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实验一：

函数准备：

1. b = mod([a](file:///F:\\matlab\\help\\matlab\\ref\\mod.html" \l "inputarg_a),[m](file:///F:\\matlab\\help\\matlab\\ref\\mod.html" \l "inputarg_m)) returns the remainder after division of a by m, where a is the dividend and m is the divisor. This function is often called the modulo operation, which can be expressed as b = a - m.\*floor(a./m). The mod function follows the convention that mod(a,0) returns a.

Eg:

a=[1:5];

b=3;

c=mod(a,b)

c =

1 2 0 1 2

1. [s](file:///F:\\matlab\\help\\matlab\\ref\\num2str.html" \l "outputarg_s) = num2str([A](file:///F:\\matlab\\help\\matlab\\ref\\num2str.html" \l "inputarg_A)) converts a numeric array into a character array that represents the numbers. The output format depends on the magnitudes of the original values. num2str is useful for labeling and titling plots with numeric values.

[s](file:///F:\\matlab\\help\\matlab\\ref\\num2str.html" \l "outputarg_s) = num2str([A](file:///F:\\matlab\\help\\matlab\\ref\\num2str.html" \l "inputarg_A),[precision](file:///F:\\matlab\\help\\matlab\\ref\\num2str.html" \l "inputarg_precision)) returns a character array that represents the numbers with the maximum number of significant digits specified byprecision.

Eg:

s = num2str(pi)

s =

3.1416

3.

zeros(1,4)

ans =

0 0 0 0

实验二、

1. X = randn([n](file:///F:/matlab/help/matlab/ref/randn.html" \l "inputarg_n)) returns an n-by-n matrix of normally distributed random numbers
2. Random生成随机数
3. Abs()取绝对值
4. [Y](file:///F:/matlab/help/matlab/ref/fft.html" \l "outputarg_Y) = fft([X](file:///F:/matlab/help/matlab/ref/fft.html" \l "inputarg_X),[n](file:///F:/matlab/help/matlab/ref/fft.html" \l "inputarg_n)) returns the n-point DFT. If no value is specified, Y is the same size as X.快速傅里叶变换