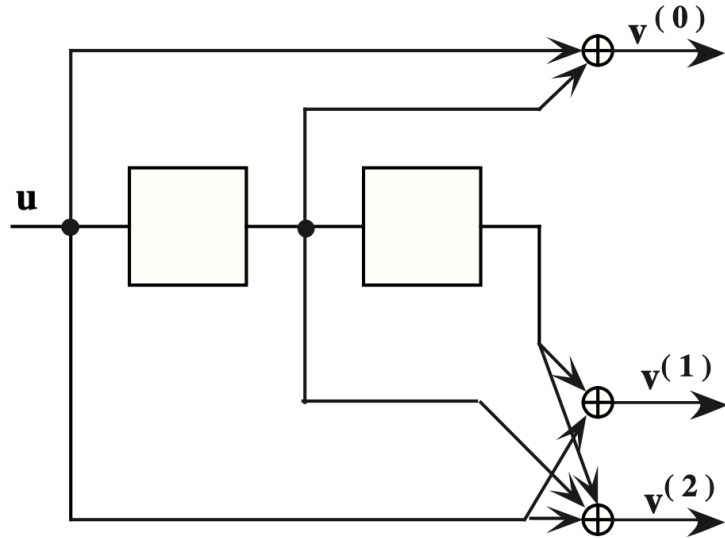


1-

(a) The encoder diagram is shown below.



(b) The generator matrix is given by

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 111 & 101 & 011 & & & \\ & 111 & 101 & 011 & & \\ & & 111 & 101 & 011 & \\ & & & \ddots & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}.$$

(c) The codeword corresponding to $\mathbf{u} = (11101)$ is given by

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{G} = (111, 010, 001, 110, 100, 101, 011).$$

(a) The generator matrix is given by

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 111 & 001 & 010 & 010 & 001 & 011 & & \\ & 111 & 001 & 010 & 010 & 001 & 011 & \\ & & 111 & 001 & 010 & 010 & 001 & 011 \\ & & & \ddots & & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}.$$

(b) The parity sequences corresponding to $\mathbf{u} = (1101)$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}^{(1)}(D) &= \mathbf{u}(D) \cdot \mathbf{g}^{(1)}(D) \\ &= (1 + D + D^3)(1 + D^2 + D^3 + D^5) \\ &= 1 + D + D^2 + D^3 + D^4 + D^8, \end{aligned}$$

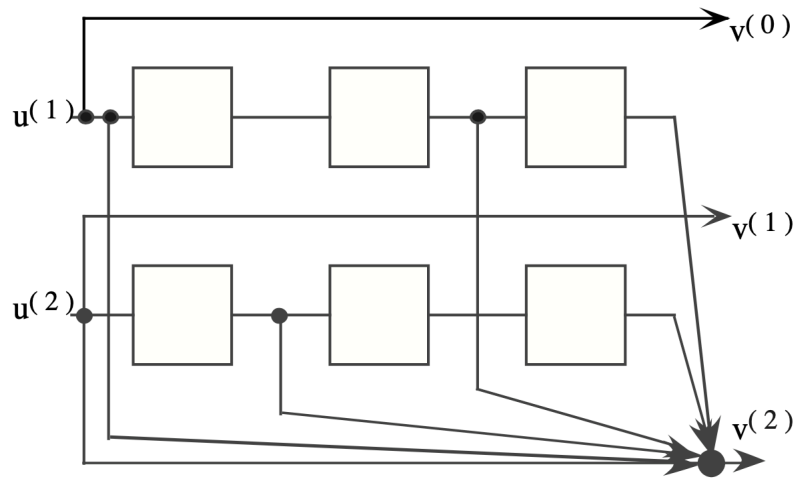
and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}^{(2)}(D) &= \mathbf{u}(D) \cdot \mathbf{g}^{(2)}(D) \\ &= (1 + D + D^3)(1 + D + D^4 + D^5) \\ &= 1 + D^2 + D^3 + D^6 + D^7 + D^8. \end{aligned}$$

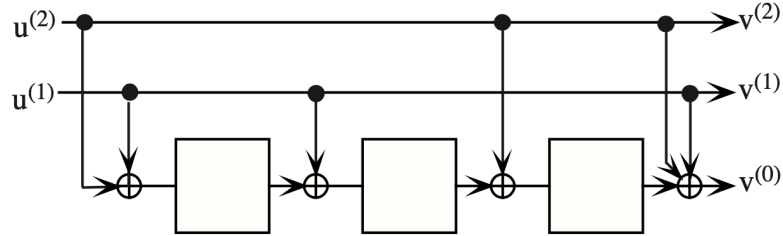
Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}^{(1)} &= (111110001) \\ \mathbf{v}^{(2)} &= (101100111). \end{aligned}$$

(a) The controller canonical form encoder realization, requiring 6 delay elements, is shown below.



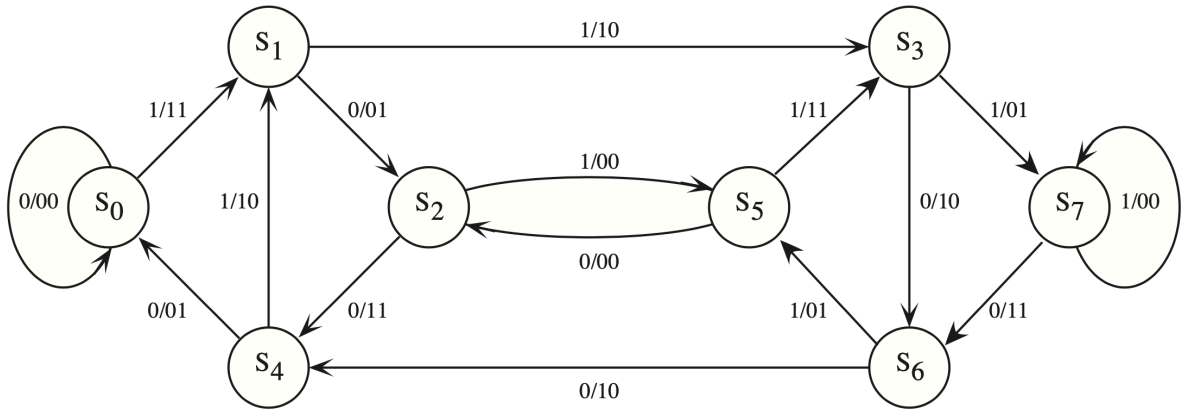
(b) The observer canonical form encoder realization, requiring only 3 delay elements, is shown below.



4-

11.15 (a) The GCD of the generator polynomials is $1 + D^2$ and a feedforward inverse does not exist.

(b) The encoder state diagram is shown below.



(c) The cycles $S_2S_5S_2$ and S_7S_7 both have zero output weight.

(d) The infinite-weight information sequence

$$\mathbf{u}(D) = \frac{1}{1 + D^2} = 1 + D^2 + D^4 + D^6 + D^8 + \dots$$

results in the output sequences

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}^{(0)}(D) &= \mathbf{u}(D) (1 + D^2) = 1 \\ \mathbf{v}^{(1)}(D) &= \mathbf{u}(D) (1 + D + D^2 + D^3) = 1 + D, \end{aligned}$$

and hence a codeword of finite weight.

(e) This is a catastrophic encoder realization.

5– Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} c_2 [\log P(r_l|v_l) + c_1] &= \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} [c_2 \log P(r_l|v_l) + c_2 c_1] \\ &= c_2 \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \log P(r_l|v_l) + N c_2 c_1. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\max_{\mathbf{v}} \left\{ c_2 \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \log P(r_l|v_l) + N c_2 c_1 \right\} = c_2 \max_{\mathbf{v}} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \log P(r_l|v_l) \right\} + N c_2 c_1$$

if C_2 is positive, any path that maximizes $\sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \log P(r_l|v_l)$ also maximizes $\sum_{l=0}^{N-1} c_2 [\log P(r_l|v_l) + c_1]$.

- 6– (a) Referring to the state diagram of Figure 11.13(a), the trellis diagram for an information sequence of length $h = 4$ is shown in the figure below.
- (b) After Viterbi decoding the final survivor is

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}} = (11, 10, 01, 00, 11, 00).$$

This corresponds to the information sequence

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}} = (1110).$$

