

1. Calculate the overall channel capacity of the cascade of two identical binary symmetric channels.
2. Determine the maximum differential entropy of a continuous random variable that has a uniform distribution between $-M$ and $+M$.
3. The binary erasure channel has two source symbols, 0 and 1, and three destination symbols, 0, 1 and E , where E denotes a detected by uncorrectable error. The forward transition probabilities are:

$$\begin{aligned} P(0|0) &= P(1|1) = 1 - \alpha \\ P(E|0) &= P(E|1) = \alpha \\ P(1|0) &= P(0|1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Determine the capacity of the erasure channel.

4. An 8-level PAM signal is defined by

$$s_i(t) = A_i \text{rect} \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

where $A_i = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 7$. Formulate and draw the signal constellation of $\{s_i(t)\}_{i=1}^8$.

5. Consider the signals

$$\begin{aligned} s_1(t) &= u(t) - u(t - T/3) \\ s_2(t) &= u(t) - u(t - 2T/3) \\ s_3(t) &= u(t - T/3) - u(t - T) \\ s_4(t) &= u(t) - u(t - T) \end{aligned}$$

Use the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure to find an orthonormal basis for these signals. Construct the corresponding signal space diagram.

6. Expand the signal $\text{sinc}(3t/2)$ as an orthonormal expansion in the set of signals $\{\text{sinc}(t - n); -\infty < n < \infty\}$.
7. A pair of signals $s_i(t)$ and $s_k(t)$ have a common duration T . Show that the inner product of the pair of signals is given by

$$\int_0^T s_i(t) s_k(t) dt = \mathbf{s}_i^T \mathbf{s}_k$$

where \mathbf{s}_i and \mathbf{s}_k are the vector representations of $s_i(t)$ and $s_k(t)$ respectively.

8. A set of $2M$ biorthogonal signals is obtained from a set of M orthogonal signals by augmenting it with the negative of each signal in the set.
 - a. The extension of orthogonal signals to biorthogonal signals leaves the dimensionality of the signal set unchanged. Explain how.
 - b. Construct the constellation for the biorthogonal constellation for the orthogonal signal set $\{u(t) - u(t - 1), u(t) - 2u(t - 0.5) + u(t - 1)\}$.