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3. (25 points)

(a) Answer:

For the first-order linear predictor of Coder 1, let a be the prediction coefficient to be determined. Then the orthogonality principle states that

$$\begin{split} E[(X_n-aX_{n-1})X_{n-1}] &= 0 \\ E[X_nX_{n-1}] - aE[X_{n-1}^2] &= 0 \\ a &= \frac{E[X_nX_{n-1}]}{E[X_{n-1}^2]} \\ &= \frac{r_1}{r_0} \qquad \qquad \because \{X_n\} \text{ is wide sense stationary} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}. \end{split}$$

For the second-order linear predictor of Coder 2, let a_1 and a_2 be the prediction coefficients to be determined. Then the orthogonality principle states that

$$E[(X_n - a_1 X_{n-1} - a_2 X_{n-2}) X_{n-i}] = 0$$
 for $i = 1, 2$

which gives the following system of linear equations:

$$\begin{cases} a_1r_0 + a_2r_1 = r_1, \\ a_1r_1 + a_2r_0 = r_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 \cdot 4 + a_2 \cdot 2 = 2, \\ a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \\ a_2 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

(b) **Answer:**

Let Δ_i denote the step size, N_i denote the quantization level, and Q_i denote the uniform quantizer of Coder i. Then since $\delta_i = \frac{2B}{N_i}$, we get

$$\begin{split} E\big[(e_n-Q_i(e_n))^2\big] &\approx \frac{\Delta_i^2}{12} & \text{:: the overload distortion is negligible and the prediction error is uniform} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{2B}{N_i}\right)^2}{12} \\ &= \frac{B^2}{3N_i^2}. \end{split}$$

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Then overall system gain for Coder i (System SNR, not in dB) is given by

$$\begin{split} G^{i} &= G^{i}_{clp} G_{Q_{i}} \\ &\approx G^{i}_{olp} G_{Q_{i}} \\ &\approx \frac{r_{0}}{r_{0} - r_{1} a_{1}} \cdot \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\frac{B^{2}}{3N_{i}^{2}}} \\ &= \frac{r_{0}}{r_{0} - r_{1} a_{1}} \cdot \frac{3N_{i}^{2} \sigma^{2}}{B^{2}}. \end{split}$$

Therefore, the approximate SNR improvement is

$$10 \log_{10} \frac{G^2}{G^1} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{N_2^2}{N_1^2}$$
$$= 10 \log_{10} \frac{256^2}{64^2}$$
$$\approx 12 \, \mathrm{dB}.$$