3. laboratorijas darbs

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Bruno P#avinskis

Gabalveida sign#la mont#ža

Darba uzdevums

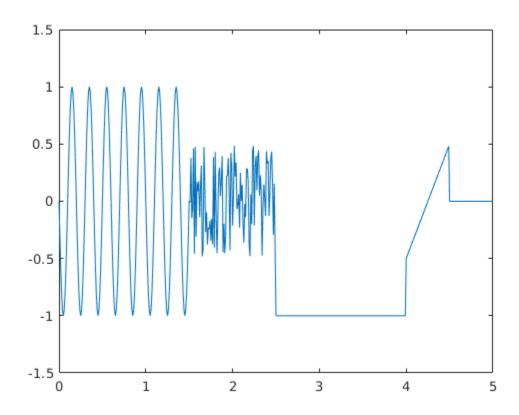
- j#izveido skripts, kas uzz#m# gabalveida sign#lu
- j#izveido funkcija, kas atgiez#s t# v#rt#bas

Risin#jums:

```
function y = lab3(t)
if nargin == 0
    t=0:0.01:5;
end
t_sin_f = (t > = 0) & (t < 1.5);
t_sin=t(t_sin_f);
t noise f=(t>=1.5)&(t<2.5);
t_noise=t(t_noise_f);
t_const_f = (t > = 2.5) & (t < 4);
t_const=t(t_const_f);
t_saw_f = (t>=4)&(t<4.5);
t_saw=t(t_saw_f);
t_zero_f = (t > = 4.5) & (t < = 5);
t_zero=t(t_zero_f);
% sinuso#da
A0 = 0; A = -1;
T = (1.5-0)/7.5; f=1/T;
delay = 1.5;
y_sin = A0+A*(-sin(2*pi*f*(t_sin-delay)));
% troksnis
y_noise = 1*rand(size(t_noise))-0.5;
% konstante
y_const = -1 +zeros(size(t_const));
k=(-0.5-0.5)/(4-4.5);
delay=4;
```

```
y_saw=-0.5+k*(t_saw-delay);
% nulle
y_zero = zeros(size(t_zero));
% sign#lu apvienošana
t = [t_sin,t_noise,t_const,t_saw,t_zero];
y = [y_sin,y_noise,y_const,y_saw,y_zero];
if nargout == 0
    plot(t,y)
    y=[];
    axis([0 5 -1.5 1.5])
end

ans =
[]
```



Secin#jumi:

Gabalveida signalu veidošana matlab# ir #rta un vienk#rša.

Published with MATLAB® R2018a