## Task2

## Ronak Mehta (MHTRON001)

These tasks involve writing code, or modifying existing code, to meet the objectives described.

1. Find and plot the Fourier series frequency-domain representation for the signal  $x_1(t)$  below over the range  $k=-8,\ldots,8$ :

Do this using both symbolic processing and by evaluating the integral for the coefficients by hand. Compare the result with that displayed earlier for x(t). Note that the signals are related in time by  $x_1(t) = x(t-2)$ .

You should observe that shifting a signal only changes the phase in the frequency domain, while the magnitude remains unchanged.

2. Use symbolic processing to find and plot the frequency-domain representation of  $x_2(t)$  below over the range  $k=-8,\ldots,8$ :

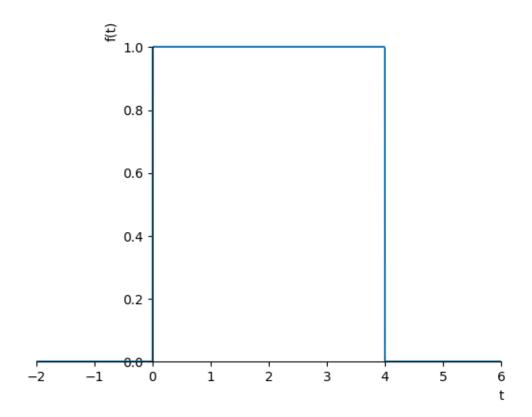
Also plot the reconstruction over the range t=-4 to t=4 using only components up to and including the 5th harmonic.

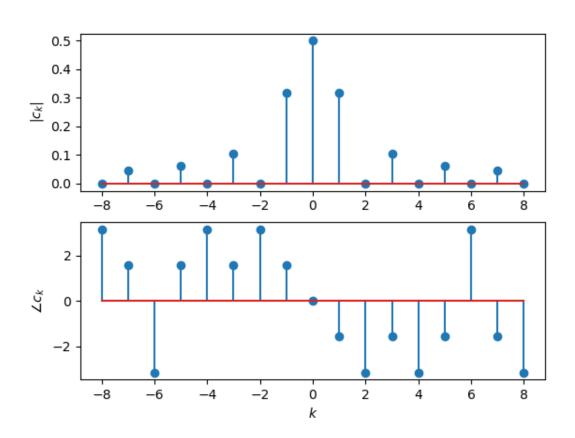
You should find that as k increases the magnitude of the coefficients in this case falls off much faster than those of x(t). This is because  $x_2(t)$  is smoother (it is at least continuous, while x(t) is discontinuous). The reconstruction is therefore also more accurate with a smaller number of terms.

3. Find and plot the frequency-domain representation of  $x_3(t)$  below over the range  $k=-8,\ldots,8$ .

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In [8]: #Question1:
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        %matplotlib notebook
        import sympy as sp
        def fsrrec(ckv,omega0,tv):
            xv = ckv[0]*np.ones(tv.shape);
            #tv.shape returns the dimensions of the matrix (or, in this case, array) t
        ν.
            #np.ones creates an array of the input size populated with 1's
            for k in range(1,len(ckv)):
                kh = 2*np.abs(ckv[k])*np.cos(k*omega0*tv + np.angle(ckv[k])); #create
         kth harmonic
                xv = xv + kh; #add kth harmonic to x
            return(np.real(xv));
        def fsrrec plots(ckv,omega0,tv):
            xv = ckv[0]*np.ones(tv.shape);
            plt.figure(1)
            plt.plot(tv,xv)
            for k in range(1,len(ckv)):
                 kh = 2*np.abs(ckv[k])*np.cos(k*omega0*tv + np.angle(ckv[k])); #create
         kth harmonic
                plt.plot(tv,kh);
                xv = xv + kh; #add kth harmonic to x
            plt.show()
            return(np.real(xv));
        t = sp.symbols('t')
        x = sp.Piecewise( (0, t<=0), (1, t<4), (0, True));
        sp.plot(x.subs(t,sp.re(t)), (t,-2,6));
        Ts, k, w0 = sp.symbols('Ts k w0');
        w0 = 2*sp.pi/Ts;
        expt = sp.exp(-1j*k*w0*t);
        cke = 1/Ts*sp.integrate(x*expt, (t, -Ts/2, Ts/2));
        ck = cke.subs(Ts,8).doit(); # set value for period and evaluate
        ck
        kv = np.arange(-8,9); # coefficients to calculate
        #by default, np.arange returns the integers between the given start and end po
        ints
        ckvs = np.zeros(kv.shape, dtype=np.complex64); # corresponding coefficient va
        Lues
        for i in range(len(kv)):
            ki = kv[i];
            ckvs[i] = ck.subs({k:ki}).evalf();
        ckvs
        fh, ax = plt.subplots(2);
```

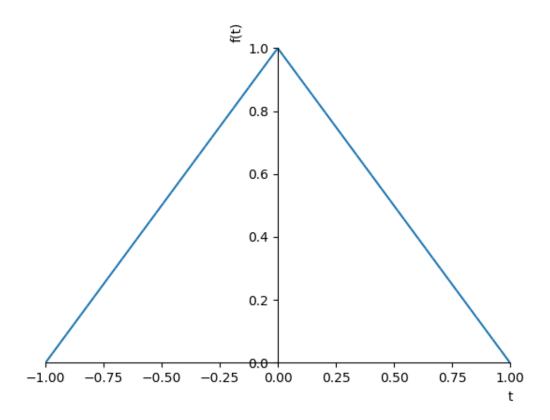
ax[0].stem(kv, np.abs(ckvs), c='g'); ax[0].set\_ylabel(r'\$|c\_k|\$');
ax[1].stem(kv, np.angle(ckvs), c='g'); ax[1].set\_ylabel(r'\$\angle c\_k\$');
plt.xlabel('\$k\$');

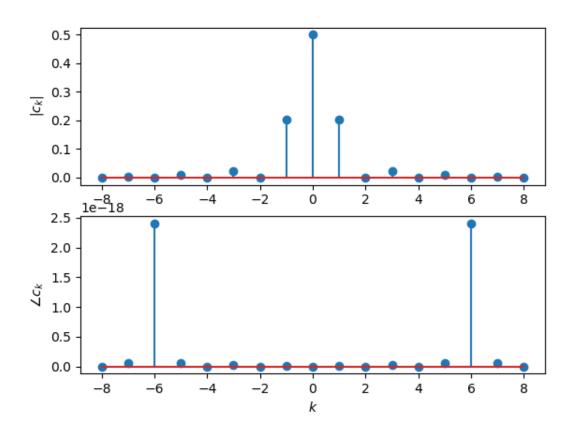




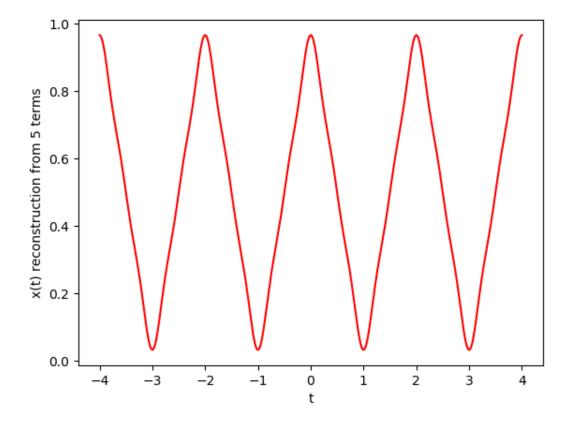
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cation.py:107: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: stem() got an unexpected keyword
argument 'c'. This will raise a TypeError in future versions.
warnings.warn(message, mplDeprecation, stacklevel=1)

```
In [9]: #Question2:
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        %matplotlib notebook
        import sympy as sp
        T=2
        t = sp.symbols('t')
        x = sp.Piecewise((t+1, t<=0), (1-t, t<1), (0,True));
        sp.plot(x.subs(t,sp.re(t)), (t,-1,1));
        Ts, k, w0 = sp.symbols('Ts k w0');
        w0 = 2*sp.pi/Ts;
        expt = sp.exp(-1j*k*w0*t);
        cke = 1/Ts*sp.integrate(x*expt, (t, -Ts/2, Ts/2));
        ck = cke.subs(Ts,2).doit(); # set value for period and evaluate
        ck
        kv = np.arange(-8,9); # coefficients to calculate
        #by default, np.arange returns the integers between the given start and end po
        ints
        ckvs = np.zeros(kv.shape, dtype=np.complex64); # corresponding coefficient va
        for i in range(len(kv)):
            ki = kv[i];
            ckvs[i] = ck.subs({k:ki}).evalf();
        ckvs
        fh, ax = plt.subplots(2);
        ax[0].stem(kv, np.abs(ckvs), c='g'); ax[0].set_ylabel(r'$|c_k|$');
        ax[1].stem(kv, np.angle(ckvs), c='g'); ax[1].set ylabel(r'$\angle c k$');
        plt.xlabel('$k$');
        ===========
        kv = np.arange(-5,6);
        ckvs = np.zeros(kv.shape, dtype=np.complex64); # corresponding coefficient va
        Lues
        for i in range(len(kv)):
            ki = kv[i];
            ckvs[i] = ck.subs({k:ki}).evalf();
        ckvs
        kzi = np.where(kv==0)[0][0]; # index for zero element
        ckvsp = ckvs[kzi:];
        tv = np.linspace(-4,4,10000);
        xv = fsrrec(ckvsp,2*np.pi/T,tv);
        fh = plt.figure();
        plt.plot(tv,xv,'r');
        plt.xlabel('t'); plt.ylabel('x(t) reconstruction from ' + str(len(ckvsp)-1) +
         ' terms');
```

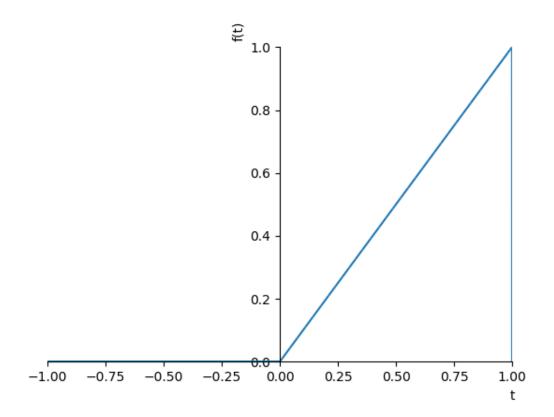


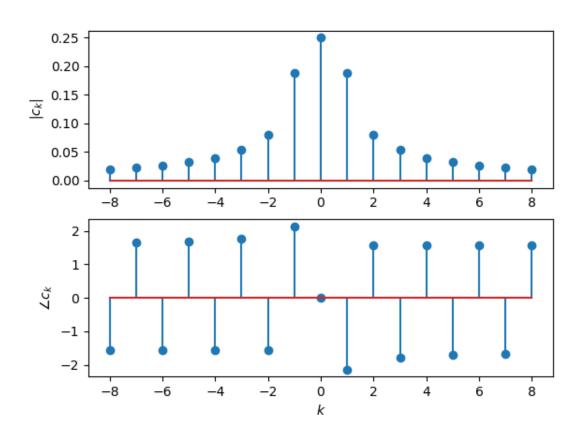


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cation.py:107: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: stem() got an unexpected keyword
argument 'c'. This will raise a TypeError in future versions.
warnings.warn(message, mplDeprecation, stacklevel=1)



In [10]: #Question3: import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt %matplotlib notebook import sympy as sp T=2 t = sp.symbols('t') x = sp.Piecewise((0, t <= 0), (t, t < 1), (0, True));sp.plot(x.subs(t,sp.re(t)), (t,-1,1)); Ts, k, w0 = sp.symbols('Ts k w0');w0 = 2\*sp.pi/Ts;expt = sp.exp(-1j\*k\*w0\*t);cke = 1/Ts\*sp.integrate(x\*expt, (t, -Ts/2, Ts/2)); ck = cke.subs(Ts,2).doit(); # set value for period and evaluate ck kv = np.arange(-8,9); # coefficients to calculate #by default, np.arange returns the integers between the given start and end po ints ckvs = np.zeros(kv.shape, dtype=np.complex64); # corresponding coefficient va for i in range(len(kv)): ki = kv[i];ckvs[i] = ck.subs({k:ki}).evalf(); ckvs fh, ax = plt.subplots(2);  $ax[0].stem(kv, np.abs(ckvs), c='g'); ax[0].set_ylabel(r'$|c_k|$');$ ax[1].stem(kv, np.angle(ckvs), c='g'); ax[1].set ylabel(r'\$\angle c k\$'); plt.xlabel('\$k\$'); #kzi = np.where(kv==0)[0][0]; # index for zero element #ckvsp = ckvs[kzi:]; #tv = np.linspace(-4,4,10000);#xv = fsrrec(ckvsp, 2\*np.pi/T, tv); #fh = plt.figure(); #plt.plot(tv,xv,'r'); #plt.xlabel('t'); plt.ylabel('x(t) reconstruction from ' + str(len(ckvsp)-1) + ' terms');





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warnings.warn(message, mplDeprecation, stacklevel=1)