# Rostislavs Arhipovs

## Table of Contents

# Laboratorijas darbs3.

1) uzzimet grafiku no bilde 2) funkcija ar datu filtraciju

```matlab
function y = uzdlab3(t)

if nargin == 0
    t = 0:0.01:6; % kopigais laiks
end
% t = 0:0.01:6.5; % kopigais laiks

t_sinf=(t>=0&t<1.5); t_sin = t(t_sinf);
t_constf=(t>=1.5&t<3); t_const=t(t_constf);
t_consttf = (t>=3&t<3.5); t_constt = t(t_consttf);
t_sawf = (t>=3.5&t<4); t_saw = t(t_sawf);
t_noisef=(t>=4&t<6); t_noise=t(t_noisef);


% t_saw = 0:0.01:0.5;

% t_zero = 0.5:0.01:1.5;


% t_const = 3.5:0.01:5;

% t_noise = 5:0.01:6.5
```
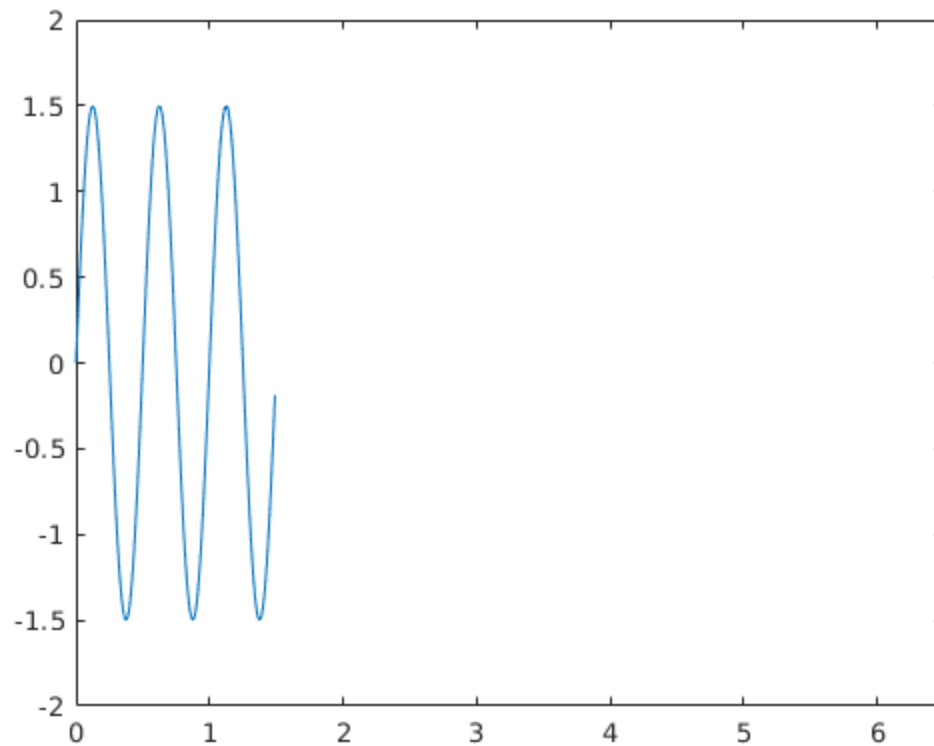
# sinusoida

# sinusoida

```matlab
A0= 0; A=1.5;
```

```matlab
T = (3.5-1.5)/2
f = 1/T; delay=1;
% t_sin = 0:0.01:1.5;
y_sin=A0+A*sin(4*pi*f*(t_sin-delay));
plot(t_sin,y_sin)
hold on
axis([0 6.5 -2 2]) %% komanda uzreiz jaieliek visus robezus visejam
 grafika!!
```
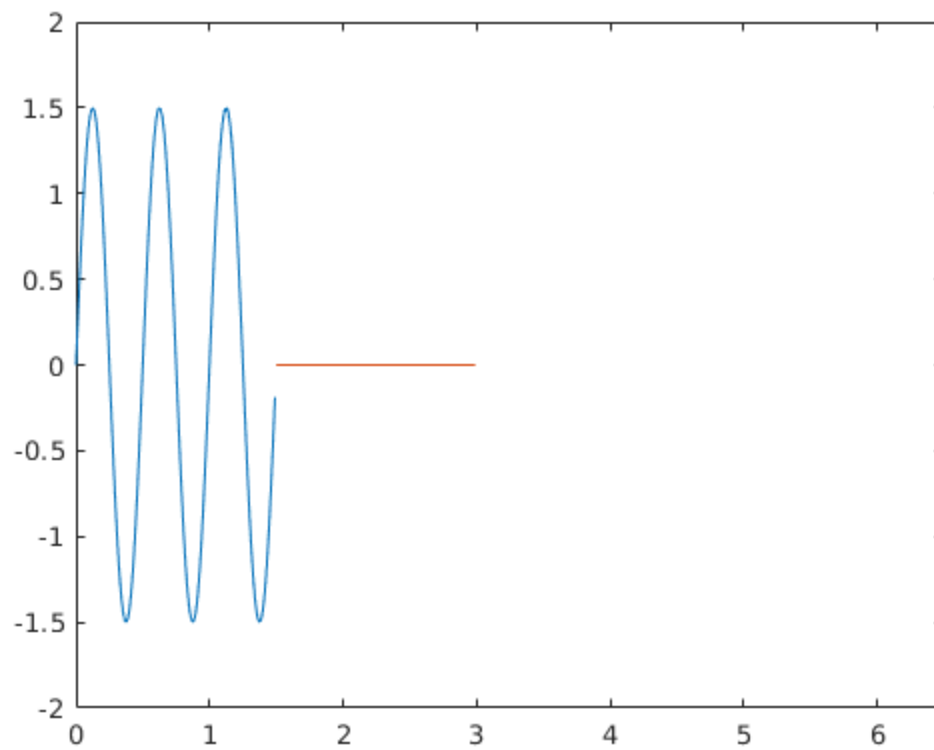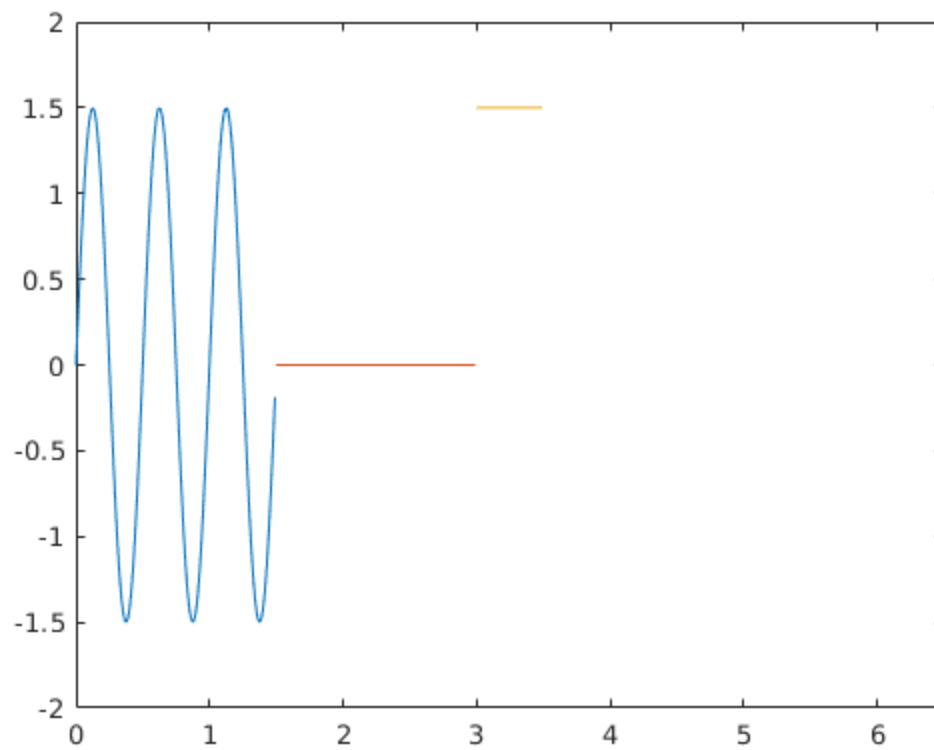
*T =*

    *1*



# Pirma constanta

```matlab
% t_const = 1.5:0.01:3;
y_const = zeros(size(t_const));
plot(t_const,y_const)
```

# Otra constanta

```
% t_constt = 3.0:0.01:3.5;
y_constt = zeros(size(t_constt))+1.5;
plot (t_constt,y_constt)
```
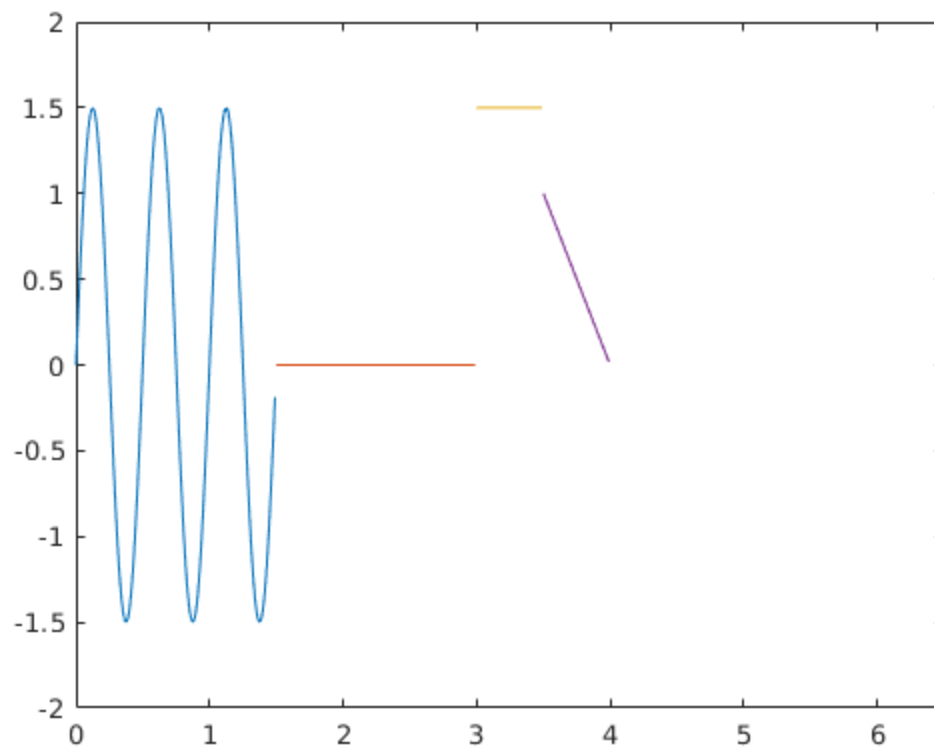
# mainiga linija

```
% t_saw = 3.5:0.01:4;
k = (1-0)/(3.5-4)
delay = 4;
y_saw = k*(t_saw-delay);
hold on
plot (t_saw,y_saw);


k =

    -2
```
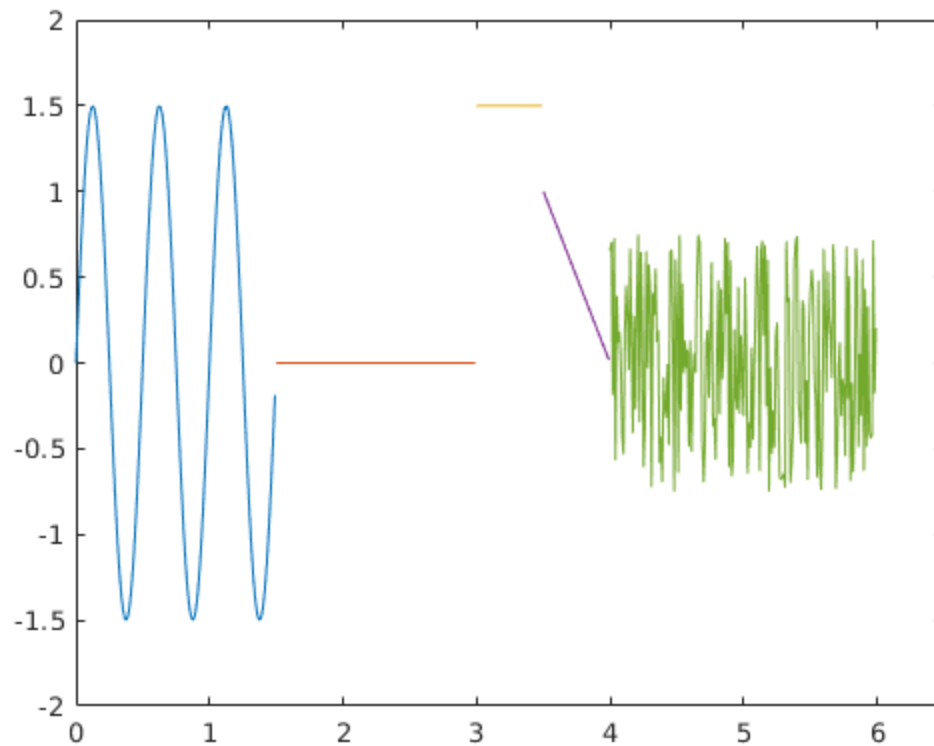
# Troksna signals

```
% t_noise = 4:0.01:6;
y_noise = 1.5*rand(size(t_noise))-0.75;
plot(t_noise,y_noise)
```
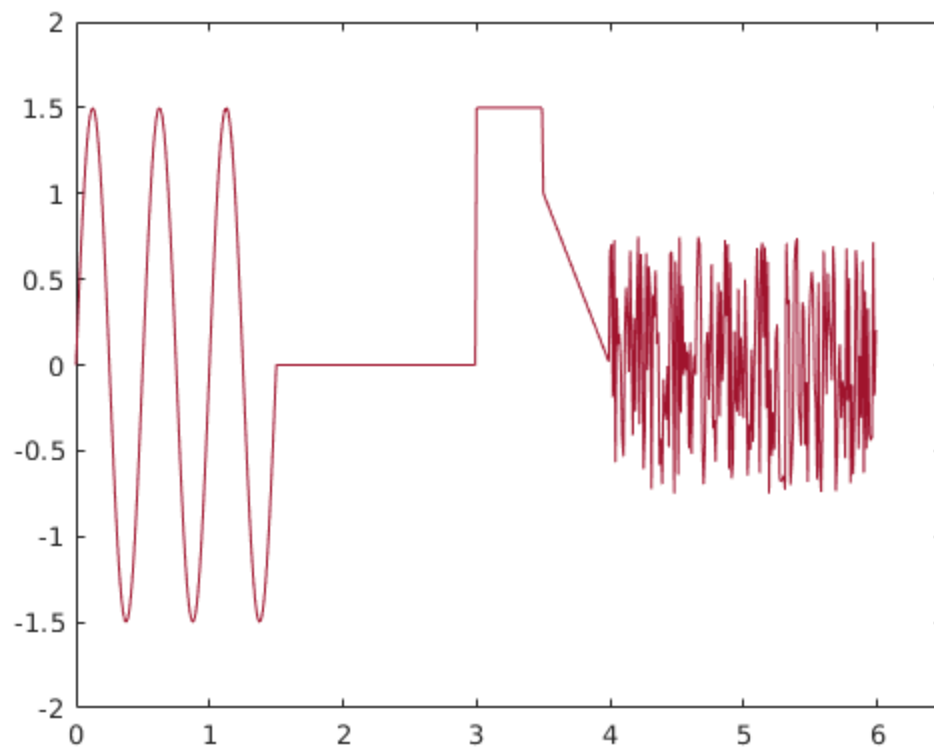
# apvienosu visu viena vektora

t1 = [0 1 2 3]; t2 = [4 5]; t= [t1 t2] paradisies [0 1 2 3 4 5]

```
t = [t_sin,t_const,t_constt,t_saw,t_noise];
y = [y_sin,y_const,y_constt,y_saw,y_noise];
plot(t,y);

if nargout == 0
    plot(t,y);
    y = []; % lai nerada daudz ciparus
end


ans =

    []
```

# Secinajums

```
%Iemcijus zimet grafiku no bilde, ari taisit funkcijas.
%ar jauniem komandiem.
%Bija izmantots no iepriekshaja praktiska darba
%Ari no iesaukta komandai vinja raksta
```

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