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NPTEL

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Courses » LDPC and Polar Codes in 5G Standard

Announcements

**Course**

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## Unit 14 - Week 3 Assignments

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Certification exam

### Course outline

How to access  
the portal

Matlab access  
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Modules

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Introduction to  
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Week 0 : Linear  
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Week 1: LDPC  
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Week 1: 5G  
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### Assignment 3

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

As per our records you have not submitted this  
assignment.

**Due on 2019-02-27, 23:59 IST.**

1) Let  $x = [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]$  be the polar transform of a vector  $u = [u_1 \ u_2 \ u_3 \ u_4]$ . **1 point**  
Then  $u =$

- ☐  $[1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]$
- ☐  $[1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]$
- ☐  $[0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]$
- ☐  $[1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]$

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

$[1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]$

2) Let  $G_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $G_{2^n} = G_2^{\otimes n}$  where  $\otimes$  is the Kronecker product or the tensor **1 point**  
product. The number of ones and the number of zeros in  $G_{2^n}$  are respectively,

- ☐  $2^n, 2^n$
- ☐  $3^n, 3^{2n} - 3^n$
- ☐  $3^n, 2^{2n} - 3^n$

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## Assignments

## Week 3

## Week 3 Assignments

- ☐ Quiz : Assignment 3
- ☐ Quiz : Matlab Assignment 3
- ☐ Upload Matlab Code 3
- ☐ Assignment 03: Solutions

## Week 4

## Week 4 Assignment

## VIDEO DOWNLOAD

## Interaction session

The reliability sequence for the code is  $[1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 5 \ 4 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8]$ . If  $m = [0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]$  is the message to be transmitted, then the codeword input to the BPSK-AWGN channel is

- ☐  $[0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]$
- ☐  $[1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$
- ☐  $[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]$
- ☐  $[0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$[1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$

4) The number of nodes at depth 3 of a binary tree is \_\_\_\_

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

(Type: Numeric) 8



1 point

5) Consider the successive cancellation decoder for a polar code with codeword length  $2^n$ . The size of the belief vector received by the fifth node at depth  $r$  is **1 point**

- ☐  $\frac{2^n}{r}$
- ☐  $2(n - r)$
- ☐  $2^r$
- ☐  $2^{n-r}$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$2^{n-r}$

**Use the following information for questions 6 to 8:** Consider the decoding of a received vector from a polar code using successive cancellation decoder on a binary tree. Let  $[0.8 \ 2.0 \ 0.6 \ -2.2 \ -1.25 \ 1.3 \ -1.5 \ -1.8]$  be the belief vector received by an interior node, say node  $A$ .

6) The belief vector passed by node  $A$  to its left child node is

1 point

- ☐  $[1.25 \ 1.3 \ -1.5 \ 0.8]$
- ☐

☐  $[-0.8 \ 1.3 \ -0.6 \ 1.8]$

☐  $[-1.25 \ 1.3 \ 1.5 \ -0.8]$

☐  $[0.8 \ 1.3 \ 0.6 \ -1.8]$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$[-0.8 \ 1.3 \ -0.6 \ 1.8]$

7) Let  $u = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]$  be the hard-decision vector returned to node  $A$  by its left child node. Then the belief vector passed by node  $A$  to its right child node is **1 point**

☐

☐  $[-1.25 \ 1.3 \ -1.5 \ -1.8]$

☐

☐  $[-2.05 \ 3.3 \ -2.1 \ -4.0]$

☐

☐  $[-0.45 \ -0.7 \ -0.9 \ 0.4]$

☐

☐  $[-0.8 \ 1.3 \ -0.6 \ 1.8]$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$[-0.45 \ -0.7 \ -0.9 \ 0.4]$

8) Let  $v = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$  be the hard-decision vector returned to node  $A$  by its right child node. Then the hard-decision vector returned by node  $A$  to its parent node is **1 point**

☐

☐  $[0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]$

☐

☐  $[1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$

☐

☐  $[1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]$

☐

☐  $[0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$[1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$

**Use the following information for questions 9 to 12:** Consider a coded-BPSK transmission over an AWGN channel using the (16,8) polar code constructed using the reliability sequence as given in 5G Standard([link to reliability\\_sequence.txt](#)). The received vector is provided in [received\\_vector.txt](#). Consider decoding the received vector using the successive cancellation decoder(as explained in the lectures). The nodes at each layer are numbered from left to right starting from 0. A node can be uniquely indexed by specifying the depth and the node number.

9) The frozen bit positions in this code will be:

**1 point**

☐

☐ [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

☐ [1 2 3 5 9 4 6 10]

☐ [7 11 13 8 12 14 15 16]

☐ [9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16]

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

[1 2 3 5 9 4 6 10]

10) The belief vector received by node 0 at depth 2 is:

☐ [0.2920 0.9709 0.5830 0.5973]

☐ [0.6170 1.0100 0.5830 0.9309 0.2920 0.9709 1.0729 0.5973]

☐ [3.6394 -5.1449 -4.0993 -5.6242]

☐ [0.6170 -1.5227 -0.6619 -0.9309]

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

[0.2920 0.9709 0.5830 0.5973]

11) The belief vector passed by node 1 at depth 1 to its right child is:

☐ [1.2999 2.5328 1.2449 2.0872]

☐ [0.9090 1.9810 1.6559 1.5283]

☐ [-1.0397 -0.0794 -1.6095 1.4499]

☐ [3.6394 -5.1449 -4.0993 -5.6242]

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

[3.6394 -5.1449 -4.0993 -5.6242]

12) The decoded message is:

☐ [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]

☐ [0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]

☐ [0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1]

☐ [1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0]

No, the answer is incorrect.



1 point

1 point

1 point

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

[0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1]

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