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## QUESTION - 2

```
clear;
close all;
clc;

fc = 10000;
fm = 100;
A = 1;
t = (-0.01:0.000001:+0.01);
a1 = cos(2*pi*fm*t).*cos(2*pi*fc*t);
a2 = sin(2*pi*fm*t).*sin(2*pi*fc*t);
Vlsb = a1+a2;

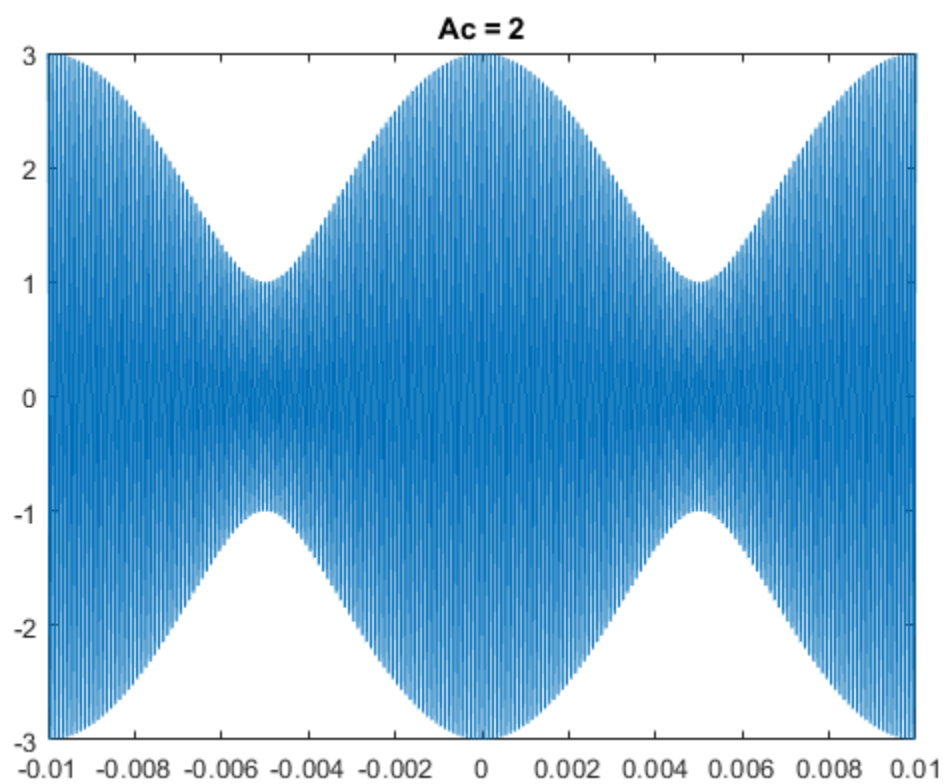
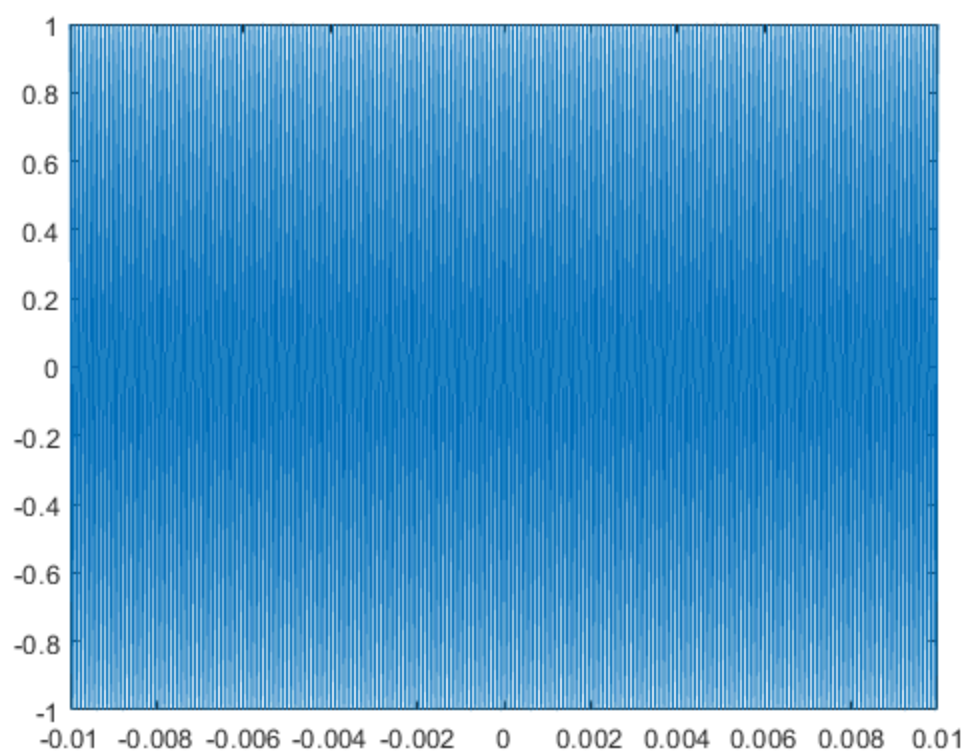
figure(1);
plot(t,Vlsb);

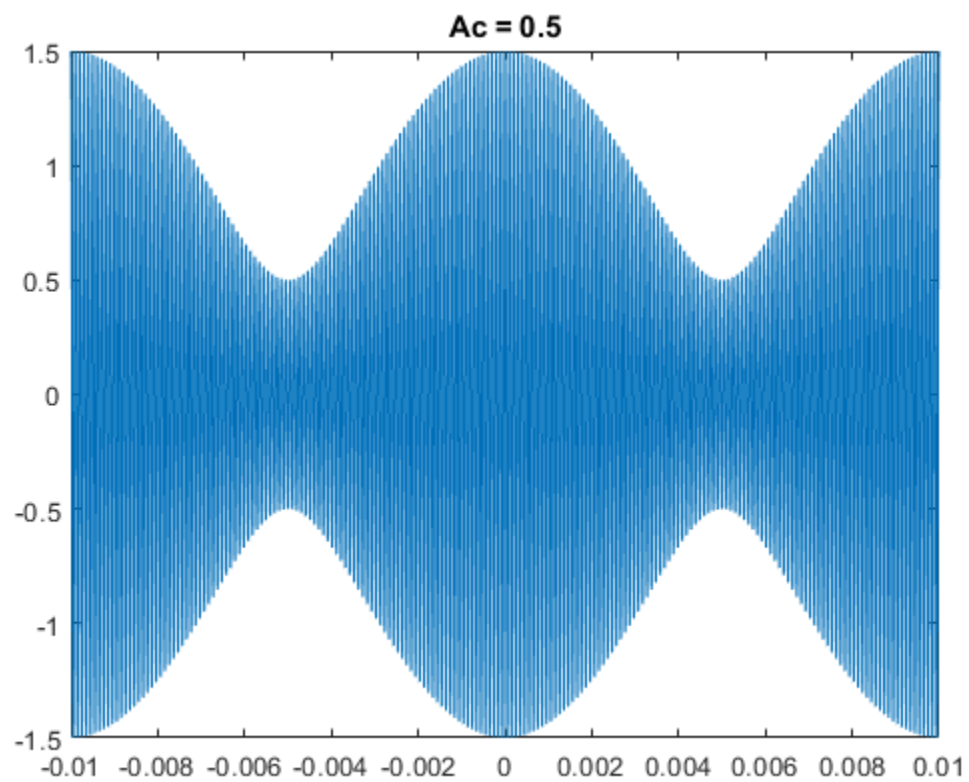
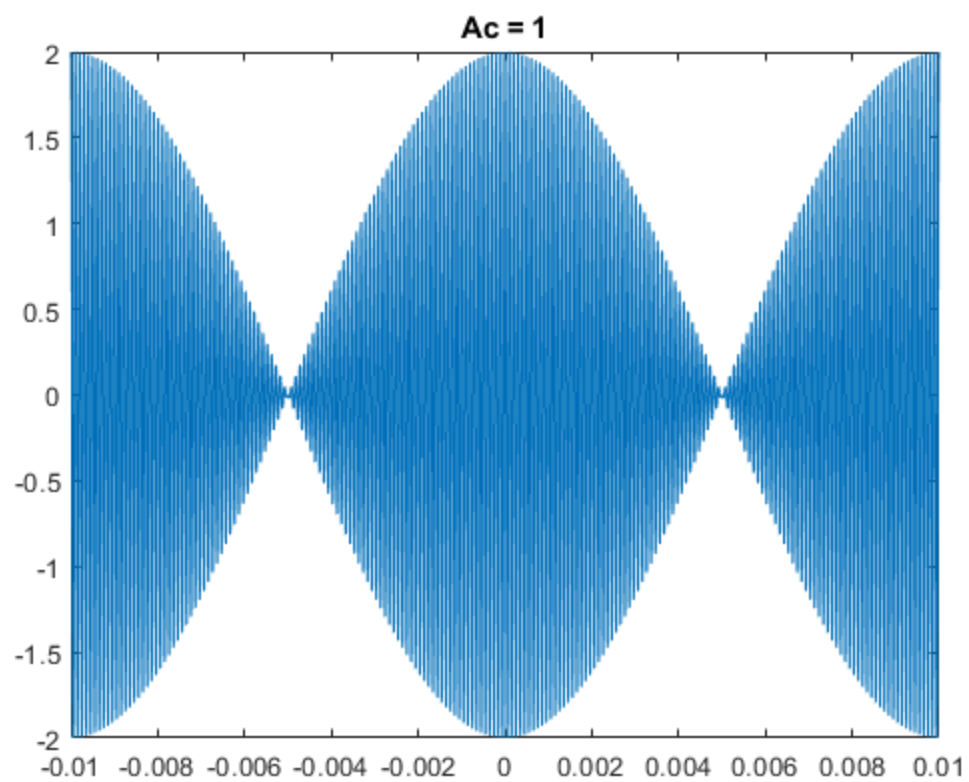
%part B
% case_1
Ac = 2; %amplitude of the carrier signal

a3 = cos(2*pi*fc*t);
VlsbAm = Ac*a3 + A*Vlsb;
figure(2);
plot(t,VlsbAm);
title("Ac = 2");

% case_2
Ac = 1;
VlsbAm = Ac*a3 + A*Vlsb;
figure(3);
plot(t,VlsbAm);
title("Ac = 1");

% case_3
Ac = 0.5;
VlsbAm = Ac*a3 + A*Vlsb;
figure(4);
plot(t,VlsbAm);
title("Ac = 0.5");
```





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## part c

```
% Here mt= cos(2*pi*fm*t) so the hilbert transform of it will vary
%by 90 degree and m^t= sin(2*pi*fm*t)

%provethe given equation, we can plot the graphs of RHS and LHS on
% same

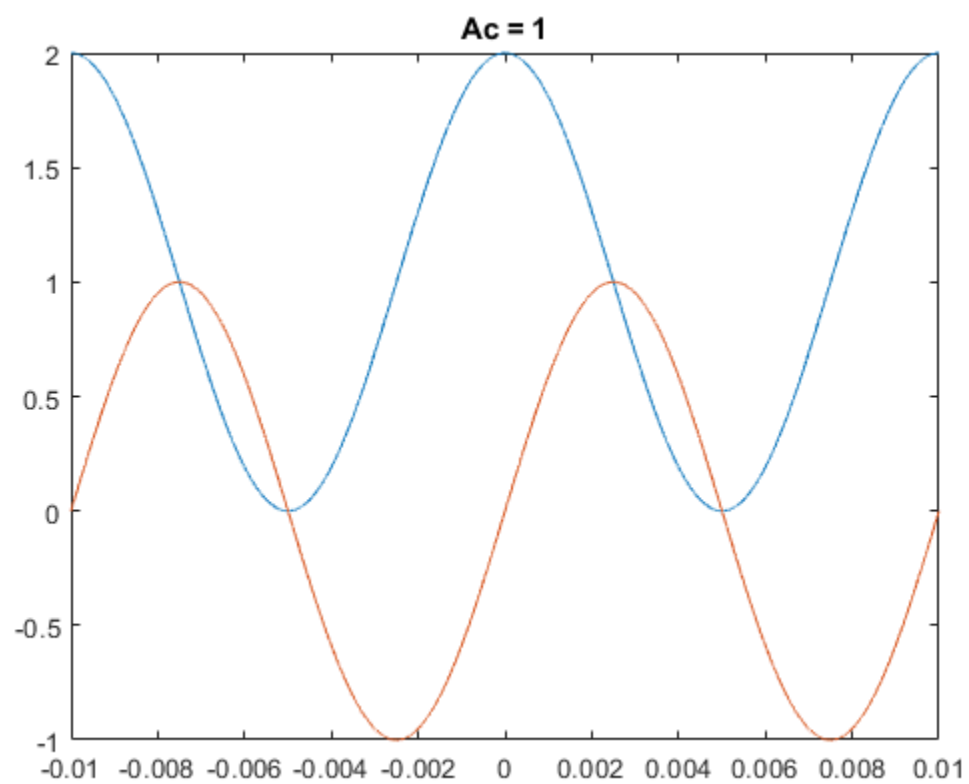
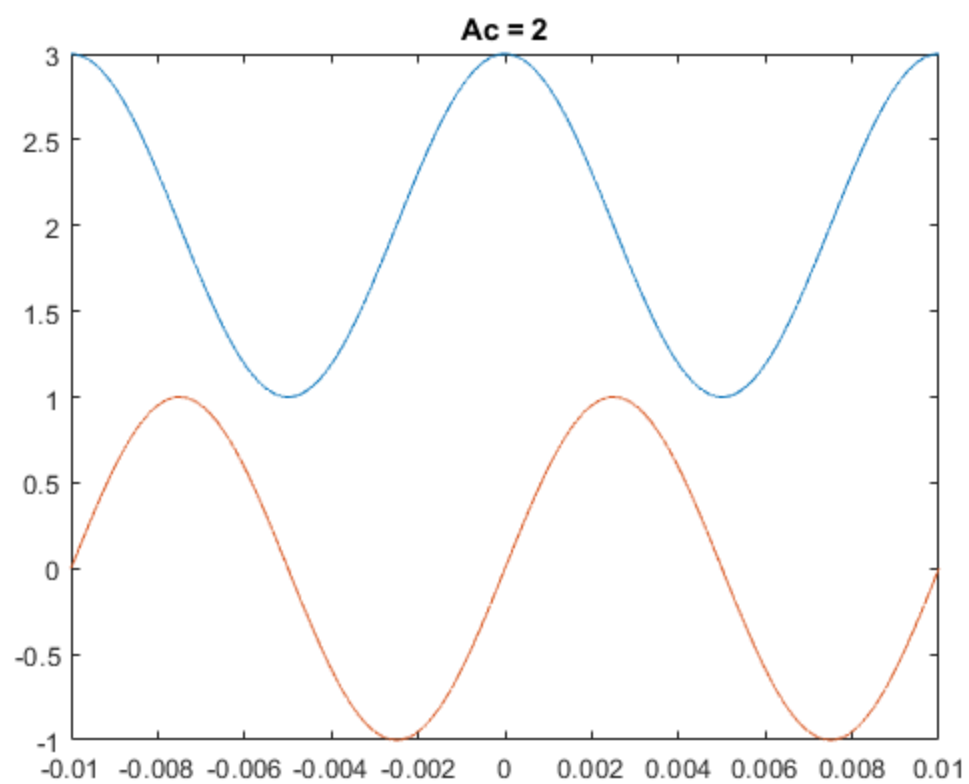
t = (-0.01:0.000001:+0.01);          % time period
fm = 100;                             % message frequency
fc = 10000;                           % carrier frequency
Vlsb = cos(2*pi*(fc-fm)*t);           % single-sideband modulation wave
% here
% for Ac = 2
Ac=2;
figure(5);
plot(t,abs(Ac+cos(2*pi*fm*t)) , t,sin(2*pi*fm*t));
title("Ac = 2");

%for ac = 1
Ac=1;
figure(6);
plot(t,abs(Ac+cos(2*pi*fm*t)) , t,sin(2*pi*fm*t));
title("Ac = 1");

%{ from above plots for diffent value of ac follwing equation is verified

%  $|Ac + m(t)| > |m^t(t)|$  is verified as we increase the value of ac

% as we can see at ac = 2 its not intersecting and will intersect at all
% othe value se it is verified at ac = 2
```



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