Oppoave 1

a)
$$H(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{1}{2 - e^{j\hat{\omega}}}$$

$$|H(\widehat{\omega})| = \frac{1}{|2 - e^{j\widehat{\omega}}|} = \frac{1}{|2 - \cos\widehat{\omega} - j\sin\widehat{\omega}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2 - \cos\widehat{\omega})^2 + \sin^2\widehat{\omega}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5 - 4\cos\widehat{\omega}}}$$

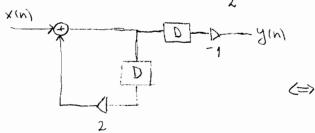
$$\begin{array}{c|c} \hat{\omega} & 0 > \pi \\ \cos \hat{\omega} & 1 > -1 \\ |H(\hat{\omega})| & 1 > \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

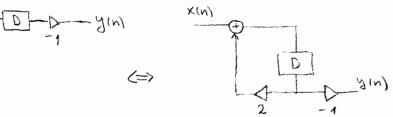
 $|H(\hat{\omega})|$ er mondont autagende funksjon for $\hat{\omega} \in [0,\pi]$ \Rightarrow $H(\hat{\omega})$ er et laupasspiller.

b)
$$H(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{Y(\hat{\omega})}{X(\hat{\omega})} = \frac{1}{2 - e^{j\hat{\omega}}} \Rightarrow 2Y(\hat{\omega}) - Y(\hat{\omega})e^{j\hat{\omega}} = X(\hat{\omega}) \mid 10TFT$$

$$2y(n) - y(n+1) = x(n)$$
or
$$2y(n-1) - y(n) = x(n-1)$$

Direkte form 1 - struktur





Direkte form 2 struktur

DF2 er fordelaktig fordi den bruver færre forsinhelseselementer => mindre.

d)
$$H(\hat{\omega}) = DTFT \{h(n)\} = \sum_{n=\infty}^{\infty} h(n)e^{j\hat{\omega}n}$$
 (1)

$$H(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{1}{2 - e^{j\hat{\omega}}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{j\hat{\omega}}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} e^{j\hat{\omega}n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n e^{j\hat{\omega}n} = \sum_{n=\infty}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} e^{j\hat{\omega}n} (z)$$

(1) og (2) =>
$$h[n] = \begin{cases} 2^{n-1} & n \in (-\infty, 0] \\ 0 & eller \end{cases} = 2^{n-1} u[-n]$$

Dette er ikke et kauxit system fordi hinj to for neo.

$$\chi(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\hat{\omega}}}$$

$$Y(\hat{\omega}) = X(\hat{\omega}) \cdot H(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\hat{\omega}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2 - e^{j\hat{\omega}}} = \frac{1}{2 + e^{j\hat{\omega}} - e^{j\hat{\omega}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\hat{z}\hat{\omega}}} = \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\hat{z}\hat{\omega}}}$$

$$Y(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4} e^{j2\hat{\omega}}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2k}} e^{j\hat{\omega}_{2k}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=\infty}^{\infty} 2^{2k} e^{j\hat{\omega}_{2k}} = \sum_{k=\infty}^{\infty} 2^{2k-1} e^{j\hat{\omega}_{2k}}$$
(2)

(1)
$$\log(2) \Rightarrow y[n] = \begin{cases} 2^{2k-1} & \text{for } n=2k, \ k \neq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2^{n-1}, \ n \leq 0 \text{ og } n \cdot \text{partall} \\ 0 & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$$

Oppgave 2

a)
$$X_1(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_1(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-2}^{2} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{-j\omega} e^{-j\omega t} \left[\frac{1}{-2} - \frac{1}{-j\omega} \left(e^{-j2\omega} - e^{j2\omega} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\omega} \frac{e^{j2\omega} - e^{-j2\omega}}{2j} = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin(2\omega) = 4 \cdot \frac{\sin(2\omega)}{2\omega}$$

b) x2(t) er et periodisk signal og dets speutrum er dermed gitt ved Fourierrenkenoeffisienter Ch.

$$C_{x} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T}^{2} x_{2}(t) e^{-\int_{T}^{2\pi} kt} = \frac{1}{8} \int_{T}^{4} x_{2}(t) e^{-\int_{T}^{2\pi} kt} dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_{T}^{2} e^{-\int_{T}^{2\pi} kt} dt$$

Hvis vi sammenligher dette med integraluttrybbet for Xi(w), vi ser at

$$C_{k} = \frac{1}{8} X_{1}(\omega) \Big|_{\omega = \frac{\pi k}{4}} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{2}\right)}{\frac{\pi k}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{2}\right)}{\frac{\pi k}{2}}$$

c)
$$X_2(+) = \sum_{k=\infty}^{\infty} X_1(+-kT) = \sum_{k=\infty}^{\infty} X_2(+-8k)$$

$$C_{K} = \frac{1}{T} X_{1}(\omega) \Big|_{W = \frac{2\pi K}{T}} = \frac{1}{8} X_{1}(\frac{\pi K}{4}) - \frac{\text{spectors}}{\text{samplet version av } X_{1}(\omega)}$$

a)
$$\Delta = \frac{\times \max \times \min}{8}$$
 $\frac{1 - (-1)}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}$

Den største kvantiseringsfeilen er lih $\frac{\Delta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

b)
$$SQNR = \frac{P_x}{P_q}$$

$$P_x = E[x^2] = \int_{-1}^{1} x^2 f_x(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_a \approx \frac{\Delta^2}{12} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{172}$$

$$SQNR = \frac{P_x}{P_q} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{172}} = \frac{172}{3} = 64$$

SQNR [dB] = 10 log, SQNR = 10 log, 64 = 18,06 dB

Alle representasjons verdiene er like sannsynlige
$$P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = P = \frac{1}{8}$$

H = E[1] = \(\frac{1}{p} \); \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \); = 8.p.\log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \(\frac{7}{p} \) = 8 \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \log_2 \\ \frac{7}{p} \\ \log_2 \\ \log_

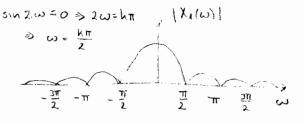
Med L=8 hodeord, må vi bruke minst log_28=3 bit for å hode hvert hodeord. 9) Kodeeusenipel

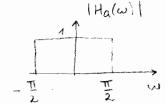
symbol (represent verdi)	Kodeová
1	000
2	001
3	010
4	011
5	100
E	8 0 1
7	110
8	xnx

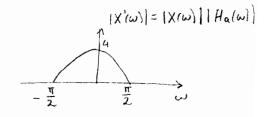
Nei, fordi H= 3 bit/kildesyun, og H er i følge shannows kildehodingsteoren den minste gjennomsnittige kodeordlengden

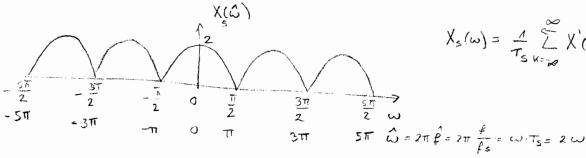
For a unnga aliasing ma sperteret til x1(+), som har ueudelig utstrekning i frekvens, begrenses til $\left[-\frac{\omega_s}{2}, \frac{\omega_s}{2}\right] = \int -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$

Siden vi ønsker å beholde mest mulig signalenergi, appnår vi et optimalt resultat ved et ideelt laupassfilter med grensefrekvens $\omega_c = \frac{\pi}{2}$





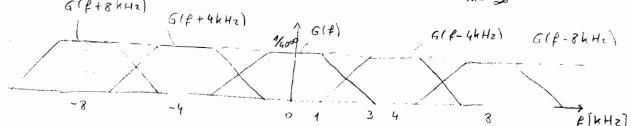




$$X_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{\tau_s} \sum_{k=\infty}^{\infty} X'(\omega - k \omega_s)$$

Oppgave 4

a) Overforing uten 151 er mulig hvis Agginstkriteriet er oppfylt. Siden G(f) er gitt, er det enklest å benytte Nyquistkriteriet i frehvensdomenet. Vi ma finne at om det finnes en T slik at $\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} G(f + \frac{m}{T}) = T$



Vi ser fra skissen over at Nyguisthriteriet er oppfytt for + = 4 kHz Housimalt antall hanalsymboler persebund som han sendes over denne vanalen uten ist er dermed 4000.

Entropien til signalet er H=3 kildesym. Det generares f= 1/5 = 8000 kildesym. For à kunne overpoire dette signalet feilfritt gjennou kanalen, må $\frac{C}{T} \ge \frac{H}{Ts} \Rightarrow C \ge T \cdot \frac{H}{Ts} = \frac{1}{4000} \cdot 3 \cdot 8000 = 6 \frac{6it}{\text{kanalsymbol}}$

For en kana med Carssisk huit stoy, er c gitt ved

Derfra van vi finne SMR = 2°-1 > 2 -1 = 4095 (36dB)