

成绩

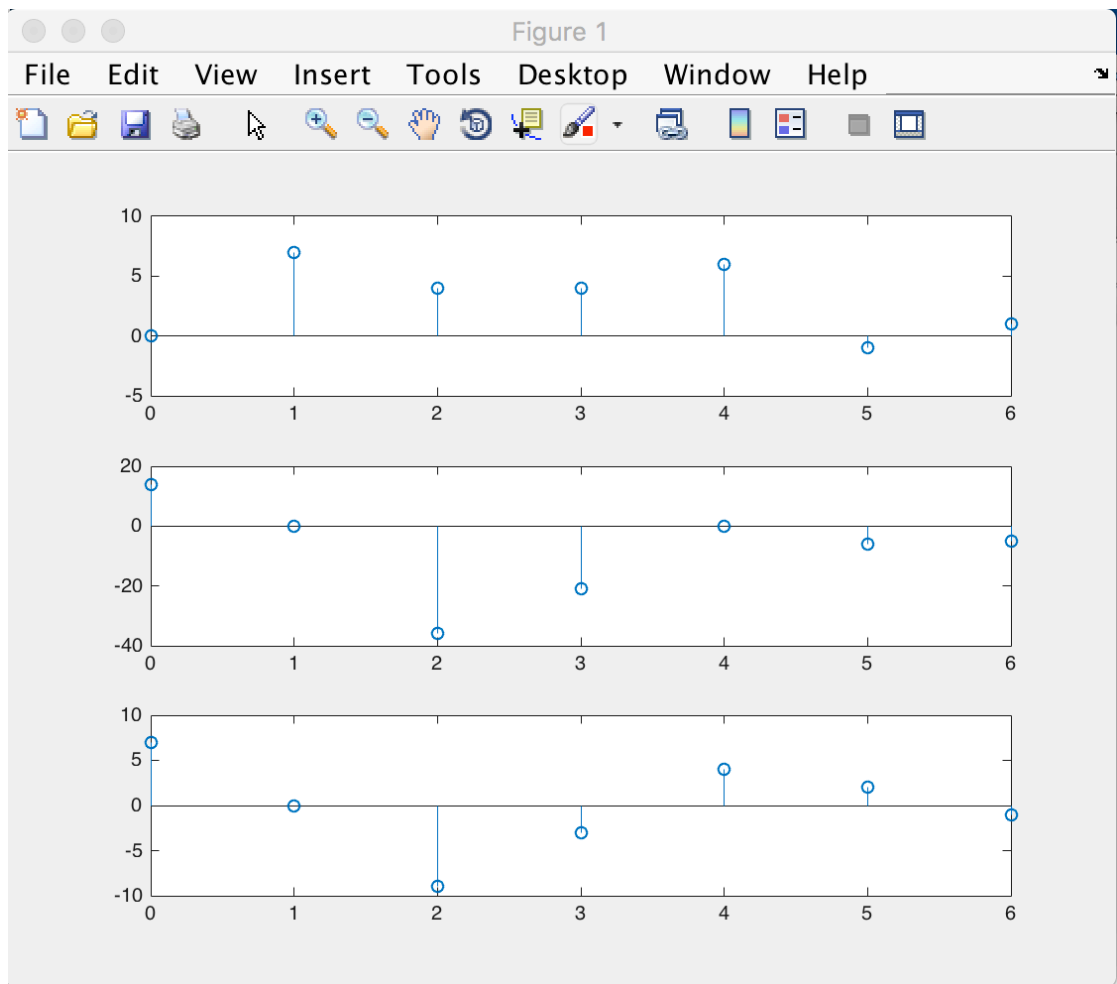
```
u=x+y;
```

```

v=x.*w;
z=x-y.*w;
n=0:6;
subplot(3,1,1);
stem(n,u)
subplot(3,1,2);
stem(n,v)
subplot(3,1,3);
stem(n,w)

```

3. 运行结果



2. 练习二

用 MATLAB 计算下列序列的线性卷积并作图：（可用 `conv` 函数求卷积，用 `stem` 函数作图）

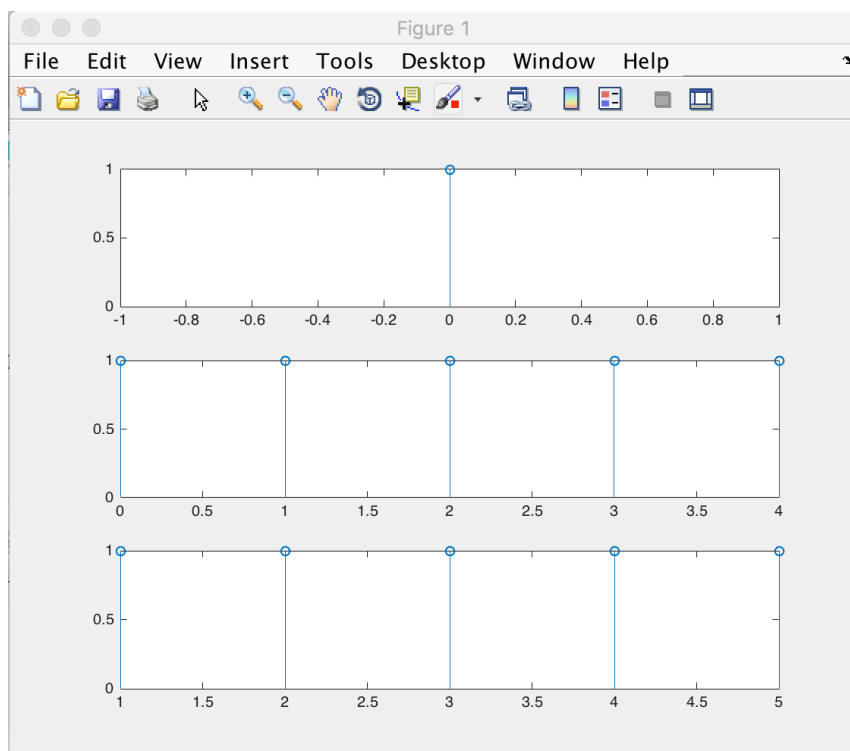
(a) $x(n) = \delta(n)$, $h(n) = R5(n)$

(b) $x(n) = R3(n)$, $h(n) = R4(n)$

(c) $x(n) = \delta(n-2)$, $h(n) = 0.5R3(n)$

代码:

```
x=[1];  
h=[1, 1, 1, 1, 1];  
y=conv(x, h);  
n0=0:0;  
n1=0:4;  
n2=0:length(y);  
subplot(3, 1, 1);  
stem(n0, x)  
subplot(3, 1, 2);  
stem(n1, h)  
subplot(3, 1, 3);  
stem(n2, y)
```

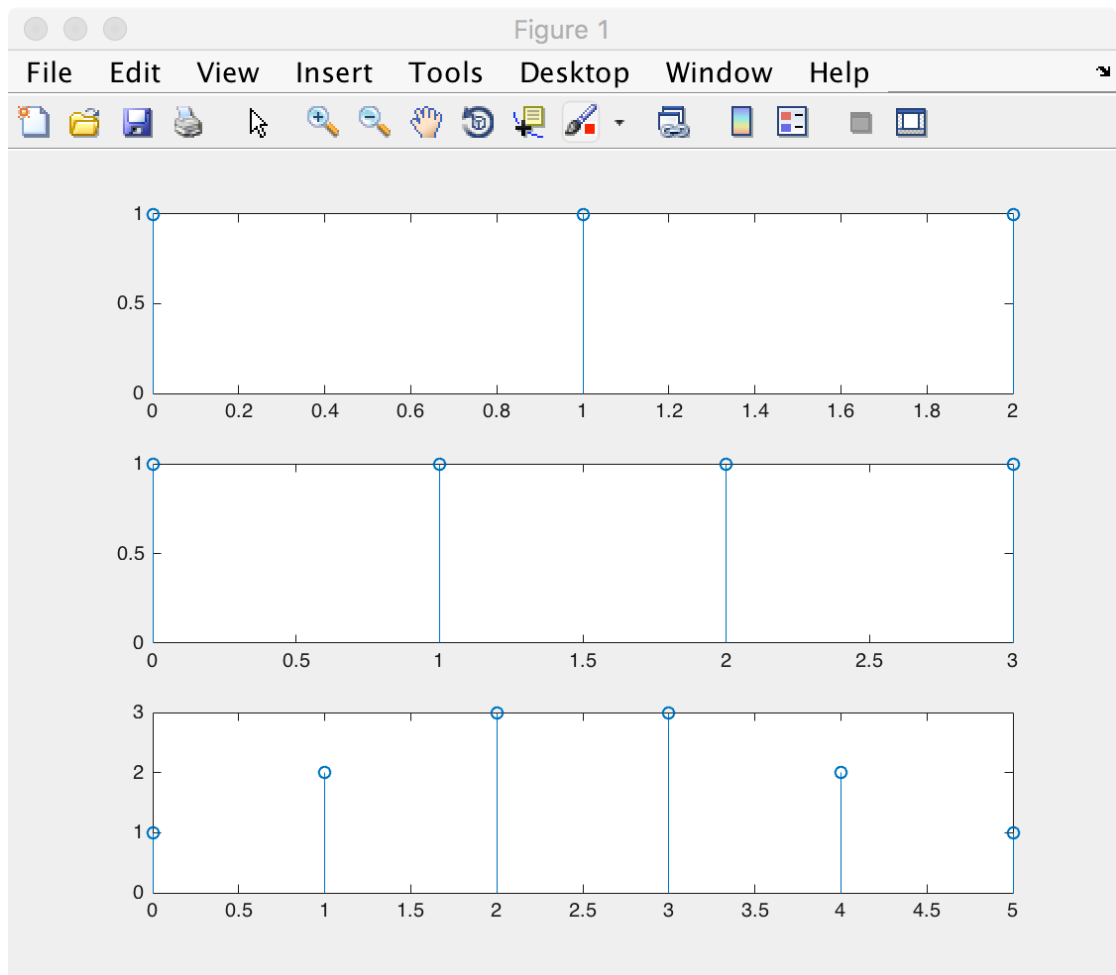


```
x=[1, 1, 1];
```

```

h=[1, 1, 1, 1];
y=conv(x, h);
n0=0:2;
n1=0:3;
n2=0:length(y)-1;
subplot(3, 1, 1);
stem(n0, x)
subplot(3, 1, 2);
stem(n1, h)
subplot(3, 1, 3);
stem(n2, y)

```



```

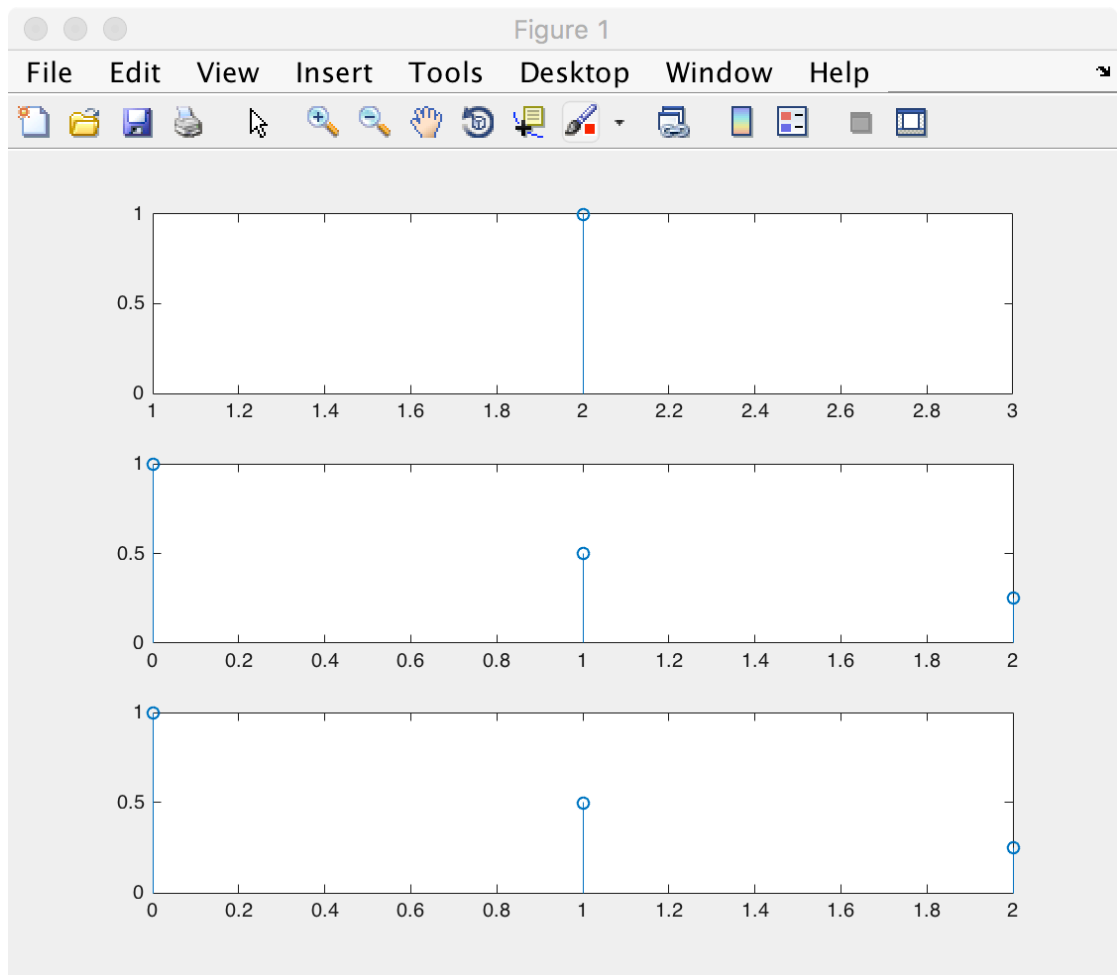
x=[1];
h0=[1, 1, 1];

```

```

n0=2:2;
n1=0:2;
h=h0.*(0.5.^n1);
y=conv(x,h);
n2=0:length(y)-1;
subplot(3,1,1);
stem(n0,x)
subplot(3,1,2);
stem(n1,h)
subplot(3,1,3);
stem(n2,y)

```



3. 练习三

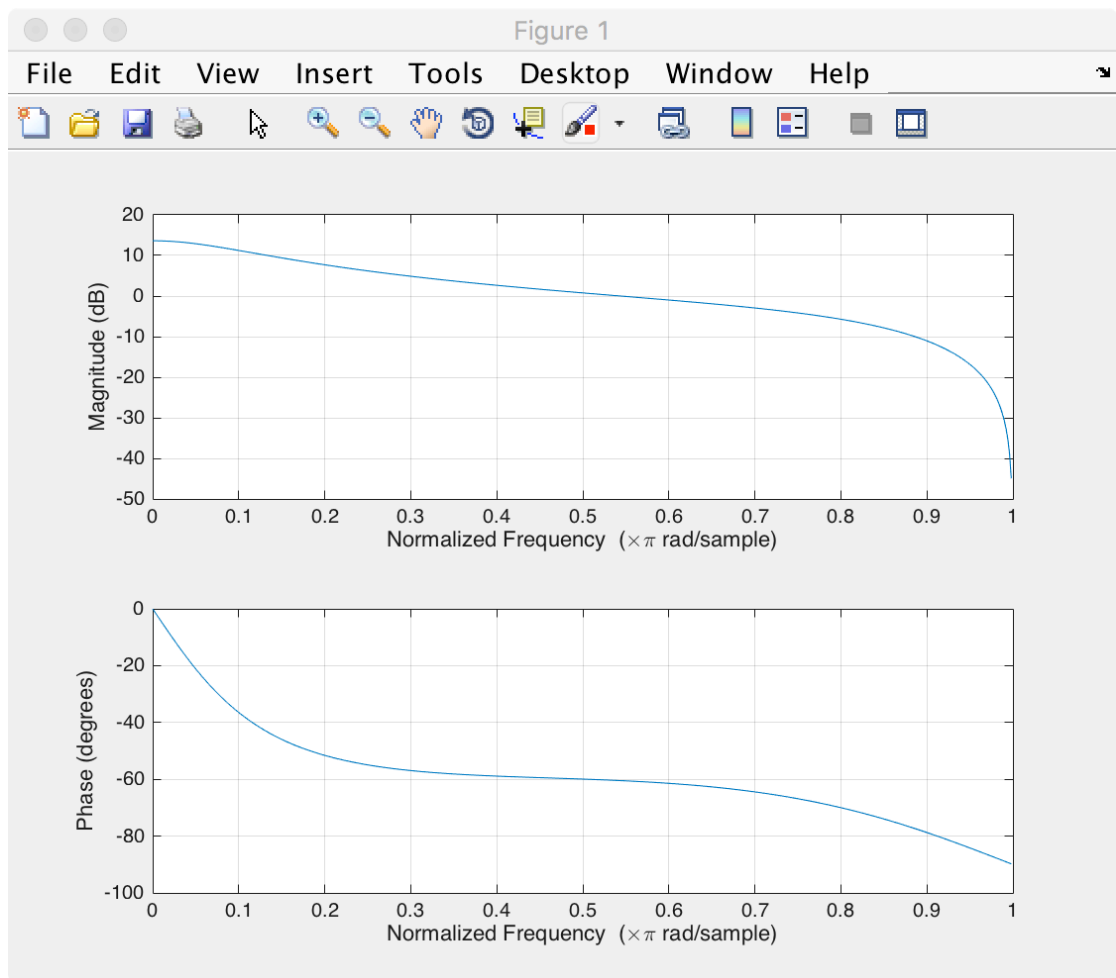
```

b=[1, 1];

```

```
a=[1, -1/3, -1/4];
```

```
freqz(b, a, 512)
```



4. 练习 4

```
b=[1, 1];
```

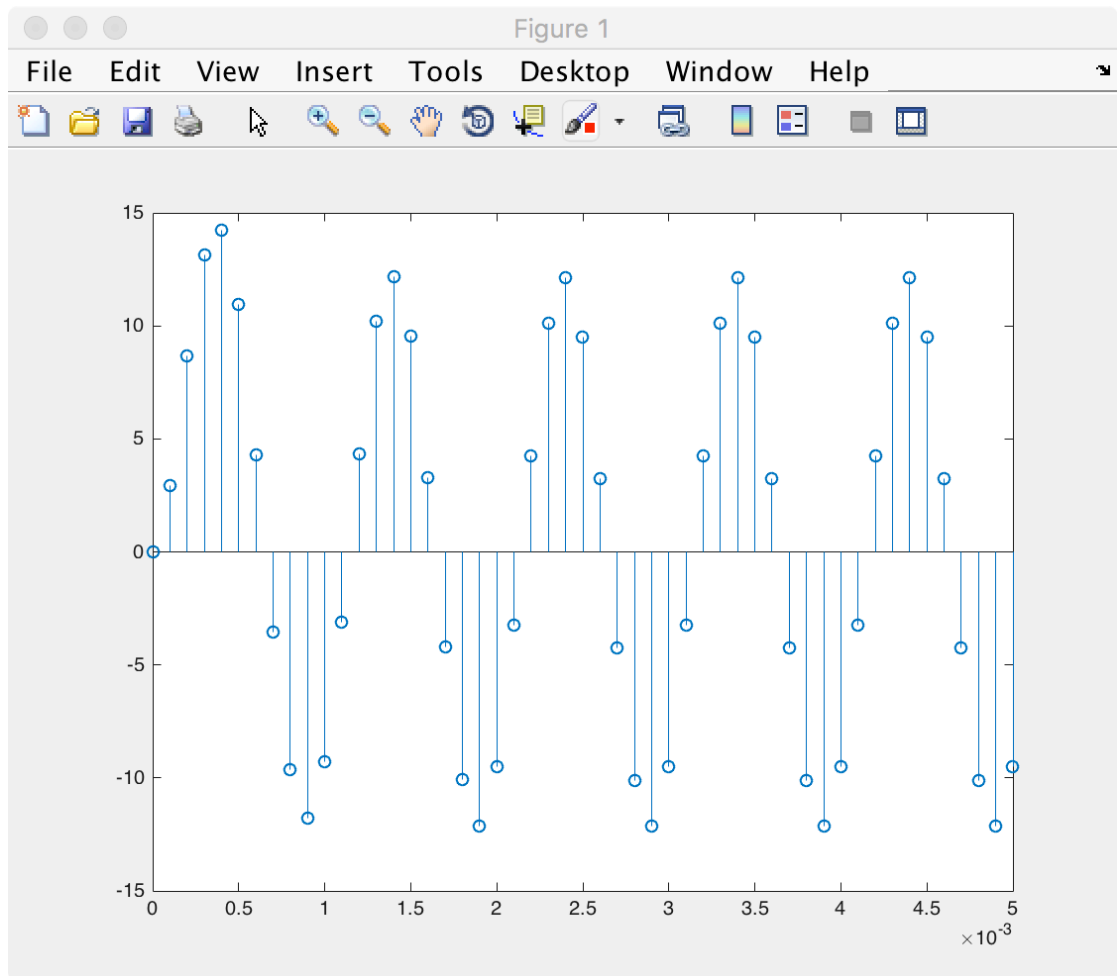
```
a=[1, -1/3, -1/4];
```

```
n=0:1/10000:5/1000;
```

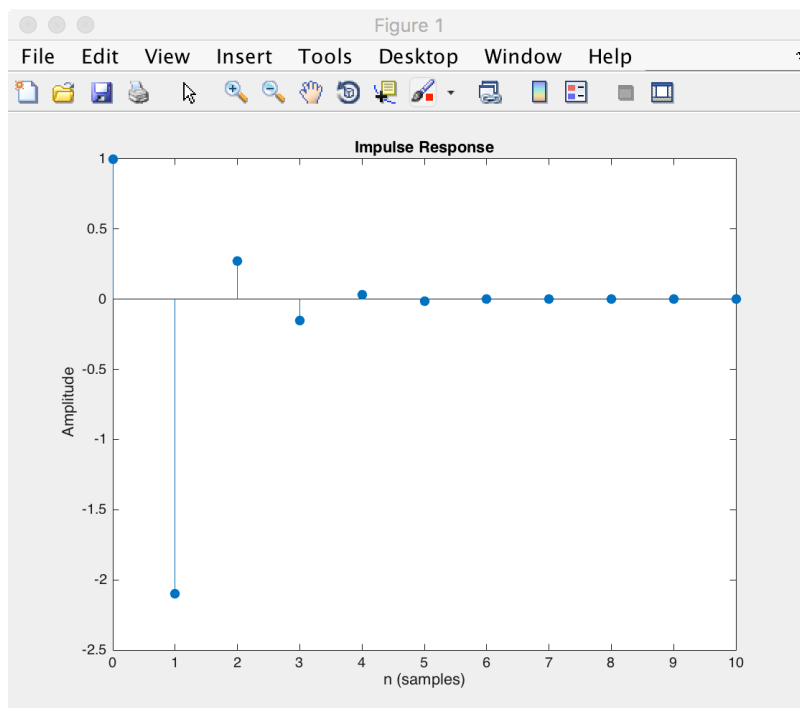
```
x=5*sin(2*pi*1000*n);
```

```
y=filter(b, a, x);
```

```
stem(n, y)
```



`impz([1, -2], [1, 0.1, -0.06], 11)`

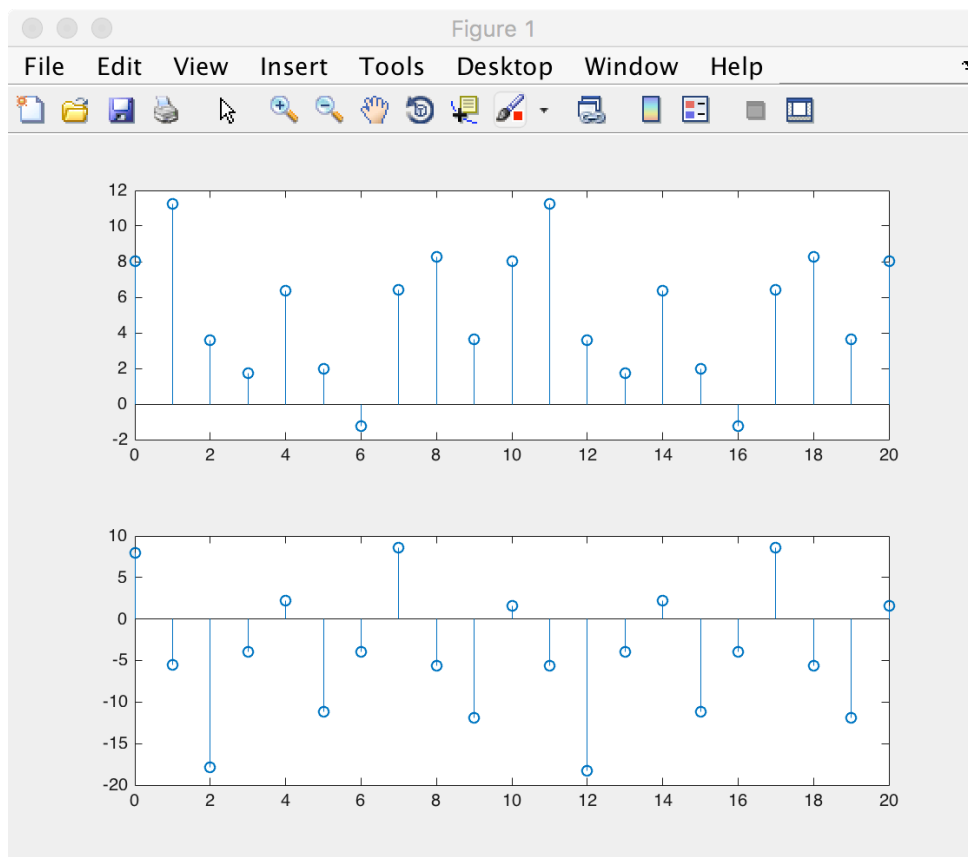


`b=[1, -2];`

```

a=[1, 0.1, -0.06];
n=0:20;
x=(5+3*cos(0.2*pi*n)+4*sin(0.6*pi*n));
y=filter(b, a, x);
subplot(2, 1, 1);
stem(n, x)
subplot(2, 1, 2);
stem(n, y)

```



三、 总结

经过本次试验，我们熟悉了利用 matlab 基本操作实现对信号的基本处理