

Github 账号: CALEB-jiale**实验摘要:**

学习并熟悉 **Matlab** 的基本操作, 并且在规定时间内完成实验题目, 并提交实验报告。

实验题目

1. 利用MATLAB实现下列信号, 并绘出图形

(1) $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t)$, 取 $t = -1 \sim 10$

(2) $f_2(t) = 4e^{-0.5t} \cos(\pi t)$, 取 $t = 0 \sim 10$

(3) $f_3(t) = g_2(t) + g_4(t)$, 取 $t = -10 \sim 10$

(4) $f_4(k) = \varepsilon(k+2) - \varepsilon(k-5)$

(5) $f_5(k) = 7(0.6)^k \cos(0.9\pi k)$

(6) $f_6(t) = Sa(t) = \sin(t)/t$

2. 利用MATLAB实现以上信号 $f_3(t)$ 的变化:

(1) $f_3(2t)$

(2) $f_3(4-2t)$

(3) $f_3'(4-2t)$

9. *** Write a function called `square_wave` that computes the sum

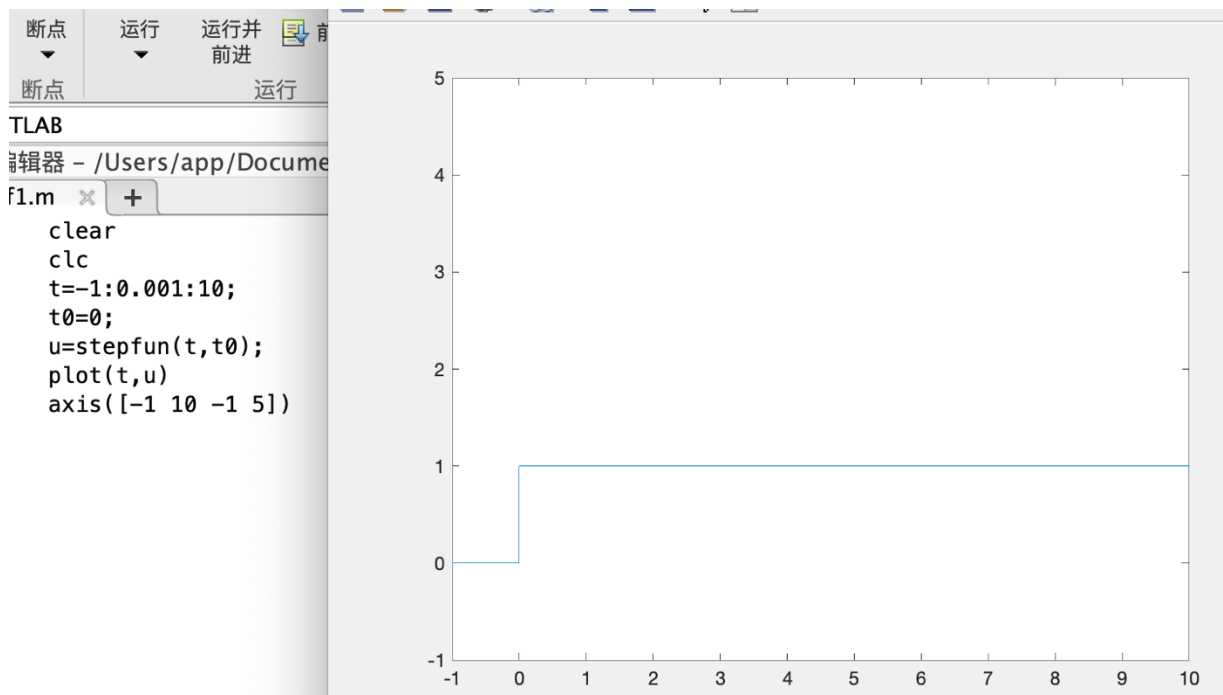
$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin((2k-1)t)}{(2k-1)}$$

for each of 1001 values of t uniformly spaced from 0 to 4π inclusive. The input argument is a positive scalar integer n , and the output argument is a row vector of 1001 such sums—one sum for each value of t . You can test your function by calling it with $n == 200$ or greater and plotting the result, and you will see why the function is called “square_wave”.

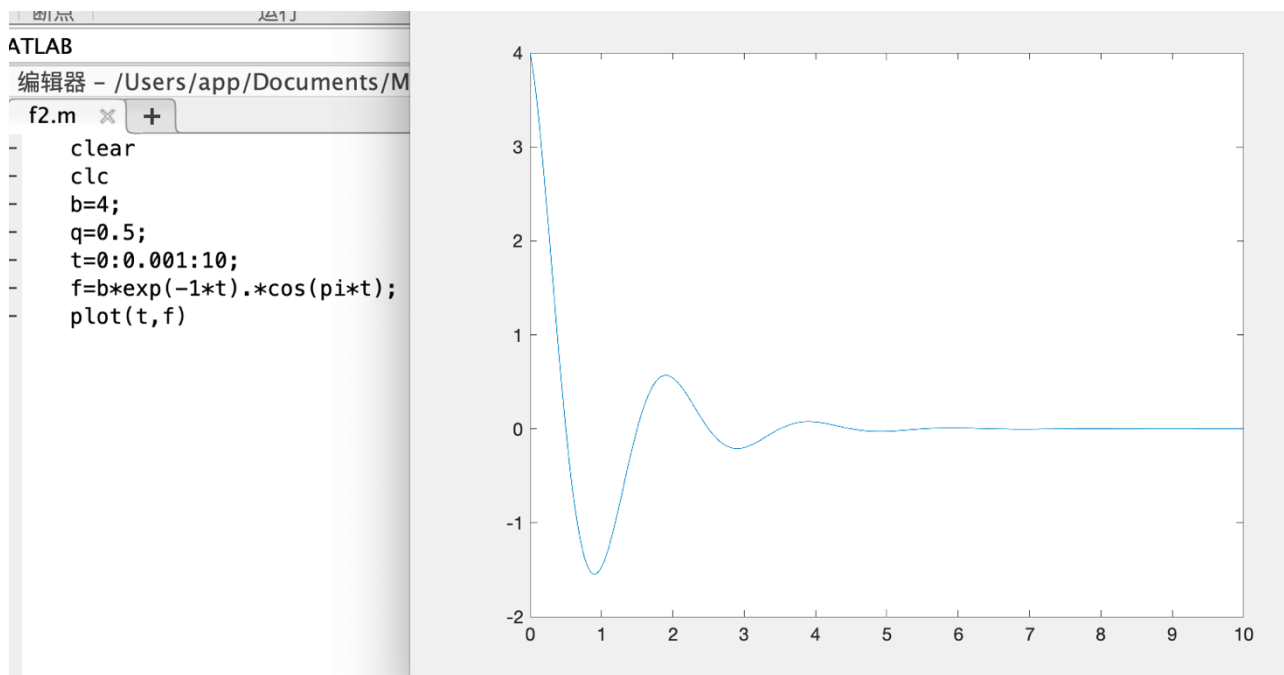
实验内容

1.

(1)



(2)

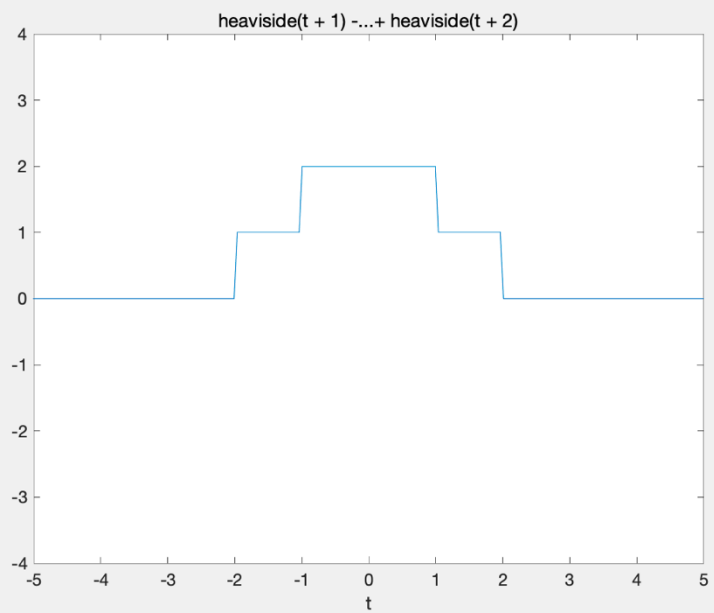


(3)

```

ATLAB
编辑器 - /Users/app/Documents/MATLAB/f3
f3.m x +
clear
clc
syms t;
g2=heaviside(t+1)-heaviside(t-1);
g4=heaviside(t+2)-heaviside(t-2);
ezplot(g2+g4,[-10 10]);
axis([-5 5 -4 4]);

```

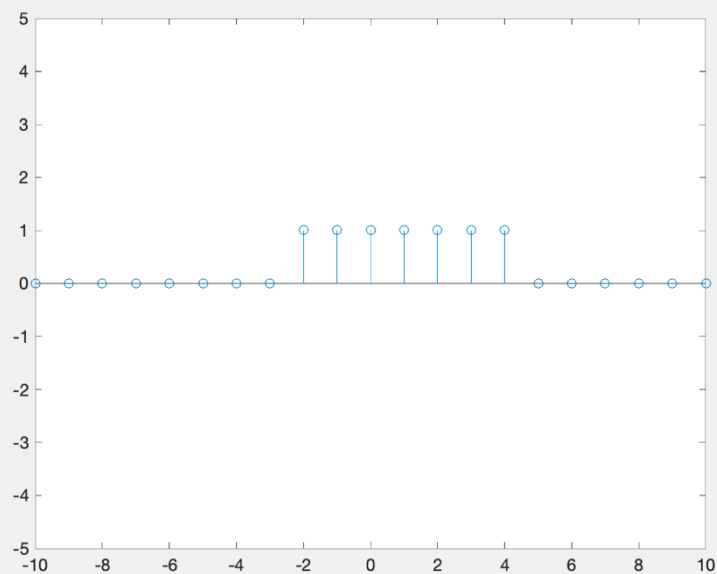


(4)

```

ATLAB
编辑器 - /Users/app/Documents/
f4.m x +
clear
clc
t=-10:10;
t0=-2;
t1=5;
e0=stepfun(t,t0);
e1=stepfun(t,t1);
f=e0-e1;
stem(t,f);
axis([-10 10 -5 5]);

```

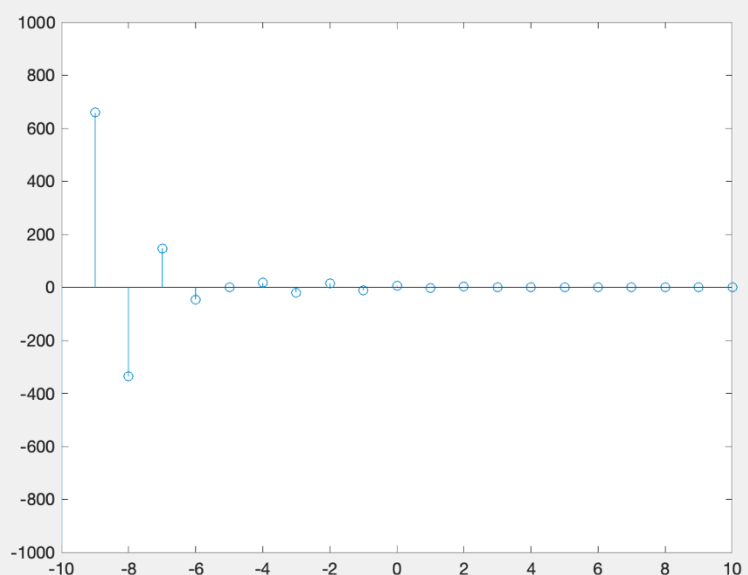


(5)

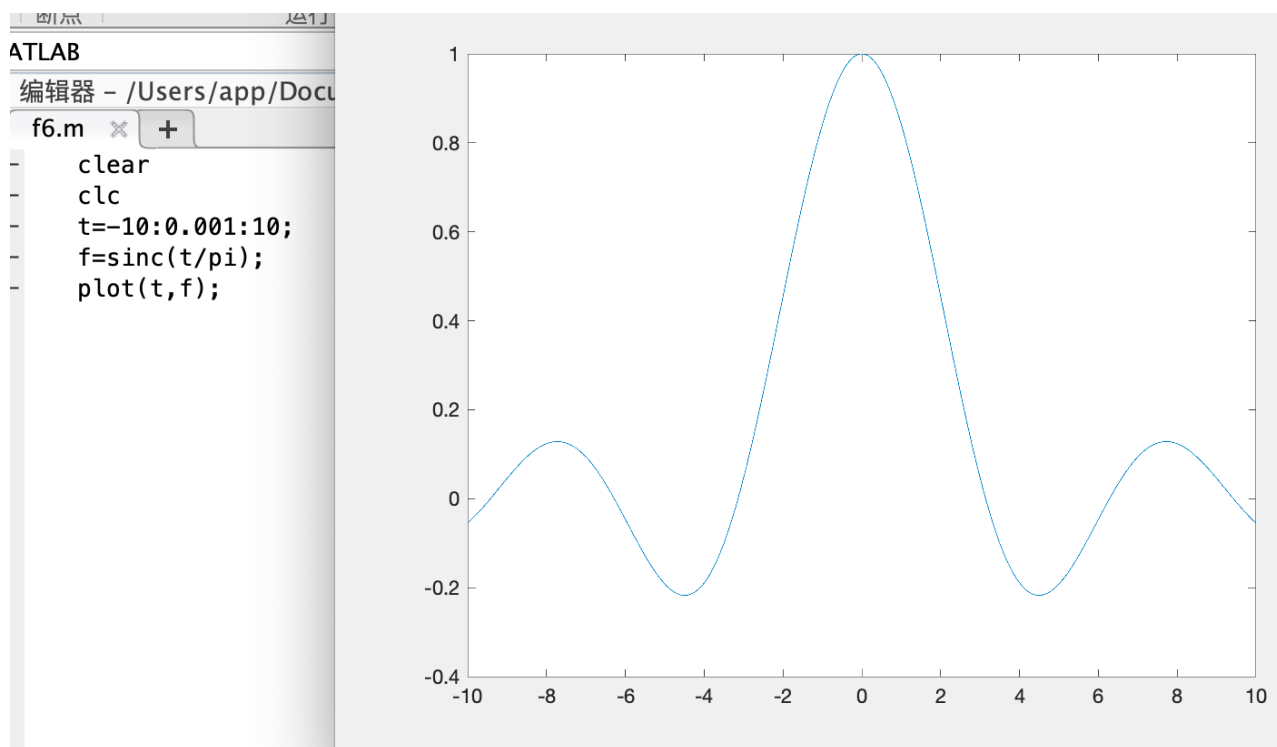
```

ATLAB
编辑器 - /Users/app/Documents/MAT
f5.m x +
clear
clc
c=7;
d=0.6;
k=-10:10;
y=c*(d.^k).*cos(0.9*pi*k);
stem(k,y);
axis([-10 10 -1000 1000]);

```

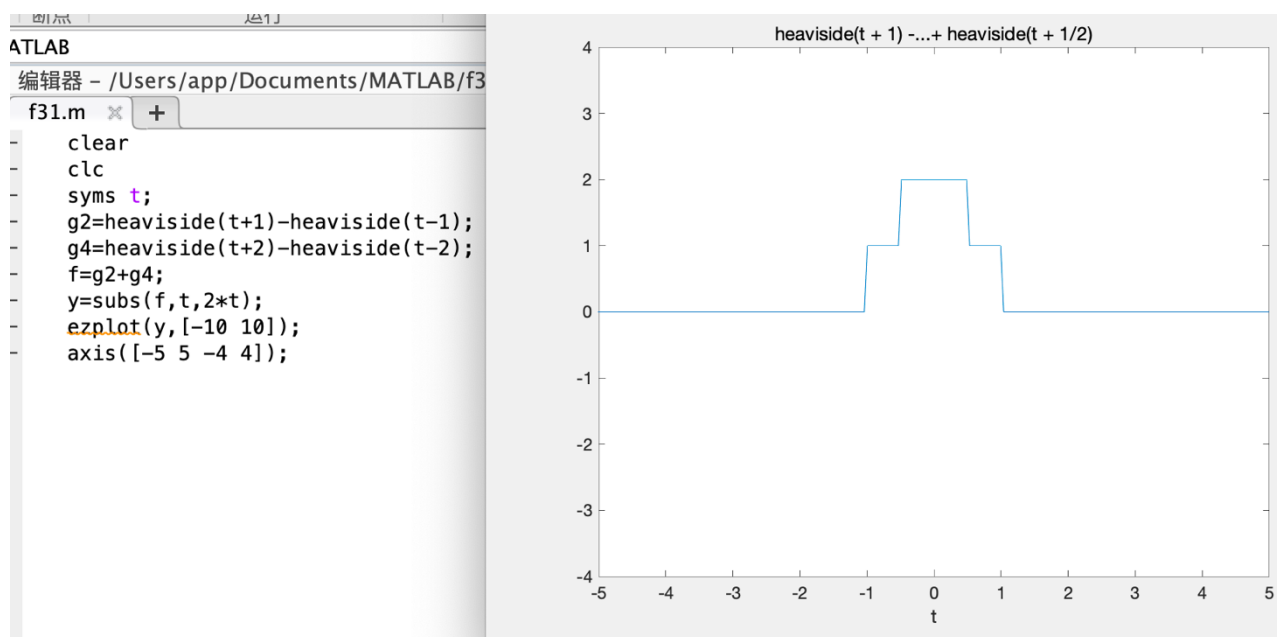


(6)



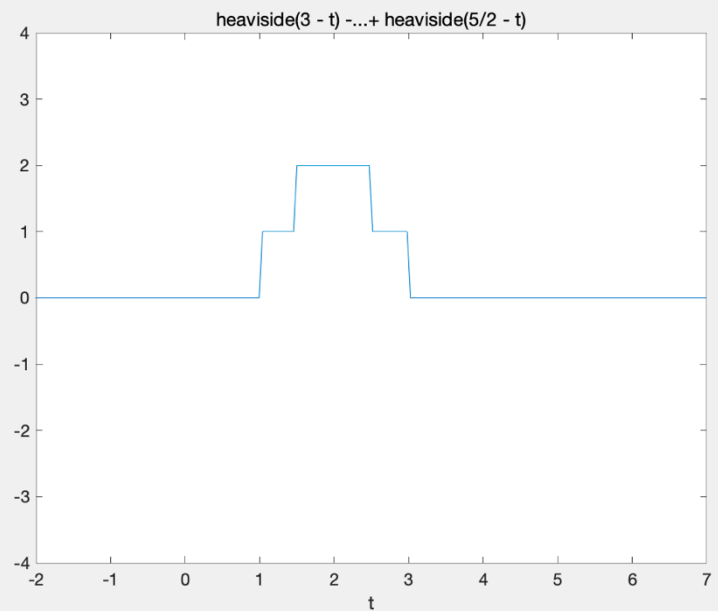
2.

(1)



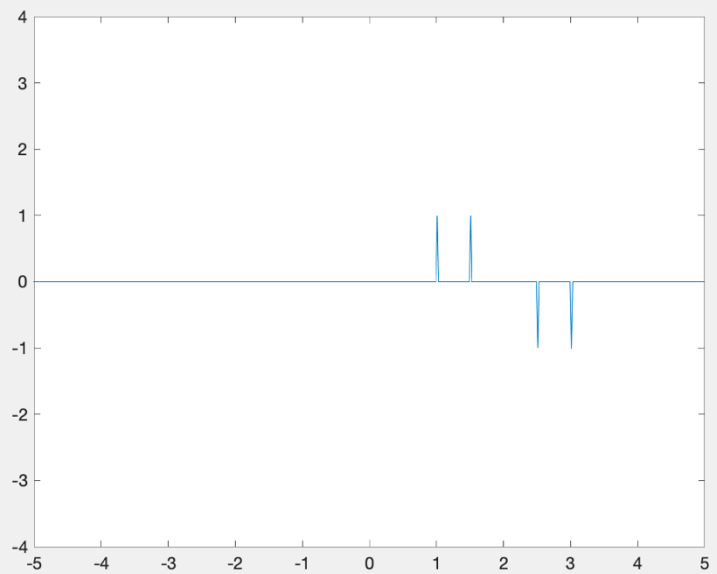
(2)

```
ATLAB
编辑器 - /Users/app/Documents/MATLAB/f32
f32.m x +
clear
clc
syms t;
g2=heaviside(t+1)-heaviside(t-1);
g4=heaviside(t+2)-heaviside(t-2);
f=g2+g4;
y=subs(f,t,4-2*t);
ezplot(y,[-10 10]);
axis([-2 7 -4 4]);
```



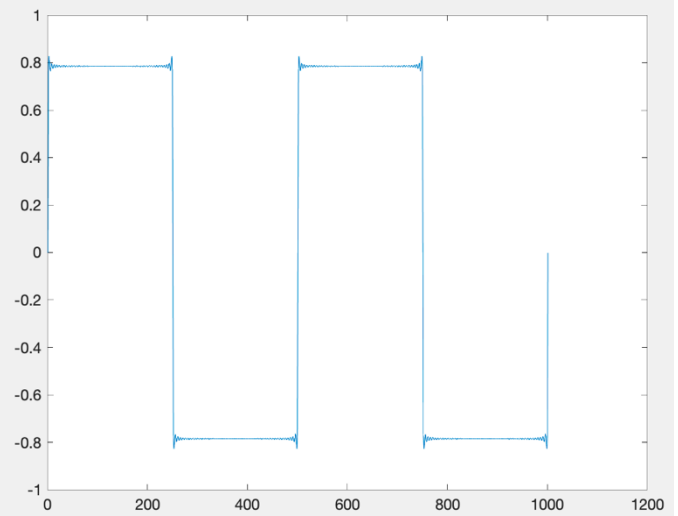
(3)

```
ATLAB
编辑器 - /Users/app/Documents/MATLAB/f33
f33.m x +
clear
clc
t=linspace(-10,10,1000);
y=diff(f(4-2*t));
plot(t(2:end),y);
axis([-5 5 -4 4]);
function x=f(t)
x=rectpuls(t,2)+rectpuls(t,4);
end
```



9.

```
ATLAB
编辑器 - /Users/app/Documents/MATLAB/week6.m
week6.m  x +
function [Sum]=s_wave(n);
Sum=zeros(1001,1);
t=linspace(0,4*pi,1001);
for i=1:1001;
    k=1:n;
    Molecule=sin((2*k-1)*t(i));
    Denominator=2*k-1;
    Sum(i)=sum(Molecule./Denominator);
end
x=1:1001;
plot(x,Sum);
end
```



实验总结

1. $y=\text{rectpuls}(t,\text{width})$: 用以产生一个幅值为 1, 宽度为 width, 相对于 $t=0$ 点左右对称的矩形波信号, 该函数的横坐标范围由向量 t 决定, 是以 $t=0$ 为中心向左右各展;
2. $y=\text{stepfun}(t,t_0)$: 用于产生在 $t<t_0$ 时 $y=0$, 在 $t>t_0$ 时 $y=1$ 的阶跃函数;
3. $\text{plot}(x,y)$: 若 y 和 x 为同维向量, 则以 x 为横坐标, y 为纵坐标绘制连线图。若 x 是向量, y 是行数或列数与 x 长度相等的矩阵, 则绘制多条不同色彩的连线图, x 被作为这些曲线的共同横坐标。若 x 和 y 为同型矩阵, 则以 x,y 对应元素分别绘制曲线, 曲线条数等于矩阵列数;
4. $y=\text{heaviside}(x)$: 生成一个单位阶跃函数, 则当 $x<0$ 时, y 的值为 0; 当 $x>0$ 时, y 的值为 1; 当 x 等于 0 时, $y=0.5$;
5. $y=\text{linspace}(x_1,x_2,N)$: 用于产生 x_1,x_2 之间的 N 点行线性的矢量。其中 x_1 、 x_2 、 N 分别为起始值、终止值、元素个数。若默认 N , 默认点数为 100;
6. $y=\text{diff}(X)$: 求函数 X 的一阶导数;
7. $\text{axis}([x_{\min} \ x_{\max} \ y_{\min} \ y_{\max}])$: x_{\min} 、 x_{\max} , y_{\min} 、 y_{\max} 分别表示在绘图时 x 、 y 轴的上下限。
8. $y=\text{zeros}(m,n)$: 产生 $m \times n$ 的 double 类零矩阵。

参考文献

<https://wenku.baidu.com/view/d366d2be1a37f111f1855b17.html>

<https://www.bilibili.com/video/av26677956?t=57&p=42>

<https://www.mathworks.com/help/comm/ref/rectpulse.html>

<https://baike.baidu.com/item/zeros>

<https://baike.baidu.com/item/axis/22055439#viewPageContent>