

# Exámenes Resueltos.pdf



**MRA\_Engineer**



**Comunicaciones Digitales**



**3º Grado en Ingeniería de las Tecnologías de Telecomunicación**

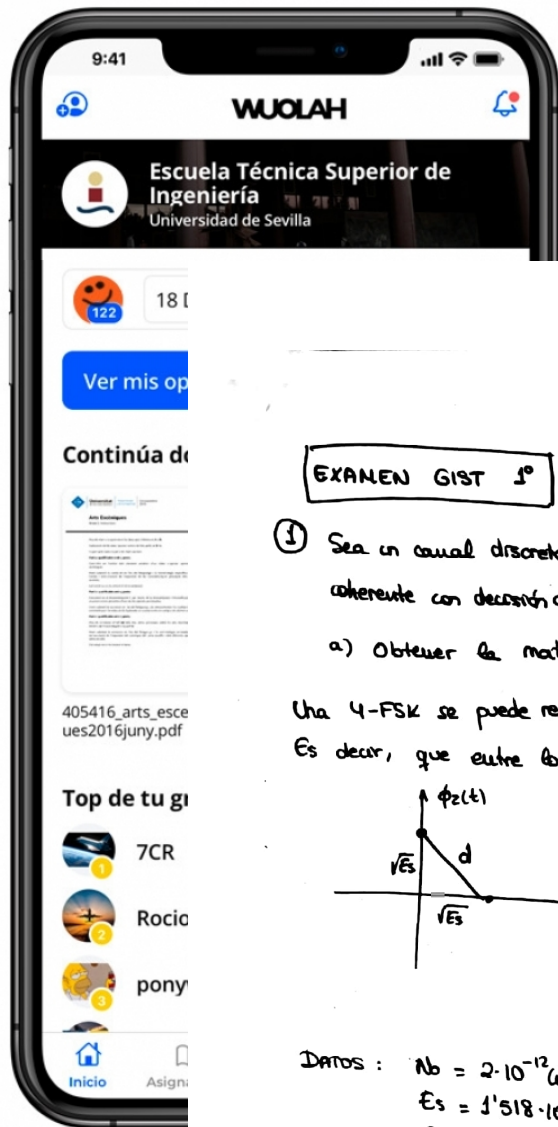


**Escuela Politécnica Superior  
Universidad de Alcalá**



**Descarga la APP de Wuolah.**  
Ya disponible para el móvil y la tablet.





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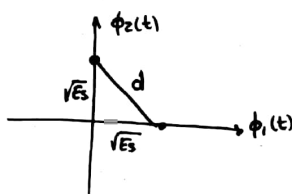


### EXAMEN GIST 1º

- ① Sea un canal discreto obtenido a partir de un canal AWGN con una modulación 4-FSK coherente con decodificación dura.

a) Obtener la matriz del canal y calcular su capacidad

Una 4-FSK se puede representar en una base ortonormal:  $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4$   
Es decir, que entre los símbolos:



$$\bar{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-3p & p & p & p \\ p & 1-3p & p & p \\ p & p & 1-3p & p \\ p & p & p & 1-3p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d^2 = \sqrt{E_s}^2 + \sqrt{E_s}^2 = 2E_s \rightarrow d = \sqrt{2E_s}$$

$$p = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{2N_b}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{N_b}}\right) = Q(2.75) = 3.467 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \text{OK!!}$$

Datos:  $N_b = 2 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ W/Hz}$   
 $E_s = 1.518 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ J}$   
 $B = 25 \text{ MHz}$   
Forma de pulso rectangular

Como la matriz es simétrica:  $C = \log_2(N) - H(\bar{P})$

$$H(\bar{P}) = 3 \cdot 3.467 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{3.467 \cdot 10^{-3}} + 0.085 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.085} + 0.0149 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.0149} = 0.1$$

$$C = 2 - 0.1 = 1.9 \text{ bits/usos del canal} \quad \text{OK!!}$$

- b) Valor de la eficiencia espectral y relación  $E_b/N_b$  en dB:

$$\eta = \frac{2 \cdot \log_2(N)}{(N+3)} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{7} = \frac{4}{7} \quad \text{OK!!}$$

$$E_b \rightarrow E_s = \log_2(N) \cdot E_b = 2 \cdot E_b \rightarrow E_b = E_s/2 \rightarrow \frac{E_b}{N_b} = \frac{E_s/2}{N_b} = 3.795 = 5.79 \text{ dB} \quad \text{OK!!}$$

- c) Valor de la duración de un símbolo de la 4-FSK y la capacidad del canal en bits/s a partir del obtenido en a):

Forma de pulso rectangular  $\rightarrow$    
$$C = \frac{1.9 \text{ bits/usos canal}}{T_s (80 \text{ ns})} = 23.75 \text{ Mbps}$$

$$B = \frac{2}{T_s} \rightarrow T_s = \frac{2}{B} = 80 \text{ ns}$$

Nb!!  $\rightarrow$  Fórmulas

$$B = \frac{(N+3)}{2T} = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{T_s} =$$

$$C = \frac{1.9}{140 \text{ ns}} = 13.57 \text{ Mbps} \quad \text{OK!!}$$

$$T_s = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{B} = 140 \text{ ns} \quad \text{OK!!}$$

②

$P(x, y)$	$x=1$	$x=2$	$x=3$
$y=1$	$1/9$	$0$	$2/9$
$y=2$	$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$
$y=3$	$2/9$	$0$	$1/9$

a)  $P(x)$ ,  $P(y)$  y la matriz de transición

$$P(x) = (4/9 \quad 1/9 \quad 4/9)$$

$$p(x_1) = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}$$

$$p(x_2) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$p(x_3) = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\bar{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(y) = (3/9 \quad 3/9 \quad 3/9)$$

$$p(y_1) = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}$$

$$p(y_2) = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$p(y_3) = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\bar{P} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(y) = P(x) \cdot \bar{P}$$

$$\frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot a + \frac{1}{9} \cdot d + \frac{4}{9} \cdot g$$

$$a+b+c=1, d+e+f=1 \dots$$

$$\frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot b + \frac{1}{9} \cdot e + \frac{4}{9} \cdot h$$

$$\frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{9} \cdot c + \frac{1}{9} \cdot f + \frac{4}{9} \cdot i$$

b)  $H(x)$ ,  $H(y)$ ,  $H(y|x)$ :

$$H(x) = \frac{4}{9} \cdot 2 \log_2 \left( \frac{9}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{9} \log_2 (9) = 1'04 + 0'35 \approx \underline{1'40 \text{ bits}} \quad \text{ok!!}$$

$$H(y) = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{9} \log_2 \left( \frac{9}{3} \right) = \underline{1'58 \text{ bits}} \quad \text{ok!!}$$

$$H(y|x) = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \left[ 2 - \frac{1}{4} \log_2 (4) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 (2) \right] + \frac{1}{9} \left[ 1 \log_2 (1) \right] = \cancel{1'40} = \frac{8}{9} \cdot [0'5 + 1] = \frac{8}{9} \cdot 1'5 = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3} \text{ bits}}} \quad \text{ok!!}$$

c)  $I(x; y)$ ,  $H(x; y)$

$$\underline{I(x; y)} = H(y) - H(y|x) = 1'58 - 1'33 = \underline{0'25 \text{ bits}} \quad \text{ok!!}$$

$$H(x, y) \rightarrow \underline{I(x; y)} = H(x) + H(y) - H(x|y) \rightarrow \underline{H(x, y)} = 1'40 + 1'58 - 0'25 = \underline{2'73 \text{ bits}} \quad \text{ok!!}$$



**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
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UN POQUITO**

# PRIMER PARCIAL

Sistema de comunicación banda base

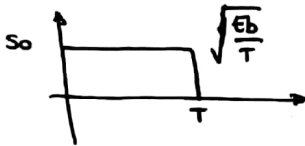
Transmite símbolos binarios, tasa = 10 Mbps

Código línea polar NRZ

$$h_T(t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{T}} & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

$$E_b = 2 \mu J$$

- a) Representar constelación de la señal de entrada del canal y sus coordenadas.



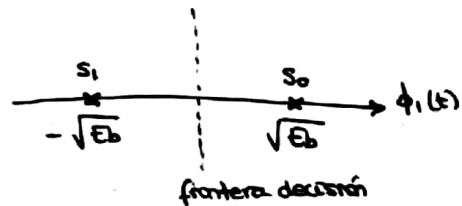
$$\phi_1(t) = \frac{s_0(t)}{\|s_0(t)\|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{T}}}{\sqrt{E_b}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}}$$



$$\|s_0(t)\|^2 = \int_0^T s_0^2(t) dt = \int_0^T \frac{E_b}{T} dt = \frac{E_b}{T} T = E_b$$

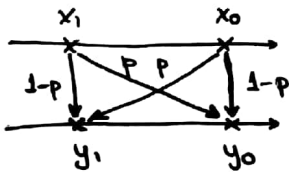
$$\vec{s}_0 = \sqrt{E_b} \cdot \phi_1(t)$$

$$s_1(t) = -s_0(t) \rightarrow \vec{s}_1 = -\sqrt{E_b} \cdot \phi_1(t)$$

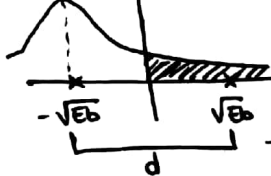


- b) Capacidad del canal discreto equivalente en caso de detección dura (ML) en el receptor

$$C = \max_{p_X} \{ I(X;Y) \}$$



Es un canal BSC:  $\bar{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-P & P \\ P & 1-P \end{pmatrix}$



$$p = p(y_1|x_0) = p(y_0|x_1) = Q\left(\frac{2\sqrt{E_b}}{\sqrt{2N_0}}\right)$$

$$d = 2\sqrt{E_b} = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{4E_b}{2N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

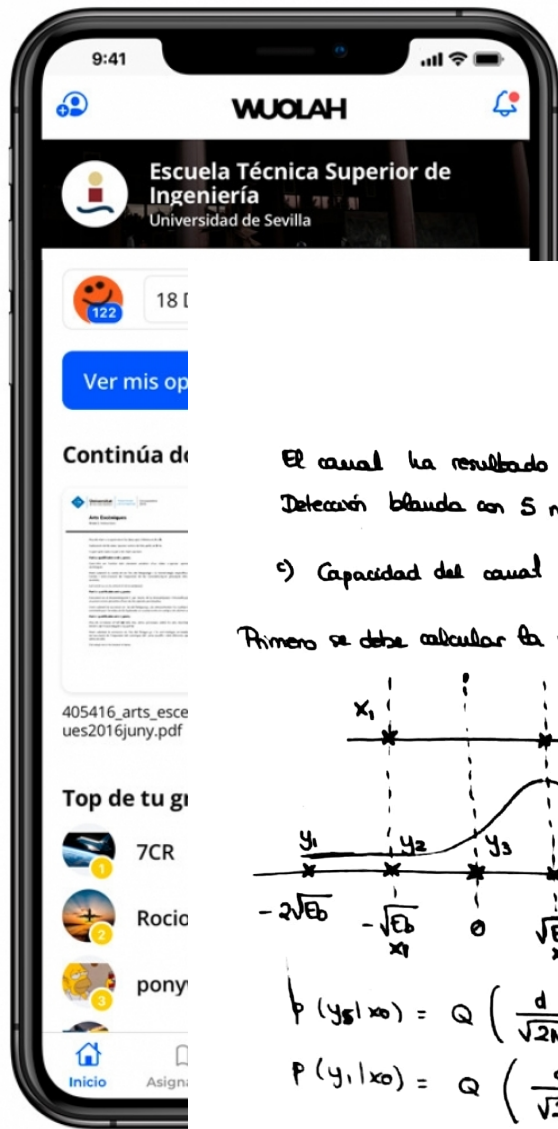
$$p = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-12}}{4 \cdot 10^{-12}}}\right) = Q(1) = 0.158$$

$$\bar{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.842 & 0.158 \\ 0.158 & 0.842 \end{pmatrix}$$

Al ser una matriz simétrica la capacidad se calcula simplemente:

$$C = \log_2(N=2) - H(A|A) = 1 - 0.63 = 0.37 \text{ bits/uso}$$

$$H(A|A) = 0.842 \log_2\left(\frac{1}{0.842}\right) + 0.158 \log_2\left(\frac{1}{0.158}\right) = 0.42 + 0.21 = 0.63$$



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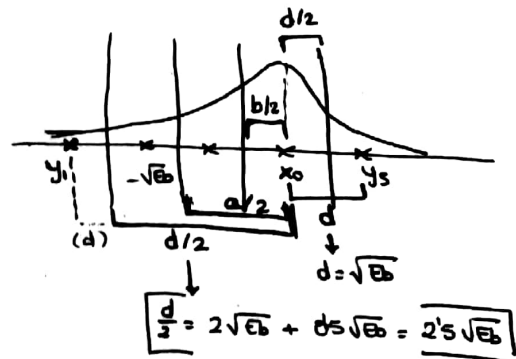
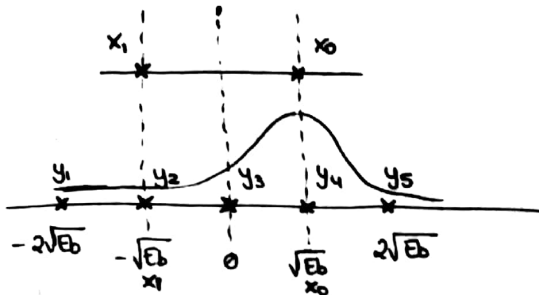


El canal ha resultado ser muy ruidoso.

Detección blanda con 5 niveles

c) Capacidad del canal si  $\max \{I(x; y)\}$  se obtiene con símbolos equiprobables a la entrada.

Primero se debe calcular la nueva matriz  $\bar{P}$ :



$$P(y_5|x_0) = Q\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{2Nb}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{Eb}{2Nb}}\right) = p_1$$

$$P(y_1|x_0) = Q\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{2Nb}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{2 \cdot 2.5 \cdot \sqrt{Eb}}{\sqrt{2Nb}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{25Eb}{2Nb}}\right) = p_2$$

$$P(y_2|x_0) = Q\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2Nb}}\right) - Q\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{2Nb}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{2 \cdot 1.5 \sqrt{Eb}}{\sqrt{2Nb}}\right) - p(y_1|x_0) = p_3 - p_2$$

$$P(y_3|x_0) = Q\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{2Nb}}\right) = Q\left(\frac{2 \cdot 0.5 \sqrt{Eb}}{\sqrt{2Nb}}\right) = p_1 - p(y_2|x_0)$$

$$p_3 = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{9Eb}{2Nb}}\right)$$

$$\boxed{Nb = 4 \cdot 10^{-12}} \\ \boxed{Eb = 2 \cdot 10^{-12}} \quad \text{Datos}$$

$$p_1 = Q(0.5) = 0.31$$

$$p_2 = Q(2.5) = 6.12 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0.0062$$

$$p_3 = Q(1.5) = 6.68 \cdot 10^{-2} = 0.067$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(y_5|x_0) &= 0.31 \\ P(y_1|x_0) &= 0.0062 \\ P(y_2|x_0) &= p_3 - p_2 = 0.061 \\ P(y_3|x_0) &= p_1 - 0.061 = 0.25 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$P(y_4|x_0) = 1 - P(y_5|x_0) - \dots = 0.373$$

$$\bar{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0062 & 0.061 & 0.25 & 0.373 & 0.31 \\ 0.31 & 0.373 & 0.25 & 0.061 & 0.0062 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \max_{P_x} \{I(x; y)\} \longrightarrow I(x; y) = H(y) - H(y|x) =$$

$$P_y = \bar{P}_y \cdot \bar{P} = (0.158 \quad 0.217 \quad 0.25 \quad 0.217 \quad 0.158)$$

equiprobable

$$P_x = (0.5 \quad 0.5)$$

WUOLAH

Scanned by CamScanner

$$\bar{p}_y = (0.158, 0.217, 0.25, 0.217, 0.158)$$

$$H(V) = \sum_k p_k \log_2 \frac{1}{p_k} = 0.58 \cdot 2 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.58} + 2 \cdot 0.217 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.217} + 0.25 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.25} =$$
$$= 0.84 + 0.95 + 0.5 = \underline{\underline{2.29}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(Y|X) &= \sum_i p(x_i) \sum_j p(y_j|x_i) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y_j|x_i)} = \\
 &= 0.5 \cdot \left[ 0.0062 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.0062} + 0.0061 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.0061} + 0.25 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.25} + 0.373 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.373} + 0.31 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.31} \right] \times 2 \\
 &= 2 \cdot 0.5 \left[ 0.045 + 0.25 + 0.5 + 0.53 + 0.52 \right] \approx \underline{\underline{1.85}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{C = \max_{p_x} \{I(x; y)\} = 2.29 - 1.85 = 0.44 \text{ bits/sso}}$$

d) Comparar la capacidad y justificar resultado:

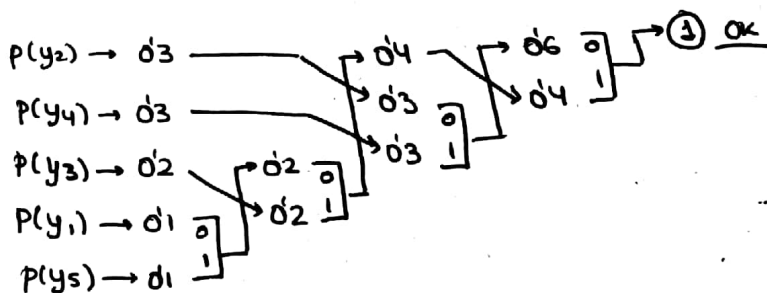
$$C_1 = 0.37 \text{ bits/uso}$$

$$C_2 = 0.44 \text{ bits/uso}$$

→ Se mejora en el segundo caso, esto se debe a que al detectar de forma blanda se consigue una mayor precisión.

e) Suponendo:  $p_y = [0.1 \ 0.3 \ 0.2 \ 0.3 \ 0.1] = [p_1 \ p_2 \ p_3 \ p_4 \ p_5]$

Obtener código Huffman y longitud media:



<u>código :</u>	<u>P<sub>k</sub></u>
$p(y_2) = 00$	2
$p(y_4) = 01$	2
$p(y_3) = 11$	2
$p(y_1) = 100$	3
$p(y_5) = 101$	3

$$\underline{\underline{L}} = \sum_k p_k l_k = 0.3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + 0.2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0.1 \cdot 3 = \underline{\underline{2.2 \text{ bits}}}$$

# PRUEBA FINAL ORDINARIA

① Se transmiten  $\{s_i(t)\} \rightarrow i=1,2,3,4$  ( $M=4$ )

$$s_i(t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T_s}} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2n_p\pi}{T_s}t + \frac{\pi}{2}i\right) & 0 \leq t \leq T \quad n_p \text{ entero} \\ 0 & \text{c.c} \end{cases}$$

Canal AWGN con ruido  $N_0/2$ .

a) Obtener vectores de la señal y representar constelación:

$$s_i(t) = A \cdot \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{2n_p\pi}{T_s}t\right)}_{\phi_1(t)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}i\right) - A \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{2n_p\pi}{T_s}t\right)}_{\phi_2(t)} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}i\right)$$

Se normaliza:

$$\phi_1(t) = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{2n_p\pi}{T_s}t\right)}{\sqrt{E_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \cos\left(\frac{2n_p\pi}{T_s}t\right)$$

$$E_1 = \int_0^T \cos^2(x) dt = \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos(2x)) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot T$$

$$\phi_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \sin\left(\frac{2n_p\pi}{T_s}t\right)$$

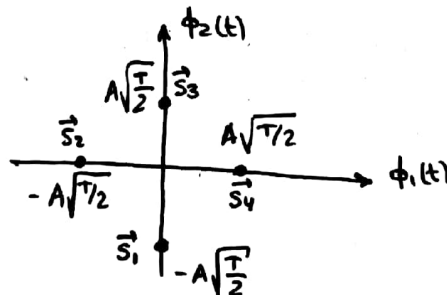
$$s_1(t) = A \cdot \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \phi_1(t) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - A \cdot \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \phi_2(t) = -A \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \cdot \phi_2(t)$$

$$s_2(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \phi_1(t) \cos(\pi) - A \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \sin(\pi) \phi_2(t) = -A \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \phi_1(t)$$

$$s_3(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \phi_1(t) \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - A \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \phi_2(t) = +A \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \phi_2(t)$$

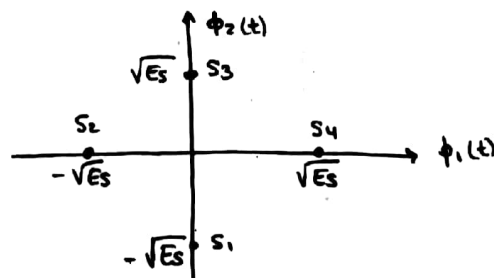
$$s_4(t) = A \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} \phi_1(t)$$

Constelación:

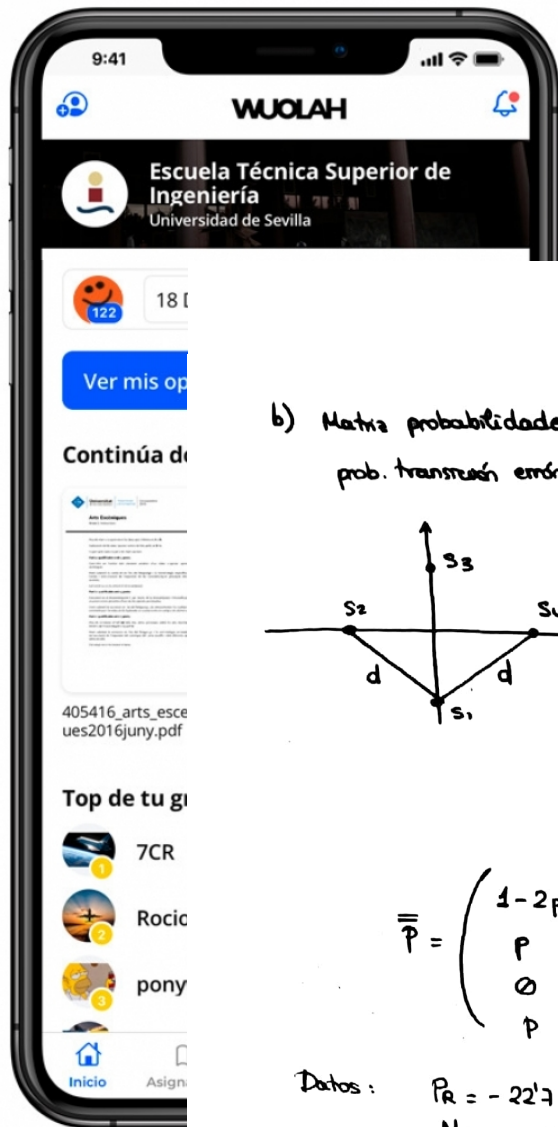


$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{T_s}}$$

$$A \cdot \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}} = \sqrt{E_s}$$







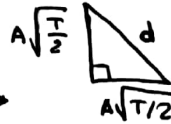
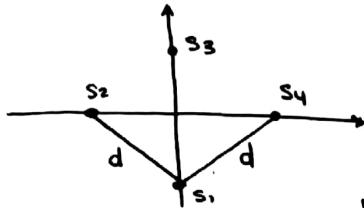
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b) Matriz probabilidades de transición en caso de detector ML.

prob. transición errónea entre símbolos contiguos =  $Q\left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{2N_b}}\right)$   
resto = 0



$$d^2 = A^2 \frac{T}{2} + A^2 \frac{T}{2} = A^2 T \rightarrow \boxed{d = A\sqrt{T}}$$

$$p(r_2|s_1) = Q\left(\frac{A\sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{2N_b}}\right) = p$$

$$p(r_4|s_1) = Q\left(\frac{A\sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{2N_b}}\right) = p$$

$$p(r_3|s_1) = 0$$

$$\bar{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2p & p & 0 & p \\ p & 1-2p & p & 0 \\ 0 & p & 1-2p & p \\ p & 0 & p & 1-2p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T}{2N_b}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{N_b}}\right)$$

$$A^2 T = \frac{2E_s}{T_b} \cdot T = 2E_s$$

Datos:

$$P_R = -22.7 \text{ dBm}$$

$$N_b = -114 \text{ dBW/Hz}$$

$$R_s = 1/T_s = 300 \text{ ksymb/s}$$

$$P_R = 5.37 \text{ mW} \Rightarrow S = E_s \cdot R_s$$

$$\underline{E_s} = \frac{S}{R_s} = \frac{5.37 \text{ mW}}{300 \text{ k}} = \underline{17.9 \text{ n}}$$

$$N_b = 3.98 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$p = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{17.9 \text{ n}}{3.98 \text{ p}}}\right) = Q(67) = 0 \quad (!) \quad \text{algún fallo?}$$

c) Obtener la capacidad del canal en bits/uso del canal

Como la matriz es simétrica:  $C = \max \{I(X;Y)\} = \log_2(N) - H(FIA)$

$$H(FIA) = 2 \cdot p \log_2 \frac{1}{p} + (1-2p) \log_2 \frac{1}{1-2p}$$

② d) Capacidad del canal binario equivalente si se utiliza codificación gray

BSC  $\rightarrow$  capacidad es:  $\bar{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{pmatrix}$

# PRUEBA EXTRAORDINARIA

- ① Fuente S emite tres posibles símbolos:  $\{x_0, x_1, x_2\}$   
 $p_x = (0.2 \ 0.7 \ 0.1)$

Canal breve como salida:  $\{y_0, y_1, y_2\}$

$$\bar{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Entropía de la fuente:

$$\underline{H(S)} = \sum_i p(x_i) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x_i)} = 0.2 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.2} + 0.7 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.7} + 0.1 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.1} =$$

$$= 0.46 + 0.36 + 0.33 = \underline{1.15}$$

b) Valor de la información mutua:

$$I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X)$$

$$\bar{P}_Y = \bar{P}_X \cdot \bar{P} = (0.2 \ 0.7 \ 0.1) \cdot \bar{P} = (0.21 \ 0.44 \ 0.35) \Rightarrow \text{suma 1 OK!!}$$

$$\underline{H(Y)} = \sum p_k \log_2 \frac{1}{p_k} = 0.21 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.21} + 0.44 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.44} + 0.35 \log_2 \frac{1}{0.35} =$$

$$= 0.47 + 0.52 + 0.53 = \underline{1.52}$$

$$\underline{H(Y|X)} = \sum_i p(x_i) \cdot \sum_j p(y_j|x_i) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y_j|x_i)} =$$

$$= 0.2 \cdot \left[ \underset{0.5}{0.5 \cdot \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{0.5} \right)} + \underset{0.528}{0.4 \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{0.4} \right)} + \underset{0.332}{0.1 \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{0.1} \right)} \right] +$$

$$+ 0.7 \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{"} \\ \text{"} \end{array} \right] + 0.1 \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{"} \\ \text{"} \end{array} \right] = 0.272 + 0.452 + 0.136 =$$

$$\xrightarrow{1.36} \underline{1.36}$$

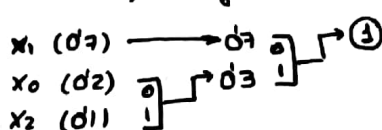
$$\boxed{I(X;Y) = 1.52 - 1.36 = 0.16}$$

c) Capacidad del canal y comparar con  $I(X;Y)$ :

Como la matriz es simétrica:  $\underline{C} = \max_{p_X} \{I(X;Y)\} = \log_2(N) - H(F(A)) =$   
 $= \log_2(3) - 1.36 = 1.58 - 1.36 = \underline{0.22}$

$$\boxed{C > I(X;Y)}$$

d) Codificación Huffman para la fuente. Comprobar  $H(S) \leq \bar{L} \leq H(S) + 1$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_0 = 10 \\ x_2 = 11 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\bar{L} = 0.7 \cdot 1 + 0.2 \cdot 2 + 0.1 \cdot 2 = 1.3 \text{ bits/código}$$

$$\boxed{1.15 < 1.3 < 2.15}$$