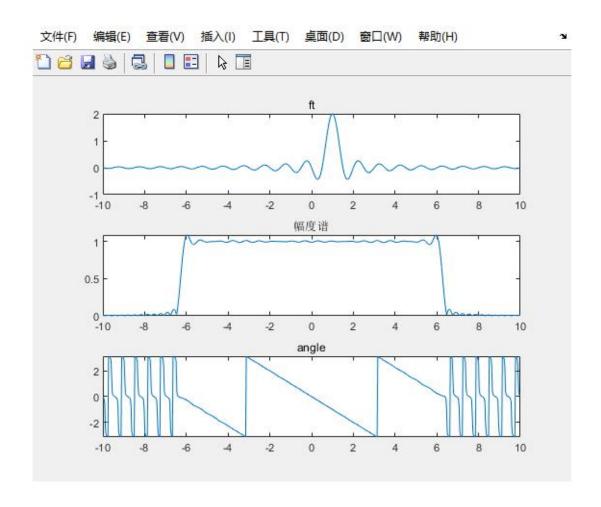
2020301926 路为民

1、求信号 $f(t)=rac{\sin 2\pi(t-1)}{\pi(t-1)}$ 的傅里叶变换,并绘出其幅度谱和相位谱。

程序源码

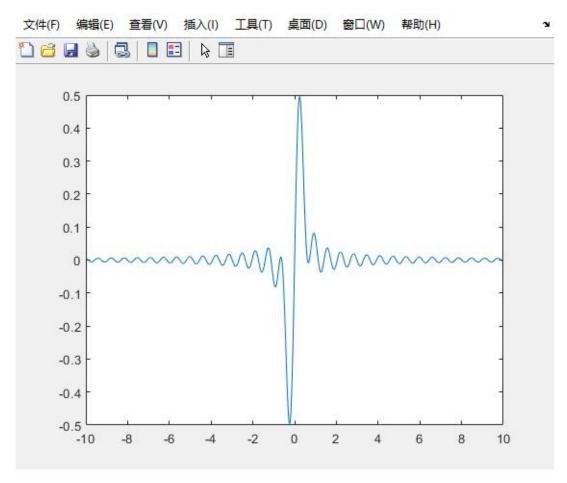
```
delta = 0.03;
t = -10:delta:10;
w = -10:delta:10;
ft = \sin(2*pi*(t-1))./(pi*(t-1));
Fw = delta*ft*exp(-1i*t'*w);
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(t,ft);
title('ft');
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(w,abs(Fw));
title('幅度谱');
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(w, angle(Fw));
title('angle');
```



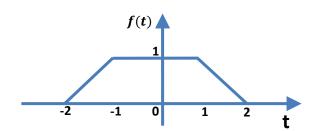
2、求频域信号 $F(j\omega)=-jrac{2\omega}{16+\omega^2}$ 的傅里叶反变换,并绘出其时域信号图。

程序源码:

```
delta = 0.01;
t = -10:delta:10;
w = -10:delta:10;
Fw = -1i*(2*w)./(16+w.*w);
f = (1/(2*pi))*delta*Fw*exp(1i*w'*t);
plot(t,f);
```



- 3、 a、求下面所示信号的傅立叶变换幅度谱;
 - b、利用求的的傅立叶变换还原时域信号波形,并进行比较说明。

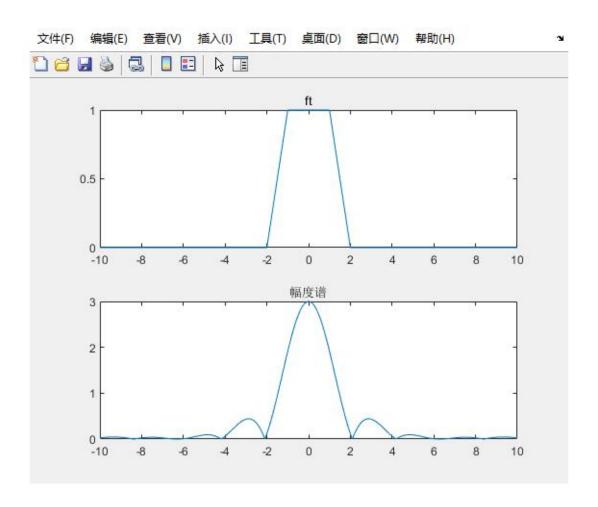


a.

程序源码:

delta = 0.01;
t = -10:delta:10;
w = -10:delta:10;

```
ft =
  (t+2).*(stepfun(t,-2)-stepfun(t,-1))+stepfun(t,-1
)-stepfun(t,1)+(-t+2).*(stepfun(t,1)-stepfun(t,2)
);
Fw = delta*ft*exp(-1i*t'*w);
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(t,ft);
title('ft');
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(w,abs(Fw));
title(''uTÈEx'');
```



b 程序源码:

```
delta = 0.01;
t = -10:delta:10;
w = -10:delta:10;
ft =
  (t+2).*(stepfun(t,-2)-stepfun(t,-1))+stepfun(t,-1
)-stepfun(t,1)+(-t+2).*(stepfun(t,1)-stepfun(t,2)
);
Fw = delta*ft*exp(-1i*t'*w);
```

```
ft2 = (delta*Fw*exp(li*w'*t))/(2*pi);

subplot(3,1,1)

plot(t,ft);

title('ft');

subplot(3,1,2)

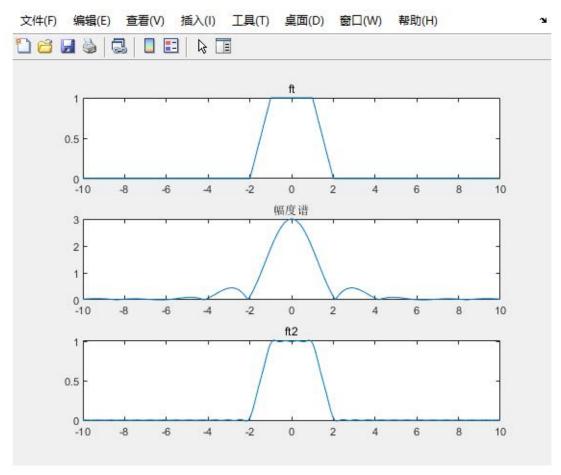
plot(w,abs(Fw));

title('·ù¶ÈÆx');

subplot(3,1,3)

plot(t,ft2);

title('ft2');
```



分析:

还原出的信号与原信号相比,在中央部分有失真,即中心频率较低的部分有信号失真

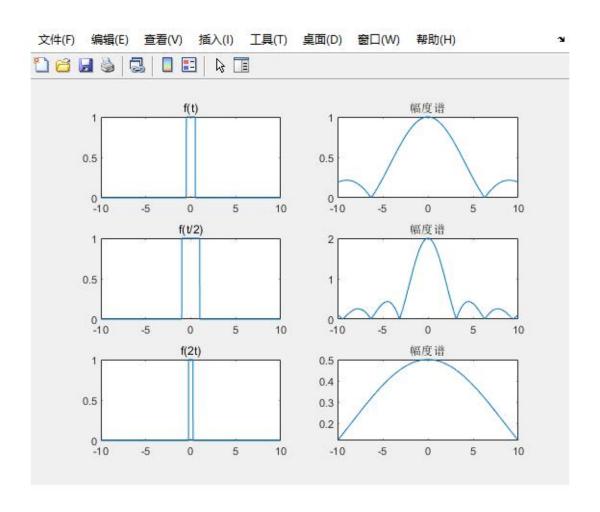
4、设矩形信号 f(t)=u(t+0.5)-u(t-0.5) ,利用 Matlab 命令绘出该信号及其频谱图。同时绘出 f(t/2)和f(2t)的频谱图,并加以比较。

程序源码:

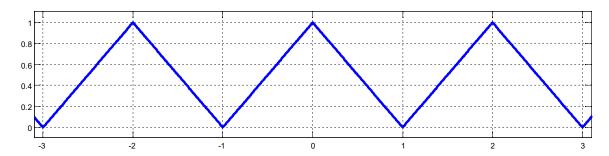
```
clear all;
delta = 0.01;
t = -10:delta:10;
w = -10:delta:10;
ft = stepfun(t,-0.5) - stepfun(t,0.5);
```

```
Fw = delta*ft*exp(-1i*t'*w);
ft2 = stepfun(t/2, -0.5) - stepfun(t/2, 0.5);
Fw2 = delta*ft2*exp(-1i*t'*w);
ft3 = stepfun(2*t, -0.5) - stepfun(2*t, 0.5);
Fw3 = delta*ft3*exp(-1i*t'*w);
subplot(3,2,1)
plot(t,ft);
title('f(t)');
subplot(3,2,2)
plot(w,abs(Fw));
title('·ù¶ÈÆ×');
subplot(3,2,3)
plot(t,ft2);
title('f(t/2)');
subplot(3,2,4)
plot(w,abs(Fw2));
title('·ù¶ÈÆ×');
subplot(3,2,5)
plot(t,ft3);
```

```
title('f(2t)');
subplot(3,2,6)
plot(w,abs(Fw3));
title(''ùTÈEx');
```



- 5、利用 MATLAB 分别求下列周期信号的傅里叶级数。
 - a.绘出信号的幅度谱
 - b.利用所求傅里叶级数进行周期信号的合成,并与原始信号进行对比,分析。



程序源码:

```
delta = 0.01;
t = -10:delta:10;
w = -10:delta:10;
ft = sawtooth(pi*t, 0.5);
Fw = delta*ft*exp(-1i*t'*w);
ft2 = (delta*Fw*exp(1i*w'*t))/(2*pi);
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(t,ft);
title('f(t)');
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(w,abs(Fw));
title('·ù¶ÈÆ×');
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(t,ft2);
title('f2(t)');
```

