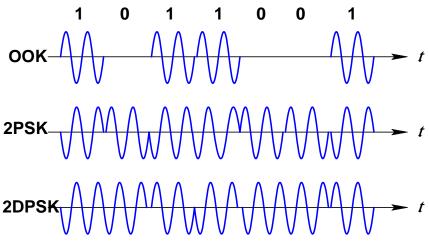
7-1 (1) 由题意: 载波周期为
$$T_c = \frac{1}{f_c} = \frac{1}{\frac{8\pi \times 10^3}{2\pi}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

码元周期为
$$T_B = \frac{1}{R_B} = \frac{1}{2000} = 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

每个码元包含的载波周期个数为: $n = \frac{T_B}{T_a} = 2$

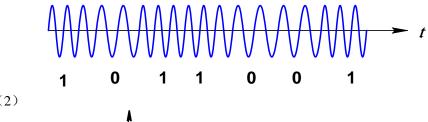
(2) 波形

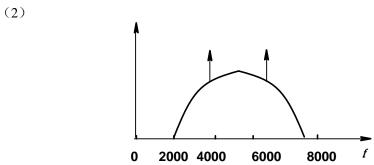


(3) 2ASK、2PSK、2DPSK 的第一零点带宽均为: $B = 2R_R = 4000Hz$

7-2

(1) $f_1 = 6000 = 3R_B$, $f_0 = 4000 = 2R_B$,所以"1"码有 3 个载波周期,"0"码有 2 个载波周期。

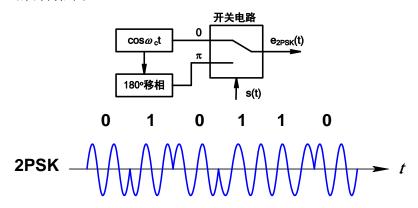




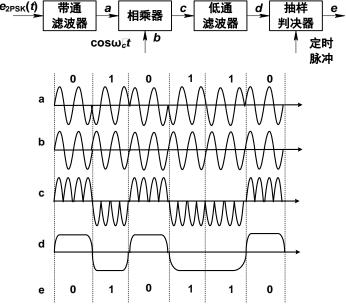
带宽为: $B = |f_2 - f_1| + 2R_B = 6000 - 4000 + 4000 = 6000 Hz$

(3) 频谱重叠部分较多,上下两支路的串扰较大。若采样非相干解调,则带通滤波器后面的包络检波器不能将串扰信号去除,因此,解调性能降低。而观察到虽然频率间隔较小,但 f_1 和 f_0 两载波信号在码元周期内满足正交条件,即: $\int_0^{T_s} \cos \omega_l t \cdot \cos \omega_0 t dt = 0$,若采用相干解调,则可去除正交信号之间的串扰,因此,选用相干解调比较好。

7-4 (1) 2PSK 的调制框图:



(2) 相干解调的框图及波形如下:



(3)
$$P_{2PSK}(f) = \frac{1}{4} [P_S(f + f_c) + P_S(f - f_c)]$$

 $P_{s}(f)$ 是二进制双极性非归零信号的功率谱密度,

$$\begin{split} P_s(f) &= 4f_B P(1-P) \big| G(f) \big|^2 + \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \big| f_B(2P-1) G(mf_B) \big|^2 \delta(f-mf_B) \\ G(f) &= T_B Sa(\pi f T_B) = T_B \left[\frac{\sin(\pi f T_B)}{\pi f T_B} \right] \\ m &= 0 \text{时}, \quad G(0) \neq 0 \\ m &\neq 0 \text{时}, \quad G(mf_B) = T_B Sa(n\pi) = 0 \\ \text{所以}, \quad P_s(f) &= 4f_B P(1-P) \big| G(f) \big|^2 + f_B^2 (2P-1)^2 \big| G(0) \big|^2 \delta(f) \end{split}$$

$$P_{S}(f) = 4f_B P(1-P)|G(f)| + f_B^{-1}(2P-1)^{-1}|G(0)| \delta(f)$$

$$P_{S}(f) = \frac{1}{4}[P_S(f+f_c) + P_S(f-f_c)]$$

$$= f_B P(1-P) [\left| G(f+f_c) \right|^2 + \left| G(f-f_c) \right|^2] + \frac{1}{4} f_B^2 (2P-1)^2 \left| G(0) \right|^2 [\delta(f+f_c) + \delta(f-f_c)]$$

$$= 288 [\left| G(f+f_c) \right|^2 + \left| G(f-f_c) \right|^2] + 0.01 [\delta(f+f_c) + \delta(f-f_c)]$$

7-6

(1) OOK 系统相干解调的最佳判决电平为:
$$b^* = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{a} \ln \frac{P(0)}{P(1)}$$
, 等概时, $b^* = \frac{a}{2}$

$$P_{e} = \frac{1}{2} erfc \left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{4}} \right) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi r}} e^{-r/4} = 0.0146$$

(2)
$$b^* = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{a} \ln \frac{P(0)}{P(1)}$$
, 当 $P < \frac{1}{2}$, 即 $P(1) < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,对应的最佳判决电平

$$b^* = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{a} \ln \frac{P(0)}{P(1)} > \frac{a}{2}$$
, 因此,此时的最佳判决电平比等概时大。

7-9

(1) 带通滤波器带宽为: $B_{2ASK} = B_{2PSK} = 2R_B = 4 \times 10^6 \, Hz$

2FSK 解调器中的滤波器带宽也是 2ASK 的带宽 $B = 4 \times 10^6 Hz$

所以解调器输入端噪声功率为 $\sigma_n^2 = n_0 B = 4 \times 10^{-15} \times 4 \times 10^6 = 1.6 \times 10^{-8} (W)$

解调器的输入信噪比为:
$$r = \frac{a^2}{2\sigma_n^2} = \frac{(800 \times 10^{-6})^2}{2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-8}} = 20 >> 1$$

所以,非相干 2ASK 系统的误码率: $P_e = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{r}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-5} \approx 3.37 \times 10^{-3}$

非相干 2FSK 系统的误码率: $P_e = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{r}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-10} \approx 2.27 \times 10^{-5}$

非相干 2DPSK 系统的误码率: $P_e = \frac{1}{2}e^{-r} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-20} \approx 10^{-9}$

(2) 相干 2ASK 系统的误码率: $P_e = \frac{1}{2} erfc \left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{4}} \right) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi r}} e^{-r/4} \approx 8.5 \times 10^{-4}$

相干 2FSK 系统的误码率: $P_e = \frac{1}{2} erfc \left(\sqrt{\frac{r}{2}} \right) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} e^{-r/2} \approx 4.05 \times 10^{-6}$

相干 2PSK 系统的误码率: $P_e = \frac{1}{2} erfc \left(\sqrt{r} \right) \approx \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi r}} e^{-r} \approx 1.26 \times 10^{-10}$

相干 2DPSK 系统的误码率: $P_e = erfc(\sqrt{r}) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi r}}e^{-r} \approx 2.52 \times 10^{-10}$

7-16

(1) 2PSK 信号主瓣带宽 $B_{2PSK} = 2R_B = 2R_b = 4800Hz$

频带利用率
$$\eta_b = \frac{R_b}{R} = \frac{2400}{4800} = 0.5(b/(s \cdot Hz))$$

(2) 2PSK 信号带宽

$$B = 2B_{\pm} = 2(1+\alpha)f_N = 2(1+\alpha)\frac{R_B}{2}$$
$$= (1+\alpha)R_B = \frac{(1+\alpha)R_b}{\log_2 M} = (1+0.4)2400 = 3360Hz$$

频带利用率
$$\eta_b = \frac{R_b}{B} = \frac{\log_2 M}{1+\alpha} = \frac{1}{1+0.4} \approx 0.71((b/s \cdot Hz))$$

(3) 传输带宽不变,即波特率不变,当比特率增大至 7200b/s 时,频带利用率增至 0.71*3

$$\eta_b = \frac{\log_2 M}{1+lpha} = \frac{1 \times 3}{1+0.4} \approx 0.71 \times 3$$
,即 M=8,可采用 8PSK。

7-17

(1)
$$B = \frac{(1+\alpha)R_b}{\log_2 M} = \frac{(1+1)4800}{\log_2 4} = 4800Hz$$

 $\eta_b = \frac{\log_2 M}{1+\alpha} = \frac{\log_2 4}{1+1} = 1 \left(\frac{b}{(s \cdot Hz)} \right)$

(2)
$$B = \frac{(1+\alpha)R_b}{\log_2 M} = \frac{(1+1)4800}{\log_2 8} = 3200Hz$$

$$\eta_b = \frac{\log_2 M}{1+\alpha} = \frac{\log_2 8}{1+1} = 1.5 \left(b / (s \cdot Hz) \right)$$