnek:

$$y(t) = x(t) \cos(t + 1).$$

Sistem nedenseldir (sistem belleksizdir)

Kararlılık (Sınırlı giriş-sınırlı çıkış anlamında)

Sınırlı bir giriş işareti

$$|x(n)| \leq A < \infty,$$

için sınırlı çıkış işareti

$$|y(n)| \leq B < \infty$$

veren sistem kararlıdır.

Örnek:

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

kararlı sistem

Örnek:

$$y[n] = nx[n].$$

kararsız sistem

Zamanla değişmezlik

Ötelenmiş bir giriş işareti

$$T[x(n - n_0)]$$

için sistemin çıkışı da öteleniyor ise

$$y(n - n_0)$$

sistem zamanla değişmeyen sistemdir, aksi durumda sistem zamanla değişen sistemdir.

Örnek:

$$y(t) = \sin[x(t)].$$

$$y_1(t) = \sin[x_1(t)]$$

$$x_2(t) = x_1(t - t_0).$$

$$y_2(t) = \sin[x_2(t)] = \sin[x_1(t - t_0)].$$

$$y_1(t - t_0) = \sin[x_1(t - t_0)].$$

olduğundan sistem zamanla değişmezdir.

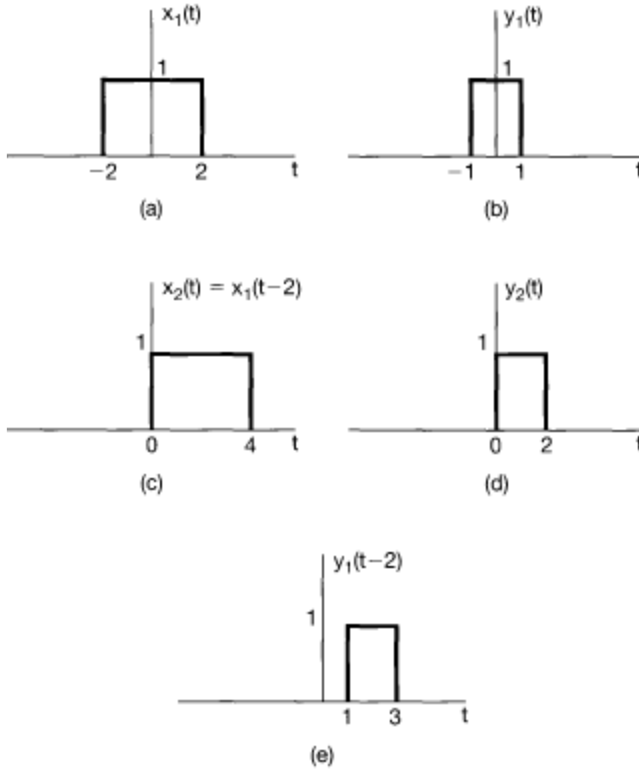
Örnek:

$$y[n] = nx[n].$$

zamanla değişen sistem

Örnek:

$$y(t) = x(2t).$$



olduğundan sistem zamanla değişir. (zamanla değişen sistem)

Lineerlik(doğrusallık)

$$ax_1(t) + bx_2(t) \rightarrow ay_1(t) + by_2(t),$$

$$ax_1[n] + bx_2[n] \rightarrow ay_1[n] + by_2[n]$$

şeklinde süperpozisyon ilkesini(toplamsallık ve çarpımsallık) sağlayan sistem doğrusal(lineer) sistemdir.

Örnek:

$$y(t) = tx(t)$$

$$x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = tx_1(t)$$

$$x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t) = tx_2(t)$$

$$x_3(t) = ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_3(t) &= tx_3(t) \\ &= t(ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)) \\ &= atx_1(t) + btx_2(t) \\ &= ay_1(t) + by_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

sistem doğrusaldır.

Örnek:

$$y(t) = x^2(t)$$

$$x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = x_1^2(t)$$

$$x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t) = x_2^2(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_3(t) \rightarrow y_3(t) &= x_3^2(t) \\ &= (ax_1(t) + bx_2(t))^2 \\ &= a^2x_1^2(t) + b^2x_2^2(t) + 2abx_1(t)x_2(t) \\ &= a^2y_1(t) + b^2y_2(t) + 2abx_1(t)x_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

Sistem doğrusal (linear) değildir.

Örnek:

$$y[n] = 2x[n] + 3.$$

Sistem doğrusal (linear) değildir.