

> # Example 1. Fourier transform of sin(t)

> F:=unapply(inttrans[fourier](sin(t),t,w),w);F(1); # singularity at freq=1

$$F := w \rightarrow I\pi (\text{Dirac}(w + 1) - \text{Dirac}(w - 1)) - I\pi \text{Dirac}(0) \quad (1)$$

> # Example 2. Fourier transform of a sinusoid pulse

> f:=t->4*sin(100*2*Pi*t)*(Heaviside(t)-Heaviside(t-2*Pi));
f:=t->4 sin(200 π t) (Heaviside(t) - Heaviside(t - 2 π)) (2)

> F:=unapply(inttrans[fourier](f(t),t,w),w);assume(w,real);simplify(Re(F(w)));

Singularity at zero of the denominator indicates Dirac answer

$$F := w \rightarrow -\frac{2 e^{-2I(w + 200\pi)\pi}}{w + 200\pi} + \frac{2 e^{2I(-w + 200\pi)\pi}}{w - 200\pi} + \frac{800\pi}{(-w + 200\pi)(w + 200\pi)} - \frac{1}{-w^2 + 40000\pi^2} (2(-\cos(2(w + 200\pi)\pi)w + 200\cos(2(w + 200\pi)\pi)\pi + \cos(2(-w + 200\pi)\pi)w + 200\cos(2(-w + 200\pi)\pi)\pi - 400\pi)) \quad (3)$$

> # Example 3. A mixed signal with exponential and sinusoidal terms

> f:=t->(4*exp(-t)+sin(4*t))*(Heaviside(t)-Heaviside(t-2*Pi));
;assume(w,real);simplify(Re(F(w)));

$$f := t \rightarrow (4 e^{-t} + \sin(4t)) (\text{Heaviside}(t) - \text{Heaviside}(t - 2\pi))$$

$$-\frac{1}{(1 + w^2)(w^2 - 16)} (4(-e^{-2\pi} w^3 \sin(2\pi w) + e^{-2\pi} \cos(2\pi w) w^2 - \cos(2\pi w) w^2 + 16 w e^{-2\pi} \sin(2\pi w) - \cos(2\pi w) - 16 e^{-2\pi} \cos(2\pi w) + 17)) \quad (4)$$

> F:=unapply(inttrans[fourier](f(t),t,w),w);

$$F := w \rightarrow \frac{4 e^{-2I\pi w}}{(w - 4)(w + 4)} + \frac{4(-Iw - 17 + w^2)}{(Iw + 1)(w - 4)(w + 4)} - \frac{4 e^{-2I\pi w - 2\pi}}{Iw + 1} \quad (5)$$

> Re(F(2)); Im(F(2)); abs(F(2)); evalf(abs(F(2)));evalf(arctan(Im(F(2))/Re(F(2))));

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{4}{5} e^{-2\pi}$$

$$-\frac{8}{5} + \frac{8}{5} e^{-2\pi}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{4}{5} e^{-2\pi}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{8}{5} + \frac{8}{5} e^{-2\pi}\right)^2}$$

$$1.785513799$$

$$-1.107148718$$

(6)