

- 3 a. Design Huffman Ternary code for the following scheme :
 $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6\}$
 $P = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12} \right\}$ $X = \{0, 1, 2\}$. (06 Marks)
- b. For a channel with five inputs and four outputs ; the various matrices are given below : compute various entropies.

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.05 \end{bmatrix} \quad P(X, Y) = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.05 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad (08 \text{ Marks})$$

- c. What is a Binary Erasure Channel? Obtain an expression for the channel capacity of the Binary Erasure Channel. (06 Marks)
- 4 a. State Shannon – Hartley Law. Derive an expression for maximum capacity of a noisy channel. (06 Marks)
- b. Show that for an infinite bandwidth signal energy to noise ratio $\frac{E}{\eta}$ approaches a limiting value. (06 Marks)
- c. What is a deterministic channel? List their properties. (04 Marks)
- d. A Gaussian channel has a bandwidth of 4 KHz and double sided noise power spectral density of 10^{-14} watts/Hz. Signal power is maintained at a level of ≤ 0.1 MW. Calculate the channel capacity. (04 Marks)
- 5 a. What are the various methods of controlling errors? (02 Marks)

- b. For a systematic (6, 3) liner code, the parity matrix $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find all code vectors. (06 Marks)

- c. For a systematic (6, 3) linear code with $G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and received codevector

$R = [r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6]$. Construct the corresponding syndrome calculation circuit. Demonstrate working principles through an examples. (06 Marks)

- d. Design (n, K) Hamming code with a minimum distance of $d_{min} = 3$ and a message length of 4 bits for a message $\{m_0, m_1, m_2, m_3\} = \{1 0 1 0\}$. (06 Marks)
- 6 a. Write the properties of binary cyclic codes and also list their advantages. (06 Marks)
- b. A(15, 5) linear cyclic codes has a generator polynomial $g(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + x^4 + x^5 + x^8 + x^{10}$.
- Draw the block diagram of an encoder and syndrome calculator for this code
 - Find the code polynomial for the message polynomial $D(x) = 1 + x^2 + x^4$ in systematic form.
 - Is $V(x) = 1 + x^4 + x^6 + x^8 + x^{14}$ a code polynomial? (14 Marks)

- 7 a. What is a convolution code? Differentiate linear block codes and convolution codes. (04 Marks)
- b. Fig.Q7(b) shows the convolution encoder.

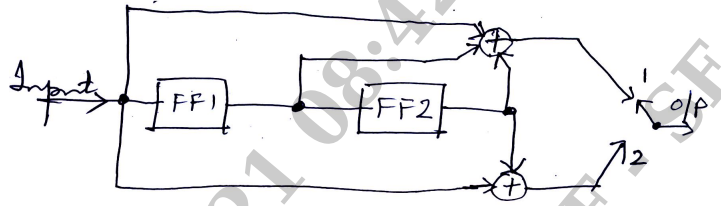


Fig.Q7(b)

- i) Write the impulse response of the encoder (03 Marks)
- ii) Find the output for the message (1 0 0 1 1) using time domain approach (04 Marks)
- iii) Find the output for the message (1 0 0 1 1) using transform domain approach (04 Marks)
- iv) Draw the code tree for the encoder. (05 Marks)
- 8 Write short notes on the following : (20 Marks)
- Golay codes
 - Reed Solomon code
 - Shortened cyclic code
 - BCH code.
