1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\gamma_{1}(t)|^{2} df = \int_{-B}^{B} |\Gamma_{1}(f)|^{2} df = 2BK^{2} = 1$$

$$K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2B}}$$
2)
$$R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau) = R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau) = \int_{-B}^{B} |\Gamma_{1}(f)|^{2} e^{j2\pi f\tau} df = \frac{1}{2B} \int_{-B}^{B} e^{j2\pi f\tau} df = \operatorname{sinc}(2B\tau)$$

$$\Gamma_{2}(f) = \Gamma_{1}(f)e^{-2\pi f\tau/2}$$

$$R_{\gamma_{1},\gamma_{2}}(\tau) = \int_{-B}^{B} |\Gamma_{1}(f)\Gamma_{2}^{*}(f)e^{j2\pi f\tau} df = \int_{-B}^{B} |\Gamma_{1}(f)|^{2} e^{j2\pi f\tau} e^{2\pi ft/2} df = \frac{1}{2B} \int_{B}^{B} e^{j2\pi f(\tau+T/2)} df = R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau+T/2)$$
3)
$$R_{\gamma_{1}}(kT) = R_{\gamma_{1}}(kT) = 0 \quad \text{para todo } k \neq 0 \text{ entero}$$

$$R_{\gamma_{1}}(kT) = 0 \quad \text{para todo } k \text{ entero}$$

$$R_{\gamma_{1}}(T) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sin(2BT) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2BT = n \quad \Rightarrow \quad B = \frac{n}{2T}$$

$$R_{\gamma_{1},\gamma_{2}}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow R_{\gamma_{1}}(T/2) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(2BT/2) = 0 \Rightarrow BT = m \Rightarrow B = \frac{m}{T}$$

$$B_{\min} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_{1}(t)\gamma_{2}^{*}(t)dt = R_{\gamma_{1},\gamma_{2}}(0) = 0 \text{ con lo que constituyen una base ortonormal.}$$
4)
$$\mu_{1} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{S}_{0} + \mathbf{S}_{1}) = \frac{A}{2}(\frac{1}{1})$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_{1} = \mathbf{S}_{1} - \mu_{1} = \frac{A}{2}(\frac{1}{1})$$

$$\mathbf{\Sigma}_{2} = \mathbf{S}_{0} - \mu_{1} = \frac{A}{2}(\frac{1}{1})$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_{1} = \mathbf{S}_{1} - \mu_{1} = \frac{A}{2}(\frac{1}{1})$$
5)
$$\mu_{1}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \mu_{1}^{k} \underline{\gamma}(t-kT) = \frac{A}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_{1}(t-kT) - \gamma_{1}(t-T/2-kT) = \frac{A}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^{k} \gamma_{1}(t-kT/2)$$

$$\gamma_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T/2}} \sin(\frac{t}{T/2})$$

$$\mu_{1}(t) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{T/2}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^{k} \sin(\frac{t}{T/2})$$

$$\mu_{2}(t) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{T/2}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^{k} \sin(\frac{t}{T/2})$$

$$\gamma_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T/2}} \operatorname{SINC}\left(\frac{T}{T/2}\right)$$

$$\mu_{x}(t) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2T}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^{k} \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{t}{T/2} - k\right) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2T}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right)$$

$$S_{x}(f)_{imp} = \frac{A^{2}}{8T} \left(\delta(f - B) + \delta(f + B)\right)$$

$$z(t) = x(t) - \mu_{x}(t)$$

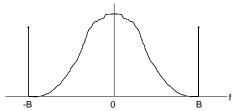
$$\overline{R}_{z}(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} tr \left( \underline{\underline{\mathbf{C}}}_{s} \underline{\underline{\mathbf{R}}}_{\gamma}(\tau) \right) = \frac{A^{2}}{4T} tr \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau) & R_{\gamma_{1},\gamma_{2}}(\tau) \\ R_{\gamma_{2},\gamma_{1}}(\tau) & R_{\gamma_{2}}(\tau) \end{pmatrix} \right) =$$

$$\frac{A^{2}}{4T}tr\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau) & R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau+T/2) \\ R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau-T/2) & R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau) \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{A^{2}}{4T}\left(2R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau) + R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau+T/2) + R_{\gamma_{1}}(\tau-T/2)\right)$$

$$S_{x}(f)_{cont} = \frac{A^{2}}{4T} \left( 2 \left| \Gamma_{1}(f) \right|^{2} + \left| \Gamma_{1}(f) \right|^{2} e^{2\pi fT/2} + \left| \Gamma_{1}(f) \right|^{2} e^{-2\pi fT/2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{A^{2}}{2T} |\Gamma_{1}(f)|^{2} (1 + \cos(\pi fT)) = \begin{cases} \frac{A^{2}}{4} (1 + \cos(\frac{\pi f}{B})) & para |f| \leq B \\ 0 & fuera \end{cases}$$

$$S_x(f) = S_x(f)_{imp} + S_x(f)_{cont}$$



La frontera es la recta de pendiente -45 grados que pasa por el origen. En consecuencia, sólo afecta la componente de ruido ortogonal a la misma, que es la proyección del vector ruido sobre un vector unitario en esa dirección. Dicho vector unitario es  $[1,1]/\sqrt{2}$  cuyo producto escalar con el vector ruido es precisamente  $\beta(k)$ .

$$\sigma_{\beta}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Big( E \beta_{1}^{2}(k) + E \beta_{2}^{2}(k) + 2E \beta_{1}(k) \beta_{2}(k) \Big)$$

$$E\beta_1(k)\beta_2(k) = 0$$

$$E\beta_1^2(k) = E\beta_2^2(k) = \sigma^2 = \frac{N_o}{2}$$

$$\sigma_{\beta}^2 = \sigma^2 = \frac{N_o}{2}$$

7

$$BER = Q\left(\frac{d_{01}}{2\sigma}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{\left\|\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1} - \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{0}\right\|^{2}}{4\sigma^{2}}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2A^{2}}{2N_{o}}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_{b}}{N_{o}}}\right)$$

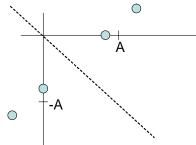
8)

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{00} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}} \left( \underline{\mathbf{s}}_0 + d \underline{\mathbf{s}}_0 \right) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + d \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 + d \\ d + d^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{01} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}} \left( \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{0} + d \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1} \right) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -d \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 - d^{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{10} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}} \left( \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1} + d\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{0} \right) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 - d^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{11} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}} \left( \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1} + d \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1} \right) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(1+d) \end{pmatrix} = -A \begin{pmatrix} d+d^{2} \\ 1+d \end{pmatrix}$$



9)

 $\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{01}$  y  $\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{10}$  son los símbolos que se acercan a la frontera de igual forma. Los otros dos se alejan.

La distancia entre ellos es  $\sqrt{2}A(1-d^2)$ , siendo  $\sqrt{2}A$  la original.

Por lo tanto, la distancia para los símbolos más perjudicados se reduce en un factor  $(1-d^2)$ .

$$BER < 2Q \left( \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o} \left( 1 - d^2 \right)^2} \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{V}}} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}}^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 - d^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -d \\ -d & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_1'(k) = \frac{1}{1-d^2} (\beta_1(k) - d\beta_2(k))$$

$$\beta_2'(k) = \frac{1}{1 - d^2} (\beta_2(k) - d\beta_1(k))$$

$$E\beta_1^{'2}(k) = E\beta_2^{'2}(k) = \frac{1+d^2}{\left(1-d^2\right)^2}$$

$$E\beta_1'(k)\beta_2'(k) = \frac{-2d}{(1-d^2)^2}$$

No son incorrelados debido a la presencia del ecualizador cuya matriz no es unitaria.

$$\sigma_{\beta'}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( E \beta_1'^2(k) + E \beta_2'^2(k) + 2 E \beta_1'(k) \beta_2'(k) \right) = \frac{\left( 1 - d \right)^2}{\left( 1 - d^2 \right)^2} = \frac{1}{\left( 1 + d \right)^2}$$

Tras ecualizar la ICI, el símbolo más cercano a la frontera es el  $A\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -d \end{bmatrix}$ .

La distancia a la frontera queda afectada en un factor 1-d y la potencia de ruido afectada en un factor

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+d\right)^2}.$$

$$BER < 2Q \left( \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o} \frac{(1-d)^2}{1}} \right) = 2Q \left( \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o} (1-d^2)^2} \right)$$

... lo mismo que obteníamos sin poner el ecualizador matricial.

Interpretación: la frontera óptima de decisión con ICI continúa siendo la misma recta de pendiente -45 grados que pasa por el origen. Por tanto, sin necesidad de hacer nada, el detector ya es óptimo desde el punto de vista de la ICI y entonces (por ser ya óptimo) es imposible mejorar sus prestaciones quitando la ICI.

13)

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}}' = \sqrt{1+d^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+d^2}} & \frac{-d}{\sqrt{1+d^2}} \\ \frac{d}{\sqrt{1+d^2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+d^2}} \end{pmatrix} = K \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K = \sqrt{1 + d^2}$$

$$\theta = arc \tan(d)$$

Interpretación. Prescindiendo de la constante multiplicativa, la inversa de  $\underline{\mathbf{U}}$ ' sería entonces esencialmente una rotación en el espacio de señal, que no modificaría ni las distancias ni la estadística del ruido (cualquier matriz de rotación es unitaria), restableciendo totalmente las condiciones sin ICI y obteniendo la mejora de potencia recibida en un factor igual al cuadrado de la constante multiplicativa del canal, es decir,  $1+d^2$ . No obstante, para d = 1, el sistema colapsa de cualquier modo (tanto con  $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}}$  como con  $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}}$ ), debido únicamente al efecto de la ISI.

14)
$$\underline{\mathbf{r}}(k) = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}}(\underline{\mathbf{s}}(k) + d\underline{\mathbf{s}}(k-1)) + \underline{\mathbf{n}}(k) = \underline{\mathbf{s}}'(k) + d\underline{\mathbf{s}}'(k-1) + \underline{\mathbf{n}}(k) = u(k) *\underline{\mathbf{s}}'(k) + \underline{\mathbf{n}}(k)$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}'(k) = \underline{\underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}}}\underline{\mathbf{s}}(k)$$

$$u(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{para } k = 0 \\ d & \text{para } k = 1 \\ 0 & \text{para el rersto de valores de } k \end{cases}$$

\* → convolución discreta

$$\underline{\mathbf{r}}''(k) = \underline{\mathbf{r}}(k) - g\underline{\mathbf{r}}(k-1) - h\underline{\mathbf{r}}(k-2) = v(k) *\underline{\mathbf{r}}(k) = u(k) *v(k) *\underline{\mathbf{s}}'(k) + v(k) *\underline{\mathbf{n}}(k)$$

$$v(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{para } k = 0 \\ -g & \text{para } k = 1 \\ -h & \text{para el rersto de valores de } k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ d & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & d & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -g \\ -h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$
$$d - g = 0 \implies g = d$$
$$-dg - h = 0 \implies h = -d^{2}$$
$$-hd - s \implies c = d^{3}$$

15)  

$$\underline{\mathbf{r}}''(k) = \underline{\mathbf{s}}'(k) + \varepsilon \underline{\mathbf{s}}'(k-3) + \underline{\mathbf{n}}''(k)$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{n}}''(k) = v(k) * \underline{\mathbf{n}}(k)$$

$$\sigma_{\beta}^{2} = \sigma_{\beta}^{2} = \frac{N_{o}}{2} \left(1 + h^{2} + g^{2}\right) = \frac{N_{o}}{2} (1 + d^{2} + d^{4})$$

16)

Posibles símbolos:

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{00} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}} (\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{0} + \varepsilon \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{0}) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + d^{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 + d^{3} \\ d + d^{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{01} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}} (\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{0} + \varepsilon \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1}) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -d^{3} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 - d^{4} \\ d - d^{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{10} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}} (\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1} + \varepsilon \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{0}) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d^{3} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -A \begin{pmatrix} d - d^{3} \\ 1 - d^{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{11} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{U}}} (\underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1} + \varepsilon \underline{\mathbf{s}}_{1}) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ d & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(1 + d^{3}) \end{pmatrix} = -A \begin{pmatrix} d + d^{4} \\ 1 + d^{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

La distancia mínima a la frontera se aumenta en un factor  $(1+d-d^3-d^4)$  .

$$BER < 2Q \left( \sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_o} \frac{\left(1 + d - d^3 - d^4\right)^2}{1 + d^2 + d^4}} \right)$$

Comparación:

$$(1-d^2)^2 \le \frac{(1+d-d^3-d^4)^2}{1+d^2+d^4}$$

En particular, para d = 0.618:

$$10\log \frac{\left(1+d-d^3-d^4\right)^2}{1+d^2+d^4} = 0dB$$

$$10\log \left(1-d^2\right)^2 = -4.18dB$$

17)

Símbolos asociados a las cuatro posibles secuencias:

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Su distancia mínima es 4A, con lo que:

$$BER < 3Q \left(\frac{4A}{2\sigma}\right) = 3Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{16A^2}{4N_o/2}}\right) = 3Q \left(\sqrt{8\frac{E_b}{N_o}}\right)$$