

Fourier Series

Transformasyon - Degr̄isim için

Periyodik bir fonksiyonun Fourier serisini sonda tane sinus fonk. ifade edebilir.

$$f(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n)$$

ω: $\frac{2\pi}{T}$
 genel
 frekans
 for

Fourier serisi
formülü

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\omega t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\omega t$$

a_0 , a_n ve b_n Fourier serilerinin katsayısıdır

a_0 , a_n ve b_n bulunup, formülde yerine konur

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T} f(t) \cos n\omega t \, dt \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T} f(t) \sin n\omega t \, dt \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

Periyodu 2π olan Fonksiyon



$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nt$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos nt \, dt \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \sin nt \, dt \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

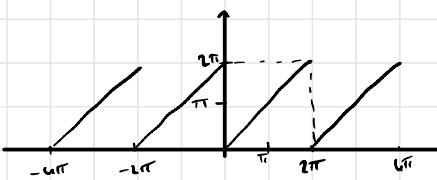
$$\int u v \, dx = u \int v \, dx - \int u' [\int v \, dx] \, dx$$

$$\int \cos nx \, dx = \frac{\sin x}{n} \quad \int \sin nx \, dx = -\frac{\cos x}{n}$$

$$\int x^a \, dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C \quad \int e^{cx} \, dx = \frac{e^{cx}}{c}$$

Example: $f(t) = t$ ($0 < t < 2\pi$)

$$f(t) = f(t+2\pi)$$



$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} t dt = \frac{t^2}{2\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{2\pi} = \pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[t \int \cos nt dt - \int t' [\cos nt] dt \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[t \frac{\sin nt}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{\sin nt}{n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi \sin n\pi}{n} + \frac{\cos nt}{n^2} \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{2\pi \sin n \cdot 2\pi}{n} + \frac{\cos n \cdot 2\pi}{n^2} - \frac{\cos 0}{n^2} \right]$$

$$a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} t \sin nt dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[t \int \sin nt dt - \int t \sin nt dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{t \cos nt}{-n} + \int \frac{\cos nt}{n} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{n} \cos nt + \frac{\sin nt}{n^2} \right] \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$a_0 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_0 = 2\pi$$

$$b_n = -\frac{2}{n}$$

~~$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nt$$~~

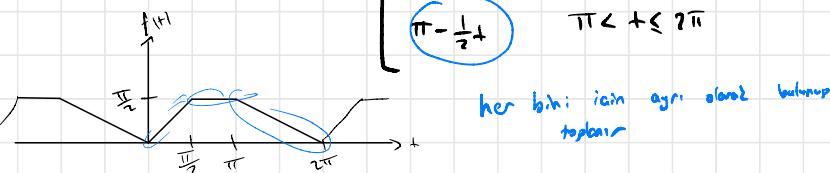
$$= \pi - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} \sin nt$$

$$f(t) = \pi - 2 \left(\sin t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} + \frac{\sin 3t}{3} + \dots + \frac{\sin nt}{n} + \dots \right)$$

Example: $f(t) = t^2 + t \quad (-\pi < t < \pi) \quad f(t) = f(t+2\pi)$

Piecewise Function:

$$f(t) = f(t+2\pi) \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi \\ \frac{1}{2}\pi & \frac{1}{2}\pi < t \leq \pi \\ \pi - \frac{1}{2}t & \pi < t \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



her bitti iken aynı şenlik birimde
toplanır

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \pi - \frac{1}{2}t dt \right) = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

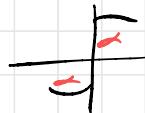
işlemler dğenleri iç de böyle yoplur $\rightarrow a_n, b_n$

Even and Odd Functions

$$f(t) \text{ çiftse } f(t) = f(-t) \quad \int_{-a}^a f(t) dt = 2 \int_0^a f(t) dt$$



$$f(t) \text{ tekse } f(t) = -f(-t) \quad \int_{-a}^a f(t) dt = 0$$



$$\text{Gift} \times \text{Gift} = \text{Gift}$$

\cos gift idir
 \sin tek

$$\text{Tek} \times \text{Gift} = \text{Tek}$$

$$\text{Tek} \times \text{Tek} = \text{Gift}$$

$f(t)$ çift bir periyodik fonksiyon ise

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \cos n\omega t dt = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} f(t) \cos n\omega t dt$$

Tek fonksiyonun
integrali "0" dir

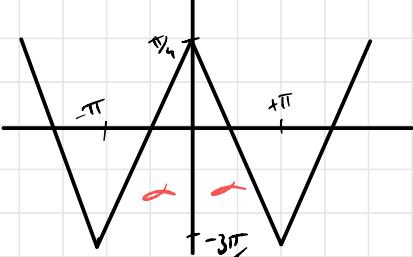
$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \sin n\omega t dt = 0$$

$f(t)$ tek bir periyodik fonksiyon ise

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \cos n\omega t dt = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} f(t) \sin n\omega t dt = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} f(t) \sin n\omega t dt$$

example: $f(t) \begin{cases} t + \frac{\pi}{4} & -\pi \leq t \leq 0 \\ -t + \frac{\pi}{4} & 0 \leq t \leq \pi \end{cases}$



$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt dt = 0$$

Fonksiyon çift
oldugundan
biri hesaplamaga
gerek yok,

On icin sadece
tek parciinin coklunu
yeterli

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} -t + \frac{\pi}{4} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} t \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (-t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cos nt dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-\int_0^{\pi} t \cos nt dt + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} \cos nt dt \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[-t \frac{\sin nt}{n} \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nt}{n} dt + \frac{\pi}{n} \frac{\sin t}{n} \Big|_0^\pi \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[0 - \frac{\cos nt}{n^2} \Big|_0^\pi + 0 \right] = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \left[-\cos n\pi + \cos 0 \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi n^2} [1 - (-1)^n]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{-\pi}{4} + \frac{b}{\pi} \cos t + 0 + \frac{b}{9\pi} \cos 3t$$

Fourier Transformation

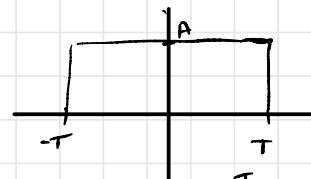
→ Fonksiyon periyodik olmadığında

Fonksiyon
Transformation
Kosinus
Sinyal

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \rightarrow \text{Zamandan Frekansa}$$

red. sign $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \rightarrow \text{Frekansın Tarama}$

Example: $f(t) = \begin{cases} A & |t| \leq T \\ 0 & |t| > T \end{cases}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{j\omega t} &= \cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t \\
 f &= a + jb \\
 \|f\| &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\
 \omega &\in \phi = \arctan b/a
 \end{aligned}$$

periyodik olmadığında dalya
f-transformasyonu uygulanır

$$F\{f(t)\} = \int_{-T}^T A e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{A e^{-j\omega t}}{j\omega} \Big|_{-T}^T = \frac{-A}{j\omega} (e^{-j\omega T} - e^{j\omega T})$$

~~$\cos \omega T - j \sin \omega T - (\cos \omega T + j \sin \omega T)$~~

$$= -2j \sin \omega T$$

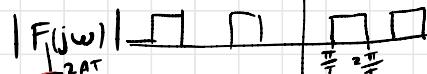
Time
sine
sinc
sinc
sinc

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{T}{2} \frac{2A}{\omega} \sin \omega T \\
 &= 2AT \frac{\sin \omega T}{\omega T}
 \end{aligned}$$



$\arg F(j\omega)$

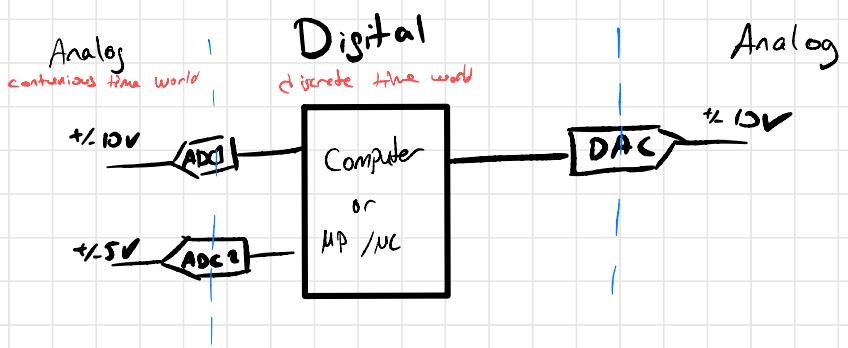
$$F(j\omega) = 2AT \sin \omega T$$



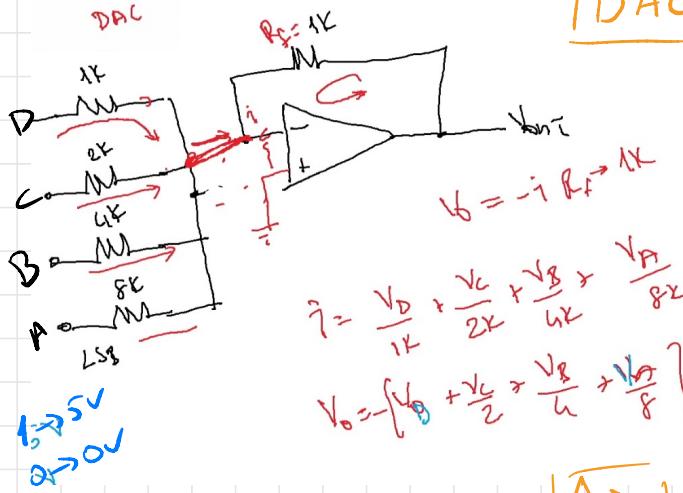
$$\text{Joint } |F(j\omega)| = 2AT |\sin \omega T|$$

$$\theta \text{ sgn } \arg F(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & \sin \omega T > 0 \\ \pi & \sin \omega T < 0 \end{cases}$$





bir bilgiyi sayısallaştırmadan önce, ondan önce en az minimum örnekleme sayısı, o bilginin en yüksek frekansının iki katında olmalıdır (Nyquist)



DAC

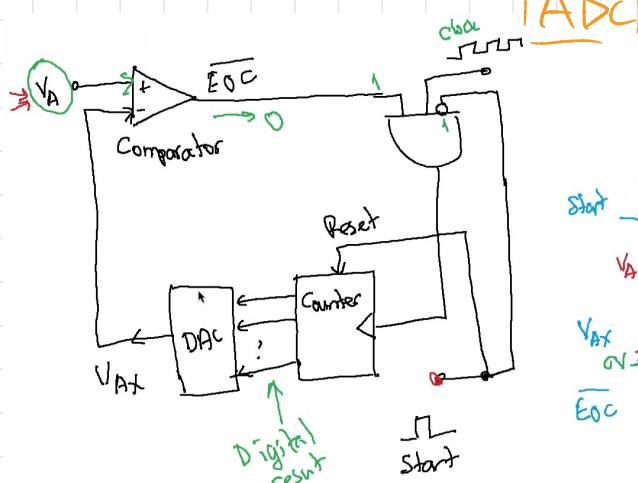
D C 8 Bit
0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1
0 0 1 0
0 0 1 1

1 1 1 0
1 1 1 1

0011 \rightarrow -1.875

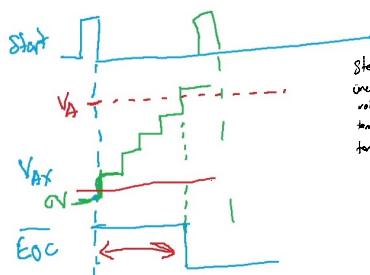
V [Volts]

{ 0 } 0	0
{ 1 } 1	-0.625
2	-1.250
3	-1.875
;	;
14	;
15	9.375



Analog Digital Converter

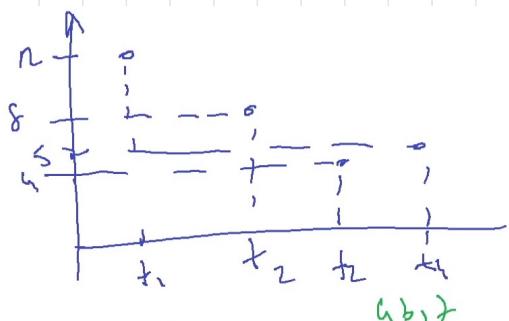
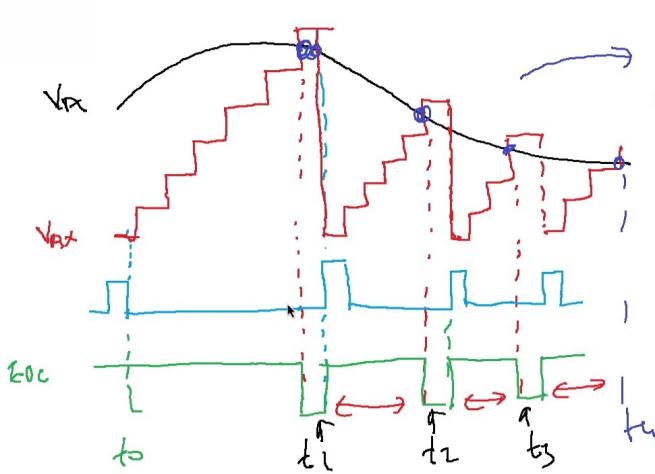
Digital-ramp ADC



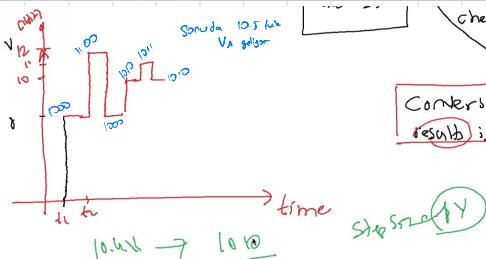
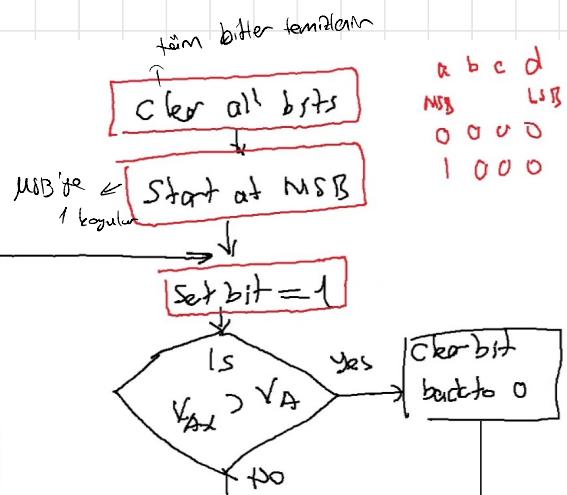
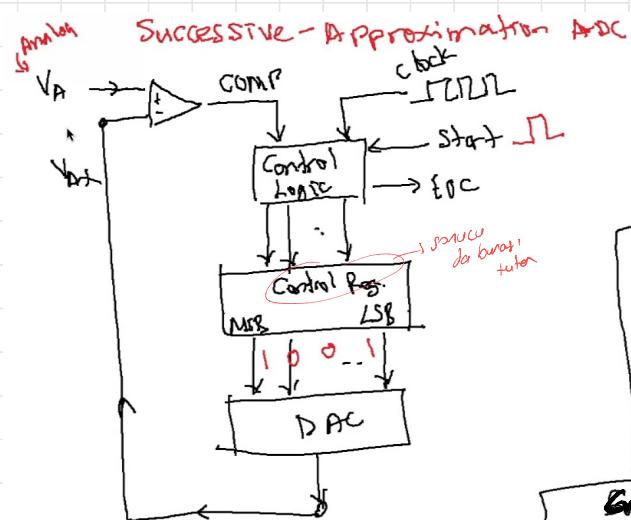
Start verildikten sonra DAC voltagı
artırılır. Burası, voltaj: V_A 'nın
volaj doğrunun geçtiği zaman
kullanılır. Kullanılmış
fomülasyon: $Eoc = t_{tr}$

Conversion Time t_c ?

Digital-ramp ADC
 $2^{n-1} \times \text{clock cycle}$



$b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n$
 1100 1000 0100 0101



Conversion time $t_c = n \times \text{clock cycle}$

3. ders 30. dek sonuya bak

\Rightarrow ilke önce grafikte verilen seviye sonra ct bulanın sonradan göre degerler hesaplanır

Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)

$$f(t) \rightarrow X(t) \rightarrow x(n) : n = 0, \dots, N-1$$

$N = \text{örneklem sayıları}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \text{to} \quad t_1 \quad t_2 \quad \dots \quad t_{N-1} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \dots \quad \downarrow \\ x(n) = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}] \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \dots \quad \downarrow \\ x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1} \end{array}$$

The DFT values

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{N} n}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$\Omega = \frac{2\pi}{(N-1)T} \approx \frac{2\pi}{NT}$$

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$$

$$X(k) = R(k) + j I(k)$$

Real bilgisi

Imaginary bilgisi

Görük

$$|X(k)| = \sqrt{R^2(k) + I^2(k)}$$

$$\phi(k) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{I(k)}{R(k)} \right)$$

Zamanda N tane farklı sayı varır

Frekansda N tane farklı sayı varır

example: $x(n) : \{1, 0, 0, 1\} \rightarrow X(k)$ frekans değerleri

$$\begin{aligned} X(k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j k \frac{2\pi}{N} n} \quad \Omega = \frac{2\pi}{N T} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j k \frac{2\pi n}{N}} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad \rightarrow \text{diğer start element olabileceği} \end{aligned}$$

$$k=0 \rightarrow X(0) = \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) e^{-j \cdot 0} = 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 2$$

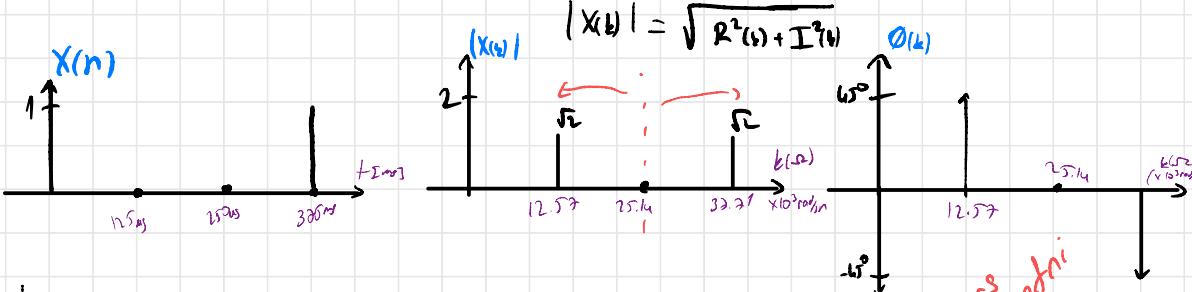
$$\begin{aligned} k=1 \rightarrow X(1) &= \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) e^{-j \frac{2\pi n}{4}} = 1 e^{-j \cdot 0} + 0 + 0 + 1 e^{-j \frac{3\pi}{2}} \\ &= 1 + \underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)}_0 - \underbrace{j \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}_j = 1 + j \end{aligned}$$

$$k=2 \rightarrow X(2) = \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) e^{-j \frac{4\pi n}{4}} = 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 \cdot e^{-j 2\pi} = 1 + (\cos 2\pi - j \sin 2\pi) = 1$$

$$k=3 \rightarrow X(3) = \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n) e^{-j \frac{6\pi n}{4}} = 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 e^{-j \frac{9\pi}{2}} = 1 + \left(\cos \frac{9\pi}{2} - j \sin \frac{9\pi}{2} \right) = 1 - j$$

$$X(n) = \{1, 0, 0, 1\} \rightarrow X(\omega) = \{2, 1+j, 0, 1-j\}$$

$$\phi(\omega) = \arctan \left[\frac{I(\omega)}{R(\omega)} \right]$$

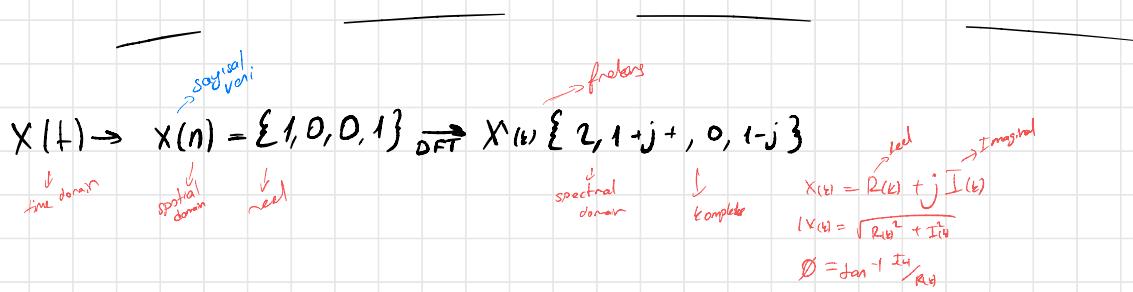


dönükstantlukları 8 kHz ile eşitlersem = f_s

$$T = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{8 \times 10^3} = 125 \mu\text{s} = 125 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{frequ} \quad \Omega = \frac{2\pi}{NT} = \frac{2\pi}{6 \cdot 125 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 12.57 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

Zamanında N tane real soyut varsa frekansda N tane kompleks soyut varır



frekans keşap etmek

gerçekte $N/2$ de simetriktir.

fat'da $N/2$ de ters simetriktir

bütünce N tane soyut frekansı keşaplarken N frekansın $N/2$ tanısını: keşap etmek gerekliktir.

Zaman domaintinde is yapan frekans domaintine göre botan, is yeteri ub. antenliyor
bu yoldan cernim yoldur.

Inverse Discrete Transform

$$x(n) = F_D^{-1}[X(k)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) e^{\frac{j k 2\pi n}{N}}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N-1$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) e^{\frac{j k 2\pi n}{N}}$$

$$x(n) \longleftrightarrow X(k)$$

$$(1, 0, 0, 1) \rightarrow (2, 1+j, 0, 1-j)$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow x(0) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2, 1+j, 0, 1-j) = 1$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow x(1) = \frac{1}{4} \left(2 + (1+j)e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} + 0 + (1-j)e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(2 + (1+j)j + (1-j)(-j) \right) = 0$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow x(2) = \frac{1}{4} \left(2 + (1+j) \cdot e^{j\pi} + 0 + (1-j) \cdot e^{j2\pi} \right) = 0$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow x(3) = \frac{1}{4} \left(2 + (1+j) \cdot e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}} + 0 + (1-j) \cdot e^{j\frac{5\pi}{2}} \right) = 1$$

$$x(n) = \{1, 0, 0, 1\} \rightarrow FFT$$

$$W_N^k = e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N} k}$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow X(0) = \sum_{n=0}^1 x_{2n} W_2^{n0} + W_4^0 \sum_{n=0}^1 x_{2n+1} W_2^{n0}$$

$$= x_0 + x_2 + 1(x_1 + x_3) = 2$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow X(1) = \sum_{n=0}^1 x_{2n} W_2^{n1} + W_4^1 \sum_{n=0}^1 x_{2n+1} W_2^{n1}$$

$$= x_0 + x_2 W_2^{-1} + W_4^{-1} (x_0 + x_3 W_2^{-1}) = 2 + 0 + (1-j)[0 + 1(-1)] = 1 + (-j) = 1-j$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{NT}$$

öyledi
islemeler

$$e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$e^{j \frac{k \cdot 2\pi}{N} \frac{3\pi}{4}} \\ e^{j \frac{k \cdot 2\pi}{N} \frac{5\pi}{4}} = e^{j \frac{k\pi}{2}}$$

$$e^{j \frac{k \cdot 2\pi}{N} \frac{3\pi}{4}} \\ \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + j \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N_1-1} x_{2n} W_{N_2}^{nk} + W_N^k \sum_{n=0}^{N_2-1} x_{2n+1} W_{N_2}^{nk}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$W_2^{-1} = e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{2} \cdot 1}$$

$$W_4^{-1} = e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{4} \cdot 1}$$

$$X_{(2)} = \sum_{n=0}^1 X_{2n} W_2^{2n} + W_0 \sum_{n=0}^1 X_{2n+1} W_2^{2n}$$

$$= x_0 + x_2 W_2^2 + W_0^2 [x_1 + x_3 \overline{W_2^2}]$$

$$= 1 + 0 + (-1) [0 + 1] = -1$$

$$W_2^2 = e^{-j\frac{\pi n}{2}}$$

$$= e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

$$W_0^2 = e^{-j\frac{2\pi n}{2}}$$

$$= e^{-j\pi} = -1$$

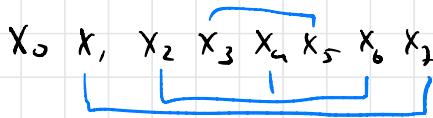
N real number $\Rightarrow N$ complex number

$$N/2:$$

$$N=8$$

$$N/2 = 4$$

orta deşor
sağı, sola



geril: $x_1 = a+jb$ $x_2 = a+jb$

faz: $x_1 = a+jb$ $x_2 = a-jb$

Faz boyamı bilgiye deşitirmiyor (frekansı)

Korelasyon ve Konvolusyon

Korelasyon, iki vektör arasındaki benzerliği ölçer

$$\vec{x}_1(n), \vec{x}_2(n), n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$r_{12} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_1(n) x_2(n)$$

Örn: $x_1: 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5$
 $x_2: 4 \ 2 \ -1 \ 3 \ -2$

 $r_{12} = \frac{1}{5} ((4)(1) + 2 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot (-2) + 5 \cdot 4)$
 $r_{12} = \frac{1}{5} (4 + 4 + -3 + -6 + 20)$
 $r_{12} = \frac{1}{5} (19) = 3.8$

Not: $r_{12} = \frac{1}{n} (\dots) \Rightarrow$ benzerlik olmağının ifade eder.

Cross Correlation

Güçrazımla yaparak iki sinyal arasındaki benzerliği bulur

$r_{12}(j) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_1(n) * x_2(n+j)$

$r_{12}(j) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_1(n) * x_2(n-j)$

Örn: $x_1: 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9$
 $x_2: 4 \ 2 \ -1 \ 3 \ -2 \ -6 \ -5 \ 6 \ 5$
 $x_3: 2 \ 4 \ -1 \ -8 \ -2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0$

$r_{13}(2) = \frac{1}{9} (4 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 4 + (-1) \cdot (-8) + 3 \cdot (-2) + (-6) \cdot 1 + (-5) \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 0)$
 $r_{13}(2) = \frac{1}{9} (8 + 8 + 8 + -6 + -6 + 0 + 0 + 0) = \frac{1}{9} (20) = 2.2$

15 tane bittiği zamanı

Not: k tanesi konsantre olacaksa $n_1 + n_2 - 1$ sayı
 $\frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 - 1} \quad 2 + 6 - 1 = 1$

Normalized cross-correlation

$$P_{12}(j) = \frac{r_{12}(j)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_1^2(n) x_2^2(n) \right]}}$$

Binden büyük olamaz. 1'e
benzer Olası hâl bantemiyor

Not: Kendisi ile karsılıkların sinyale auto-correlation denir.

$$r_{11} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_1(n) x_1(n+j)$$

<u>örnek:</u> $x_1(n) = \{4, 3, 1, 6\}$				$x_2(n) = \{5, 2, 3\}$			
4 3 1 6				5 2 3 1			
5 2 3 1				2 3 1 2			
5 2 3 1				3 1 2 3			
<u>5 2 3</u>				4 3 2 5			
\rightarrow buna yapmanın bir mənzərə yox				3 1 2 6			
lineer cross-correlation							
<u>örnek:</u> [cyclic-cross-correlation]							
4	3	1	6	$r_{ab}(j)$			
3	5	2	3	0	47	(3.6 + 2.1 + 3.5 + 4.3)	
5	2	3	5	1	59		
2	3	5	2	2	34		
3	5	2	3	3	47	$r_{ab}(j)$ repeats	
5	2	3	5	4	59		

Fast Correlation

$$r_{12}(j) = F_D^{-1} \left[X_1^*(k) X_2(k) \right]$$

(in \$z\$) \rightarrow $y = a + jb$
 conjugate \rightarrow $y^* = a - jb$
 \xrightarrow{P}

$$X_1(n) \xrightarrow{\text{FFT}} X_1(k) \rightarrow X_1^*(k)$$

$$X_2(n) \xrightarrow{\text{FFT}} X_2(k)$$

Orn:

suchet: $X_1(n) = \{1, 0, 0, 1\} \rightarrow X_1(k) = \{2, 1+j, 0, 1-j\}$
 $X_2(n) = \{0.5, 1, 1, 0.5\} \rightarrow X_2(k) = \{3, 0.5 - j, 0.5, -0.5j\}$

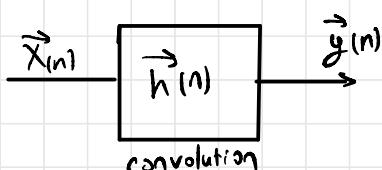
$$X_1^*(k) = \{2, 1-j, 0, 1+j\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^*(k) X_2(k) &= \{2 \cdot 3, (1-j)(-0.5 - j), (0 \cdot 0), (0.5(1+j)(-1+j)\} \\ &= \{6, 1, 0, -1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_D^{-1} [X_1^*(k) X_2(k)] = 1, 1.5, 2, 1.5$$

$$r_{12}(j) = \frac{1}{4} F_D^{-1} [X_1^*(k) X_2(k)] = \{0.25, 0.375, 0.5, 0.375\}$$

Convolution Description



$$\vec{y}(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m) h(n-m) = x(n) \otimes h(n)$$

$$\vec{y}(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m) x(n-m) = h(n) \otimes x(n)$$

Örnek: $h(m) = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ - & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & -1 \end{Bmatrix}$ $x(m) = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 & 5 & 7 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 \end{Bmatrix}$

$$\vec{y}(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h(n-m) x(m)$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow y(0) = h(0)x(0) + h(-1)x(1) + h(-2)x(2) + h(-3)x(3)$$

$$4 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 7 = 63$$

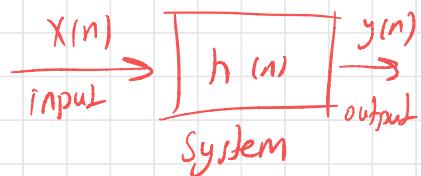
$$n=1 \Rightarrow y(1) = \overset{-}{h(1)x(0)} + h(0)x(1) + h(-1)x(2) + h(-2)x(3)$$

$$-4 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot 8 + 1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 = 65$$

$$y(n) = x(n) \otimes h(n)$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow y(2) = \dots = 63$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow y(3) = \dots = 65$$



Gauss Jordan Elimination

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}_3 - \frac{1}{3}\text{R}_1 \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 & 3 & 12 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 & 11 & 12 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 & 11 & 12 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$R_3 + (-4)R_1$

$$\begin{array}{c} k \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -4 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -4 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

reduced echelon form

$$x_1 + x_2 = 17$$

$$x_3 = -5$$

$$x_4 = -6$$

alt uzay olabilir mi?

- iki vektörün toplamı yine o rektör uzayında olmalıdır. (a, b , (a ve b 'ye bağlı olsun))
- skaler çarpımın mod'una sahip olsun $ku = k(2r, 5r, r) = (2kr, 5kr, kr)$

dot product : $U \cdot V = U_1 \cdot V_1 + \dots + U_n \cdot V_n$

$$\text{Norm} : \|U\| = \sqrt{(U_1)^2 + \dots + (U_n)^2} = \sqrt{U \cdot U}$$

dot product
mükemmel kullanır

genitif anadır

(sınıf sınıfı)

Angle Between Vectors: $\cos \theta = \frac{U \cdot V}{\|U\| \cdot \|V\|}$



= sinüs ile birbirine %100 benzeyenler
= Vektörler birbirlerine dikeler benzettik 0

Dik açı kullanır

→ İki vektörün dot producti sıfırda dikdir ve boyutlarıdır

Distance Between Points : $x = (x_1, x_2), y = (y_1, y_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} d(x, y) &= \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2} \\ d(y, y) &= \|x - y\| \end{aligned}$$

$$[A] \cdot [B] = []$$

$M \times N$

2×2

$N \times L$

2×3

$M \times L$

2×3

$2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$ elemanlı

82. sınıf
83. buk

93 güzel sorular
var son takip ile
buk

$A \cdot B = M \cdot N \cdot L$ tane çarpma işlemi olur

$$\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & = E \\ 5 \times 1 & 1 & 6 \times 8 & 7 & 8 & 7 \times 3 & 3 \times 4 & 2 & 5 \times 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{matrix} 3 \times 3 & & 3 \times 1 \\ & \text{bu kisimtan} & \\ & \text{esit ise} & \\ & \text{carpmayabilirsin} & \\ & \text{yeni matrisin boyutu} & \end{matrix}$$

3×1 $3 \times 3 \times 1 = 9$ çarpım işlemi gerçekleştirilebilir.

Simetrik matris = Transpose'una eşit olan matrisler

Hareketteki matrisin karegenlerinin toplamına **trace** denir $[:::]$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2+3i & 1-6i \\ 6 & 3i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-3i & 1+6i \\ 6 & -3i \end{bmatrix}$$

conjugate
matrix

Bir matrisin conjugate transpose'ı kendisine eşitse buza hermitian matrisi denir.

Bir matrisin kendisi ile inverse'sinin çarpımı birim matris'e eşittir.

$$A \times A^{-1} = I_n \quad [A | I] \xrightarrow{\text{Gauss Jordan}} [I | A^{-1}]$$

Matrix Transformation

118.sf

Dilation \rightarrow Vektörün yönü değişmeden genliginin artması olayına denir.

Contraction \Rightarrow Vektörün yönü değiirmeden genlijinin azaltmasına denir

Reflection \rightarrow Vektörün yansımazı $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ gibi...

Rotation about the Origin \rightarrow Vektörü orjin noktası göre döndürme isknidir

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix}$$

saat yönü



Orthogonal matrix \Rightarrow Bir matrisin tersi ile transpose'si ise orthogonal matrisdir.

$$A^{-1} = A^T \quad A^T \cdot A = I \quad A \cdot A^T = I$$

Translation → Bir vektörün uzaydaki konumunu söyleme

Affine Transformation \Rightarrow Bir vektöre değişim + öteleme yapılması $\Rightarrow T_{IW} \rightarrow A u + v$

Linear Transformation \rightarrow $T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$ (preserves addition)
 $T(cu) = cT(u)$ (preserves scalar multiplication) koşulları sağlayan
 ise dönüşüm Lineerdir.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

point rotation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

reflection

$$\begin{bmatrix} r & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & ? \\ 0 & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{bmatrix}$$

saat
guru
teri

Markov zinciri \rightarrow İstemi ettileyen det unsur ondan bir önce gelendir $X_{t+1} = P^n X_t$
 $X_0 = P^0 X_0$

Determinant

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad a.d - b.c \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \quad a.b - d.e + (a.e.i) + (b.f.g) + (c.d.h) - (g.e.c) - (h.f.a) - (i.d.b)$$

The determinant of a square matrix is the sum of the products of the elements of the first row and their cofactors.

If A is 3×3 , $|A| = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}$

If A is 4×4 , $|A| = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13} + a_{14}C_{14}$

⋮

If A is $n \times n$, $|A| = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13} + \dots + a_{1n}C_{1n}$

properties of determinants

• Eger B matrisi, A matrisinin c skaler degeri ile carpilmasindan ortaya cikmasa:

$$|\text{B}| = c|A|$$

• Eger B matrisi, A matrisindeki iki satir veya sütunu yer degistirmesinden dusmussa

$$|\text{B}| = -|A|$$

Eger bir kare matrisin determinantı "0" ise o matris Singuler'dır
 determinant 0 ise matrisin tersi alınamaz

Eger matris Singulardır eger...:

• tum elementleri 0 ise

• iki satir veya sütunu esitse

• iki satir veya sütunu orantili ise

nn boyutlu matris mi?

$$\sim |cA| = c^n |A| \quad \sim |AB| = |A||B| \quad \sim |A^{-1}| = |A|^{-1} \quad \sim |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

Üçgen matrisin determinantı:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 9 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot (-5) \cdot 1 = -30$$

Gauss Jordan ile bir matris üçgen hale getirilebilir (bu satırda önce değişiklikte determinant değerini -1 ile çarpmaya) (1. satırda 3. sütun)

Cramer's Rule

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. kolona B gelmesi

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -5 & 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. kolona B gelmesi

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. kolona B gelmesi

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -3 \quad |A_1| = -3 \quad |A_2| = 6 \quad |A_3| = -9$$

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = \frac{-3}{-3} = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} = \frac{6}{-3} = -2 \quad x_3 = \frac{|A_3|}{|A|} = \frac{-9}{-3} = 3$$

Eigenvalue and Eigenvector

$$Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow Ax - \lambda x = 0 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I_n)x = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow x, 0$ olamayacaksa göre icin: 0'luysa colums

$$A - \lambda I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -6 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4-\lambda & -6 \\ 3 & 5-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad |A - \lambda I_2| = (-4-\lambda)(5-\lambda) + 18 = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 2$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 2 = 0 \quad (\lambda+2)(\lambda-1) = 0 \quad \lambda = -2 \text{ or } 1$$

1. yerine 2. koy

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & -6 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_1 = -r \\ x_2 = r \end{array} \quad r \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. kozulusa

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -2x_2 \\ x_1 = -2x_2 \\ x_2 = s \end{array} \quad S \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

11. ders
son soru?

Quadratic Form

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} xy \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 \\ b/2 & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5x^2 + 6xy - 4y^2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} xy \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 10x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 x_2 x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

en kacılık kardar yonteminde esitligin ici formu soluya
bilinmeyen deklemleri transpozun ile carp