

## Tutorial 04

## Multiple Choice Questions:

b. Digital-to-analog

A. amplitude

b. ASK

c. 800

d. 1200

c. 1900

c. 1000

d. 9000

c. 5

a. combinations of phase and amplitude:

b. 8-PSK

b. Changing the carrier wave by the modulating signal

c. An infinite number of sine waves

d. Any of the above

b. Less than b

b. increases

b. increases

c. V.34

b. less than b

d. To reduce the error rate

a. FSK

a. Digital: analog

c. 56-b, 33-b

b. less than



# Short Answer Exercises.

Baud rate  $\neq$  bitrate/n

- ① a. Baud rate = 2000bps ~~ef~~ Baud rate = 2000 baud  
 b. Baud rate = 4000bps ~~f~~ Baud rate = 2000 baud  
 c. Baud rate = 6000bps ~~g~~ Baud rate = 1500 baud  
 d. Baud rate = 2000 baud ~~h~~ Baud rate = 1500 baud.

- ② a.  
 b.

③ 
$$\text{baud rate} = \text{bitrate} / n \quad n = \log_2 L$$

(a) 
$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{2000}{\log_2 1} = 2000 \text{bps} \quad n=1$$

(b) 
$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{4000}{\log_2 1} = 4000 \text{bps} \quad n=1$$

(c) 
$$\text{baud rate} = \text{bitrate} / \log_2 L$$

(d) 
$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{6000}{\log_2 2} = 6000 / 1 = 6000 \text{bps}$$

(e) 
$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{6000}{\log_2 4} = \frac{6000}{2} = 3000 \text{bps}$$

(f) 
$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{6000}{\log_2 8} = \frac{6000}{3} = 2000 \text{bps}$$

(g) 
$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{4000}{\log_2 4} = \frac{4000}{2} = 2000 \text{bps}$$

(h) 
$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{6000}{\log_2 16} = \frac{6000}{4} = 1500 \text{bps}$$

RATHNA



$$(5) \text{ baud rate} = \frac{36000}{\log_2(64)} = \frac{36000}{6} = 6000 \text{ bps}$$

$$(2) \text{ baud rate} = \text{bit rate} / \text{bit combination}$$

$$(a) \text{ baud rate} = \frac{2000}{2} = 1000 \text{ bps}$$

$$(b) \text{ baud rate} = \frac{6000}{3} = 2000 \text{ bps}$$

$$(c) \text{ baud rate} = \frac{6000}{4} = 1500 \text{ bps}$$

$$(d) \text{ baud rate} = \frac{6000}{1} = 6000 \text{ bps}$$

$$(3) \text{ bit rate} = \text{baud rate} \times \log_2(\text{bit combination})$$

$$(a) \text{ bit rate} = 1000 \times \log_2 2 = 1000 \text{ bps}$$

$$(b) \text{ bit rate} = 1000 \times \log_2 8 = 3000 \text{ bps}$$

$$(c) \text{ bit rate} = 1000 \times \log_2 16 = 4000 \text{ bps}$$

$$(4) 2 \text{ amplitude (4, 5)} \rightarrow \text{ASK} \rightarrow 1 \text{ bit/ baud}$$

$$(5) 2 \text{ amplitude (6, 10), (12, 20)} \rightarrow \text{ASK} \rightarrow 1 \text{ bit/ baud}$$

$$(6) 2 \text{ amplitude 4 and 2 phase (0, 180)} \rightarrow \text{ASK} \rightarrow 1 \text{ bit/ baud}$$

$$(7) 1 \text{ amplitude 4 and 2 phases (45, 135)} \rightarrow 2 \text{ PSK} \rightarrow 1 \text{ bit/ baud}$$

$$(8) 2 \text{ amplitude (4.5, 6.5) and phases (0, 180, 90, 270)} \rightarrow \text{QAM} \rightarrow 3 \text{ bit/ baud}$$

$$(9) \text{ bandwidth} = (1 + d) \times \text{bandwidth}$$

$$= (1 + 1) \times 4000$$

$$= 8000 \text{ Hz}$$



II, fsh bandwidth =  $f_1 - f_0 + N_{band}$   
 $= 4000 + 4000$   
 $= 8000 \text{ Hz}$

III bandwidth =  $\text{bitrate} / \log_2 (\text{no of bits})$   
 $= 40000 / \log_2 (4)$   
 $= 2000 \text{ Hz}$

IV bandwidth =  $\frac{4000}{\log_2 (16)} = \frac{4000}{4} = 1000 \text{ Hz}$

(10) No,  $2^n$  is not a power of 2

(11) Number of points =  $2^n$  where  $n$  is the number of bits represented by a point