# 3. Laboratorijas darbs

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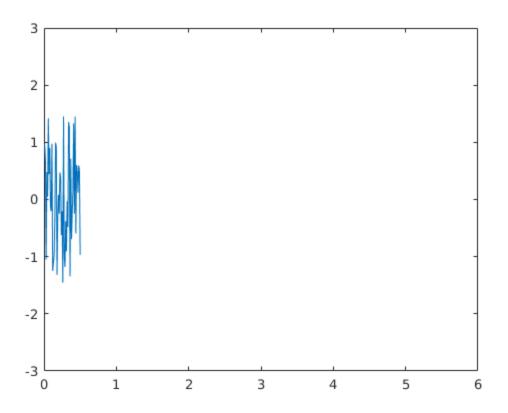
Ri#ards Egl#tis REBCO2

#### **DARBA UZDEVUMS**

Jaizmanto datu filtracija un failu jadefine ka funkciju ar attiecigiem ieejas argumentiem un atgriezamajam vertibam

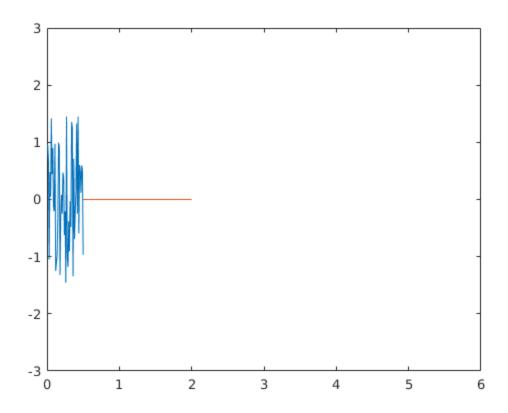
#### TROKSNA SIGNALS

```
t_noise = 0:0.01:0.5;
y_noise = 3*rand(size(t_noise))-1.5;
plot(t_noise, y_noise)
axis([0 6 -3 3])
hold on
```



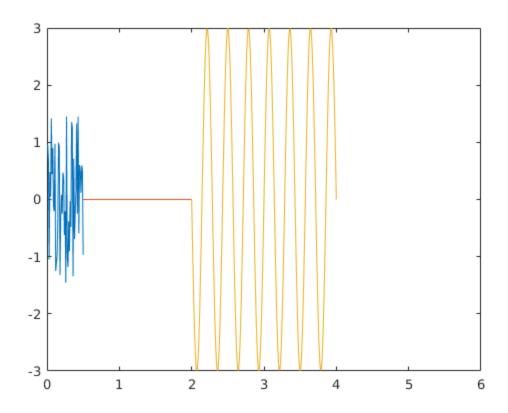
### **NULLES SIGNALS**

```
t_zero=0.5:0.01:2;
y_zero=0*ones(size(t_zero));
plot(t_zero, y_zero)
```



### **SINUSOIDA**

```
t_sin = 2:0.01:4;
A0=0; A=3; T=(3-1)/3.5; f = 2/T;
delay = 1;
y_sin = A0+A*sin(2*pi*f*(t_sin-delay));
plot(t_sin, y_sin)
```

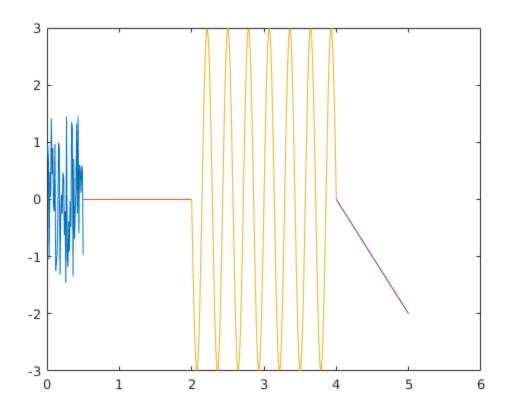


#### **LINEARI MAINIGS SIGNALS**

t\_saw=4:0.01:5;

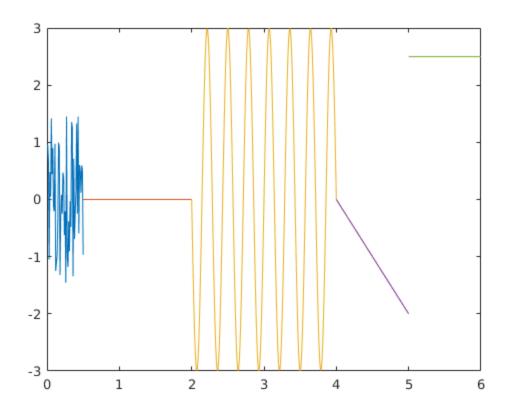
# MAINIGAIS k=(y\_a-y\_b)/(t\_a-t\_b)

```
k= (2 + 2 ) / (6-8);
delay=4;
y_saw=k*(t_saw-delay);
plot(t_saw,y_saw);
```



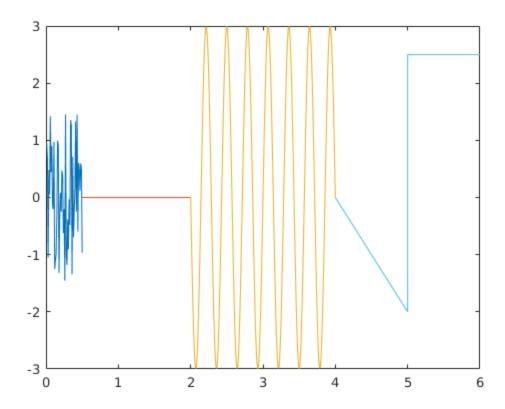
### **KONSTANTE**

```
t_const=5:0.01:6;
% y_const = [2.5 2.5 2.5 % 201 reizi atk#rto]
y_const = 2.5*ones(size(t_const));
plot(t_const,y_const)
```

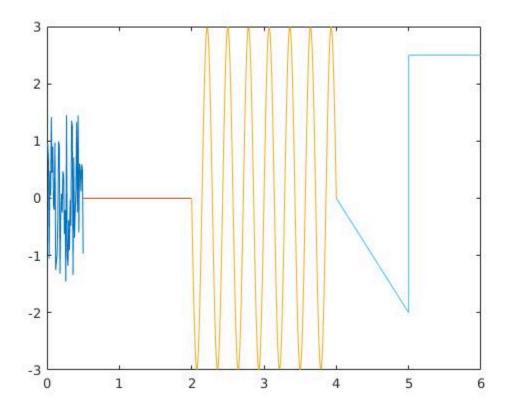


## **VEKTORU APVIENOSANA**

```
t = [ t_saw, t_const,];
y=[y_saw,y_const];
plot(t,y)
% hold on
```



# 3.darba uzdevuma grafiks



## Secinajumi

3.Laboratorijas drabs sagadaja lielas grutibas delj daudziem mainigajiem. Veicot 3.laboratorijas darbu atkartoju signalu veidus, sinusoidu. Iemacijos ka attelot signalus uz x,y assim Sapratu, hold up funkciju lidz galam Iemacijos apvienot vektorus

Published with MATLAB® R2018a