

P1:

① Baseband signal:

$$\hat{x}(t) = x_I(t) + j x_Q(t) = s_b(t)$$

The frequency contents of $x_I(t)$ and $x_Q(t)$ is

$$X_I(f) \text{ and } X_Q(f)$$

Energy of Baseband:

$$E_L = \int |\hat{x}(t)|^2 dt$$

② Passband signals:

$$x(t) = x_I(t) \sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi f_c t) - x_Q(t) \sqrt{2} \sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

Energy: $E_P = \int |x(t)|^2 dt$

proof: $E_L = E_P$

We can write $x(t)$ in this way:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \Re \{ \hat{x}(t) \sqrt{2} e^{j2\pi f_c t} \} \\ &= \Re \{ (x_I(t) + j x_Q(t)) \sqrt{2} e^{j2\pi f_c t} \} \end{aligned}$$

We can write $x(t)$ in this way:

$$x(t) = x_e(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t + \theta(t))$$

where

$$x_e(t) = \sqrt{2(x_I^2(t) + x_Q^2(t))}$$

$$\theta(t) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x_Q(t)}{x_I(t)} \right)$$

Firstly, we have $E_L = \int |\hat{x}(t)|^2 dt$

$$= \int |x_I(t) + j x_Q(t)|^2 dt$$

$$= \int [x_I^2(t) + x_Q^2(t)] dt$$

$$= \int x_I^2(t) dt + \int x_Q^2(t) dt$$

For $x(t)$:

$$|x(t)|^2 = x_I^2(t) + x_Q^2(t) + 2x_I(t)x_Q(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) - 2x_I(t)x_Q(t)\sin(4\pi f_c t)$$

$$\Rightarrow = x_I^2(t) + x_Q^2(t) + x_I^2(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) - x_Q^2(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) - 2x_Q(t)x_I(t)\sin(4\pi f_c t)$$

$$\therefore E_p = \int |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$= \int (x_I^2(t) + x_Q^2(t) + x_I^2(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) - x_Q^2(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) - 2x_Q(t)x_I(t)\sin(4\pi f_c t)) dt$$

$$= \int x_I^2(t) dt + \int x_Q^2(t) dt + \int x_I^2(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) dt - \int x_Q^2(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) dt - \int 2x_Q(t)x_I(t)\sin(4\pi f_c t) dt$$

By Parseval's Theorem,

$$\int u(t)v^*(t) dt = \int U(f)V^*(f) df$$

Let $u(t) = x_I(t)$ and $v(t) = x_I(t)\cos(2\pi(2f_c)t)$

$$\Rightarrow \int x_I(t) \cdot x_I(t)\cos(2\pi(2f_c)t) dt$$

$$= \int |x_I(t)|^2 \cos(2\pi(2f_c)t) dt$$

$$= \int U(f)V^*(f) df$$

And Since $x(t)\cos(2\pi f_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} [x(f-f_0) + x(f+f_0)]$

$$\therefore \int U(f)V^*(f) df = \frac{1}{2} \int x_I(f)x_I(f-2f_c) df + \frac{1}{2} \int x_I(f)x_I(f+2f_c) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int x_I(f) \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} \int x_I(f) \cdot 0 df$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \int |x_I(t)|^2 \cos(4\pi f_c t) dt = 0$$

Similarly, $\int x_I^2(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) dt = \int x_Q^2(t)\cos(4\pi f_c t) dt = \int 2x_Q(t)x_I(t)\sin(4\pi f_c t) dt$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore E_p = \int |x(t)|^2 dt = \int x_I^2(t) + x_Q^2(t) dt$$

$$= E_L$$