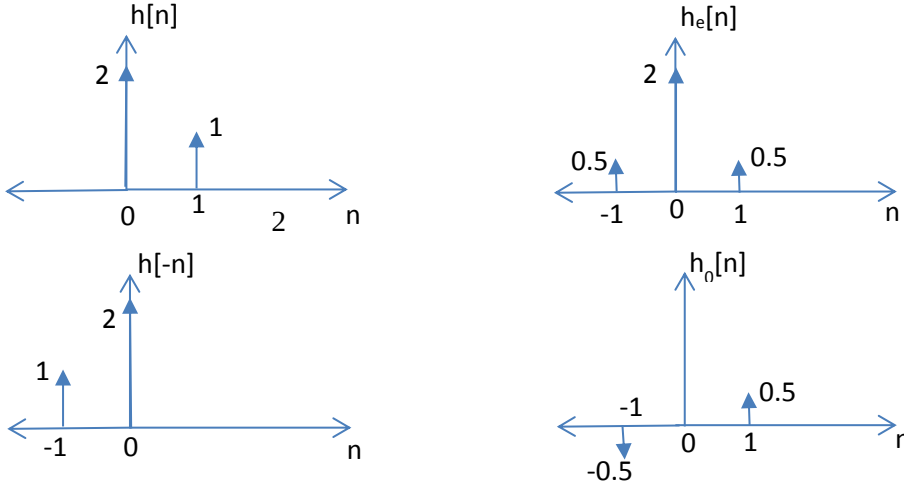


S.1.) s.8.) deki $h[n]$ 'nin tek ve çift bileşenlerini bulunuz. (5p)

C.1.) $h_e[n] = (1/2)(h[n] + h[-n])$;çift kısım
 $h_o[n] = (1/2)(h[n] - h[-n])$;tek kısım



S.2.) $h(t)$ ve $H(s)$ bakımından nedensellik, belleksizlik ve kararlılık tanımlarını yapınız. (6p)

C.2.) $t < 0$ için $h(t) = 0$ ise nedensel, $t \neq 0$ için $h(t) \neq 0$ bellekli, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) d\tau < \infty$ ise kararlı.

$H(s)$ 'in yakınsama bölgesi $\text{Re}\{s\} > \sigma_{\max}$ şeklindeyse, yani YB sağ yanlı ise nedensel.

$H(s)$ 'in yakınsama bölgesi $j\omega$ eksenini içeriyorsa kararlı.

Belleksiz sistemde $t=0$ için $h(t) \neq 0$ dir. Böyle işaretlerin laplace dön. yakınsama bölgesi bütün s düzlemidir.

S.3.) Hem nedensel hem kararlı olan bir DZD sistemin $H(s)$ 'i hangi özellikleri taşır. (5p)

C.3.) $H(s)$ 'in yakınsama bölgesi hem sağ yanlıdır hemde $j\omega$ eksenini içerir.

S.4.) $u(t)$ 'nin laplace dönüşümünü bulunuz. Bu sonucu ve laplace dönüşümünün özelliklerini kullanarak $te^{-at}u(t)$ nin laplace dönüşümünü ve yakınsama bölgesini bulunuz.(10p)

C.4.)

$$U(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t)e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}, \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

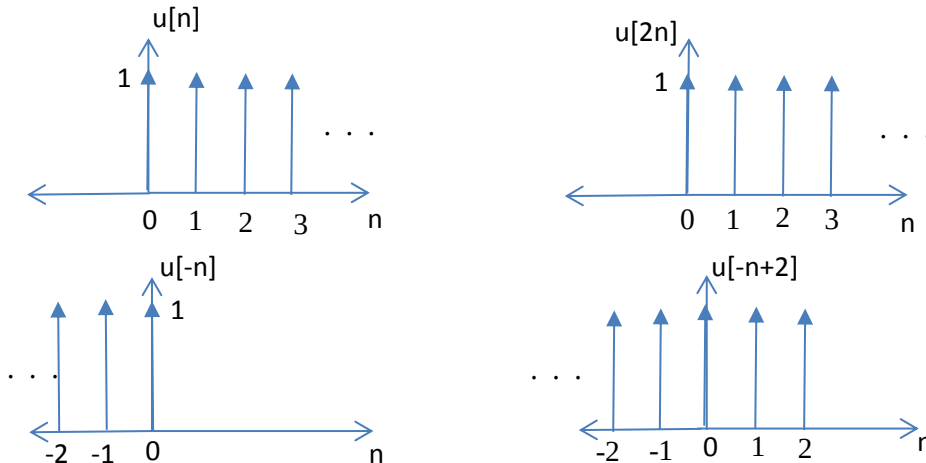
$$u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}, \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$e^{-at}u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+a}, \text{Re}\{s\} > -a, s' \text{ de öteleme(kaydırma) özelliği}$$

$$te^{-at}u(t) \leftrightarrow -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s+a} \right) = \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}, \text{Re}\{s\} > -a, s' \text{ de türev özelliği}$$

S.5.) a.) $u[2n]$, **b.)** $u[-n+2]$ çiziniz. (6p)

C.5.)

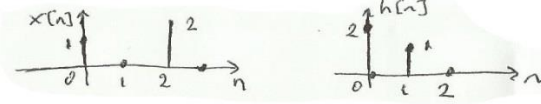


S.6.) $x(t) * \delta(t) = ?$ Tanım bağıntısını kullanarak hesaplayınız. (5p)

C.6.) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d(\tau) = x(\tau)_{\tau=t} = x(t)$

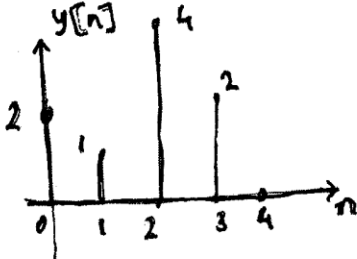
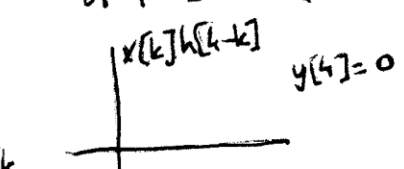
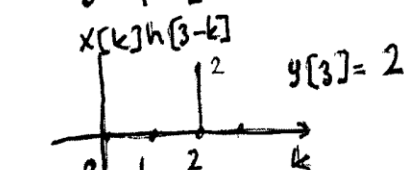
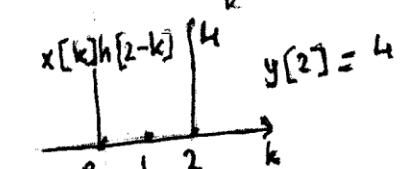
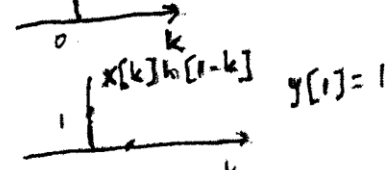
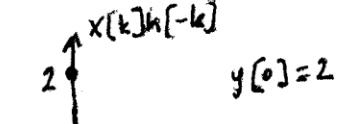
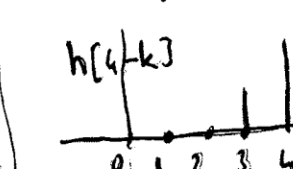
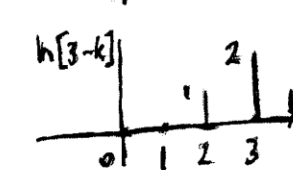
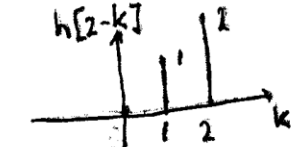
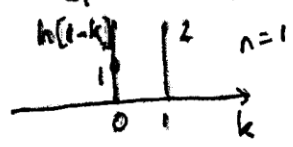
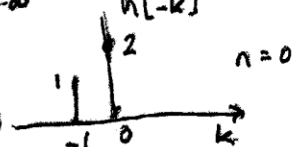
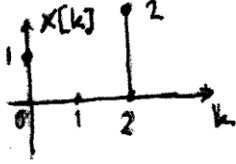
C.7 en son da

S.8.) $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$ bulunuz, çiziniz. (11p)

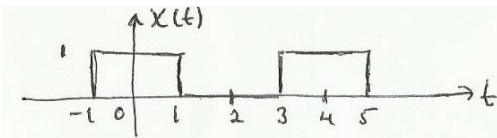


C.8.)

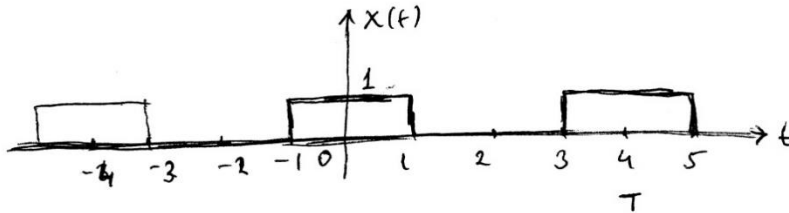
$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] h[n-k]$$



S.9.) Üstel biçimde Fourier serisi açılımını bulunuz. Sıfırdan farklı ilk üç harmoniği yazınız. (15p)



C-9.)



Üstel biçimde Fourier serisi açılımını bul. Sıfırdan farklı ilk 3 harmoniği yazınız.

$$X(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < 1 \\ 0 & 1 < |t| < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt$$

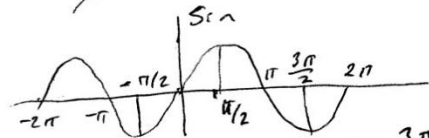
$$k=0 \text{ için ortalamaya değer } C_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_T x(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1}^1 dt = \frac{1}{T} [t]_{-1}^1$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{T} (1 - (-1)) = \frac{2}{T} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = -\frac{1}{Tjk\omega_0} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} \Big|_{-1}^1 = -\frac{1}{Tjk\omega_0} (e^{-jk\omega_0} - e^{jk\omega_0})$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{jk\omega_0 T} (e^{jk\omega_0} - e^{-jk\omega_0}) \frac{2j}{2j} = \frac{2j}{jk\omega_0 T} (e^{jk\omega_0} - e^{-jk\omega_0})$$

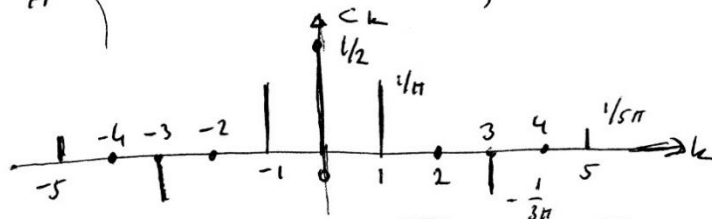
$$C_k = \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin(k\omega_0) = \frac{1}{k\pi} \sin(k\frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} k=1 &\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \\ k=-1 &\Rightarrow C_{-1} = \frac{\sin(-\pi/2)}{-\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} k=2 &\Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{\sin \pi}{2\pi} = 0 \\ k=-2 &\Rightarrow C_{-2} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} k=3 &\Rightarrow C_3 = \frac{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}{3\pi} = -\frac{1}{3\pi} \\ k=-3 &\Rightarrow C_{-3} = \frac{\sin(-3\pi/2)}{-3\pi} = \frac{1}{3\pi} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$k=5 \Rightarrow C_5 = \frac{1}{5\pi}$$

$$k=-5 \Rightarrow C_{-5} = \frac{1}{5\pi}$$



$$X(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} C_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} = \dots + \frac{1}{5\pi} e^{-j5\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{3\pi} e^{-j3\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{3\pi} e^{j3\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{5\pi} e^{j5\omega_0 t}$$

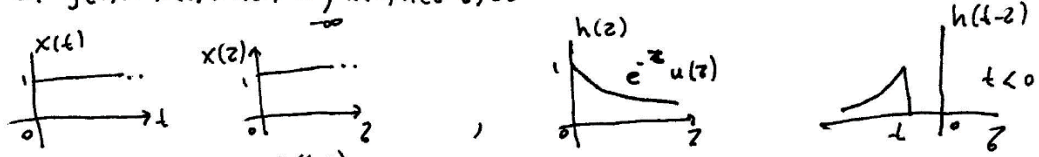
$$X(t) = \dots - \frac{2}{5\pi} \cos 5\omega_0 t - \frac{2}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega_0 t + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}$$

$\uparrow$ 5. harmonik $\uparrow$ 3. harm. $\uparrow$ 1. harmonik $\uparrow$ ortalamaya değer

S.7.) $x(t)=u(t)$, $h(t)=e^{-t}u(t)$ olduğuna göre

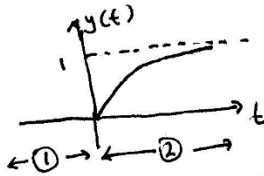
- $y(t)=x(t)*h(t)$ bulunuz, çiziniz.(7p)
- $y(t)=h(t)*x(t)$ bulunuz, çiziniz.(7p)
- $u(t)$ ile $\delta(t)$ arasındaki ilişkiyi kullanarak $y(t)=?$ (6p)
- Tanım bağıntısını kullanarak $H(s)$ 'i bulunuz.(6p)
- $h(t)$ 'nin ait olduğu devreyi çiziniz. Devreyi kullanarak $H(s)$ 'i bulunuz.(6p)
- $H(s)$ 'den $H(j\omega)$ 'yı bulunuz. Sonuç doğru mudur? Neden? (5p)

C.7.) a.) $y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(z)h(t-z)dz$



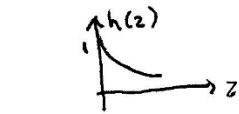
$t \leq 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = 0$ ①

$t > 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = \int_0^t x(z)h(t-z)dz = \int_0^t 1 \cdot e^{-(t-z)}dz = e^{-t} \int_0^t e^z dz$
 $y(t) = e^{-t} [e^t - 1] = 1 - e^{-t}$ ②

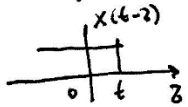


$t=0 \Rightarrow$ ① den $y(0)=0$
 $t=0 \Rightarrow$ ② den $y(0) = 1 - e^0 = 1 - 1 = 0$

b.) $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(z)x(t-z)dz$



$t \leq 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = 0$ ①



$t > 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-z}dz = -[e^{-z}]_0^t = -[e^{-t} - e^0] = 1 - e^{-t}$ ② ✓
 aynı sonuç.

c.) $\frac{du(t)}{dt} = \delta(t)$, $u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(z)dz$, $x(t) = u(t)$, $x(t)$ ye cevap $s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(z)dz$
 $s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-z}u(z)dz = \int_0^t e^{-z}dz = -[e^{-z}]_0^t = 1 - e^{-t}$ ✓ aynı sonuç.

d.) $H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t)e^{-st}dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t}u(t)e^{-st}dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(1+s)t}dt = -\frac{1}{s+1} [e^{-(s+1)t}]_0^{\infty}$

$H(s) = -\frac{1}{s+1} [0 - 1] = \frac{1}{s+1}$ $Re(s) > -1$

e.) $\frac{R=1\Omega}{C=1F}$ $H(s) = \frac{1/sc}{R + \frac{1}{sc}} = \frac{1}{Rcs + 1} = \frac{1/ec}{s + \frac{1}{2c}} = \frac{1}{s+1}$ ✓

f.) $H(s)|_{s=j\omega} = H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$ doğrudur. Çünkü $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(z)dz < \infty$ sonludur.