Lecture 7: Fourier Transform

Part 1: Periodic Signals Example

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Notes:

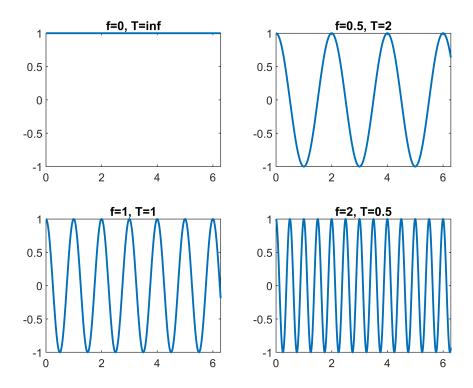
- Sample images are available in the images folder of the current directory. (You may need to add images folder into your path.)
- Related lecture: Lecture7 Fourier Transform
- pdf versions of the .mlx files are also available for those using GNU Octave

```
% clear workspace variables and close windows
close all, clearvars, clc;
```

Cosine functions with different frequencies

```
t = [0:0.01:2*pi];

% display cosine functions in the form of cos(2*pi*f*t)
figure, subplot(2,2,1), plot(t, cos(2*pi*0*t), 'LineWidth', 1.5), axis([0 2*pi, -1 1]), title(
subplot(2,2,2), plot(t, cos(2*pi*0.5*t), 'LineWidth', 1.5), axis([0 2*pi, -1 1]), title('f=0.5
subplot(2,2,3), plot(t, cos(2*pi*1*t), 'LineWidth', 1.5), axis([0 2*pi, -1 1]), title('f=1, T=:
subplot(2,2,4), plot(t, cos(2*pi*2*t), 'LineWidth', 1.5), axis([0 2*pi, -1 1]), title('f=2, T=0.5)
```

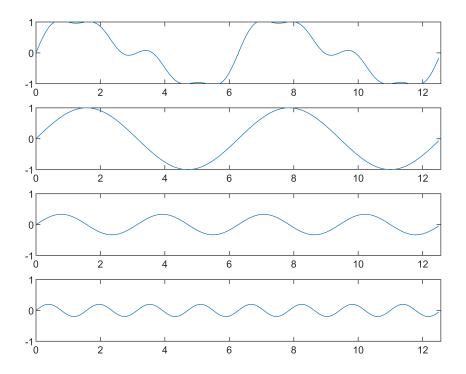


Sum of periodic signals (1)

```
x = [0:0.1:4*pi];

f1 = sin(x);
f2 = sin(2*x)/3;
f3 = sin(4*x)/5;
f = f1+f2+f3;

figure, subplot(4,1,1), plot(x,f), axis([0 4*pi -1 1])
subplot(4,1,2), plot(x,f1), axis([0 4*pi -1 1])
subplot(4,1,3), plot(x,f2), axis([0 4*pi -1 1])
subplot(4,1,4), plot(x,f3), axis([0 4*pi -1 1])
```



Sum of periodic signals (2)

```
x = [0:0.1:4*pi];

f1 = 3*sin(x);
f2 = sin(3*x);
f3 = 0.8*sin(5*x);
f4 = 0.4*sin(7*x);
f = f1+f2+f3+f4;

figure, subplot(5,1,1), plot(x,f), axis([0 4*pi -3 3])
subplot(5,1,2), plot(x,f1), axis([0 4*pi -3 3])
subplot(5,1,3), plot(x,f2), axis([0 4*pi -3 3])
subplot(5,1,4), plot(x,f3), axis([0 4*pi -3 3])
subplot(5,1,5), plot(x,f4), axis([0 4*pi -3 3])
```

