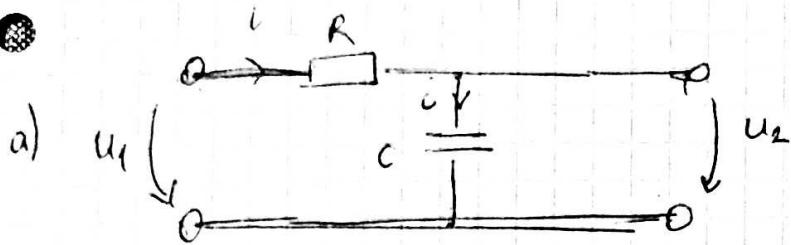


8 ①



Fehler

b)  $H(j\omega) = \frac{u_2}{u_1} = \frac{i \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{i \left( R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right)} = \frac{1/j\omega C}{R + 1/j\omega C} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$

~~$H(s) = \frac{1}{1 + sRC} = \frac{1}{sR \left( \frac{1}{RC} + s \right)}$~~

~~$h(t) = \frac{1}{RC} \cdot e^{-at}$~~

~~$\boxed{\frac{1}{s+2} \cdot e^{-st}}$~~

~~$\boxed{\frac{1}{at+jw} \cdot e^{-at} \cdot \delta(t)}$~~

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{RC} \cdot \frac{1}{1/RC + j\omega}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{RC} \cdot e^{\frac{-t}{RC}} \cdot \delta(t)$$

d) Wenn  $G(f) = |H(f)|^2$  ausrechnen das Ergebnis von f also der Frequenz abhängt  $\rightarrow$  Weißes Signal hängt nicht von der Frequenz ab  $\rightarrow$  hat konstantes Spektrum. Gefiltertes weißes Rauschen ist kein weißes Rauschen mehr, man bezeichnet es als farbiges Rauschen.

(B1)

$$c) P = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |H(f)|^2 \frac{N_0}{2} df = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (\omega RC)^2} \frac{N_0}{2} df$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \quad df = \frac{1}{2\pi} d\omega \quad = \frac{N_0}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (\omega RC)^2} d\omega$$

$$\underline{\omega RC = x} \quad \underline{RC d\omega = dx} \quad = \frac{N_0}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \frac{dx}{RC} = \frac{N_0}{4\pi RC} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{4\pi RC} \arctan x \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{N_0}{4\pi RC}$$

$$= \frac{N_0}{4RC} = \frac{400 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ W/Hz}}{4 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s}} = \frac{10^{-10}}{10^{-3}} \text{ W} \\ = \underline{\underline{10^{-7} \text{ W}}}$$

Bsp 3

$$a) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_S(s) ds = 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 6s^n ds = \int_{-a}^a 6s^n ds$$

$$\therefore 6 \cdot \frac{s^{n+1}}{(n+1)} \Big|_{-a}^a = 6 \left[ \frac{a^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{(-a)^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow n = \text{ungerade} \quad 1 = 6 \cdot 0 \quad 6 = \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow \text{undefined}$$

$$\rightarrow n = \text{gerade } \in \{0, 2, 4, \dots\} \quad 1 = 6 \cdot \left[ \frac{2 \cdot a^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]$$

\* In angabe steht

$$-a \leq s < a$$

aber im Integrationsgrenzen

a ist inkludiert?

$$6 = \frac{n+1}{2 a^{n+1}} \quad \text{weil } a > 0$$

$$\text{auch } 6 > 0$$

$$b) \hat{S}_k^1 = \text{gleichverteilt} \quad P_S^1 \text{ hängt nicht von } \hat{S}^1 \text{ ab}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^m p_k = 1 \quad m \cdot p = 1 \quad p = \frac{1}{m} \quad \therefore f_S = 6s^2 = \frac{n+1}{2a^{n+1}} s^2 = \frac{3}{2} s^2$$

$$\int_{\hat{x}_{k-1}}^{\hat{x}_k} f(s) ds = \int_1^{\hat{x}_k} \frac{3}{2} s^2 ds = \frac{1}{m} \quad \frac{s^3}{2} \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}}^{\hat{x}_k} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\frac{\hat{x}_k^3}{2} - \frac{\hat{x}_{k-1}^3}{2} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\hat{x}_k^3 - \hat{x}_{k-1}^3 = \frac{2}{m} \rightarrow \text{In matlab einsetzen!}$$

$$\hat{x}_k^3 = \frac{2}{8} + \hat{x}_{k-1}^3 \quad \hat{x}_k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4} + \hat{x}_{k-1}^3}$$

(BS)

$$b) \hat{x}_k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4} + \hat{x}_{k-1}^3}$$

$$\hat{x}_0 = -1$$

$$\hat{x}_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4} + (-1)^3} = -0.9086$$

$$\hat{x}_2 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4} + (\hat{x}_1)^3} = -0.7937$$

$$\hat{x}_3 = -0.6300$$

$$\hat{x}_4 = (4.8)10^{-6}$$

$$\hat{x}_5 = 0.63$$

$$\hat{x}_6 = 0.7937$$

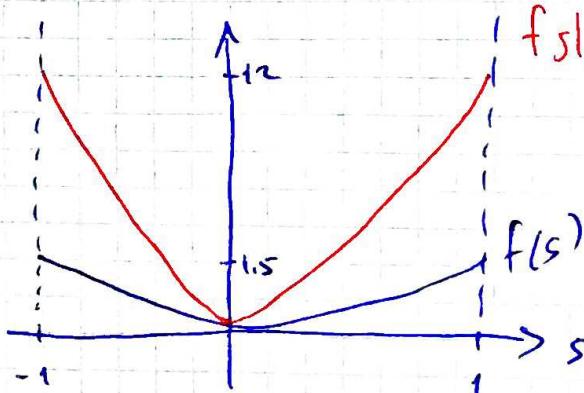
$$\hat{x}_7 = 0.9086$$

$f_s(s)$  und die Quantisierungsbreite  $(\hat{x}_k - \hat{x}_{k-1})$   
sind indirekt proportional, je größer  $f_s(s)$ , desto  
schmäler die Breite.

c) Skizze

$$f_{s|\hat{x}_k}(s|\hat{x}_k) = \begin{cases} m \cdot f(s) & \hat{x}_{k-1} < s < \hat{x}_k \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

$$m \cdot f(s) = 8 \cdot \frac{3}{2} s^2 = 12s^2$$



$f_{s|\hat{x}_k}(s|\hat{x}_k) = \text{WDF}$   
= Wahrscheinlichkeitsdichte-funktion

### Bsp 3

- c) Für ein bekanntes  $\hat{s} = \hat{s}_t$  muss der Wert  $s$  am Eingang des Quantisierers im Intervall  $[\hat{x}_{t-1}, \hat{x}_t]$  liegen.

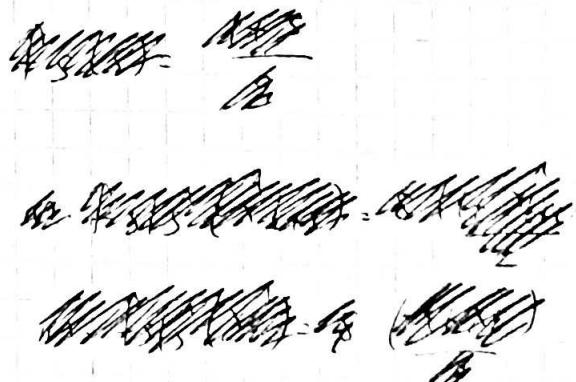
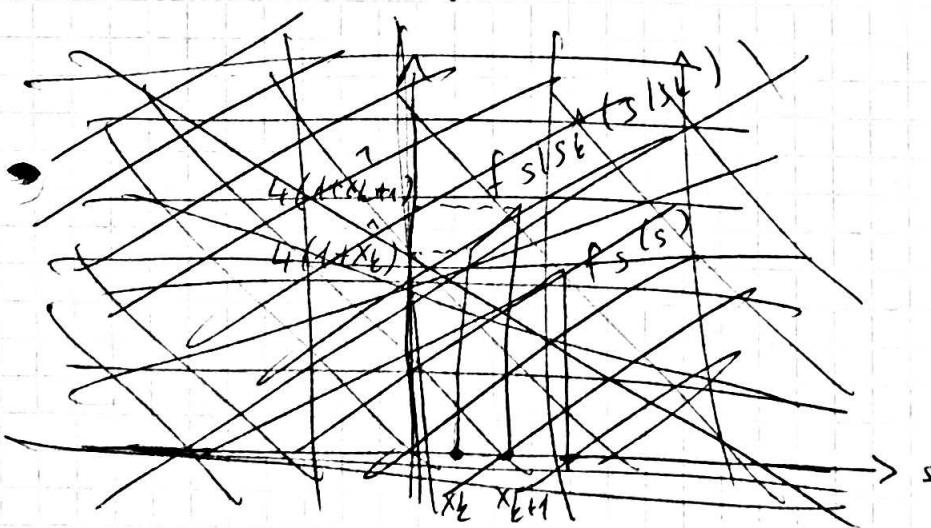
$$f_{s|\hat{s}}(s|\hat{s}_t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{außerhalb des Intervalls} \\ A \cdot f_s(s) & \hat{x}_{t-1} \leq s \leq \hat{x}_t \text{ innerhalb des Intervalls} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{s|\hat{s}}(s|\hat{s}_t) = A \cdot f_s(s) \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{\underbrace{\hat{x}_t - \hat{x}_{t-1}}_{\text{Breite}}} \cdot \left(s - \frac{\hat{x}_{t-1} + \hat{x}_t}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{s|\hat{s}}(s|\hat{s}_t) ds = \int_{\hat{x}_{t-1}}^{\hat{x}_t} A \cdot f_s(s) ds = \underbrace{A \int f_s(s) ds}_{1/m} = \frac{A}{m}$$

$A = m$

$$f_{s|\hat{s}}(s|\hat{s}_t) = \begin{cases} m f_s(s) & \hat{x}_{t-1} \leq s \leq \hat{x}_t \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$



\*  $\text{rect}\left(\frac{t - t_0}{T}\right)$ : Eine Rechteckfunktion, die bei  $t_0$  zentriert ist und eine Dauer von  $T$  hat.

d)  $I_k = [\hat{x}_{k-1}, \hat{x}_k]$  : Quantisierungsintervall

$\hat{s}_k$  : Reproduktionswert

$E[(s-r)^2 | s \in I_k]$  Mittlere quadratische Quantisierungsfehler  
 "Bedingte Erwartungswert; braucht man als Gewichtsfunktion auch die bedingte Dichte. Die Bedingung hat also nur einen Einfluss auf die zugrundeliegende Verteilung."

$$E[(s-r)^2 | s] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (s-r)^2 f_{s|s_k^*}(s | \hat{s}_k) ds$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_x(x) dx$$

$$0 \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{d}{dr} E[(s-r)^2 | s] = \frac{d}{dr} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (s-r)^2 f_{s|s_k^*}(s | \hat{s}_k) ds = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dr} (s-r)^2 f(\cdot) ds$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -2(s-r) f(\cdot) ds = -2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s f(\cdot) ds + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r f(\cdot) ds$$

$$= r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s f_{s|s_k^*}(s | \hat{s}_k) ds = \hat{s}_k$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dr^2} E[(s-r)^2 | s] = \frac{d}{dr} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -2(s-r) f(\cdot) ds = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{s|s_k^*}(s | \hat{s}_k) ds = 2 \Rightarrow \min$$

$$\hat{s}_k^1 = \int_{\hat{x}_{k-1}}^{\hat{x}_k} s f_{s|s_k^*}(s | \hat{s}_k) ds = \int_{\hat{x}_{k-1}}^{\hat{x}_k} s \cdot 12s^2 ds = \int 12s^3 = \frac{12s^4}{4} \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}}^{\hat{x}_k} = 3s^4 \Big|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}}^{\hat{x}_k}$$

$$\hat{s}_1^1 = -0.9554 \quad \hat{s}_6^1 = 0.7180$$

$$\hat{s}_2^1 = -0.8541 \quad \hat{s}_7^1 = 0.8541$$

$$\hat{s}_3^1 = -0.7180 \quad \hat{s}_8^1 = 0.9554$$

$$\hat{s}_4^1 = -0.4726$$

$$\hat{s}_5^1 = 0.4726$$

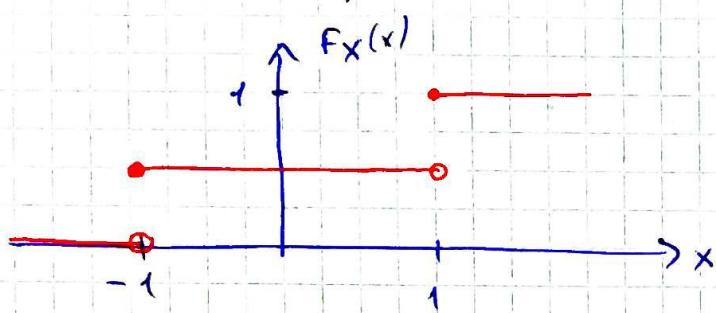
$\hat{x}_k$  Werte aus b)

B6

$$F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$$

Wahrscheinlichkeitsverteilung

a)  $X \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$

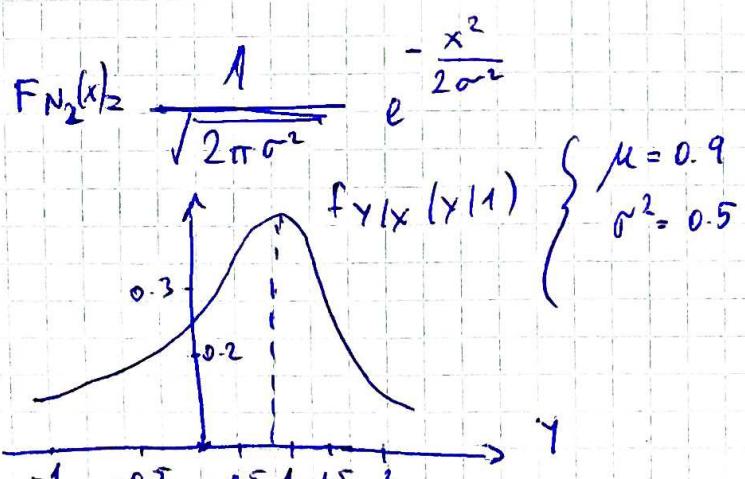


b)  $f_{Y|X}(y|1) \rightarrow Y = N_1 + N_2$

$$\begin{cases} N_1 = 0 : Y = N_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \cdot f_{N_2}(y) \\ P = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} N_1 = 1 : Y = 1 + N_2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{5} f_{N_2}(y-1) \\ P = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|1) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot f_{N_2}(y) + \frac{4}{5} \cdot f_{N_2}(y-1) \quad \text{Gesetz der totalen W.-keit}$$



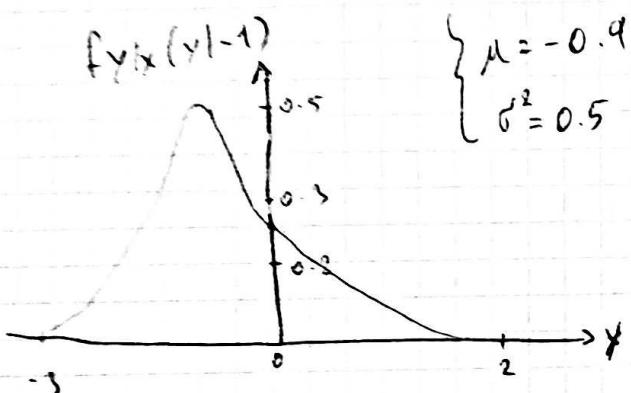
$$f_{Y|X}(y|1-1)$$

$$Y = -N_1 + N_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= 0 \quad Y = N_2 \\ \left( P = \frac{1}{5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

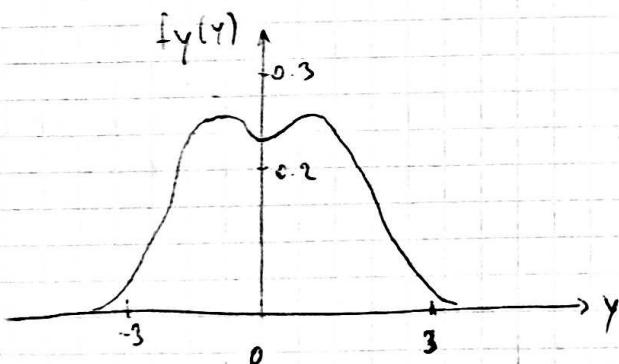
$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= 1 \quad Y = -1 + N_2 \\ \left( P = \frac{4}{5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|1-1) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot f_{N_2}(y) + \frac{4}{5} f_{N_2}(y+1)$$



$$\begin{cases} \mu = -0.9 \\ \sigma^2 = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$c) f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2} [f_{Y|X}(y|1) + f_{Y|X}(y|1-1)]$$



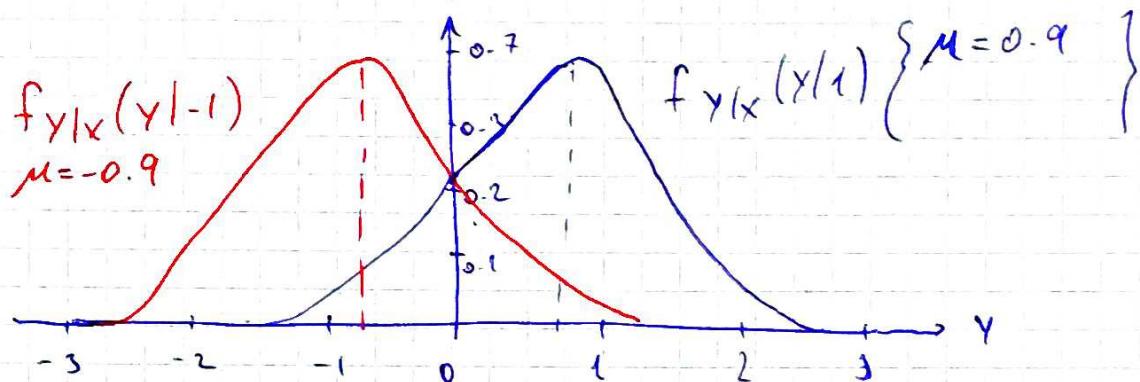
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) dy = 1$$

**B6**  
d)

$$x_0 = 1 \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad P = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|1) = \frac{1}{4} f_{N2}(y) + \frac{3}{4} f_{N2}(y-1)$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|-1) = \frac{1}{4} f_{N2}(y) + \frac{3}{4} f_{N2}(y+1)$$



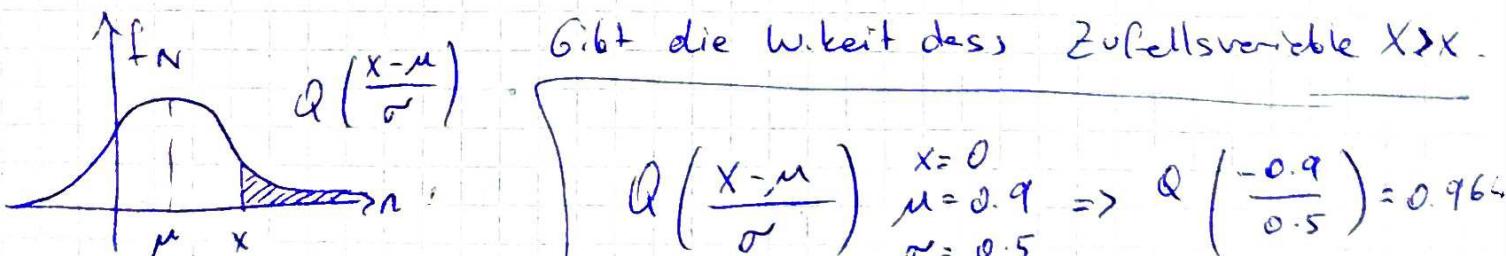
$g \Rightarrow$  Entscheidungsfunktion; Kontrolliert ob empfangssignal gleich zum sendesignal ist

(iii)  $P(g(Y) = -1 | X = 1)$  Bedingte W.-keit.  
gewählte W.-D.F  $\Rightarrow f_{Y|X}(y|1)$   
weil  $X=1$  bereits aufgetreten.

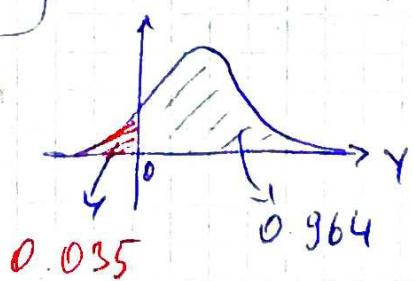
$$g(Y) = -1$$

$\rightarrow$  Nur möglich wenn  $Y < 0$  ist. Dann  $P(g(Y) = -1) = P(Y < 0)$

Dafür benötigen wir Q-Funktion



$$Q\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \quad \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ \mu=0.9 \\ \sigma=0.5 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow Q\left(\frac{-0.9}{0.5}\right) = 0.964$$



$$\begin{aligned} P(g(Y) = -1 | X = 1) &= 1 - Q \\ &= 0.035 \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) P(g(Y)=1 \mid X=-1) = Q\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \Bigg| \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \mu=-0.9 \\ \sigma=0.5 \end{array} = 0.035$$

$$(i) P(g(Y)=1 \mid X=1) = Q\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \Bigg| \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \mu=0.9 \\ \sigma=0.5 \end{array} = 0.964$$

$$(iv) P(g(Y)=-1 \mid X=-1) = 1 - Q\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \Bigg| \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \mu=-0.9 \\ \sigma=0.5 \end{array} = 0.964$$

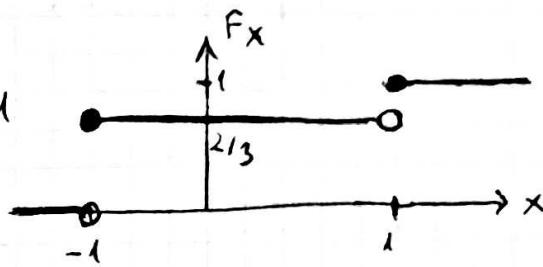
$$(v) P\{g(Y) \neq X\} = P\{g(Y)=1 \wedge X=-1\} + P\{g(Y)=-1 \wedge X=1\}$$

$$= P\{g(Y)=1 \mid X=-1\} P\{X=-1\} + P\{g(Y)=-1 \mid X=1\} P\{X=1\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( P\{g(Y)=1 \mid X=-1\} + P\{g(Y)=-1 \mid X=1\} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (0.035) = 0.035$$

$$e) q = \frac{1}{3}, x_0 = 1$$



$$P(X=x_0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X=-x_0) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|1) \rightarrow Y = N_1 + N_2$$

$$N_1 = 0 \quad (P=\frac{1}{5}) \quad Y = N_2 \quad \frac{1}{5} \cdot f_{N_2}(y)$$

$$N_1 = 1 \quad (P=\frac{4}{5}) \quad Y = 1 + N_2 = \frac{4}{5} \cdot f_{N_2}(y-1)$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|1) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot f_{N_2}(y) + \frac{4}{5} \cdot f_{N_2}(y-1)$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|-1) \quad Y = -N_1 + N_2$$

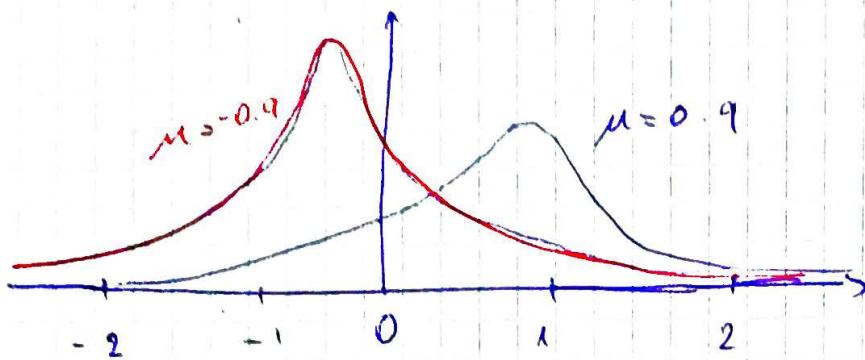
$$N_1 = 0 \quad (P=\frac{1}{5}) \quad Y = N_2$$

$$N_1 = 1 \quad (P=\frac{4}{5}) \Rightarrow Y = -1 + N_2$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|-1) = \frac{1}{5} f_{N_2}(y) + \frac{4}{5} f_{N_2}(y+1)$$

[B6]

c)  $f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f_{Y|X}(y|1) + \frac{2}{3} f_{Y|X}(y|-1)$



$P(g(Y) = -1 | X=1)$  für  $x_0=1$   $\sigma^2 = P = \frac{1}{4}$

$y < 0$

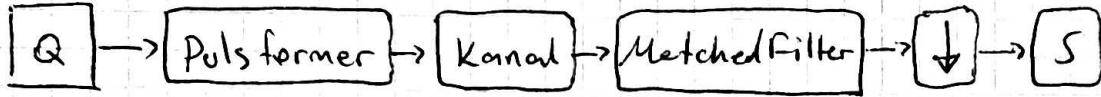
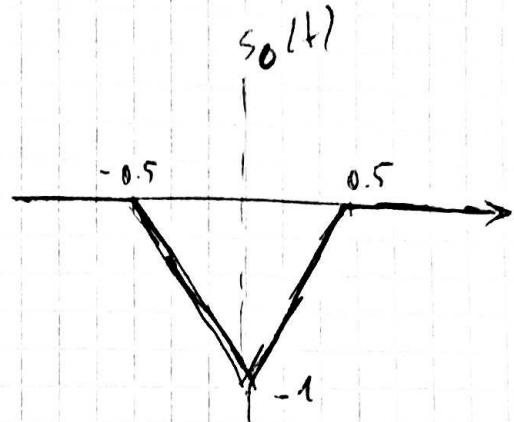
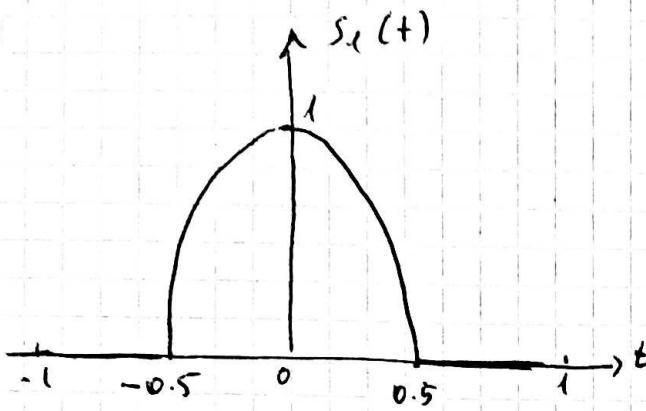
$Q\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = Q\left\{\begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ \mu=0.9 \\ \sigma=1/2 \end{array}\right\} = 0.96 \quad 1-Q = 0.035$

-d) (i) bis (iv) dieselbe

(v)  $P(g(Y) \neq X) = \frac{1}{3} P\{g(Y) = -1 | X=1\} + \frac{2}{3} P\{g(Y) = 1 | X=-1\}$

B7

a)



- b) Durch die Dämpfung  $d$  berechnet sich die Signalenergie am Sender durch  $E_s = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |s(t)|^2 dt$  und am Empfänger durch  $E_r = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |d s(t)|^2 dt$

$$E_s = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |s(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} |\cos(\pi t)|^2 dt = \frac{d^2}{2}$$

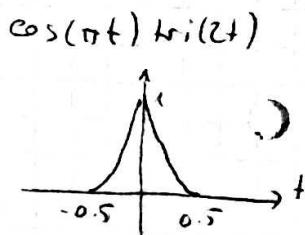
$$E_r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |d s(t)|^2 dt = d^2 \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} |s_0(t)|^2 dt = \frac{d^2}{3}$$

$$c) R_{10} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s_1(t) s_0(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -d^2 \text{rect}(t) \cos(\pi t) \text{tri}(2t) dt$$

$$R_{10} = -0.4053 d^2$$

$$\rho_{10} = \frac{R_{10}}{\sqrt{E_1 \cdot E_0}} = -0.9927$$



$R_{10}$ : Kreuzkorrelationsfkt.

Normierte

$\rho_{10}$ : Kreuzkorrelationsfkt.

\* Kreuzkorrelation entspricht einem Ähnlichkeitsmaß, wie es nach dem Skalarprodukt sein soll.

d) Durch die Verwendung von nur 2 Symbolen und der Linearität der Korrelation kann man den Matched Filter auf die Ein korrelator-Variante reduzieren. Somit lautet das Referenz signal  $s_{\text{ref}}(t) = s_1(t) - s_0(t)$ .

$$e) \Delta V = E_0 + E_1 - 2 \rho_{10} \sqrt{E_0 E_1} = \frac{d^2}{3} + \frac{d^2}{2} - 2 \cdot (-0.9927) \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{6}}$$

$$d^2 = \left(10 - \frac{50}{20}\right)^2 = 10^{-5}$$

$$\Delta V = d^2 \cdot 1,6439 = 1,6439 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{N_0}{2} \Delta V}$$

$$P_e = Q\left(\frac{\Delta V}{2\sigma}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{\Delta V}{2N_0}}\right) = 10^{-5} \quad \sqrt{\frac{\Delta V}{2N_0}} = 4.2649$$

Q-Nomogramm

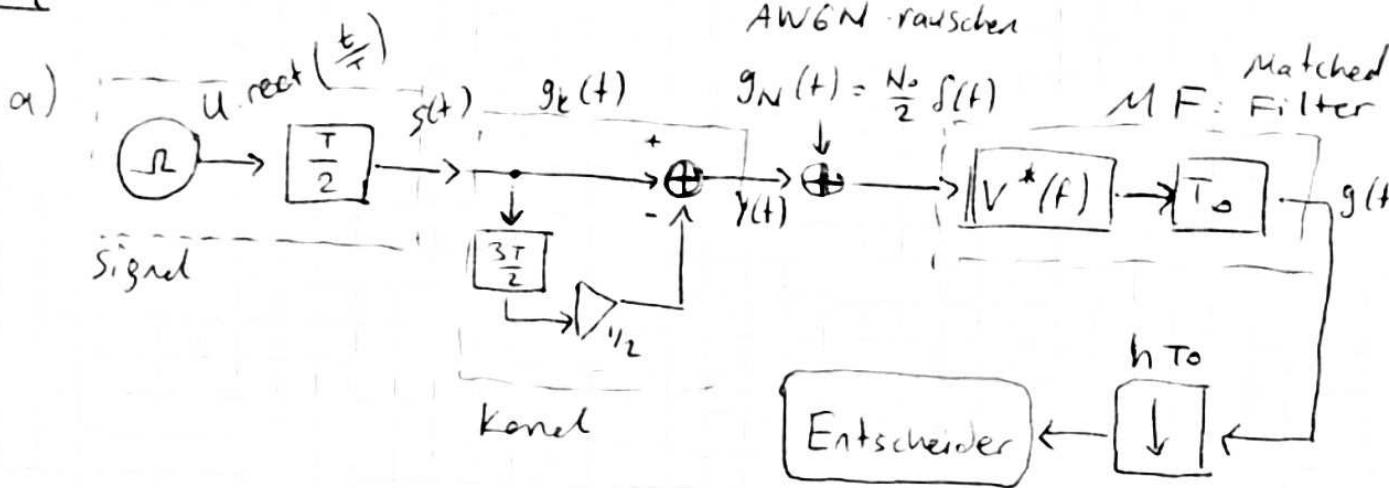
$$N_0 = \frac{\Delta V}{2 \cdot (4.2649)^2} = \frac{1.6439 \cdot 10^{-5}}{2 \cdot (4.2649)^2} = 4.5188 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$\Delta V$ : Abstand der Schwellen

$N_0$ : Rauschleistungsdichte

$\sigma$ : Standardabweichung

$P_e$ : Bitfehlerwahrscheinlichkeit



b)  $y(t) = s(t) * g_k(t)$

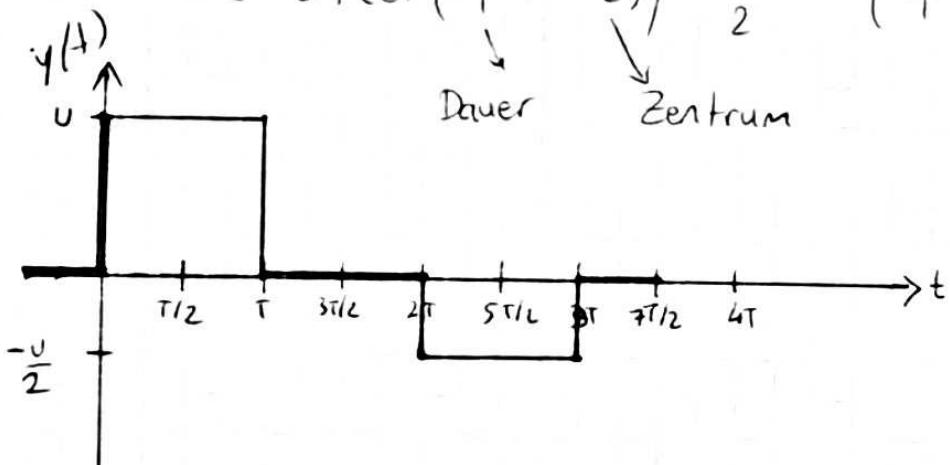
$$= U \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\right) * \left[ \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2} \delta(t - 2T) \right]$$

$$= U \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\right) * \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2} U \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\right) * \delta(t - 2T)$$

$\text{rect}(x) * \delta(x-a) = \text{rect}(x-a)$

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

$$= U \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\right) - \frac{U}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t - \frac{5T}{2}\right)\right)$$



c)  $Ey = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |y(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| U \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\right) - \frac{U}{2} \text{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t - \frac{5T}{2}\right)\right) \right|^2 dt$

$$= \int_0^T U^2 dt + \int_{2T}^{3T} \frac{U^2}{4} dt = U^2 t \Big|_0^T + \frac{U^2}{4} t \Big|_{2T}^{3T} = U^2 T + \frac{U^2}{4} (3T - 2T)$$

$= \frac{5}{4} U^2 T$

B8

d) Impulsantwort des Matched Filter gemäß Gleichung (8.31) von Glover, D.g.Com.

$$h(t) = k \cdot s_0^*(T_0 - t) = k \cdot s_0(T_0 - t)$$

→ wenn  $s_0(t)$  reelles Signal

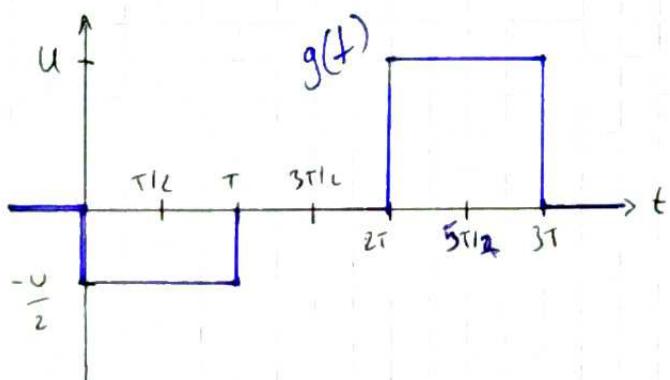
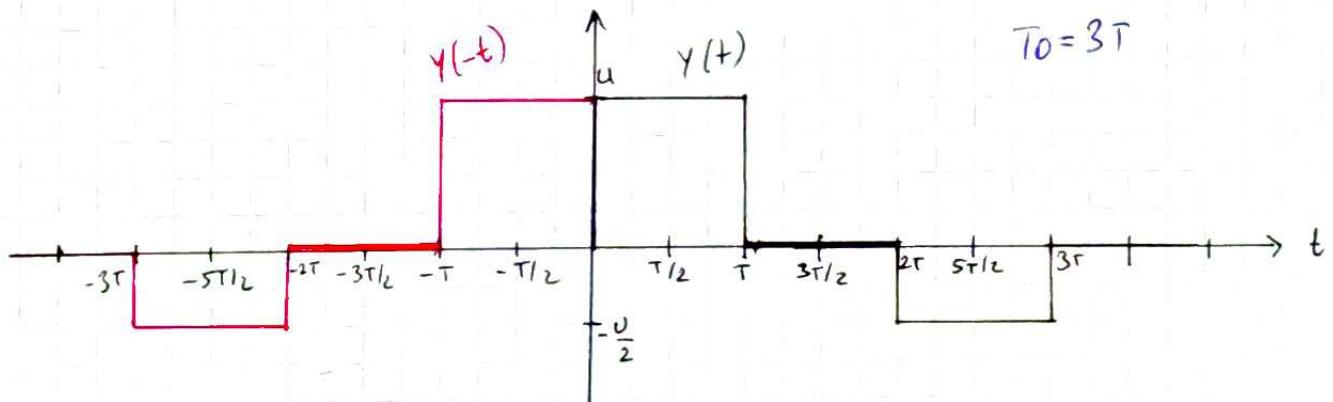
$T_0$  wird beim MF. so gewählt, dass die entstehende impulsantwort kausal wird, d.h.  $h(t) = 0$  für  $t < 0$

- \* Impulse response of a matched filter is a time reversed version of the Pulse to which it is matched, delayed by a time equal to the duration of the Pulse.

$$y(t) = U \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\right) - \frac{U}{2} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(t + \frac{5}{2}T\right)\right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Time-reverse} \\ \text{- Spiegelung} \end{array} \right) y(-t) = U \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(-t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\right) - \frac{U}{2} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(-t - \frac{5}{2}T\right)\right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Delay} \\ \text{- Verzögerung} \end{array} \right) g(t) = U \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(-t - \frac{T}{2} + T_0\right)\right) - \frac{U}{2} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(-t - \frac{5}{2}T + T_0\right)\right)$$



$$g(t) = U \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(-t + \frac{5}{2}T\right)\right) - \frac{U}{2} \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{1}{T}\left(-t + \frac{7}{2}T\right)\right)$$

e) Ein ISI freies Signal  $s(t)$  muss zu allen Entscheidungszeitpunkten  $t = n \cdot T_0$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq 0$ ) identisch Null sein! und zum gewünschten Entscheidungszeitpunkt ( $n=0$ ) den richtigen Wert  $s(0)$  liefern.

