

Exercise 6.8

L Answer.We are asked to compute $h_1 * h_2$, where

$$h_1(t) = 2000 \operatorname{sinc}(2000\pi t) \quad \text{and} \quad h_2(t) = \delta(t) - 1000 \operatorname{sinc}(1000\pi t).$$

Let H_1 and H_2 denote the Fourier transforms of h_1 and h_2 , respectively. Using the time-domain convolution property of the Fourier transform, we have

$$\mathcal{F}\{h_1 * h_2\}(\omega) = H_1(\omega)H_2(\omega).$$

Computing H_1 , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad H_1(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}\{2000 \operatorname{sinc}(2000\pi t)\}(\omega) && \text{from given } h_1 \\ &= \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{2000\pi}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}(2000\pi t)\right\}(\omega) && \text{to facilitate FT table use} \\ &= \operatorname{rect}\left[\frac{\omega}{2(2000\pi)}\right] && \text{from FT table} \\ &= \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4000\pi}\right). && \text{simplify} \end{aligned}$$

Computing H_2 , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad H_2(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}\{\delta(t) - 1000 \operatorname{sinc}(1000\pi t)\}(\omega) && \text{from given } h_2 \\ &= \mathcal{F}\delta(\omega) - \mathcal{F}\{1000 \operatorname{sinc}(1000\pi t)\}(\omega) && \text{linearity of FT} \\ &= \mathcal{F}\delta(\omega) - \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{1000\pi}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}(1000\pi t)\right\}(\omega) && \text{rewrite to facilitate FT table use} \\ &= 1 - \operatorname{rect}\left[\frac{\omega}{2(1000\pi)}\right] && \text{from FT table} \\ &= 1 - \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2000\pi}\right). && \text{simplify} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \mathcal{F}\{h_1 * h_2\}(\omega) &= H_1(\omega)H_2(\omega) && \text{convolution property} \\ &= \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4000\pi}\right) \left[1 - \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2000\pi}\right)\right] && \text{substitute } \textcircled{1} \text{ and } \textcircled{2} \\ &= \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4000\pi}\right) - \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2000\pi}\right) \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4000\pi}\right) && \text{multiply} \\ &= \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4000\pi}\right) - \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2000\pi}\right). && \text{product of two time scaled rectangular pulses is narrower pulse} \end{aligned}$$

Taking the inverse Fourier transform of the preceding equation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 * h_2(t) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4000\pi}\right) - \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2000\pi}\right)\right\}(t) && \text{take inverse FT of } \textcircled{3} \\ &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{4000\pi}\right)\right\}(t) - \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{2000\pi}\right)\right\}(t) && \text{linearity of FT} \\ &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\operatorname{rect}\left[\frac{\omega}{2(2000\pi)}\right]\right\}(t) - \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\operatorname{rect}\left[\frac{\omega}{2(1000\pi)}\right]\right\}(t) && \text{rewrite to facilitate FT table use} \\ &= \frac{2000\pi}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}(2000\pi t) - \frac{1000\pi}{\pi} \operatorname{sinc}(1000\pi t) && \text{from table} \\ &= 2000 \operatorname{sinc}(2000\pi t) - 1000 \operatorname{sinc}(1000\pi t). && \text{cancel } \pi\text{'s} \end{aligned}$$