Periyadik isoretlerin Faurier # Serisi Gösterimi

LTI sistembrde isaretleri temel isaretlerin doğrusel kombinosyonu teklinde ifade etmek

faydalı bir yoklasımdır.

LTI bir sistemin cıkışı, girisin komaşık bir Sabit ile Corpunina exitse girise, sistemia

32 fontsiyonu denilir. Oz font. ile ilistili olon degare de (kamasık sabit) sistemin öz

Dunty youth h(t) alon bir sisteme x=e verildiginde sistemin (16151, conv. integrali

y(t)= \ h(7).x(t-7)d7 x== st

=) h(7). e 5(t-7) d7

y(tt)=(est: H(s) özdeger

tics) = 5 h(7).e-57d7

Durtu youth h [n] don bir sisteme

K=2" verildiğinde sistemin Cıkışı

konyülusyon toplanı ile bulunur.

y [n] = 5 h[k] . x [n-k]

= 3 5 h[k]. 2-k

Ayrık Zononda : /

degreri denin

ile bulunur.

Strekli Zononda:

LTI Sistemberin Komplex Exp. Cevob

öt fonk. ötdeger 05.12.2019 JEnJ = 27. H(2) 2" = e JW H(2)= \$\frac{1}{2} h \tau k \J. 2 - k <u> Stuck</u> Dürtü yorkı h(t) alan sisteme X(t) = q. e st + a2 e + a3 e st y(+) = ? y(t) = a, e . H(s,) + a, e . H(s,) + a, e . H(s,) # Genellestirme # x(t)= I ake skt y(t) = x(t). H(sk) x []= [ak . 36] y [n] = x [n] . H(2) NOT: LTI sisteminin girisi, kamosik Lombinosyo Ustel isoetlerin nu îse aikişi da aynı üstel doğrusal bin tombinosisoeclerin yonudur. Amoa: Herholg; bir perisodik isaeti komosik üstel isoretlerin dağrusal bir kambinasyanı bici 5 ve 2 herhagi bir komasık Not= soys olabilin fourier onalizinde

s we 2 smostyla ju, e ju soyilmaktadir.

+e 3wt _ 25

 $=\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)e^{3\omega t}+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)e^{-3\omega t}$

(1) deki denklem k=0 igin Ustel isoet = ak (sabittir) k= 71 igin Ustel isoretlerin temel fretonsi wolden Bu termier temel vega 1. homonik bilesonler plack adjudinlin Tenel fretons 2000 der Bu terimler 2. hormonik bilezenlerdir. k= 70 igin Tenel frekans nwo'dur. Bu terimler n. hamonik bilesenlerdir. cos (2wa) + cas (wa) Anthon (Tek bir sinyal) NOT: Perigodik bir isaetin (1) deki gibi hamonik olaak boglottli komosik exponensi-yellerin doğrusal bir kombinosyonu seklinde ifade edilme sine faurier serisi gasterimi denir. Ömek Temel frekonsı 2 tt olon süretli zonon faurier gösterimini yozınız. az-a-z=1/2 sinosiadal forma a, = a_, = 1/4 a, = a_3 = 1/3 yoziniz.

y(t)=x(t-3) x(t)=e J2t y(t)=?

$$X(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{\int k(\frac{2\pi}{t_0})t}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{\int k(\frac{2\pi}{t_0})t}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_k e^{-\frac{2\pi}{10}t}$$

$$2\pi f = \omega_0$$

$$x(t) = \cos(2\pi i_0 t) + \cos(2\pi i_0 t) +$$

$$= \cos(\omega t) + \cos(\omega t) +$$

$$= \cos$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$$

 $=\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{25}\right)e^{3\omega t}+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{25}\right)e^{-3\omega t}$

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{\int k\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{\int k^2\pi t}$$

$$+ a_{2} e^{\int 2(2\pi)t} + a_{-2} e^{\int 2(2\pi)t} + a_{-2} e^{\int 3(2\pi)t} + a_{-3} e^{\int 3(2\pi)t}$$

$$+a_{2} = 32(2\pi)t -32(2\pi)t + a_{-2} = 4a_{-3} = 32(2\pi)t + a_{-3} = 32\pi t + a_{-1} = 32\pi t$$

= a = + (= 52 mt + 1 = - 12 mt)

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2\pi t) + \cos(4\pi t)$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3}\cos(6\pi t)$$

$$X(t) = 1.\cos(2\pi.0t) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2\pi t) + \frac{2}{3}\cos(6\pi t) + \cos(4\pi t)$$

 $X(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \cdot e^{-\frac{2\pi}{T_0}}$

 $a_{k} = \frac{1}{T} \int x(t) \cdot e^{-jkw_{0}t} \cdot dt$ T = T uzun luklu herhongi

Areir :

Örnek Not: Sinosiodal isoteller icin faurier serisi

doğruda hesaplanabilir. X(t)= 1 + sin (wat) + 2 cas (wat)

Bu ifadeyi fourier serisi cinsinder yatin.

$$X(t) = 1 + e \frac{3wat}{-2} + 2\left(\frac{e^{3wat} - 3wat}{2}\right)$$

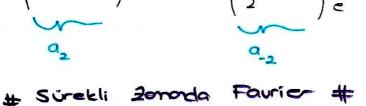
$$+ \frac{3(2wat + \pi/4)}{2} - 3(2wat + \pi/4)$$

$$+ e \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-3\pi l_{4}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-3\pi l_{4}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-3\pi l_{4}}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-3\pi l_{4}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-3\pi l_{4}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-3\pi l_{4}}$$



$$y(t) \longleftrightarrow b_{k}$$

$$2(t) = A \times (t) + By(t)$$

Y(t) FS ak

1 Linearlik

2 2 monda
$$= 1 - 3$$

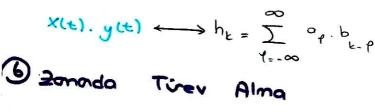
$$\times (+-+-) \longleftrightarrow e^{-3}$$

X(t) () ak

3 donarda Ters Gevirne #
$$x(t) \stackrel{F:3}{\longleftrightarrow} a_k$$

$$x(-t) \longleftrightarrow a_{-k}$$

$$X(t) \longleftrightarrow a_k$$
 $X(mt) \longleftrightarrow a_k$



$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x(t) = q_k (Jkwo)$$

x(+) + ar

Uzayında hesoplanak aynı sancu verir.

$$\frac{L}{T} \int |x(t)|^2 dt = \int |a_t|^2$$

$$t=-\infty$$

Sürekli Zomon Fourier Dönüsümü

* Periyodik almayon bir isoret periyodu Souse ola periyadik bir isaet gibidir.

* Peryodik bir ispretin periyodu büyürse, frekası küçülür. Fourier serisindeki

Ustel isaetlerin frebasi birbinine yakınlaşır.

* Periyot sonsua ise fretons bilexenteri Sürekli hale gelir. Fourier serisi toploni, integrale donision

*Fourier serisinin periyodunun sonsu20 gitnesi durumundaki limit haline Fourier dönüşümü denir.

★ Fourier Serisi → Periyodik Fourier dönüsüm - Periyadik Aperiyodik

Periyodik Olmoyon Bir # isoretin Fourier Dänüsümü

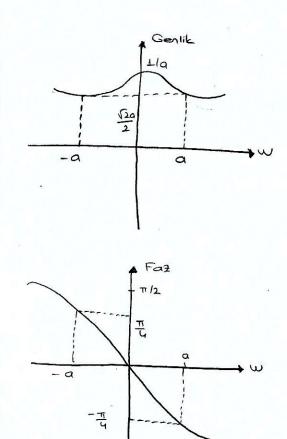
 $X(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(jw) e^{jwt} dw$ x(jw) = 5 x(E) e - Jut dt Tourier (x(2m)=j) x(t) = 5 x(t) = -Jut dt =) e -at .u(t) . e - sut de

 $=\int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-3wt} dt = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t} (a+5w) dt$ $= \frac{e}{e} \left(\frac{1}{a+yw} \right) = \frac{1}{a+yw}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}$$

Faz
$$(x(yw)) = -tor \left(\frac{w}{a}\right)$$

= - arcton (wla)



Enek X(t) = S(t) Fourier dörünüü (x(5w)=1)

$$\frac{(x(yw))}{-\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{-ywt} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-ywt} dt = 4/4$$

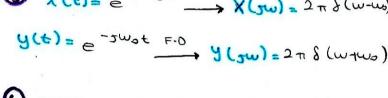
Örnek (önemli) x(t) = } 1 161 £ T, x (2m) = 3 $\frac{1}{1} \times (t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi(t) e^{-3wt} dt$ $-\infty$ $-T_{1} \qquad T_{2} \qquad [-T_{1}, T_{2}] \qquad \text{oralight distribution}$ $\frac{x(Jw)}{-\infty} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-Jwt} dt$ o yusden ralik degisi X(t) 'nin genligi 1 S x(t). e dt = 5 Ti e-Jwt => e-Jwt | Ti $= \frac{e^{-JWT_1}}{-JW} - \frac{e^{+JWT_1}}{-JW} = \int \sin(x) \, dx$ $= \frac{e^{-JWT_1}}{-JW} = \int \sin(x) \, dx$ $= \frac{e^{+JWT_1}}{-JW} = \int \sin(x) \, dx$ $= \frac{2 \sin (\omega \tau_i)}{2 \pi \frac{1}{T}} = \frac{T_i \left(\sin (\omega \tau_i) \right)}{T_i}$ * Kore dalgonn Fourier donusumb sinc , sinc in F.D is kore dalgayi yeric. # Perigodik ispretlerin fourier # Dänü sümü # Peryodik bir isoretin Fourier dönüsümü fretons uzayında bir dürtü katarında oluşur. * Dürenün altındaki alon, Fourier serisi katayılayla oratilidir.

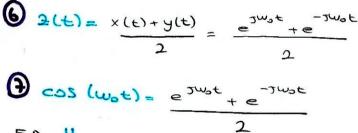
$$2 \times (t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v(yw) e^{3wt} dw$$

$$\frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \, \delta(w-w_0) \cdot e^{3wt} \, dw$$

$$G = e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$X(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t} \xrightarrow{F \cdot D} X(j\omega) = 2\pi S(\omega - \omega)$$





$$(Periyodik Fourier Serisi)$$

$$\frac{x(Jw) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi a_k \cdot \delta(w-kw_0)}{k=-\infty}$$
(Peryodik Fourier Dönüşümü)

Sürekli 2000da Fourier

Dönüşüm Özellikleri

$$X(t) \xrightarrow{F.D} X(Jw)$$
 $X(t) = F^{-1} \{ X(Jw) \}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi(t) \longrightarrow \chi(Jw) \\ \chi(t) \longrightarrow \chi(Jw) \\ \chi(t) \mapsto \chi(Jw)$$

2 20monda Öteleme $X(t) \xrightarrow{F:D} X(Jw)$

$$\chi(f-f^o) \longrightarrow e_{-2mf^o} \chi(2m)$$

3 Türev Özelliği
$$X(t) \xrightarrow{F \cdot D} X(tw)$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \dot{X}(t) \xrightarrow{F\cdot D} \int w. X(Jw)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(j\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t)$$

= x(t) = h(t)

= \(\times \(\tau \) Y(Jw) = F{ y(t)} = 5 y(t). e - Jwt ∫ [] X(T).h(t-T)dT], e-5wot dt

$$F \left\{ h(t-\tau) \right\} = e^{-\tau w \tau} + H(\tau w)$$

$$F \left\{ h(t-\tau) \right\} = e^{-\tau w \tau} + H(\tau w)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \cdot e^{-\tau w \tau} + H(\tau w) d\tau$$

$$= H(\tau w) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \cdot e^{-\tau w \tau} d\tau$$

$$= H(\tau w) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \cdot e^{-\tau w \tau} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha + \tau w} + \frac{1}{\alpha + \tau w}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha + \tau w} + \frac{1}{\alpha + \tau w}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{\alpha + \tau w} + \frac{1}{\alpha + \tau w}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha - b}$$

 $\mathbf{Y(Jw)} = \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a+5w}\right) + \frac{1}{a-b} \left(\frac{1}{b+5w}\right)$

9(100)= -1 e ot (t) + 1 e bt (t)

$$X \left[\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \right]$$

$$X \vdash \bigcup_{i=1}^{2\pi} \int_{i=1}^{3\pi} X(e_{2\pi}) e_{2\pi\nu} d\nu \sim 20$$

 $X(yw) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(t) e^{-ywt} dt$

periyodiktic

annek

X (2m) = 5

 $X (= xm) = \sum_{\infty} \times L^{-2} mu \sim AD$

Not: X(esw) isoreti 271 periyodu ile

Mot: 2th'nin dift totlorna yakın değerleri

degerleri yüksek fretonstr.

Not: Strekli 20000000 SD ve AD'ler ikisi de

X [n] = a n. u [n] lal.1

X(ejw) = 5 a. u [n]. - jwn

= 1 $1 - a. e^{-5\omega}$

 $=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(ae^{-2\pi n}\right)^{n}$

distile frekons, tek katlonna yakın

întegral ve ağırlığı sonsuadu. A2D'de ise A.D sonsuz bir toplono iken

50 2# oraliginda soulu bir in tegraldir.





V / tuil 00

X In] = S [n]

$$X [Tu] = e^{\int W_0 T}$$
 isometinin F.D'si = ?

$$X \left(= \frac{3\omega}{2\pi} \right) = \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi S \left(\omega_{-\omega_{o}} - 2\pi \ell \right)$$

$$\omega_{-}(\omega_{o} + 2\pi \ell)$$

$$w_{-(w_{0}+2\pi \ell)}$$
 $w_{0}=\frac{1}{4\pi}$
 $w_{0}=\frac{2\pi}{4\pi}$
 $w_{0}=\frac{2\pi}{4\pi}$
 $w_{0}=\frac{2\pi}{4\pi}$

$$XTnJ = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} x(e^{3\omega}) e^{3\omega n} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} \delta(\omega - \omega_0) e^{3\omega n} d\omega$$

$$= e^{2\pi i \omega_0}$$

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\downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow
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$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{total}} \xrightarrow{\text{F.O}} \xrightarrow{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{total}} \cdot 2\pi \delta(w - w_0 - 2\pi \ell)$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{total}} \xrightarrow{\text{F.O}} \xrightarrow{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{total}} \cdot 2\pi \delta(w + w_0 - 2\pi \ell)$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{total}} \xrightarrow{\text{F.O}} \xrightarrow{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\text{total}} \cdot 2\pi \delta(w + w_0 - 2\pi \ell)$$

$$(\omega + \omega_{o} - 2\pi \ell)$$

$$\omega - (2\pi - \omega_{o}) \quad \ell = 1$$

$$\omega - (-2\pi - \omega_{o}) \quad \ell = -1$$

$$\lim_{z_{\pi} \to 2\pi} \int_{-2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}$$

(Periyodiklik
$$X \left(e^{\int_{0}^{(\omega+2\pi)} dx} \right) = X \left(e^{\int_{0}^{\omega} dx} \right)$$

X(e) isoreti
$$2\pi$$
 ile periyodiktir.

2 Cineerlik

X, [n] $\xrightarrow{F.D}$ X, (e)

X2 [n] $\xrightarrow{F.D}$ X2 (e)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a & \chi & & & & \\ \hline & & \\$$

Y Tot Özelliği
$$X Tol -x Toll -1 \longrightarrow x(e^{3w}) - e^{-3w} \times (e^{3w})$$

$$\longrightarrow x(e^{3w})(1 - e^{-3w})$$

$$X \vdash \neg \exists \longrightarrow X (e^{-\exists w})$$

$$0. \times \mathbb{L}^{J} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I} = (\times (e^{2m}))$$

$$Y(e^{3\omega}) = X(e^{3\omega}) \cdot H(e^{3\omega})$$

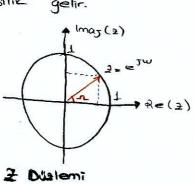
Dürtü Yontı = h [n]

$$\frac{y \left[n\right]}{H(2)} = \frac{2}{2} h \left[n\right] \cdot 2^{-n}$$

$$2=e^{3\omega}$$
 $|2|=1$ igin $H(2)$ ifadesi

$$X[n] \xrightarrow{2} X(2)$$

2 dönüsümü, komosık 2 düzleminde birim Gember üzerinde hesoplanırsa (121=1) ayrık zanon fourier dönüşümüne kosilik gelir.



121= r. e 3w ise X(2) = X(r. e 3w) olur.

$$X(3) = \sum_{\infty} X[u] (u \in 2m)^{-1}$$

$$X(3) = \sum_{\infty} X[u] (u \in 2m)^{-1}$$

X (retu) = F { x [n] . r n } exitligi elde

Not & X [n] isoretinin 2 dénoisono olmosi icin X[n]. r n isoretinin ayrık zonalı Fourier dönüşümü yakınsonalıdır. X[n] isaeti için 2 dönüşümünün hesaplorabildiği ve sonlu X (r.e ^{tw}) degerlerinin elde edildiği r değerler kümesine Yakınsaklık bölgesi (ROC) denir. ROC, birim cemberi kapsiyorsa isoretin Fourier donusiono de vodir. Yakınsaklıkta belirleyici olan genliktir. foeld bir etkisi yoktur.

lal >a lalea

Örnek

Bazin

X[n]= u[n] ifadesin 2 dönüşümü nedir?

a < 12 | 2 b

 $\chi(z) = \sum_{\infty} \times [-1] \times z^{-1}$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (3^{-1})^n$$

2 dánúsúmúnun sanlu alabilmesi igin

 $|\pm^{-1}|$ 0 almost genetic. $=\frac{1}{1-a^{-1}}$ ROC 12131 (121>1) olur.

Örnek

$$X(3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X(n) \cdot 3^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{\infty} \alpha_{\infty} \cdot 3^{-\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\infty}{2} (0.3^{-1})^{1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\alpha.2^{-1})^n = \underline{(\alpha.2^{-1})^n - (\alpha.2^{-1})^n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (a.2^{-1})^n$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (a.2^{-1})^n$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(0.3^{-1}\right)$$

$$a.2^{-1} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - a.2^{-1}} = \frac{2}{2 - a} \quad Roc \quad |2| > |a|$$

$$\frac{1}{1-a.2}$$

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n} \cdot U[n] - 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \cdot U[n]$$

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$X[n] = + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$X[x] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty}$$

$$X = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \cdot 2^{-n}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \mathfrak{I}_{-1} \right)_{0}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{-1}\right)^{\infty} - \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{-1}\right)^{\infty}}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\cdot 2^{-1}\right) - \perp$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{7}{1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{-1}} - \frac{6}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{-1}} = \frac{121 \times \frac{1}{3}}{121 \times \frac{1}{2}}$$

örnek

X[n] = 8 [n] 2 donumu ?

X(≥) = \(\sum_{\infty} \) x \(\tau_{\infty} \). \(\tau_{\infty} \) \(\tau_{\infty} \)

= 5 8 [n]. 2 -n

= 1 Roc : ∀≥

Örnek

 $X \subset \Omega = \{ C_1 - 1 \}$ $X(2) = 2^{-1}$ Roc: $\forall 2$

EA = 208 E = (E) X [1+0] & = [0] X 2 dönüsünü verilmiş bir işaetten ortinol

haline dönülmek isterinse basit kesire ayırma kurallar vygularır

2 Dönüsümünün Özellikleri

1 2 amonda Steleme

 $X [n] \xrightarrow{3} X (3)$ X [n-no] (3) 2-no, X(2)

y [n] = x [n] * h [n] Y(2) = X(2), H(2)

2 konvolüsyon Özelliği

3 2 Uzayında Türev Alma n. $x [n] \stackrel{2}{\longleftrightarrow} -3. \frac{dx(2)}{dx}$ Örnek

$$y[n] - \frac{1}{2}y[n-1] = x[n] + \frac{1}{3}x[n-1]$$

$$\forall (2) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot \forall (2) = \chi(2) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot \chi(2)$$

$$H(3) = \frac{\chi(3)}{\chi(3)} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} 2^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{3} 2^{-1}} = \frac{\chi}{4} + \frac{\chi}{8}$$

$$h [n] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0^{n} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} \cdot 0 [n-1]$$

$$c_2: |_{2}|_{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h \begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n} \cdot o \begin{bmatrix} -n-1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot o \begin{bmatrix} -n \end{bmatrix}$$