# Septima Clase 17/04

$$H=i; Y=c_i+Z$$

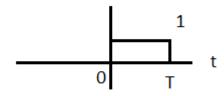
donde 
$$Z \sim N(0, rac{N_0}{2} I_n)$$

# Ejemplo 3.7

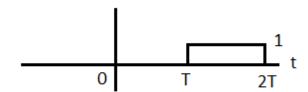
Las siguientes 4 elecciones de  $W=\{w_o(t),w_1(t)\}$  comparten el mimmo codigo  $C=\{c_0,c_1\}$  con  $c_0=(\sqrt{\epsilon},0)^T$  y  $c_0=(0,\sqrt{\epsilon})^T$ 

#### Elección 1

$$w_0(t) = \sqrt{rac{arepsilon}{T}} \quad 1\{t \in [0,T]\}$$



$$w_1(t) = \sqrt{rac{arepsilon}{T}} \quad 1\{t \in [T,2T]\}$$



$$\psi_1(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$$

# Elección 2: (Frequency Shift Keying [FSK])

$$w_0(t) = \sqrt{rac{2arepsilon}{T}} \sin(\pi k rac{t}{T}) \quad 1\{t \in [0,T]\}$$

$$w_1(t) = \sqrt{rac{2arepsilon}{T}} \sin(\pi l rac{t}{T}) \quad 1\{t \in [0,T]\}$$

$$w_0(t) = \sqrt{arepsilon} \cdot \psi_0(t)$$

$$w_1(t) = \sqrt{arepsilon} \cdot \psi_1(t)$$

En todas estas configuraciones la probabilidad de error es la misma.

#### Elección 3: (Sinc pulse position modulation)

$$egin{aligned} w_0(t) &= \sqrt{rac{arepsilon}{T}} \operatorname{sinc}(rac{t}{T}) \ & \operatorname{sinc}(t/T) = 0 
ightarrow t/T = \pi k t/T \ & w_1(t) = \sqrt{rac{arepsilon}{T}} \operatorname{sinc}(rac{t-T}{T}) \end{aligned}$$

#### Elección 4: (Spread spectrum)

$$w_0(t)=\sqrt{arepsilon}\cdot\psi_1(t) o \cos\psi_1(t)=\sqrt{rac{1}{T}}\sum_{j=1}^n s_{0,j}\quad 1\{t-jrac{T}{n}\in[0,rac{T}{n}]\}$$

$$w_1(t)=\sqrt{arepsilon}\cdot\psi_2(t) o \cos\psi_1(t)=\sqrt{rac{1}{T}}\sum_{j=1}^n s_{1,j}\quad 1\{t-jrac{T}{n}\in[0,rac{T}{n}]\}$$

donde s son codigos de expansión ortogonales.  $s_0, s_1, ...$  modifican la altura de los cuadrados.

$$P_e(rac{||c_1-c_0||}{2\sigma})$$

### Ejemplo 3.9

#### PSK (QPSK)

$$w_i(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2\mathcal{E}}{T}} \cos\left(2\pi f_c t + \frac{2\pi}{m}i\right) \mathbb{1}\{t \in [0,T]\}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1.$$

$$w_i(t) = c_{i,1}\psi_1(t) + c_{i,2}\psi_2(t),$$

donde:

$$\begin{aligned} c_{i,1} &= \sqrt{\mathcal{E}} \cos \left(\frac{2\pi i}{m}\right), \quad \psi_1(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \cos(2\pi f_c t) \mathbb{1}\{t \in [0,T]\}, \\ c_{i,2} &= \sqrt{\mathcal{E}} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi i}{m}\right), \quad \psi_2(t) &= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \sin(2\pi f_c t) \mathbb{1}\{t \in [0,T]\}. \end{aligned}$$

# Generalización y estructuras alternativas de receptor

$$Y=(Y_1,Y_2,...,Y_n)^T \text{ donde}$$
 
$$Y_i=\langle R,\psi_i\rangle, i=1,...,n.$$
 
$$f_{Y|H}(y|i)=\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}\exp\left(-\frac{||y-c_i||^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$
 MAP:  $\arg\max_i P_H(i)\cdot f_{Y|H}(y|i)$  
$$\arg\max_i [\ln P_H(i)+-\frac{||y-c_i||^2}{2\sigma^2}]$$
 
$$\min[||y-c_i||^2-\ln P_H(i)]$$
 
$$\langle y,c_i\rangle=\sum_j y_i\cdot c_{i,j}=\sum_j \int r(t)\cdot \psi_j(t)\cdot c_{i,j}dt=\int r(t)\sum_j c_{i,j}\psi_j(t)dt=$$
 {|y-c\_0|}^2 - N\_0\cdot Ln P\_H(0) \underset{H = 0}\underset{H = 1} Corregingly constant of the point of the poi

Las señales son ortogonales, las bases son ortonormales y las palabras codigo son ortogonales.

Codigo Raiz Coseno Realzado:

```
import numpy as np

def rrcosfilter(t, beta, Ts,iT):
    return 1/np.sqrt(Ts) * np.sinc((t-iT)/Ts) * np.cos(np.pi*)

def raiz_coseno_realzado(simbolos, Beta, T, tt):
    sum_sig = 0
    signal = []

for i in range(len(simbolos)):
    signal.append(simbolos[i]*rrcosfilter(tt,Beta,T,i*T))
    sum_sig = sum_sig + signal[i]
    #plt.plot(tt,output[i])
    return sum_sig,signal
```