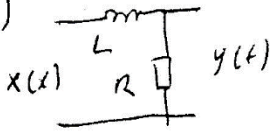
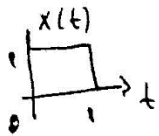


S-1.)  $R=L=1$ olsun.

2-) $H(s)$ 'i R ve L cinsinden bulunuz. $R=L=1$ z/niz.

$|H(j\omega)|$ yi çiziniz. Ne demesidir. (Hızlı bir filtredir.) (7p)

b-)  $x(t)$ p/mine cevabını elektroteknik olarak çiziniz (6p)
Bir kisi cümleyle anlatınız. ($t=0$ eninde..., $t=1$ zinde...)

c-) b-) deki sonucu kullanarak ve limit alarak $h(t)$ yi bulunuz. (7p)

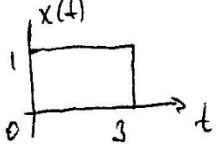
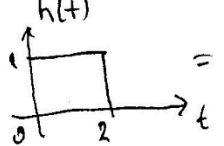
S-2-) 2-) $-u(-t)$ nin Laplace dönüşümünü, tanım bölgesi kullanarak bulunuz.
YB (Yükünlü bölgesini yazınız.) (8p)

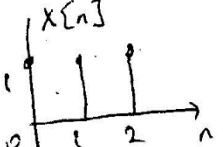
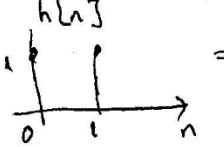
b-) $t u(t)$ nin Laplace dönüşüm YB bulunuz. (12p)

S-3-) Öz fonksiyon ve öz değeri tanımını 0-20 sürekli zamanlı sistem için yazınız (5p)

S-4-) Belleklilik, nedensellik ve kararlılık tanımlarını 2-) giriş-çıkış b-) impuls cevabı. (10p)

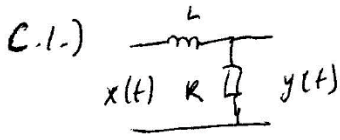
bakımından, minimum elemanlı türev devresini çizerek bu devre üzerinden yapınız.

S-5.)  *  = $y(t)$ = bul, çiz. (10p)

S-6.)  *  = $y[n]$ = bul, çiz (15p)

Süre 80 dakikadır. Başarılar dilerim. Melik Cevdet mce

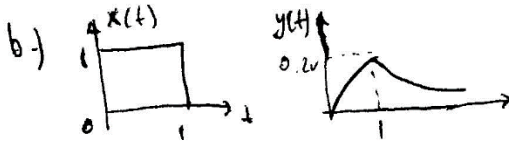
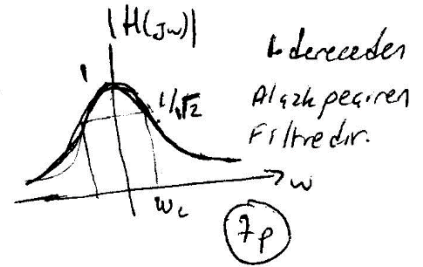
CEVAPLAR



$R=L=1$ ohm.

$$2-) H(s) = \frac{R}{sL + R} = \frac{R}{s + \frac{R}{L}} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$H(s)|_{s=j\omega} \Rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}, |H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 1}}$$

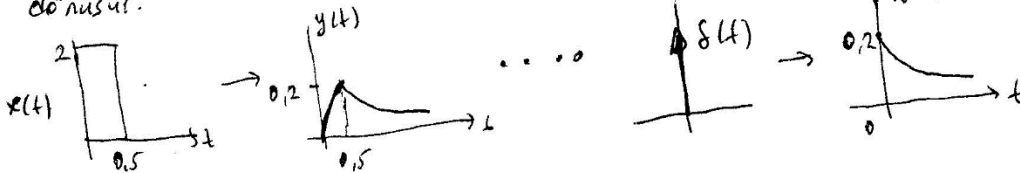


$t=0$ zinde L aktif devre old. sikist 0 v porcepi?
 $t=1$ e ulstipinde ($\tau=1$) kadar sure pastipinden sikist yikist 0,2v porcepi. Sonra teynat huz devre

olunce (yani $x(t)=0$) L uzerinde biriken enerji bozchuk uket oluk azken bir pestum porcepi. (5p)

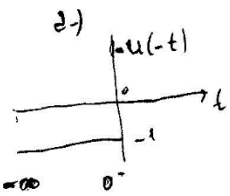
c-) $x(t)$ yi shu 1 oluk sekilde dsitiluk $x(t) \rightarrow \delta(t)$ ye pider. $y(t)$ de $h(t)$ ye

dsnuk.



(7p)

C.2-) $-u(-t)$ nin L.O tanim bapintisini kull. bul. 7B?

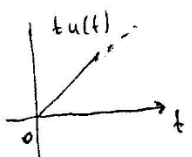


$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -u(-t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 -e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s} (e^{-s \cdot 0} - e^{-s \cdot (-\infty)}) = \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{Re}(s) < 0$$

$$e^{-st} \Big|_{t=-\infty} = e^{-\infty} \text{ olabilmesi tain Re}(s) < 0 \text{ olmalıdır.}$$

(8p)

b) $tu(t)$ nin L.O ve 4B tanim bap. bul.



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} tu(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st} dt = u e - \int u du = -\frac{t}{s} e^{-st} - \int -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} dt$$

$$= -\frac{t}{s} e^{-st} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$t=u \begin{cases} \int e^{-st} dt = du \\ dt=du \end{cases} \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} = u \end{cases}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{T e^{-sT}}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-sT} \right] - \left[-\frac{0 e^{-s(0)}}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s(0)} \right] = -\left[-\frac{1}{s^2} \right] = \frac{1}{s^2} \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0$$

(12p)

C.3-) Dofrusel zamanlk dfruneger bir srekli zaman sisteminde e^{st} pnsi uypulendipinde sistemin cevabi bir katsayi (λ) e^{st} dir. e^{st} ozfonksiyon; λ ne ozdepedir.
 $\lambda = H(s)$ olup transfer fonk. olukta zldndur. (5p)

C-4-) 2-) Giris-gikis iliskisi bakiminden

Sistemin belirli bir anndaki cikisi, girisin sadece o anndaki degerine bazi ise sistem belleksizdir.

" " " " " gecmis veya gelecek degerlerine bazi ise belleklidir.

" " " " " gelecekteki degerlerine bazi ise sistem nedensel deildir.

" " " " " o anndaki veya gecmisdeki deger bazi ise nedenseldir.

Sinirli giris sinirli gikis uretirerse sistem SGSG zelmunde kazzlidir.

b-) $t \neq 0$ $h(t) \neq 0$ ise sistem belleklidir. $t \neq 0$ iken $h(t) = 0$ ise belleksizdir.

$n \neq 0$ $h[n] \neq 0$ " " " " $n \neq 0$ $h[n] = 0$ " " "

$t < 0$ $h(t) = 0$ ise sistem nedenseldir.

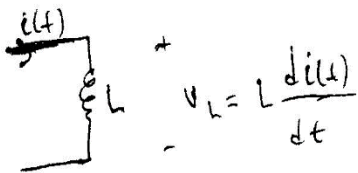
$n < 0$ $h[n] = 0$ " " " "

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$ ise sistem kazzlidir.

$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| < \infty$ " " " "

10p

Minimum elemanli fureu degeri tek elemanli L olarak duranilebilir. Bundanmnde,



$$x(t) = i(t)$$

$$y(t) = v_L(t) \text{ alinursa } y(t) = L \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

10p

Bu devreye sinirli bir giris olan $u(t)$ uygulansz cikiş $s(t)$ olup genligi ∞ dur.

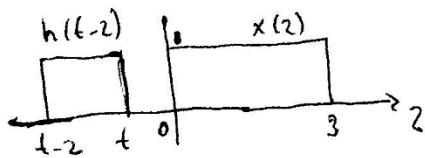
Yani devre SGSG zelmunde kazzsizdir. $s(t)$ de giris olz $\int |h(t)| dt < \infty$ kazzsiz.

$i(t)$ nin $\delta(t)$ olduunu duiirelim kankobaki $h(t)$ sonsuz buyuk olarak ne cikis olarak

L zelmnde $\delta(t)$ uyg. sonradz bu gerilimi gortucefiz yani $t \neq 0$ iken $y(t) \neq 0$ oldu, bellekli

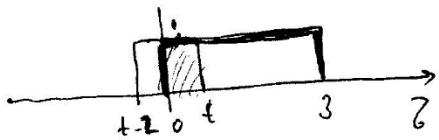
$\delta(t)$ $t=0$ dz uygulansz cikiş kankobaki ∞ dz olz $h(t) = 0$ $t < 0$ nedensel.

C.5.) $x(t)$ $h(t)$ $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$



$t \leq 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = 0$ (1)

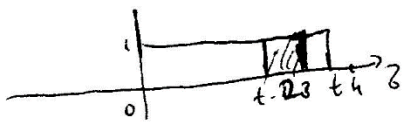
$0 \leq t \leq 2 \Rightarrow y(t) = \int_0^t d\tau = \tau \Big|_0^t = t$ (2)



$2 \leq t \leq 3 \Rightarrow y(t) = \int_{t-2}^t d\tau = \tau \Big|_{t-2}^t = t - (t-2) = 2$ (3)

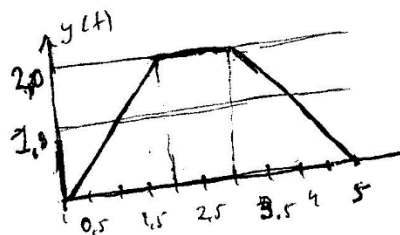


$3 \leq t \leq 5 \Rightarrow y(t) = \int_{t-2}^3 d\tau = \tau \Big|_{t-2}^3 = 3 - (t-2) = 5 - t$ (4)



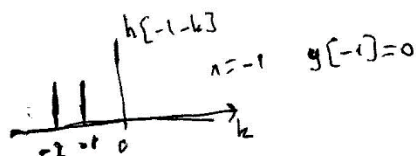
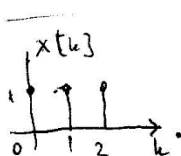
$t \geq 5 \Rightarrow y(t) = 0$ (5)

t	y(t)
0	0 (1,2)
1	1 (2)
2	2 (2,3)
3	2 (3,4)
4	1 (4)
5	0 (4,5)

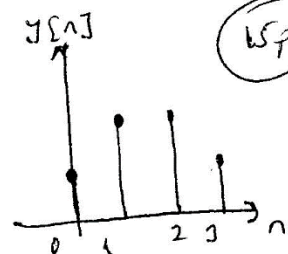
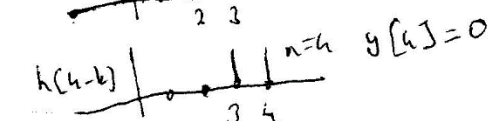
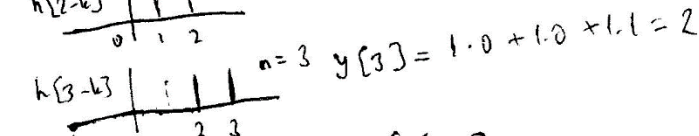
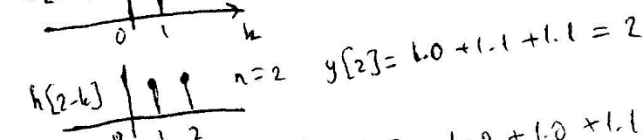
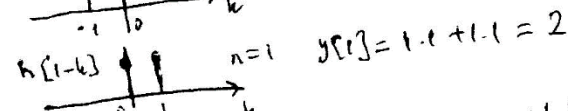
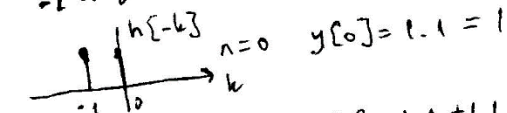


20p

C.6.)



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



15p