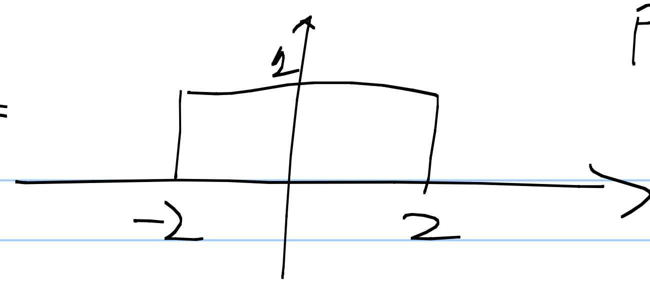
Another example

$Y(j\omega) =$



Knowing $y(t) = x(t)\cos(t)$

Find $X(j\omega)$ & $x(t)$

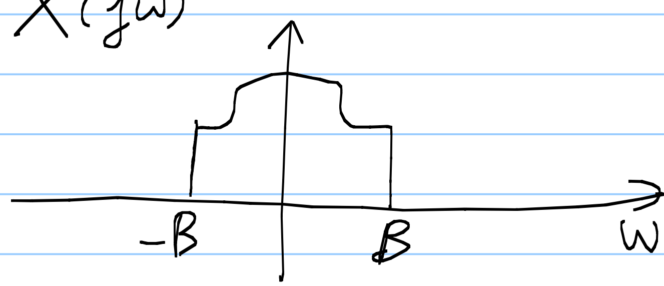
Ans

---

* An example of joint application of the multiplication / freq-shift & the convolution properties.

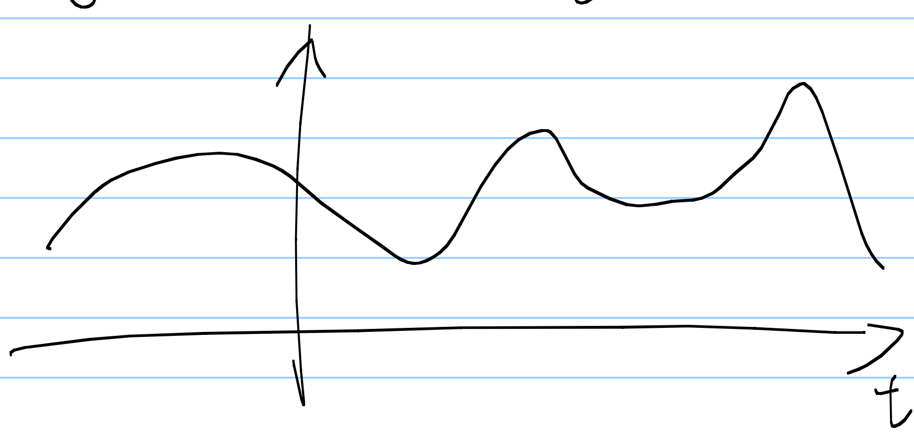
Suppose our original signal has a spectrum

$X(j\omega)$



Say $B = 20\,kHz$. Music signals.

$x(t)$



In physics, we know < 20 kHz signal cannot travel very far, but 900kHz signals travel much farther.

How to transmit $x(t)$ through a long distance?

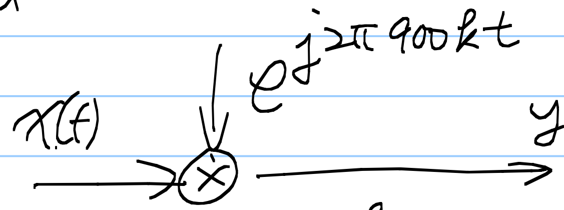
Ans:

Now the freq is shifted to a new freq band (pass band)

$\Rightarrow$ We can transmit the same content (The same shape of the freq spectrum) much further away.

$\Rightarrow$ We say $x(t)$ has been modulated to the 900 kH bandwidth.

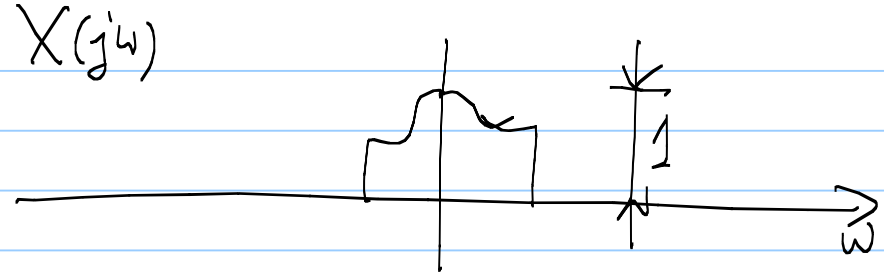
The problem of the above "modulation method":

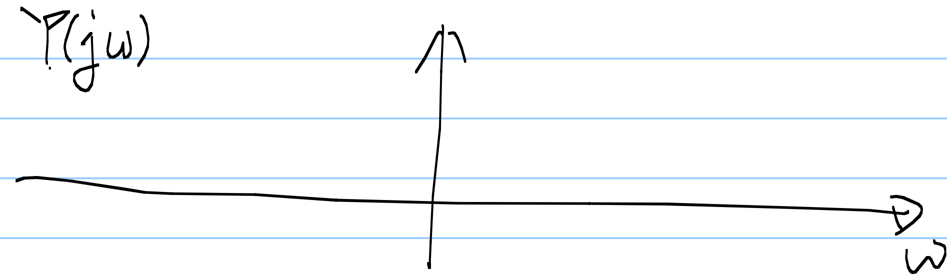


is $e^{j2\pi 900kHz}$ contains imaginary parts, which is not feasible.

Modulation #2

Q: What is the "freq spectrum" of $y(t)$?





The spectrum of $x(t)$ has been split & $\frac{1}{2}$ ~~of~~ it is shifted to the right. & $\frac{1}{2}$ of it is shifted to the left

Now the $y(t)$ does not use any "base band freq". Therefore, $y(t)$ can be transmitted very far.

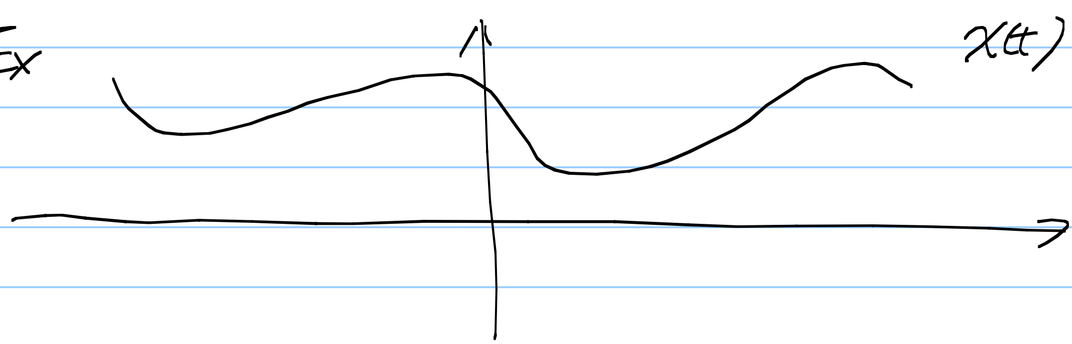
If $x(t)$ is a "slow varying" signal, then

$$y(t) = x(t)\cos(\omega_0 t)$$

can be thought of as a modulation of the amplitude of $\cos(\omega_0 t)$

We use ω_0 for a general pass-band/carrier freq.

Ex



We thus say this method of modulation $y(t) = x(t)\cos(\omega_0 t)$ is

In an AM radio, ω_0 ranges from 500 kHz to 1.6 MHz.

$\boxed{\text{AM}}$

We will talk more about AM in Chapter 8.

* 2nd Application of the multiplication property

Computing FT using the product form

Example $x(t) = \dfrac{\sin t \sin \frac{t}{2}}{\pi t^2}$

Find $X(j\omega)$

Ans: