Parte 1 de 3 - Preguntas de 1 puntos 3.0 / 3.0 Puntos

Preguntas 1 de 8 1.0

1.0 Puntos

The Shannon theorem defines the capacity of a communicatin channel as the maximization of mutual information, I(X;Y), under the constrain the output power E[Y*Y] is limited.

- Verdadero
- Falso

Preguntas 2 de 8 1.0

1.0 Puntos

The mutual information, I(X;Y), between two alphabets, input X and output Y, related through communications in a discrete channel, is a part of the output alphabet entropy, H(Y), which is common to a part of the input alphabet entropy, H(X).

- Verdadero
- Falso

Preguntas 3 de 8 1.0

1.0 Puntos

The OSNR is specified for a noise bandwidth of:

- A. The signal symbol rate (Rs).
- B. The channel bandwidth (B)
- C. None of the other is correct.
- D. The signal spectral content at 3-dB bandwidth (W)

Parte 2 de 3 - Preguntas de 2 puntos 5.33 / 6.0 Puntos

Preguntas 4 de 8 2.0

2.0 Puntos

What option is preferred to achieve a capacity of 3 bits/symbol with the lowest SNR?

- A. Use a single quadrature 4-ASK/2-PSK constellation
- B. use a two quadrature 16-QAM constellation leaving one bit/symbol as an overhead.

- C. Use a two quadrature 8-PSK constellation.
- D. use a two quadrature QPSK constellation.

Preguntas 5 de 8 2.0

2.0 Puntos

A. SNRb = 9.5 dB, QPSK has a BER of approximately 1e-5. Check all that apply:

A. No modulation with 3 bits/symbol outperforms OOK.

B. OOK has a BER of approximately 1e-3.

C. OOK has 1/2 the capacity of QPSK.

D. BPSK has 2x the capacity of OOK.

Preguntas 6 de 8 1.33

2.0 Puntos

With respect to modulation constellations, check all that apply:

A. It's key to compare modulations in terms of SNR per bit to understand the trade-off between complexity and capacity.

B. For a target maximum capacity, one can use a larger modulation coded, at lower SNR, than a modulation with exactly the target capacity at larger SNR.

C. Modulations using two quadratures approach the Shanon limit faster than those using just one quadrature.

D. The capacity for all the modulations seen in the chapter converge to log2(M) at large SNR.

Parte 3 de 3 - Preguntas de 0.5 puntos 1.0 / 1.0 Puntos

Preguntas 7 de 8 0.5

0.5 Puntos

10 Information Theory part 12: Information Entropy (Claude Shannon's formula)

Entropy is a measure of information or uncertainty (how many yes/no questions to guess)

- Verdadero
- Falso

Preguntas 8 de 8 0.5

0.5 Puntos

07 Information Theory part 9: What is a bit? (check all that apply)

A. The price of a message is related to how long does it takes to transmit

B. Sources can be quantified and compared by the number of different messages they contain.

C. The amount of information is given by entropy H = n log2 s where n is number of symbols to be sent, and s is the number of different messages available in the message space

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RTDC Ch.2 - 2021-2022 Tarde

Volver a la Lista de Exámenes

Parte 1 de 3 - Preguntas de 1 puntos 3.0 / 3.0 Puntos

Preguntas 1 de 8 | 1.0
1.0 Puntos

The mutual information, I(X;Y), between two alphabets, input X and output Y, related through communications in a discrete channel, is a part of the output alphabet entropy, H(Y), which is common to a part of the input alphabet entropy, H(X).

- (•) Verdadero
- ( ) Falso

Preguntas 2 de 8 | 1.0
1.0 Puntos

The Shannon theorem defines the capacity of a communicatin channel as the maximization of mutual information, I(X;Y), under the constrain the output power E[Y*Y] is limited.

- ( ) Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Preguntas 3 de 8 | 1.0
1.0 Puntos

The equivalent low pass signal $x_b(t)$ is real

- ( ) Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Parte 2 de 3 - Preguntas de 2 puntos 3.67 / 6.0 Puntos

Preguntas 4 de 8 | 1.0
2.0 Puntos

At SNRb = 9.5 dB, QPSK has a BER of approximately 1e-5. Check all that apply:

- [x] A. OOK has 1/2 the capacity of QPSK.
- [ ] B. BPSK has 2x the capacity of OOK.
- [ ] C. OOK has a BER of approximately 1e-3.
- [ ] D. No modulation with 3 bits/symbol outperforms OOK.

Preguntas 5 de 8 | 0.67
2.0 Puntos

With respect to modulation constellations, check all that apply:

- [x] A. Modulations using two quadratures approach the Shanon limit faster than those using just one quadrature.
- [x] B. The capacity for all the modulations seen in the chapter converge to log2(M) at large SNR.
- [x] C. For a target maximum capacity, one can use a larger modulation coded, at lower SNR, than a modulation with exactly the target capacity at larger SNR.
- [ ] D. It's key to compare modulations in terms of SNR per bit to understand the trade-off between complexity and capacity.

Preguntas 6 de 8 | 2.0
2.0 Puntos

Choose two correct statements related to the model of an optical communication systems

- [ ] A. If the transmitter is I-Q the receiver uses direct detection
- [x] B. If the transmitter is single quadrature the receiver can use direct detection
- [ ] C. If the transmitter is single quadrature the receiver cannot use direct detection
- [x] D. If transmitter is I-Q the receiver uses coherent detection

Parte 3 de 3 - Preguntas de 0.5 puntos 0.83 / 1.0 Puntos

Preguntas 7 de 8 | 0.33
0.5 Puntos

07 Information Theory part 9: What is a bit? (check all that apply)

- [x] A. The price of a message is related to how long does it takes to transmit
- [ ] B. Sources can be quantified and compared by the number of different messages they contain.
- [x] C.

The amount of information is given by entropy H = n log2 s where n is number of symbols to be sent, and s is the number of different messages available in the message space

Preguntas 8 de 8 | 0.5
0.5 Puntos

12 Information Theory part 14: Error correction codes (Hamming coding)

Redudant codes increase the size of the source, decreases the # info bits / second

- (•) Verdadero
- ( ) Falso

RTDC Chapter 2 - ON-SITE ONLINE - Morning

Volver a la Lista de Exámenes

Parte 1 de 2 - Preguntas de 1.25 puntos **5.0 / 5.0 Puntos**

Preguntas 1 de 6	1.25	1.25 Puntos

The equivalent low pass signal $x_b(t)$ is real

- Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Preguntas 2 de 6	1.25	1.25 Puntos

Two of these statements correspond to a 16-ASK/PSK constellation

- [ ] A. It has 16/2=8 possible amplitude values in quadrature
- [x] B. For SNR_b=10 (dB) and SNR=5 (dB) the capacities per symbol are 6 and 2 bits/symbol respectively
- [ ] C. If the amplitude corresponding to the outer ring is 1 then the amplitude of the smallest inner ring is 0.125.
- [x] D. The capacity can be approximated by C=log2(1+SNR) if C<9 bits/symbol.

Preguntas 3 de 6	1.25	1.25 Puntos

The mutual information, I(X;Y), between two alphabets, input X and output Y, related through communications in a discrete channel, is a part of the output alphabet entropy, H(Y), which is common to a part of the input alphabet entropy, H(X).

- (•) Verdadero
- Falso

Preguntas 4 de 6	1.25	1.25 Puntos

Is it correct to write the Shannon formula for the capacity of a channel (in bits/second) limited by thermal noise as: $C= \log_2[1+E/(k_bT)]$ where T is the temperature in °K and k_b is the Boltzman constant?

- (•) Verdadero
- Falso

Parte 2 de 2 - Preguntas de 2 puntos **0.0 / 4.0 Puntos**

Preguntas 5 de 6	0.0	2.0 Puntos

At SNRb = 9.5 dB, QPSK has a BER of approximately 1e-5. Check all that apply:

- [ ] A. OOK has 1/2 the capacity of QPSK.
- [x] B. OOK has a BER of approximately 1e-3.
- [x] C. BPSK has 2x the capacity of OOK.
- [ ] D. No modulation with 3 bits/symbol outperforms OOK.

Preguntas 6 de 6	0.0	2.0 Puntos

What option is preferred to achieve a capacity of 3 bits/symbol with the lowest SNR?

- (•) A. Use a single quadrature 4-ASK/2-PSK constellation
- B. use a two quadrature 16-QAM constellation leaving one bit/symbol as an overhead.
- C. Use a two quadrature 8-PSK constellation.
- D. use a two quadrature QPSK constellation.

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RTDC Ch.2 - 2021-2022 Tarde

Volver a la Lista de Exámenes

Parte 1 de 3 - Preguntas de 1 puntos 3.0 / 3.0 Puntos

Preguntas 1 de 8 | 1.0
1.0 Puntos

The mutual information, I(X;Y), between two alphabets, input X and output Y, related through communications in a discrete channel, is a part of the output alphabet entropy, H(Y), which is common to a part of the input alphabet entropy, H(X).

- (•) Verdadero
- ( ) Falso

Preguntas 2 de 8 | 1.0
1.0 Puntos

The Shannon theorem defines the capacity of a communicatin channel as the maximization of mutual information, I(X;Y), under the constrain the output power E[Y*Y] is limited.

- ( ) Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Preguntas 3 de 8 | 1.0
1.0 Puntos

The equivalent low pass signal $x_b(t)$ is real

- ( ) Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Parte 2 de 3 - Preguntas de 2 puntos 4.67 / 6.0 Puntos

Preguntas 4 de 8 | 2.0
2.0 Puntos

At SNRb = 9.5 dB, QPSK has a BER of approximately 1e-5. Check all that apply:

- [x] A. OOK has 1/2 the capacity of QPSK.
- [ ] B. BPSK has 2x the capacity of OOK.
- [x] C. OOK has a BER of approximately 1e-3.
- [ ] D. No modulation with 3 bits/symbol outperforms OOK.

Preguntas 5 de 8 | 0.67
2.0 Puntos

With respect to modulation constellations, check all that apply:

- [x] A. Modulations using two quadratures approach the Shanon limit faster than those using just one quadrature.
- [ ] B. The capacity for all the modulations seen in the chapter converge to log2(M) at large SNR.
- [ ] C. For a target maximum capacity, one can use a larger modulation coded, at lower SNR, than a modulation with exactly the target capacity at larger SNR.
- [ ] D. It's key to compare modulations in terms of SNR per bit to understand the trade-off between complexity and capacity.

Preguntas 6 de 8 | 2.0
2.0 Puntos

Choose two correct statements related to the model of an optical communication systems

- [ ] A. If the transmitter is I-Q the receiver uses direct detection
- [x] B. If the transmitter is single quadrature the receiver can use direct detection
- [ ] C. If the transmitter is single quadrature the receiver cannot use direct detection
- [x] D. If transmitter is I-Q the receiver uses coherent detection

Parte 3 de 3 - Preguntas de 0.5 puntos 0.67 / 1.0 Puntos

Preguntas 7 de 8 | 0.17
0.5 Puntos

07 Information Theory part 9: What is a bit? (check all that apply)

- [x] A. The price of a message is related to how long does it takes to transmit
- [ ] B. Sources can be quantified and compared by the number of different messages they contain.
- [ ] C.

The amount of information is given by entropy H = n log2 s where n is number of symbols to be sent, and s is the number of different messages available in the message space

Preguntas 8 de 8 | 0.5
0.5 Puntos

12 Information Theory part 14: Error correction codes (Hamming coding)

Redudant codes increase the size of the source, decreases the # info bits / second

- (•) Verdadero
- ( ) Falso

Parte 1 de 1 - **10.0 Puntos**

Preguntas 1 de 7 — 1.0 Puntos

Select two modulation formats with memory

- [x] A. AMI
- [ ] B. VSB
- [x] C. CSRZ
- [ ] D. C-RZ

Preguntas 2 de 7 — 1.0 Puntos

For a given bit rate R, the AMI format is more robust against chromatic dispersion than the RZ be

- ( ) Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Preguntas 3 de 7 — 1.0 Puntos

Taking into account the limitation due to spectral narrowing, which of the following modulation formats is more robust?

- ( ) A. DB
- (•) B. NRZ-DQPSK
- ( ) C. VSB-CSRZ
- ( ) D. NRZ-OOK

Preguntas 4 de 7 — 1.0 Puntos

NRZ-OOK is more tolerant to Polarization mode dispersion that any DPSK modulation format

- (•) Verdadero
- ( ) Falso

Preguntas 5 de 7

2.0 Puntos

Caracteres aceptados: números, separadores decimales (punto o coma), indicadores de signo (-), "E" o "e" (usado en notación científica, ej., 5.3E-9).
Los números complejos deben representarse usando esta expresión (a + bi) donde "a" y "b" deben tener necesariamente un valor.
Ejemplo: {1+1i} es válido mientras que {1+i} no lo es. Igualmente, {0+9i} es válido mientras que {9i} no lo es.

The maximum allowable chromatic dispersion for a 2 dB penalty, 33% R-AMI at 42 Gb/s bit rate and a spectral bandwidth of 2 nm is 98 psec.

Preguntas 6 de 7

2.0 Puntos

Which of the following modulation formats require a oulse carver?

- [ ] A. DB
- [x] B. 50% RZ-DPSK
- [x] C. 33% RZ-AMI
- [ ] D. VSB-NRZ-OOK

Preguntas 7 de 7

2.0 Puntos

AMI requires data precoding plus an addition of the delayed precoded signal

- ( ) Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Time Remaining: 00:29:27

▲ Hide Time Remaining ▲

Part 1 of 3 - Preguntas de 1 puntos

Question 1 of 8	1 Points

The mutual information, I(X;Y), between two alphabets, input X and output Y, related through communications in a discrete channel, is a part of the output alphabet entropy, H(Y common to a part of the input alphabet entropy, H(X).

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Reset Selection

Next Save

Time Remaining: 00:28:21

▲ Hide Time Remaining ▲

Part 1 of 3 - Preguntas de 1 puntos

Question 2 of 8 | 1 Points

The Shannon theorem defines the capacity of a communicatin channel as the maximization of mutual information, I(X;Y), under the constrain the output power E[Y*Y] is limited.

- ○ True
- ○ False

Reset Selection

Next | Save

Part 1 of 3 - Preguntas de 1 puntos

Question 3 of 8	1 Points

Two of these statements correspond to a 16-ASK/PSK constellation

- [ ] A. It has 16/2=8 possible amplitude values in quadrature
- [ ] B. The capacity can be approximated by C=log2(1+SNR) if C<9 bits/symbol.
- [ ] C. For SNR_b=10 (dB) and SNR=5 (dB) the capacities per symbol are 6 and 2 bits/symbol respectively
- [ ] D. If the amplitude corresponding to the outer ring is 1 then the amplitude of the smallest inner ring is 0.125.

Next Save

Part 2 of 3 - Preguntas de 2 puntos

Question 4 of 8	2 Points

Click to see additional instructions

In a WDM system where channels transmit at a symbol rate of 10 Gb/s using square root raised cosine pulses (ρ=0.3) and the guard band is 20% of the channel spectral support, the spectral efficiency for SNR=20 dB is 4.26 bits/sec/Hz

$$SE\left(bits/\sec/Hz\right)=\frac{C}{B}=\frac{R_s}{B}\log_2\left(1+\frac{P}{N_o R_s}\right)$$

Next Save

Part 3 of 3 - Preguntas de 0.5 puntos

Question 7 of 8	0.5 Points

03 Information Theory part 3: What is coding theory? (check all that apply)

- [ ] A. Message sources are in practice discrete
- [ ] B. Noise usually forces to use some sort of line coding, so source messages are not send as they are, but transformed
- [ ] C. Source compression does not allow to send messages faster

Next Save

Question 5 of 8 2 Points

Choose two correct statements related to the model of an optical communication systems

- [ ] A. If the transmitter is single quadrature the receiver cannot use direct detection
- [ ] B. If the transmitter is single quadrature the receiver can use direct detection
- [ ] C. If the transmitter is I-Q the receiver uses direct detection
- [ ] D. If transmitter is I-Q the receiver uses coherent detection

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Part 3 of 3 - Preguntas de 0.5 puntos

Question 8 of 8	0.5 Points

11 Information Theory part 13: Data Compression via Huffman Coding (check all that apply)

- [ ] A. The video shows how to coding can lead to source compression
- [ ] B. Source compression represents sending less source information per second.
- [ ] C. Source compression represents sending same source information per second using less bits.
- [ ] D. The limit for compression is related to the entropy of the source, so you can compress beyond the entropy of the source without losing information

Next Save Submit for Grading

Part 2 of 3 - Preguntas de 2 puntos

Question 6 of 8	2 Points

What option is preferred to achieve a capacity of 3 bits/symbol with the lowest SNR?

- A. Use a single quadrature 4-ASK/2-PSK constellation
- B. use a two quadrature 16-QAM constellation leaving one bit/symbol as an overhead.
- C. Use a two quadrature 8-PSK constellation.
- D. use a two quadrature QPSK constellation.

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RTDC_T2_PRUEBA_EXTERNA - GRUPO MAÑANA

Volver a la Lista de Exámenes

Parte 1 de 1 - 10.0 / 10.0 Puntos

Preguntas 1 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

An information signal *x(t)* carried by electromagnetic waves and limited to a bandwidth of *W* (Hz) is characterized by (two correct answers):

- [x] A. Requiring a sampling rate of 2W for digitization and signal recovery
- [ ] B. A complex-valued analog function of time
- [x] C. A real analog function of time
- [ ] D. Requiring a sampling rate of W for digitization and signal recovery

Preguntas 2 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

The In-phase and Quadrature components of an equivalent low-pass envelope $x_b(t)$ of $x(t)$ are complex-valued signals.

- ( ) Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Preguntas 3 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

Select two correct statements regarding information channel bandwidths and rates:

- [x] A. The symbol rate R_s only depends on the sampling time T and not on the characteristics of the pulse encoding the symbol used to transport it.
- [ ] B. The channel bandwidth plus the signal spectral support defines the guardband
- [ ] C. The symbol rate R_s depends both on the sampling time T and on the characteristics of the pulse encoding the symbol used to transport it.
- [x] D. If the symbol is encoded using a square pulse then the symbol rate R_s equals the signal spectral support W.

Preguntas 4 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

A channel encoder takes 15 input bits to generate 16 output bits. It then maps the output bits into a discrete set of values from a constellation of size 4. Choose the two correct statements:

- [ ] A. The number of information bits per coded symbol is 0.469
- [ ] B. The code percentage is 93,3%
- [x] C. The code percentage is 6.7%
- [x] D. The number of information bits per coded symbol is 1.875

Preguntas 5 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

Pulse para ver instrucciones adicionales

For an input alphabet $X=(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8)$ we have $p(x_1)= p(x_2)= p(x_3)= p(x_4)=1/16$, $p(x_5)=p(x_6)=1/8$, $p(x_7)=p(x_8)=1/4$. its entropy is H(X)= 2.75

Preguntas 6 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

For a complex-input/complex output channel featuring channel bandwidth of 10 GHz, a symbol period of 10^{-9} sec and Signal to Noise Ratio, *SNR= 20 dB* at the receiver choose two correct statements:

- [x] A. The spectral efficiency in bits/sec/Hz of 0.66.
- [x] B. The capacity in bits per symbol is 6.66 and the capacity in bits/sec is 6.66×10^9.
- [ ] C. The spectral efficiency in bits/sec/Hz of 1.
- [ ] D. The capacity in bits per symbol is 10 and the capacity in bits/sec is 10^{10}.

Preguntas 7 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

Which two of the following constellations verify that $\log_2 M=3$?

- [ ] A. 2-ASK/2-PSK
- [ ] B. QPSK
- [x] C. 2-ASK/4-PSK
- [x] D. 4-ASK/2-PSK

Preguntas 8 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

The two correct answers for the preceeding question identify constellations using the two quadrature components of the field?

- ( ) Verdadero
- (•) Falso

Preguntas 9 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

Choose two correct statements

- [x] A. In terms of Bit Error Rate, single quadrature constellations perform worse for the same value of SNR per symbol than two quadrature constellations.
- [ ] B. In terms of Bit Error Rate, single quadrature constellations perform worse for the same value of SNR per bit than two quadrature constellations.
- [ ] C. In terms of Bit Error Rate, single quadrature constellations perform equal for the same value of SNR per symbol than two quadrature constellations.
- [x] D. In terms of Bit Error Rate, single quadrature constellations perform equal for the same value of SNR per bit than two quadrature constellations.

Preguntas 10 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

Pulse para ver instrucciones adicionales

The maximum capacity in bits per symbol of a QAM-256 constellation is 8

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RTDC Ch2 - 2.1 Review of information theory concepts

Volver a la Lista de Exámenes

Parte 1 de 1 - 10.0 / 10.0 Puntos

Preguntas 1 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

01 What is Information Theory? (Information Entropy) (check all that are correct)

- [x] A. Communication can be regarded as a selection among a given set of options
- [ ] B. Information can't be measured using a fundamental unit
- [x] C. The bit is the answer to a yes or no question
- [x] D. The bit is a measure of surprise

Preguntas 2 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

02 Information Theory part 2: History of the Alphabet (check all that apply)

- [x] A. Communication of messages is done by dividing the world into a finite number of atomic units: the symbols
- [x] B. Portable mediums (as papirus) made writing to evolve to faster scripting, therefore forcing the reduction in the number of symbols
- [ ] C. Ultimately word signs prevealed
- [x] D. Fenician alphabet is based on one sign is one consonant, only 22 symbols total, power is it does not need semantic speech to work, it can fit a lot of languages around the world

Preguntas 3 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

03 Information Theory part 3: What is coding theory? (check all that apply)

- [x] A. Message sources are in practice discrete
- [x] B. Noise usually forces to use some sort of line coding, so source messages are not send as they are, but transformed
- [ ] C. Source compression does not allow to send messages faster

Preguntas 4 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

04 Information Theory part 4: Semaphores & signal fires (check all that apply)

- [x] A. Raising a torch meant to set up the channel, e.g. "hey, are you ready?"
- [ ] B. Two symbols of 5 differences each, can convey 10 differences
- [x] C. Combining two symbols is analog to quadrature modulation

Preguntas 5 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

06 Information Theory part 8: Channel capacity (baud rate) (check all that apply)

- [x] A. In the telegraph the primary symbols are letters
- [x] B. In the telegraph the secondary symbols are that 'dits' and the 'dahs'
- [x] C. Minimum spacing due to channel distortions (e.g. fiber dispersion) inter symbol interference limits how far can we send two symbols together.
- [ ] D. Symbol rate = # signaling events / second limited by noise (due to dispersion)
- [ ] E. Increase capacity = increase # different events / multi-level is limited by ISI

Preguntas 6 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

05 Information Theory part 7: Morse Code (check all that apply)

- [ ] A. How to increase amount of information sent? Always possible by increasing the number of signaling events per unit time.
- [x] B. Jitter creates confusion in the receiver if symbols run into each other with 'continuous' signaling
- [x] C. Speed can increase if you turn your continuous signaling into discrete signaling, e.g. with Morse code, the birth of On-Off Keying (OOK)

Preguntas 7 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

07 Information Theory part 9: What is a bit? (check all that apply)

- [x] A. The price of a message is related to how long does it takes to transmit
- [x] B. Sources can be quantified and compared by the number of different messages they contain.
- [x] C. The amount of information is given by entropy H = n log2 s where n is number of symbols to be sent, and s is the number of different messages available in the message space

Preguntas 8 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

10 Information Theory part 12: Information Entropy (Claude Shannon's formula)

Entropy is a measure of information or uncertainty (how many yes/no questions to guess)

- (●) Verdadero
- ( ) Falso

Preguntas 9 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

11 Information Theory part 13: Data Compression via Huffman Coding (check all that apply)

- [x] A. The video shows how to coding can lead to source compression
- [ ] B. Source compression represents sending less source information per second.
- [x] C. Source compression represents sending same source information per second using less bits.
- [ ] D. The limit for compression is related to the entropy of the source, so you can compress beyond the entropy of the source without losing information

Preguntas 10 de 10	1.0
1.0 Puntos	

12 Information Theory part 14: Error correction codes (Hamming coding)

Redudant codes increase the size of the source, decreases the # info bits / second

- (●) Verdadero
- ( ) Falso