```
% TRAINING CODE
clear all
close all
load('F.mat'); % Load the dataset F
load('N.mat'); % Load the dataset N
load('0.mat'); % Load the dataset 0
load('S.mat'); % Load the dataset S
load('Z.mat'); % Load the dataset Z
F = F(:,1:50); % Select part of the dataset F
N = N(:,1:50); % Select part of the dataset N
0 = 0(:,1:50); % Select part of the dataset 0
S = S(:,1:50); % Select part of the dataset S
Z = Z(:,1:50); % Select part of the dataset Z
Fs = 173.61; % Defining the sampling frequency
N_shift = length(F); % Definig a variable to hold the length of the dataset
frequencies\_shifted = (linspace(-pi*Fs, Fs*(pi - (2*pi)/N\_shift), N\_shift) + (Fs*pi)/(N\_shift)*mod(N\_shift, 2))'; % Compute the shifted frequencies for clarity in a part of the computation of the compu
ffft = fft(F); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset F
ffft = fftshift(ffft); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
nfft = fft(N); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset N
nfft = fftshift(nfft); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
offt = fft(0); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset 0
offt = fftshift(offt); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
sfft = fft(S); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset S
sfft = fftshift(sfft); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
zfft = fft(Z); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset Z
zfft = fftshift(zfft); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
train = [sfft,ffft,nfft,offt,zfft]; % Creating a matrix of the fourier transformed datasets
[U,SS,W] = svd(train, \mbox{'econ'}); \mbox{\ensuremath{\%}} Find the eigenvectors of the train matrix
train_weights = U' * train; % Calculating the weights for each eigenvector to represent the train matrix
figure
% Use the Third EigenFFT for the 26 Hz signal
plot(frequencies\_shifted,abs(U(:,3))) \% Plot the eigenfrequencies
title('Eigenfrequency') % set the title of the plot
xlabel('Frequency [Hz]') % set the x-label of the plot
ylabel('Amplitude') % set the y-label of the plot
axis([-120 120 0 0.12]) % set the axis limits
```

## TEST CODE

```
load('F.mat'); % Load the dataset F
load('N.mat'); % Load the dataset N
load('0.mat'); % Load the dataset 0
load('S.mat'); % Load the dataset S
load('Z.mat'); % Load the dataset Z
F2 = F(:,51:end); % Select part of the dataset F
N2 = N(:,51:end); % Select part of the dataset N
02 = 0(:,51:end); % Select part of the dataset 0
S2 = S(:,51:end); % Select part of the dataset S
Z2 = Z(:,51:end); % Select part of the dataset Z
ffft = fft(F2); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset F2
ffft = fftshift(ffft); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
nfft = fft(N2); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset N2
nfft = fftshift(nfft); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
offt = fft(02); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset 02
offt = fftshift(offt); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
sfft = fft(S2); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset S2
{\tt sfft = fftshift(sfft); \% \ Shifting \ the \ Fourier \ transform \ for \ clarity \ in \ analysis}
zfft = fft(Z2); % Computing the Fourier transform for the dataset Z2
zfft = fftshift(zfft); % Shifting the Fourier transform for clarity in analysis
test = [sfft,ffft,nfft,offt,zfft]; % Creating a matrix 'test' to hold all the fourier transformed datasets
test_weights = U' * test; % Find linear combinations of the eigenvectors to represent the test matrix
counter = 0; % Initializing the variable counter
for l=1:length(test weights(1,:)) % Sweeping through the test weights matrix
    % Using 51 eigen transforms we get 88.4% accuracy
    [dist,index] = min(vecnorm(test_weights(:,1) - train_weights(:,1:51))); % Computing the euclidian distance between the test and train sets
    if 1 <= 50 && (1 <= index) && (index <= 50) % Defining thresholds for accuracy calculation
```

accuracy = 88.4000

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