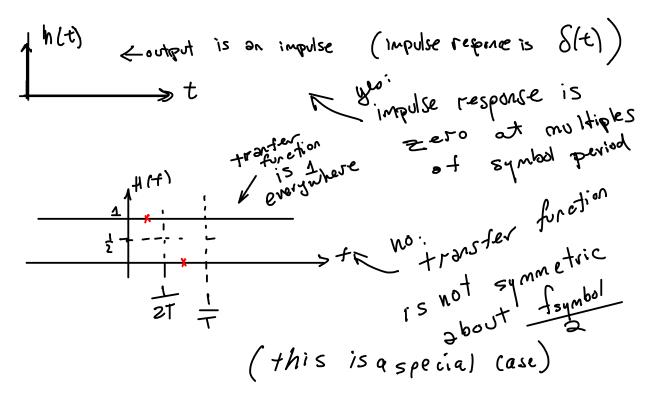
Lecture 5

Exercise 1: What is the impulse response of a channel with infinite bandwidth? The transfer function? Does this channel meet the Nyquist no-ISI conditions?



Exercise 2: What is the possible range of values of α ?

$$0 \leqslant \ll \leqslant 1$$

$$(6h) \qquad (106%)$$

$$5_{i}(4) \rightarrow H_{1}(4) \rightarrow S_{1}(4)$$

Exercise 3: Could equalization be done at the receiver only? yes, of the chand is not zero.

At the transmitter only? Why or why not?

At the transmitter only? Why or why not?

D yes (Same conditions)

we can scale the channel response to achieve any response if the channel response is non-zero



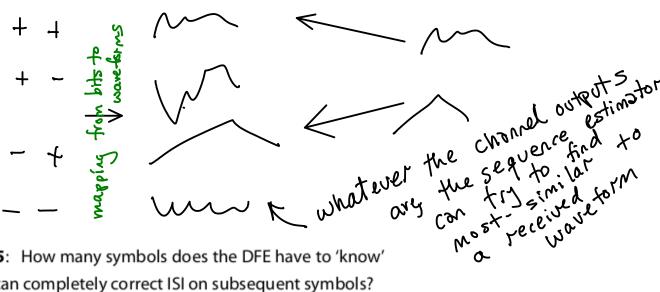


Exercise 4: Assuming the initial output is zero, what wave form would result from transmitting +1, +1, +1, -1, +1, -1, 1?

assoming impolse response is 1, \frac{1}{2} = 0, 0, --
ortput = convent input

+ \frac{1}{2} of previous input.

-1 1・2 +1・-1 = -0.5 -0.5-21 = -1 1・2 +1・1 = +0.5 +0.5 - 1 = -1		$\frac{\sigma v^{\dagger} P v^{\dagger}}{0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cdot = 1}$ $\frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cdot = 1}{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cdot = 1 \cdot 5}$ $\frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cdot = 1 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cdot = 1 \cdot 5}$ $\frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cdot = 1 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cdot = 1 \cdot 5}$.5 - \frac{1}{2}. = -0.5 - \frac{1}{2} = -1
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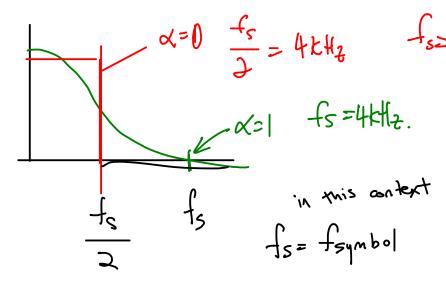
Exercise 5: How many symbols does the DFE have to 'know' before it can completely correct ISI on subsequent symbols?

Exercise 6: How many possible transmitted waveforms could be received if a sequence of 10 symbols is transmitted, each symbol being chosen from 4 possible symbols?

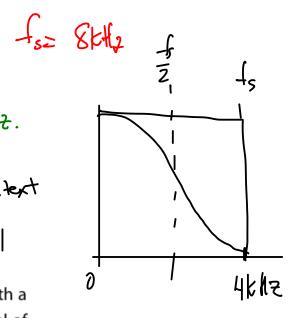
bondwidth = 4KHZ

What is maximum symbol rate?
$$\alpha = 1$$
 2.4

without ISI



Exercise 7: The 802.11g WLAN standard uses OFDM with a sampling rate of 20 MHz, with N=64 and guard interval of $0.8\mu s$. What is the total duration of each OFDM block, including the guard interval? How many guard samples are used?



How many guard samples are used?

$$\frac{64}{5000} = \frac{0.8 \mu s}{1} = 0.8 \times 20 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{64}{20} \times 10^{-6} = 3.2 \mu s.$$

$$\frac{64}{20} \times 10^{-6} = 3.2 + 0.8 = 4 \mu s.$$

$$\frac{638 \mu s}{1} = 0.8 \times 20 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{64}{20} \times 10^{-6} = 3.2 \times 20 \times 10^{-6}$$

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$$\frac{64}{20} \times$$

Exercise 8: What is the channel capacity of a 3 kHz channel with an SNR of 20dB?

$$C = B |_{0}g_{2}\left(1 + \frac{S}{N}\right) = 3 \times 10^{3} |_{0}g_{2}\left(1 + \frac{20}{10}\right)$$

$$\approx 3 \times 10^{3} \cdot 6.5 \approx 20 \text{ kb/S}$$