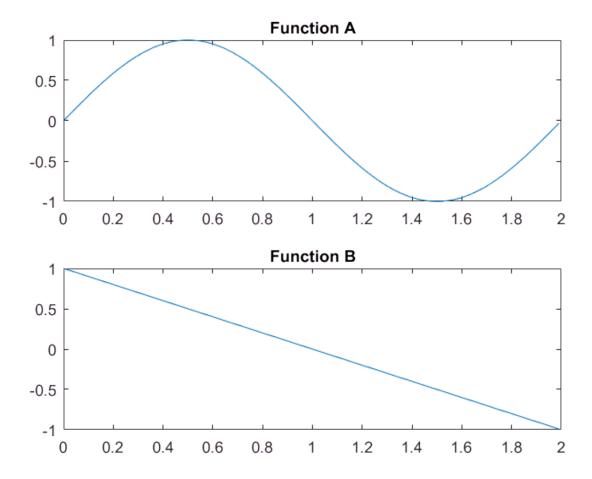
Сходство функций

Красницкий Никита

Создаю две функции

```
w0 = 2*pi/Time;
A = sin(w0*t);
B = 1 - t;

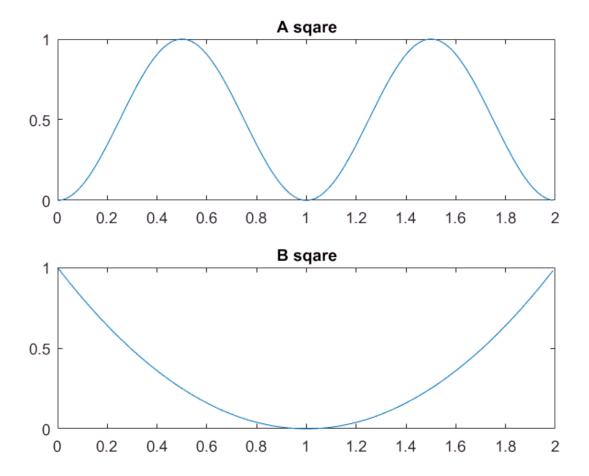
figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
title('Function A');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, B);
title('Function B');
```



Квадрат функций

```
SqA = A.*A;
SqB = B.*B;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, SqA);
title('A sqare');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, SqB);
title('B sqare')
```

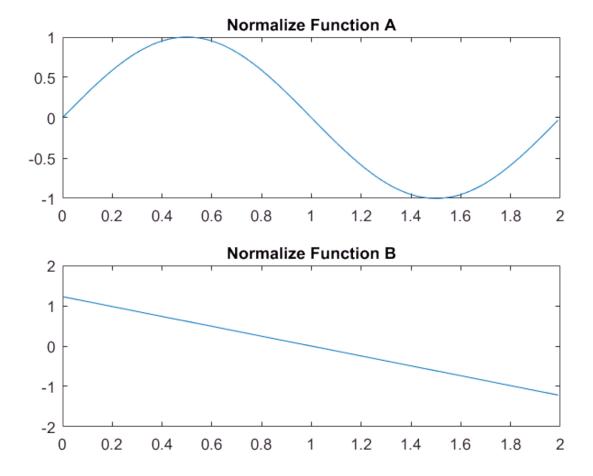


Норма функций. Подобие интеграла.

```
NormA = sqrt(sum(SqA * dt));
NormB = sqrt(sum(SqB * dt));
```

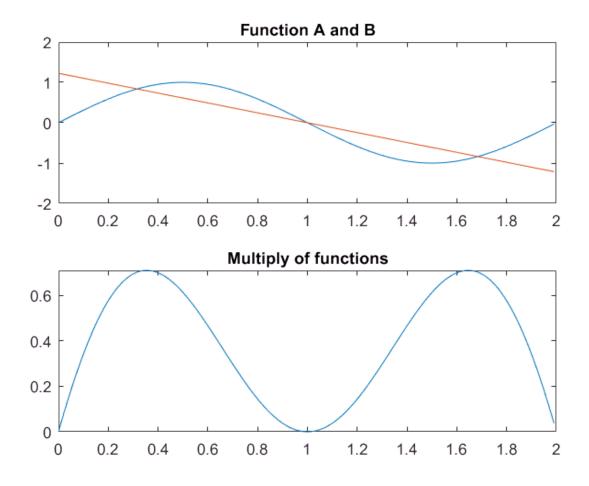
```
A = A/NormA;
B = B/NormB;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
title('Normalize Function A');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, B);
title('Normalize Function B');
```



```
FunMult = A .* B;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
hold on
plot(t, B);
hold off
title('Function A and B');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, FunMult);
title('Multiply of functions');
ylim([min(FunMult) max(FunMult)]);
```



```
FunDistance = sum(FunMult * dt);
disp('Similarity of functions is ');

Similarity of functions is
disp(FunDistance);
```

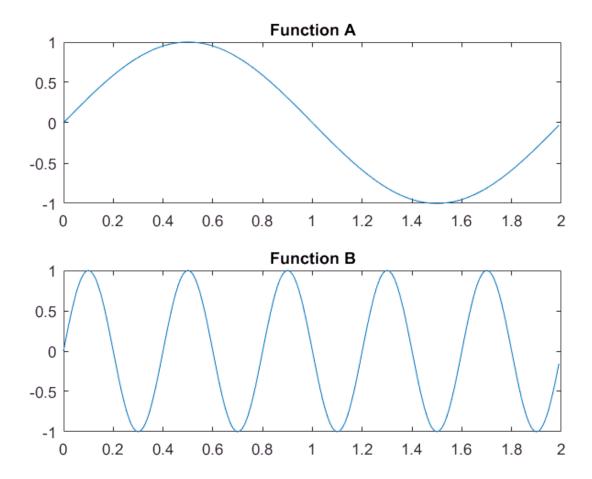
0.7796

Пример ортогональных функций

Создаю две функции

```
w0 = 2*pi/Time;
A = sin(w0*t);
w1 = 5 * w0;
B = sin(w1*t);

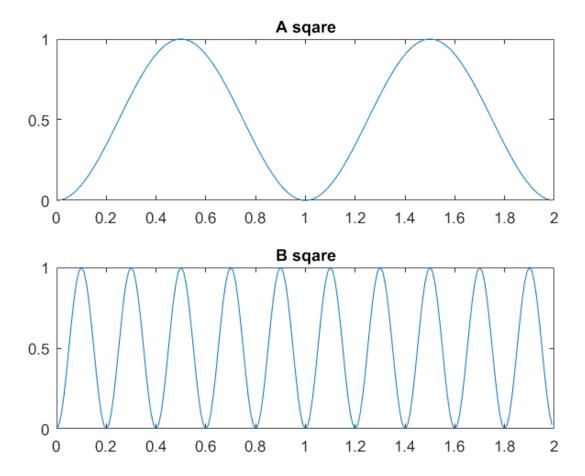
figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
title('Function A');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, B);
title('Function B');
```



Квадрат функций

```
SqA = A.*A;
SqB = B.*B;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, SqA);
title('A sqare');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, SqB);
title('B sqare')
```

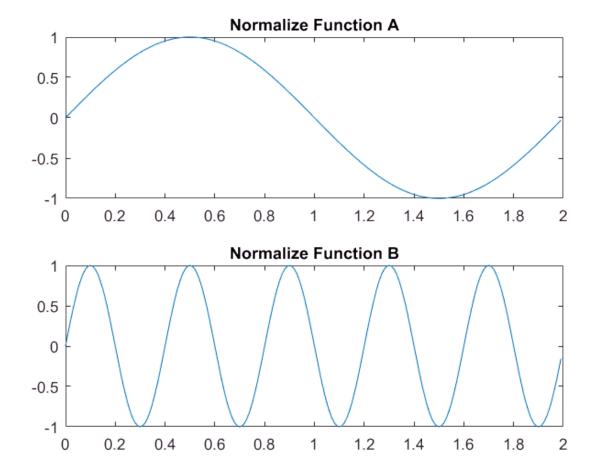


Норма функций. Подобие интеграла.

```
NormA = sqrt(sum(SqA * dt));
NormB = sqrt(sum(SqB * dt));
```

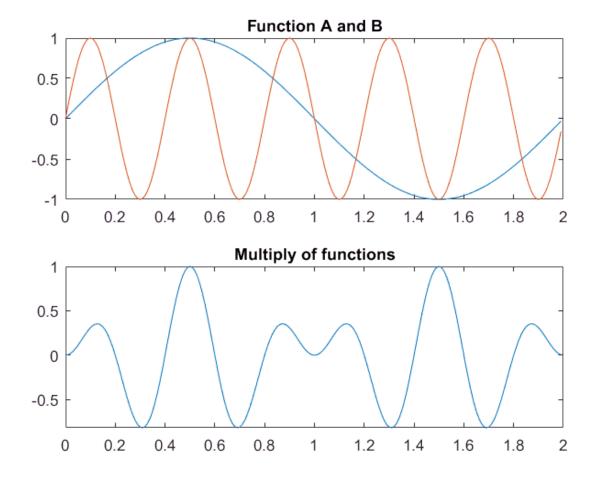
```
A = A/NormA;
B = B/NormB;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
title('Normalize Function A');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, B);
title('Normalize Function B');
```



```
FunMult = A .* B;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
hold on
plot(t, B);
hold off
title('Function A and B');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, FunMult);
title('Multiply of functions');
ylim([min(FunMult) max(FunMult)]);
```

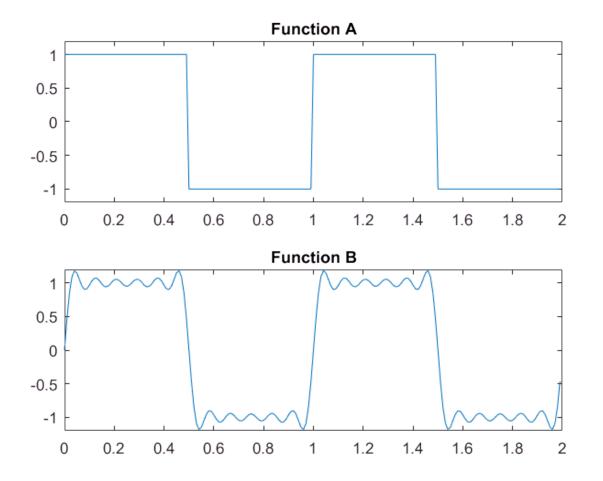


```
FunDistance = sum(FunMult * dt);
disp('Similarity of functions is ');
Similarity of functions is
disp(FunDistance);
```

1.0288e-16

Пример схожих функций

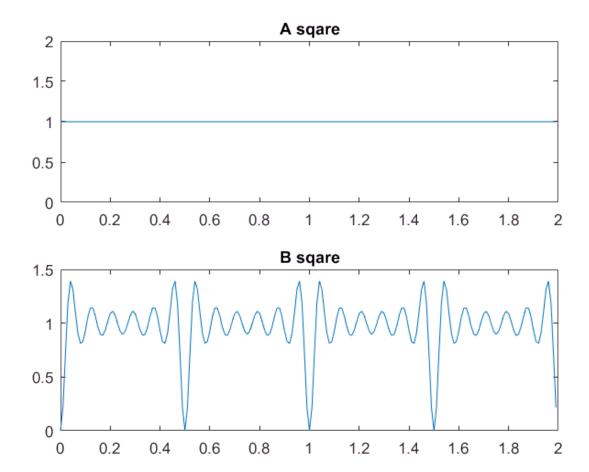
```
Period = N/2;
     = Period/2; % Half Period
                                  % Fill half peroid with ones
A(1:Hp)
             = 1;
A(Hp+1:2*Hp) = -1;
                                  % Fill half period with minus ones
             = repmat(A, 1, 2); % Make 2 rows of that vector
Α
             = reshape(A, 1, N); % Combine it to one row vector
                                  % So we fill 2 periods of function by copy
w0
         = 2*pi / (Period*dt);
                                  % Define base frequency
                                  % Define an Amplitude
\mathsf{Am}
         = 1;
Harmonic = [1 \ 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 9 \ 11];
                                  % Define Harmonics that will be used
                                  % Calculate Function like Fourier Series
B = (1./Harmonic) * (Am*4/pi)*sin(w0*Harmonic'*t);
figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
title('Function A');
ylim([-1.2 1.2]);
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, B);
title('Function B');
ylim([-1.2 1.2]);
```



Квадрат функций

```
SqA = A.*A;
SqB = B.*B;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, SqA);
title('A sqare');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, SqB);
title('B sqare')
```



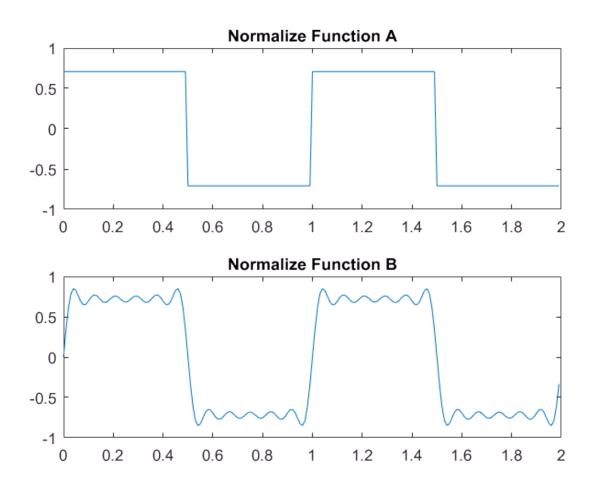
Норма функций. Подобие интеграла.

```
NormA = sqrt(sum(SqA * dt));
NormB = sqrt(sum(SqB * dt));
```

```
A = A/NormA;
B = B/NormB;

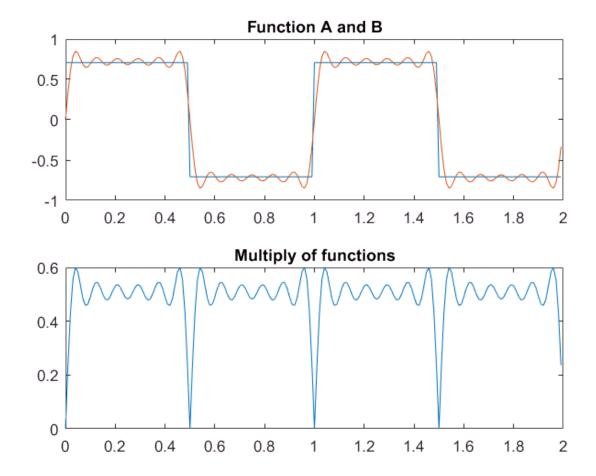
figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
```

```
title('Normalize Function A');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, B);
title('Normalize Function B');
```



```
FunMult = A .* B;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
hold on
plot(t, B);
hold off
title('Function A and B');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, FunMult);
title('Multiply of functions');
ylim([min(FunMult) max(FunMult)]);
```



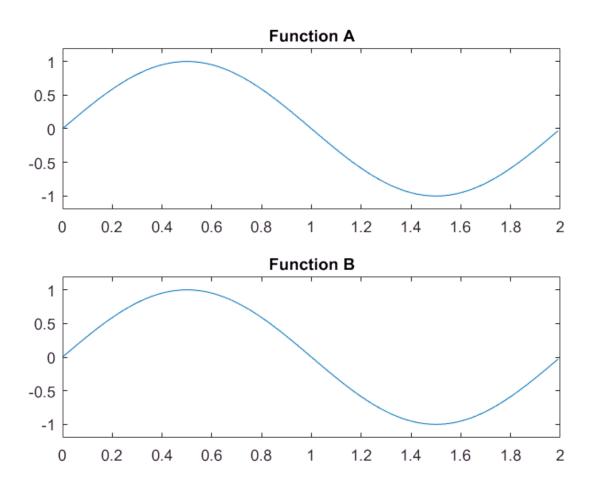
0.9814

```
FunDistance = sum(FunMult * dt);
disp('Similarity of functions is ');
Similarity of functions is
disp(FunDistance);
```

Пример для копии функции

Создаю две функции

```
w0 = 2*pi/Time;
A = sin(w0*t);
B = A;
figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
title('Function A');
ylim([-1.2 1.2]);
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, B);
title('Function B');
ylim([-1.2 1.2]);
```

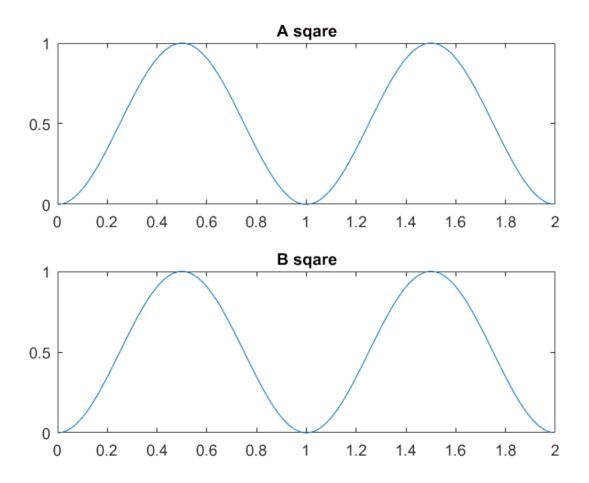


Квадрат функций

```
SqA = A.*A;
SqB = B.*B;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, SqA);
title('A sqare');
subplot(2,1,2);
```

```
plot(t, SqB);
title('B sqare')
```

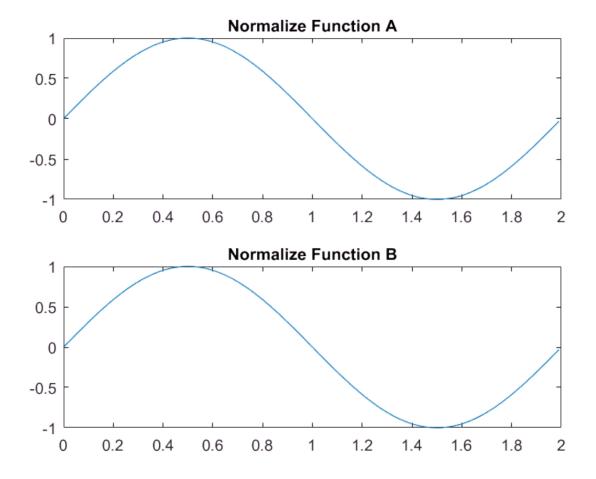


Норма функций. Подобие интеграла.

```
NormA = sqrt(sum(SqA * dt));
NormB = sqrt(sum(SqB * dt));
```

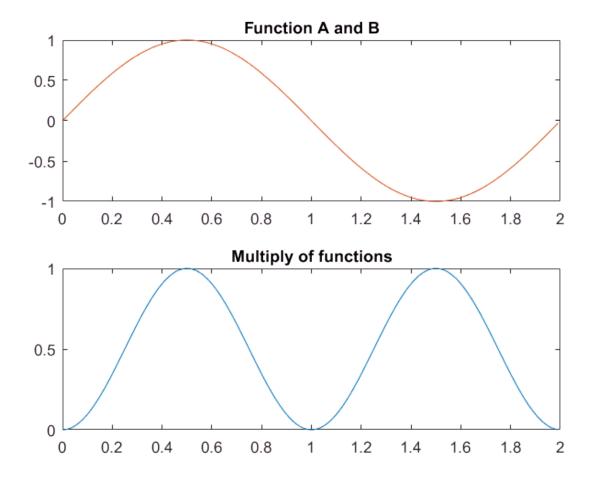
```
A = A/NormA;
B = B/NormB;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
title('Normalize Function A');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, B);
title('Normalize Function B');
```



```
FunMult = A .* B;

figure
subplot(2,1,1);
plot(t, A);
hold on
plot(t, B);
hold off
title('Function A and B');
subplot(2,1,2);
plot(t, FunMult);
title('Multiply of functions');
ylim([min(FunMult) max(FunMult)]);
```



```
FunDistance = sum(FunMult * dt);
disp('Similarity of functions is ');
```

Similarity of functions is

```
disp(FunDistance);
```