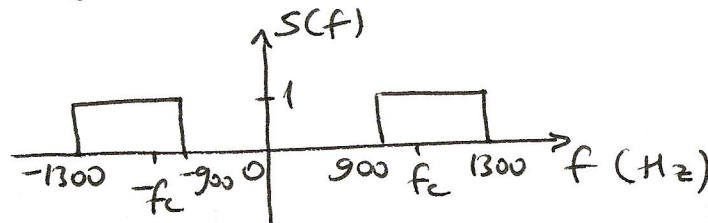


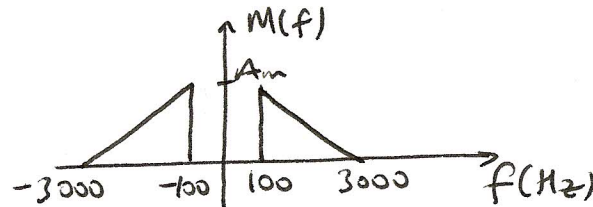
Apr 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013

IZMIR UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS  
EEE 302 MIDTERM EXAM

**Q1.(25 points)** a) Find the complex baseband equivalent  $\tilde{s}(t)$  and the corresponding I and Q components  $s_I(t)$  and  $s_Q(t)$  for the following bandpass signal  $s(t)$  given that carrier frequency  $f_c = 1$  kHz.



b) The spectrum of the message signal  $m(t)$  is shown below. Sketch the spectra of the corresponding AM, DSB-SC, USSB, LSSB, and VSB modulated signals using the carrier frequency  $f_c = 95.7$  MHz. Compute the required transmission bandwidth ( $B_T$ ) in each case?



**Q2.(25 points)** Consider a square-law detector whose transfer characteristic is defined by

$$y(t) = a_1 x(t) + a_2 x^2(t)$$

where  $a_1, a_2$  are constants,  $x(t)$  is the input and  $y(t)$  is the output.

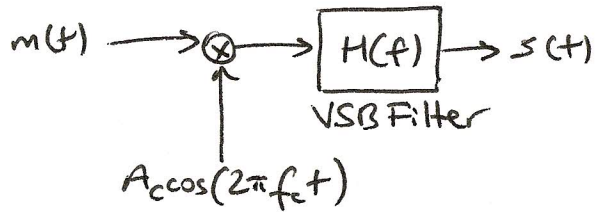
a) Assume the input is the AM wave,

$$x(t) = A_c [1 + k_a m(t)] \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

Evaluate the output  $y(t)$ .

b) Find the conditions and a system for which the message signal  $m(t)$  can be recovered from  $y(t)$ .

**Q3.(25 points)** In Amplitude Modulation, as a trade-off between bandwidth efficiency and system complexity, we can transmit one sideband plus a vestige of the other unwanted sideband, resulting in VSB modulation.



a) Find the spectrum  $S(f)$  at the modulator output in terms of  $H(f)$  and  $M(f)$ .

b) Draw a block diagram for coherent VSB demodulator and derive expressions for the demodulator output in Fourier domain.

c) How should the filter  $H(f)$  be designed such that there is no distortion in recovering  $m(t)$  at the demodulator output?

**Q4.(25 points)** A carrier wave of frequency 100 MHz is frequency-modulated by a sinusoidal wave of amplitude 20 V and frequency 100 kHz. The frequency sensitivity of the modulator is 25 kHz per volt.

a) Write down the expression of FM signal  $s_{FM}(t)$ ?

b) Determine the approximate bandwidth of FM signal using the Carson's rule.

c) Repeat part b) for these two cases: i) assuming that the amplitude of the modulating signal is doubled.

ii) Assuming that the modulation frequency is doubled.

d) Draw and write down expressions for the FM signal demodulator.

## Theorems

	Property	Signal	Fourier Transform in $f$	Fourier Transform in $\omega$
1	Linearity	$ax_1(t) + bx_2(t)$	$aX_1(f) + bX_2(f)$	$aX_1(\omega) + bX_2(\omega)$
2	Time delay	$x(t - t_0)$	$X(f)e^{-j2\pi f t_0}$	$X(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}$
3	Time scaling	$x(at)$	$\frac{1}{ a }X\left(\frac{f}{a}\right)$	$\frac{1}{ a }X\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$
4	Freq. Trans.	$x(t)e^{j2\pi f_0 t}$	$X(f - f_0)$	$X(\omega - \omega_0)$
5	Modulation	$x(t)\cos(2\pi f_0 t)$	$\frac{1}{2}[X(f - f_0) + X(f + f_0)]$	$\frac{1}{2}[X(\omega - \omega_0) + X(\omega + \omega_0)]$
6	Convolution	$x_1(t) * x_2(t)$	$X_1(f) \cdot X_2(f)$	$X_1(\omega) \cdot X_2(\omega)$
7	Multiplication	$x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t)$	$X_1(f) * X_2(f)$	$\frac{1}{2\pi}X_1(\omega) * X_2(\omega)$
8	Differentiation	$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}x(t)$	$(j2\pi f)^n X(f)$	$(j\omega)^n X(\omega)$
9	Integration	$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{1}{j2\pi f}X(f) + \frac{1}{2}X(0)\delta(f)$	$\frac{1}{j\omega}X(\omega) + \pi X(0)\delta(\omega)$
10	Parseval's thm.	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  x(t) ^2 dt$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  X(f) ^2 df$	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  X(\omega) ^2 d\omega$