

(1)

day / date

Lec #12

4.5

Multiplication property:

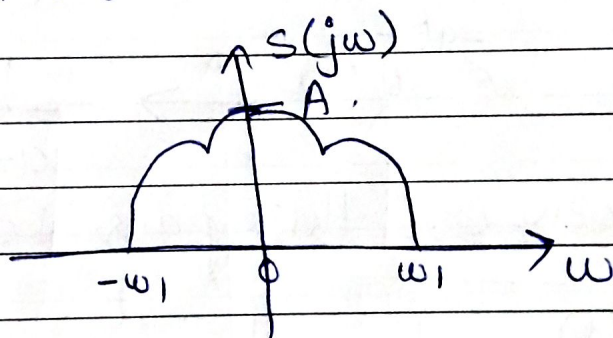
$$x(t) = s(t) p(t) \xrightarrow{F.T} R(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [s(j\omega) * P(j\omega)]$$

Let's understand this property through example.

Example
4.2

$$P(t) = \cos \omega_1 t$$

and



and

$$x(t) = s(t) p(t)$$

find $x(t) = ?$

In order to solve this Question, we have two options:-

(2)

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option #1: Solve in time domain.

+ \rightarrow Simple multiplication is required.

- \rightarrow But before multiplication, we have to find $S(t)$ because we are given $P(t)$ but with $S(j\omega)$ -

Finding $S(t)$ is very difficult, because we need an equation for this.

option #2 Solve in frequency Domain.

+ $\rightarrow S(j\omega)$ is already in Frequency Domain.

+ \rightarrow we know $P(j\omega)$ can be calculated easily, because it's in form of equation and can be calculated easily.

- \rightarrow will have to perform convolution in frequency domain.

(Multiplication) \times $\xrightarrow{F.T}$ $*$ (Convolution)
(Time Domain) (Frequency Domain)

\leftarrow and vice versa.

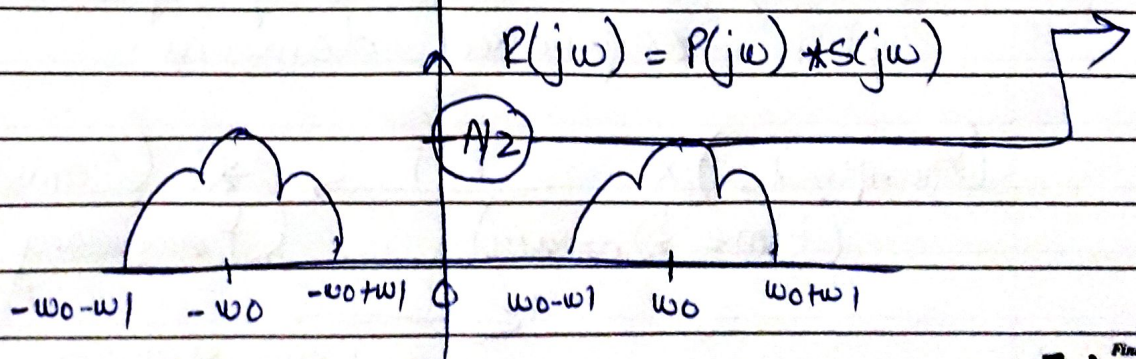
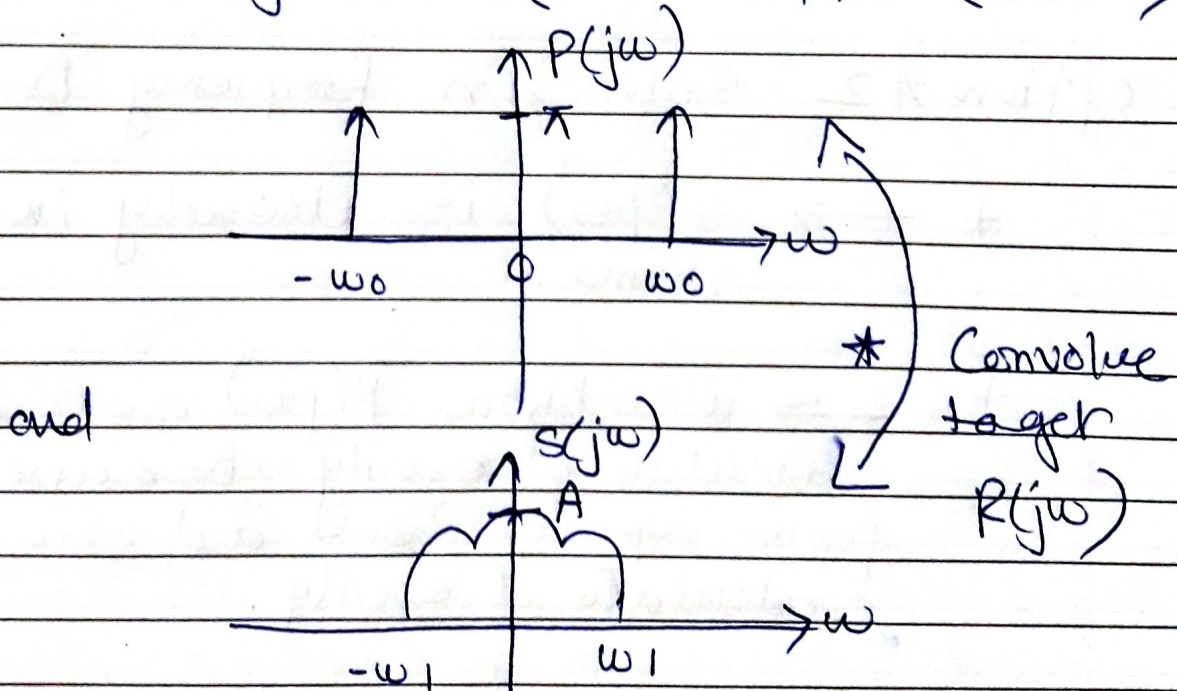
(3)

Therefore adopting option #2.

$p(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$ is periodic in nature. It's fourier transform calculation can be consulted from Lec#9.

Therefore

$$P(j\omega) = \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0)$$



4

Convolution with impulses is very easy.

As it shifts the original signal to the location of the impulses.

$A/2 \rightarrow$ how?

$$P(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{Ans}} \pi$$

$$S(j\omega) \rightarrow A$$

and from formula

$$x(t) = S(t) P(t) \xrightarrow{\text{F.T}} R(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [S(j\omega) * P(j\omega)]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right) (\pi \times A) = \boxed{A/2}$$

$R(j\omega)$ can be written in form of equation as:-

$$R(j\omega) = \frac{A}{2} [S(j(\omega - \omega_0)) + S(j(\omega + \omega_0))]$$

and in time domain:-

$$x(t) = \frac{A}{2} [S(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t} + S(t) e^{+j\omega_0 t}]$$

Apply shifting property.

~~v.v imp~~ \Rightarrow Attempt Example 4.22 yourself.