UNIVERSITATEA POLITEHNICĂ din BUCUREȘTI

Facultatea de Electronică, Telecomunicații și Tehnologia Informației

Proiect Semnale și Programare

Analiza semnalelor cu ajutorul matlab

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CUPRINS

•	Date şi cerinţe.
•	CAPITOLUL I. Introducere6
•	CAPITOLUL II. Noțiuni teortice
	■ 2.1. Analiza Fourier a semnalelor periodice8
	■ 2.2. Analiza Fourier a semnalelor neperiodice12
	■ 2.3. Convoluția semnalelor
	■ 2.4. Distribuții17
	■ 2.5. Transformata Laplace20
•	CAPITOLUL III. Grafice. Rezultate experimentale
•	CAPITOLUL IV. Concluzii. Observații personale81
•	Bibliografie82

Dote si cerente

n=6; ~1=0,5333; ~2=-0,0889; ~3=1,0141; ~4=0,6703 Le considerà semnolele:

x(t) = 0, t3 - 0, t2 - 0, t E [-1,1), t [ms]

 $x_i(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} S(t-kT_i)$ $X_{i+2}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^k S(t-kT_i)^k \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} i = 1,2$

 $T_1 = 2$, $T_2 = 4$

y, (t) = x (t) * x, (t) $y_{i+2}(t) = \times (t) * \times_{i+2}(t)$ $i = \overline{1,2}$

a) Ja se represente grafie × (t) pe suportul [-1,1), moranduse pe oxele de vordonate valorile semnificatione. Le vor sail comenzile utilizate pentru oletineres figuri

le) Ja se represente grafic semondul y: (t) i= 1,4, pentru 3, res-pectivo 15 periosde. Se ver socie comensile catilizate pentr

Olitineres figuri.

1) Ja « determine molitic componenta contincia a

selve 4 semnsle zitt)

d) Ja se represente grafic semnalde y it) \(\fi = \frac{3}{4} \) pertu 3, respective 15 període foroi componenta continua. Se vor serie comenzale citilizate pentru oletinereo figurii.

e) Fil:
$$z_i(t) = |y_i(t)| \qquad w_i(t) = \frac{(y_i(t) + |y_i(t)|)}{2}$$

Så se represente grofic semnalele zité) si wité), i= 3,5, pentru 3, respective 15 periosole. Se vor socie comenzile utilisate pentru oletineren figurii.

f) Sã se determinal malític componenta continua a

semonalelor Zilt) i wilt), i= 34.

9) Sa se reprérinte grafic semnalele zitt) și Wi (t) i=1,4, pentru 3, respective 15 periosale fara componenta continua. Se reor socie comenzile utilizate pentru olitineva figurii.

A) Utilizandu-se functii simbeslice din MATLAB umsseute,

sa se represente ografic semnaleli:

 $f_1(t) = 3\mu(t) - 5\mu(t-\frac{n}{2}) + 8\mu(t-n) - 7\mu(t-\frac{3}{2}n) + 4\mu(t-2n) - 3\mu(t-\frac{5}{2}n)$

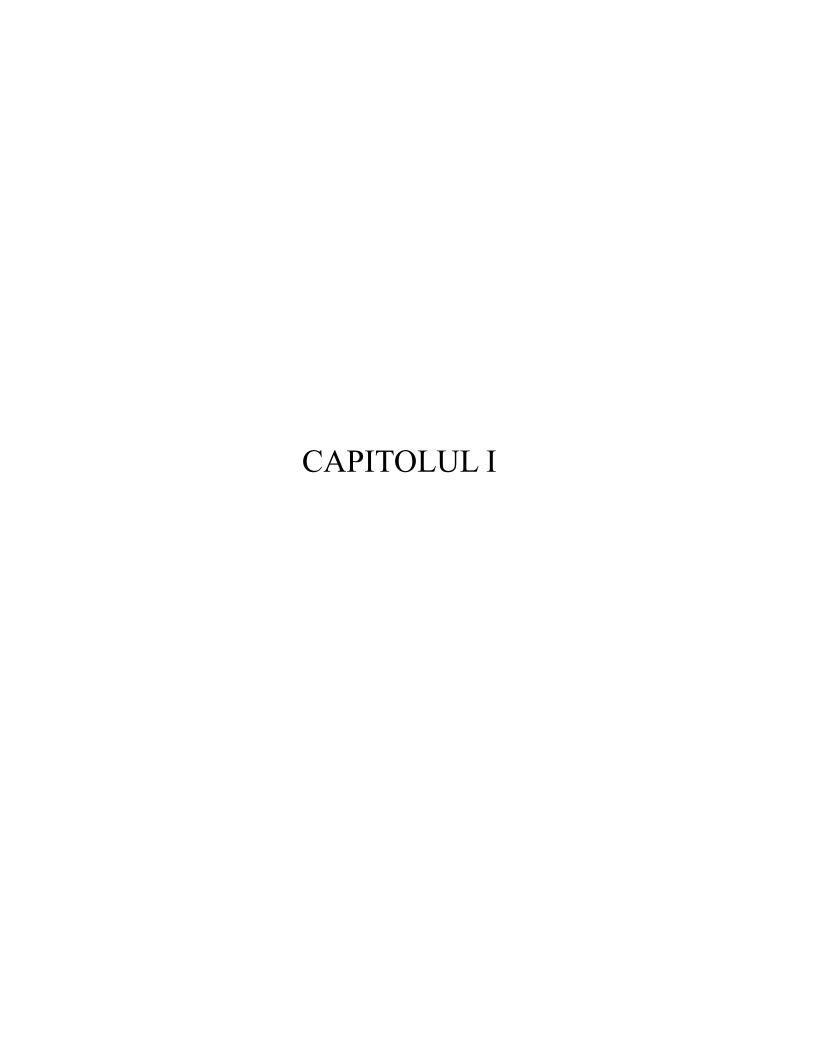
 $f_{2}(t) = 2(t-n)(u(t-n)+u(t-n-n))+3(u(t-n-n)-u(t-n-2)+$ + 2(n+3-t)(u(t-n-2)-u(t-n-3); $t \in [n-1, n+\frac{7}{2})$

i) Sa se esladere Pt prolitie pentru yilt), i=1,4.

j) Så se eskulere puteres pe o periosdi un gu-

torul functies int m din MATLAB.

lese Pt un o precisil de 5 Eleinsole core sà determise volares integrolei prin metoda sproxinsticolor.



Introducere

de informatie, care poste fi transmisa la distanta, receptionala or prelievata.

Orice semnal × (t) poste fi vorsaterizat prin sour repre-

Elntari:

- representare in domenical timp;

- representare în domeniul precuentă; Aceste representari moi sunt denumite în mod cu-

rent:
- forma de unda a semnalului;

- spectrul de frecrentà a semoslului; În ocest project reom folosi door semoslule din domeniel

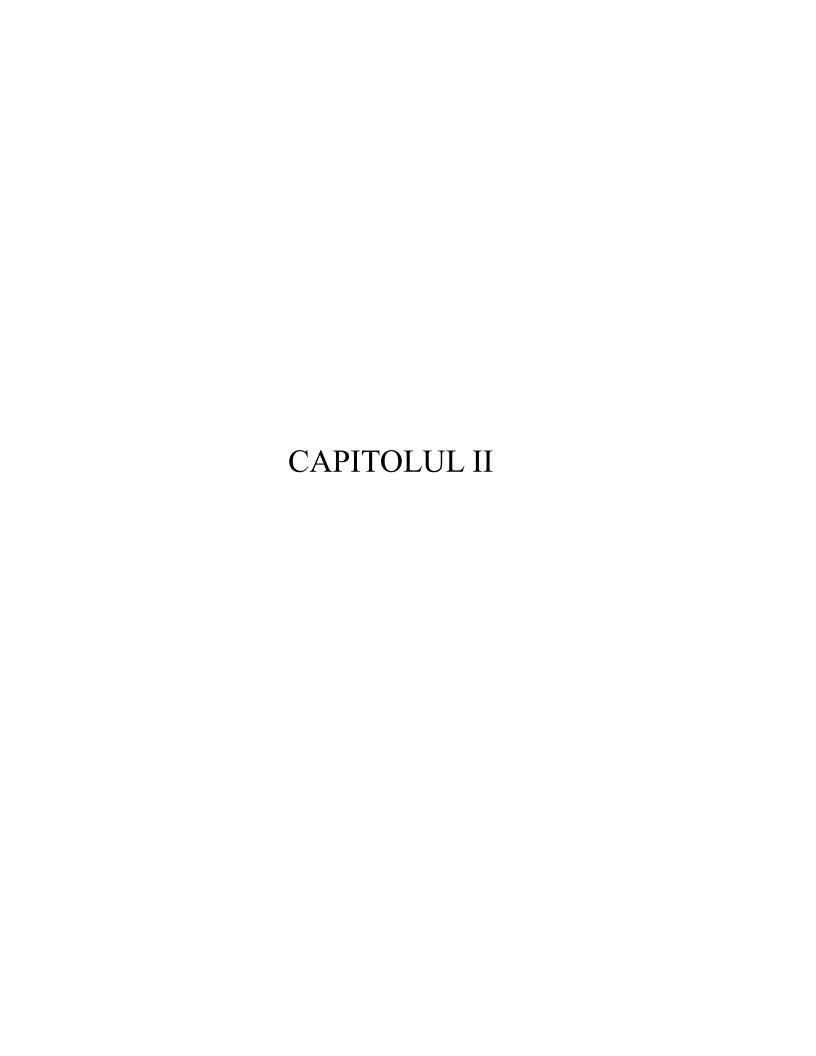
timp,

Pentru a prelucia semnalele ne um plasi de medical de lacre numit, Mottsle". Numele, Mottsle" este prescuttores in

tognei, Matrix Isboratory".

Mothsbe este un limberj de nivel Enalt ni Un medica de luxu intersative vore permite efectuores de volcule numeria

moi eficient dest utilitànd limboje de programore dosice. Principalele oplitatio ale acestul limboj riseoza perieres de algoritmi, analiza si risuslizares dotelor, preluvores remonalelos, modelore sistatà de eslaulator, poprojectores sistemelos sutomate.



Notiuni terretice 2.1 stroliza Fourier a semnoledor periodice

Fil: ×p(t) =×p(t+xto); kE/I(t)teIR

To - periodola flendamentalà [s]

fo= 1/To - frecreenta fundamentalà (#E) [Hz]

(No = 2 Tt fo - pulsotia fundamentalà [rod/s]

Deria Fourier exponentialà (SFE)

(2.1.1) Xp (t) = & akc es kubt, unde:

akc = 1 = xp (t) e - i Kubt dt (2.1.2)

DOC = 1 5 xp(t) dt - componento continuo a xp(t) (2.1.3)

D'Seria Fourier semonica (SFA)

(2.1.4) Ky (t) = Ao + E A (KWot + 9k), unde:

to = oc = 1 5 xp (t) dt - lomponento continui (215.)

AK = 21AKC1, K>0

3 Seria Fourier trigonometrica (SFT)

(2.1.6) × 1 (t)= Co + \(\varepsilon\) (Ck los(Kluot) + Sk min(Kluot)), unde:

Co = DOC = Ao = = = = = = = = = (2.1.7)

CK = 2 5 x(t) (xwot) dt (2-1.8)

SK = = = S × (+) min (KWH) dt (2.1.9)

Relative de legatura ûntre SFE, SFA, SFT

$$a_{OC} = A_O = C_O$$
 $a_{KC} = \frac{c_K}{2} - \frac{c_K}{2} \frac{S_K}{2}$
 $|a_{KC}| = \sqrt{\frac{c_K^2 + S_K^2}{2}} = \frac{A_K}{2} = 3 A_K^2 = S_K^2 + C_K^2$
 $S_K = -A_K \sin(f_K)$
 $C_K = A_K \cos(f_K)$
 $a_{M_1} = A_K \cos(f_K)$
 $a_{M_2} = A_K \cos(f_K)$

Proprietates de imporitate a semnalului $x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$ $= x(t) = -x(t) \text{ (t) } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ [nimetric b, t a de origine)}$

Broprietotea nimetriei de rototie docă $\times (t) = -x(t+\frac{1}{2})$ fftell Un remnol ore nimetrie de rototie docă $\times (t) = -x(t+\frac{1}{2})$ fftell = un remnol ore nimetrie de rototie docă priz deplanta = un remnol ore nimetrie de rototie de periodă ($\frac{1}{2}$) la stânga son la dispta un juriatote de periodă ($\frac{1}{2}$) in apoi rotirea în jurial socie $0 \times x$ e obțire remnolul di la core som pluot.

Cliserusții: Un remnol sore ore nimetrie de rotoție au ormani-cele pore nule și $C_0 = 0 = x$) $C_0 = 0 = x$ $C_0 = 0 = x$ $C_0 = 0 = x$

6 Proprietatio de nimetrie oscunsă:

Fie X(t) sore mu ore proprietățile 2,4,5, unde X(t) = 6+X,1t),
ior X1(t) este X(t) firă componentă continuă. Se pode întomplo so X1(t) să siliă una sou moi multe slintu proprietătile onterioore. Se prune că respectiva proprietate este
orceinsă de componenta continuă.

Brognitation de deplane în timp (întornal)

SFE:
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \kappa_k e^{jk\omega_k t}$$
 $y(t) = x(t-t_0) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} k_k e^{jk\omega_k t}$, unde $k_k = a_k e^{jk\omega_k t}$

SFT: $x(t) = C_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (C_k k_0 (k_0 t) + S_k min(k_0 t))$
 $y(t) = x(t-t_0) = C_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (C_k k_0 (k_0 t) + S_k min(k_0 t))$, unde:

 $C_0 = C_0$
 $C_k = C_k k_0 (k_0 t_0) - S_k min(k_0 t_0)$
 $S_k = C_k min(k_0 t_0) - S_k min(k_0 t_0)$
 $S_k = C_k min(k_0 t_0) - S_k min(k_0 t_0)$
 $SFA: x(t) = A_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k_k k_0 (k_0 t_0) + y_k t_0^{-1}$
 $x(t-t_0) = A_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k_k k_0 (k_0 t_0) + y_k t_0^{-1}$
 $x(t-t_0) = A_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k_k k_0 (k_0 t_0) + y_k t_0^{-1}$
 $y(t) = B_0 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k_k k_0 (k_0 t_0) + y_k t_0^{-1}$, under

 $f_0 = B_0$
 $A_k = B_k$
 $y_k' = y_k + k_0 t_0$

Brognitation de durinore

 $SFE: x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k c_k l_0 k_0 t_0^{-1}$
 $y(t) = x'(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k c_k l_0 k_0 t_0^{-1}$
 $y(t) = x'(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k c_k l_0 k_0 t_0^{-1}$
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 $y(t) = x'(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k c_k l_0 k_0 t_0^{-1}$
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 $y(t) = x'(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k l_0 k_0 t_0^{-1}$
 $y(t) = x'(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k l_0 k_0 t_0^{-1}$
 $y(t) = x'(t) = x'(t)$

SFT:
$$\chi(t) = C_6 + \frac{c}{2} (C_K con(KW_0 t) + S_K sin(KW_0 t))$$
 $\chi(t) = \chi'(t) = \frac{c}{2} (-KW_0 C_K sin(KW_0 t) + KW_0 S_K con(KW_0 t))$

SFA: $\chi(t) = A_6 + \frac{c}{2} A_K con(KW_0 t + V_K)$
 $\chi(t) = \chi'(t) = \frac{c}{2} (-KW_0 A_K sin(KW_0 t + V_K))$

Proprietates de integrore

 $\chi(t) = \frac{c}{2} \kappa_c c$
 $\chi(t) = \frac{c}{2} \kappa_c c$

Jeonsformsta Fourier Sirectä; X(w) = S×(4)e-jwt dt = F{x(4)J(2.2.1)

Teansformata Fourier inseelsä:

$$\times(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \times(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2} \times \times(\omega)$$
 (2.2.2)

Jeorema Proyeligh a linergiei: = 5 1×41/2 telt = 1 5 1×10) dw (2.2.3)

Observastie: X(w) = Alia · sinc (w·lungine) (2.2.4)

Proprietatile transformatei Tourier:

x(t) = Syxylt)+ L2x2(t) (=> X(w) = L3: X1(w) + L2 X2(w); L3, L2 Ell

© Consecrite she consterned real solui
$$X(t)$$

 $\left| X(w) = \left| X(-w) \right|$
 $\left| Y(w) = -f(-w) \right|$

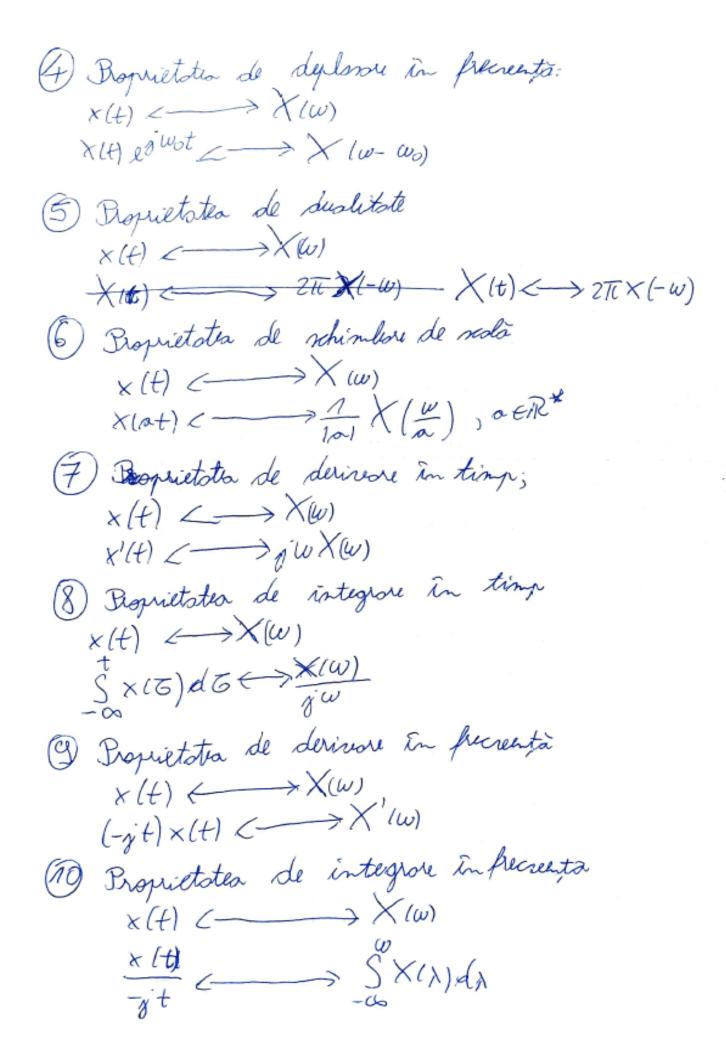
$$\times por(t) = \frac{\times (t) - \times (t)}{2}$$

$$\times (t) \angle \longrightarrow \times (\omega)$$

3 Proprietates de întarrière în timp;

$$\times (t) \longleftrightarrow \times (\omega)$$

$$\times (t-t_0) < \longrightarrow \times (\omega) \ell^{-j\omega t_0}$$



2.3. Convolutio semnolelos

$$X(t) = \chi_{1}(t) * \chi_{2}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{1}(\tau) \chi_{2}(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{1}(\tau-\tau) \chi_{2}(\tau-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{1}(\tau-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty$$

Jeorena integrola de convolutie (TiC)

×1(t) (-> ×1(w)

×2(t) <-> ×2(w)

$$\times (t) = \times_{1}(t) * \times_{2}(t) \longrightarrow \times (\omega) = \times_{1}(\omega) \times_{2}(\omega)$$

Conseciate sle teoremei integralei de convoluție (Tic):

- 1) Comutativiitatea ×1(t) * ×2(t) = ×2(t) * ×1(t)
- (2) Asscistinuitatio ×1* (x1t) * ×2(t))= (x1(t) * ×2(t)) * ×2(t)
- 3 Distribution tota ×1(t) * (x2(t) + x2(t)) = x2(t) * x2(t) + x2(t) * x2(t)
- 4) Boolusul de convoluție nu se schimba la derivore/ istegisce simetrică; \$\text{X(t)} = \text{X_1(t)} * \text{X_2(t)} =

Derivore produndi de consoluție

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1/H * x_2(t) = x_1/H * x_1'(t) \\
\times'(t) = x_1'(t) * x_2(t) = x_1/H * x_2(t) = x_1/H * x_2'(t) \\
\times''(t) = x_1'(t) * x_2'(t) = x_1'(t) * x_2(t) = x_1/H * x_2'(t) \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1'(t) * x_2(t) = x_1/H * x_2(t) = x_1/H * x_2'(t) \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) = x_1/H * x_2(H) = x_1/H * x_2/H \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) \\
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$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) * x_2(H) \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\times (H) = x_1(H) * x_2(H) *$$

Doua semnole pontru bore Kyr (6) ni Kr (6) sunt mule se munese neorelste. Antocorelația reprezintă corelotia unui semnol cu el însesi.

 $F\{k_{12}(6)\}=X_{11}(w)\cdot X_{21}(w)$ $F\{k_{21}(6)\}=X_{11}(w)\cdot X_{21}(w)$ $F\{k_{21}(6)\}=X_{11}(w)\cdot X_{21}(w)$

F{ km(5)} = X1(w) · X1(w) = | X1(w)|2 F { k22(5)} = X1(w) · X2(w) = | X2(w)|2

Functia de sutocorelotie în originea unui semnal peradie este egolă cu puteva pe o periordă => => KTM (0) = = \frac{1}{2} \times \chi^2(t) dt = P_T

2.4 Distributi

- un proces de stribuire printr-o functionalà flo a unar valori v(t) pentru o functie X (t)

Ex: - distributio Diroc <u>distributio regulsta</u> = tip function — distributio Harryside

Pagnietotile distributili regulote:

Dea <f, fD=0 (t) f €D=> f=0

- (2) Egslitstea o doua distributu Doia <f1, 1> = <fr, 1> +1ED=>fn=fr 3 Lemita unu nir de stistribution doca lim <fm, f> = <f, f> + feD=> lim fn=f (4) Schimberra de resistentos < f(ot+w); f(+)>= 1 (f(+), f(+-b)), +feD, ack, eck
- 5) Inmulțira unei distribuții un o funcție g e Co <g+,4>=<f,g+>(+)46D
 - 6) Derivoren unei distributio < f(m), 4> = (-1)2 < figh > (4) feD
 - D'Linisritatla unei distribution < Lyl1 + Lefz, 9> = Lycf1, 9> Lz < +2, 9>(+) 9ER , L, 12 EC Distributio Diroc: proprietati:
 - 1 este distributil punctusto doca nyp 2 gy= (-09-E); E>0=> <8,9=9(0)=0 doia supp {49=(E, 00); E=0=) (S,4)=\$(0)=0
 - @ Slat) = 1 L(+) doca a=-n => f(=t)=S(t)=>S(t) este distribuție pra 3 Fie g(+) € COO(R) => g(+) S(+) = g(0) S(+)
 - $<\delta(t-t_0), \varphi(t)>=f(t_0)$
 - g(t) 8(t = g(0) 8'(t) g'(0) S(t)

2.5 Tronsformata Laplace

Is (x(t)) = XB(s) = SX(t) & ot of t , DEC-tronsformation Laplace
libraria (2.5.1) Unde 1 = T+jw; T-beter de Connecigità \$ -1 \(\times \) = \frac{1}{\tau_j} \(\sum_{j\text{qio}} \times \text{D(1)} e^{0t} d_1 = \times (t) - transformation Laplace

leilsterslä inneelnä

(2.5.2) $\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}(t)} (+) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s-a}; \ \nabla > \alpha \\ -\mathcal{R}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}(-t)} (-t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s-a}; \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}^{at}_{\mathcal{N}} (+), \ \nabla < \alpha \end{array} \right\} =$ Transformata Laplace Unilsterolis X(s)= Sx(Ae that - F.L. directa (2.5.4) X(t)u(t) = 1. SX(s) ent do-TL innersa (2.5.5) Proprietati 1 Proprietates de linisritate Xx(t) u(t) Z Xx(s), TXSx X(1) = \(\Le\ X\(1) = \(\Le\ X(1)); \(\Damasel\ L_i \) (2) Brogniltation de intorribre in timp ×(t) u(t) (s), TX y (t) =x (+-to) u(t-to) (->) Xy) e-sto, V>L 3 Disprietatio de deplasare in precedità

 \times (t) μ (t) $\angle \longrightarrow \times$ (s), $\nabla > \angle$ $\ell^{sot} \times (4) \mu(t) \angle \longrightarrow \times (s-s_0), \nabla > \angle + Rels_0$

- (4) Proprietates de schisbore de scola ×(t) ult) <-> ×(s), V>L ×(ot) u(t) <-> 1/2, ×(1), V>Los a ER*
- Experietation de derivore in # frecuentit

 X(t) u(t) ∠→ X(s), √ra

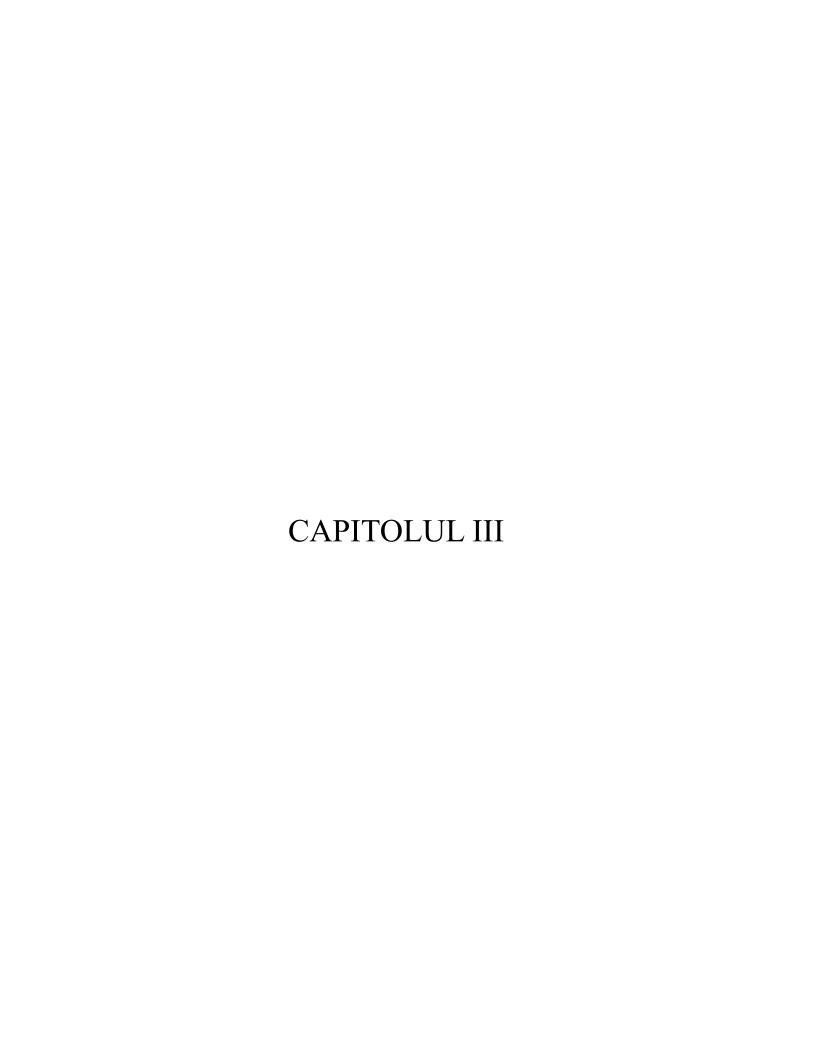
 -t X(t) u(t) ∠→ X'(s); √r∠
- (6) Proprietates de integlore in presentà X(+) M(+) C >> X(N) , X > L X(+) M(+) C -> SX(N) d X, V > L
- Francistes integrale de consessation in time $X_n(t)$ $\mu(t) \subset X_n(s)$, $\nabla X_n(t)$ $\lambda_n(t) = X_n(s)$, $\nabla X_n(t) = X_n(t) = X_n(t) = X_n(s)$, $\nabla X_n(t) = X_n(t) = X_n(t) = X_n(s)$

X(t)= (4xx) (t) (H) <-> X(1)= /3 (1) /2 (1), V mose /4, /2

(8) Proprietotes de consolistie in frecuentà $\times_{\Lambda}(t)$ $\mu(t) \subset \longrightarrow \times_{\Lambda}(s)$, $\nabla > L_{\Lambda}$ $\times_{\Lambda}(t)$ $\mu(t) \subset \longrightarrow \times_{\Lambda}(s)$, $\nabla > L_{\Lambda}$ $\times_{\Lambda}(t)$ $\mu(t) \subset \longrightarrow \times_{\Lambda}(s)$, $\nabla > L_{\Lambda}(s)$ 2TT $j \times_{\Lambda}(t) \times_{\Lambda}(t)$ $\mu(t) \subset \longrightarrow \times_{\Lambda}(s) \times_{\Lambda}(s)$

- 9 Proprietates de daivore in trimp ×(t) <> X(s), T>L x'(t) u(t) <> x(s)-x(0), T>L
- (10) Proprietates de integrale En timp $\begin{array}{c} \times (t) \; \mu(t) \; (\longrightarrow) \; \times (s) \; , \; \nabla > \mathcal{L} \\ \stackrel{t}{\mathcal{S}} \times (5) \; d \; 6) \; (\longrightarrow) \; \frac{\times (s)}{s} \; , \; \nabla > most \; \{\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{O}\} \end{array}$

- Bisprietates de semperadison a unui semiol consol $MY L \times (t)$ M L + Y = G; T > G $\times_{M} L + = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \times (t-kT) = \times (H) M(H) * \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(t-kT)$



GRAFICE. REZULTATE EXPERIMENTALE

a) Să se reprezinte grafic semnalul x(t) pe suportul [-1;1], marcându-se pe axele de coorodnate valorile semnificative. Se vor scrie comenzile utilizate pentru obținerea figurii.

```
t=linspace(-1,1);

x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;

plot(t,x);

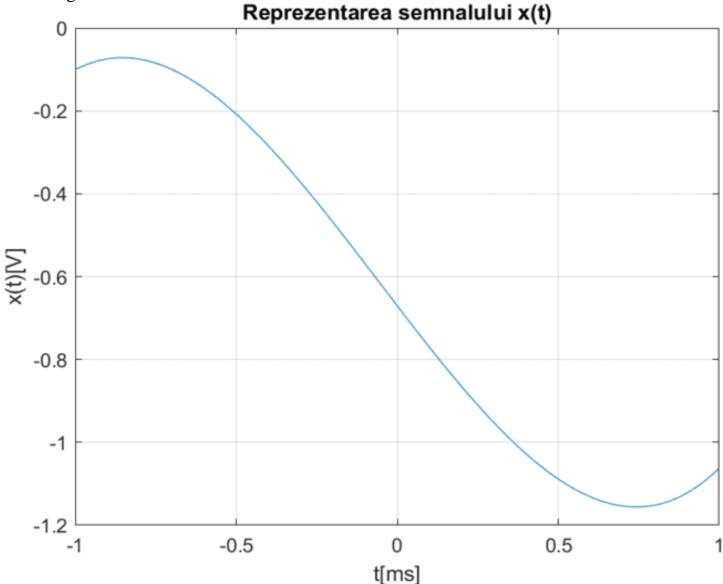
grid on;

xlabel('t[ms]');

ylabel('x(t)[V]');

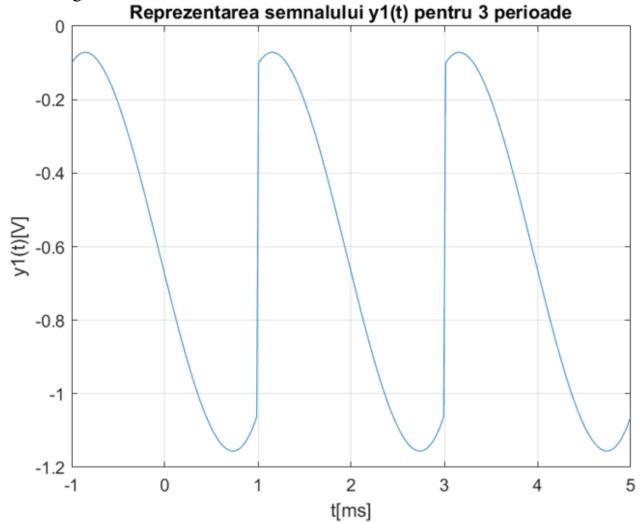
title('Reprezentarea semnalului x(t)');
```





b) Să se reprezinte grafic semnalul $y_i(t)$ i=1,4, pentru 3, respectiv 15 perioade. y1(t) - 3perioade:

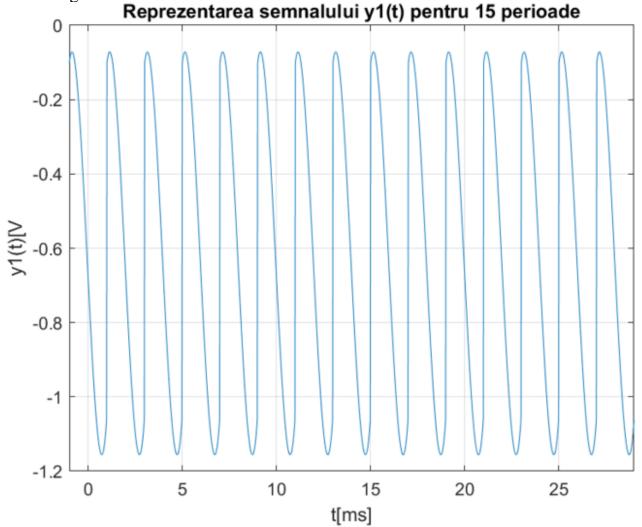
Figura 3.2



y1(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,29,1500);
y1=x'*ones(1,15);
for i=1:15
  for j=1:100
    y1(j,i)=y1(j,i);
  end
end
y1=y1(:);
plot(a,y1);
axis([-1 29 -1.2 0]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y1(t)[V');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y1(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```

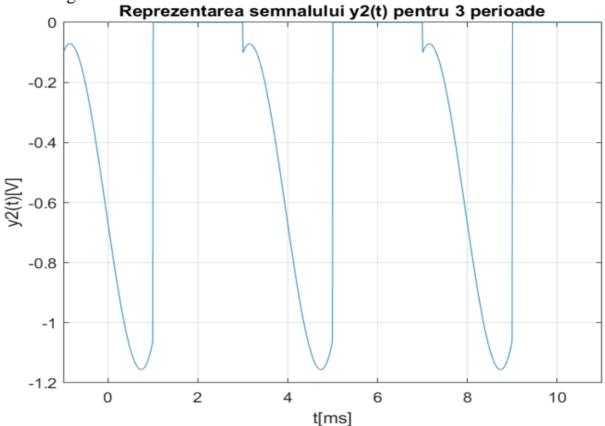




y2(t) - 3 perioade:

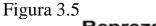
```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,11,1200);
val = val(:);
y2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     y2(i) = x(i);
  else
     y2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
y2 = y2'*ones(1,3);
y2 = y2(:);
plot(val, y2);
axis([-1 11 -1.2 0]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y2(t) pentru 3 perioade');
```

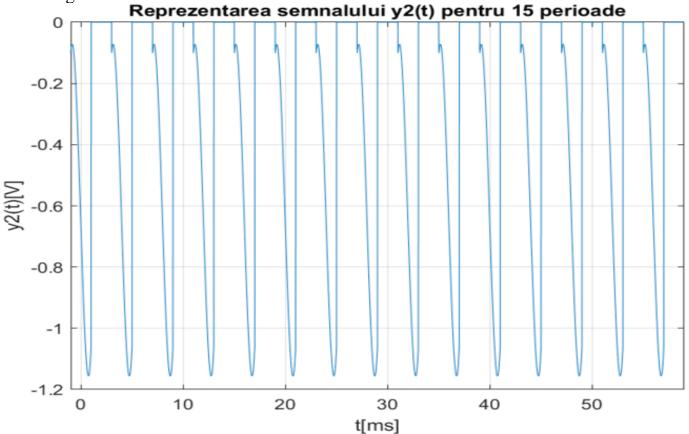




y2(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,59,6000);
val = val(:);
y2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     y2(i) = x(i);
  else
     y2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
y2 = y2'*ones(1,15);
y2 = y2(:);
plot(val, y2);
axis([-1 59 -1.2 0]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y2(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```

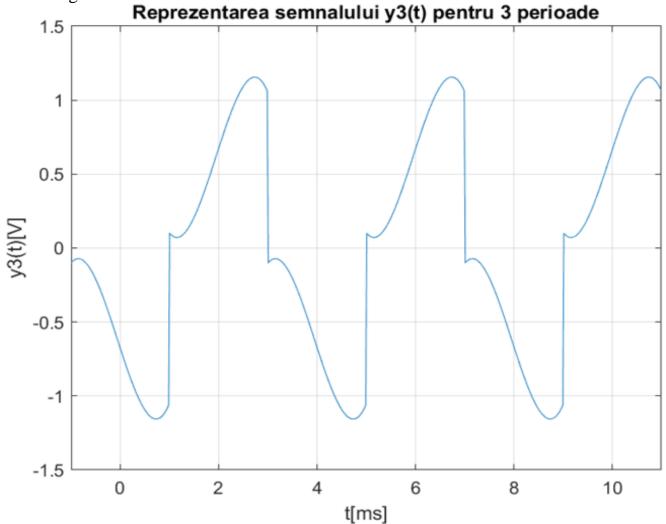




y3(t) - 3 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,11,600);
y3=x'*ones(1,6);
for i=1:6
  for j=1:100
    y3(j,i)=((-1).^{(i+1)*}y3(j,i);
  end
end
y3=y3(:);
plot(a,y3);
axis([ -1 11 -1.5 1.5]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y3(t) pentru 3 perioade');
```

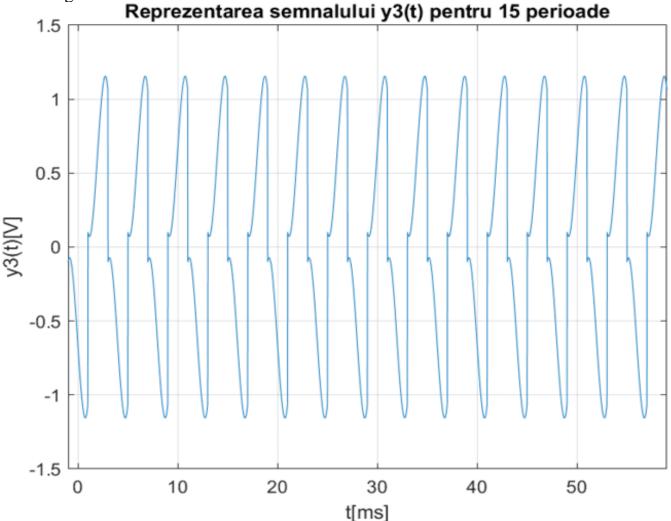




y3(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,59,3000);
y3=x'*ones(1,30);
for i=1:30
  for j=1:100
    y3(j,i)=((-1).^{(i+1)})*y3(j,i);
  end
end
y3=y3(:);
plot(a,y3);
axis([-1 59 -1.5 1.5]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y3(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```





y4(t) - 3 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 24);
for i = 1:6
  if mod(i,2) == 0
     v(2*i) = -1;
  else
     v(2*i) = 1;
  end
end
y4 = x'*v;
y4 = y4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 23, 1200);
val = val(:);
plot(val, y4);
axis([-1 23 -1.5 1.5]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului y4(t) pe 3 perioade');
```

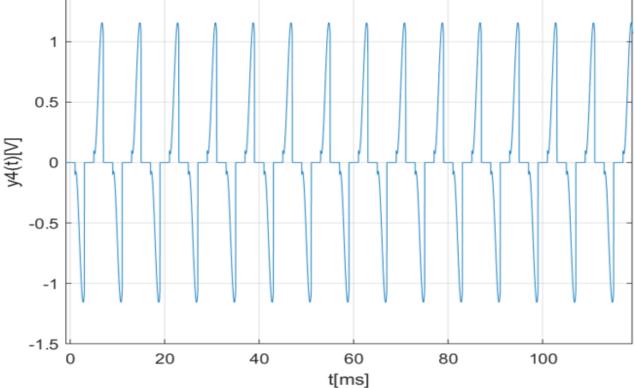




y4(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 120);
for i = 1:30
  if mod(i,2) == 0
     v(2*i) = -1;
  else
     v(2*i) = 1;
  end
end
y4 = x'*v;
y4 = y4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 119, 6000);
val = val(:);
plot(val, y4);
axis([-1 119 -1.5 1.5]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului y4(t) pe 15 perioade');
```





c) Să se determine analitic componenta continua celor 4 semnale yi(t).

$$\frac{x(t) = 0.5333t^{3} + 0.0819t^{2} - 1.0141t + 0.06703}{Bethu ynt!}$$

$$Co_{0} = \frac{1}{1} \int_{1}^{1} \int_{1}^{1} |t| = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} (0.5333t^{3} + 0.0819t^{2} - 1.0141t - 0.06703) dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0.5333 \frac{t^{2}}{5} |\frac{1}{1} + 0.0819 \frac{t^{3}}{3} |\frac{1}{1} - 0.0141 \frac{t^{2}}{2} |\frac{1}{1} - 0.06703| dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0.5333 (\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}) + 0.0819 (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}) - 1.0141 (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) - 0.06703 2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0.05926 - 1.3406) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1.28135) = -0.067062$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \int_{1}^{2} \int_{1}^{1} \int$$

$$= -0.32033 - \frac{1}{5} \left[0.5333 + \frac{1}{5} \frac{3}{10} - 3.009 + \frac{1}{5} + 7.0581 + -6.6093 \right] dt =$$

$$= -0.32033 - \frac{1}{5} \left[0.5333 + \frac{1}{5} \frac{3}{10} - 3.009 + \frac{1}{5} \frac{3}{10} + 7.0581 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{10} - 66093 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{10} \right]$$

$$= -0.32035 - \frac{1}{5} \left(0.53335 + \frac{81-1}{5} - 3.009 + \frac{17-1}{3} + 7.0581 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{10} - 66093 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$- 6.6093 \cdot 2 \right) =$$

$$= -0.32035 - \frac{1}{5} \left(0.5333 \cdot 20 - 3.009 + \frac{26}{5} + 7.0581 \cdot 5 - 6.6093 \cdot 2 \right) =$$

$$= -0.32035 - \frac{1}{5} \left(0.5333 \cdot 20 - 3.009 + \frac{26}{5} + 7.0581 \cdot 5 - 6.6093 \cdot 2 \right) =$$

$$= -0.32035 - \frac{1}{5} \left(0.5333 \cdot 20 - 3.009 + \frac{26}{5} + 7.0581 \cdot 5 - 6.6093 \cdot 2 \right) =$$

$$= -0.32035 - \frac{1}{5} \left(0.5333 \cdot 20 - 3.009 + \frac{26}{5} + 7.0581 \cdot 5 - 6.6093 \cdot 2 \right) =$$

$$= -0.32035 - \frac{1}{5} \left(0.5333 \cdot 20 - 3.009 + \frac{26}{5} + 7.0581 \cdot 5 - 6.6093 \cdot 2 \right) =$$

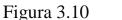
$$= -0.32035 - \frac{1}{5} \left(0.5333 \cdot 20 - 3.009 \cdot 20 + 7.0091 \cdot 5 - 6.6093 \cdot 2 \right) =$$

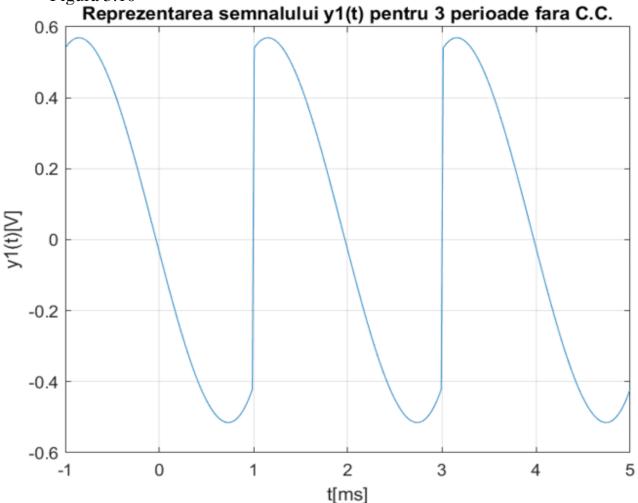
$$= -0.32035 - \frac{1}{5} \left(0.5333 \cdot 20 - 3.009 \cdot 20 + 7.0091 \cdot$$

d) Să se reprezinte grafic semnalele $y_i(t)$ i=1,4 pentru 3, respect v 15 perioade fără componentă continuă.

y1(t) - 3perioade fara C.C.:

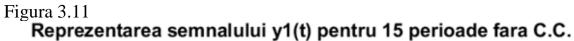
```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,5,300);
y1=x'*ones(1,3);
for i=1:3
    for j=1:100
        y1(j,i)=y1(j,i);
    end
end
y1=y1(:);
plot(a,y1+0.64067);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y1(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y1(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.');
```

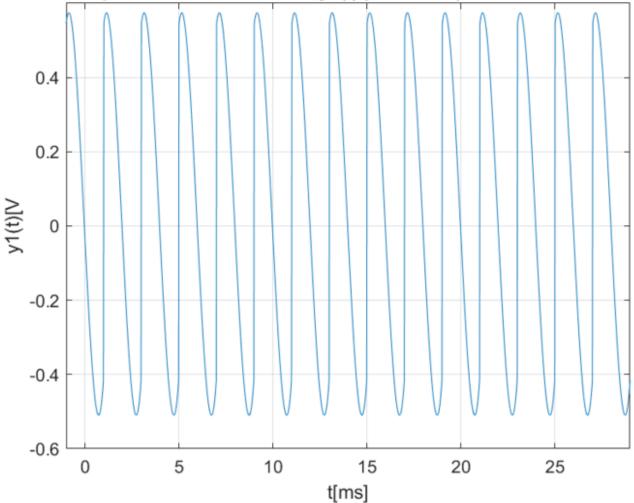




y1(t) - 15 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5\overline{3}33*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,29,1500);
y1=x'*ones(1,15);
for i=1:15
  for j=1:100
     y1(j,i)=y1(j,i);
  end
end
y1=y1(:);
plot(a,y1+0.64607);
axis([-1 29 -0.6 0.6]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y1(t)[V');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y1(t) pentru 15 perioade fara C.C.');
```

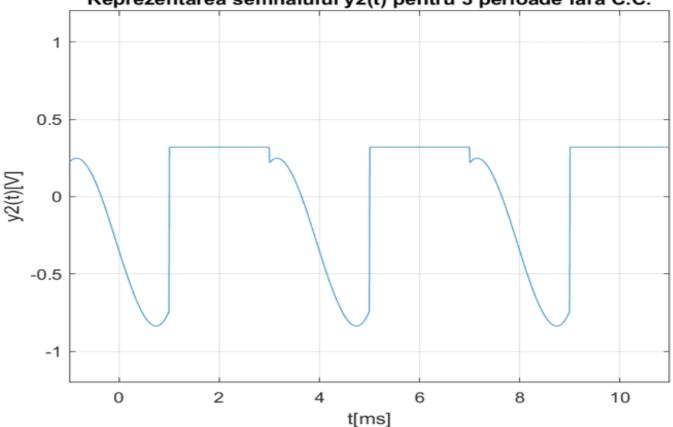




y2(t) - 3 perioade fara C.C.:

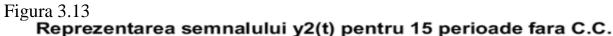
```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,11,1200);
val = val(:);
y2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     y2(i) = x(i);
  else
     y2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
y2 = y2'*ones(1,3);
y2 = y2(:);
plot(val, y2+0.32033);
axis([-1 11 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y2(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.');
```

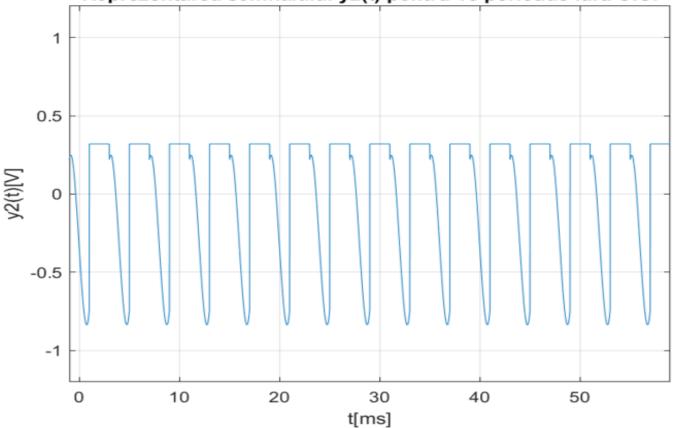
Figura 3.12
Reprezentarea semnalului y2(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.



y2(t) - 15 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,59,6000);
val = val(:);
y2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     y2(i) = x(i);
  else
     y2(i) = 0;
  end;
end:
y2 = y2'*ones(1,15);
y2 = y2(:);
plot(val, y2+0.32033);
axis([-1 59 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('y2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului y2(t) pentru 15 perioade fara C.C.');
```



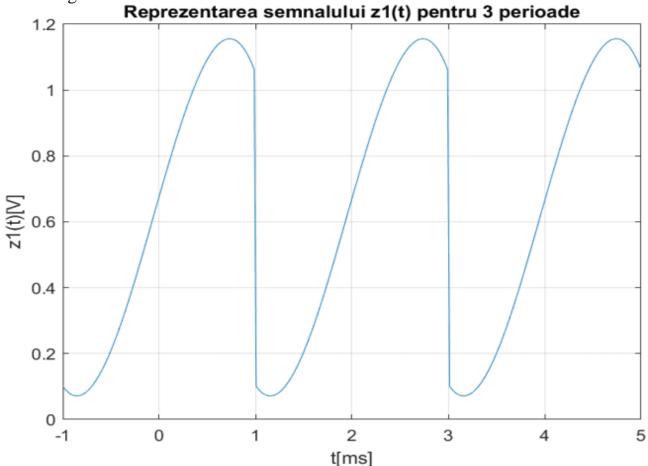


e) Să se reprezinte grafic semnalele $z_i(t)$ și $w_i(t)$ i=1,4 pentru 3, respectv 15 perioade.

z1(t) - 3 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,5,300);
z1=x'*ones(1,3);
for i=1:3
  for j=1:100
    if(z1(j,i)<0)
       z1(j,i)=-z1(j,i);
    end
  end
end
z1=z1(:);
plot(a,z1);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z1(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z1(t) pentru 3 perioade');
```

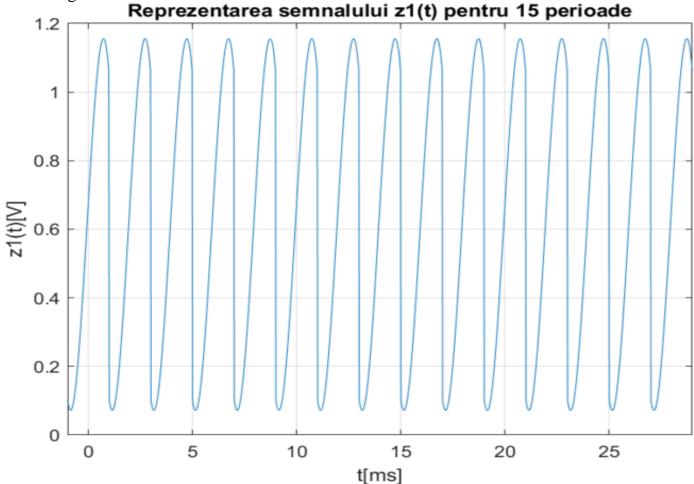




z1(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,29,1500);
z1=x'*ones(1,15);
for i=1:15
  for j=1:100
    if(z1(j,i)<0)
       z1(j,i)=-z1(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z1=z1(:);
plot(a,z1);
axis([-1 29 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z1(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z1(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```

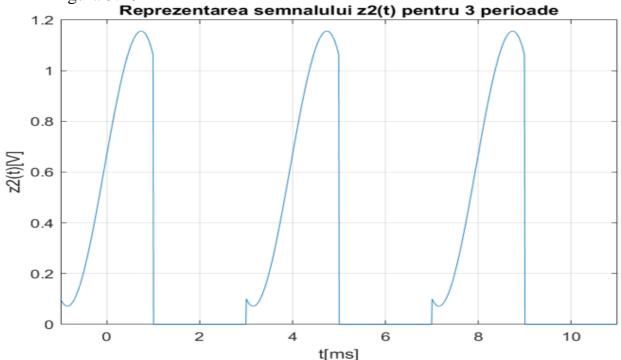




z2(t) - 3 perioade:

```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,11,1200);
val = val(:);
z2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1.400)
  if(i<201)
     if(x(i)<0)
       z2(i) = -x(i);
     else
       z2(i) = x(i);
     end;
  else
     z2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
z2 = z2'*ones(1,3);
z2 = z2(:);
plot(val, z2);
axis([-11101.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z2(t) pentru 3 perioade');
```

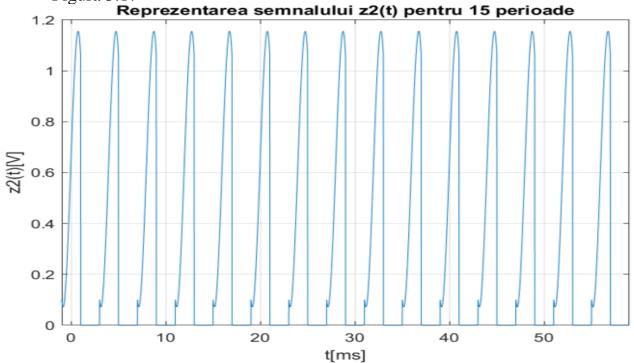




*z*2(*t*) - 15 perioade:

```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,59,6000);
val = val(:);
z2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     if(x(i)<0)
       z2(i) = -x(i);
     else
       z2(i) = x(i);
     end;
  else
     z2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
z2 = z2*ones(1,15);
z2 = z2(:);
plot(val, z2);
axis([-1 59 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z2(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```

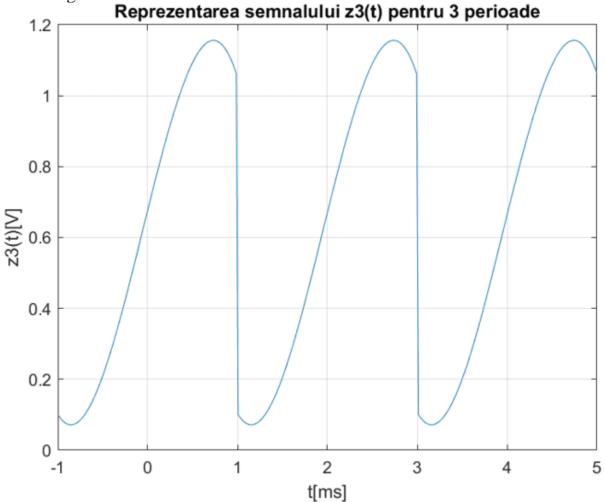




$\underline{z3(t)}$ - 3 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5\overline{3}33*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,5,300);
z3=x'*ones(1,3);
for i=1:3
  for j=1:100
     if(z3(j,i)<0)
       z3(j,i)=-z3(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z3=z3(:);
plot(a,z3);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z3(t) pentru 3 perioade');
```

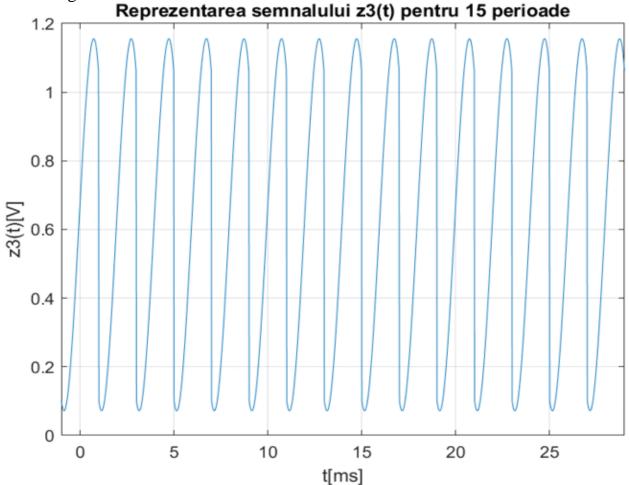




*z*3(*t*) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,29,1500);
z3=x'*ones(1,15);
for i=1:15
  for j=1:100
    if(z3(j,i)<0)
       z3(j,i)=-z3(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z3=z3(:);
plot(a,z3);
axis([-1 29 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z3(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```

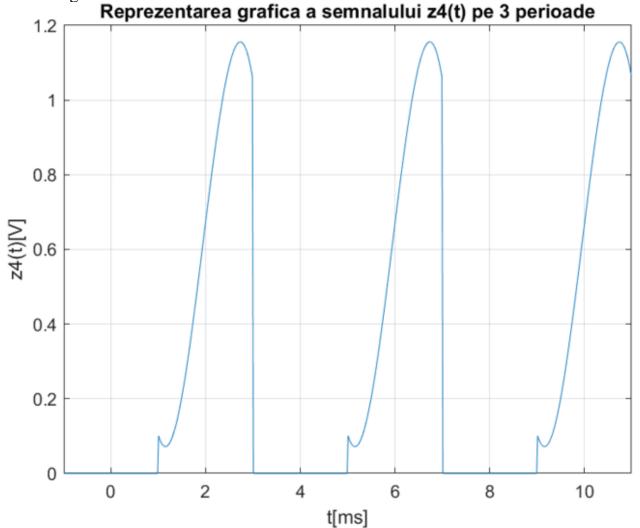




z4(*t*) - 3 *perioade*:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 12);
for i = 1:3
     v(2*i) = -1;
end
z4 = x'*v;
z4 = z4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 11, 600);
val = val(:);
plot(val, z4);
axis([-1 11 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului z4(t) pe 3 perioade');
```

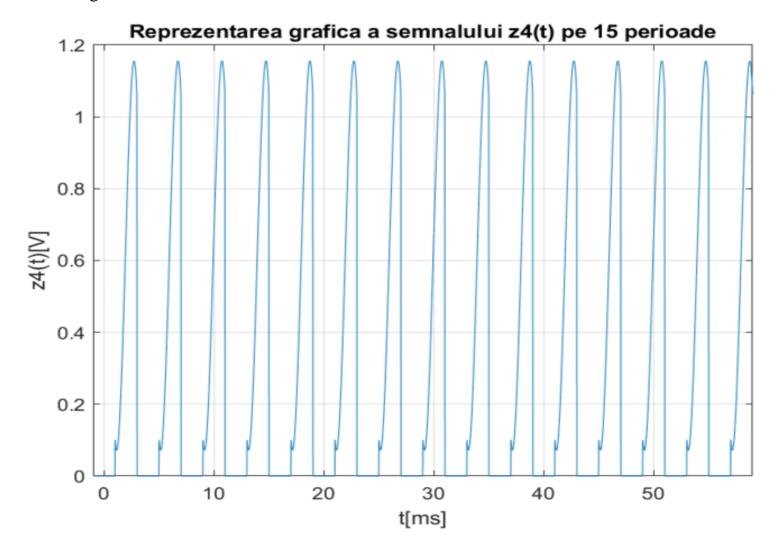




z4(*t*) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 60);
for i = 1:15
     v(2*i) = -1;
end
z4 = x'*v;
z4 = z4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 59, 3000);
val = val(:);
plot(val, z4);
axis([-1 59 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului z4(t) pe 15 perioade');
```

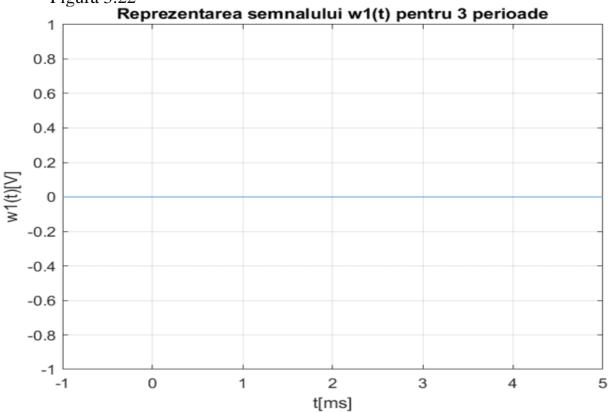
Figura 3.21



w1(t) - 3 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,5,300);
y1=x'*ones(1,3);
for i=1:3
  for j=1:100
    y1(j,i)=y1(j,i);
  end
end
y1=y1(:);
z1=x'*ones(1,3);
for i=1:3
  for j=1:100
    if(z1(j,i)<0)
       z1(j,i)=-z1(j,i);
    end
  end
end
z1=z1(:);
suma=0.5*(y1+z1);
plot(a,suma);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel(w1(t)[V]);
title('Reprezentarea semnalului w1(t) pentru 3 perioade');
```

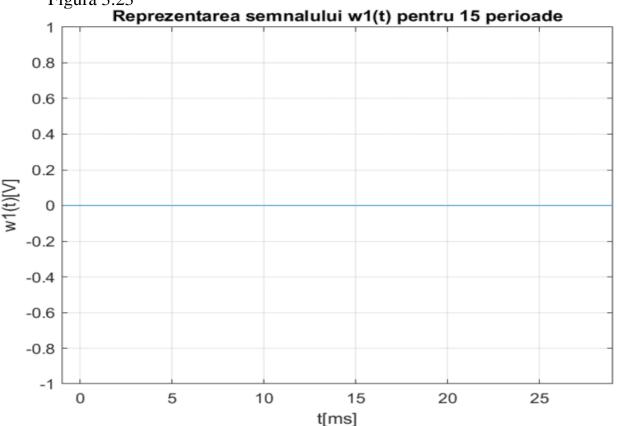
Figura 3.22



w1(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,29,1500);
y1=x'*ones(1,15);
for i=1:15
  for j=1:100
    y1(j,i)=y1(j,i);
  end
end
y1=y1(:);
z1=x'*ones(1,15);
for i=1:15
  for j=1:100
    if(z1(j,i)<0)
       z1(j,i)=-z1(j,i);
    end
  end
end
z1=z1(:);
suma=0.5*(y1+z1);
plot(a,suma);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w1(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului w1(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```

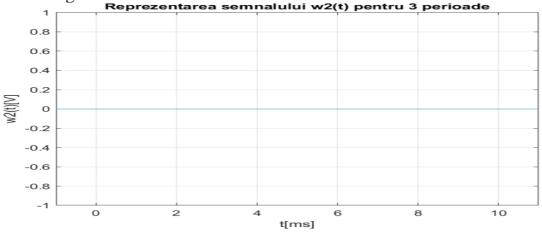
Figura 3.23



w2(t) - 3 perioade:

```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,11,1200);
val = val(:);
y2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     y2(i) = x(i);
  else
     y2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
y2 = y2'*ones(1,3);
y2 = y2(:);
z2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     if(x(i)<0)
       z2(i) = -x(i);
     else
       z2(i) = x(i);
     end;
  else
     z2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
z2 = z2*ones(1,3);
z2 = z2(:);
suma=0.5*(y2+z2);
plot(val, suma);
axis([-1 11 -1 1]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului w2(t) pentru 3 perioade');
```

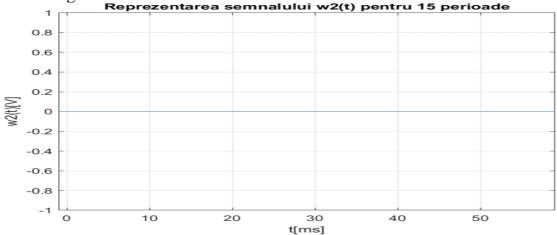




w2(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,59,6000);
val = val(:);
y2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     y2(i) = x(i);
  else
     y2(i) = 0;
  end;
end:
y2 = y2'*ones(1,15);
y2 = y2(:);
z2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     if(x(i)<0)
       z2(i) = -x(i);
     else
       z2(i) = x(i);
     end;
  else
     z2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
z2 = z2*ones(1,15);
z2 = z2(:);
suma=0.5*(y2+z2);
plot(val, suma);
axis([-1 59 -1 1]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului w2(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```

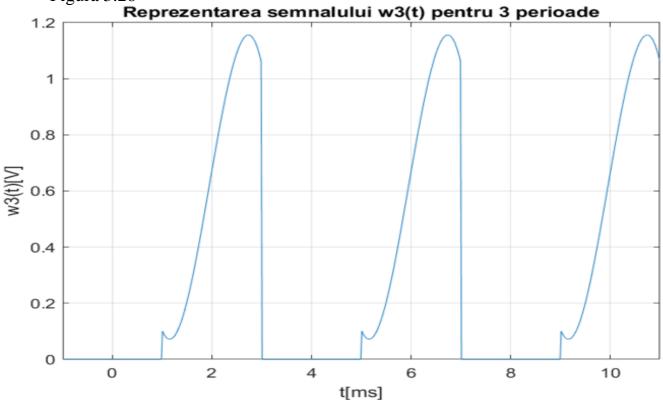
Figura 3.25



w3(t) - 3 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,11,600);
y3=x'*ones(1,6);
for i=1:6
  for j=1:100
     y3(j,i)=((-1).^{(i+1)})*y3(j,i);
  end
end
y3=y3(:);
z3=x'*ones(1,6);
for i=1:6
  for j=1:100
     if(z3(j,i)<0)
       z3(j,i)=-z3(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z3=z3(:);
suma=0.5*(y3+z3);
plot(a,suma);
axis([-1 11 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului w3(t) pentru 3 perioade');
```

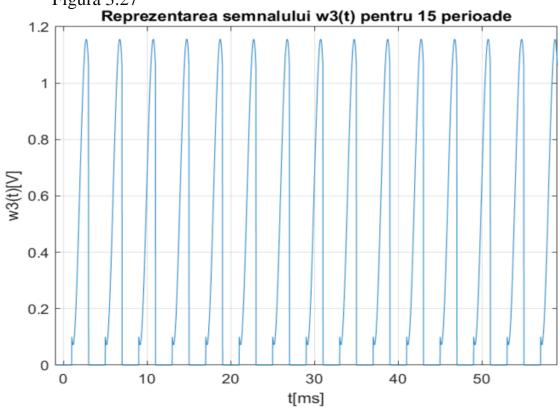
Figura 3.26



w3(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,59,3000);
y3=x'*ones(1,30);
for i=1:30
  for j=1:100
     y3(j,i)=((-1).^{(i+1)})*y3(j,i);
  end
end
y3=y3(:);
z3=x'*ones(1,30);
for i=1:30
  for j=1:100
     if(z3(j,i)<0)
       z3(j,i)=-z3(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z3=z3(:);
suma=0.5*(y3+z3);
plot(a,suma);
axis([-1 59 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului w3(t) pentru 15 perioade');
```

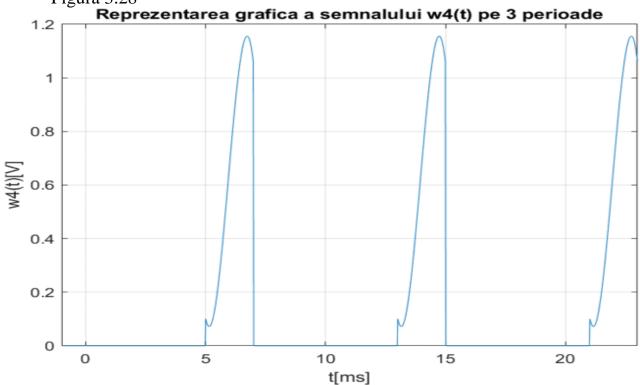




w4(t) - 3 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 24);
for i = 1:6
  if mod(i,2) == 0
     v(2*i) = -1;
  else
     v(2*i) = 1;
  end
end
y4 = x'*v;
y4 = y4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 23, 1200);
val = val(:);
v1 = zeros(0, 24);
for i = 1:6
     v1(2*i) = -1;
end
z4 = x'*v1;
z4 = z4(:);
suma=0.5*(y4+z4);
plot(val, suma);
axis([-1 23 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului w4(t) pe 3 perioade');
```

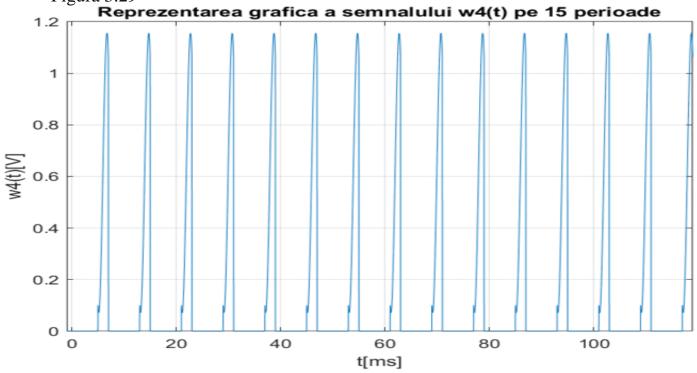




w4(t) - 15 perioade:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5\overline{3}33*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 120);
for i = 1:30
  if mod(i,2) == 0
     v(2*i) = -1;
  else
     v(2*i) = 1;
  end
end
y4 = x'*v;
y4 = y4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 119, 6000);
val = val(:);
v1 = zeros(0, 120);
for i = 1:30
     v1(2*i) = -1;
end
z4 = x'*v1;
z4 = z4(:);
suma=0.5*(y4+z4);
plot(val, suma);
axis([-1 119 0 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului w4(t) pe 15 perioade');
```





$$\begin{array}{l} X(t) = 0,5333t^{3} + 0,0819t^{2} - 1,0141t - 0,6703\\ \hline \frac{P_{\text{entin}}}{C_{2\eta}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T} (t) \frac{dt}{2} \int_{-T}^{2} \int_{-T}^{2} (0,533)t^{3} + 0,0819t^{2} - 1,0141t - 0,6703) dt = \\ = -\left(-0,64067\right) = 0,64067 \quad (\text{odlessi intylobi so la } f_{1}\right) \\ \hline \frac{P_{\text{entin}}}{C_{2}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^{2} \frac{1}{T} (t) \frac{dt}{2} - \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^{2} \frac{1}{T} (0,5335t^{3} + 0,0819t^{2} - 1,0141t - 0,6703) dt = \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-0,64067) = +0,32083 \quad (\text{odlessi intylobi so la } f_{2}\right) \\ \hline P_{\text{entin}} \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^{2} \frac{1}{T} \left(-\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^{2} \frac{1}{T} \left(0,5335t^{3} + 0,0819t^{2} - 1,0141t - 0,6703\right) dt = \\ = 0,64067 \quad (\text{odlessi lamponenta lantinio so } 21\right) \\ \hline P_{\text{entin}} \frac{2}{2\eta} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T}^{2} \frac{1}{T} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \int_{-T}^{2} \left(0,5335(t-2)^{2} + 0,0819(t-2)^{2} + 1,0141(t-2)\right) - 0,6703) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-1,28152\right) = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,281732 = 0,32033 \quad (\text{odlessi integrals so la } f_{2}\right) \\ C_{W_{1}} = 0 \quad C_{W_{2}} = 0; \quad (\text{Au orum remod}) \end{array}$$

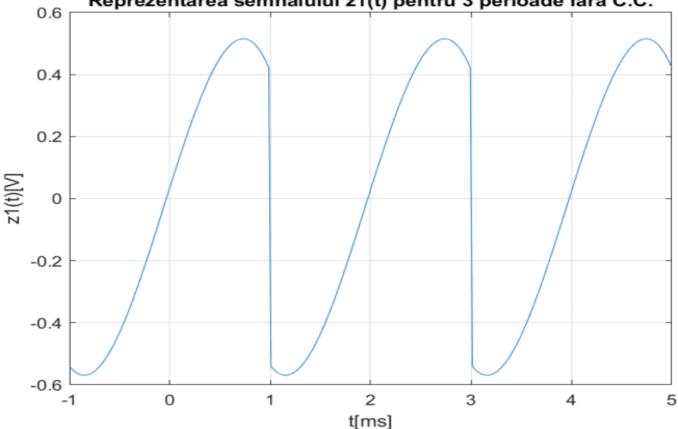
Tentru Uz(+): CNG = 7 5 Wyltldt = - 7 5 (95775 (t-2)3+0,0859 (t-2)3-1,045) (t-2)-96703) dt = 0,32033 (sellogi componentà continuà la la 24) $C_{W_{A}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} W_{A}(t) dt = -\frac{1}{8} \int_{S} (0,5333 (t-6)^{2} + 0,0889 (t-6)^{2} - \frac{1}{8} (t-6)^{2} + 0,0889 (t-6)^{2} - \frac{1}{8} (t-6)^{2} + 0,0889 (t-6)^{2} - \frac{1}{8} (t-6)^{2} + 0,0889 (t-6)^{2} + 0,0889 (t-6)^{2} - \frac{1}{8} (t-6)^{2} + 0,0889 ($ =- 1 5 E 95333 / t3-216-18+4105 +0,0149 (+2-12+136)-- 30141(t-6)-0,6703Jdt = =- \$ [Q5373t3 + (0,0889 - 26.95333) + (108,0,5333 - 72.0,0889-- 1,0141) t + 36 = 246 - 216.0,5333+6.1,0141-0,6703) df= =-15 (0,5333+3+9,5108+2+51,5155+-106,5781)dt= = +0,16016 (scassi integlolà la la 74)

g) Să se reprezinte grafic semnalele $z_i(t)$ și $w_i(t)$ i=1,4 pentru 3, respectv 15 perioade fără componentă continuă.

z1(t) - 3 perioade fara C.C.:

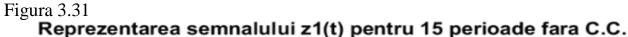
```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,5,300);
z1=x'*ones(1,3);
for i=1:3
  for j=1:100
    if(z1(j,i)<0)
       z1(j,i)=-z1(j,i);
    end
  end
end
z1=z1(:);
plot(a,z1-0.64067);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z1(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z1(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.');
```

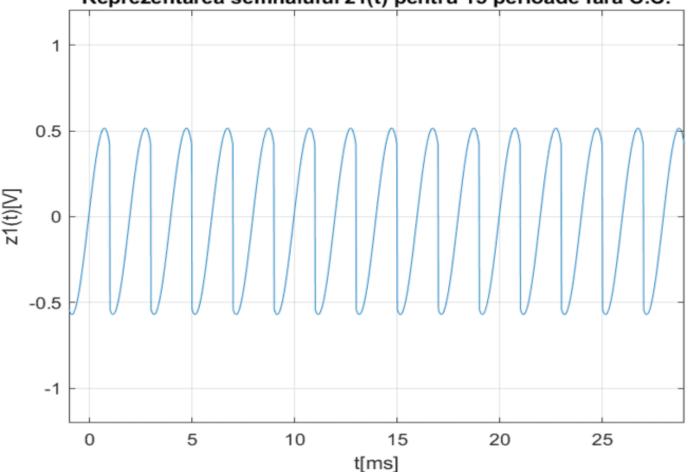




z1(t) - 15 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5\overline{3}33*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,29,1500);
z1=x'*ones(1,15);
for i=1:15
  for j=1:100
     if(z1(j,i)<0)
       z1(j,i)=-z1(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z1=z1(:);
plot(a,z1-0.64067);
axis([-1 29 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z1(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z1(t) pentru 15 perioade fara C.C.');
```

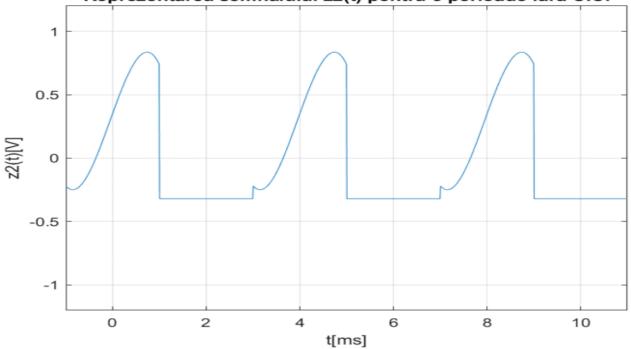




z2(t) - 3 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,11,1200);
val = val(:);
z2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
    if(x(i)<0)
       z2(i) = -x(i);
     else
       z2(i) = x(i);
    end;
  else
     z2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
z2 = z2*ones(1,3);
z2 = z2(:);
plot(val, z2-0.32033);
axis([-111-1.21.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z2(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.');
```

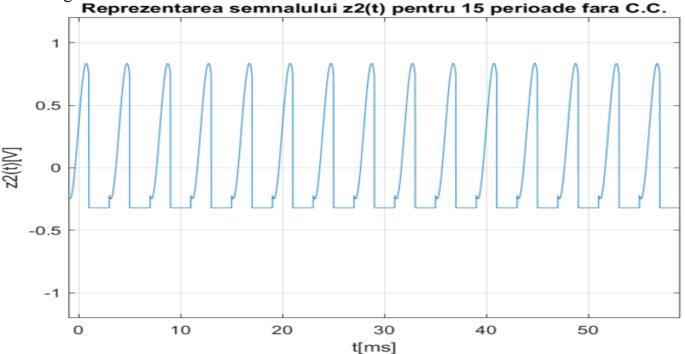
Figura 3.32
Reprezentarea semnalului z2(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.



*z*2(*t*) - 15 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t = linspace(-1,1,200);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
val = linspace(-1,59,6000);
val = val(:);
z2 = linspace(0, 4, 400);
for(i = 1:400)
  if(i<201)
     if(x(i)<0)
       z2(i) = -x(i);
     else
       z2(i) = x(i);
     end;
  else
     z2(i) = 0;
  end;
end;
z2 = z2*ones(1,15);
z2 = z2(:);
plot(val, z2-0.32033);
axis([-1 59 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z2(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z2(t) pentru 15 perioade fara C.C.');
```

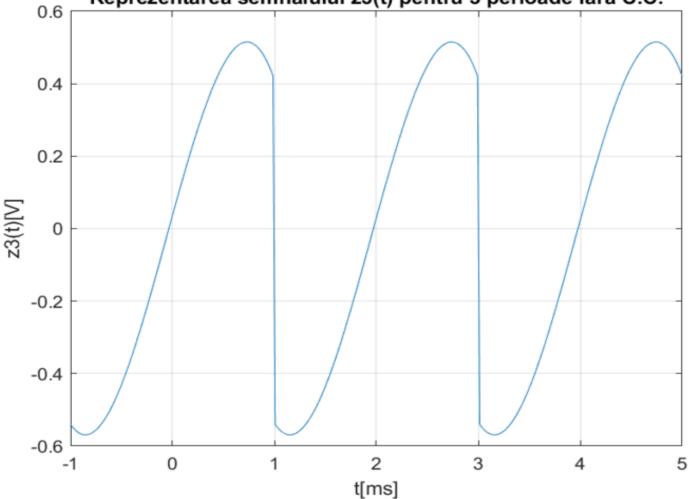




z3(t) - 3 perioade fara C.C.:

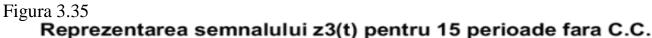
```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5\overline{3}33*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,5,300);
z3=x'*ones(1,3);
for i=1:3
  for j=1:100
     if(z3(j,i)<0)
       z3(j,i)=-z3(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z3=z3(:);
plot(a,z3-0.64067);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z3(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.');
```

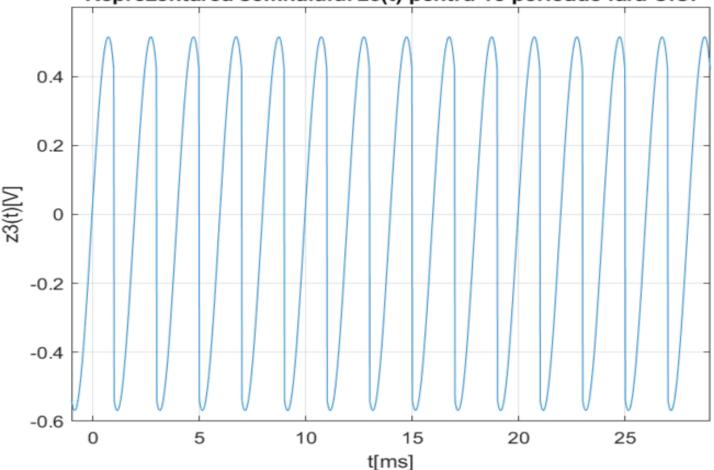
Figura 3.34
Reprezentarea semnalului z3(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.



*z*3(*t*) - 15 perioade fara *C.C.*:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,29,1500);
z3=x'*ones(1,15);
for i=1:15
  for j=1:100
    if(z3(j,i)<0)
       z3(j,i)=-z3(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z3=z3(:);
plot(a,z3-0.64067);
axis([-1 29 -0.6 0.6]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului z3(t) pentru 15 perioade fara C.C.');
```

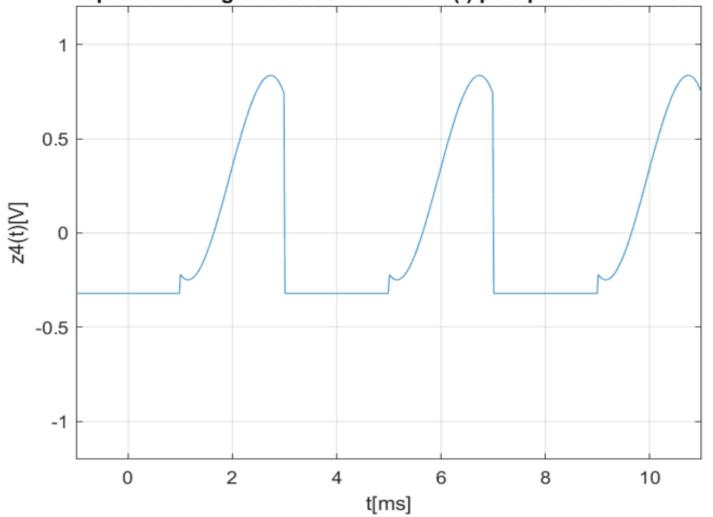




z4(t) - 3 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 12);
for i = 1:3
     v(2*i) = -1;
end
z4 = x'*v;
z4 = z4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 11, 600);
val = val(:);
plot(val, z4-0.32033);
axis([-1 11 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului z4(t) pe 3 perioade fara C.C.');
```

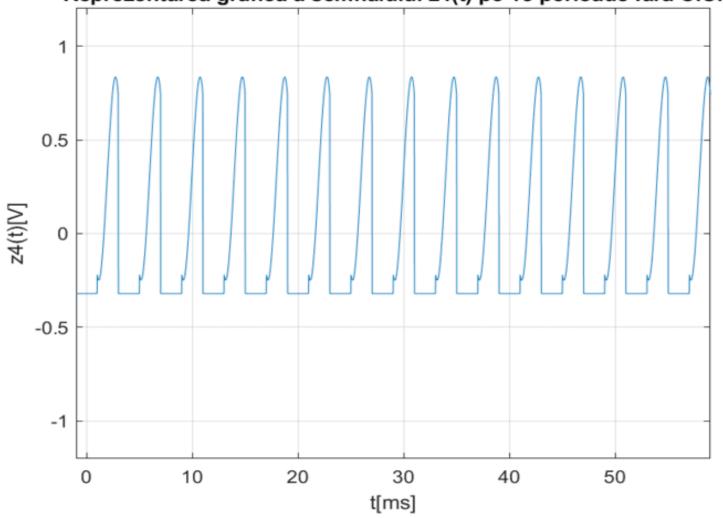
Figura 3.36
Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului z4(t) pe 3 perioade fara C.C.



z4(t) - 15 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 60);
for i = 1:15
     v(2*i) = -1;
end
z4 = x'*v;
z4 = z4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 59, 3000);
val = val(:);
plot(val, z4-0.32033);
axis([-1 59 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('z4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului z4(t) pe 15 perioade fara C.C.');
```

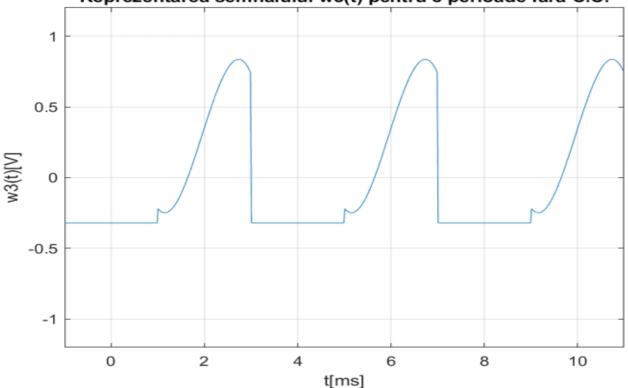
Figura 3.37
Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului z4(t) pe 15 perioade fara C.C.



w3(t) - 3 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,11,600);
y3=x'*ones(1,6);
for i=1:6
  for j=1:100
     y3(j,i)=((-1).^{(i+1)})*y3(j,i);
  end
end
y3=y3(:);
z3=x'*ones(1,6);
for i=1:6
  for j=1:100
     if(z3(j,i)<0)
       z3(j,i)=-z3(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z3=z3(:);
suma=0.5*(y3+z3);
plot(a,suma-0.32033);
axis([-1 11 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului w3(t) pentru 3 perioade fara C.C.');
```

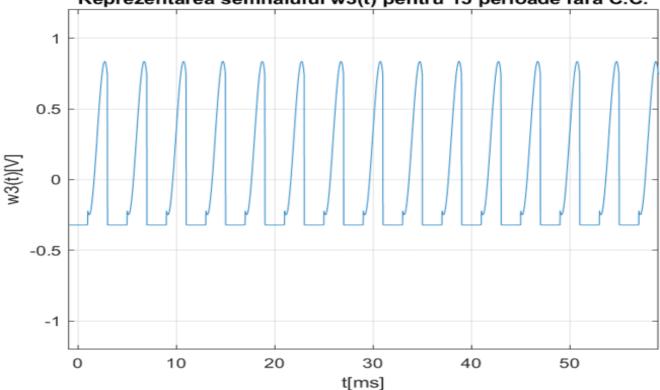




w3(t) - 15 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
a=linspace(-1,59,3000);
y3=x'*ones(1,30);
for i=1:30
  for i=1:100
     y3(j,i)=((-1).^{(i+1)})*y3(j,i);
  end
end
y3=y3(:);
z3=x'*ones(1,30);
for i=1:30
  for j=1:100
     if(z3(j,i)<0)
       z3(j,i)=-z3(j,i);
     end
  end
end
z3=z3(:);
suma=0.5*(y3+z3);
plot(a,suma-0.32033);
axis([-1 59 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w3(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea semnalului w3(t) pentru 15 perioade fara C.C.');
```

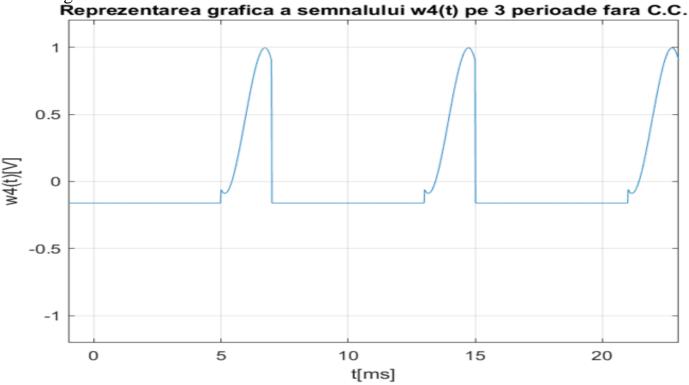




w4(t) - 3 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 24);
for i = 1:6
  if mod(i,2) == 0
     v(2*i) = -1;
  else
     v(2*i) = 1;
  end
end
y4 = x'*v;
y4 = y4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 23, 1200);
val = val(:);
v1 = zeros(0, 24);
for i = 1:6
     v1(2*i) = -1;
end
z4 = x'*v1;
z4 = z4(:);
suma=0.5*(y4+z4);
plot(val, suma-0.16016);
axis([-1 23 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului w4(t) pe 3 perioade fara C.C.');
```

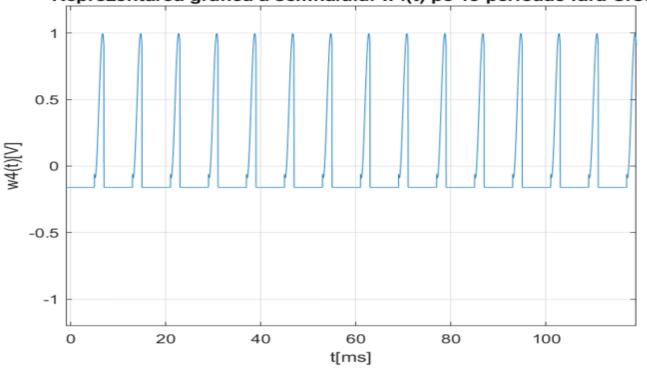




w4(t) - 15 perioade fara C.C.:

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5\overline{3}33*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
v = zeros(0, 120);
for i = 1:30
  if mod(i,2) == 0
     v(2*i) = -1;
  else
     v(2*i) = 1;
  end
end
y4 = x'*v;
y4 = y4(:);
val = linspace(-1, 119, 6000);
val = val(:);
v1 = zeros(0, 120);
for i = 1:30
     v1(2*i) = -1;
end
z4 = x'*v1;
z4 = z4(:);
suma=0.5*(y4+z4);
plot(val, suma-0.16016);
axis([-1 119 -1.2 1.2]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('w4(t)[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului w4(t) pe 15 perioade fara C.C.');
```



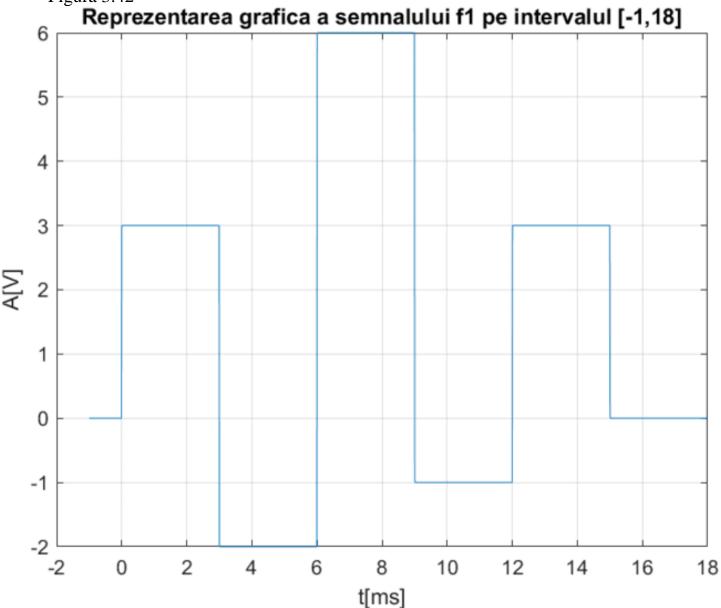


h) Utilizându-se funcții simbolice din MATLAB cunoscute, sa se reprezinte grafic semnalele f1(t) și f2(t).

f1(t); *t=[-1;18]*:

```
t = linspace(-1,18,1900);
f1=3*heaviside(t)-5*heaviside(t-3)+8*heaviside(t-6)-7*heaviside(t-9)+4*heaviside(t-12)-3*heaviside(t-15);
plot(t,f1);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('A[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului f1 pe intervalul [-1,18]');
```

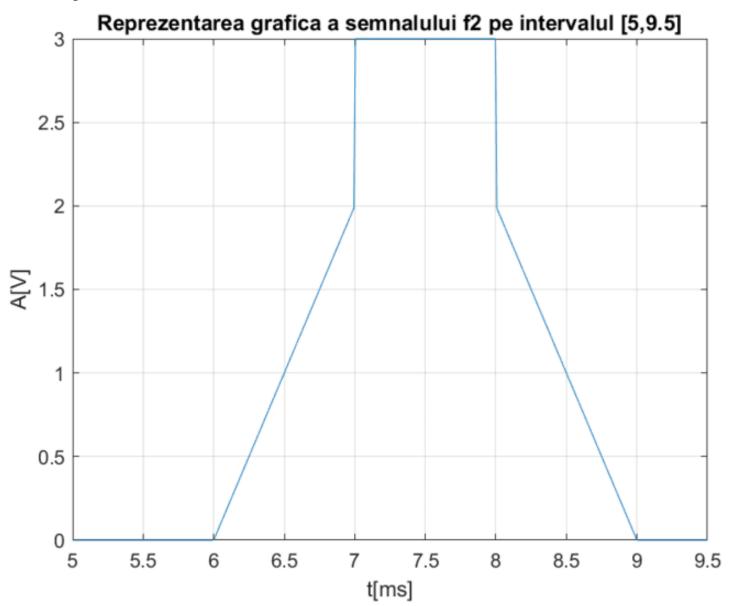




f2(t); t=[5;9.5]:

```
t = linspace(5,9.5,450); \\ f2=2*(t-6).*(heaviside(t-6)-heaviside(t-7))+3*(heaviside(t-7)-heaviside(t-8))+2*(9-t).*(heaviside(t-8)-heaviside(t-9)); \\ plot(t,f2); \\ grid on; \\ xlabel('t[ms]'); \\ ylabel('A[V]'); \\ title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului f2 pe intervalul [5,9.5]'); \\ \end{cases}
```

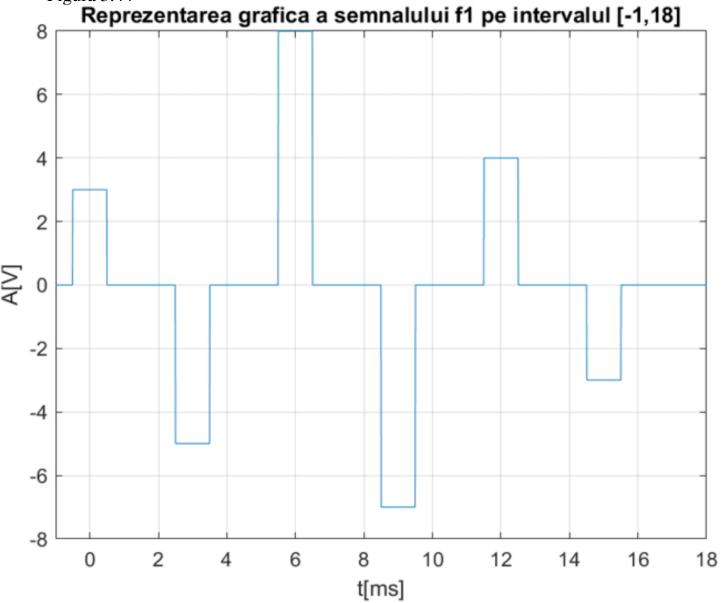
Figura 3.43



f1(t); t=[-1;18]:

```
t = linspace(-1,18,1900);
f1=3*rectangularPulse(t)-5*rectangularPulse(t-3)+8*rectangularPulse(t-6)-
7*rectangularPulse(t-9)+4*rectangularPulse(t-12)-3*rectangularPulse(t-15);
plot(t,f1);
axis([-1 18 -8 8]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('A[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului f1 pe intervalul [-1,18]');
```

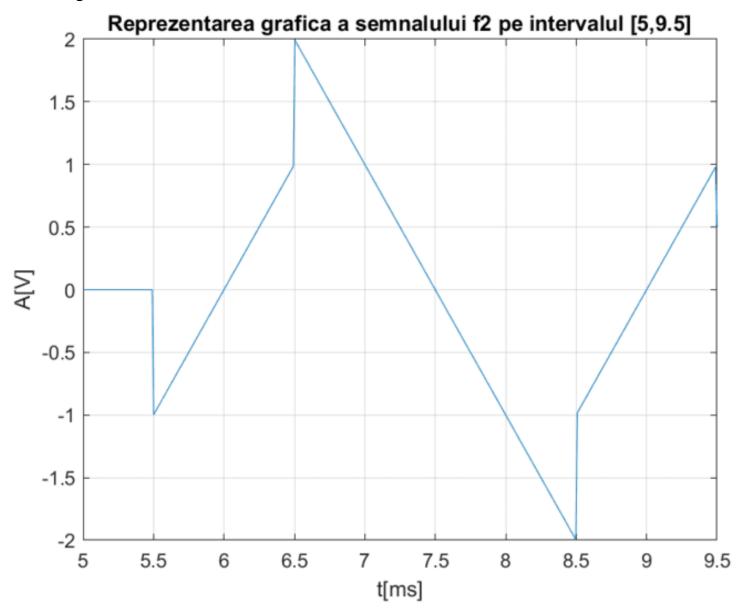




f2(t); t=[5;9.5]:

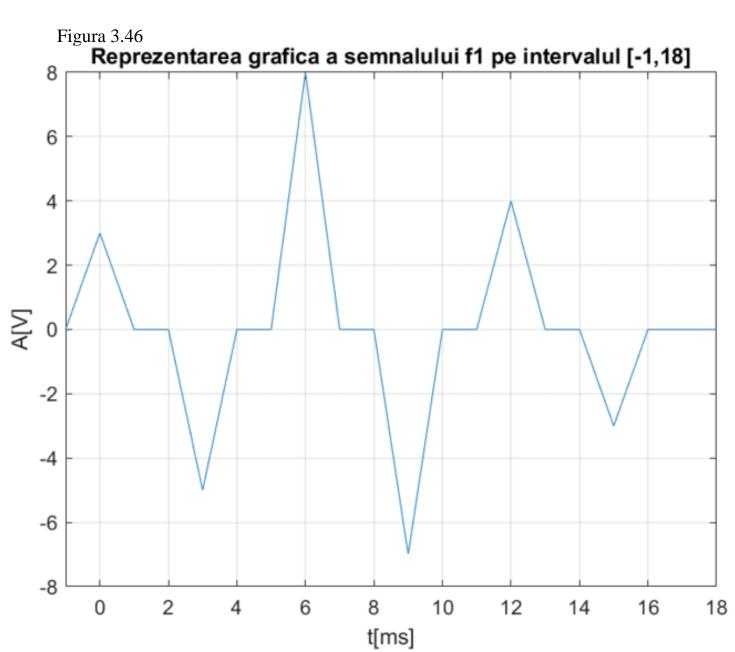
```
t = linspace(5,9.5,450);
f2=2*(t-6).*(rectangularPulse(t-6)-rectangularPulse(t-7))+3*(rectangularPulse(t-7)-rectangularPulse(t-8))+2*(9-t).*(rectangularPulse(t-8)-rectangularPulse(t-9));
plot(t,f2);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('A[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului f2 pe intervalul [5,9.5]');
```

Figura 3.45



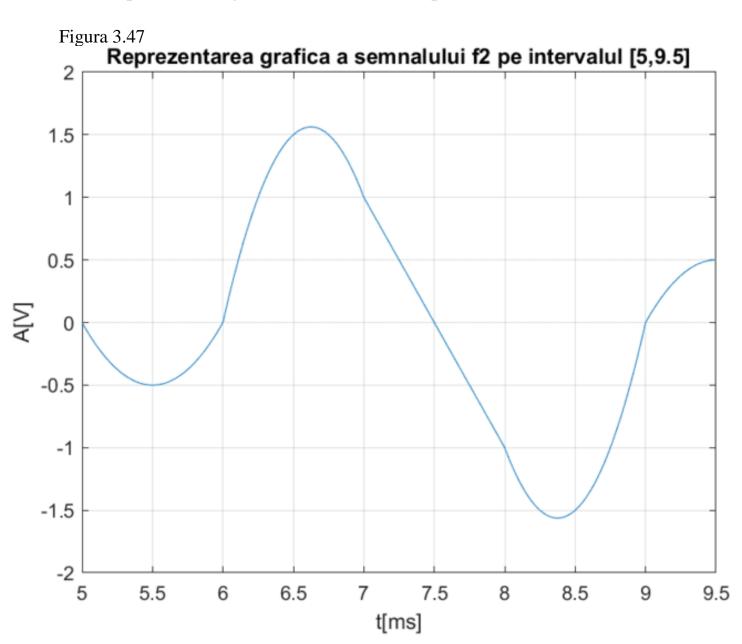
f1(t); t=[-1;18]:

```
t = linspace(-1,18,1900);
f1=3*triangularPulse(t)-5*triangularPulse(t-3)+8*triangularPulse(t-6)-
7*triangularPulse(t-9)+4*triangularPulse(t-12)-3*triangularPulse(t-15);
plot(t,f1);
axis([-1 18 -8 8]);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('A[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului f1 pe intervalul [-1,18]');
```



f2(t); t=[5;9.5]:

```
t = linspace(5,9.5,450);
f2=2*(t-6).*(triangularPulse(t-6)-triangularPulse(t-7))+3*(triangularPulse(t-7)-triangularPulse(t-8))+2*(9-t).*(triangularPulse(t-8)-triangularPulse(t-9));
plot(t,f2);
grid on;
xlabel('t[ms]');
ylabel('A[V]');
title('Reprezentarea grafica a semnalului f2 pe intervalul [5,9.5]');
```



XIA=0,5303t3+0,0889t2-30141t-0,6703 Bentru yst): PT = 1 S(y1(t)) dt = 2 S (0,5333t3+0,0839t2-1,0141t-0,6205) dt= = 25 (0,5333+ +0,0889+2-7,0141+-0,6703)(0,5335+)+0,0889+2-7,0141+-0,6703)+ = 1 5 (0,5333+).0,5383+3+0,5333+3.0,0839+2+0,55333+31-1,0151+)+ + 0,5333+3 · (-0,6703)+0,0889+2 · 0,5333+3+0,0889+2.00819+2. · (-1,0141+)+0,0389+2. (0,6705) -1,0141+.0,5333+3-1,0141+.0,0389+3 -1,0141+ (-1,0151+)-1,0141+(-0,6703)-0,6703.9,5335+3-0,6703. · 0,0839+2-0,6703(-1,041+)-0,6703-(-0,6703)dt= = 2 S(0, 28 440t + 9,09482+5-1,07373t 5-9,845245 +9,90571 +0,40921+2+335950++0,44930)dt= = = = (0, 28440 +7 14+0,09482 +6 14-1,07373 +5 14-984 524+7/77 + 0,90921 5 1 + 1,35950 +2 1+1 +0,41430+ 1)= $=\frac{1}{2}\left(0,784407+0-1,075757-0+0,909217+0+0,44930.2\right)$ =0,04062-0,214746+23,36367+0,4930=- 0,57825 W Penton y2(+): Pt= = 1 S(y2(t)) at= 1 S(q5) 45t + 0,0884t2-1,0141t-96705) att= = 1 :0,57875 = 0,28912 W

Restru y3(t): PT3 = 7 = 1/3 (4)) dt = 4 5 (0,5337t3+ 9088962- 3,0191t-95703) dt-+ 7 5 (0,5333(+-2)3+0,0889(+-2)2- 7,0141(+-2)-= 0,28912 +3 (0,5333 (+3-6+2+nt-8)+0,0884(+2-4+4) +3,0141(+-2) -0,6703)2dt= = 0,28912 +0,28912=6,57825 W PTG = 1 S (yG(t)) dt = { S (0,5333(t-3)+0,0889(t-3)-2,0141(t-2)-96703) $+\frac{1}{8} \int_{5}^{7} (0,5355)(t-6)^{3} + 0,0889(t-6)^{2} + 1,0141(t-6) - 0,6703)dt =$ $= 0,78912 + 15(0,5333)(t^2 - 18t^2 + 108t^2 - 216) + 0.0884(t^2 - 12t + 36) -$ 0,14456+0,14456=0,28992 W

j)Să se calculeze puterea y_i(t) cu ajutorul funcției int.m MATLAB (calcul simbolic).

Pentru y1(t):

```
t=linspace(-1,1);
x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;
x1=@(t)(0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703).^2;
P1=integral(x1,-1,1);
PT=0.5*P1;
```

Rezultat:

PT =

0.5783

Pentru y2(t):

```
t=linspace(-1,1);

x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;

x1=@(t)(0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703).^2;

P2=integral(x1,-1,1);

PT=0.25*P2;
```

Rezultat:

0.2891

Pentru y3(t):

```
 \begin{array}{l} t=& linspace(-1,3); \\ x=& 0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703; \\ x1=& @(t)(0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703).^2; \\ P3_1=& integral(x1,-1,1); \\ x2=& @(t)(0.5333*(t-2).^3+0.0889*(t-2).^2-1.0141*(t-2)-0.6703).^2; \\ P3_2=& integral(x2,1,3); \\ suma=& P3_2+P3_1; \\ PT=& 0.25*suma; \end{array}
```

Rezultat:

PT =

0.5783

Pentru y4(t):

```
t=linspace(-1,7);

x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;

x1=@(t)(0.5333*(t-2).^3+0.0889*(t-2).^2-1.0141*(t-2)-0.6703).^2;

P4_1=integral(x1,1,3);

x2=@(t)(0.5333*(t-6).^3+0.0889*(t-6).^2-1.0141*(t-6)-0.6703).^2;

P4_2=integral(x2,5,7);

suma=P4_2+P4_1;

PT=0.125*suma;
```

Rezultat:

PT =

k)Să se scrie un program in MATLAB care să calculeze P_t cu o precizie de 5 zecimale care să determine valoarea integralei prin metoda aproximațiilor.

```
t = linspace(-1,1,100000);

x=0.5333*t.^3+0.0889*t.^2-1.0141*t-0.6703;

x=x.^2;

PT=0;

for i=1:100000-1

   PT=PT+(x(i)+x(i+1))*0.00001;

end

PT=PT/2;

vpa(PT,5);
```

Răspuns:

ans =

0.57825



CONCLUZII. OBSERVAȚII PERSONALE

In domeniul de electronică ni telecomunicătii, onsliza remnolelor representă o romura foorte importantă. lu spitorul scertai proiect som per borche inteligeni notivnilos snalisei Umnalelar utilizard programul Matlah. Am Enriotest eum functionersi oust roftmore in sore sunt functuile sole de boza. Programul functioneria se lesso motricelor, ior elementele une alcotuiese pot aportine oricorei multimi numerice, inclusia multimea numerela samplesce. In cascal semnolular, ce constituie subilitul principal al productului, solstea sunt utilisate in Matthe prin intermedial vectorilar. In the conclusion, programul Matlab este foote util in dominial Telecomunistilor, desta usurand si Uducand memos ingineulos.

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