

# E 3.1

Construct the code trellis diagram for a (2,1,2) code with

$$\dot{x_{j}} = m_{j-1} \oplus m_{j}$$
  $\dot{x_{j}} = m_{j-2} \oplus m_{j-1}$ .

- **a)** Apply the Viterbi algorithm to find  $Y + \hat{E}$  and  $\hat{M}$  when Y=10 11 01 01 10 01 10 11 10 11 10
- **b)** If two paths arriving at a given node have equal running metrics, arbitrarily keep the upper path.

## E 3.2

From the following equation

$$G_{lp}(f) = G_{l}(f) = \frac{M^2 - 1}{12r} \operatorname{sinc}^2 \frac{f}{r} + \frac{(M - 1)^2}{4} d(f),$$

find the average power  $x_c^2$  and the carrier-frequency power  $P_c$  of an *M*-ary ASK signal. Then form the ratio  $P_c/\overline{x_c^2}$  and simplify for M=2 and M>>1.

## E 3.3

The envelope and phase variations of a QAM signal are

$$A(t) = A_c \left[ x_i^2(t) + x_q^2(t) \right]^{1/2} \text{ And } \mathbf{f}(t) = \arctan \left[ x_q(t) / x_i(t) \right] \text{ respectively.}$$

- (a) By considering the time interval kD < t < (k+1)D, obtain expression for A(t) and **f**(t) with a rectangular pulse shape  $P_D(t)$ .
- (b) Redo part a with an arbitrary pulse shape *p*(t) whose duration does not exceed *D*.

#### E 3.4

Suppose an OOK signal has raised-cosine pulse shaping so that

$$S_1(t) = A_c \sin^2(\mathbf{p}t/T_p) P_{T_b}(t) \cos \mathbf{w}_c t$$

Draw and label the block diagram of an optimum coherent receiver using:

- (a) matched filter;
- (b) Correlation detection.

#### Homework-3 Deadline February 18,2002 at 10.00

Homework return box is located at Otakaari 5, 2nd floor, near the E-wing. You can also return the answers to the assistant just before the class.

Suppose a binary FSK signal with discontinuous phase is generated by switching between two oscillators with outputs  $A_c \cos(2\mathbf{p}f_o t + \mathbf{q}_o)$  and  $A_c \cos(2\mathbf{p}f_1 t + \mathbf{q}_1)$ .

Since the oscillators are unsynchronized, the FSK signal may be viewed as the interleaved sum of two independent binary ASK signals.

Use this approach to find, sketch, and label  $G_c(f)$  for f > 0 when  $f_o = f_c - r_b/2$  and  $f_1 = f_c + r_b/2$  with  $f_c >> r_b$ .