110705067 洪薇欣

題目的結果的圖皆是使用 stem 指令去畫。

2.84

題目: Use MATLAB to repeat Example 2.5.

Example 2.5:

The first-order recursive system may be used to describe the value of an investment earning compound interest at a fixed rate of r% per period if we set p=1+r/100. Let y[n] be the value of the investment at the start of period n. If there are no deposits or withdrawals, then the value at time n is expressed in terms of the value at the previous time as $y[n] = \rho y[n-1]$. Now, suppose x[n] is the amount deposited (x[n] > 0) or withdrawn (*[n] < 0) at the start of period n. In this case, the value of the account is expressed by the first-order recursive equation $y[n] = \rho y[n-1] + x[n]$.

We use convolution to find the value of an investment earning 8% per year if \$1000 is deposited at the start of each year for 10 years and then \$1500 is withdrawn at the start of each year for 7 years.

作法:

We expect the account balance to grow for the first 10 years, due to the deposits and accumulated interest. The value of the account will likely decrease during the next 7 years, however, because of the withdrawals, and afterwards the value will continue growing due to interest accrued. We may quantify these predictions by using the reflect-and-shift convolution sum evaluation procedure to evaluate y[n] = [n] * h[n] and $h[n] = (\rho \land n)u[n]$ with $\rho = 1.08$.

所以就用 MATLAB 做出 y[n] = [n] * h[n] 即可。

首先先寫好 x[n] (用陣列存):

x[n]前面 10 個都是 1000,後面 7 個皆是-1500,最後面都是 0 (用 zeros(1,9),代表八個 0,把 0 也寫上,這樣使 x[n]、h[n]、y[n]一樣長)

(expect the account balance to grow for the first 10 years, due to the deposits and accumulated interest. The value of the account will likely decrease during the next 7 years)

再來是做 h[n], 也是(用陣列存):

 $h=(1.08).^{(0:24)};$

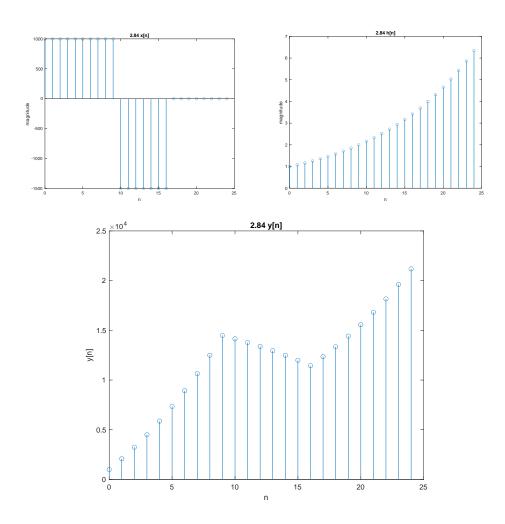
 $h[n] = (\rho^n)u[n]$ 的寫法為 $h = \rho.^(0:n)$ $(h[n] = (\rho^n)u[n]$ with $\rho = 1.08$.with $\rho = 1.08$)

再來最後做 y[n]:

y=conv(x,h);

用 MATLAB 的 conv 做 convolution

結果:



2.86

題目: Use the MATLAB command c o n v to plot the first 20 values of the step response. System impulse response:

$$h_1[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & 0 \le n \le 3\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

作法:

首先先寫好 u[n]:

u=ones(1,20);

step function MATLAB 寫法為 u=ones(1,n); (因要輸出前 20 筆,故到 20)

再來做 h1[n] (用陣列存):

h1=[0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25, zeros(1,17)];

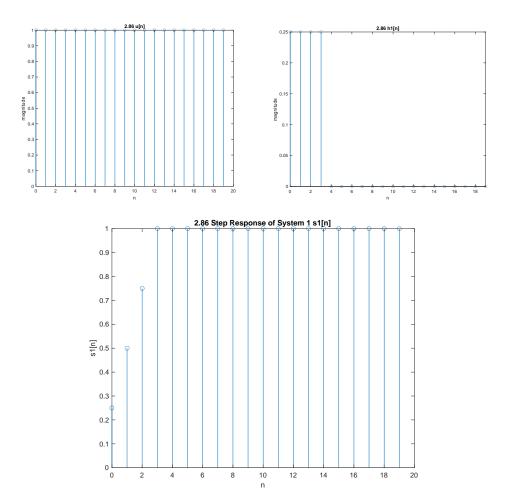
h1[n]前面 0 到 3 都是 0.25,最後面都是 0 (用 zeros(1,17),代表十六個 0,把 0 也寫上,這樣使 x[n]、h1[n]、s1[n]一樣長)

再來最後做 s1[n]:

s1=conv(h1,x);

用 MATLAB 的 conv 做 convolution

結果:



題目: Use the MATLAB command conv to plot the first 20 values of the step response.

System impulse response:

$$h_2[n] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & n = 0, 2 \\ -\frac{1}{4}, & n = 1, 3 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

作法:

首先先寫好 u[n]:

u=ones(1,20);

step function MATLAB 寫法為 u=ones(1,n); (因要輸出前 20 筆,故到 20)

再來做 h1[n] (用陣列存):

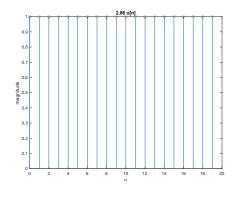
h2=[1/4, -1/4, 1/4, -1/4,zeros(1,17)];

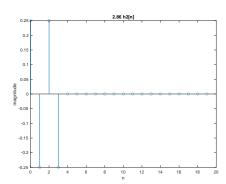
h2[n]前面 0 和 2 都是 0.25,1 和 3 都是-0.25,最後面都是 0(用 zeros(1,17),代表十六個 0,把 0 也寫上,這樣使 x[n]、h1[n]、s1[n]一樣長)

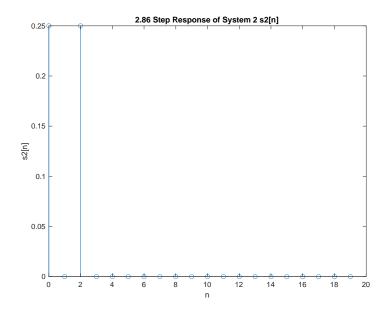
再來最後做 s2[n]:

s2=conv(h2,x);

用 MATLAB 的 conv 做 convolution







2.88

題目: Use the MATLAB commands filter and filtic to verify the loan balance in Example 2.23

Example 2.23:

The first-order difference equation may also describes the balance of a loan if x[n] < 0 represents the principal and interest payment made at the beginning of each period and y[n] is the balance after the principal and interest payment is credited. As before, if r% is the interest rate per period, then $\rho=1+r/100$.

Use the complete response of the first-order difference equation to find the payment required to pay off a \$20,000 loan in 10 periods. Assume equal payments and a 10% interest rate.

作法:

We have $\rho=1.1$ and y[-1]= 20,000, and we assume that [r]=b is the payment each period. Note that the first payment is made when n = 0. Since the loan balance is to be zero after 10 payments, we seek the payment b for which y[9] = 0.

要驗證如題目所算出的 b= -3.254.91 是否是正確的值,要看畫出的圖 y[9]是否等於 0 。 首先先找出此題 difference equation,為 y[n]- 1.ly[n- 1]=x[n],x[n]=b。b 代 -3.254.91。

a=[1,-1.1];

b=1;

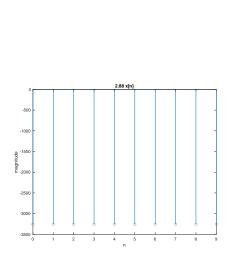
x=[-3254.91,-3254.91,-3254.91,-3254.91,-3254.91,-3254.91,-3254.91,-3254.91,-3254.91,-3254.91]; zi=filtic(b,a,20000);

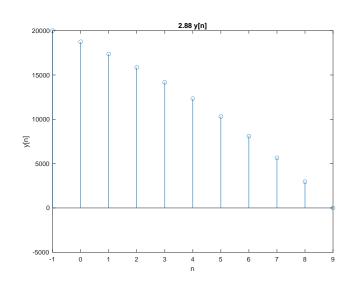
y=filter(b,a,x,zi);

首先定義向量 $a = [a0, a1, \cdots, an]$ 和 $b = [b0, b1, \cdots, bm]$ 代表差分方程的係數。 如果 x 是表示輸入信號的向量,則命令 y = filter(b, a, x) 會產生向量 y,表示零初始條件下系統的輸出。 y 中輸出值的數量對應於 x 中輸入值的數量。 通過使用替代命令語法 y = filter(b, a, x, zi) 合併非零初始條件,其中 zi 表示 filter 所需的初始條件。 filter 使用的初始條件不是他輸出的過去值,因為 filter 使用差分方程的修改形式來確定輸出。 相反,這些初始條件是通過使用命令 zi=filtic(b,a,yi) 從過去的輸出知識中獲得的,其中 yi 是包含的初始條件的向量其順序為[$y[-1],y[-2],\cdots,y[-n]]$ 。

此題 a0=1(y[n]係數為 1), a1=-1.1(y[n-1]係數為-1.1)。b0=1(x[n]係數為 1)。 x[n] 10 個值皆為 b=-3.254.91(共付款十次)。 再來用 zi=filtic(b,a,20000)和 y=filter(b,a,x,zi)求出 y[n]。(y[-1]=20000,所以 yi=1,一開始借 20000)。

結果:





2.90

題目: Use the MATLAB command **i m p z** to determine the first 30 values of the impulse response for the systems described in Problem 2.59

Problem 2.59a:

y[n]-1/2y[n-1]=2x[n],

 $y [-1] = 3, x[n] = ((-1/2)^n)u[n]$

作法:

a=[1,-0.5];

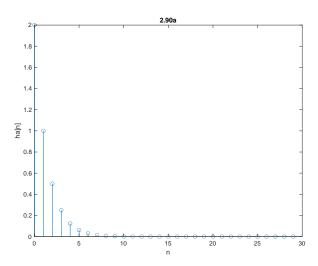
b=2;

[h,t]=impz(b,a,30);

Difference equation 除了用 filter和 filtic 做還可以用指令 [h,t]=impz(b,a,n) 計算由差分方程描述的系統的 n 值軟脈衝響應。方程的係數是包含在向量 b 和 a 中,因為它們在filter中。 向量 h 包含脈衝響應的值,t 包含相應的時間索引。

此題 a0=1 (y[n]係數為 1) ,a1=-0.5 (y[n-1]係數為-0.5) 。b0=2 (x[n]係數為 2) 。共要輸出 30 個資料,n=30。

結果:



題目: Use the MATLAB command **i m p z** to determine the first 30 values of the impulse response for the systems described in Problem 2.59

Problem 2.59b:

y[n]-1/9y[n-2]=x[n-1],

y[-1]=1, y[-2]=0, x[n]=u[n]

作法:

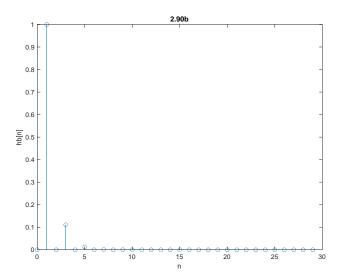
a=[1,0,-1/9];

b=[0,1];

[h,t]=impz(b,a,30);

Difference equation 除了用 filter和 filtic 做還可以用指令 [h,t]=impz(b,a,n) 計算由差分方程描述的系統的 n 值軟脈衝響應。方程的係數是包含在向量 b 和 a 中,因為它們在filter中。 向量 h 包含脈衝響應的值,t 包含相應的時間索引。

此題 a0=1 (y[n]係數為 1) , a1=0 (y[n-1]係數為 0) , a2=-1/9 (y[n-2]係數為-1/9) 。b0=0 (x[n]係數為 0) , b1=1 (x[n-1]係數為 1) 。共要輸出 30 個資料 , n=30。



題目: Use the MATLAB command **i m p z** to determine the first 30 values of the impulse response for the systems described in Problem 2.59

Problem 2.59c:

y[n] + 1/4y[n-1] - 1/8y[n-2] = x[n] + x[n-1]

y[-1] = 4, y[-2] = -2, $x[n] = ((-1)^n)u[n]$

作法:

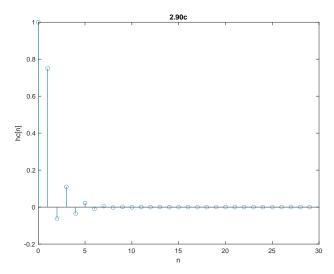
a=[1,1/4,-1/8];

b=[1,1];

[h,t]=impz(b,a,30);

Difference equation 除了用 filter和 filtic 做還可以用指令 [h,t]=impz(b,a,n) 計算由差分方程描述的系統的 n 值軟脈衝響應。方程的係數是包含在向量 b 和 a 中,因為它們在filter 中。 向量 h 包含脈衝響應的值,t 包含相應的時間索引。

此題 a0=1(y[n]係數為 1),a1=1/4(y[n-1]係數為 1/4),a2=-1/8(y[n-2]係數為 -1/8)。 b0=1(x[n]係數為 1),b1=1(x[n-1]係數為 1)。共要輸出 30 個資料,n=30。



題目: Use the MATLAB command **i m p z** to determine the first 30 values of the impulse response for the systems described in Problem 2.59

Problem 2.59d:

y[n] - 3/4y[n-1] + 1/8y[n-2] = 2x[n]

$$y[-1] = 1, y[-2] = -1, x[n] = 2u[n]$$

作法:

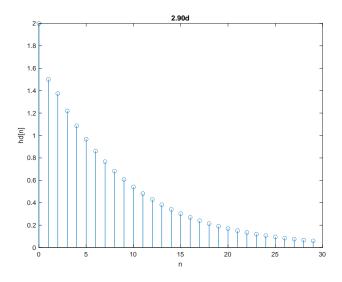
a=[1,-3/4,-1/8];

b=2;

[h,t]=impz(b,a,30);

Difference equation 除了用 filter和 filtic 做還可以用指令 [h,t]=impz(b,a,n) 計算由差分方程描述的系統的 n 值軟脈衝響應。方程的係數是包含在向量 b 和 a 中,因為它們在filter 中。 向量 h 包含脈衝響應的值,t 包含相應的時間索引。

此題 a0=1(y[n]係數為 1),a1=-3/4(y[n-1]係數為-3/4),a2=-1/8(y[n-2]係數為-1/8)。 b0=1=2(x[n]係數為 2)。共要輸出 30 個資料,n=30。



2.92

題目: Use MATLAB to solve Problem 2.63

Problem 2.63:

Determine the monthly payments required to pay off the loan in Problem 2.62 in 30 years (360 payments).

Problem 2.62: Use a first-order difference equation to calculate the monthly balance on a \$100,000 loan at 1% per month interest, assuming monthly payments of \$1200. Identify the natural and forced responses. In this case, the natural response represents the balance of the loan, assuming that no payments are made. How many payments are required to pay off the loan?

作法:

首先先將每月的應還款金額算出,再代入 difference equation 看最後一期金額是否為 0。 首先先將每月的英還款金額算出,依照課本方法:

p = 1.01, y[-1] = 100000, x[n] = b (每次利息 10%,所以 p = 1.01。借 100000,所以 y[-1] = 100000。每次還款金額 b,所以 x[n] = b)

The homogeneous solution is y(h)[n] = ch(1.01)n

The particular solution is y(p)[n] = cp

$$y[n] - 1.01y[n - 1] = x[n]$$

解 cp , cp
$$-1.01$$
cp = b , cp = -100 b

The complete solution is of the form y[n] = ch (1.01)n - 100b

Translating the initial conditions y[0] = 1.01y[-1] + x[0] = 101000 + b

101000 + b = ch - 100b

ch = 101000 + 101b

y[n] = (101000 + 101b)1.01n - 100b

然後設 y[359]=0 (共分 360 期)

 $p=(101000*(1.01)^359)/((101)*(1.01)^359-100);$

在 MATLAB 用-p 代表上方列式的 b,在將此值代入,去看 y[359]是否等於 0。

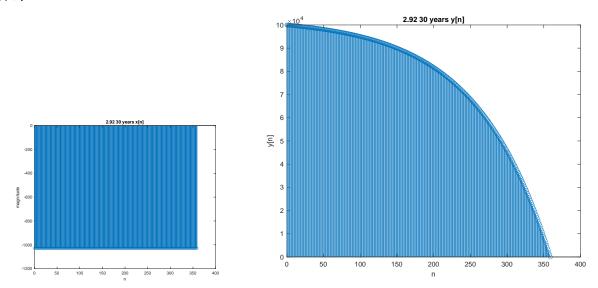
```
a=[1,-1.01];
b=1;
p=(101000*(1.01)^359)/((101)*(1.01)^359-100);
x=repmat(-p,360);
zi=filtic(b,a,100000);
```

y=filter(b,a,x,zi);

用 filter、filtic 指令求出 y[n] -1.01y[n -1] = x[n] 此 difference equation。 首先定義向量 a = [a0, a1, ···, an] 和 b = [b0, b1, ····, bm] 代表差分方程的係數。 如果 x 是表示輸入信號的向量,則命令 y = filter (b, a, x) 會產生向量 y,表示零初始條件下系統的輸出。 y 中輸出值的數量對應於 x 中輸入值的數量。 通過使用替代命令語法 y = filter (b, a, x, zi) 合併非零初始條件,其中 zi 表示 filter所需的初始條件。filter使用的初始條件不是他輸出的過去值,因為 filter使用差分方程的修改形式來確定輸出。 相反,這些初始條件是通過使用命令 zi=filtic (b,a,yi) 從過去的輸出知識中獲得的,其中 yi 是包含的初始條件的向量其順序為[y[-1],y[-2],···,y[-n]]。

此題 a0=1(y[n]係數為 1),a1=-1.01(y[n-1]係數為 -1.01)。b0=1(x[n]係數為 1)。 x[n] 360 個值皆為 b=-p(共付款 360 次,用 x=repmat(-p,360)代表 x 是一個陣列,其存放了 360 個值皆為-p)。

再來用 zi=filtic(b,a,100000)和 y=filter(b,a,x,zi)求出 y[n]。(y[-1]=100000,所以 yi=1,一開始借 100000)。



題目: Use MATLAB to solve Problem 2.63 Problem 2.63:

Determine the monthly payments required to pay off the loan in Problem 2.62 in in 15 years (180 payments).

Problem 2.62: Use a first-order difference equation to calculate the monthly balance on a \$100,000 loan at 1% per month interest, assuming monthly payments of \$1200. Identify the natural and forced responses. In this case, the natural response represents the balance of the loan, assuming that no payments are made. How many payments are required to pay off the loan?

作法:

首先先將每月的應還款金額算出,再代入 difference equation 看最後一期金額是否為 0。 首先先將每月的英還款金額算出,依照課本方法:

p = 1.01, y[-1] = 100000, x[n] = b (每次利息 10%,所以 p = 1.01。借 100000,所以 y[-1] = 100000。每次還款金額 b,所以 x[n] = b)

The homogeneous solution is y(h)[n] = ch(1.01)n

The particular solution is y(p)[n] = cp

y[n] - 1.01y[n - 1] = x[n]

解 cp , cp-1.01cp = b , cp = -100b

The complete solution is of the form y[n] = ch (1.01)n - 100b

Translating the initial conditions y[0] = 1.01y[-1] + x[0] = 101000 + b

101000 + b = ch - 100b

ch = 101000 + 101b

y[n] = (101000 + 101b)1.01n - 100b

然後設 y[179]=0 (共分 180 期)

 $p=(101000*(1.01)^179)/((101)*(1.01)^179-100);$

在 MATLAB 用-p 代表上方列式的 b,在將此值代入,去看 y[359]是否等於 0。

a=[1,-1.01];

b=1;

 $p=(101000*(1.01)^179)/((101)*(1.01)^179-100);$

x=repmat(-p,180);

zi=filtic(b,a,100000);

y=filter(b,a,x,zi);

用 filter、filtic 指令求出 y[n] -1.01y[n -1] = x[n] 此 difference equation。 首先定義向量 a = [a0, a1, ···, an] 和 b = [b0, b1, ···, bm] 代表差分方程的係數。 如果 x 是表示輸入信號的向量,則命令 y = filter (b, a, x) 會產生向量 y,表示零初始條件下系統的輸出。 y 中輸出值的數量對應於 x 中輸入值的數量。 通過使用替代命令語法 y = filter (b, a, x, zi) 合併非零初始條件,其中 zi 表示 filter 所需的初始條件。filter 使用的初始條件不是他輸出的過去值,因為 filter 使用差分方程的修改形式來確定輸出。 相反,

這些初始條件是通過使用命令 zi=f i l t i c (b,a,yi) 從過去的輸出知識中獲得的,其中 yi 是包含的初始條件的向量其順序為[y[-1],y[-2],···,y[-n]]。

此題 a0=1(y[n]係數為 1),a1=-1.01(y[n-1]係數為 -1.01)。b0=1(x[n]係數為 1)。 x[n] 180 個值皆為 b=-p(共付款 180 次,用 x=repmat(-p,180)代表 x 是一個陣列,其存放了 180 個值皆為-p)。

再來用 zi=filtic(b,a,100000)和 y=filter(b,a,x,zi)求出 y[n]。(y[-1]=100000,所以 yi=1,一開始借 100000)。

