SOLUCIÓN DEL TEST DE TRANSMISIÓN DE DATOS DEL 28-6-01

SOLUCIÓN DEL TEST DE TRANSMISIÓN DE DATOS DEL 28 1) a)
$$\Delta_{v} \approx \frac{1}{L_{e} \cdot R_{y}(0)} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot \frac{11}{3}} = \frac{1}{1.1} = 0.90909$$

$$R_{y}(0) = \frac{0.3^{2} + 0.1^{2} + 1^{2}}{3} = \frac{1.1}{3}$$

$$c^{(n+1)} = c^{n} - \Delta \cdot y_{n}^{*} \cdot e(n)$$

$$Z(n) = y(n) = -0.1 \\ a(n) = 1 \\ c^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 0.90909 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (-1.1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.299 \\ 0.909 \\ 0.999 \\ 0.999 \\ \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow c^{1} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.9 \\ 1 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{1.1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ 1 \\ \end{pmatrix} \cdot (-1.1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ 1 \\ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.9 \\ 1 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \quad a)$$

$$W_{DB} = \frac{1+a}{2T} \Big|_{a=0} = \frac{1}{2T}$$

$$W_{QAM} = 2 \cdot W_{PAM} = \frac{1}{T} \\ W_{QAM} = 4000$$

$$v_{t} \le c = W \cdot \log_{2} \left(1 + \frac{S}{N}\right) = 4000 \cdot \underbrace{\log_{2}(1+63)}_{2^{4}} = 4000 \cdot 6 = 24000 \rightarrow v_{t} \le 24Kbps$$

$$v_{t} = v_{m} \cdot q = 4000 \cdot 4 = 16Kbps \rightarrow A = 16 \rightarrow q = \log_{2}(2^{4}) = 4 \frac{bits}{símbolo}$$
3) c)
$$n = 7$$

$$d_{min} = 7 \rightarrow e = \left[\frac{d_{min} - 1}{2}\right] = 3$$

$$e - perfecto \rightarrow 2^{r} = 1 + {n \choose 1} + {n \choose 2} + {n \choose 3}$$

$$2^{r} = 1 + n + \frac{n!}{2! \cdot (n-2)!} + \frac{n!}{3! \cdot (n-3)!}$$

$$2^{r} = 1 + 7 + \frac{42}{2} + \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{6} = 1 + 7 + 21 + 35$$

$$2^{r} = 64 \implies r = 6 \implies k = n - 6 = 1$$

a)
$$k = 1$$

c)
$$X \Rightarrow 2^k = 2$$
 mensajes usuario $\rightarrow \{0,1\}$

b)
$$P_E \approx {n \choose e+1} \cdot p^{(e+1)} = {7 \choose 4} \cdot p^4 = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{6} \cdot p^4 = 35 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

4) c)
$$\begin{pmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, la terna que falta.

Hamming \Rightarrow e = 1 \Rightarrow H tiene las 7 columnas diferentes

Hamming $\rightarrow 1$ - perfecto $\rightarrow \frac{d_{min} = 2e + 1 = 3}{r = d_{min} - 1 = 2} \Rightarrow$ siempre puede corregir 2 borrados

$$s = z \cdot H^T = 000$$

a)

$$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}} = (1a0b101) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1+a+b, 1+a+b, a), \text{ si } \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \end{cases} \mathbf{X} = 1001$$

$$s = z \cdot H^T = (b, a + b, a + b) \Rightarrow a = b = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0011$$

c)

$$s = z \cdot H^{T} = (1 + a + b, a, 1 + a + b) = (000) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} X = 1010$$

$$z = 1abc1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = b = 1 \\ c = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ a + c = 1 \end{cases}$$

- Pero yo sigo:

$$d_{\min} = 3 \implies r = d_{\min} - 1 = 2$$

El código corrige 2 borrones siempre, si fuera e - perfecto, pero no lo dicen. No es de Hamming. El de Hamming(7,4) es e - perfecto. Pero al recortarlo a un (5,2) (e = 1), pero no es e - perfecto.

- Corrijo esos 2 borrones :

$$s = z \cdot H^{T} = (1abc1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1+b, 1+a+c, 1+a) = (000) \Rightarrow a = 1 \\ c = 0$$

8) a) $"y(n)"=y(n)-m=(0.7,2.8,a-0.4) \rightarrow Hay que quitar la continua, la media.$

2)
$$(1,-1)*(1,-0.2) = 1 -0.2$$

$$-1 0.2$$

$$1 -1.2 0.2 = y_k(n)$$

1)
$$\boldsymbol{h}(n) = "y(n)" - y_{\kappa}(n) = (-0.3, 0.4, a - 1)$$

2)
$$\mathbf{h}(n) = \mathbf{y}(n) - \mathbf{y}_{K}(n) = (-0.3, -1.6, a - 0.6)$$

$$(-0.3)^2 + 0.4^2 + (a-1)^2 = 0.3^2 + 1.6^2 + (a-0.6)^2$$

$$0.09 + 0.16 + a^2 + 1 - 2a = 0.09 + 2.56 + a^2 + 0.36 - 1.2a \implies -1,76 = 0.8a \implies a = -2.2$$

$$c(D) = 04005 = 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 | 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 | 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 | 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 | 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 | = 1 + D^2 + D^{11}$$

$$D^{11} \qquad D^2 \qquad 1$$

$$p^{0}(D) = 1$$

salida = 00100100

 \downarrow

siempre se hace XOR con 0.....

$$c(D) = 0103 = 0$$
 0 0 0 0 0 1 |0 0 0 0 1 1 = 1 + D + D⁶
 D^6 D 1

$$p^0(D) = D^2$$

$$D^{192} \bmod c(D) = D^{63 \cdot 3 + 3} \bmod c(D) = D^{3} \bmod c(D) = D^{3}$$

$$L = 2^{m} - 1 = 2^{6} - 1 = 63$$

$$D^{3} \mid \underline{D^{6} + D + 1}$$

$$\underline{0} \quad 0$$

$$D^{3}$$

11) a)

Hamming \rightarrow e = 1

$$p_{E}(bloque) \approx {n \choose e+1} \cdot p^{e+1} = {7 \choose 2} \cdot p^2 = 21 \cdot (10^{-4})^2 = 21 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$p_{E}(bit) = \frac{\text{\#bits erroneos}}{\text{\#bits totales}} = \frac{3 \cdot \text{\#bloques erroneos}}{7 \cdot \text{\#bloques totales}} = \frac{3}{7} \cdot p_{E}(bloque) = \frac{3}{7} \cdot 21 \cdot 10^{-8} = 9 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

- Hay error residual en el bloque si se producen ≥ 2 errores ≈ 2 errores.
- El decodificador corrige, y como e = 1, mete la pata e introduce otro error más \Rightarrow en el bloque residual de usuario hay 3 errores.

12) d)

$$k = 4 \rightarrow \text{Hay } 2^4 = 16 \text{ palabras c\'odigo} \begin{cases} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \\ Y_{41} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Y_1 \\
Z_2 \\
Z_3 \\
Z_4
\end{array}$$

- Si fueran linealment e independientes, formarían una base → podrían generar el código
- Hay 2⁷ palabras Z recibidas posibles, de las cuales sólo 2⁴ son Y palabras código

Al ser de Hamming, $e = 1 \Rightarrow$ Todas las columnas de H han de ser diferentes.

$$H(3*7) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -P^{T} | I_{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G(7*4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & &$$

- a) 2 filas de P iguales \Rightarrow 2 columnas de $\begin{cases} P^T iguales \Rightarrow Imposible \\ H iguales \end{cases}$
- b) 2 columnas de P iguales \Rightarrow 2 filas de P^T iguales
- c) Imposible, pues está I_r en $H \Rightarrow 2$ filas de H no son iguales nunca

a)
$$p_E = 2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{A^2}\right) \cdot Q \left[\sqrt{\frac{3}{A^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{p}^2}{16} \cdot 10^{1.4}}\right] = 1.875 \cdot Q[1.76037] = 0.19909$$

b)
$$p_E = 2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{A^2}\right) \cdot Q \left[\sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot (1 + 0.5)}{A^2 - 1} \cdot 10^{1.4}}\right] = 1.5 \cdot Q[2.745] = 0.017326$$

c)
$$0.19909 \cong 11.5 \cdot 0.017326$$
 ? = 0.19925

$$\frac{0.19909}{0.017326} = 11.1908 \approx 11.5$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}^{2}}{\mathbf{S}_{h}^{2}} = \frac{\mathbf{d}^{2}}{\frac{N_{o}}{2}} = \frac{3}{\mathbf{A}^{2} - 1} \cdot (1 + \mathbf{a}) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\mathbf{S}}{\mathbf{N}}}_{\text{entrada frontal}}$$

ECM =
$$E\{a^2\}\cdot DCM + \frac{s_h^2}{x^2(0)}$$

$$E\{a^2\} = \frac{A^2 - 1}{3} \cdot d^2 = 5$$

DCM =
$$\frac{\sum_{n \neq 0} x^2(n)}{x^2(0)} = \frac{0.34^2 + 0.34^2}{1^2} = 0.2312$$

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{s}_{h}^{2}} = \frac{3 \cdot (1+1)}{15} \cdot 10 = 4 \Rightarrow \mathbf{s}_{h}^{2} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

ECM =
$$5 \cdot (0.2312) + \frac{0.25}{1^2} = 1.406$$

 $A = 4 \Rightarrow$ salen 4 ramas \Rightarrow OK, es menor a 5.

$$\#F_0 = A^M = 4^6 = 4096$$

$$M+1=7 \implies M=6$$

$$#F_1 = A^{M+1} = 4^7$$

$$\#F_1 = A^{M+2} = 4^8 = 65536 \rightarrow OK$$
, es menor a 100000.

c)

$$\boldsymbol{s}_{i} = \left(\underbrace{a(i), a(i+1), a(i+2), \dots, a(i+M)}_{\text{Hay M+1 valores} = 7 \text{ valores} \Rightarrow A^{7} = 4^{7} = 16384}\right)$$

duobinario:
$$y(n) = a(n) + a(n-1)$$

$$0 \rightarrow -1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 = y_{\kappa}(n)$$

$$\underbrace{0 - 1}_{-1} \underbrace{-1}_{-2} \underbrace{-1}_{-2} \underbrace{-1}_{-2} \underbrace{-1}_{-2} \underbrace{0}_{-1} \Rightarrow duobinario$$

$$1 \to 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 = y_K(n)$$

$$\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{n}) = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{n}) - \mathbf{y}_{\kappa}(\mathbf{n})$$

$$0 \rightarrow (0.4+1)^2 + (-0.4+2)^2 + (0.4+2)^2 + (-0.4+2)^2 + (0.4+2)^2 + (-0.4+1)^2$$

$$=1.4^{2}+1.6^{2}+2.4^{2}+1.6^{2}+2.4^{2}+0.6^{2}=18.96$$

$$1 \to (0.4 - 1)^2 + (-0.4 - 2)^2 + (0.4 - 2)^2 + (-0.4 - 2)^2 + (0.4 - 2)^2 + (-0.4 - 1)^2$$

$$=0.6^2 + 2.4^2 + 1.6^2 + 2.4^2 + 1.6^2 + 1.4^2 = 18.96$$

$$MLSE = Min \sum (y - y_K)^2$$

Son igual de verosímiles

$$\#F_0 = A^M$$
 $8 = 2^M$ $\#F_0 = 8$ $M = 3$

$$\#F_0 = 8$$
 $M = 3$

x(n) tiene M+1=4 muestras.

			`	=			`			
X1	X2	X3	X4		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1		0	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	0		0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1		0	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1		1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0		1	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1		0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0		0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1		0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0		1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1		1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0		1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1		1	1	1	0	0	1

Vemos por Y₅ e Y₆ que la distancia mínima es 2

$$\begin{split} &20) \quad c) \\ &P_{E_{PAM-A}} = 2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{A}\right) \cdot Q\left[\sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot (1 + \hat{a})}{A^2 - 1}} \cdot \frac{S}{N}\right] \\ &P_{E_{QAM-A}} = 4 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}}\right) \cdot Q\left[\sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot (1 + \hat{a})}{A^2 - 1}} \cdot \frac{S}{N}\right] \\ &E_{PAM-A} = \frac{\boldsymbol{u}_t}{W} = \frac{\log_2(A) \cdot \frac{1}{T}}{\frac{1 + \boldsymbol{a}}{2T}} = \frac{2 \cdot \log_2(A)}{1 + \boldsymbol{a}} \\ &E_{QAM-A} = \frac{\boldsymbol{u}_t}{W} = \frac{\log_2(A') \cdot \frac{1}{T}}{\frac{1 + \boldsymbol{a}}{T}} = \frac{\log_2(A')}{1 + \boldsymbol{a}} \\ &E_{QAM-A} = 2 \cdot Q\left[\sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot (1 + \hat{a})}{A^2 - 1}} \cdot \frac{S}{N}\right] \\ &P_{E_{QAM-A}} \approx 2 \cdot Q\left[\sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot (1 + \hat{a})}{A^2 - 1}} \cdot \frac{S}{N}\right] \\ &P_{E_{QAM-A}} \approx 2 \cdot P_{E_{PAM}} \end{split}$$