

绘图注意事项：

1. 选取合理的图像显示区域，需要显示的图像被完整显示，不需要显示的部分未显示；（对物理概念的理解）
2. 数轴、标题等标注正确、清晰，无歧义，便于他人理解；同一图中存在多个信号时，应使用 legend 进行标注；
3. 多个图间具有对比关系时，应采用相同的显示范围以便比较；
4. 不同的信号选择不同的绘图函数；

Functions to Generate Typical Signal（数值法及符号法创建信号）

Both methods is ok : sin、cos、sinc、exp、heaviside、diract（两种方法均可的函数）

Asin(wt+pha)、Acos(wt+pha)

(三角函数，多用途)

t : time axis（时间轴）

Radian frequency and radian is used for **cos** and **sin**.

(Matlab 中三角函数使用的是角频率(rad/s)和弧度值(rad), 不是频率(Hz)和角度值(°))

(对于其它使用到频率和角度的函数也是一样, 不论输入还是输出默认的都是角频率、弧度值)

```
clear; clf;
A = 1;
w = 2*pi;          % w = 2*pi*f
pha = pi/6;        % pha = (deg/180)*pi
% Numeric methods
t = 0:0.01:10;
fn = A*cos(w*t+pha);
plot(t,fn); axis([0 5 -1 1]);
xlabel("t");ylabel("f(t)");title('Numeric methods');
```

```
% Symbolic methods
syms x
y = A*cos(w*x+pha);
fplot(y); axis([0 5 -1 1]);
xlabel("t");ylabel("f(t)");title('Symbolic method');
```

Sampling : sinc(t)

(采样信号, lab5 抽样及重建)

t : time axis (时间轴)

```
clear; clf;
% Numeric methods
t = -3:0.01:3;
ft = sinc(t);
subplot(1,2,1);plot(t,ft); axis([-3 3 -0.22 1])
title('sinc'); xlabel('t(s)');ylabel('f(t)');

% Symbolic methods
syms x
y =sinc(x);
subplot(1,2,2);fplot(y,[-3 3])
title('sinc'); xlabel('t(s)');ylabel('f(t)');
```

Exponential : $A \cdot \exp(a \cdot t)$

(指数信号, lab3-4 傅里叶级数、傅里叶变换)

t : time axis (时间轴)

```
clear; clf;
A = 1; a = -0.4;
% Numeric methods
```

```

t = 0:0.01:10;
ft = A*exp(a*t);
plot(t,ft); hold on;
% Symbolic methods
syms x
y = A*exp(a*x);
fplot(x,y,[0 10], '--'); hold off;
title('ft = A*exp(a*t)'); xlabel('t(s)'); ylabel('f(t)'); legend("numeric", "symbolic");

```

Aperiodic Triangle : tripuls(t,w,s)

（三角（形）信号，lab2 信号时域分析，lab4 傅里叶变换）

t : time axis（时间轴）

w : The width of the base of the triangle, centered at 0.（三角形的底边宽度，以 0 为中心）

s : Vertex position, range: [-1 1].（顶点位置，范围：[-1 1]）

```

clear; clf;
t = -3:0.03:3;
ft1 = tripuls(t,2,1);
ft2 = tripuls(t,2,0.5);
ft3 = tripuls(t,2,0);
ft4 = tripuls(t,2,-1);
plot(t,ft1,t,ft2,t,ft3,t,ft4);
title('Triangle'); xlabel('t(s)'); ylabel('f(t)');
legend('s = 1', 's = 0.5', 's = 0', 's = -1')

```

Sawtooth or triangle wave : sawtooth(t,xmax)

（锯齿波，lab2 信号时域分析，lab3 傅里叶级数）

t : time axis（时间轴）

xmax : Vertex position, range: [0 1], periodic: 2pi（顶点位置，范围：[0 1]，周期：2pi）

```

clear; clf;
t = -3*pi:0.01:3*pi;
ft1 = sawtooth(t,0);
ft2 = sawtooth(t,0.5);
ft3 = sawtooth(t,1);
subplot(4,1,1); plot(t,ft1); title('xmax=0'); xlabel('t','position',[10 -1.5 0]); ylabel('f1');
subplot(4,1,2); plot(t,ft2); title('xmax=0.5'); xlabel('t','position',[10 -1.5 0]); ylabel('f2');
subplot(4,1,3); plot(t,ft3); title('xmax=1'); xlabel('t','position',[10 -1.5 0]); ylabel('f3');

ft4 = sawtooth(2*pi*t,1);
subplot(4,1,4); plot(t,ft4); title('change the period'); xlabel('t','position',[10 -1.5 0]); ylabel('f4');

```

Aperiodic Rectangle : rectpuls(t,w)

（矩形（窗）信号， lab5 采样与重建）

t : time axis (时间轴)

w : rectangle width (矩形宽度)

```
clear; clf;
t = -3:0.01:3;
ft = rectpuls(t,1);
plot(t,ft);
title('Aperiodic Rectangle'); xlabel('t(s));ylabel('f(t)');
```

Square Wave : square(t,d)

（方波信号， lab2 信号时域分析， lab3 傅里叶级数）

t : time axis (时间轴)

d : Duty cycle, the proportion of the positive part of the signal, range: [0 100] (占空比, 信号为正的部分所占比例, 范围 : [0 100])

```
t = -3*pi:0.01:3*pi;
ft = square(t,70);
subplot(3,1,1); plot(t,ft); title('duty cycle:70'); xlabel('t(s));ylabel('f(t)');
ft = square(t,50);
subplot(3,1,2); plot(t,ft); title('duty cycle:50'); xlabel('t(s));ylabel('f(t)');
ft = square(t,30);
subplot(3,1,3); plot(t,ft); title('duty cycle:30'); xlabel('t(s));ylabel('f(t)');
```

Step Function : heaviside(t)

（阶跃信号，很多地方会用到）

```
clear;clf;
t = -5:0.1:5;
ft = heaviside(t);

syms x
y = heaviside(x);

subplot(2,2,1); plot(t,ft); title('numeric');xlabel('t(s));ylabel('f(t)');
subplot(2,2,2); fplot(x,y); title('symbolic');xlabel('t(s));ylabel('f(t)');
subplot(2,2,3); plot(t,ft); axis([-0.5 0.5 -inf inf]); title('numeric');xlabel('t(s));ylabel('f(t)');
subplot(2,2,4); fplot(x,y,[-0.5 0.5]); title('symbolic');xlabel('t(s));ylabel('f(t)');grid on;
```

Delta Function: dirac(x)

（重要函数）

$$\begin{cases} \delta(t) = 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$

Use function **sign** to make the impulse signal visible.

```
clear; clf;
% Numeric method
t = -5:0.01:5;
ft = dirac(t);
subplot(2,2,1); plot(t,ft); title('Numeric method');xlabel('t(s)');ylabel('f(t)');
subplot(2,2,2); plot(t,sign(ft)); axis([-5 5 -1 1]); title('Unit delta');xlabel('t(s)');ylabel('f(t)');

% Symbolic method
syms x
y = dirac(x);
subplot(2,2,3); fplot(y); title('Symbolic method');xlabel('t(s)');ylabel('f(t)');
subplot(2,2,4); fplot(sign(y)); title('Unit delta');xlabel('t(s)');ylabel('f(t)');
```

Signal Operation (信号运算)

Differential and Integral (微分和积分)

Differential (微分/差分)

符号法 : diff(S, 'V', N)a

数值法 : diff(f, N)

```
clear; clf;
% symbolic method
syms x
y1 = heaviside(x);
y2 = diff(y1,x);
subplot(1,2,1);
fplot(y1);hold on; fplot(sign(y2),'--'); hold off;
legend("y1=heavixide(x)","y2=diff(y1)")
xlabel("x"); ylabel('y');title('Differential of u(t), Symbolic method')

% numeric method
dt = 0.01;
t = -5:dt:5;
f1 = heaviside(t);
f2 = diff(f1)/dt; % diff 用于计算离散序列的差分，默认元素间的间隔为 1；因此时间间隔非 1 的序列时，
subplot(1,2,2);
plot(t,f1);hold on;
plot(t(1:end-1),f2,'--');hold off; % diff 函数用于数值法时是用第 n+1 个元素值减去第 n 个元素值，因
axis([-5 5 0 1]);
legend("f1=heavixide(t)","f2=diff(f1)")
```

```
xlabel('t'); ylabel('f(t)');title('Differential of u(t), Numeric method');
```

Integral (积分)

Indefinite integral (不定积分) :

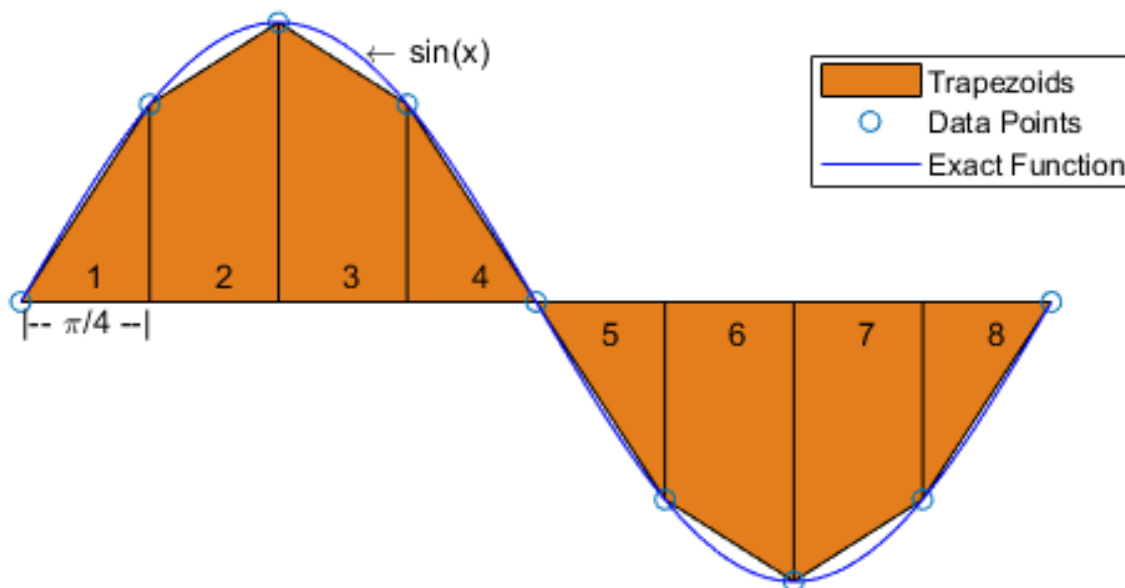
symbolic method : `int(S, v)`

numeric method : `cumtrapz(t, y)`

```
clear; clf;
% symbolic method
syms x
c = 0;
y1 = heaviside(x);
y2 = int(y1,x)+c;
fplot(y1);hold on;
fplot(y2,'--');hold off;
legend('y1 = heaviside(x)', 'y2 = int(y1)');
xlabel('x');ylabel('y1&y2');title('Integral of u(t)')
% numeric method
dt = 0.01;
t = -5:dt:5;
f1 = heaviside(t);
f2 = cumtrapz(t, f1)+c;
plot(t,f1,t,f2,'--');
legend('f1 = heaviside(t)', 'f2 = integrate(f1)');
xlabel('t');ylabel('f1&f2');title('Integral of u(t)')
```

About cumtrapz

`cumtrapz`(梯形积分) : 将一个待积分区域分割为若干小区域, 使用梯形的面积近似原来区域的面积。



definite integral（定积分）：

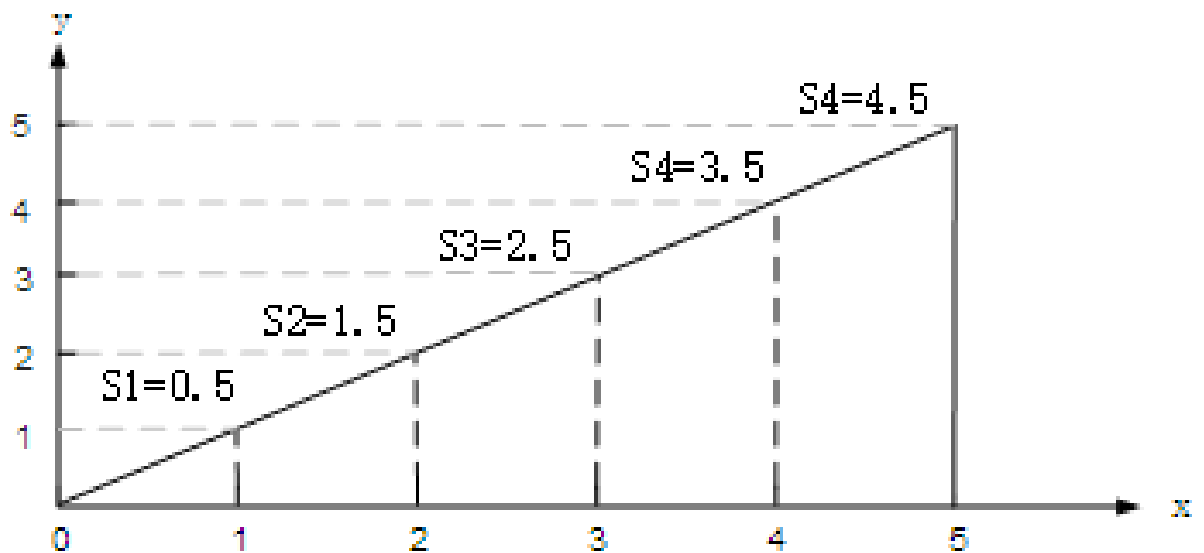
symbolic method : `int(S, v, a, b)`

numeric method : `trapz(t, y)`

```
clear; clf;
% symbolic method
syms t1
int heaviside(t1), -1, 2)
% numeric method
t2 = -1:0.01:2;
trapz(t2, heaviside(t2))
```

About `cumtrapz` and `trapz`

两者均为梯形积分法积分，`cumtrapz` 保留中间积分的结果，而 `trapz` 则只保留最终的积分结果



<code>cumtrapz</code>	0	0.5	2	4.5	8	12.5
<code>trapz</code>	/	/	/	/	/	12.5

Complex Arithmetic（复数运算）

```
clear;
x = rand(3)*(rand(3)-0.5)*rand*10;
y = rand(3)*(rand(3)-0.5)*rand*10;
z = complex(x, y)
```

`real`, `imag`（取复数的实部虚部）

$\text{real}(z) = x$

$\text{imag}(z) = y$

```
zr = real(z)
zi = imag(z)
```

abs, angle (计算幅值及相位)

$\text{abs}(z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$\text{angle}(z) = \arctg \frac{y}{x}, [-\pi, \pi]$

```
zabs = abs(z)
zang = angle(z)
```

Programing Structure (结构)

Loop (循环)

```
% for loop
a = zeros(1,10);
for i = 1:10
    a(i) = i;
end
a
% while
i = 10;
b = zeros(1,10);
while i > 0
    b(10-i+1) = i;
    i = i-1;
end
b
```

Branch (分支)

```
% if-else-end
t = -5:0.01:5;
f = zeros(1,length(t));
for i=1:length(t)
    if t(i) < 0
        f(i) = 0;
    elseif t(i) == 0
        f(i) = 0.5;
    else
        f(i) = 1;
    end
end
```



```
end
end
clf
plot(t, f);

% switch
shape = 'triangular';
t = -5:0.01:5;
switch shape
    case 'sine'
        f = sin(t);
    case 'cosine'
        f = cos(t);
    case 'triangular'
        f = tripuls(t,2,0.5);
    otherwise
        f = t;
end
plot(t,f)
```

报告格式

通过以下路径导出 pdf 格式的报告：实时编辑器->文件->导出->导出为 PDF

导出 PDF 时使用以下规则命名：Lab1_Mon/Tue/Fri_105/107_Nameld1_Nameld2.pdf

其中：

- Mon/Thur/Fri, 请根据自己的上课时间选择其一
- 105/107, 请根据自己上课的教室选择其一
- Nameld, 请使用中文名+学号, 如“张三 12345”

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