

2.2.1

PROBLEM 3.

<PART 2>

Choose a partial Fourier Series Approximation and plot $f(t)$ and $p_n(t)$ on the same graph

```
% Defining f(t)
prp = 2*pi; % Pulse repetition period
pw = pi; % Pulse width
fs = 1000; % Sample frequency
period = 2*pi*2; % Period to plot graph
T = 0:1/fs:period-1/fs; % Time to map t
D = 0:prp:period-prp; % Delay
f = pulstran(T,D,@(t)sin(t).*(t>=0).*(t<pw));

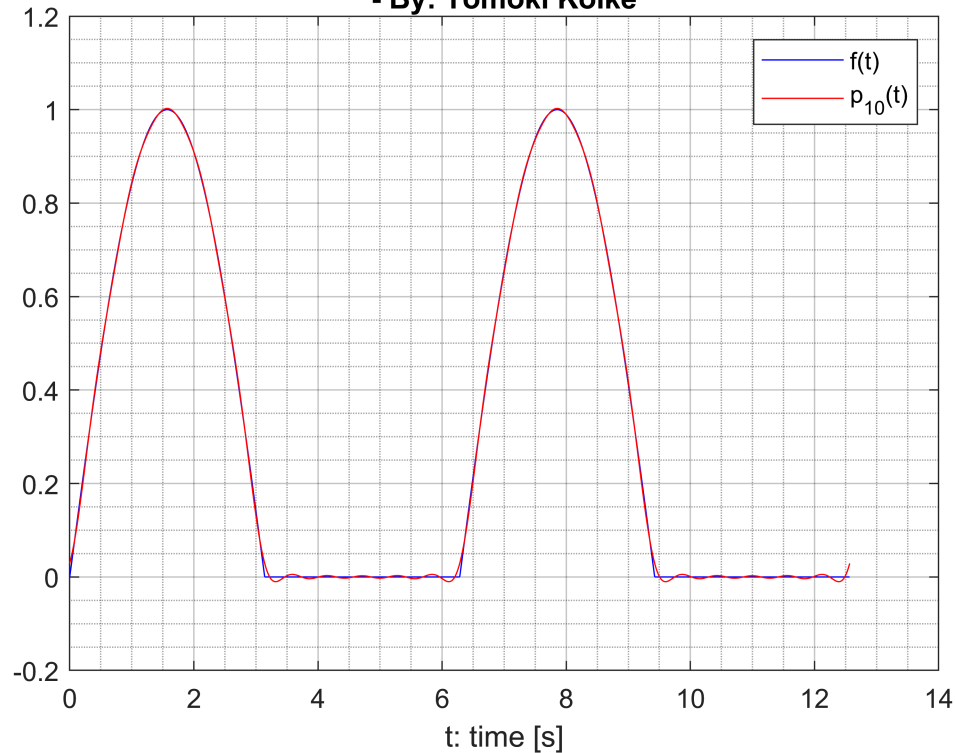
% Another method of defining f(t)
% t = linspace(0, 2*pi*3, 10^4);
% f = sin(t) .* heaviside(sin(t));

% Defining partial Fourier Series Approximation @ k = 10
t = linspace(0, 2*pi*2, 10^5); % Defining time t
p_10 = 1 / pi + 0.5 * sin(t);
for k = 2:2:10
    p_10 = p_10 - 2/pi/(k^2-1)*cos(k.*t);
end

% Plotting
figure(1)
plot(T, f, '-b')
xlabel('t: time [s]')
title({'Problem 3: f(t) and p_1_0(t)', '- By: Tomoki Koike'})
grid on
grid minor
box on
hold on
plot(t, p_10, '-r')
hold off
legend('f(t)', 'p_1_0(t)')
```

Problem 3: $f(t)$ and $p_{10}(t)$

- By: Tomoki Koike



Compute the error

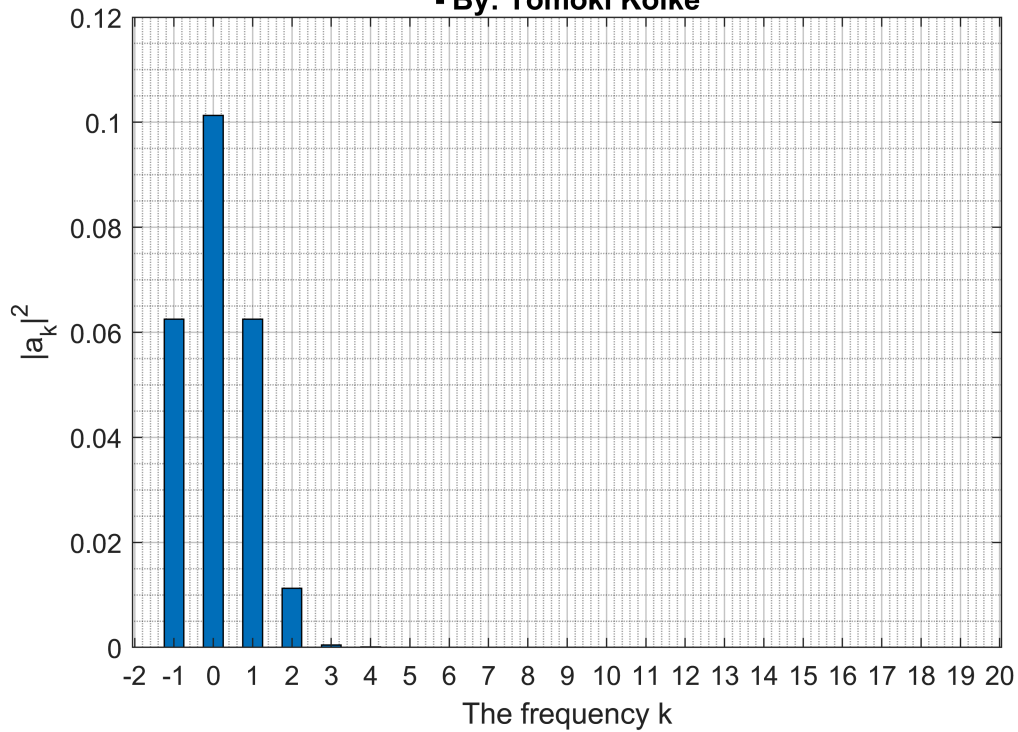
```
% Calculating the error
a = [-1i/4, 1/pi, 1i/4, -1/pi./((2:2:100000000-3).^2-1)]; % Vectorizing a_k
e_10 = 2 * norm(a(11:length(a)));
% The error for || f(t) - p_10(t) || is going to be
disp(e_10);
```

0.0045

Plot the power spectrum for f . Compute the root mean square of f , that is, compute the norm

```
figure(2)
bar(0:20, abs(a(1:21).^2), 0.5)
xticks([-1 0 1, (2:21)])
xticklabels({'-2', '-1', '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10'...
            , '11', '12', '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19', '20'})
grid on
grid minor
box on
xlabel('The frequency k'); ylabel('|a_k|^2')
title({'The power spectrum of f(t) = sin(t) over [0, pi]', ...
      'and f(t) = 0 over [pi, 2pi]', '- By: Tomoki Koike'})
```

The power spectrum of $f(t) = \sin(t)$ over $[0, \pi]$
 and $f(t) = 0$ over $[\pi, 2\pi]$
 - By: Tomoki Koike



```
% Calculating the root mean square
% Defining f(t)
prp = 2*pi; % Pulse repetition period
pw = pi; % Pulse width
fs = 1000; % Sample frequency
period = 2*pi; % Period to plot graph
T = 0:1/fs:period-1/fs; % Time to map t
D = 0:prp:period-prp; % Delay
f = pulstran(T,D,@(t)sin(t).*(t>=0).*(t<pw));

% The root mean square is
rootMeanSqr = rms(f);
disp(rootMeanSqr);
```

0.5000