

In [31]: `using Plots`

```
In [33]: N = 500
interval = (0, 2pi)
L = interval[2] - interval[1]

#Assign sub-intervals
x = range(interval[1], stop = interval[2], length = N);

#Define function (in this case, cos(x)) and evaluate it along discretized interval
func = round.(cos.(x), digits=8)

#Check to see that the periodic condition holds
func[1] == func[length(func)] ? println("Periodic") : println("Non-Periodic")

Periodic
```

```
In [34]: #Task One: Output Fourier coefficients

Δx = L/(N-1)
yhat = []

for j in 1:N
    sum = 0
    for m in 1:(N)
        iteration = exp((-2*im*j*pi/L)*x[m])*func[m]
        sum += iteration
    end
    append!(yhat, round.((Δx/L)*(sum - func[1]), digits=8))
end
```

```
In [35]: #Print non-zero (real or imaginary) coefficients and their index

for i in 1:length(yhat)
    if real(yhat[i]) != 0
        println("REAL --- Index: ", i, " Coefficient: ", real(yhat[i]))
    end

    if imag(yhat[i]) != 0
        println("Imaginary --- Index: ", i, " Coefficient: ", imag(yhat[i]))
    end
end

REAL --- Index: 1 Coefficient: 0.5
REAL --- Index: 498 Coefficient: 0.5
REAL --- Index: 500 Coefficient: 0.5
```

In [37]: *#Task Two: Convert Fourier coefficients into approximate y values*

```
z = []

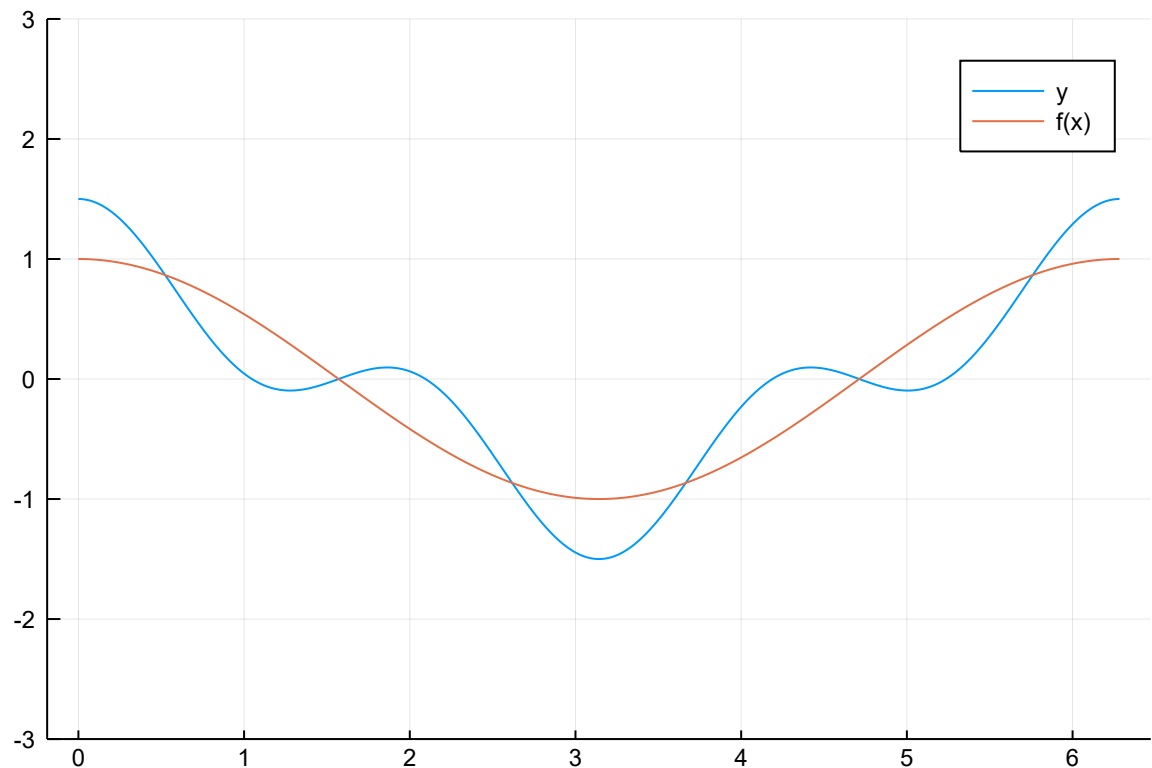
for i in 1:N
    if i < (N-i+1)
        #Convert from cn to an and bn and evaluate cos(nk) and sin(nk) at each sub-interval
        append!(z, [((real(yhat[i]))+(real(yhat[N-i + 1])))*cos.((2*pi*i*x)/L)+
            ((imag(yhat[i]))+(imag(yhat[N-i + 1])))*sin.((2*pi*i*x)/L))]
        end

        #Include c0 conversion
        if N % 2 == 1
            if i == (N-i+1)
                a0 = fill(real(yhat[Int((N+1)/2)]),length(x))
                append!(z,[a0])
            end
        end
    end
end

#Sum N Fourier terms evaluated at each sub-interval
y = sum(z)

plot(x,y, ylim=(-3,3), label="y")
plot!(x,func, label="f(x)")
```

Out[37]:



In [38]: *#Task Three: Obtain derivative of approximated function*

```
q = []

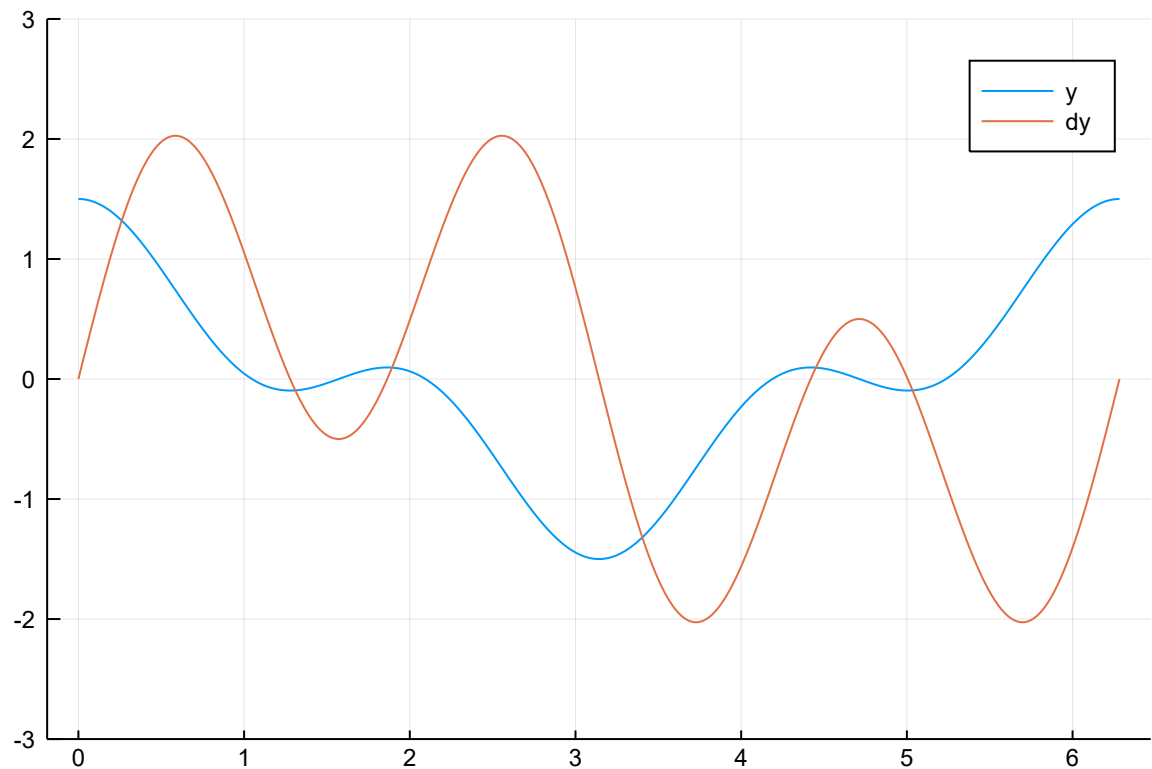
#Multiply imaginary term through  $\hat{y}$  such that we can perform the same conversion
done in the last cell, but now on  $i\hat{y}$ 
iyhat = im*yhat

for j in 1:N
    if j < (N-j+1)
        append!(q, [((2*pi*j)/L)*(((real(iyhat[j]))+(real(iyhat[N-j + 1])))*cos
.((2*pi*j*x)/L)+((imag(iyhat[j]))+(imag(iyhat[N-j + 1])))*sin.((2*pi*j*x)/L
))])
    end
end

dy = sum(q)

plot(x,y,ylim=(-3,3), label="y")
plot!(x,dy, label="dy")
```

Out[38]:



In [39]: *#Print non-zero (real or imaginary) coefficients and their index*

```
for i in 1:length(iyhat)
    if real(iyhat[i]) != 0
        println("REAL --- Index: ", i, " Coefficient: ", real(iyhat[i]))
    end

    if imag(iyhat[i]) != 0
        println("Imaginary --- Index: ", i, " Coefficient: ", imag(iyhat[i]))
    end
end
```

```
Imaginary --- Index: 1 Coefficient: 0.5
Imaginary --- Index: 498 Coefficient: 0.5
Imaginary --- Index: 500 Coefficient: 0.5
```