matlab的二维绘图和三维绘图

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批阅中

导出pdf

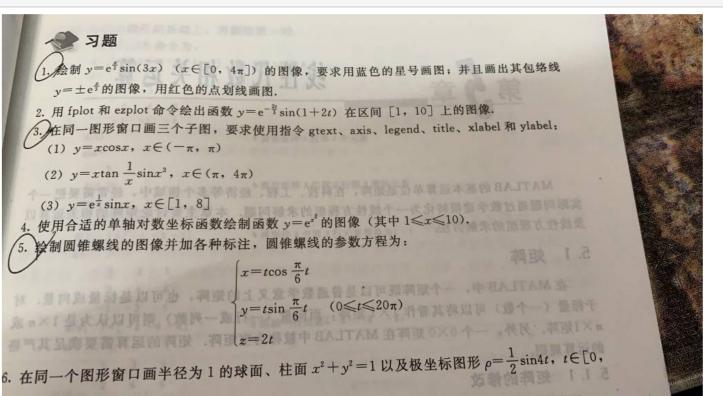
实验目的



matlab的二维绘图和三维绘图

实验任务



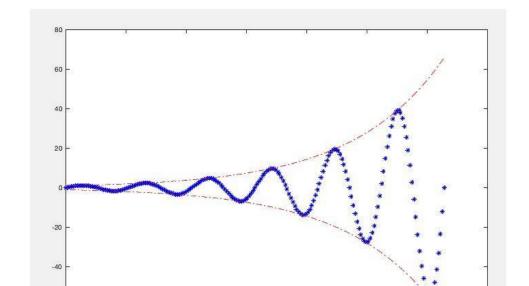


实验 1 实验程序

实验结果

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```
clf
%1
x=0:pi/50:4*pi;
y=exp(1).^(x./3).*sin(3.*x);
plot(x,y,'b*');
hold on
%2
y1=exp(1).^(x./3);
%3
y2=-exp(1).^(x./3);
plot(x,y1,'r-.');
plot(x,y2,'r-.');
```



实验 2

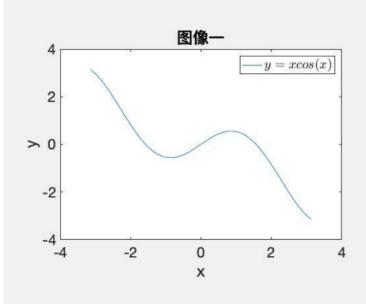
实验程序

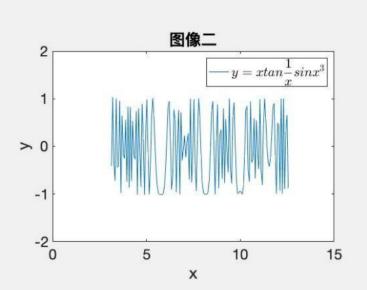
```
function [ ] = func( input_args )
h=legend(input_args);
set(h,'Interpreter','latex');
set(gca,'FontSize',22);
xlabel('x');
ylabel('x');
end

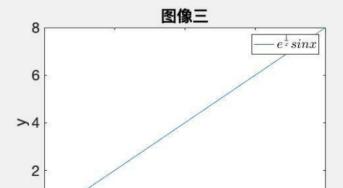
clf;
x1=-pi:pi/50:pi;
yl=x1.*cos(x1);
x2= pi:pi/50:4*pi;
y2= x2.*tan(1./x2).*sin(x2.^3);
x3 = 1:0.02:8;
y3 = exp(1).^(1./x3).*sin(x3);

subplot(2,2,1);
plot(x1,y1);
func('$\sext{var} = x \sext{var} = x \se
```

实验结果









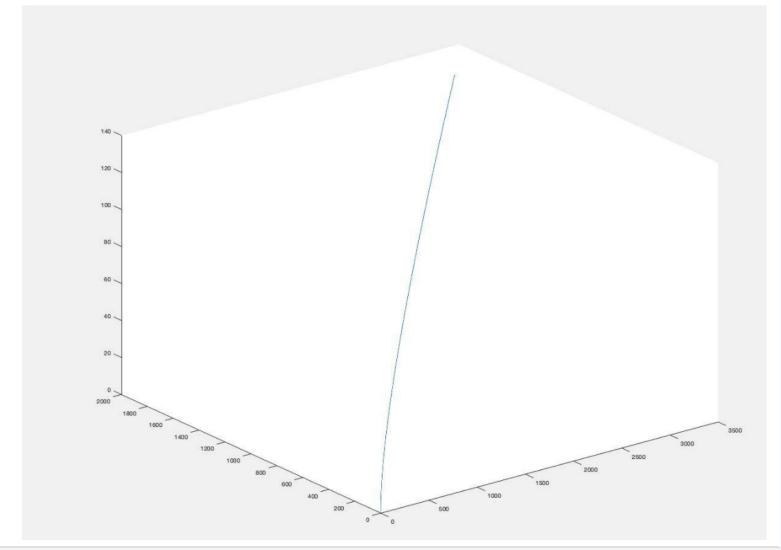
实验3

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实验程序

```
clf;
t=0:pi/50:20*pi;
x = t.*cos(pi./6).*t;
y = t.*sin(pi./6).*t;
z = 2.*t;
plot3(x,y,z);
```

实验结果



实验结论



可以尝试把重复的代码封装成一个函数,例如Latex的legend就被我在此封装成一个函数