### MATLAB 课程实验作业一

实验目的:熟悉 MATLAB 环境

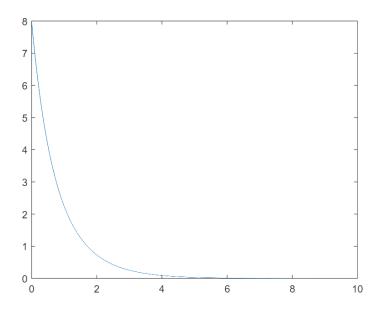
#### 实验要求:

- 1、要求在 MATLAB 环境下运行验收,独立完成不得与他人共享。
- 2、会解释程序中每一行语句。
- 一、描绘下列各函数的波形(连续信号时间间隔为 0.001),其中第(4)小题用 subplot 命令分别用 plot、stem 绘制出图形

```
(1) f(t) = 5e^{-t} + 3e^{-2t}
```

 $0 \le t \le 10$ 

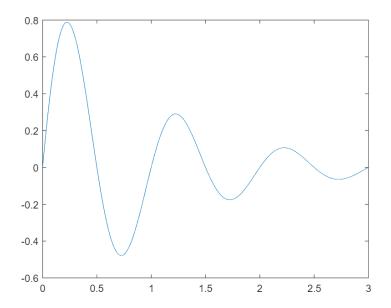
```
%(1)
t1=0:0.001:10;
f1=5.*exp(-t1)+3.*exp(-2*t1);
figure(1);
plot(t1,f1);
```



```
(2) f(t) = e^{-t} \sin(2\pi t)
```

 $0 \le t \le 3$ 

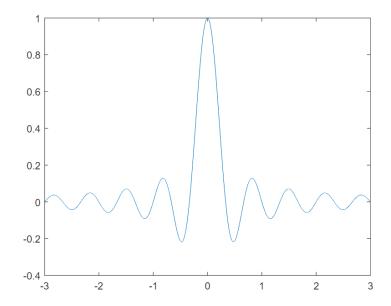
```
%(2)
t2=0:0.001:3;
f2=exp(-t2).*sin(2*pi*t2);
figure(2);
plot(t2,f2);
```



(3) 
$$f(t) = \sin(3\pi t)/(3\pi t)$$

$$-3 \le t \le 3$$

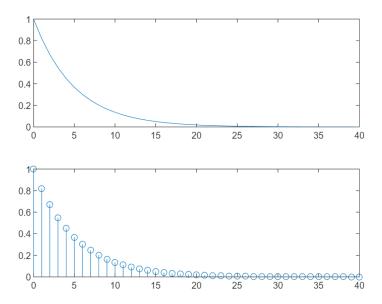
```
%(3)
t3=-3:0.001:3;
f3=sin(3*pi*t3)./(3*pi*t3);
figure(3);
plot(t3,f3);
```



(4) 
$$f(k) = e^{-k/5}$$

$$k = 0, 1, ..., 40$$

```
%(4)
k=0:1:40;
f4=exp(-k./5);
figure(4);
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(k,f4);
subplot(2,1,2);
stem(k,f4);
```



### 二、利用 MATLAB 求解线性方程组

(1) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 11 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

```
%(1)
A1=[2,3,1;1,1,1;3,-1,-1];
b1=[11;6;-2];
x1=inv(A1)*b1;
disp("方程组 (1) 的解: ");
```

方程组(1)的解:

#### disp(x1);

- 1.0000
- 2.0000
- 3.0000

(2) 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 27 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 33 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 30 \end{cases}$$

```
%(2)
A2=[1,1,0;0,1,1;1,0,1];
b2=[27;33;30];
x2=inv(A2)*b2;
disp("方程组 (2) 的解: ");
```

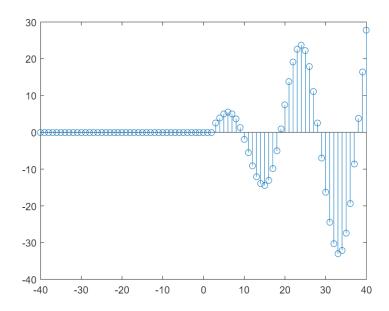
方程组(2)的解:

```
disp(x2);
```

# 三、绘制出以下离散信号的波形, k 的范围均为[-40 40]

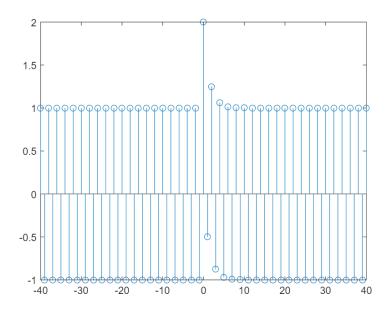
(1)  $ksin(\frac{k}{3})\varepsilon(k-3)$ 

```
k=-40:1:40;
%(1)
z1=k.*sin(k./3).*stepfun(k,3);%stepfun第二个参数是起始位置
figure(5)
stem(k,z1)
```



(2) 
$$(-1)^k + (0.5)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

```
%(2)
z2=(-1).^k+(0.5).^k.*stepfun(k,0);
figure(6)
stem(k,z2)
```



# 四、计算下列信号的卷积和, 并画出结果

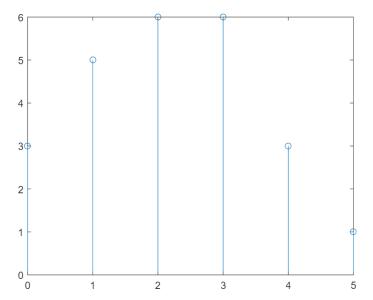
(1) 
$$f_1(k) = \{1,1,1,1\}$$
,  $f_2(k) = \{3,2,1\}$ 

```
%(1)
f1=[1,1,1,1];
f2=[3,2,1];
result_1=conv(f1,f2);
disp(" (1) 的卷积和: ");
```

(1) 的卷积和:

```
disp(result_1);
3    5    6    6    3    1
k=0:1:length(result_1)-1:
```

```
k=0:1:length(result_1)-1;
figure(7);
stem(k,result_1);
```



(2) 
$$f_1(k) = \varepsilon(k)$$
,  $f_2(k) = (-0.5)^k \varepsilon(k)$   $-20 \le k \le 20$ 

```
%(2)
k=-20:1:20;
f3=stepfun(k,0);
f4=(-0.5).^k.*stepfun(k,0);
result_2=conv(f3,f4);
disp("(2)的卷积和:");
```

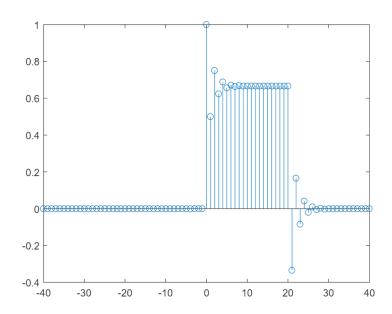
#### (2) 的卷积和:

```
disp(result_2);
 列 1 至 16
      0
             0
                                                0
                                                        0
                                                                0
                   0
 列 17 至 32
      0
             0
                    0
                           0
                                          0
                                                 0
 列 33 至 48
                           0
                                                            1.0000
0.5000
     0.7500 0.6250 0.6875 0.6562 0.6719 0.6641
 列 49 至 64
```

0.6680 0.6660 0.6670 0.6665 0.6667 0.6666 0.6667 0.6667 0.6667 0.6667 0.6667 0.6667 0.6667 -0.3333 0.1667 -0.0833

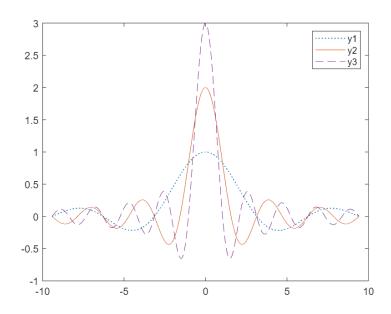
```
0.0417
            -0.0208
                                                      -0.0013
                        0.0104
                                 -0.0052
                                             0.0026
                                                                  0.0007
                                                                           -0.0003
0.0002
        -0.0001
                  0.0000
                           -0.0000
                                     0.0000 -0.0000
                                                        0.0000 -0.0000
 列 81
   0.0000
```

```
k=-40:1:length(result_2)-41;
figure(8);
stem(k,result_2);
```



五、在同一坐标轴上绘制 $\frac{\sin(t)}{t}$ 、 $\frac{\sin(2t)}{t}$ 和 $\frac{\sin(3t)}{t}$ ,要求采用不同的颜色、线型以及标记形状,t 的取值范围为[ $-3\pi$   $3\pi$ ],间隔可取 0.01。

```
t=(-3.*pi):0.01:(3.*pi);
y1=sin(t)./t;
y2=sin(2.*t)./t;
y3=sin(3.*t)./t;
figure(9);
plot(t,y1,'Color',[0,0.447,0.741],'LineStyle',':','LineWidth',0.75);
hold on;
plot(t,y2,'Color',[0.85,0.325,0.098]);
hold on;
plot(t,y3,'Color',[0.494,0.184,0.556],'LineStyle','--');
hold off;
legend("y1","y2","y3");
```



六、在[-5 5]时间范围内,以 0.01 为采样间隔,画出如下信号的时域波形,利用 axis()函数设置横坐标和纵坐标范围分别为[-5 5]、[-1.2 1.2];

- 1) 阶跃信号
- 2) 频率为 1Hz 的三角脉冲信号 (sawtooth 函数)
- 3) 频率为 0.2Hz 的方波信号 (square 函数)
- 4) 频率为 0.5 Hz 的正弦信号。

```
t=-5:0.01:5;
%(1)
f1=stepfun(t,0);
figure(10);
subplot(2,2,1);
plot(t,f1);
axis([-5,5,-1.2,1.2]);
%(2)
f2=sawtooth(2.*pi.*t);%频率 1Hz
subplot(2,2,2);
plot(t,f2);
axis([-5,5,-1.2,1.2]);
%(3)
f3=square(0.4.*pi.*t);%频率 0.2Hz
subplot(2,2,3);
plot(t,f3);
axis([-5,5,-1.2,1.2]);
%(4)
f4=sin(pi.*t);%频率 0.5Hz
subplot(2,2,4);
plot(t,f4);
axis([-5,5,-1.2,1.2]);
```

