





信号时域分析的MATLAB实现

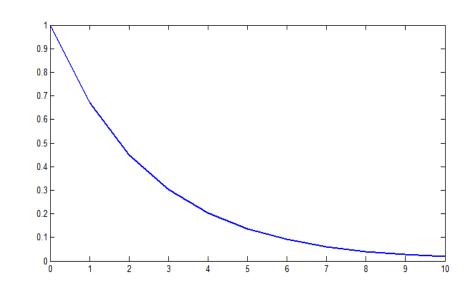
- ※ 利用MATLAB产生基本信号
- ※ 利用MATLAB实现基本运算



指数信号Aeat

$$xt = A*exp(a*t);$$

```
t=0: 0.01: 10;
A=1;
a=-0.4;
xt=A*exp(a*t);
plot(t, xt)
```

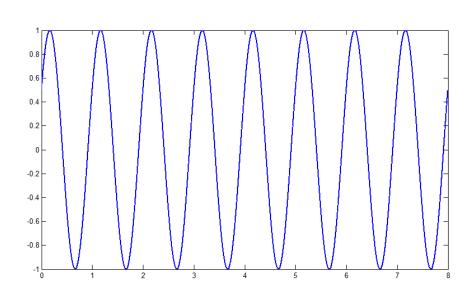




```
正弦类信号A\cos(\omega_0 t + \varphi)或A\sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi)
```

xt=A*cos(w0*t+phi) 或 xt=A*sin(w0*t+phi)

```
A=1;
w0=2*pi;
phi=pi/6;
t=0:0.001:8;
xt=A*sin(w0*t+phi);
plot(t, xt)
```

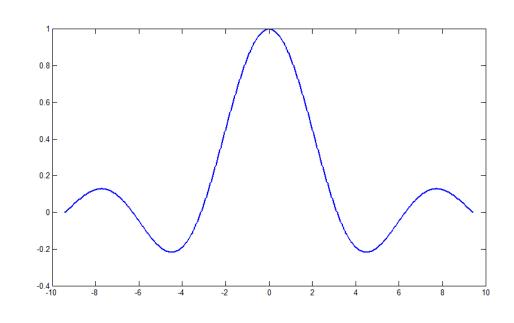




抽样信号Sa(t)

xt = sinc(t);

t=-3*pi: pi/100: 3*pi; xt=sinc(t/pi); plot(t, xt)





矩形脉冲信号

xt = rectpuls(t, width);

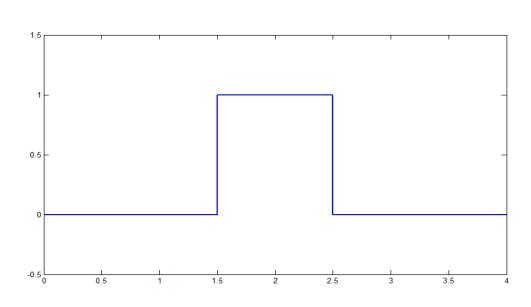
用以产生一个幅度为1,宽度为width以零点为对称的矩形波。

t=0: 0.001: 4;

T=1;

xt=rectpuls(t-2*T, T);

plot(t, xt)





周期方波信号

xt= square(w0*t, duty_cycle);

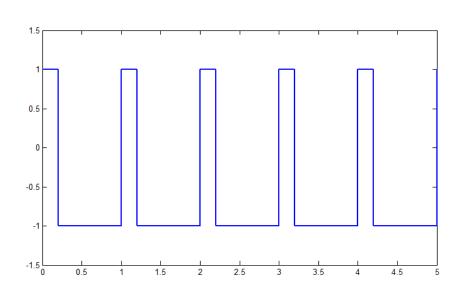
用以产生一个幅度是+1和-1,基波频率为 ω_0 ,即周期 $T=2\pi/\omega_0$ 的方波信号。

t=0: 0.0001: 5;

A=1; T=1; w0=2*pi/T;

ft=A*square(w0*t,20);

plot(t, ft)



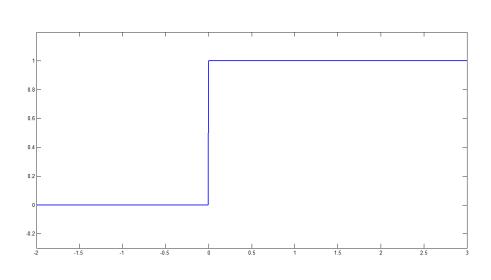


单位阶跃信号

ut = stepfun(t, t0);

t是以向量形式表示的变量, t0表示信号发生突变的时刻。

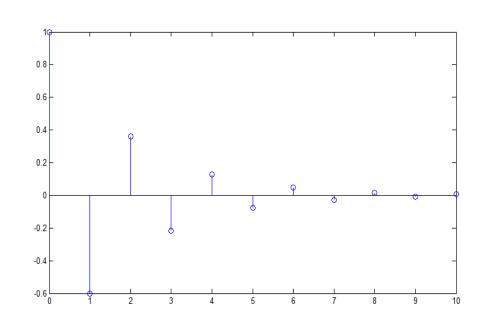
t=-2:0.01:3; t0=0; ut=stepfun(t,t0); plot(t,ut)





指数序列 a^k 利用数组幂运算 $xk=a.^k$;

```
A=1;
k=0:10;
a=-0.6;
xk=A*a.^k;
stem(k, xk)
```

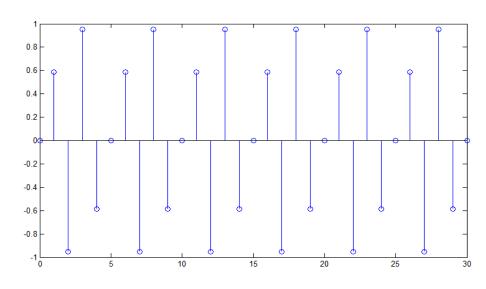




正弦类信号 $A\cos(\Omega k + \varphi)$ 或 $A\sin(\Omega k + \varphi)$

xk=A*cos(omega*k+phi) 或 xk=A*sin(omega*k+phi)

k=0:30; xk= sin(4*pi/5*k); stem(k, xk)





连续正弦类信号 $\cos(\omega_0 t)$ 与离散正弦类信号 $\cos(\Omega_0 k)$ 关系分析

$$\cos(\omega_0 t)\Big|_{t=kT} = \cos(\omega_0 \times T \times k) = \cos(\Omega_0 k)$$
, $\sharp + \Omega_0 = \omega_0 \times T$

讨论: 当 (1)
$$\frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{N}$$
 (2) $\frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{2}{N}$ (3) $\frac{\Omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{3}{N}$ 时,

对比 $\cos(\omega_0 t)$ 与 $\cos(\Omega_0 k)$ 波形,分析有何结论?



 $\frac{\Omega_3}{\Omega_3} = \frac{0.24\pi}{0.24\pi} = \frac{3}{100}$

 2π 2π 25

已知连续信号 $x(t) = \cos(\pi t)$, 当抽样间隔T分别取0.08、0.16 和0.24时,对应离散信号序列分别为

$$x_1[k] = \cos(\Omega_1 k) = \cos(0.08\pi k)$$

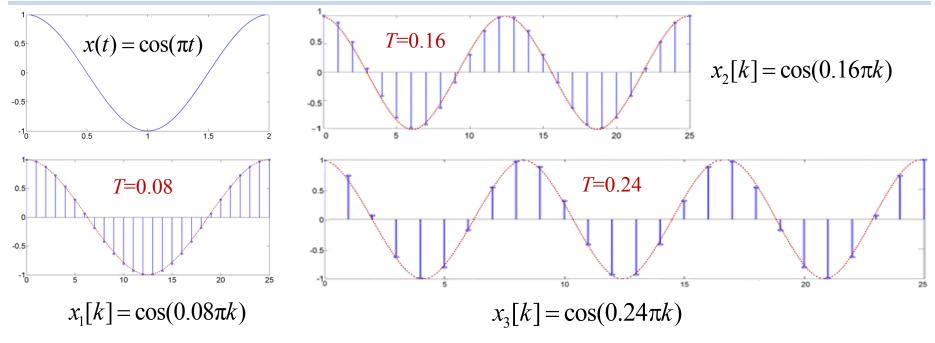
$$x_2[k] = \cos(\Omega_2 k) = \cos(0.16\pi k)$$

$$x_3[k] = \cos(\Omega_3 k) = \cos(0.24\pi k)$$

$$\frac{\Omega_1}{2\pi} = \frac{0.08\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{25}$$
 $\frac{\Omega_2}{2\pi} = \frac{0.16\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{2}{25}$

可见三个离散余弦信号的周期都为 N=25。





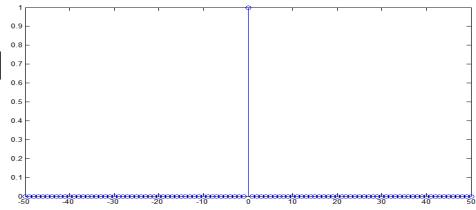
结论:当满足 $\Omega/2\pi = M/N$,且N、M是不可约正整数,则N为离散余弦序列的周期,而M表示离散余弦序列一个周期N内包含原连续周期余弦信号的周期数。



单位脉冲序列

用零矩阵函数zeros表示;

```
k=-50: 50;
delta=[zeros(1,50),1,zeros(1,50)]
stem(k,delta)
```

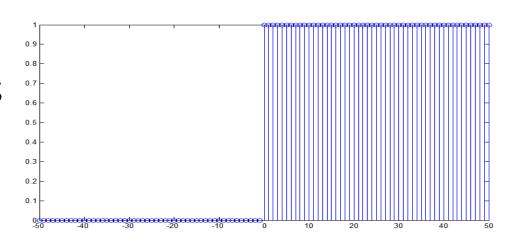




单位阶跃序列

用单位矩阵函数ones表示;

k=-50:50; uk=[zeros(1,50), ones(1,51)]; stem(k, uk)

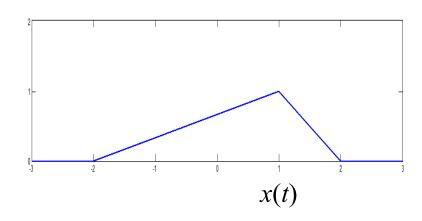




连续时间信号的尺度变换、翻转、时移(平移)

已知三角波x(t),利用MATLAB画出的x(2t)和x(2-2t)波形

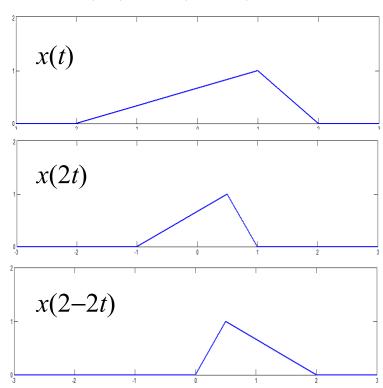
t=-3:0.001:3; ft=tripuls(t,4,0.5); plot(t, ft);





已知三角波x(t),利用MATLAB画出的x(2t)和x(2-2t)波形

```
t=-3:0.001:3;
ft1=tripuls(2*t,4,0.5);
subplot(2,1,1)
plot(t,ft1)
title('x(2t)')
ft2 = tripuls((2-2*t),4,0.5);
subplot(2,1,2)
plot(t,ft2)
title('x(2-2t)')
```





离散时间序列的尺度变换

- 实现M倍抽取的MATLAB语句 xD=x(1:M:end);
- 实现L倍内插的MATLAB语句 xI=zeros(1,L*length(x)); xI(1:L:end)=x;



离散时间序列的抽取运算



[x,Fs,bits] = wavread('我的祖国'); % Fs=22,050 Hz



x1=x(1:4:end); % Fs=22,050/4 Hz

4倍抽取后信号x1

x2=x(1:8:end); % Fs=22,050/8 Hz

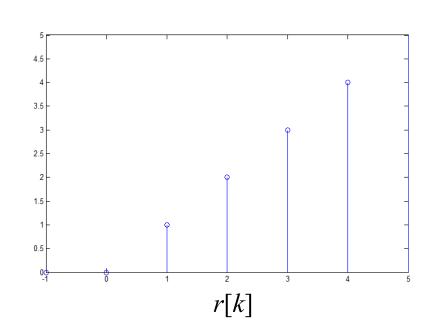
8倍抽取后信号x2



信号的相加与相乘

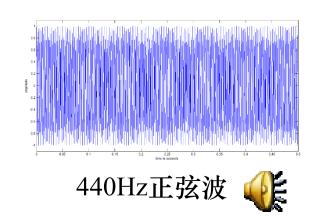
相加用算术运算符"+"实现相乘用数组运算符".*"实现

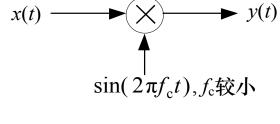
k=-1:5; x=(k>=0); stem(k,x.*k)

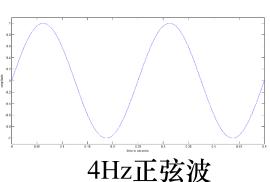


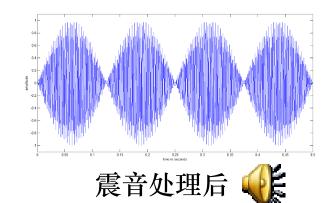


[例]440Hz正弦乘以4Hz正弦波(震音)











```
fs1=4;fs2=440;
t=linspace(0,2/fs1,1000);
y1=\sin(2*pi*fs1*t);
y2=sin(2*pi*fs2*t);
y=y1.*y2;
subplot(2,2,1);
plot(t,y1);
subplot(2,2,2);
plot(t,y2);
subplot(2,2,3);
plot(t,y);
```



连续信号的微分与积分离散序列的差分与求和

- 微分 y=diff(function)/h; %h为数值计算所取时间间隔求函数function的一阶导数;
- 定积分 quad('function_name',a,b); function_name为被积函数名,a和b指定积分区间。
- 差分 y=diff(f);
- 求和 y=sum(f(k1: k2));

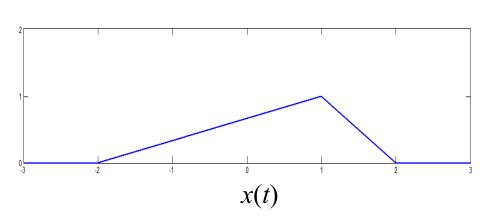


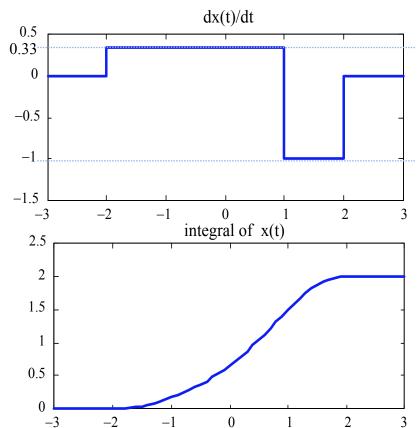
[例] 已知三角波x(t), 画出其微分与积分的波形。

```
function yt=tri(t)
yt=tripuls(t,4,0.5)
                                  %积分
%微分
                                  t = -3:0.1:3;
h=0.001;
                                  for x=1:length(t)
t=-3:h:3;
                                    y2(x)=quad('tri', -3,t(x));
y1=diff(tri(t))/h;
                                  end
plot(t(1:length(t)-1),y1)
                                  plot(t,y2)
```



三角波x(t)微分与积分的波形







[例] 已知离散序列 $x[k]=\{1,2,3,4,k=0,1,2,3\}$, 画出其差分与求和 的波形。 %x[k]

k=-1:4;x=[0,1,2,3,4,0];stem(k,x)

%差分

k1 = -1:4;

x=[0,1,2,3,4,0];

y=diff(x);

stem(k1,y)

%求和

k=-1:4;

x=[0,1,2,3,4,0]

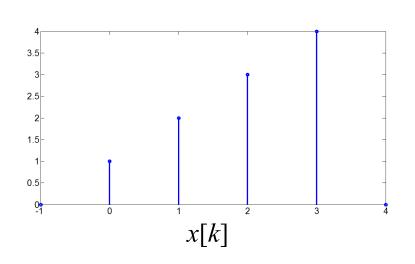
for i=1:length(k)

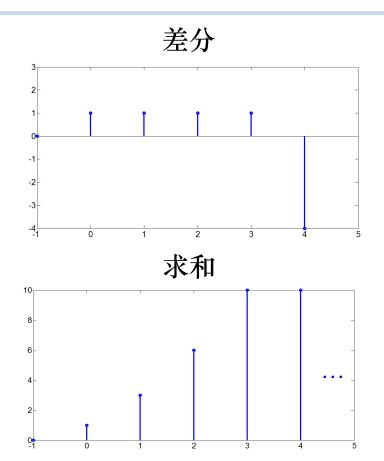
y(i)=sum(x(1:i));

end



离散序列x[k]差分与求和的波形







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谢谢

本课程所引用的一些素材为主讲老师多年的教学积累,来源于多种媒体及同事、同行、朋友的交流,难以一一注明出处,特此说明并表示感谢!