

**Example 6.10** (Frequency-domain shifting property of the Fourier transform). Find the Fourier transform  $X$  of the function

$$x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) \cos(20\pi t),$$

where  $\omega_0$  is a real constant.

*Solution.* Recall that  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}[e^{j\alpha} + e^{-j\alpha}]$  for any real  $\alpha$ . Using this relationship and the linearity property of the Fourier transform, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= (\mathcal{F}\{\cos(\omega_0 t) \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}(e^{j20\pi t} + e^{-j20\pi t})\right)}_{\cos(20\pi t)}\})(\omega) && \text{distribute} \\ &= (\mathcal{F}\{\frac{1}{2}e^{j20\pi t} \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j20\pi t} \cos(\omega_0 t)\})(\omega) && \text{linearity property} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{F}\{e^{j20\pi t} \cos(\omega_0 t)\})(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{F}\{e^{-j20\pi t} \cos(\omega_0 t)\})(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

From **Table 6.2**, we have that

$$\cos(\omega_0 t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{CTFT}} \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

From this transform pair and the frequency-domain shifting property of the Fourier transform, we have

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{F}\{\cos(\omega_0 t)\})(\omega - 20\pi) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{F}\{\cos(\omega_0 t)\})(\omega + 20\pi) && \text{frequency domain shifting property} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\pi[\delta(v - \omega_0) + \delta(v + \omega_0)]]|_{v=\omega-20\pi} + \frac{1}{2} [\pi[\delta(v - \omega_0) + \delta(v + \omega_0)]]|_{v=\omega+20\pi} && \text{FT pair } \textcircled{1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0 - 20\pi) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 20\pi)]) + \frac{1}{2} (\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0 + 20\pi) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 20\pi)]) && \text{substitute} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega + \omega_0 - 20\pi) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0 - 20\pi) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0 + 20\pi) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0 + 20\pi)]. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$