Answer to the question no -2

Colver that 2008 algorithm

$$n_b = 0.9$$
 $u = 2$

Now.

$$N_{u} = \frac{0.9 \times 2}{1.0} \times \frac{12.5 \times 10^{6}}{16.2 \times 10^{3} \times 12}$$

$$= 115.79$$

$$N = \frac{115.74 \times 16.2}{12.5 \times 10^6}$$

. freeze of the still office somes.

"Array de supinal set 129000 Bother to Form."

Answer to the question no - 1

Enequency Division Multiple Access is a channel access method used in telecommunications to divide the available frequency spectrum into multiple non-overlapping channels.

Additionally FDMA allocates a fixed amount of bandwith to each user regardless of their actual data transmission needs. This means that even if a user is not bandwith remains unsed. This underwittling data, their allocated bandwitth remains unsed. This underwittling of bandwidth can be seen as wasteful.

Now, neganding the statement that "Toma is a complimentation access technique to Foma".

I would agree with this steetement.

toma is another channel access method that divides the available time slots within a given frequency channel among so multiple users. In contrast to FDMA, TDMA allows multiple users to share the same frequence Channel by allocating different time slots to each users.

Some of the gains of SSMA, specially epril

1. Increased capacity
2. Improved security

3. Enhanced nesistance to interference

Answer to the question no-3

Spread Spectmen Multiple Access is a technique used in telecommunications to allow multiple users to share the Same treauncy band by spreading the signal over a wider bandwidth.

Some of the Jains of SSMA, Specically comp 1. Increased capacity

- 2. Improved Security
- 3. Enhanced resistance to intenterence
- 4. Flexible resource allocation.

Regarding whether CDMA is a Direct Sepuence Spread spectrum system or not the answer is yes.

coma is a type of DSSS System. In COMA the data signal is multiplied with a spreading code that has a much higher chip rate than the data rate. This multiplication spreads the signals bandwidth, resulting in a wider spetrum.

there force, comp is a form of DSSS that achieves multiple access by spreading the Signals over a wider bandwidth using unique codes.