

测控技术与仪器专业 上机实验报告

姓名:	学号:			
年级班级:	课程名称:	MATLAB 程序设计	与实践	
上机日期:	2020/10/10	指导教师 : _	周怡然	

1,

```
>> syms t

>> x=5*cos(t);

>> y=3*sin(t);

>> z=t;

>> fplot3(x,y,z,[0 6*pi],'-+b')
```

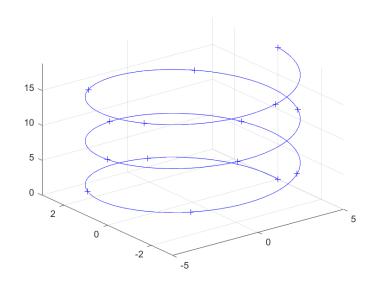


图 1 x=5cost, y=3sint, z=t, t∈ [0,6 π]的三维曲线图

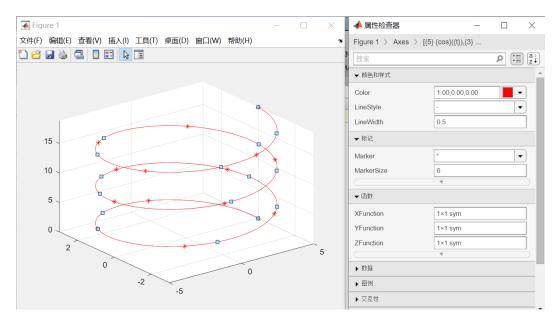


图 2 通过鼠标修改曲线颜色为红色,数据点标记为"*"

2,

(1)

```
>> x=-10:10;

>> y=-10:10;

>> [a,b]=meshgrid(x,y);

z=a.^2+6.*a.*b+b.^2+6.*a+2.*b+1;

>> plot3(a,b,z)
```

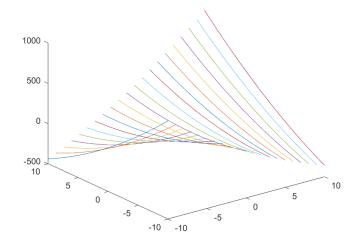


图 3 z=x²+6xy+y²+6x+2y-1 的三维曲线图

(2)

```
>> x=-16:0.4:16;

>> y=-4:0.1:4;

>> [a,b]=meshgrid(x,y);

>> z=a.^2./16-b.^2./4;

>> plot3(a,b,z)
```

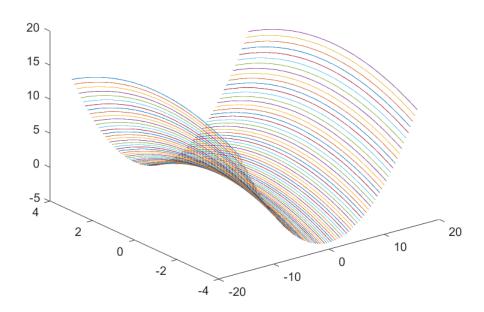


图 4 $z=\frac{x^2}{16}\frac{y^2}{16}$ 的三维曲线图

3、

```
>> x=-2:0.1:2;

>> y=-2:0.1:2;

>> [a,b]=meshgrid(x,y);

>> z=a.*exp(-a.^2-b.^2);

>> subplot(1,2,1)

surf(a,b,z)

subplot(1,2,2)

mesh(a,b,z)
```

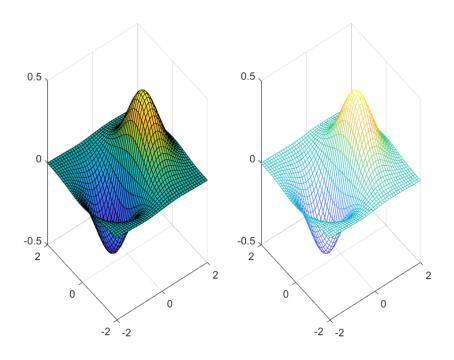


图 5 以一行两列的子图绘制 $z=xe^{-x^2-y^2}$ 的表面图和网格图

4、

```
>> x=-10:1;

>> y1=x;

>> plot(x,y1,'b')

hold on;

x=1:4;

y2=x.^2

plot(x,y2,'b')

hold on

x=4:10;

y3=2.^x

plot(x,y3,'b')

hold off
```

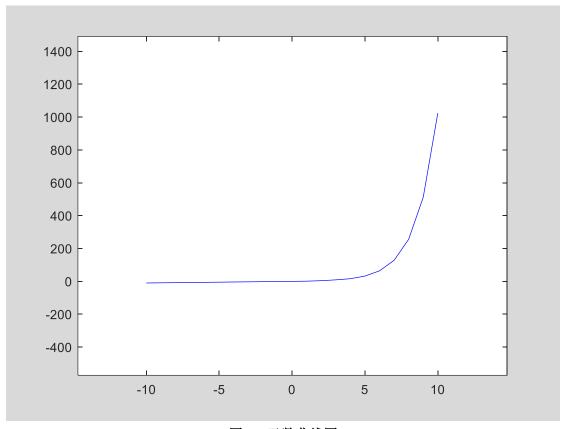


图 6 函数曲线图

5、

(1)

```
>> syms t

>> t=0:pi/100:pi;

>> plot(t,sin(t),'-ob',t,cos(t),'-oc')

text(3,0.4,'sin(t)')

text(2,0,'cos(t)')

legend('sint','cost')
```

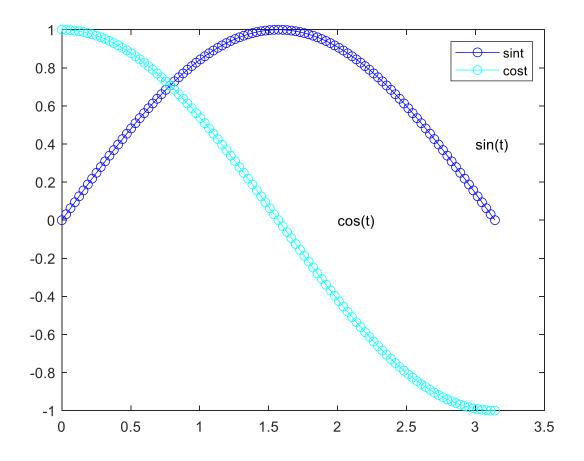


图 7 同一窗口中绘制 sint 和 cost 两条曲线

(2)

```
>> syms t
t=0:pi/100:pi;
>> plot(t,sin(t),'-ob')
text(3,0.4,'sin(t)')
hold on
plot(t,cos(t),'-oc')
text(2,0,'cos(t)')
legend('sint','cost')
hold off
```

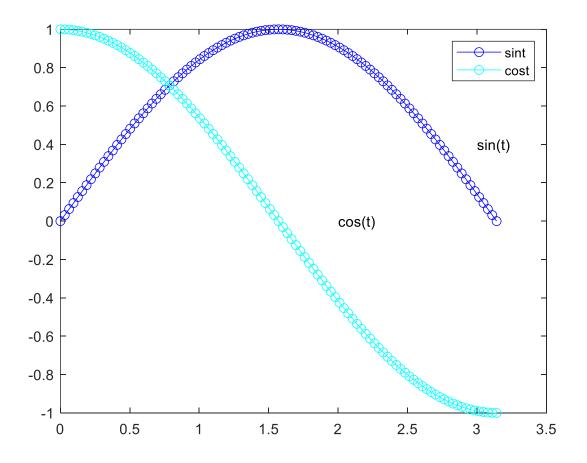


图 8 同一窗口中绘制 sint 和 cost 两条曲线

6,

```
>> figure(1)
x=0:2*pi/20:2*pi;
y=cos(x);
scatter(x,y,'k')
figure(2)
stairs(x,y,'c')
```

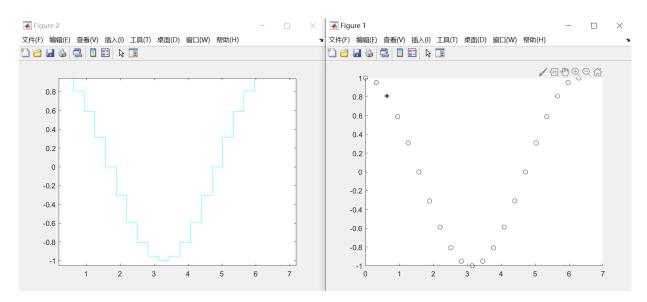


图 9 y=cosx 的散点图和阶梯图