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1. What is the relation between period and frequency?

Frequency is how many cycles of an oscillation occur per second and is measured in cycles per second or hertz. Period of a wave is the amount of time it takes a wave to vibrate one full cycle. These two terms are inversely proportional to each other:  $f=1/T$  and  $T=1/f$ .

2. Distinguish between baseband transmission and broadband transmission?

Baseband Transmission is sending digital signal over a channel without changing the digital signal to analog signal. It requires the low-pass channel with two cases a wide bandwidth and a narrow bandwidth.

Broadband transmission means changing the digital signal to analog signal for transmission. It allows to use a Bandpass channel.

3. A line has a signal-to-noise ratio of 1000 and a bandwidth of 4000 KHz. What is the maximum data rate supported by this line?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Capacity} &= \text{Bandwidth} * \log_2(1 + \text{SNR}) \\ &= 4000 * \log_2(1 + 1000) = 39800\end{aligned}$$

4. A signal with 200 milliwatts power pass through 10 devices, each with an average noise of 2 microwatts. what is the SNR? what is SNR in dB?

+Average signal power: 200 milliW = 0.2 W

+Average noise power: 2 microW = 0.00002 w

$$\text{SNR} = \text{average signal power} / \text{average noise power} = 0.2 / 0.00002 = 10000$$

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{db}} = 10 \log_{10}(\text{SNR}) = 10 \log_{10}(10000) = 10 * 4 = 40$$

5. We have a channel with 4 KHz bandwidth. If we want to send data at 100 kbps, what is the minimum SNR in dB? What is the SNR?

$$\text{Capacity} = \text{Bandwidth} \log(1+\text{SNR})$$

$$100*10^3 = 4*10^3 \log_2 (1+\text{SNR})$$

$$\log_2 (1+\text{SNR}) = 25$$

$$1 + \text{SNR} = 2^{25}$$

$$\text{SNR} = 2^{25} - 1 = 33\,554\,431$$

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{db}} = 10 \log_{10}(33554431) = 75\text{db}$$