

EECS 562  
Homework #2

1. A message signal is  $m(t)=10\cos(2\pi t)$  volts and the carrier wave is  $c(t) = 50\cos(100\pi t)$  volts, the percent modulation (sometimes called modulation index or modulation factor) is 90%
  - a. Plot the RF signal in the time domain to scale.
  - b. What is the total RF transmitted power assume a 100 ohm load.
  - c. What is the power in the carrier wave assume a 100 ohm load.
  - d. What is the RF bandwidth?
  - e. Plot the power spectral density of the RF signal.

2. For a sequence of information bits  $b_i \{0,1,1,0,0,1\}$ ;  $i=1..6$ , the message signal is formed as

$$m(t) = \sum_{i=1}^6 b_i \text{rect}[t - i - 0.5]$$

- a. Plot  $m(t)$
  - b. For 50% AM percent modulation plot the RF time-domain signal (use  $f_c=10\text{Hz}$ )
  - c. For 100% AM percent modulation plot the RF time-domain signal (use  $f_c=10\text{Hz}$ )
3. Consider a sequence of information bits  $b_i \{ \dots, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, \dots \}$ , That is, alternating 0's and 1's.

A baseband analog message signal is formed as  $m(t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} c_i \text{rect}[t - i - 0.5]$

where  $c_i = -1$  if  $b_i = 0$  and  $c_i = +1$  if  $b_i = 1$

- a) Plot  $m(t)$ .
  - b) What is the DC (or average value) of  $m(t)$ ?
  - c) AM modulation is used to transmit  $m(t)$ . Plot the RF amplitude spectrum for 100% AM percent modulation (use  $f_c=100\text{Hz}$ ) [Hint: find the Fourier Series of  $m(t)$  then apply the modulation theorem and add in the carrier term.]
4. 3.25
  5. 3.28
  6. Let  $s(t)$  be an DSB-LC (AM) signal. The unmodulated transmitted power is 5 KW. The message signal is  $m(t) = \cos(2\pi f_m t)$ . The modulated transmitted power is 7 KW.
    - a. Find the corresponding  $A_c$  and  $k_a$  in equation 3.2.
    - b. What is the modulation factor?
    - c. What is the power efficiency?
    - d. What is the RF bandwidth?
  7. Given a baseband bandwidth of 90kHz for signals  $x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), \dots, x_N(t)$ , i.e.,  $B_i=90\text{kHz}$  for  $i=1 \dots N$ . These signals are modulated using DSB-SC modulation. The modulated DSB-SC signals are frequency division multiplexed using a shared assigned RF spectrum of 15MHz.
    - a. Assuming no guard band find N.
    - b. Assuming a 20 KHz guard band find N.

8. An DSB-LC RF signal is plotted in the time domain below. What is the modulation index (modulation factor)?

