```
clc;
clear all;
close all;
t=0:0.001:1; %creating values for x axis
          %amplitude of message signal
Am=1/2;
Ac=1:
            %amplitude of carrier signal
            %frequency of modulating signal
fm=5;
fc=500;
            %frequency of carrier signal
%message signal
ym=Am*sin(2*pi*fm*t); %message signal
figure(1)
subplot(6,1,1)
                        %plotting message signal
plot(t,ym)
title('Modulating signal')
%carrier signal
yc=Ac*cos(2*pi*fc*t);
                         %carrier signal
subplot(6,1,2)
                         %plotting carrier signal
plot(t,yc)
grid on;
title('Carrier signal')
%Conventional DSB-SC Modulation
y = ym.*yc;
                 %multiplying message signal with carrier
subplot(6,1,3)
                  %plotting DSB-SC modulated signal
plot(t,y)
title('Amplitude Modulated DSB-SC Signal')
grid on;
%demodulation of DSB-SC
d=y.*yc;
                        %multiplying the modulated signal with cos(2pifct)
[b,a] = butter(5,0.1);
                         %butterworth filter
d1=filter(b,a,d);
                        %implementing the filter passing the modulated signal {m \ell}
through filter
subplot(6,1,4)
                          %plotting demodulated signal
plot(d1)
title('demodulated Signal')
grid on;
%frequency domain plots
%modulated signal
%Spectrum of modulated signal
N=length(t);
ymf=fftshift(fft(y,N)/N);
                               %using fft to calculate fourier transform and ∠
fftshift is used to center the fourier transform
f = (-N/2:N/2-1);
                                %creating range for x axis
subplot(6,1,5)
plot(f,real(ymf),'b')
                               %plotting the real part of fourier transform of &
modulating signal
hold on;
```

```
plot(f,imag(ymf),'r')
                                %plotting the imagfinary part of fourier transform {\bf \ell}
of modulating signal
title('frequency modulated signal')
%demodulated signal
%Spectrum of demodulated signal
N=length(t);
ydf=fftshift(d1,N)/N); %using fft to calculate fourier transform and ∠
fftshift is used to center the fourier transform
f = (-N/2:N/2-1);
                                %creating range for x axis
subplot(6,1,6)
plot(f,real(ydf),'b')
                              %plotting the real part of fourier transform of {\bf \ell}
modulating signal
hold on;
plot(f,imag(ydf),'r')
                               %plotting the imagfinary part of fourier transform of {\bf r}
modulating signal
title('frequency demodulated signal')
```