```
1 % Sounak Ghosh
 2 % 9/28/19
 3 % ECE 202 - Fall 2019 - MATLAB Exercise M5
 4 % equation source: https://www.math.utah.edu/~qupta/MATH1060Fall2012/FormulaSheet. 🗸
pdf
 6 clear % clears all variables in the workplace; avoids common errors
 7 clc % clears all previous outputs in the command window
 9 \% f(t) = 12*\cos(60t + 1.8)*\cos(100t + 1.2)
10 % \cos A \cos B = 1/2 (\cos (A + B) + \cos (A ? B))
11
12 tms = linspace(0,200,400); % 0 to 200ms, needed for plot
13 t = tms * 10^{(-3)};
                                    % Converting time to milisecond
14 x = 60 * t - 1.8;
                                    % first sinusoid expression in cos
15 y = 100*t + 1.2;
                                    % second sinusoid expression in cos
16 a = 12;
                                    % a is the constant
17 f1 = a*cos(x).*cos(y);
                                    % the original sinusoid fnction
                                    % function of the first sinusoid
18 f2 = (a/2) * cos(x - y);
                                    % function of the second sinusoid
19 f3 = (a/2)*cos(x + y);
20
21 %---- checks ------
22
23 \text{ check1} = f2 + f3 - f1;
                                                % Check function for the array with ∠
24 plot(tms,f1,tms,f2,tms,f3,tms,check1,'--') % plot f1, f2, f3 and check 1
25 \text{ ax} = \text{qca};
26 ax.FontSize = 18.5;
27 % legend showing the magnitude of each function
28 legend('f1 - 12*cos(x)*cos(y)', 'f2 - 6*cos(x-y)', 'f3 - 6*cos(x-y)','check1:f2 + \checkmark
f3 - f1')
29 xlabel('time t (ms)')
                                                  % x axis label
30 ylabel('f(t)')
                                                  % y axis label
31 title('ECE 202, Exercise M5 - Plotting a Product of 2 Sinusoids as a Sum of 2 🗸
Sinusoids')
32 \text{ check2} = \text{sum}(abs(check1))
33
34 % The ABS(absolute function) is used to prevent the postive part cancel the
35 % the negative part. By using the ABS(absolute function) everything is
36 % becomes the same sign and reduces error points in the the plots. Instead
37 % of just adding the positive and the negative numbers which will anyway
38 % give zero, we add the positive points to just check the actual magnitude of
39 % the data. Hence, making our check more precise and solid.
40
```

7:13:38 AM

```
2 check2 = 3
4 1.0018e-12
5
6 >>
```

