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1、用 Matlab 命令函数分别绘出抽样信号、矩形脉冲信号、周期矩形脉冲信号、三角波脉冲信号、三角波周期信号的波形,理解其中参数的意义。

1) 抽样信号:

源码:

```
t = -2*pi:0.01:2*pi;

f_sinc = sinc(t);

plot(t,f_sinc);

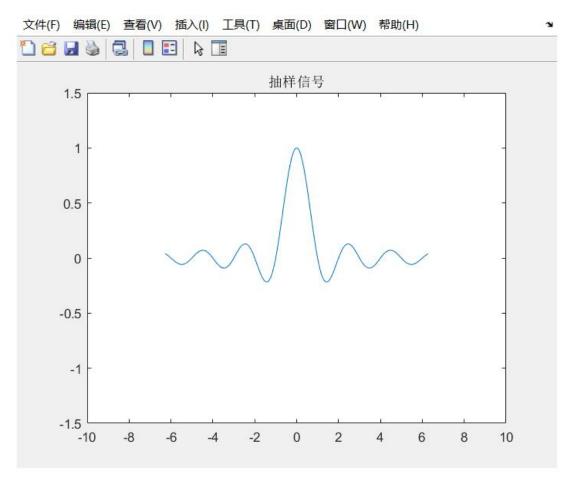
title('抽样信号');

axis([-10,10,-1.5,1.5]);
```

各参数意义:

函数	参数
plot(t,f_sinc)	t 为自变量,f_sinc 为因变量
axis(a,b,c,d)	a,b 自变量区间 c,d 因变量区间

运行结果:



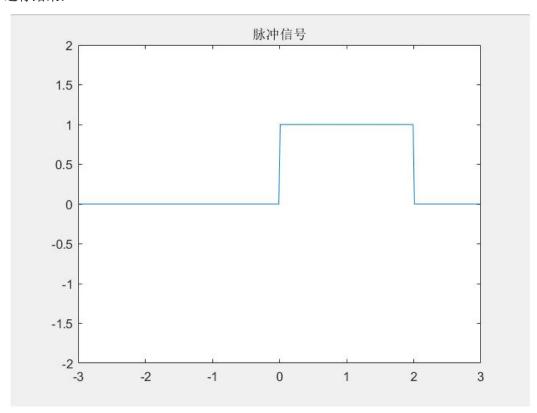
2) 矩形脉冲信号:

```
t = -5:0.01:5;
f_sign = sign(t);
f_u = 1/2*f_sign + 1/2;
f_sign2 = sign(t-2);
f_u2 = 1/2*f_sign2 + 1/2;
f_wave = f_u - f_u2;
plot(t,f_wave);
axis([-3,3,-2,2]);
title('脉冲信号');
```

各参数意义:

函数	参数
plot(t,f_sinc)	t 为自变量,f_sinc 为因变量
axis(a,b,c,d)	a,b 自变量区间 c,d 因变量区间

运行结果:



3) 周期脉冲信号:

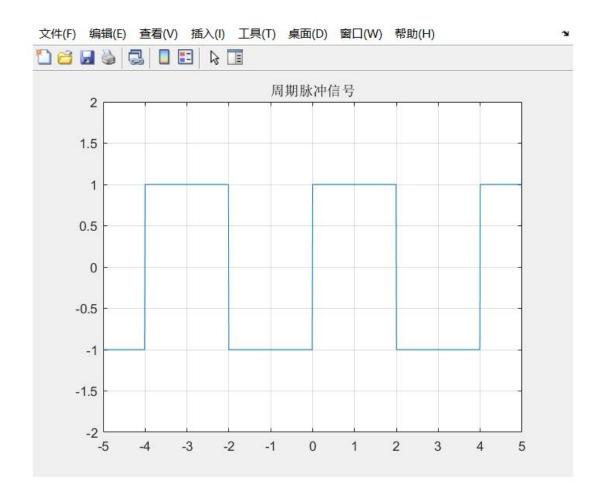
源码:

```
t = -5:0.01:5;
f = square(0.5*pi*t,50);
plot(t,f);
axis([-5,5,-2,2]);
title('周期脉冲信号');
grid on;
```

各参数意义:

函数	参数
sqare(a,b)	a 为角频率,b 为占空比
grid on	显示网格线

运行结果:



4) 三角波信号:

源码.

```
t = -2:0.01:2;

f_u1 = 0.5*sign(t) + 0.5;

f_u2 = 0.5*sign(-1*t)+0.5;

y = f_u2.*(t+2)+f_u1.*(-1*t+2);

plot(t,y);

axis([-3,3,0,3]);

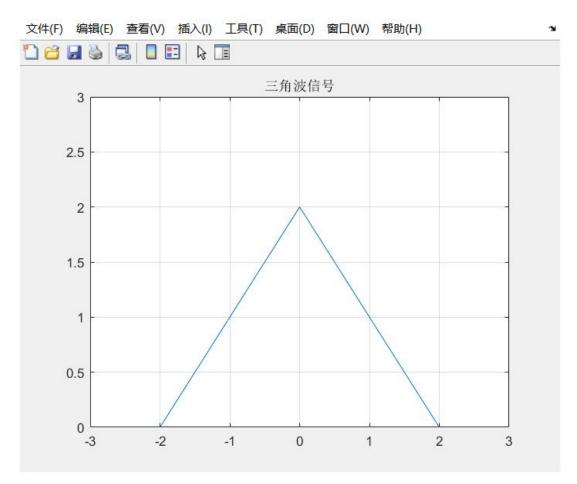
title('三角波信号');

grid on;
```

各参数意义:

函数	参数
plot(t,f_sinc)	t 为自变量,f_sinc 为因变量
grid on	显示网格线

运行结果:



5) 抽样信号:

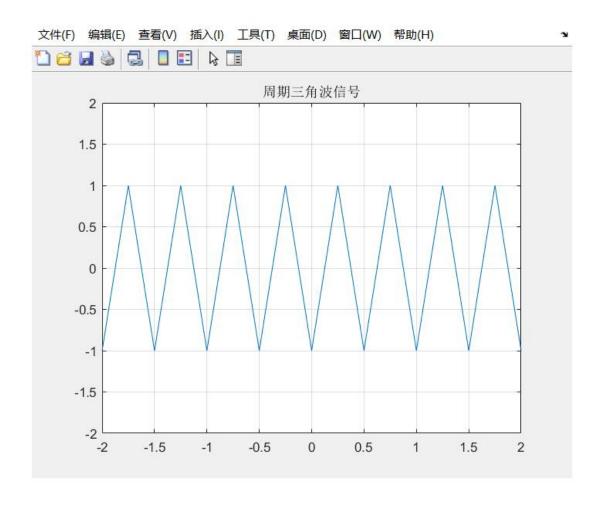
源码:

```
t = -2:0.01:2;
f = sawtooth(4*pi*t,0.5);
plot(t,f);
axis([-2,2,-2,2]);
title('周期三角波');
grid on;
```

各参数意义:

函数	参数
plot(t,f_sinc)	t 为自变量,f_sinc 为因变量
sawtooth(a*t,x)	生成周期为 2pi/a,峰值出现在 x(0~1,0.5
	为中央)的三角波

运行结果:



2、分别用 MATLAB 的数字运算和符号运算功能,绘出下列连续时间信号的波形。

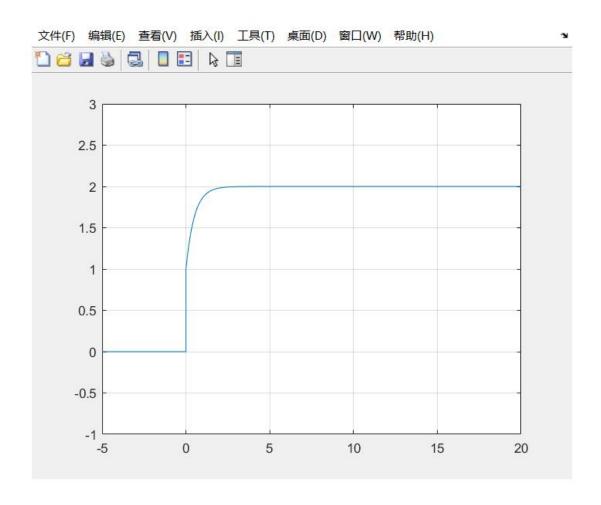
(1)
$$f(t) = (2 - e^{-2t})u(t)$$
 (2) $f(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right)[u(t) - u(t - 4)]$

(3)
$$f(t) = e^t \cos(t) u(t)$$
 (4) $f(t) = \frac{2}{3} t u(t+2)$

1)
$$f(t) = (2 - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

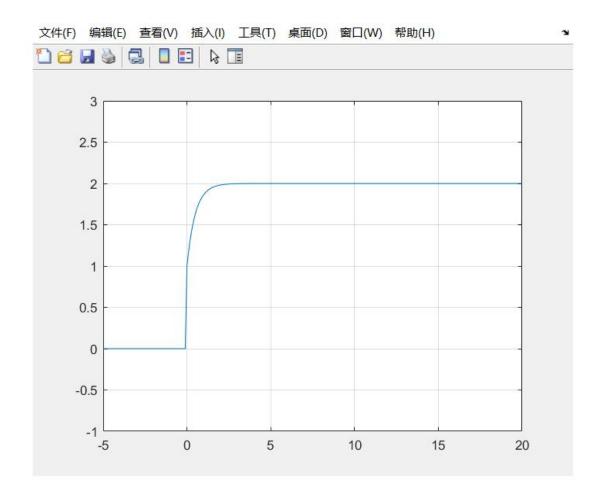
法一: 符号法

```
t = sym('t');
f = (2-exp(-2*t))*heaviside(t);
fplot(f,[-5,20]);
axis([-5,20,-1,3]);
grid on;
运行结果:
```



法二:数值法

```
t = -5:0.1:20;
f = (2-exp(-2*t)).*stepfun(t,0);
plot(t,f);
axis([-5,20,-1,3]);
grid on;
运行结果:
```



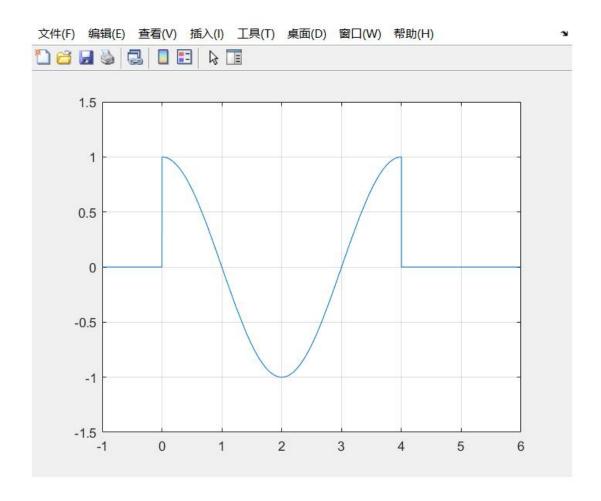
2)
$$f(t) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right) \left[u(t) - u(t-4)\right]$$

法一: 符号法

源码:

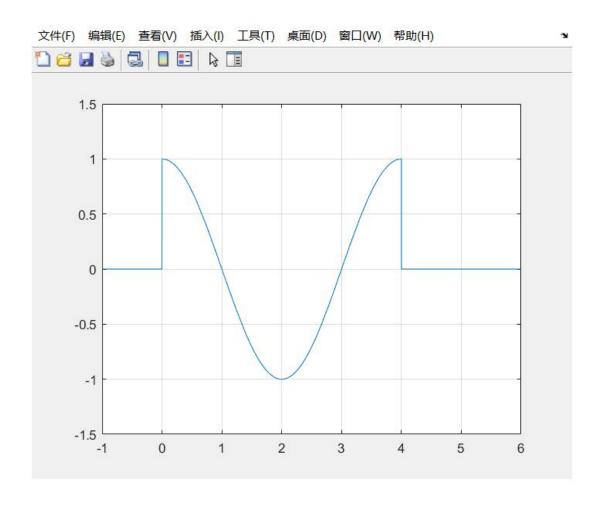
```
t = sym('t');
f = cos(0.5*pi*t)*(heaviside(t)-heaviside(t-4));
fplot(f,[-1,6]);
axis([-1,6,-1.5,1.5]);
grid on;
```

运行结果:



法二:数值法

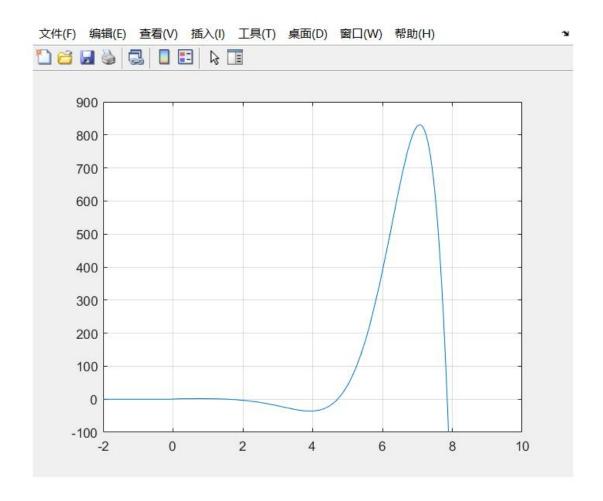
```
t = -1:0.1:6;
f = cos(0.5*pi*t).*(stepfun(t,0)-stepfun(t,4));
plot(t,f);
axis([-1,6,-1.5,1.5]);
grid on;
运行结果:
```



3) $f(t) = e^t \cos(t) u(t)$

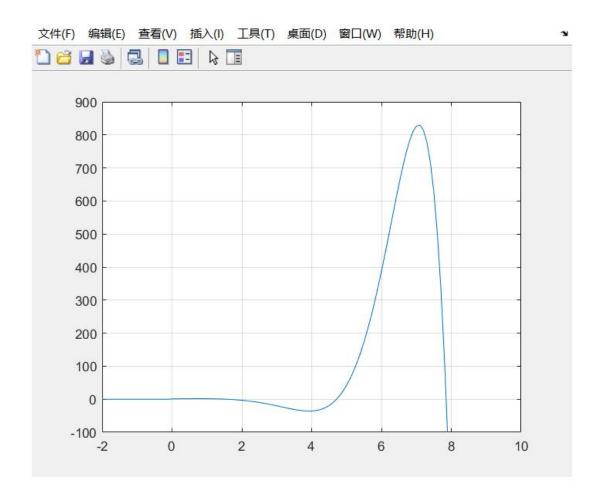
法一: 符号法

```
t = sym('t');
f = exp(t)*cos(t)*heaviside(t);
fplot(f,[-2,10]);
axis([-2,10,-100,900]);
grid on;
运行结果:
```



法二:数值法

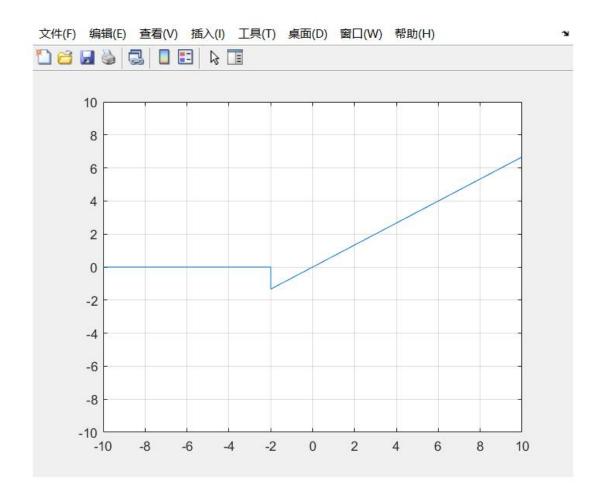
```
t = -2:0.1:10;
f = exp(t).*cos(t).*stepfun(t,0);
plot(t,f);
axis([-2,10,-100,900]);
grid on;
运行结果:
```



4)
$$f(t) = \frac{2}{3}t u(t+2)$$

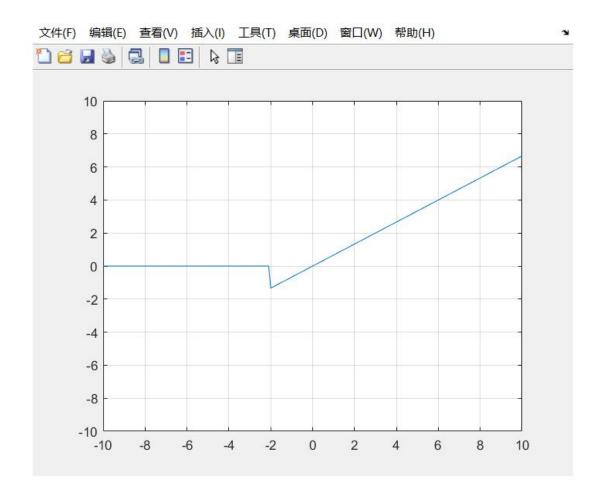
法一: 符号法

```
t = sym('t');
f = (2/3)*t*heaviside(t+2);
fplot(f,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-10,10]);
grid on;
运行结果:
```

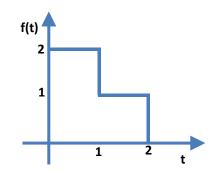


法二:数值法

```
t = -10:0.1:10;
f = (2/3)*t.*stepfun(t,-2);
plot(t,f);
axis([-10,10,-10,10]);
grid on;
运行结果:
```



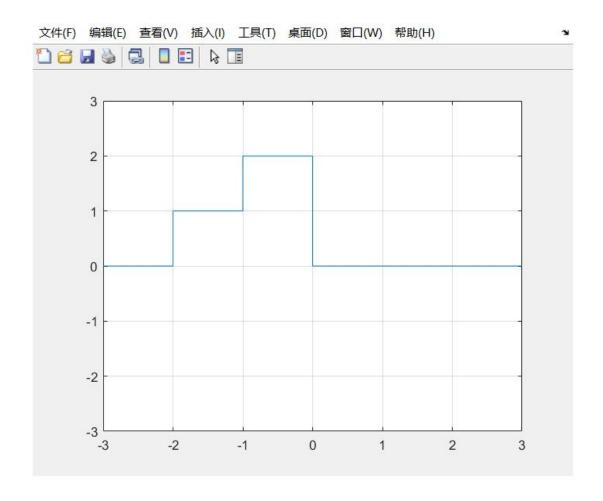
- 3、已知信号 f(t)的波形如右图所示,绘出满足下列要求的信号波形。
- (1) f(-t)
- (2) f(t-2)
- (3) f(at) (其中 a 的值分别取 0.5 和 2)
- (4) f(0.5t + 1)



1) f(-t)

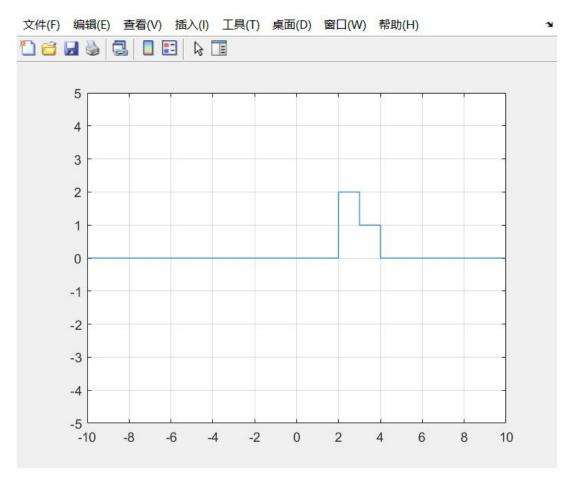
源码:

```
t = sym('t');
ft =
2*heaviside(-t)-1*heaviside(-t-1)-1*heaviside(-t-2);
fplot(ft,[-3,3]);
axis([-3,3,-3,3]);
grid on;
```



2) f(t-2)

```
t = sym('t');
ft =
2*heaviside(t-2)-1*heaviside(t-1-2)-1*heaviside(t-2-2);
fplot(ft,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-5,5]);
grid on;
运行结果
```

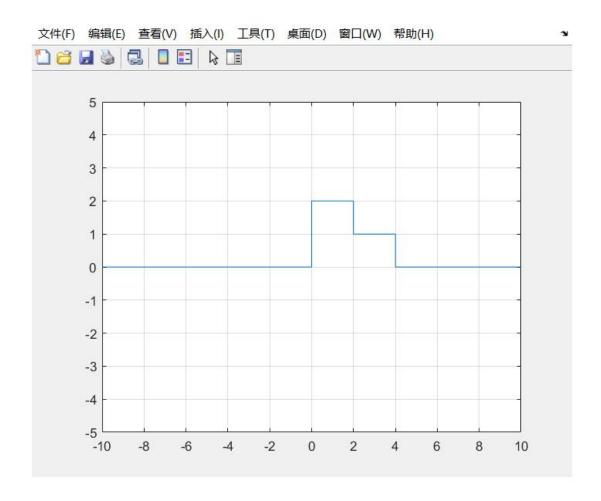


(3) f(at) (其中 a 的值分别取 0.5 和 2)

a = 0.5

源码:

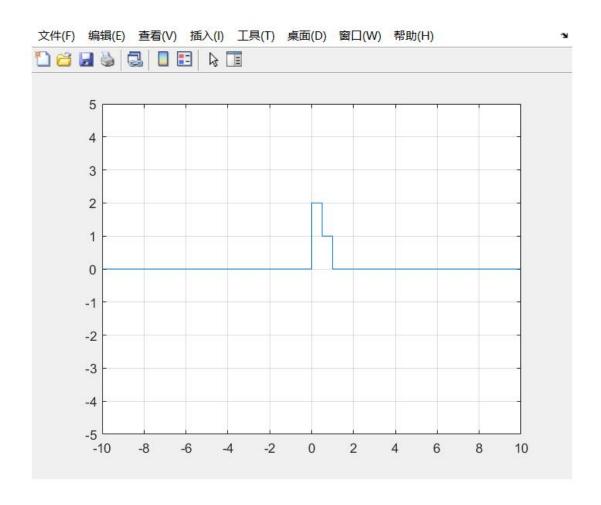
```
t = sym('t');
a = 0.5;
ft =
2*heaviside(a*t)-1*heaviside(a*t-1)-1*heaviside(a*t-2);
fplot(ft,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-5,5]);
grid on;
```



a=2

源码:

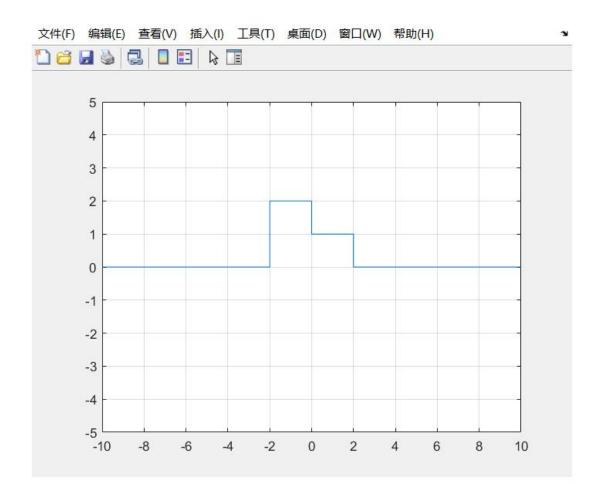
```
t = sym('t');
a = 2;
ft =
2*heaviside(a*t)-1*heaviside(a*t-1)-1*heaviside(a*t-2);
fplot(ft,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-5,5]);
grid on;
```



(4) f(0.5t+1)

源码:

```
t = sym('t');
a = 0.5;
ft =
2*heaviside(a*t+1)-1*heaviside(a*t+1-1)-1*heaviside(a
*t+1-2);
fplot(ft,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-5,5]);
grid on;
```

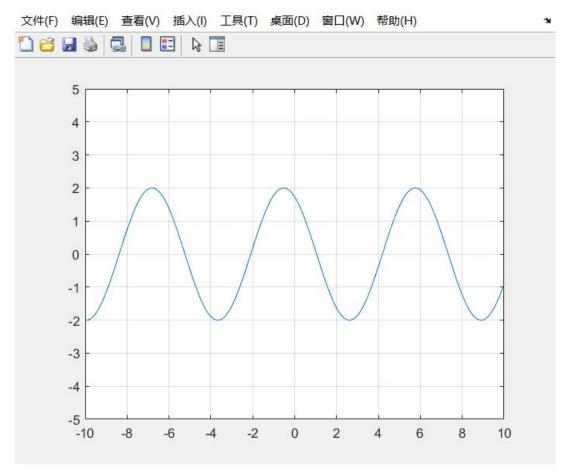


4、利用 Matlab 画出复信号 $f(\mathsf{t}) = 2e^{j(t+\frac{\pi}{4})}$ 的实部、虚部、模和辅角。

实部:

源码:

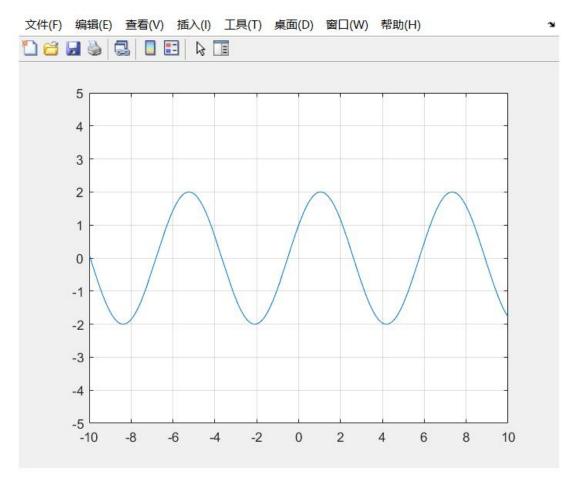
```
t = sym('t');
ft = real(2*exp(1i*(t+pi/6)));
fplot(ft,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-5,5]);
grid on;
```



虚部:

源码:

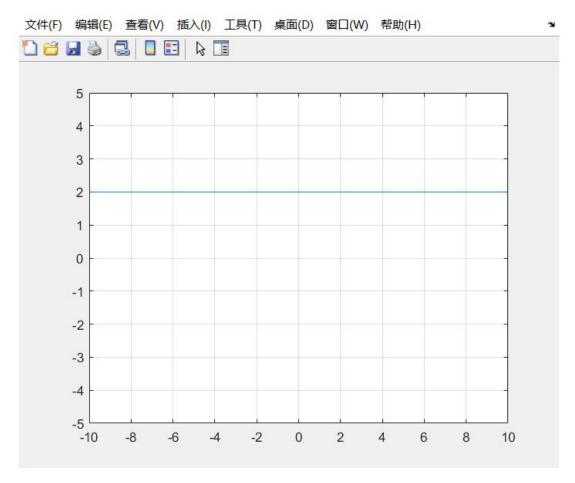
```
t = sym('t');
ft = imag(2*exp(1i*(t+pi/6)));
fplot(ft,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-5,5]);
grid on;
```



模:

源码:

```
t = sym('t');
ft = abs(2*exp(1i*(t+pi/6)));
fplot(ft,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-5,5]);
grid on;
```



辐角:

源码:

```
t = sym('t');
ft = angle(2*exp(1i*(t+pi/6)));
fplot(ft,[-10,10]);
axis([-10,10,-5,5]);
grid on;
```

