

4 mihy - 2 kor + 2 free

brunje hl. fakultety

publ. spetsializatsiya

sovl. tekhnika

standartizatsiya i obshchiye tekhn. nauki

WLAN

WLAN

WLAN

WLAN

promeniye

Život bude mobilny

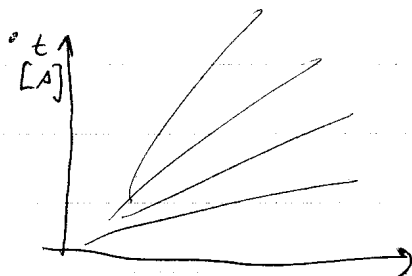
- sakhmit chur omyelst

• nishkenn

shigizhous - kumit. kapaite kude soedipromana

IPv6 obshchiye adresnat kude sakh pishu

IPv4 pishu



olyu vresh strany i GB

1. qur: systemy zakhimi na [analog. systemy] G1

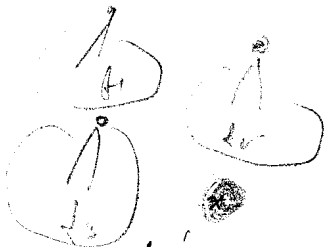
publ. pishu kude obr. : 1 problem

(kumit. medii pishu pishu aniani) - 1 nishkenn kapaite i qur se 1 f

obshchiye kapaite daly.

- nishkenn pishu pishu

- nishkenn pishu pishu



ne predeluje
podpisano
ale xcm nespô
mý hmo

predelanie dosah

- vty oasť forme → nej 7 podpaščin

frabr. mult-plex: fradelina' ne podpašme
a na' efektivný "priestor"

Repetitívne aróštime kmenovram'm ~~at~~ Brnuk
x horák staa' 1 banka

myšľa: 6 standardm - 6 sú ti nekompatibilných

2. gen: digitálne systémy

x obmedzený mure prnosy

(prnos videa: 1 bodok : vtedy sa s tým nepočítalo)

a 11kb sa oparú 32kb pri prnosu sa zabali

dnes sa domáda: kto má video komprimovať

edge (2.5 gen.)

3. gen:

myšľa

system mal št'oxpy handover of media' systémaru

4. gen:

ten ktorý black dat. source : kto má hospár kyparú kom nespô

ide

keď sa tým dáťom slyší tak im zse nespô

WLL maruš lokal...



3GPP

3. Generatív part'ia projekt

ieee → 802.11c : problem handover on

x problem handover : keď ánoťm prejdú

2 do výz bufa a a včast' b spojimi
60cm

Shannon
Gallegos

TURBO - dekodovanie

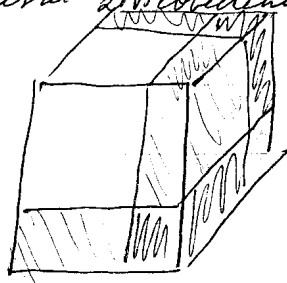
;

Kurbs hód x podan T. jararasa
par ty hód

10 110 1110 100

$$1 \oplus \dots = 0$$

намерени зовообичени



Mobile terminal

Amber museum site

Industrijski cenovni lan... (1. 12. 2003)

MSK 1 - isopropylmercaptan
(2-25 gms)

DO-data only

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} & x(t) \\ & \dot{x}(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ je to s. rovných} \\ & \text{od čísel... m'rine' na s. nečísli} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & u \cdot i = p = \frac{u^2}{R} = \dot{x}^2 R \\ & R = 1 \Omega \end{aligned} \right\} \text{normalizácia} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t+T) = x(t) \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

period.
reperiod.

energetickí - na' končím E
výkoní - na' končím P

m'rovnoběžní

(As, M. and of E, P)

$$E_x = \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} x^2(t) dt$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt$$

$$E_x < \infty$$

energetický s.
inputový s.

period = výkoní s.

$$P_x^T = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} x^2(t) dt$$

$$P_x^T = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} x^2(t) dt$$

(E je skopost brat prácu, P je výkoní akon a výkoní)

-1,59 dB minimum odpor 3.15m na skare prijímača



uskoci' E - možní na' r'ok r'ok E - ak možní končím P - a p'ch > akon

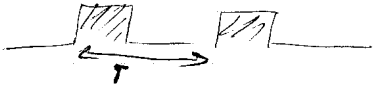
kalck: kon' t'p'í f'akt'í n'čle' (M'pome' algoritmy)

PARCEVAL

Amplituda, real'ho popušča v CD in v FD : Telo v CD in FD in FD ,
~~al v FD~~

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(f)|^2 df = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(f) df$$

$P(f)$ ESD

- FR $\rightarrow$ glavnica period. - do FD preveč FR 
- FT $\rightarrow$ energija - impulsi - al do FD in se dobe.

ESD: energy spectral density - energija, koliko je

$$G_x(f) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \delta(f - n f_0) \quad f_0 = \frac{1}{T}$$

PSD

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_x(f) df$$

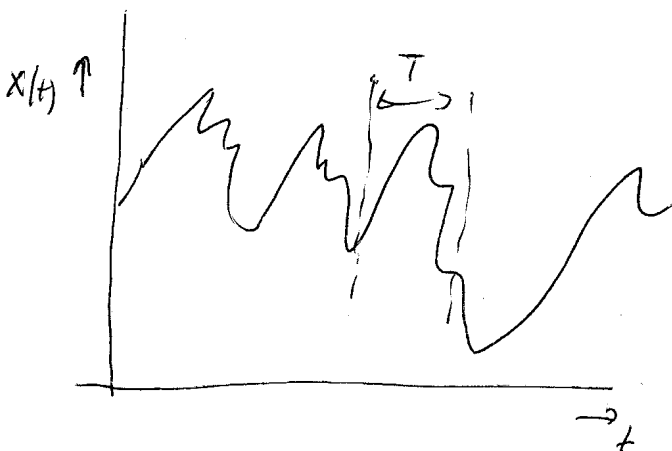
pre period. s. nima me lim

determin. s.

$$X(t) = 3 \cos \omega t \quad -\infty < t < \infty$$

v hvalam case neke ali ne kolikoli a dolhina je nima predpoveda

stoch. s.



maxime relet x $\rightarrow$ summa

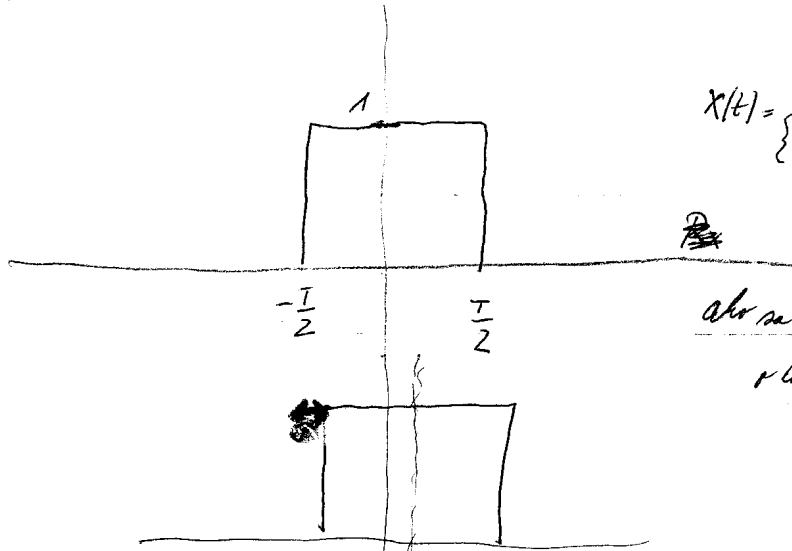
pre odred. zgra' lan funk. gellion

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} |X_T(f)|^2 \Rightarrow PSD$$

1. Energet. s.

Indicação

autocorrelação



$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{T}{2} < t \leq \frac{T}{2}$$

indica

alor se s. produto sim sube
e baixo de ilij

70

plota' por energet. s.

$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau) dt$$

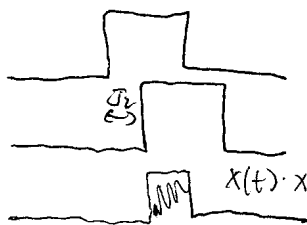
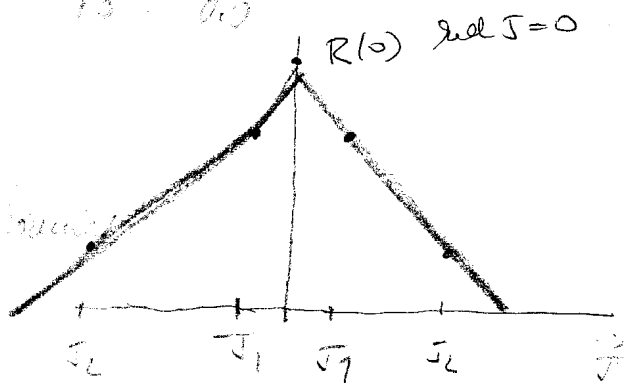
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$R(\tau)$$

$$\tau = 0$$

f-ao J

modulando



$$x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau) \quad R(\tau)$$

Autocorrelação f-ao je T=0

autocorrelação f-ao je T=0

Observa:

$$1. R(-T) = R(T)$$

$$2. R_x(T) \leq R_x(0)$$

simétr.

e posanhim menor alor ba posanhim

$$3. R_x(\tau) \xrightarrow{FT} |X(f)|^2 = \varphi_x(f)$$

$$4. R_x(0) = E_x$$

$$\tau = 0$$

$$x(t) \cdot x(t) = x^2(t)$$

impulzová úroveň: úroveň-akce je to úroveň

úroveň

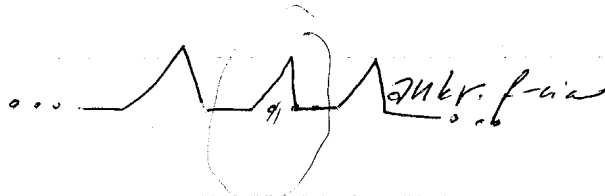
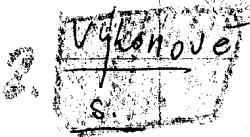
11-

úroveň

Spektrum je složeno z úrovně f-akce

akce: relativní rychlost: oblasti zohlednění

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau) dt = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{\frac{T_0}{2}} x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau) dt$$



akce je to úroveň

1. symetricky $R_x(-\tau) = R_x(\tau)$

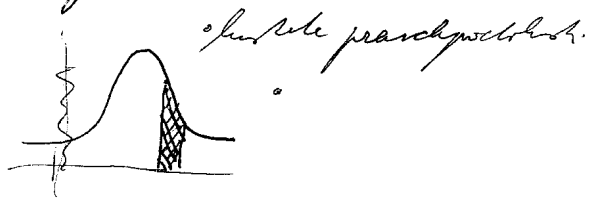
$$2. R_x(\tau) \leq R_x(0)$$

$$3. R_x(\tau) \rightarrow G_x(f)$$

$$4. R_x(0) = P_x$$

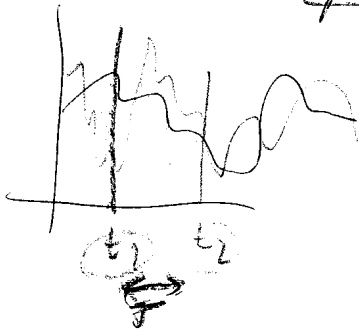
náh. veličina
náh. proměnná: $X(a)$
↓
f-ová hustota

spojitá náh. veličina
hust. yžka



$X(a, t)$: f-ová hustota ab. času
má stejnou hustotu od času

• sáhlující čas a dobu náh. veličiny
(má náh. číslo) - stacionární



stacionární v t_2 : má rozdělení

st. s. → stacionární procesy

přímé stacion. náh. procesy mají rovní momenty každého času

WSS wide sense stationary ⇒ st. hodnota, disperze je const

m_x (st. hodnota)

σ_x^2 (disperze)

$$R_X(t_1, t_2) = R_X(\tau) = \mathbb{E}\{X(t) \cdot X(t+\tau)\}$$

je lepší hod. je rovno
ka od proměnlivosti

je st. hodnota $X(t) \cdot X(t+\tau)$

Slovník

st. hodnota s. u → 1 s. náh. číslo

disperze → PSD výkon

2. moment 1. moment slož → PSD výkon

hodnota výkonu
málo výkonu

střední hodnota výkonu

• ESD $\longleftrightarrow R_x(f)$

• PSD $\longleftrightarrow R_x(f)$

autokorelačná f-cia

sklad procesy
matematicky

Matematici

Elektrotechnici

nechť $\rightarrow$

distribučná mat. veličina

n-dý moment

$$\sum_i p_i \cdot x_i^n$$

typická mat. veličina

nechť $\rightarrow$

$\rightarrow$ Diagram

distribučná f-cia

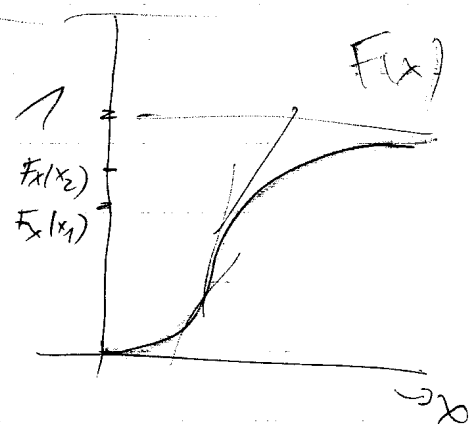
$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

vlastnosti: 1. $0 \leq F_X(x) \leq 1$

2. $F_X(x_2) \leq F_X(x_1)$; $x_1 \leq x_2$

3. $F_X(-\infty) = 0$

4. $F_X(+\infty) = 1$



$20 \pm 1^\circ \text{C}$

$p=0$, zeflexiv

• $P(t \leq 20 \pm 1)$

$\downarrow$
ma' vzťah

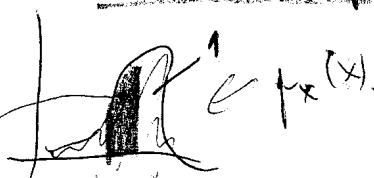
ma' vzťah p'ia
korekcia

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$$

$$P(X_1 \leq x \leq X_2)$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} f_X(x) dx$$

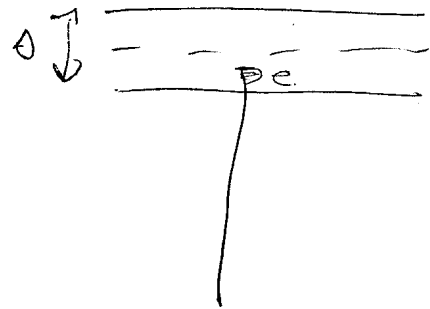
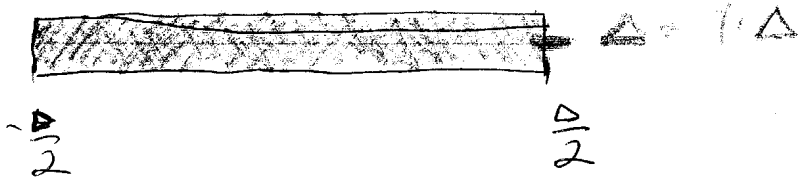
hustota pravdepodobnosti definovaná
 ako derivácia distrib. f-cie



$$\frac{dF_X(x)}{dx}$$

x_1	x_2	x_3	...	x_j
p_1	p_2	p_3	...	p_j

Šum kvantovania je chyba, kt. vznikne pri kvantovaní



a keď rozdelíme môžeme uviesť chybu

lim. troj. reť. keď sa' med' n' a sčítame vch → dostaneme

Venkovrd
hneď: Teória pravdepodobnosti (Alfa, nahladaletvrs)
KVIENICA

štatistika

n-ty moment - chyba' ale dobrá charakteristika

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \cdot p(x) dx$$

$$n=1 \quad m = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) \cdot x dx$$

$$m = \sum_i p_i \cdot x_i$$

$$E \{ x \}$$

operator str. hodnoty

diskr.

spoj.

n-ty' continuous moment

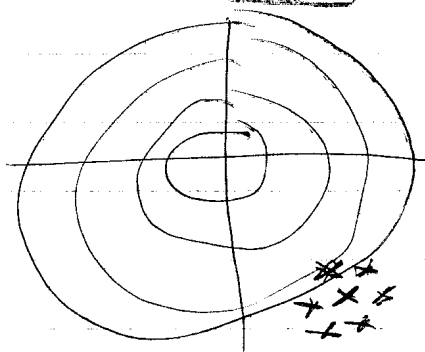
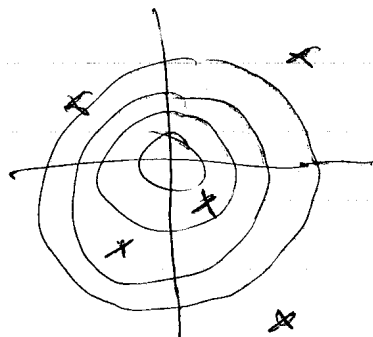
$$\sum p_i \cdot (x_i - m)^n$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) \cdot (x - m_x)^n dx$$

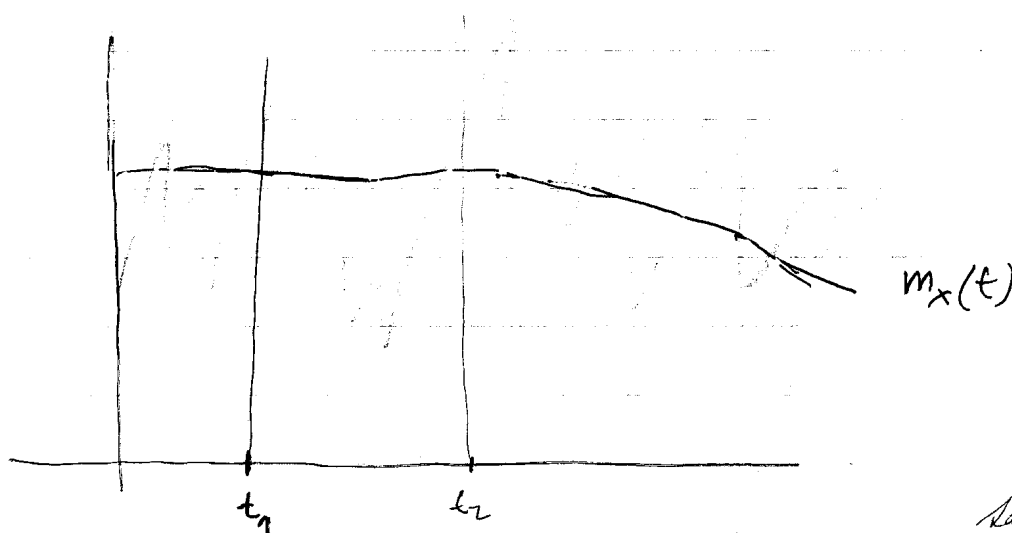
$$n=2$$

$$\sigma^2 = \sum_i p_i (x_i - m)^2$$

2. centrálny moment = dispéria



malá
dispéria



$x(a, t)$
 $x(a)$

možeme najst' str. hodnotu, disperziu, hust. pravdepodobnosti...
a'm nie realizáciu: tým premenlivú info

možná hodnot - a t₁ a t₂

prísne stacionárny proces:

rovnaká amplituda WSS
stacionárny proces

(+ momenty sú const a case)

a my potrebujeme aj show it

- $m_x(t)$
str. hodnota = const
- $\sigma^2(t) = \text{const} = \sigma_x^2$
- autokorelačná f-cia
vychádza z iných od
2 okamžikov ak id τ
 $\tau = t_2 - t_1$
 $R_x(t_1, t_2) = R_x(\tau)$

definiácia

ergodicity

- 1 realizácia steč

st. hodnota za lame čas

ergodicite' musí byť stacionárne ať opel repleti

$$R_x(t_1, t_2) = E \{ X(t_1) \cdot X(t_2) \}$$

$$R_x(T) = R_x(t_1, t_1+T) = E \{ X(t_1) \cdot X(t_1+T) \}$$

Autokor. f-ia závisí le od parametra (T)

① $R_x(0) = P_x$

② $R_x(T) = R_x(-T)$

③ $R_x(T) \rightarrow PSD$ $G_x(f)$

④ $R_x(T) \leq R_x(0)$

autokor. f-ia symetrický signál (stacionár)

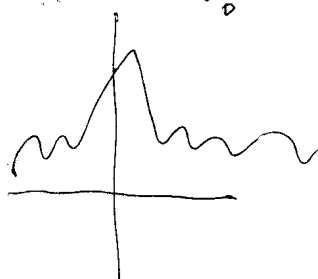
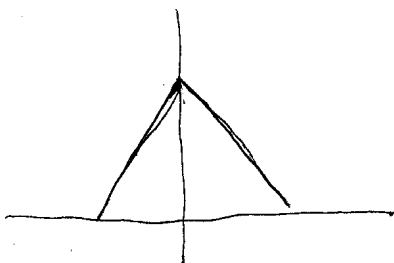
PSD a ESD možná mať produkt

↓
• u káždého fulbr. príslu
pulo microvlné slachnice

reálne signály symetrické

$$P_x = Z \cdot \int_0^{\infty} G_x(f) df$$

$$E_x = Z \cdot \int_0^{\infty} Y_x(f) df$$



slom E

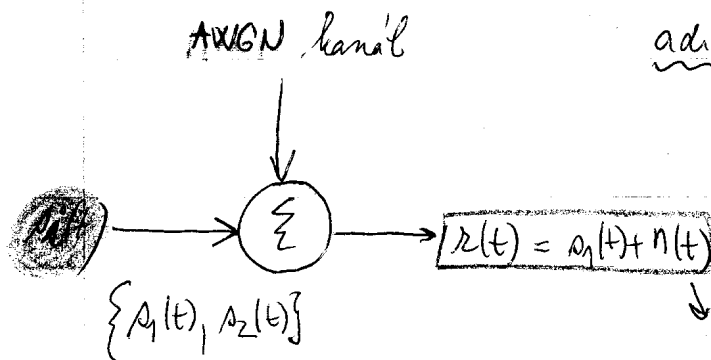
statist. m.

elek.

- 1 m_x
- 2 m_x^2
- 3 $E\{x^2(t)\}$
- 4 $\sqrt{E\{x^2(t)\}}$
- 5 σ_x^2
- 6 ak $m_x = 0$ σ_x^2
- 7 σ_x
- 8 ak $m_x = 0$ σ_x

piduostmerna' slova
 normalizovaný výkon a 1s-mij slova
 centralizovaný, normalizovaný výkon
 efektívne hodnoty
 norm. výkon a. - u r šumovej slova
 celkový výkon výkon (1s-mij)
 efektívne hodnoty a šumovej slova
 celková efekt. hodnoty

① $X(t)$ na 152

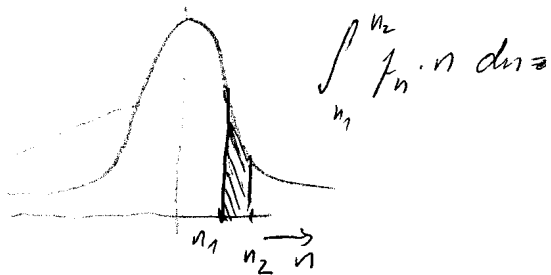


aditívny biele gaussovsý šum

$x_i(t)$ $0 \leq t \leq T$
 $x(t) \dots \xi(t)$

1. pokrač sa kumulácia šumu
 putovní a kumulácia šumu

norm. tó: e sa vlna pohybuje, miedy vln a prevetm,
 miedy a kumulácia šumu: fluktuácia
 šum > ak vlna je
 kumulácia
 šum. hodnoty = 0

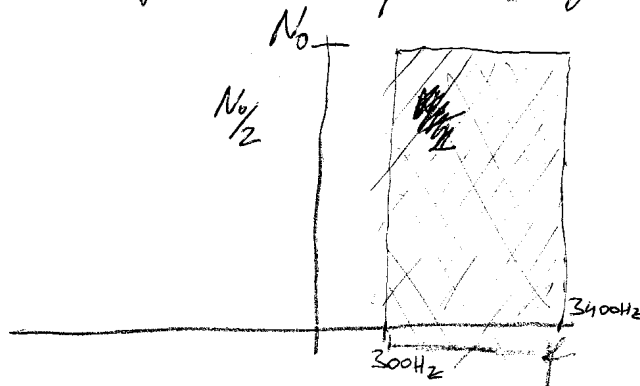


leptake $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ varfvl $\uparrow$
 σ_n^2

PSD-2

Johnson

(nylmasi xarelli) ji cond at pri THz g alisto dald h ϕ



model AWGN

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

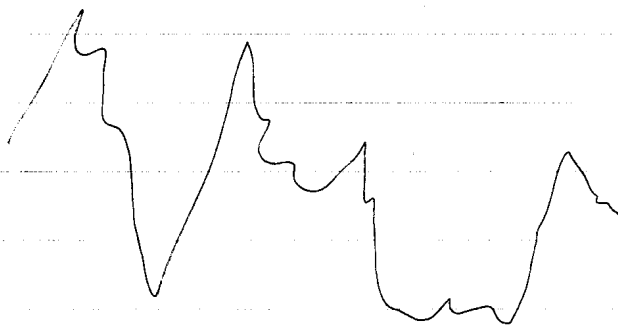
$\frac{N_0}{2} = cond$

hustake
 pravdipodolush

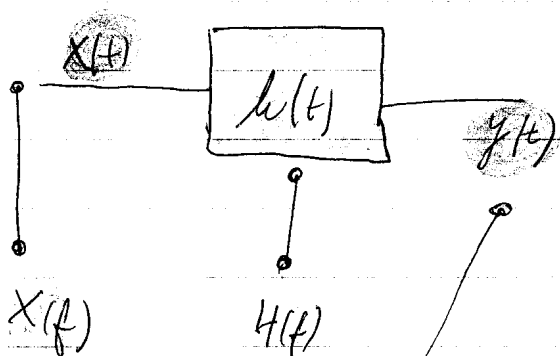
$N_0 = \frac{1 \text{ pW}}{\text{Hz}}$
 (PSD) 300 Hz

allay nykva summa $N_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N_0}{2} df = \infty$





predlož' se na sata abt ≈ 0



$$x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

obrabl'ba, ať na konvoluciu

$$X(f) \cdot H(f) = Y(f)$$

lin. časovo invariálny systém

$$H(f) = \mathcal{F}\{h(t)\}$$

~~scribble~~

$$H(f) = |H(f)| \cdot e^{-j\varphi(f)}$$

$$\varphi(f) = \arg^{-1} \frac{\text{Im}\{H(f)\}}{\text{Re}\{H(f)\}}$$

ak hls. modely: časovo sa predlož' komu na záclatku

$$y(t) = k \cdot x(t - \tau)$$

$$Y(f) = k \cdot X(f) \cdot e^{-j2\pi f \tau}$$

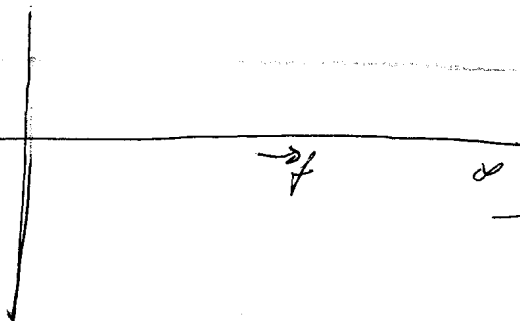
$$Y(f) = H(f) \cdot X(f)$$

$|H(f)|$ musí byť const

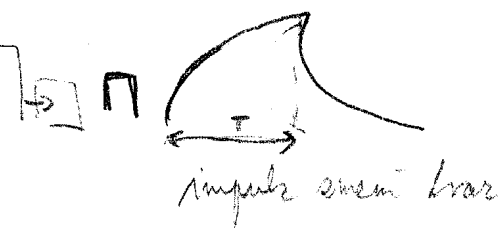
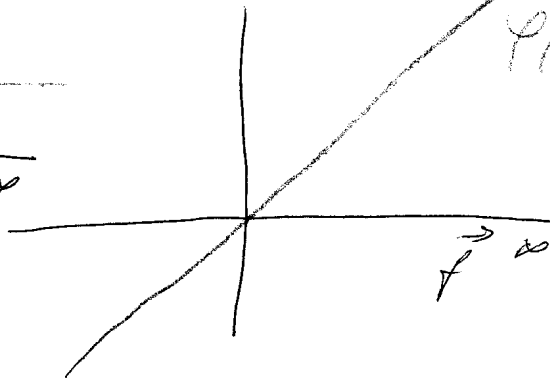
$$\varphi(f) = 2\pi f \tau$$

$$\varphi(f) = \text{const} \cdot f$$

$|H(f)|$



$\varphi(f)$



ISI

inter symbol interference

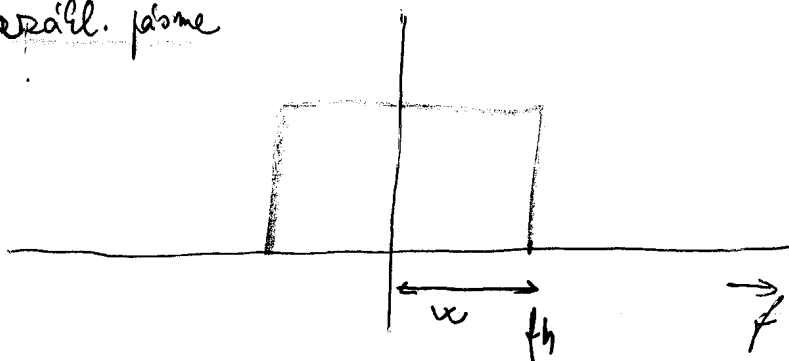


lock-in or
equalization

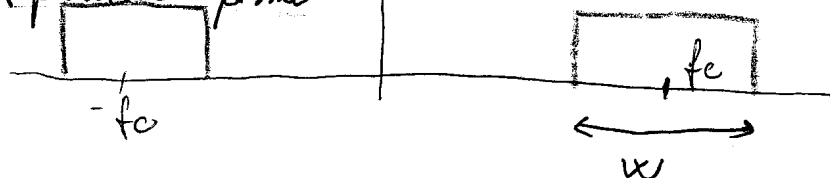
$$\frac{d\varphi(f)}{df} = \text{slopy.} = \text{const.}$$

overshooting

system resp. pulse



system & pulse response



$$X_L(t) = x(t) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

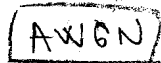
3000 Hz ... antenna 100 km by male

some 1 cm → distance
modulation time

$$x_L(t) = x(t) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_c t$$

$$x_L(t) = \frac{1}{2} [x(t - t_L) + x(t + t_L)]$$

posunuti' esl. do
frekv. pásma


$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

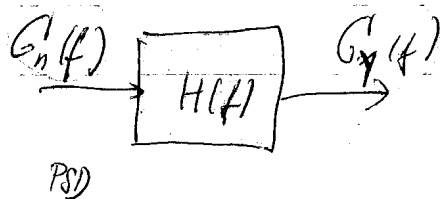
$\varphi(f)$

10. profilovanje ce kanal i jelo autob. f-a i dural

$$R(D) = \delta(J) \cdot \frac{N_c}{2}$$

recovery item

- absoluter positive, relative negative



$$G_y(f) = |H(f)|^2 \cdot G_x(f)$$

poz.: pupușloru' DP-filii și cuib. f-ae răsăd...

problem komunikacji je problem ...

potrebujeme $A_1(t)$... "1" $0 \leq t \leq T$
 $A_2(t)$... "0" $0 \leq t \leq T$

modulovaná abeceda $\{A_1(t), A_2(t)\}$

ymboly prijímať viaču zberajú prototypy



$\{A_1(t), A_2(t)\} \dots$ $t \in [0, T]$

Receivom (H₀)

Receivom (H₁)

R má ďalšie káziu vlnu

musí a prijímať slobodnú

- pridávať počas prenosu AWGN

mení ho podľa dĺžky $\Rightarrow$ mení ho

odfiltrovať

- doba čísla skorovať

digit TV $\rightarrow$ RS kód zbytki: oblasť est lepšie

OPTIMÁLNY PRÍJÍMAČ (R)

1. máme AWGN kanál

2. máme povolené samoorganizáciu kódovania (A vlna)

Nelineárna modulácia - s. y saji med. vlna vlna (parazita od s. y cel. vlna)

TCH

skorovať vlnu. možnosť

v dĺžke s. y ďalšie prototypy

- mení sa s. y, mení s. y, a bola vlna 0 a. 1

3. ciel: india detekcia

R = demonštrátor, detektor

optimálny: vlna dobro dobro

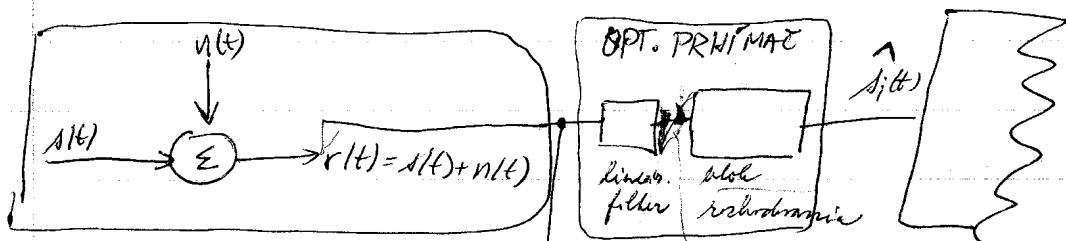
zriedka a použí

BER: P_B

ANAL. PRŮJÍMAČ: zosobňova hradlo lipos

DIGIT. PRŮJÍMAČ: prŮj. recept ale rozlŮpŮ

↳ North + Van Vleck



1. odhad

(blok rozhodování se může pouŮt.)

$$s_i(t) + n(t) = r(t)$$

AWGN

rozhodnŮ
LT[s] LeZ

zmen'se na po lineár. filtra'ci

$$r(t) = s_i(t) + n_o(t)$$

pro rozhodování dostaneme

$$Z(T) = z_i(T) + n_o(T)$$

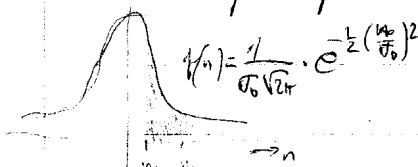
Blok rozhodování

$$\Rightarrow \hat{s}_i(t)$$

prŮj. vzorŮ: rozhodnŮ, or blo rozhodnŮ (hrada' detekce)

strata' info o spŮlŮhlosti

→ 2. hustota pravŮpodobnŮ $p(z/s_i(t))$

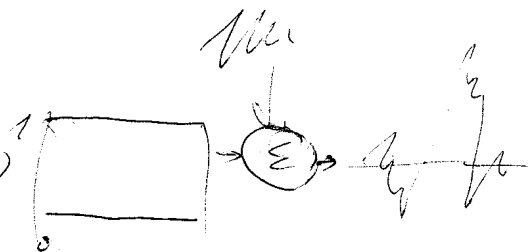


p, co znamŮe Ůe Ůe od n1 po n2

$$P(n_1 < n_2) = \int_{n_1}^{n_2} f(n) dn$$

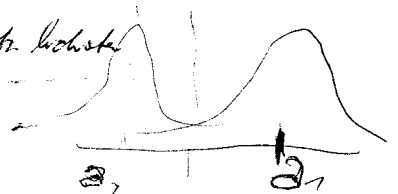
za predpokladu $s_i(t)$

$$p(z/s_i(t))$$



$$p(z/s_i(t)) = \frac{1}{\sigma_o \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z - s_i}{\sigma_o} \right)^2}$$

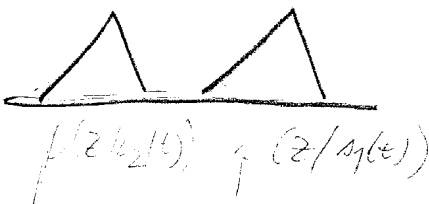
2y-Ůa hustota



$$p(z|s_2(t)) = \frac{1}{\sigma_0 \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z-s_2}{\sigma_0} \right)^2}$$
 lež nēl rēdē a_1 a a_2
 prijīmač ņemot vēlēt
 l.s.z



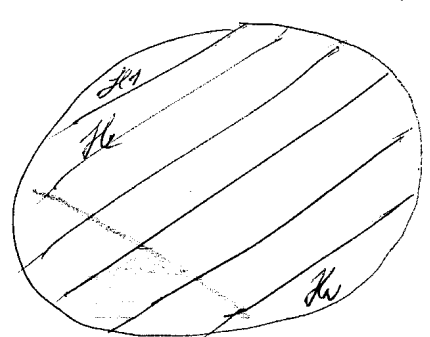
Teorija rozhodovania



nījač, problēm: nepārzinājums ar
 rozhodumu lēmē

alī pī gaussa lēmē lēmē problēm pī zī ne pārzinājums
ot-oo po so

Hipoteza



$H_i \cap H_j = \emptyset$: problēm alī sā ne ne lēmē lēmē

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^N H_i = \Omega$$

"Statistika" Statistics

pasororami, ot zīnē: nepr. predvārdz pasoror
predvārdz, alī hypoteza ne ne

hypoteza: ā izplān 0
 - || - 1

• kely pravdepodobnosti
med $s_1(t), s_2(t)$

(predvolby predstava)
apriorné

A priori zabitosti sa pravdepodobnosti zgle.

$$\boxed{P(S_i(t)) = \frac{1}{M}} \quad \left| \quad P(S_i(t)) = \frac{1}{2} \right| \text{prez}$$

• [dobry ~~hod~~ ^{hod}: komparácia a kompresia: $p(1-0) = p(0-0)$]

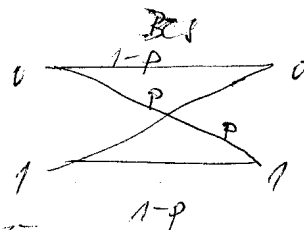
= ke predvolby predstava

$Z(t)$ je stavohera = ktor rozhoduje
(ak optimálne rozhodovat)

Kritéria

$$P(a) = P(x_1) \cdot P(a/x_1) + P(x_2) \cdot P(a/x_2) + \dots + P(x_N) \cdot P(a/x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N P(x_i) \cdot P(a/x_i)$$

- $p(z/s_1(t))$
- $p(z/s_2(t))$



pravdepodobnosť
přijatie z to systému $s_2(t)$
 $p(z/s_2(t))$

system
0

1

možem
sachst
od- ∞ p ∞

N ↓

$p(z/s_1(t))$

zaujma nos pravdepodobnosť toho sa niver nastane

by joint by joint

$$P(a, B) = P(B, a)$$

if, it's value a of B

$$P(a) \cdot P(B/a) = P(B) \cdot P(a/B)$$

$$P(B/a) = \frac{P(B) \cdot P(a/B)}{P(a)}$$

$$P(a/B) = \frac{P(a) \cdot P(B/a)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(x_i/B) = \frac{P(x_i) \cdot P(B/x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N P(x_i) \cdot P(B/x_i)}$$

chci.
 → najbliżej symulu
 najpóźniej
 najpóźniej
 • dla p, i
 najpóźniej

z samymi id's

$$P(s_i(t) | z) = \frac{P(s_i(t)) \cdot P(z/s_i)}{P(z)}$$

$$P(s_i | z) = \frac{P(z/s_i) \cdot P(s_i)}{\sum_i P(s_i) \cdot P(z/s_i)}$$

→ wtedy o ujęciu prawdopodobieństwa
 szkodliwych małych plam

$$P(s_1 | z) = \frac{P(s_1) \cdot P(z/s_1)}{P(s_1) \cdot P(z/s_1) + P(s_2) \cdot P(z/s_2)}$$

$$P(s_2 | z) = \frac{P(s_2) \cdot P(z/s_2)}{P(z)}$$

p - konkretny przedział
 P - prawdopodobieństwo



$P(s_1/z) \stackrel{H_1}{\geq} P(s_2/z) \Rightarrow s_1 \text{ preferred}$

$$H_1 > H_2 \quad P(S_2 | Z)$$

pale Sz
pale

$$P(s_1) \cdot P(z|s_1) \cdot \frac{1}{P(z)} \approx \frac{P(z) \cdot P(z|z_2)}{P(z)}$$

$$\frac{f(z/s_1)}{f(z/s_2)} \stackrel{x_1}{>} \stackrel{x_2}{<} \frac{p(s_2)}{p(s_1)}$$

MAP

Mredha

$$p(0) = 0, T$$

$$P(A) = 0.5$$

$$\frac{\rho(z|s_1)}{\rho(z|s_2)} \geq \frac{0.5}{0.1}$$

$$\mu(z(s_1)) \sum_{j_1, j_2}^i \mu(z(s_2))$$

all 2 projects are in the same state

ok 2 padne →

→ deshalb

[Handwritten signature]

Proctor

also big
pedi-

4

$$f(Z/s_i)$$

! ~~8/2/18~~

$$\frac{f(z/s_1)}{f(z/s_2)} \geq \frac{P(s_2)}{P(s_1)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_0 \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z-a_1}{\sigma_0} \right)^2}}{\frac{1}{\sigma_0 \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z-a_2}{\sigma_0} \right)^2}} \geq \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(z-2za_1+a_1^2) - (z-2za_2+a_2^2)}{\sigma_0^2} \right]} \geq \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

entz

$$\ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \geq -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2z(a_2-a_1) + a_1^2 - a_2^2}{\sigma_0^2} \right]$$

$$\ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \leq \frac{z(a_1-a_2)}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{a_1^2 - a_2^2}{2\sigma_0^2}$$

$$z \geq \frac{\sigma_0^2}{a_1 - a_2} \left[\ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} + \frac{a_1^2 - a_2^2}{2\sigma_0^2} \right]$$

~~ad p. 10~~

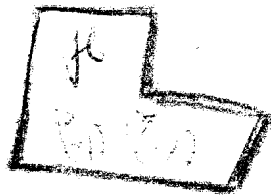
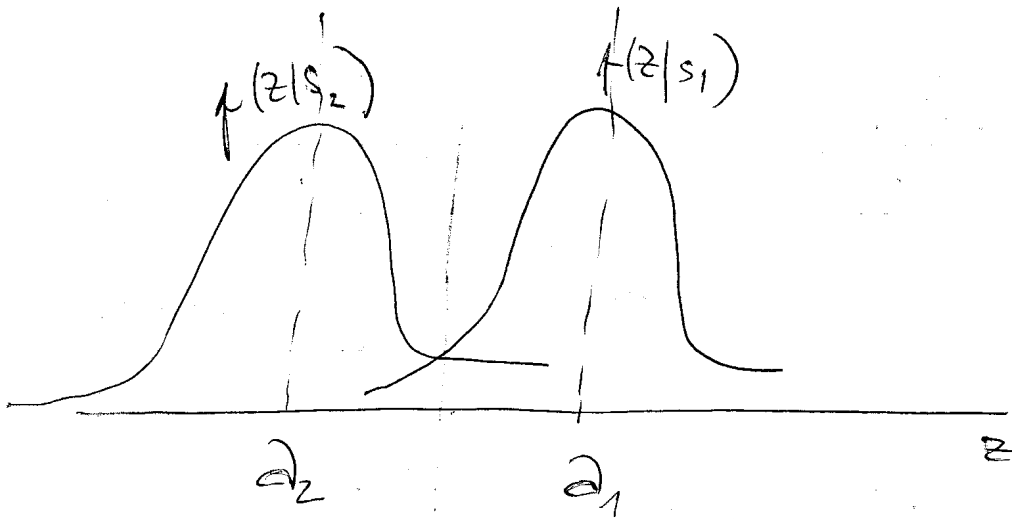
led' p. 10
lepor' p. 10

sotitran li me izolemini a₁, a₂
[apriori p. 10]

$$\text{ak } P_{s1} = P_{s2}$$

$$z \geq \frac{\sigma_0^2}{a_1 - a_2} + \frac{(a_1 - a_2)(a_1 + a_2)}{2\sigma_0^2} =$$

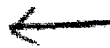
$$\boxed{z \geq \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2}}$$



ak neplati $\Rightarrow$ $\downarrow$ pravdepodobnosť

$p(z|s1)$

$p(z|s2)$



optimalne je moza kt kedblvel

MAP map

ku 1. myšľada: apriórne predpoklady nemáme pres-

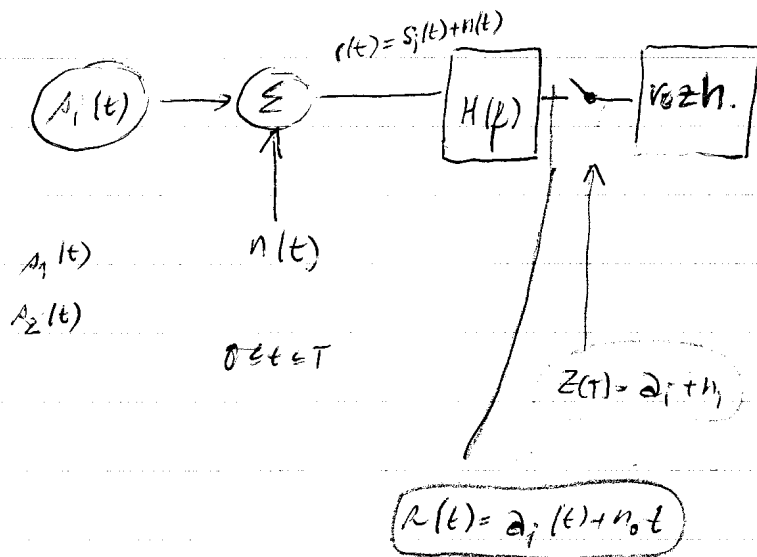
- roz angl. kedy roz strach

napes 3, ...

ML - 2. kritérium neylypi

[maximum likelihood]

$$p(z|s_1(t)) \geq \sum_{s_2} p(z|s_2(t))$$



RLR

MAD, zohlednaji $P_1 = P(a_1(t))$

$$P_2 = P(a_2(t))$$

$$P_1 \neq P_2$$

Co ak neprovedeme P_1, P_2 ?

ML maximum likelihood

hustota pravdepodobnosti

$$f(z|a_2(t))$$

$$f(z|a_1(t))$$

$$\frac{f(z|a_1(t))}{f(z|a_2(t))}$$

$P_1 = P_2$ — niji n rozdielom

$$P_1 = P_2 = 1/2$$

Loglike. likelihood

$$\ln \frac{f(z|a_1)}{f(z|a_2)}$$

2 neprovedeme

LLR

Ratio

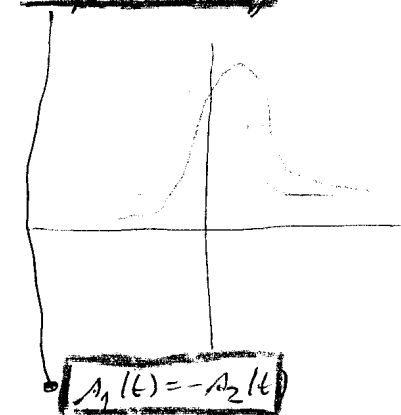
$$f(z|a_2(t)) = \frac{1}{\sigma_0 \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z - a_2}{\sigma_0} \right)^2}$$

$$f(z|a_1(t)) = \frac{1}{\sigma_0 \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z - a_1}{\sigma_0} \right)^2}$$

$P_B = 2$ keď chcem GOS

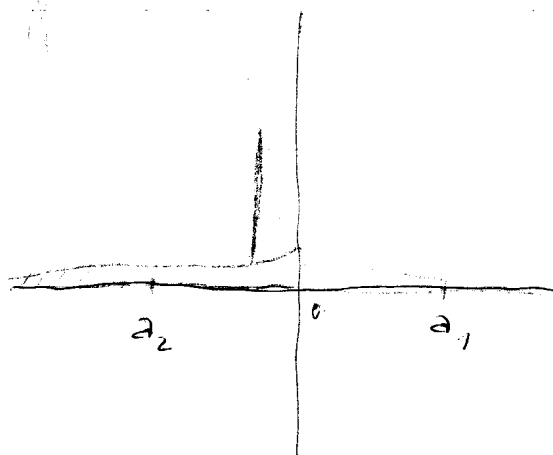
$$P_1 = P_2 = 1/2 \quad (ML)$$

anti-productive s-y



najlepšia možnosť

crosscorrel. je najmenšia



BOD ROZHODNUTIA

maximálne m dostanú s-y to nejdobry od zla

→ ale nemáme sa páčiť

CROSSCORRELATION podstat 2 roznych s-y

čím @ tým lepší

nie crosscorrel.

(ak nie sú s-y nie dostanú

nie ortogonalita - s-y posunuté

niektoré do zla)

$$P_1 = P_2 = 1/2$$

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2}$$

(keď je v strede)

ak máme rozhodnutia (ale zložíme $A_2(t) \equiv f$ aj nie rozhodnutie

$$ML = "MLP"$$

$$P_1 = P_2$$

P_2 • bodový $A_2(t)$

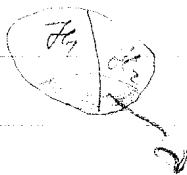
$$f(z/A_2(t)) > f(z/A_1(t))$$

pravidlo chybí, či to
bude s-y

- 11 - 12 (222)

note also on page 41: mean packet appears as μ (possible to AVOID sum)

$$P_{ch} = P(s_1(t)) \cdot P(ch/s_1(t)) + P(s_2(t)) \cdot P(ch/s_2(t))$$



$$P_{ch} = \frac{1}{2} P(ch/s_1) + \frac{1}{2} P(ch/s_2)$$

• also using antipodes (exp. $\sin_1 - \sin_2$)

$$P_{ch} = \frac{1}{2} P(ch/s_1) + \frac{1}{2} P(ch/s_2)$$

$$P_{ch} = P(ch/s_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z - z_2}{\sigma_0} \right)^2} dz = x$$

$$P(ch/s_2(t)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z/s_2(t)) dz$$

subst.

$$u = \frac{z - z_2}{\sigma_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0 u + z_2 &= z \\ \sigma_0 du &= dz \end{aligned}$$

$$f_u = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} - z_2$$

$$= \frac{z_1 + z_2 - 2z_2}{2} = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} u^2} du = x$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du =$$

$x = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{2\sigma_0}$

$Q(x)$ = complementary error function
 Komplementär-Funktion

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-\frac{w^2}{2}} dw$$

- häufigsten in 0 prakt. 20

Q
 $1/2$
 Q_x

$P = -\infty \rightarrow 0$
 $Q = \infty = 1$

$x > 3$ Approximation

$$Q(x) \approx \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$P_{ch} = P_B \cdot \frac{\# \text{ chym. pr. j}}{\# \text{ Fugänge}}$

P_b

BER

Anzahl der

BER

Symbol

FER

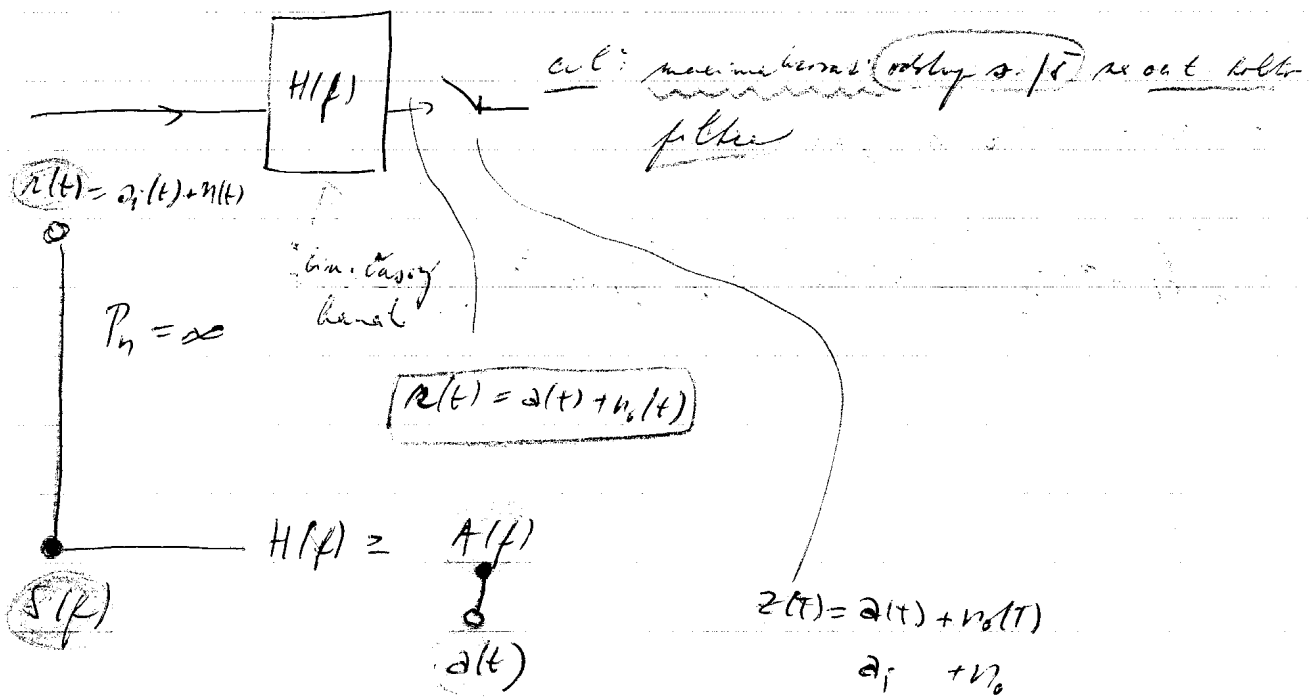
from BER

Block

$P_{ch} = P_B = Q\left(\frac{a_1 - a_2}{2\sigma_0}\right)$
 10^{-6}

$\{k_0, k_1\}$

10^{-14} Symbol - block
 - done



$$\left(\frac{S}{N} \right)_T = \frac{a^2}{\sigma_o}$$

$$a(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(f) \cdot H(f) \cdot e^{j2\pi f t} df$$

$$\frac{N_o}{2} |H(f)| = G_f(f)$$

$$N = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N_o}{2} |H(f)|^2 df = \frac{N_o}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(f)|^2 df$$

$$\frac{N_o}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(f)|^2 df = \frac{N_o}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(f) \cdot H(f) \cdot e^{j2\pi f t} df \right|^2 df$$

Schwarzova nerovnost

- 2 funk A a B vzájemně primární (má de C)

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(x) dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_2(x) dx \right|^2 \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_1(x)|^2 dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f_2(x)|^2 dx$$

= al $f_1(x) = k f_2(x)$

komplexní odmocnina: $\sqrt[n]{z}$

rychlost

$$|e^{i\pi}|^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{\left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(f) \cdot H(f) \cdot e^{i2\pi f T} df \right|^2}{\frac{n_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(f)|^2 df}$$

$\leq$

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S(f)|^2 df \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(f)|^2 df}{\frac{n_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(f)|^2 df}$$

~~maximal~~

$$= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S(f)|^2 df}{\frac{n_0}{2}}$$

$$\frac{2E}{n_0}$$

$$\left[n_0 = \frac{u}{H_2} = u_s \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{S}{n} \right)_T \leq \frac{2E}{n_0}$$

odklop

max
hodnota

AXON - duby karel no kuci (mide)

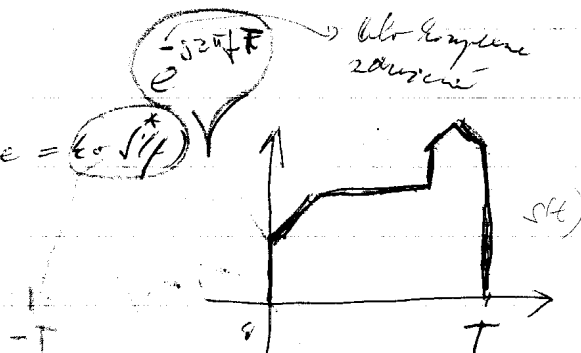
- abt uslova mru na ruz

Zaujima nas = mufic mlu

$$|f_1(x) = 1/2^*(x)|$$

$H(f)$?

$H(f)$ in st case = $e^{-j2\pi fT}$



$$h(t) = \begin{cases} s(T-t) & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{inac} \end{cases}$$

zmena v bloku n-a ziskat ~~vyhodni~~ ~~vyhodni~~ ~~vyhodni~~

$$A(f) = 1$$

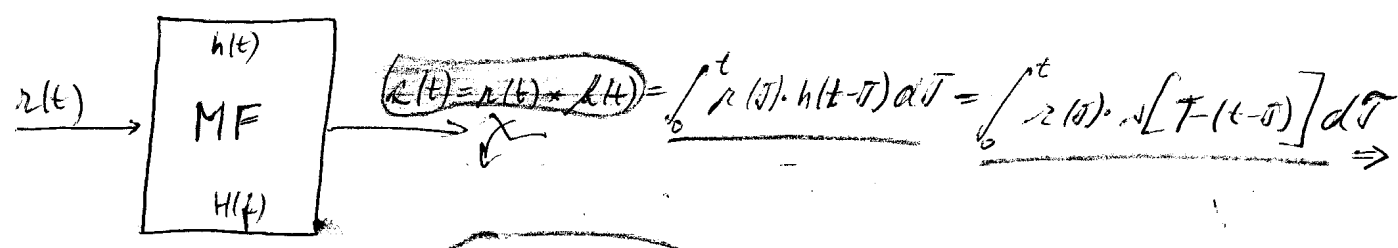
CO vplyv na vplyv na vplyv

spread naty filter - invariant output non

matched filter :

určit by šlo $\Rightarrow$ lepší

Náhrada MF korelátorom



$$z(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_0^t x(\tau) \cdot h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t x(\tau) \cdot s[T-(t-\tau)] d\tau \Rightarrow$$

$$h(t) = k \cdot s(T-t)$$

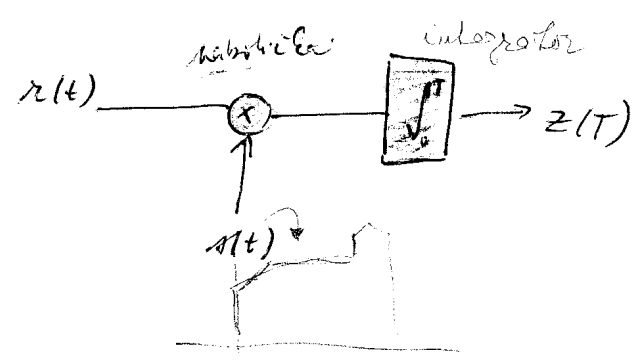
$$t' = t - \tau$$

dosa UG so T so t

$$z(T) = k \int_0^T x(\tau) \cdot s[T-(T-\tau)] d\tau =$$

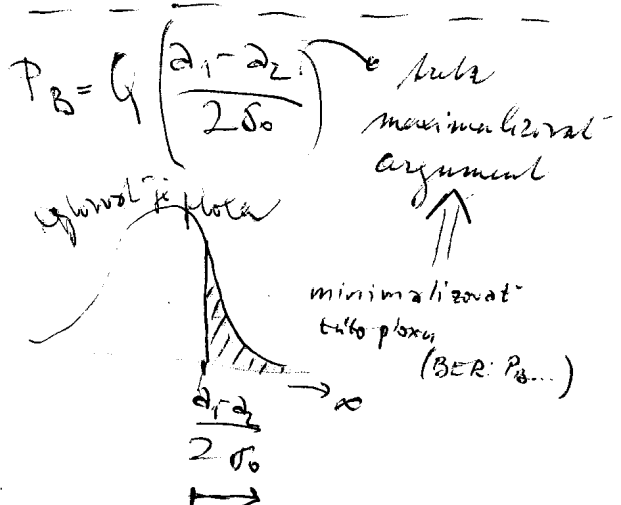
$$= k \int_0^T x(\tau) \cdot s(\tau) d\tau$$

in case T máme náhradu t



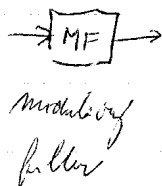
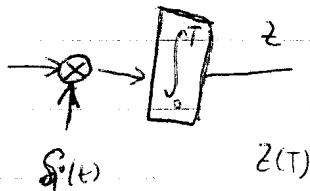
pro
náhradu, d. náhradu

minimálna chyba v bitovej chybe



12. úloha

$$\frac{d_1 - d_2}{\sigma_0} \rightarrow \text{minimálna chyba}$$



$$P_B \sim f\left(\frac{E_b}{N_0}\right) \rightarrow \text{Energy per bit}$$



$$\{s_1(t), s_2(t)\} \quad L=1$$

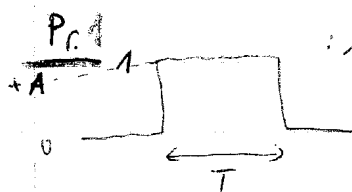
$$\{s_1(t), s_2(t), \dots, s_M(t)\} \quad k = \log_2 M \quad (M=2^k)$$

$$P_B = ?$$

$$P_B = \frac{Q}{2\sigma_0} \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} \right)$$

$$Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_d}{2N_0}}\right) \rightarrow \text{Energy difference}$$

$$s_d(t) = s_1(t) - s_2(t)$$



: amplitude + cell. pulse

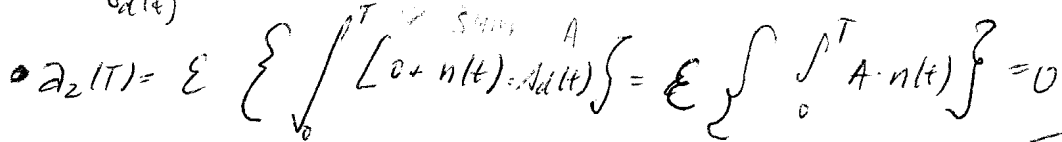
$$s_1(t) = \begin{cases} A & 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$s_2(t) = 0$$

$$s_d(t) = s_1(t) - s_2(t) = A$$

$$E_d = \int_0^T A^2 dt = A^2 T$$

$$a_1(T) = a_1 = E \{ z(T) \} = E \left\{ \int_0^T A(t) dt \right\}$$



$$E_B = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S_1(f)|^2 df = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |S_1(f)|^2 df = A^2 T$$

$$E_{s2} = \int_0^T 0 dt = 0$$

$$E\{E\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot A^2 T + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = \frac{A^2 T}{2}$$

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T}{2N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_B}{N_0}}\right)$$

solle Ena puros 1 bita baka (baterisa linu beyi'ce) natat.
-saz nyeksi' y dath: ^{xul: 8 mi aqay naxiv.} ~~nyeksi' a natat~~

$P_B = q f^{-\alpha} \left(\sqrt{\frac{E_B}{N_0}} \right)$

A log-log plot showing the relationship between P_B (Y-axis) and f (X-axis). The Y-axis has major ticks at 10^{-1} , 10^{-2} , 10^{-3} , and 10^{-4} . The X-axis has major ticks at 3dB, 5dB, 7dB, and 10dB. A curve is plotted, starting at $P_B = 10^{-1}$ for $f = 3$ dB and decreasing as f increases. A horizontal line is drawn at $P_B = 10^{-3}$ from $f = 3$ dB to $f = 7$ dB.

Gadellia lani
7 27 of bed
Extrema roba
in ed. sa negotio

adiphenic
Larva of short-term

de modèl's... a de pome
petit's born, Rome

• 10. by $\frac{E_B}{N_0} = 10 \text{ dB}$

$$\frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$\frac{E_B}{N_0} = 10^1$$

$$\frac{E_B}{N_0} = 10$$

$$10 \cdot \log \frac{E_B}{N_0} = 3$$

$$\frac{E_B}{N_0} = 10^{\frac{3}{10}}$$

Signal E

$$\{s_1(t), s_2(t), s_M(t)\}$$

skat. Längen E

uniqueness

$$s_1(t) = s_2(t)$$

$$E_d = \int_0^T [s_1(t) - s_2(t)]^2 dt = \int_0^T s_1(t)^2 dt + \int_0^T s_2(t)^2 dt - 2 \int_0^T s_1(t) \cdot s_2(t) dt$$

$$= E_1 + E_2 - 2 \cdot R(0)$$

$$s_1(t) = s_2(t)$$

$$E_d = 0$$

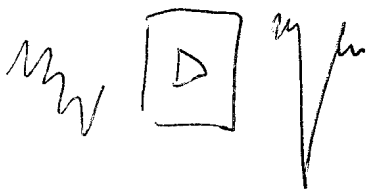
$$Q(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

↓
 präzipitativ
 $\Rightarrow$ kapazitiv Leakage = 0

$$R(\tau) = \int_0^T s_1(t) \cdot s_2(t+\tau) dt$$

$$R(t) = \frac{I_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_1}} - \frac{I_2(t)}{\sqrt{E_2}}$$

af se vede
reprobabil. delimitat



$$1 + 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{E_{12}}{\sqrt{E_1 E_2}} = \frac{R(0)}{\sqrt{E_1 E_2}}$$

$$\int_0^T R^2(t) dt$$

corelații cross corelații
normalizată

$$\text{for } J=0$$

E sunt și ad E_1, E_2 a se calcula

normalizată: fel multi de pînă la E_{12}

$$E_1 = E_2 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 - 2 \cdot R_{12}(0)$$

$$E_d = 2 - 2 \cdot R_{12}(0)$$

$$\frac{E_d}{2} = 1 - R_{12}(0)$$

$$R_{12}(0) = 1 - \frac{E_d}{2}$$

Losseobecná Fourierova transformace

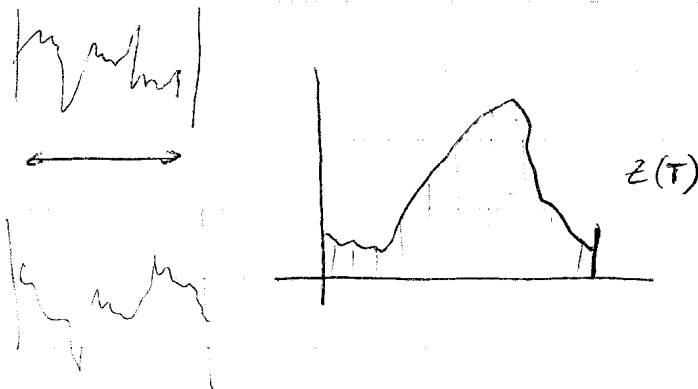
$$Q \left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2\omega_0} \right)$$

$$P_B = Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{E_d}{2\omega_0}} \right)$$

mat. vyjádření: korrel. signálů musí být

$$z(T) = \int_0^T s_1(t) \cdot s_2(t) dt = \int_0^T s_1^2(t) dt = E_T$$

Korrelace: má praktičtější

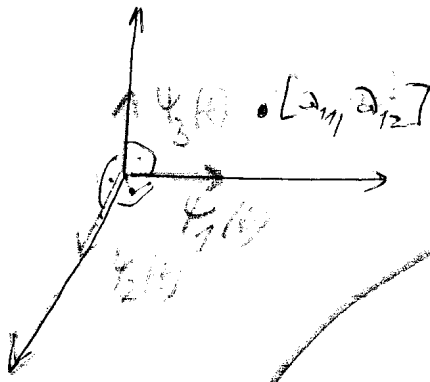


$$s_1(t) = s_2(t)$$

$$\int_0^T s_1(t) \cdot s_2(t) dt = 0$$

ortogonální

→ vektorový prostor radifikovat



$$\psi(t) = a_1 ? + a_2 ? + a_3 ? + a_N ?$$

vyšledek je signál
! = počítání relací z hledisko syst. relací

báze
vektory $\psi(t)$

$$\int_0^T \psi_i(t) \cdot \psi_j(t) dt = \begin{cases} k_{ij} & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1(t) &= a_{11} \cdot \psi_1(t) + a_{12} \cdot \psi_2(t) + \dots + a_{1N} \cdot \psi_N(t) \\ S_2(t) &= a_{21} \cdot \psi_1(t) + a_{22} \cdot \psi_2(t) + \dots + a_{2N} \cdot \psi_N(t) \\ &\vdots \\ S_N(t) &= a_{N1} \cdot \psi_1(t) + a_{N2} \cdot \psi_2(t) + \dots + a_{NN} \cdot \psi_N(t) \end{aligned}$$

→ Generalized FT ←

$$\int_0^T \psi_j(t) \cdot \psi_k(t) dt = k_{jk} \cdot \delta_{jk}$$

• $0 \leq t \leq T$
• $k \wedge j = 1, 2, \dots, N$

Náznak f-ov

$$\delta_{jk} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

kronockova delta

ale $k_j = 1$ $j=1, \dots, N$ → orthogonal ^{umělé}

→ derivat

$$s_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} \cdot \psi_j(t)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\vec{S}_1 = (a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, \dots, a_{1N})$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{E_j} \int_0^T s_i(t) \cdot \psi_j(t) dt$$

↑ akozijn koeficienty

korrelační ziskový koeficient
 ↳ more podrobne

vypráv parameter

vypráv const a_{ij} podrobne

E_j - energie kar. fre

$$E_j = \int_0^T \psi_j(t) \cdot \psi_j(t) dt = E_j$$

$$s_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} \psi_j(t)$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{E_j} \cdot \int_0^T s_i(t) \cdot \psi_j(t) dt$$

$$i = 1, \dots, M$$

$$0 \leq t \leq T$$

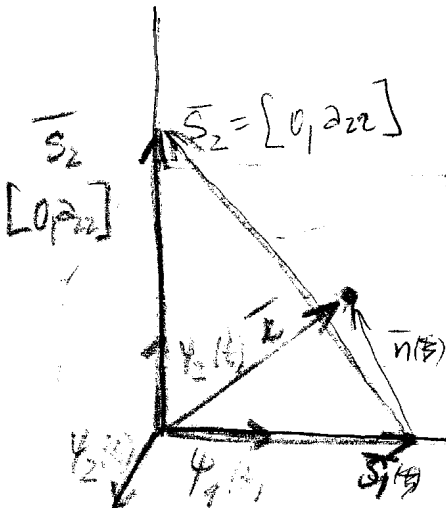
$$j = 1, \dots, N$$

ale z om koficijnty dostate

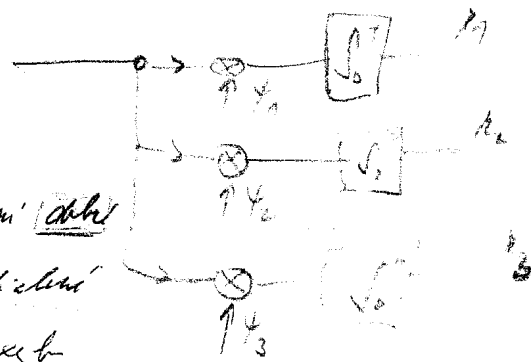
(korelacje $\psi_1(t)$ a $\psi_2(t)$, $\psi_2(t)$ a $\psi_3(t)$...)

Skorlatory

(prirntek)



mozy si' chci
 le o' modulu
 musi' miet' zyt
 a'z na nich se pomyli



AWER - p'etlma k'iradnicke (k'ed' s' je' 220V a' 50Hz)

$$n(t) = \hat{n}(t) + \tilde{n}(t)$$

padne do prostoru $\hat{n}(t)$ a' $\tilde{n}(t)$ do ortu

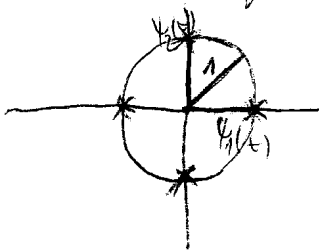
$$\bar{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3) \text{ a' } N \text{ ma' m'atru}$$

$$\hat{n} = \{ n_1 \psi_1(t) + n_2 \psi_2(t) + n_3 \psi_3(t) \}$$

$$\bar{s}_1(t) = (2n_1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 2n_1, 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ok 2 Dopravine

QPSK nejela' modulu'wa



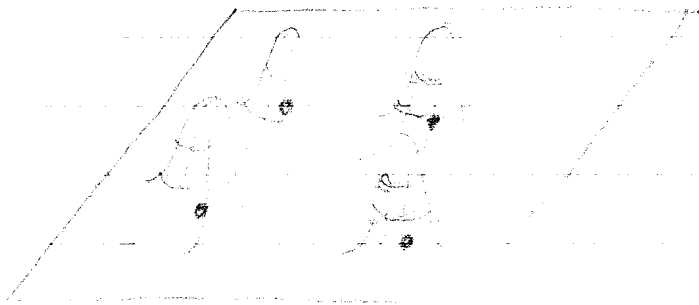
s' n'as'j' r'ovne

pr'ost'ny

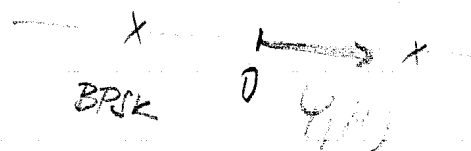
• rep'ezent' hodnoty

• pr'id'm na ASE

(s' hodnoty x-ohol'ac - ma' hodnotu)



$$A_1(t) = -A_2(t)$$



GFT

$$\{A_1(t), A_2(t) \dots A_n(t)\} \quad \text{modulacina abeceda}$$

$$M = 2^k$$

A. (E)

$$0 \leq t \in T$$

have been' psychology

as not to give the public the impression that the

"prosehol"

ACM - μ_{max}

Bin > polymer, γ_n > klorin diaktiv

der die prototypen: nicht so ich selbst

Euklidovs vektorenort $E_d \sim 7E_d$

signed by author

*Prima Sam Nara Koria - umotinja najol regmenst # 1-22

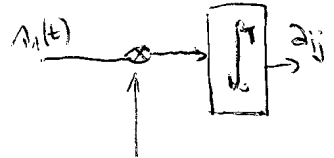
$\gamma_{1,4}$

12. ~~20~~ 21, 22, 23, 24
25, 26, 27

velky námluva probíhá.

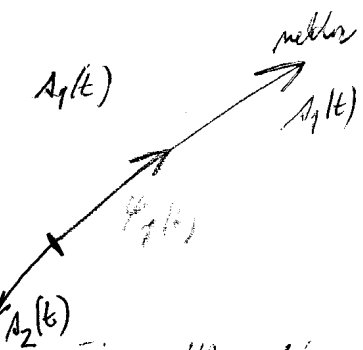
$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{K_i} \int_0^T A_i(t) \Psi_j(t) dt$$

$$A_1(t) = a_1 \cdot \psi_1(t) + a_2 \cdot \psi_2(t) + a_3 \cdot \psi_3(t)$$



$$\int_0^T \psi_i(t) \cdot \psi_j(t) dt = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i=j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Gramm Smi ttova metoda

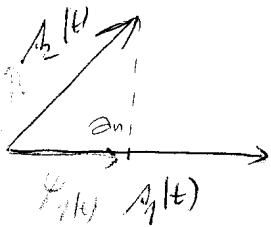


oia $A_2(t)$ ada' mahl' pemoan laang f-ve

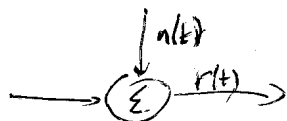
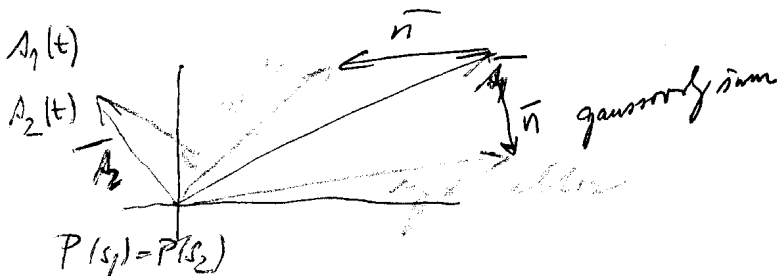
$$2 \psi_1(t) = A_1(t)$$

$$-2 \psi_1(t) = A_2(t)$$

pr 2 s. $\rightarrow$ gale'as pibawangan prabon

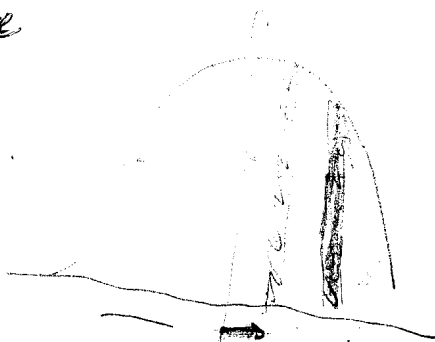


at mawam s A_1

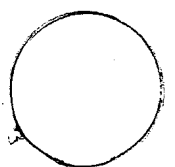


kravica

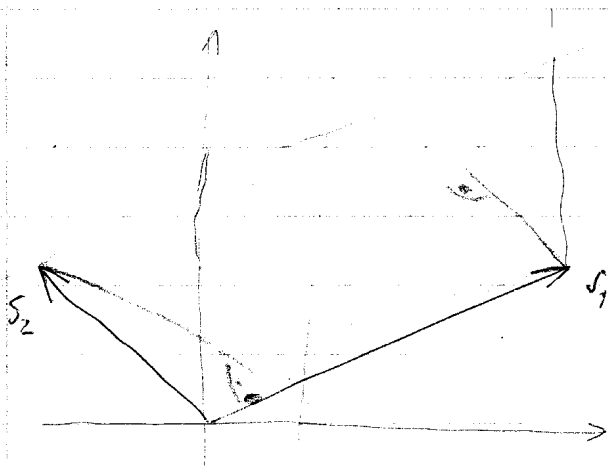
2D:



p, si kude dila
berhela' ji



aby najväčšia vektor suma bola vždy na polovici: kolmice



je to pravica
ale nie je to
Epstein

quadrant 1

príklad - priradenie k

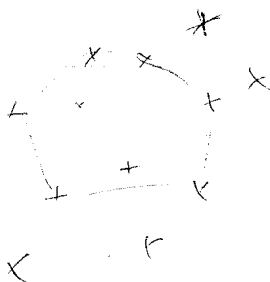
celková odhadovaná 1 > celková hodnota 2

energie súm je väčšia >

horizontálna bunka

- priradenie

- skús sa kedykoľvek uvoľniť



komu, čo
všetchny

dobrá model ukazuje, že pomaha detekovať aj so zmenou miesta

musia to priradiť k

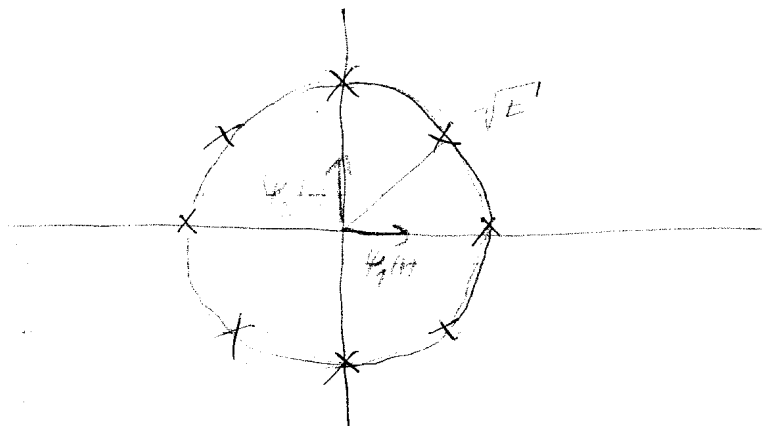
$s_2'(t)$

$s_2(t)$

$s_1(t)$

$s_1'(t)$

GSM



x bin system QPSK

EDGE

M=8 (8prologu)

3bitu pirmsam

8bitu 1 uzvairēti

E pilsēt

xyfona rādīt

modulācijai

$$A(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_c t + \varphi)$$

$$A(t) = A \cdot \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

koh.

neko

PSK

FSK

ASK

GAT (PSK/ASK)

Kohērentnē & nekohērentnē priem
n dotāme be oļes

$$\frac{2E}{jW} e^{-j\omega t}$$

I. koherēntnē

koh.

neko.

Ampl.

$$\sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$A \cos \omega t = \sqrt{2} A_{ef} \cos \omega t = \sqrt{2 A_{ef}^2} \cos \omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{2P} \cos \omega t = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos \omega t$$

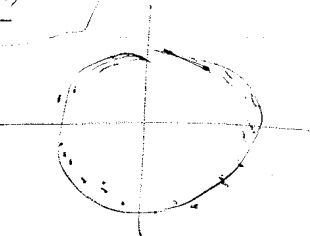
R=152

MPSK $M > 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \cos \omega_c t \\ \psi_2(t) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{T}} \sin \omega_c t \end{aligned}$$

hustota
amplitudy
je 2

$$\frac{2\pi}{M}$$



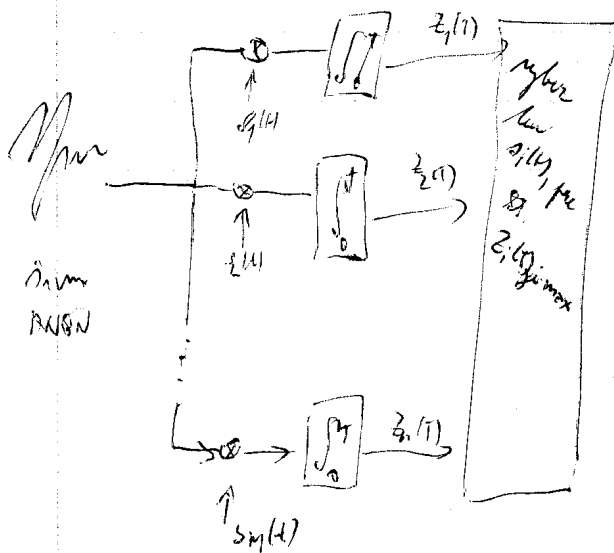
$$s_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(\omega_c t + \psi_1(t))$$

$$\psi_1(t) = \frac{2\pi}{M} \cdot i$$

ak info je vo frci

PRIMER

$$1. \int s_1(t) s_2(t) dt \quad s_m(t) \int$$



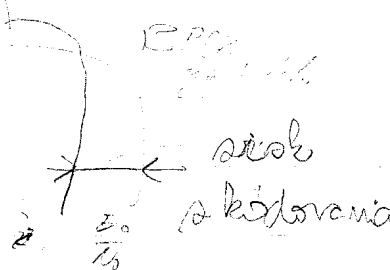
ML
MAP
 $\hat{s}_1 = \hat{s}_2 = \dots = \hat{s}_M$

111
→ 000

rozhod' na kodovanie

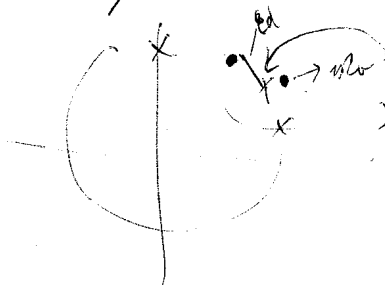
pre
pre SKM

P_c
P_o
P_o



odhod je s rozhod
preved problemu
prevedij

delicde para' na + rovnake (musi)

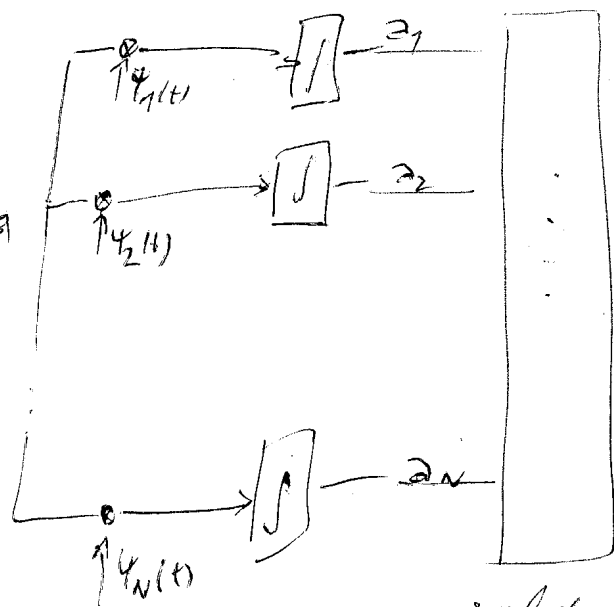


mi let sta, kt b p daz
na hranici

more g d a b

2. priloha

Skontroluj s čas. f. číslom



predstav

plk

→ skontroluj

→ ktorý je najbližšie

ale, ktorým. čas
~~časom~~ ~~z~~ podľa, drak, žiar

ktoré to ①, mi?

ale 68 metóda

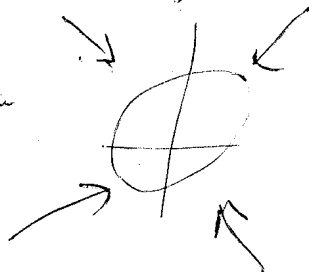
② ⇒ 2 hodiny

③ ⇒ 260 hodín

metóda MPSC

ako to C súčet negatívneho a pozitívneho

ak nepriame laterálne zmeny



ak E!

koherencia (čas a úroveň)

MPSK

BPSK len 1 smer ↑ hore

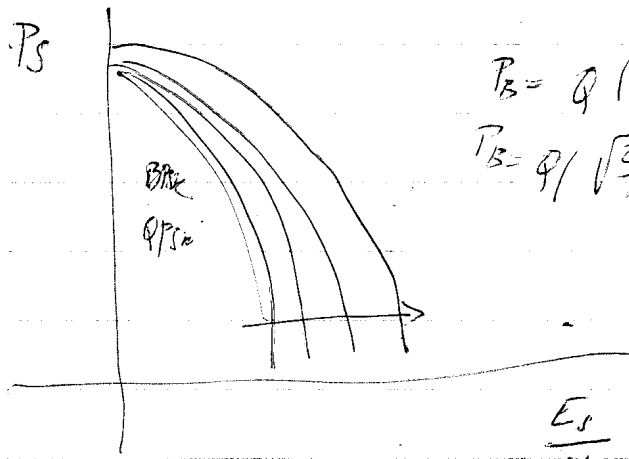
QPSK

$\psi_1(t)$



$$s_1(t) = -s_2(t)$$

ok na reku problému



$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_B}{N_0}}\right)$$

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_B}{N_0}}\right)$$

$$s_1(t) = a_{i1} \psi_1(t) + a_{i2} \psi_2(t) = \sqrt{E} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi f_c t}{M}\right) \psi_1(t) + \sqrt{E} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi f_c t}{M}\right) \psi_2(t)$$

ϕ_i ϕ_i

Diferenciálna PSK DPSK

BPSK
 'neholobrenina': keď sa fáza nemenná prebieha rýchlo
 prijímač môže posúvať fázu podľa prototypu sa volá mi

Info sa nepoužíva v praxi

MDPSK

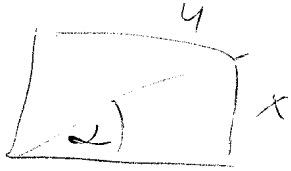
$$s_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos\left[2\pi f_c t + \phi_i(t)\right] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{DS-SS} \\ i=1, \dots, M \end{matrix}$$

QDSK

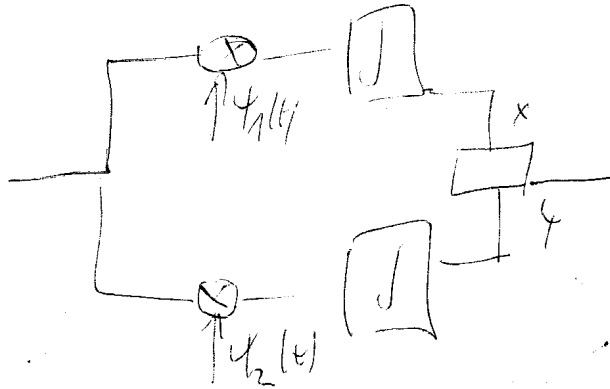


$$s_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos\left[2\pi f_c t + \phi_i(t) + \psi\right] + n(t)$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{x}{y}$$



$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$$



2 rozdiele
2 bitov
2 sadobitovani
- kedy je 2 bity
nem 2 polozky

$$[\theta_e(t_2) + \varphi] - [\theta_f(t_1) + \varphi] = \theta_e(t_2) - \theta_f(t_1) \Rightarrow$$

FSK

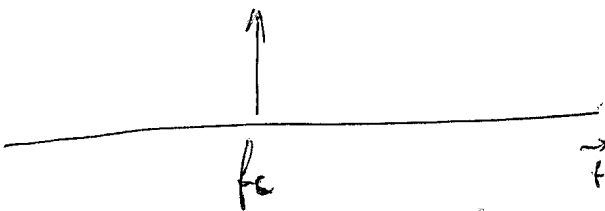
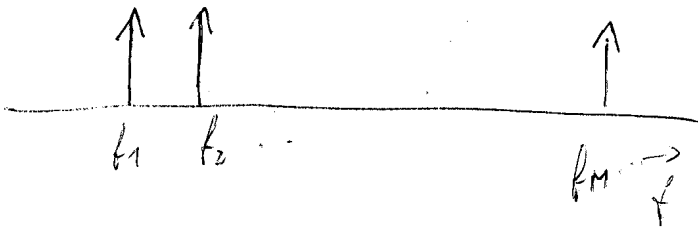
minim f

$$\sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(2\pi f_c t + \varphi) - \text{lok.}$$

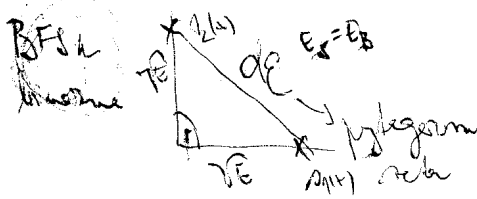
n-polozky

offset
offset

MFSK - vzorova prirada: aj ortogonalna (kdy polozky 1)

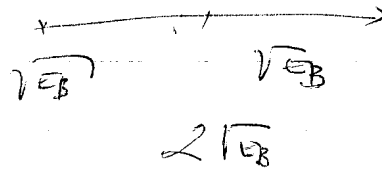


3 ortogonalne
2: amplituda
56



254 079 171

$$P_B = Q / \left(\frac{dE}{\sqrt{2N_0}} \right)$$



KOF BFSIL

$$dE^2 = 2E_B \quad dE = \sqrt{2E_B}$$

$$P_B \cdot BFSIL = Q / \left(\frac{\sqrt{2E_B}}{\sqrt{2N_0}} \right) =$$

$$P_{BFSIL} = Q / \left(\frac{2\sqrt{E_B}}{\sqrt{2N_0}} \right) = Q / \left(\frac{\sqrt{4E_B}}{\sqrt{2N_0}} \right) = Q / \frac{\sqrt{2E_B}}{\sqrt{N_0}}$$

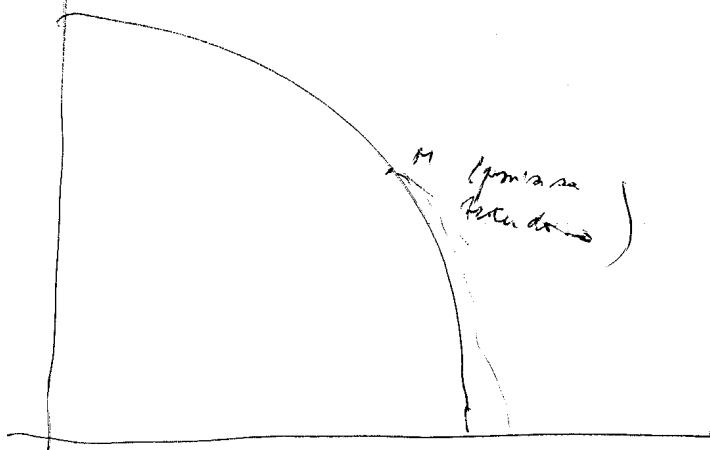
ile P_{BFSIL}

3FSK

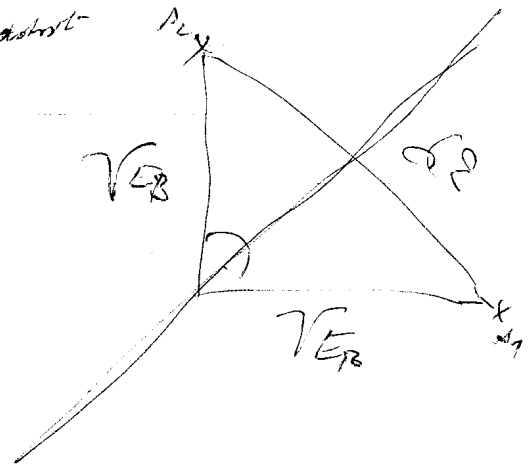
(7)

niż
mowa
długo

P_S



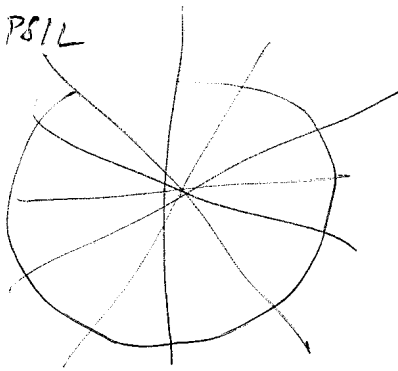
4. niżej nagraj pociąg



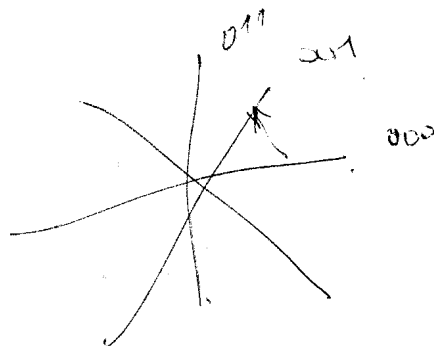
$\frac{E_B}{N_0}$

rytmie i naka coferał
ab mowa nabrał

MPSIL



Grayov kod



xylo ¹ symbolik → neposredni mae jeb 1 xylo
 ↳ xylo 16428

8PSIL (golosa na 1/3)

$$P_B = \frac{P_5}{3}$$

fundamentalni zg = znati B

1. xylo na 16428

MFSE

0 0 0

0 0 1

0 1 0

0 1 1

1 0 0

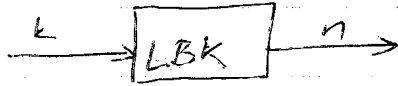
1 0 1

1 1 0

1 1 1

KONVOLUČNÍ KÓD

pridávame redundanciu



error correcting codes

isla

spanne

LBK

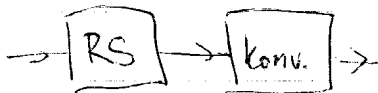
Konvolučné

for

(kontrola je dnuť samospráva)

relin

- use at the difference of the codes

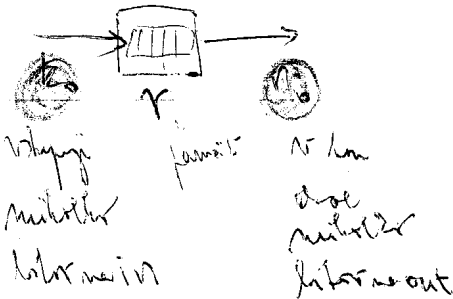


$$C = i * k$$

~~code~~

komplexný kódový systém

~~konv. kód~~



výstup je aj do výstupného dátového systému

$n[n]$

kódový obmedzenie

- výstup je aj do výstupného dátového systému

- kód je na výstup

výstup

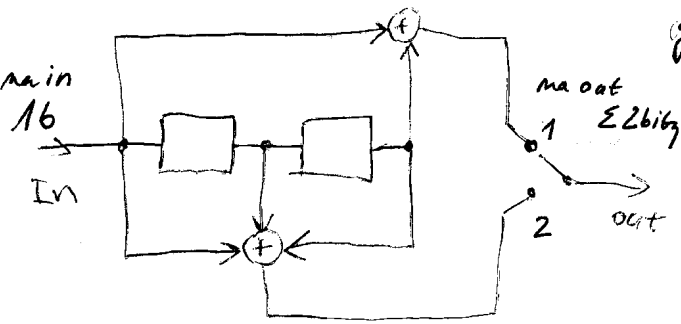
- výstup je aj do výstupného dátového systému

$$R = \frac{k_0}{n_0}$$

výstup

konkr. kód:

Hardware:



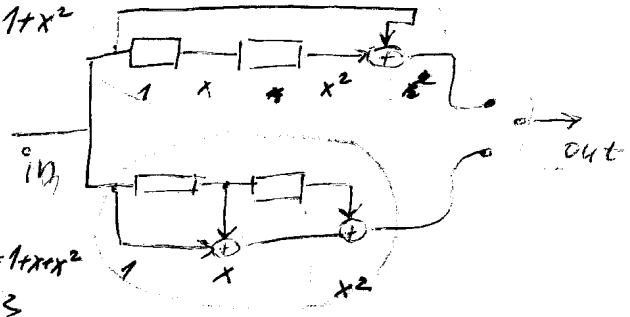
$k_0 = 1$
 $n_0 = 2$
 $R = \frac{1}{2}$

$$g^1(x) = 1 + x^2$$

$$g^2(x) = 1 + x + x^2$$

$$G^1(z) = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2}$$

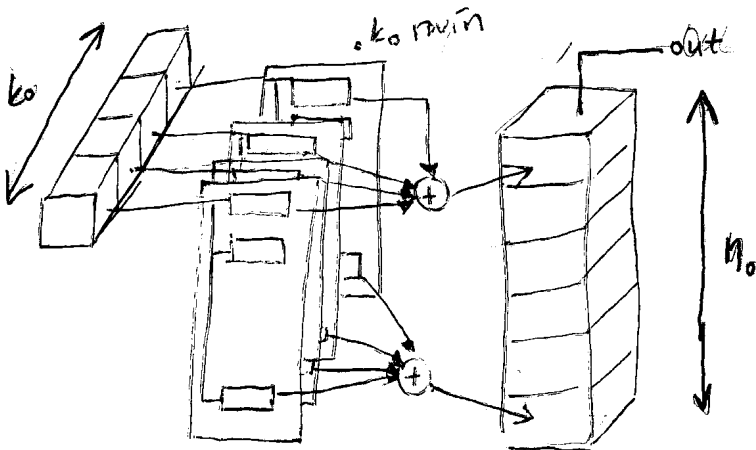
pozitív kódram
 ↓
 impulz na odt 22 bity



2 f. 1 bit

kódy: register: delay obvodu
 digit. filter, št. robí čas 0 a 1
 → celková filter (jedn., km)

kódram: má šancu sa rozdeliť medzi jednotkami kódy

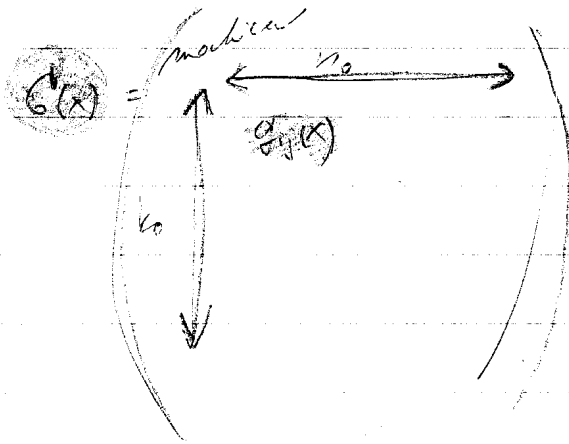


(sa kódy delia na in j. rovina
 a kódy rovina j. n_0 filter)

V (vrchný a spodný pruh) kódové chránenie - hľadieť dať štruktúru
 constraint length } info štruktúra

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{k_0} \max_j (\deg(g_j(x)))$$

suma všetkých



+

$$G(x) = [1+x^2 \quad 1+x+x^2]$$

oprawa' schowka' kodu ~~Q~~ ~~Q~~ ~~Q~~

+ poćel xyl, u. kod na opunt

$$t = \frac{d_{free} - 1}{2}$$

free distance (podobnie jako d_{min})

~~Q~~

konkretnie

GF(2) - nie out sta 0 al 1

$$h_1(n) = (1, 0, 1)$$

2. maximo filtry

przebiegiem 0 z brakuje w my izba
1 (długo 1. jedynto)

$$h_2(n) = (1, 1, 1)$$

z dolu kę filtry

→ rozróżn i dokor

$$1 = (1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$C^1 = i \times h_1$$

$$1 \quad 1011100$$

$$0 \quad 0000000$$

$$1 \quad 1011100$$

$$100101100$$

$$C^2 = i \times h_2$$

$$1011100$$

$$1011100$$

$$1011100$$

$$11001000$$

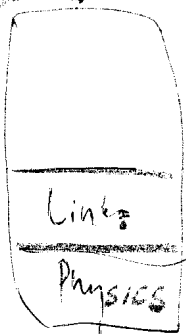
smilek na papíru na křídovém letáku na volný

$C = \text{multiplicy cyas}$

1 1, 0 1, 00, 1 0 ...

po jednom k le miam

Part 1



reimc

relativní inf. vlna odhad

relativní do postupnosti off led's pulchri in relat. ∞

rychlosti j

pravo na zvláštní s metou E

(m. p. or m. p. l. hodami)

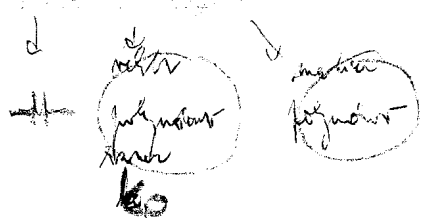
$$G(x) = [1+x^2 \quad 1+x+x^2]$$

rozmer kóderu

$i(x)$

$C(x)$

$$C(x) = i(x) \cdot G(x)$$



$k=1$
 $k=2$

$i(x) = \text{skalar}$ (1 plyn)
 $C(x) = 2 \text{ plyn}$

$$i(x) = 1+x^2+x^3+x^4$$

10111

$$(1+x^2+x^3+x^4) \cdot [1+x^2 \quad 1+x+x^2]$$

$$(i(x)g_1(x) \quad i(x)g_2(x))$$

②

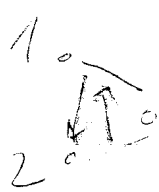
$$(1+x^2+x^5+x^9)(1+x^4) = 1+x^2+x^5+x^6+x^7+x^8+x^9+x^{10}$$

$$(1+x^2+x^5+x^9)(1+x+x^2) = 1+x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6+x^7+x^8+x^9+x^{10}+x^{11}+x^{12}$$

$$\bar{C}(x) = i(\bar{x}) \cdot \bar{G}(x)$$

mod $\phi F(2)$

beginning of the code



preparing the multiplexers
rearranging for the multiplexers

③

mod $\phi F(2)$

2nd, 3rd, 4th

(all $x^0=1 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot 2=0$)

wrong address

$$X(1+x^2+x^5+x^9)$$

$$1+x^6+x^{10}+x^{12}$$

$$X+x^3+x^9+x^{13}$$

$$C_1(x^2) + xC_2(x^2)$$

preparing the code

$$C(x) = 1+x+x^3+x^6+x^9+x^{10}+x^{12}+x^{13}$$

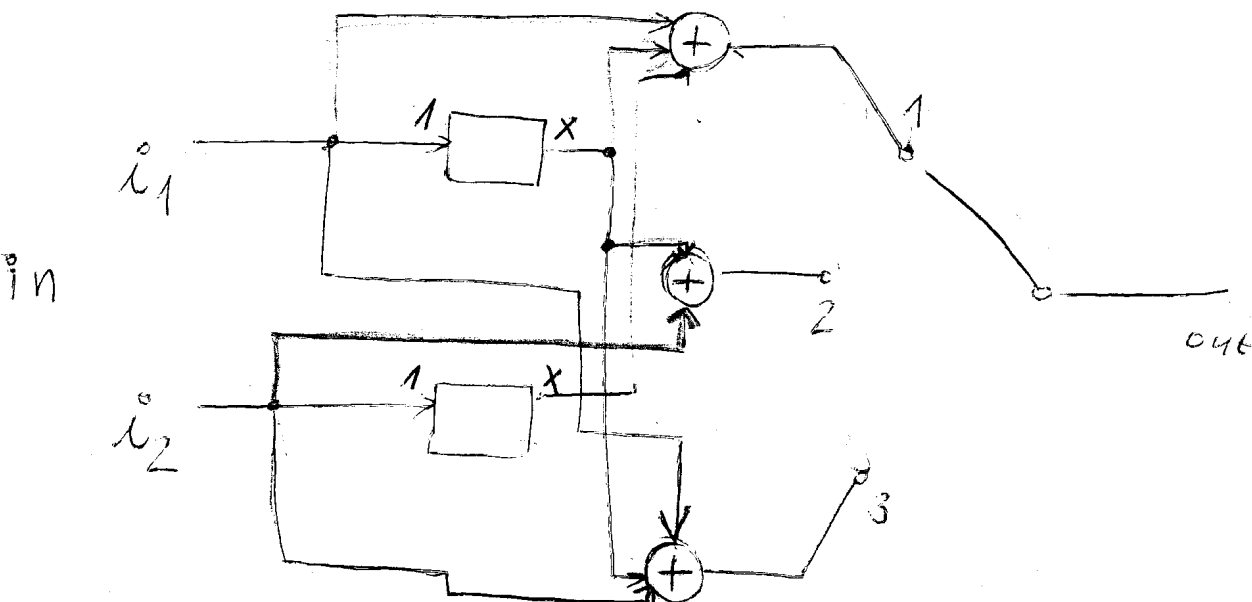
1101001001



teraz pre také hody kde vstupujú 2 a vystupujú 3 bity

$k_0 = 2$

$n_0 = 3$



$$G(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1+x & x & 1+x \\ x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

pr. 2

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+x^2 & 1+x \end{bmatrix}$$

1x2

x

2x3

$$C = \bar{A} \times G$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} (1+x^2)(1+x) + (1+x)x & (1+x^2)x + (1+x)1 & (1+x^2)(1+x) + (1+x)1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+x^3, 1+x^3, 1+x^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = [I|P]$$

memp. kősz -> adható opusme' lehetőségi

az $G(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 1+x & x & 1+x \\ x & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

az j_i

invertálható

de a mpont

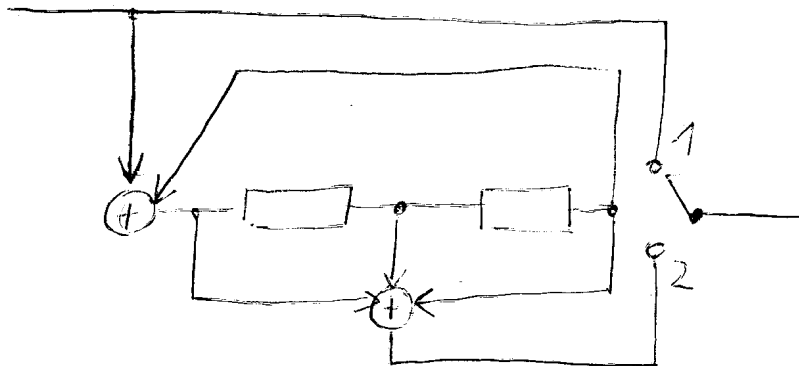
pr. 3

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1+x^2 & 1+x+x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Strembert

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+x^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1+x+x^2}{1+x^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

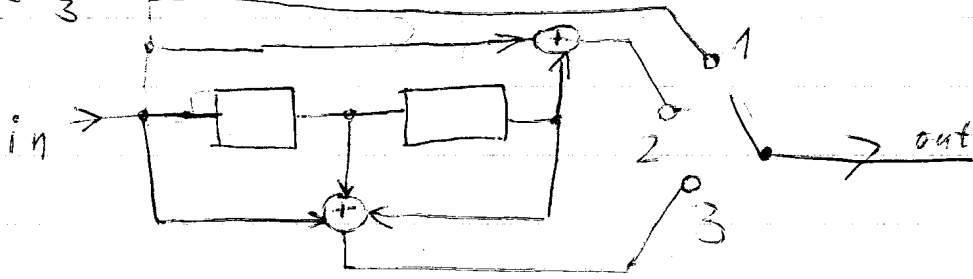
operáció
művelet



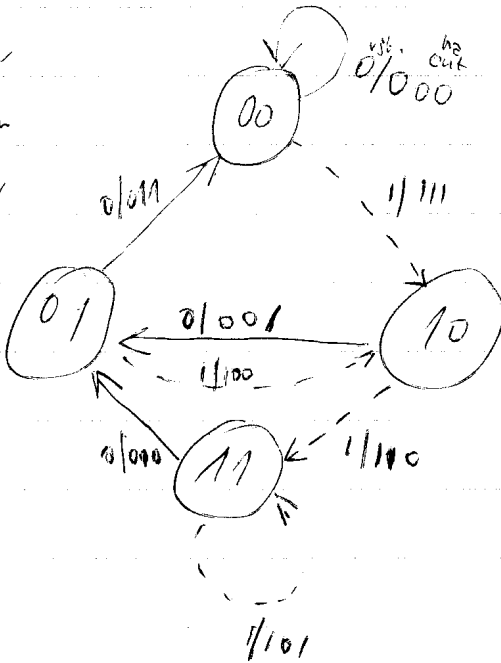
készítendő rendszer - minden egy pr. rendszer. kősz
készítendő

DECODER

$$R = \frac{1}{3}$$

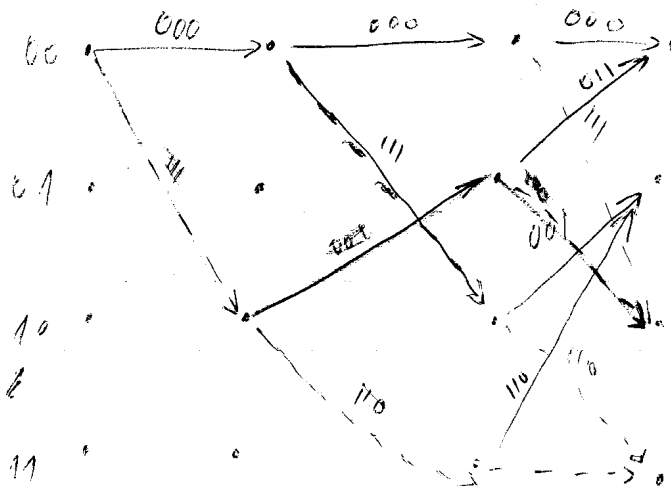


- Keller
Mojim
puncan
Mojim
diagram



00
from do

- misale (contoh dari hasil)



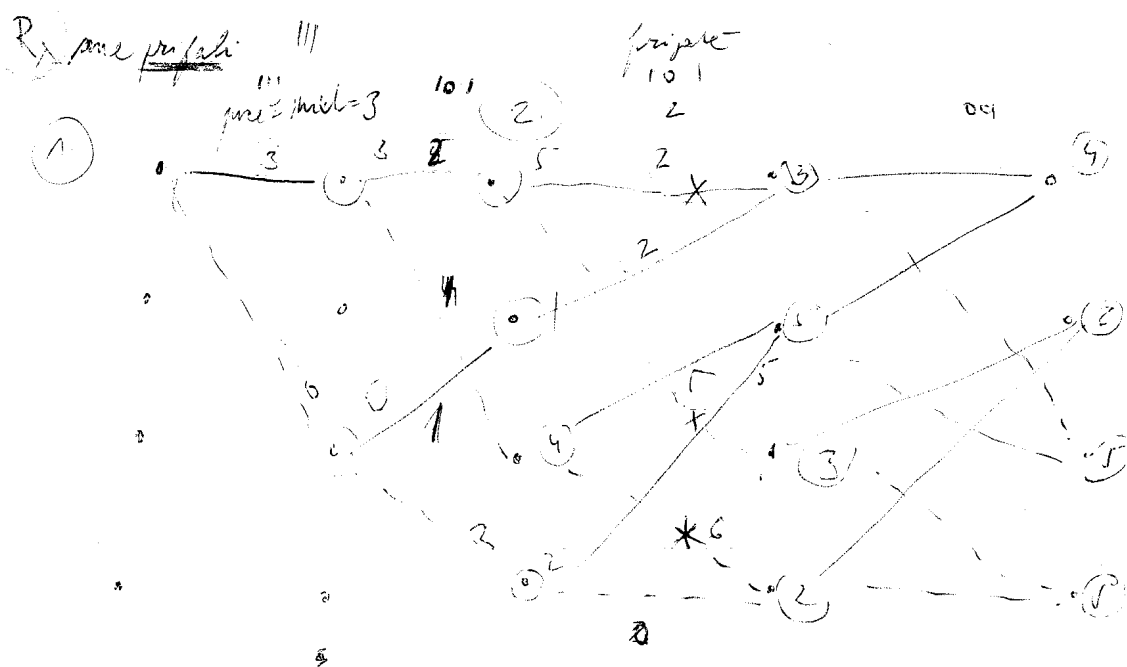
$$\bar{x} = 101$$

misal dari 101

$$\bar{c} = 111001100$$

proses dekodiran

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating a network flow problem. A central node, labeled 'O', is connected to several other nodes by directed edges (arrows). The nodes are represented by 'X' marks. A vertical line is drawn on the left side of the diagram, and a horizontal line is drawn at the bottom. The diagram shows a flow from the central node 'O' to various peripheral nodes, with some nodes having multiple incoming or outgoing flows.



111	107	101	0011
7	2	3	4

may n' lare' o' go ji may lli' sui

downs minimale humilis
humilis minimale humilis
the minimale humilis

$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$

Ing. Roberto

→ Degraden met het bronze belem - 2 adellijke romale' a 1 se niet te elimineren.

KATASTROFICKÝ NOD

$G(x)$ ať je h ať je -1

$$k_0 = 1$$

$$\text{hod. m. } k \dots \Leftrightarrow GCD(g(x)) = 1$$

negativ

spol.

delitel

2 p. j. m. m.

$$G(x) = (1+x \quad 1+x^2)$$

$$(1+x^2) : (1+x) = 1+x$$

$$GCD(1+x, 1+x^2) = 1+x = A(x)$$

$$i(x) = (1+x)^{-1}$$

presne rovná inverzii

$$= \frac{1}{1+x} = 1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots$$

do postupnosti pokračuje

ne in /

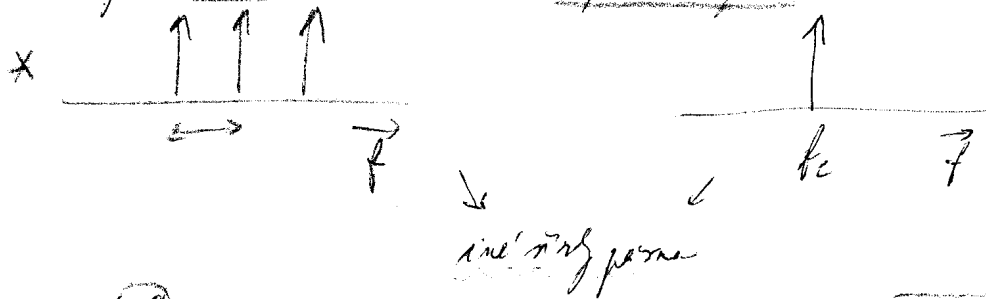
$$c^1(x) = 1$$

$$c^2(1+x) = 1+x$$

ne výsledek

obdobně An 3b

keďže dátové a. m. s. f_t na t predchádzajúce



pre 4G mob. systém sa používajú standardizácia: OFDM

od frekvenc. divízie multipl. na obdobu T_m lok. frekv. modulač. v
MFCK

* modulátor na 1 nosník
 (1000 modulátor) $\rightarrow$ 1 nosník na 1 Modulátor

ORTOGONALITA KOH. A NEKOH. MFSK

$$\int_0^T \cos(2\pi f_1 t + \phi) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_2 t) dt = 0$$

kolonist našiel s. or

$$A \cdot \cos(2\pi f_1 t + \phi)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$\phi = \phi_1 - \phi_2$$

$\Rightarrow$ info je f (nie A ani ϕ)

$$A \cdot \cos(2\pi f_2 t + \phi_2)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq T$$

fašný mechanizmus z kolonist aprox. pri po

$$\phi \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$\phi \in (0, 2\pi)$$

MF&K

reine:

$$\sin x \cdot \cos y = \frac{1}{2} \sin(x+y) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(x-y)$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cdot \cos y - \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\cos x \cdot \cos y = \frac{1}{2} \cos(x+y) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x-y)$$

$$\sin x \cdot \sin y = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x+y) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x-y)$$

2 *

$$\cos \phi \cdot \int_0^T \cos 2\pi f_1 t \cos 2\pi f_2 t \, dt - \sin \phi \cdot \int_0^T \sin 2\pi f_1 t \sin 2\pi f_2 t \, dt = 0$$

$\downarrow$
 cos
 & down
 & ändern

$$\frac{\cos \phi}{2} \int_0^T [\cos 2\pi(f_1+f_2)t + \cos 2\pi(f_1-f_2)t] \, dt - \frac{\sin \phi}{2} \int_0^T [\sin 2\pi(f_1+f_2)t + \sin 2\pi(f_1-f_2)t] \, dt = 0$$

aby
oblique

$$\cos \phi \left[\frac{\sin 2\pi(f_1+f_2)t}{2\pi(f_1+f_2)} + \frac{\sin 2\pi(f_1-f_2)t}{2\pi(f_1-f_2)} \right]_0^T + \sin \phi \left[\frac{\cos 2\pi(f_1+f_2)t}{2\pi(f_1+f_2)} + \frac{\cos 2\pi(f_1-f_2)t}{2\pi(f_1-f_2)} \right]_0^T =$$

$$\cos \phi \left(\frac{\sin 2\pi(f_1+f_2)T}{2\pi(f_1+f_2)} + \frac{\sin 2\pi(f_1-f_2)T}{2\pi(f_1-f_2)} \right) + \sin \phi \left(\frac{\cos 2\pi(f_1+f_2)T - 1}{2\pi(f_1+f_2)} + \frac{\cos 2\pi(f_1-f_2)T - 1}{2\pi(f_1-f_2)} \right) = 0$$

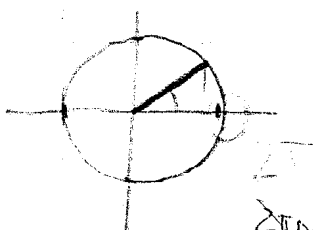
aby
untere
obere

$$\cos \phi \cdot \sin 2\pi(f_1-f_2)T + \sin \phi \cdot [\cos 2\pi(f_1-f_2)T - 1] = 0$$

"bede to platit"

$$\cos \phi \sin 2\pi f T + \sin \phi [\cos 2\pi f T - 1] = 0$$

wie ist das möglich?



reine $\sin 2\pi f T = 0$
 $\wedge$ $\cos 2\pi f T = 1$

$$2\pi f T = 2k\pi$$

mit k ganzzahlig

$$1k = \overline{Af \cdot T}$$

! also d'leitet od sehr kleine
norme

$$\boxed{Af = \frac{1}{T}}$$

aby
ORTOG.

$$Af = \frac{k}{T}$$

das bräut
 prototyp
 = also hier
 mehr der
 prototyp

ORTOG. FSK

- ϕ môže byť na hodnôtach od 0 po 2π ($[0, 2\pi)$) a aj tak byť navzájom ortogonálne, keď zmeníme od fáz

keď
 $\phi \neq 0$

pri $\phi = 0$

odpoveď mi

$$\cos \phi \cdot \sin 2\pi f T + \sin \phi \cdot \cos 2\pi f T = 0$$

$$\sin 2\pi f T = 0$$

$$T = k \pi$$

$$2\pi f T = k \cdot \pi$$

$$f = \frac{k}{2T}$$

način od prijímateľa - odberateľ modulu ϕ
[f]

= koherentné

modulácia = 2x toľko rýchlosť

- odberateľ má minimum

frequency hopping - predpoklad f

najvyššie kmitočet - iba okrem prvej - a tak zvyšujú

- nič viac zvyšujú ako keď nepoužívajú

Nekoh. prijímač

1. (1) najobľúbenejší spôsob prijímania je pomocou locku 1. locku je prir. s. s prototypom

(11)

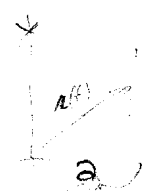
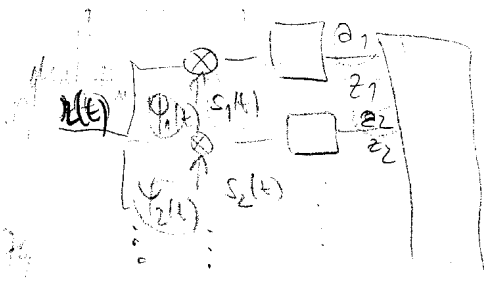
- 11 -

s každ. f. a. a. m. i.

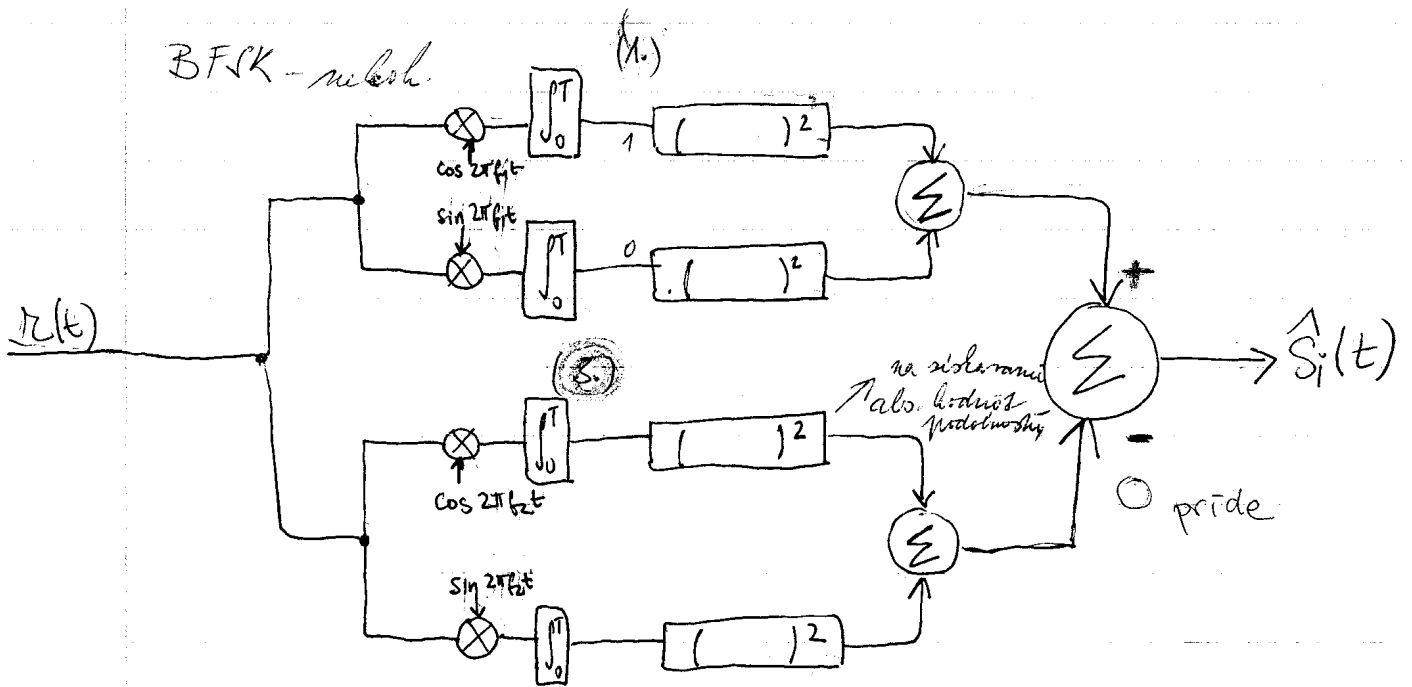
2. prototyp s prototypom

3. prototyp s každ. f. a. m. i.

subradia a_1, a_2



BFSK - neboh.



prototyp

$$s_1(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(2\pi f_1 t + \varphi)$$

0 ≤ t ≤ T

$$s_2(t) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(2\pi f_2 t + \varphi)$$

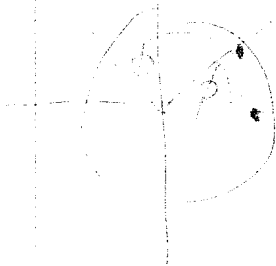
nejde o prototyp

- 11 -

$$r(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(2\pi f_1 t + \varphi) + n(t)$$

AVG 11

? zaujíma nás či formou potrebných prvkov a ako sú



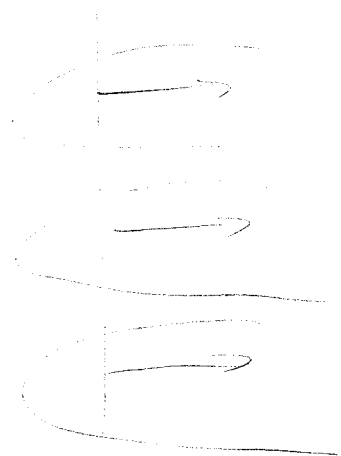
$$\text{A. } \begin{cases} \varphi = 0 \\ \text{alebo } \varphi = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos 2\pi f_1 t = \text{keďže hľadáme veľkosť} \quad (1)$$

ne (2) hľadáme veľkosť hľadáme = čiže ortogonálne

$$\text{2. } \varphi = \pi/2 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{časť na Re} \\ \text{časť na Im} \end{matrix} \quad \text{na pravej strane}$$

≡ prototyp by neboli dostatočne vzdialené (vzhľadom na...)



kol. BPSK

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_B}{N_0}}\right)$$

→ system modulacji

kol. DPSK

$$P_B = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{E_B}{N_0}}$$

kol. BTSC

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_B}{N_0}}\right)$$

nie jest to system przesyłu informacji

kol. DSSS

$$P_B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{E_B}{N_0}}$$

kol. dwukrotność DB PSK

$$P_B = 2Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_B}{N_0}}\right) \cdot \left[1 - Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_B}{N_0}}\right)\right] \quad \text{• formuła}$$

M-arna modulacja

kol. MPSK

$$P_E(M) = 2Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{N_0}} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{M}\right)$$

związane z dukt. wielkością
stopień odległości S/S

$$E_s = E_B \cdot k = E_B \cdot \log_2 M$$

MDPSK *malá*

multi
nác

$$P_E(M) = 2Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{2 E_c}{N_0}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2M} \right)$$

(nekoli)

see from lecture also book.

= analyt. proc. - minimum symbolat

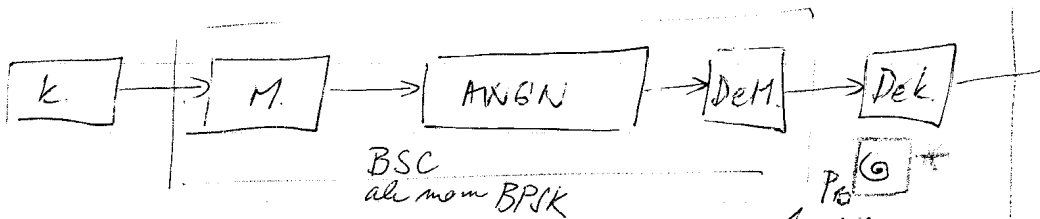
MFSK *leže*

$$P_E(M) \leq (M-1) \cdot Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{E_c}{N_0}} \right)$$

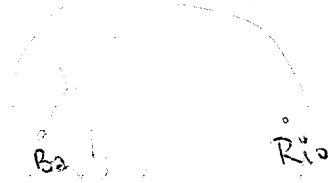
nechová

$$P_E(M) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{E_c}{N_0}} \sum_{j=2}^M (1-j)^j \binom{M}{j} \cdot e^{\left(\frac{E_c}{j N_0}\right)}$$

pravděpodobnost
chyby na symbol

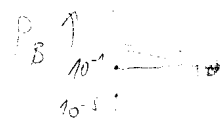


- učení, aršroz
business (kade najrozlejší)
student: (kade najrozlejší)

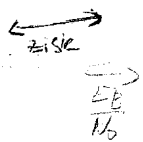


P_B
Analogový
signál

P_{oc}
následně
př. směr
okružní



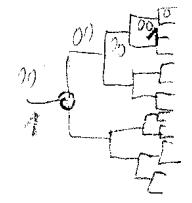
$$\frac{E_{oc}}{N_0} = R \cdot \frac{E_c}{N_0}$$



* hod. od ledy své měření

- note - Budapest (nejlepší kade pro Anagji) - a si ne kade nejrozlejší
okružní
- Moskva
 - Split
 - Madrid
 - Constance
 - NY

NASA - ^{ghaznoud} fanov - sequential dec. 2^{10^6}

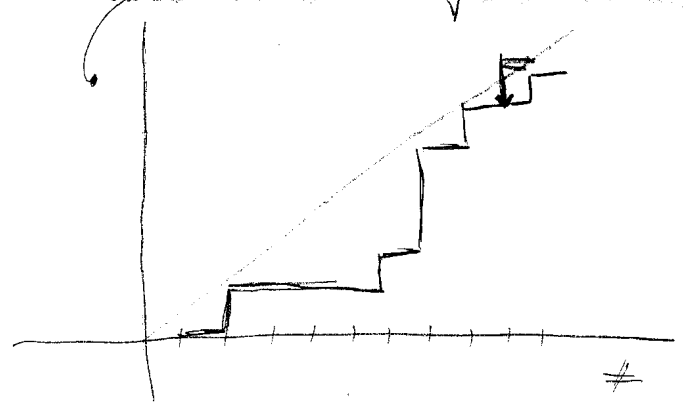


Handwritten notes in the top right corner, mostly illegible due to cursive and fading.

paival - leuz - poafelle na motorhe
 mudri - vybri roston: ^{codily} pivilale
 primasra

osmijanko - na 4 rif shari mapu - ide autou
 do koda keli rodut mechi napu a
 shukinsion ^{na podchue} ~~avria~~ tulu na ~~avria~~ ^{podchue} mesto
 kumlat. hamming vshalemosi

10 00 00 01



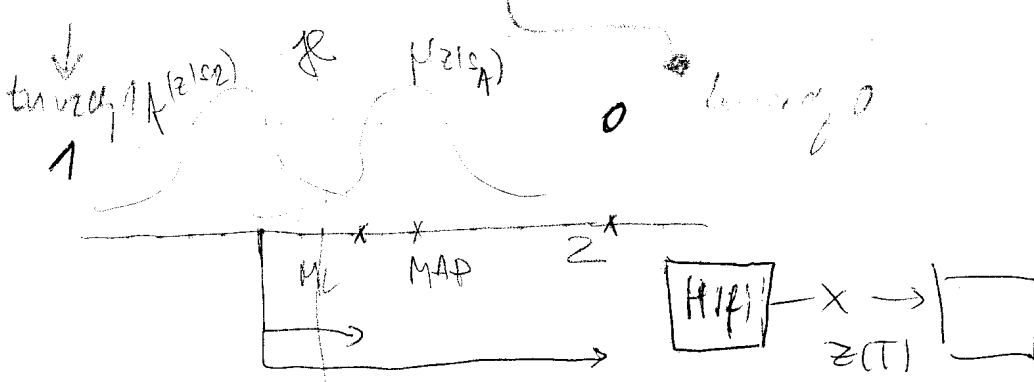
rosenkraft jachobs

hradu

priliz nizho - obrat se ay ked' dobre

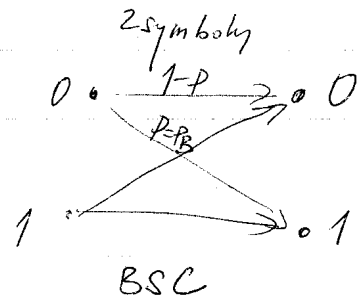
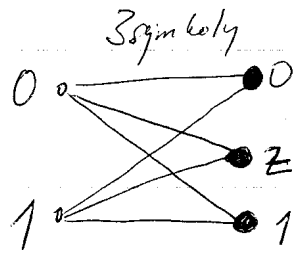
vyeko - kuesvolentui nemnusi ^{soi povereni} ^{na appilats}

6 ^{*} ~~arbi~~ ~~ku~~ ~~shodi~~ ^{raschodnui}: kardi' delodovanui



$$P(s_1) = P(s_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

datu zalozary
 po's
 - s modelu na
 2 stage?
 1 $\rightarrow$ 0
 symbol zmazanie (Ssymb)



RS kody (X, Y)
 $2t+1 \leq d_{min}$

ak má'zmarania dekodér

$$2t+1 \leq d$$

↓
 info o polohe chyby

4 syndromy' rovnice - polohe, chyba, polohe, chyba

can power na ~~chyby~~ zmarania

kraťovanie - čím jasnější tým lepší

krátkyim se zrelá rovnice • Rie aj keď

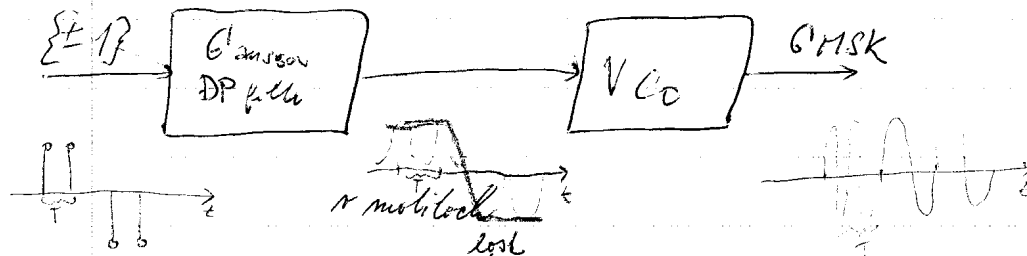
viterbi - porovnanie

má'kci' dekodování - pídova 2dB zisku



GMSK

• gaussian minimum shift keying •



prototyp guinea co2
microprototyp

• 1000 se dyle savien od toho, co se chcete predstavit

nirle pome

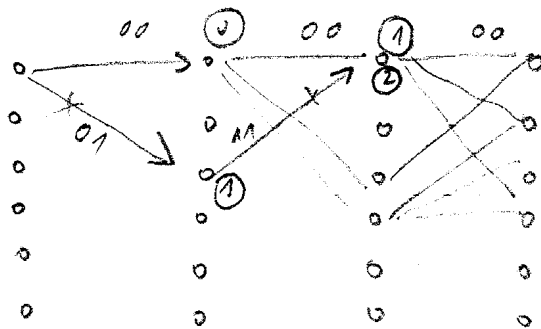
$$B_e = 0.5$$

$$B_t = 0.3$$

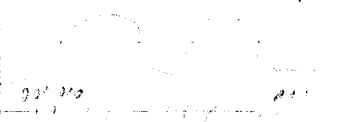
norma f f_c
fubr. znak $\pm \frac{1}{4T}$
index modulu cca $\eta = 0.5$

= ciet: const obalhu a ngy fira =

Witerbi



• muerke: graf. vyjadreni kodu



optimálny prijmač

$$[MF] \rightarrow [Z]$$

číslovice by sa nie algoritmus
216 vrmu

$$\frac{18dB}{2}$$

$$\pi = 00/00/10001001$$

• reči, alebo

? M. sled mi > pravdepodobnosť

pravý

lebo je ľahký — — lebo ①

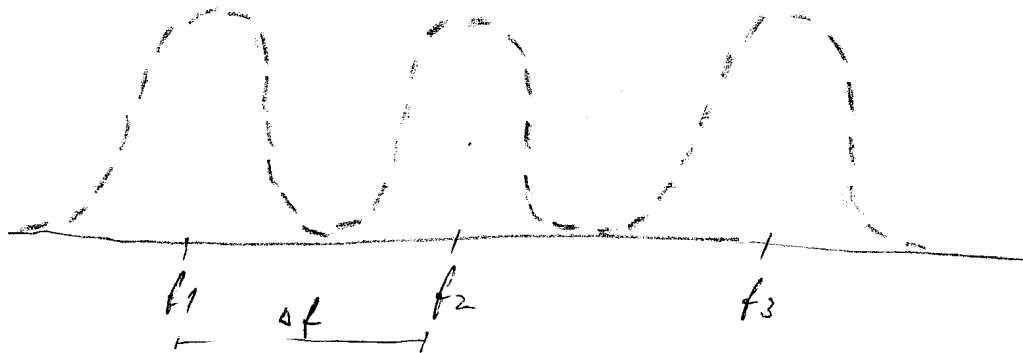
a len or niečo do ② a štatist

$$\bar{z} = 0.00; 1, 201; -3, 4829 \dots$$

— prečítan súb. moduluosti namiesto
hammingovej

micquistovo kritérium

FSK



3 podmínky

abychom našli blízkost a se položeny, až me spektrum, a nejlepší využití.

- kol. modulace - optimální pro MGBN

- nekol. modul. - při zjednot. ústředí $\oplus$ $\rightarrow$ lepší

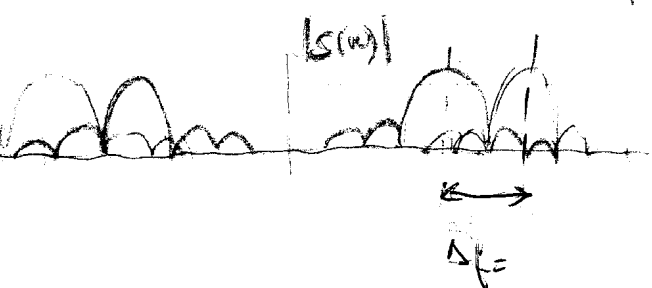
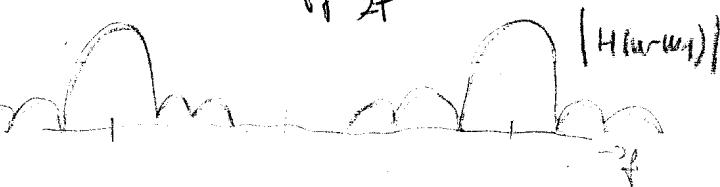
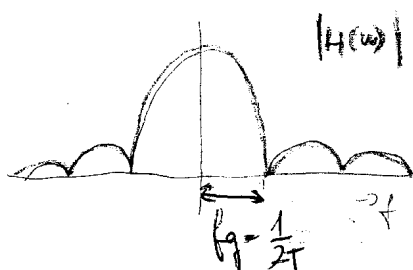
- odstřed. vln. modulace - lepší

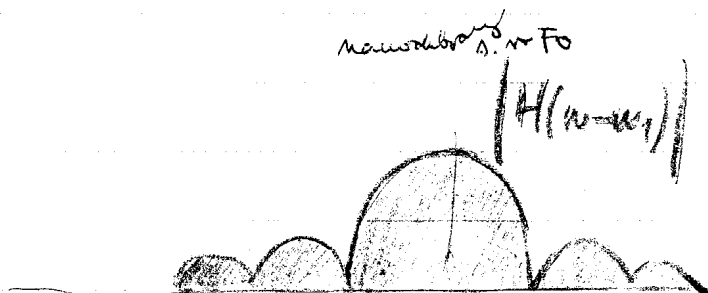
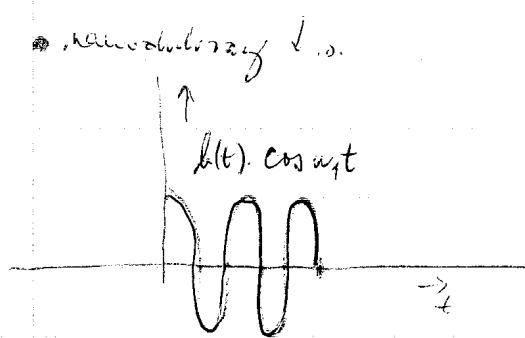
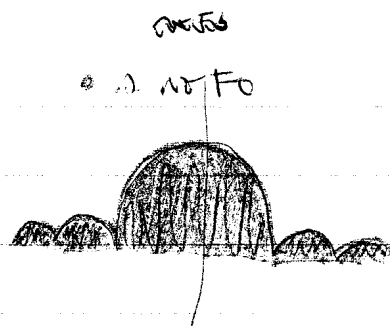
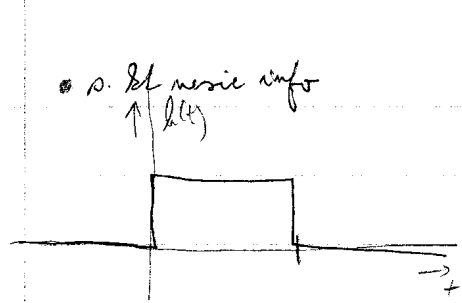
- nekol. demod. - strata 3dB

- vel. a dva pásy

- lepší korekce

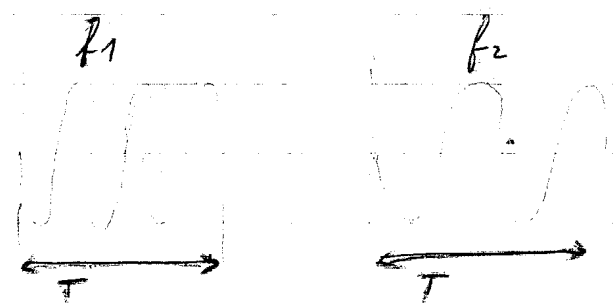
$\ominus$ = lepší





- odleglosc programu $\leftrightarrow \Delta f$
- ortogonalita $\leftrightarrow \Delta f = \frac{1}{T}$
- dlezy i fce $\leftrightarrow$ programi pome $\frac{1}{\omega}$
- przy fce CPM $\Delta f = \frac{1}{T} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\omega_2}$

koherency program MF:



• 2 ortogonalne o.

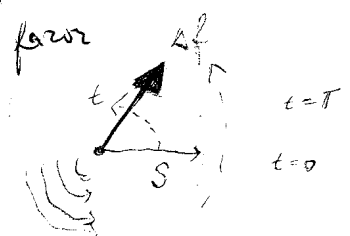
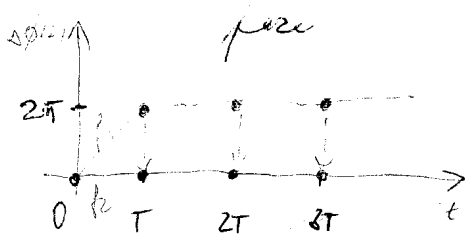
Albo nie da sie zrobic aly fce na seba nieoboznac?

2 prototypy

- fce: $f_1 = f_2 + \Delta f$
- fce: $\phi(t) = 2\pi f_1 t = 2\pi f_2 t + 2\pi \Delta f t$

$\Delta f = \frac{1}{T}$

$\Delta \phi(t) \rightarrow \Delta \phi(t) = 2\pi = 2\pi \Delta f \cdot T$



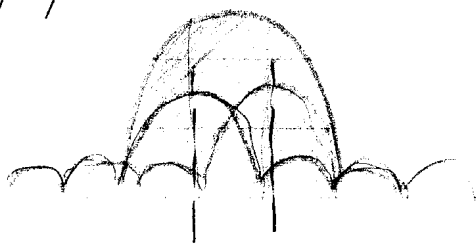
• il ortogonalita -> nadajnik i odbiorca

• wlasnie, i odpowiadajacy f

Alternativne rybnenitv otlog. s.-or

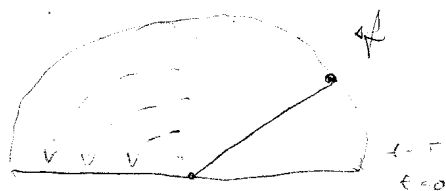
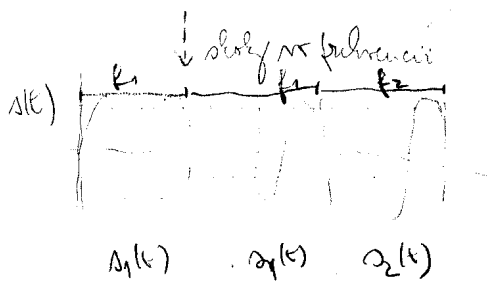
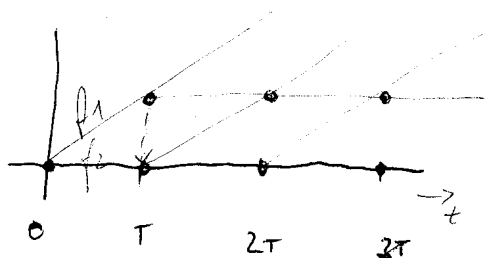
Orthogonalne FSK

→ prekrup plot



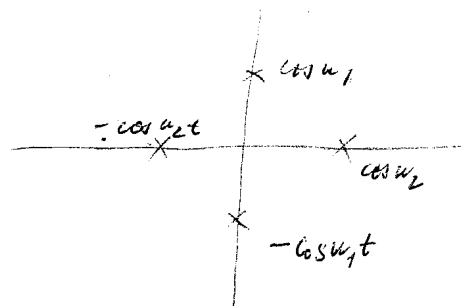
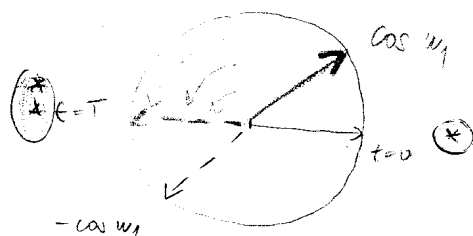
FAZA

$$\varphi(t) = 2\pi f_1 t = \dots$$



ne b. h. > uprosti

ker h. d. f. or faze : razred. m. up. b. d. m. ali produkt t



⊗ uprosti 2 ⊕

⊗ uprosti 2 ⊕

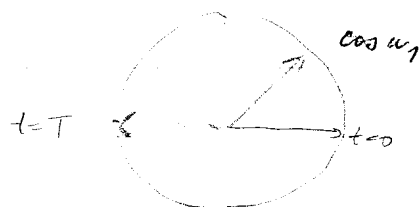
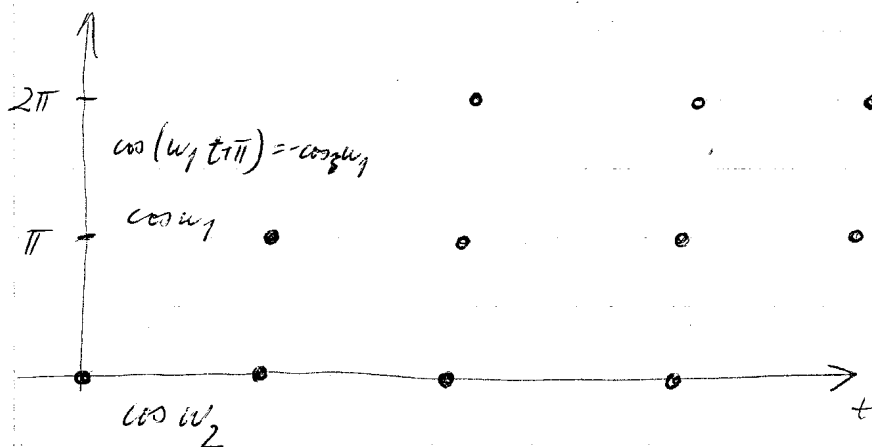
$$\begin{Bmatrix} \cos \omega_1 \\ -\cos \omega_1 \\ \cos \omega_2 \\ -\cos \omega_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

4 ortog. s. y

Olegroz' podm. = kod s nadzbornostou

• mám vždy 2 možnosti (mám se rozhodnout 0 a 1)

• modulátor musí zpracovat až předchozí deznici



kódování = modulace

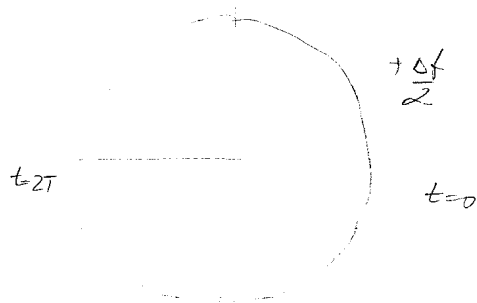
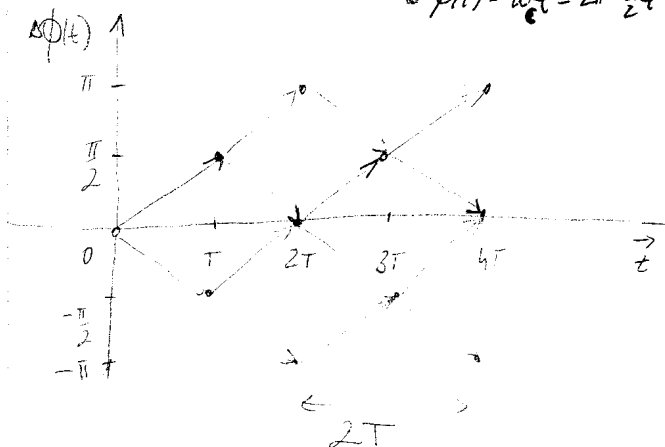
+ modulace

↓
nám odskanť skřez aj pre kóh. modul.

MSE formy pro kóh. modulace v s. f.

$$\phi(t) = \omega_c t \pm 2\pi \frac{f_c}{f_m} t = \omega_c t \pm \frac{2\pi f_c}{f_m} t$$

$$\text{fázor} = e^{j\phi(t)}$$



CPM continuous phase modulation

$$s(t) = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(\omega_c t + \phi(t))$$

information

$$\phi(t) = 2\pi \sum_{i \leq n} L_i h \cdot q(t - iT)$$

$$nT \leq t < (n+1)T$$

$$L_i = \pm 1 \quad (\pm 2, \pm 2, \dots, \pm M-1)$$

normalization

$$0 \leq q(t) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

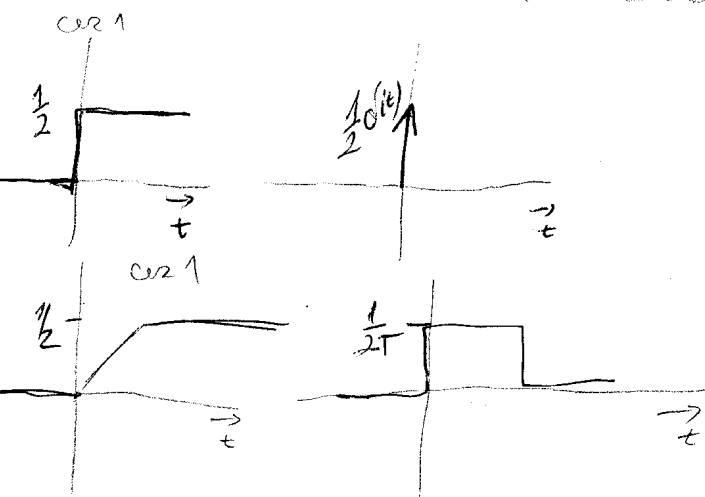
$$\Delta\phi|_{L_i=1} = h \cdot \pi$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{MSK}$$

$$q(t) = \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} q(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

normalization, all rational numbers (probably under cos 3 charact. ref)
reflected to



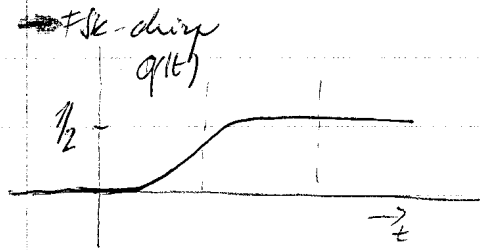
numeric difference = division
 below
 shapes

CP-FSK

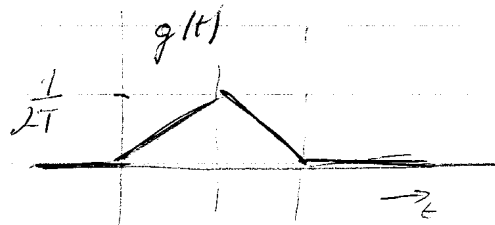
MSK

FFSK

} h=0.5



with up chirp force

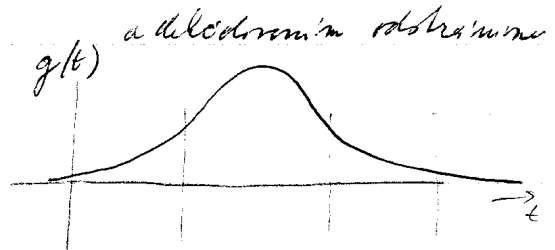
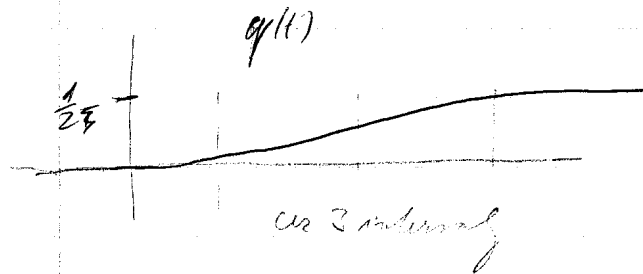


as 2 xcorr. interval
 = partial response

s. scattering odometry

With multibeam interference: precise

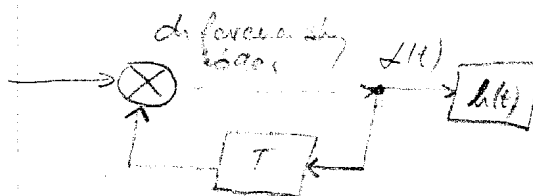
logarithmic: minimum π - interference pattern



probable Gaussian distribution in relation

(GSM-type of waveform)

Here we upshift - prime signal
 Dirac's δ



$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(t-T)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

↑
 In a more
 modern system
 interference

GSM

• ISO : Groupe special mobile $\rightarrow$ GSM

• ETSI

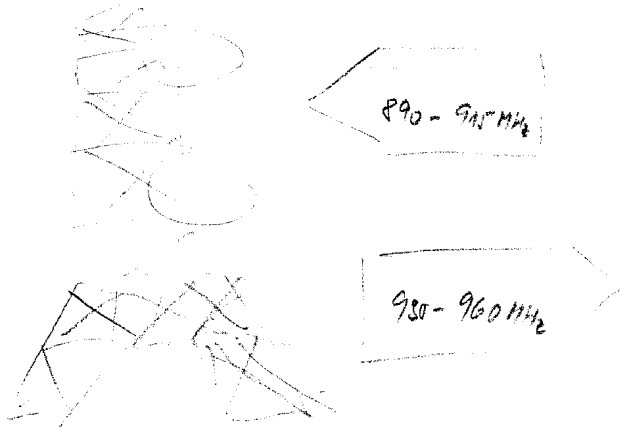
• 3GPP

Open mobile alliance (openmobic)

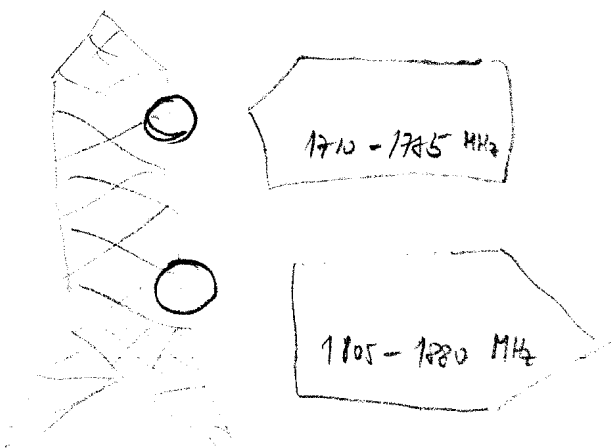
• Mobile Industry Processor Interface Alliance $\rightarrow$ MIP1 (2004)

• Organisation, ~~the~~ ^{should be} defining mob. system, specifications a platform for ~~the~~ ^{the} GSM, UMTS

$\rightarrow$ GSM 900



~~the~~ ^{the} GSM 1800



the highest wave cell tower

FD frequency division duplex
 working in f and $2f$ same as 1. same
 $2f$ - 1. 2. same

$\rightarrow$ CDMA

the range of the wave GSM

• GSM - 2 phases - the last phase

receiver + transmitter

(BT) - base transceiver station

(BSC) - base station controller

(MS) - mobile station

(MSC) - mobile switching center - info & info k. location

(A) - authentication

(HLR) - home location register - database (main) (main)

info & info

(protocol main's call)

(VLR) - visiting location register (main)

(GMSC) - gateway MSC

(AUC) - authentication center

- for HLR (info & info main's call)

(EIR) - equipment identity register

- info & info mobile

(OMC) - operation & maintenance center

✓ časové (stochast.)

✓ prostorové (determin.)

harm.: $\sin, \cos, \dots$

period. — neharmon. $1, \sqrt{2}, \dots$

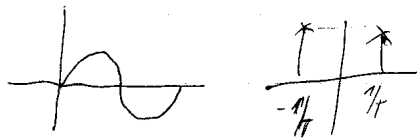
aperiod.

krátký period. — stejně s period. s. — or — ab. poměr prvků má být celočíslo

fuze. zpevnění: Které fuze. slož. se tam

Které $\sin$ a $\cos$ s danou amplitudou se v daném kole s.

— mají spójité — harm. a konc. počty s. — or



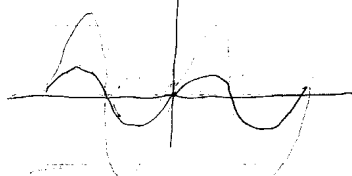
Of: opozice má referenční směr

FR se transformací do OF

per. — koncový proud: diskrétní

reper. — spójité nebo polovlnění

ENERGIA SIGNÁLU



• průměr E

Výkon

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) \cdot dt$$

$x(t)$

rychl.

$$R = 12$$

$$U \cdot I = U^2 / R = I^2 \cdot R$$

• $> P$

✓ energet.
✓ rychl.

$$E_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x^2(t)| dt$$

~ při ziskování spektra FR $|E_x|^2 \propto$

$$P_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} |x^2(t)| dt$$

• period., krátký period., stochast.

— při rozložení FR

$$P_x \propto$$

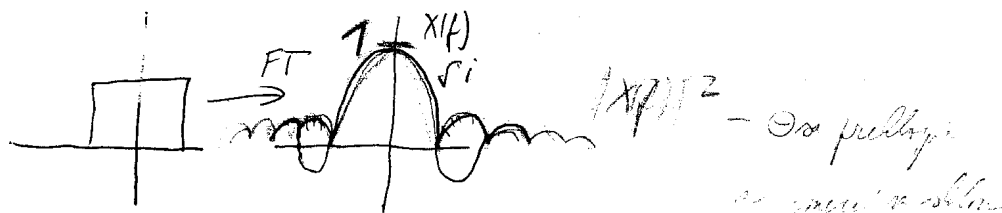
Parsonova veta

all. $E \sim CD \Rightarrow$ all. $E \sim FO$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(f)|^2 df$$

$$[x(t) \xrightarrow{FT} X(f)]$$

$$|X(f)|^2 \text{ energet. hustota spektra} = \Psi_x(f) = \text{ESD} \quad \left[\frac{J}{Hz} \right]$$



na alych f je sústredení alebo máš dost E

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_x(f) df = 2 \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \Psi_x(f) df$$

Ψ_x • lebo je vždy párne a >0 (=energia)

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x^2(t) dt = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2$$

alebo komplexne

keď $f \rightarrow n$

$$[c_n = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}]$$

$$\text{PSD} = \sigma_x(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \cdot \delta(f - n f_0) = |X(f)|^2 \quad \left[\frac{W}{Hz} \right]$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \delta(f - n f_0)$$

$$P_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma_x(f) df = 2 \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \sigma_x(f) df$$

nezapomaj pome f a n

$\Rightarrow$ stredný normalizovaný výkon

Pr. 1

$$x(t) = A \cos(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$P_x = ? \quad [W/H_z] \quad \text{co } C_0, F_0?$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int A^2 \cos^2(2\pi f_0 t) dt = \frac{A^2}{2T} \int (1 + \cos 4\pi f_0 t) dt =$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2T} t + \frac{A^2}{2T} \cos 4\pi f_0 t dt = \frac{A^2}{2T} \left[t \right]_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} + \frac{A^2}{2T} \left[\frac{\sin 4\pi f_0 t}{4\pi f_0} \right]_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2T} \left(\frac{T}{2} + \frac{T}{2} \right) + \frac{A^2}{8T\pi f_0} \cdot \left(\sin 4\pi f_0 \frac{T}{2} + \sin 4\pi f_0 \frac{T}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2} + \frac{A^2}{8T\pi f_0} \cdot \sin 2\pi f_0 T \quad \Downarrow \quad 0 \quad \text{lebr sin}$$

$$P_x = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} |P_n|^2$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{A^2}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$C_{-1} = \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{4} A^2 + \frac{1}{4} A^2 = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

parna f-cia
a₁ a₋₁

• harmoniki (ifaf)

• nemia sin shg $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

• amplit A

• pichurnera' shg $\Rightarrow 0$

• $a_0 = 0$ (nadosa a padosa j =)

• $a_1 = A$

Pr. 2

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} A \cos 2\pi f_0 t & [-T_0/2, T_0/2] \\ 0 & \text{side} \end{cases}$$

$$E_x = \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x^2(t) dt = \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} A^2 \cos^2 2\pi f_0 t dt =$$

$$= A^2 \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \cos^2 2\pi f_0 t dt$$

~~Pr. 2~~

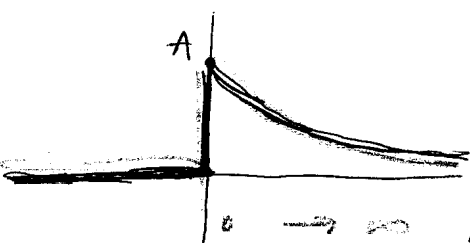
$$= \frac{A^2 T_0}{2}$$

průměr energie $\frac{1}{T}$ per s

Pr. 3

$$x(t) = A e^{-at}$$

$$t \geq 0, a > 0$$



lineární plocha = Energie signálu

$$E_x = \int_0^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} A^2 e^{-2at} dt = A^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2at} dt$$

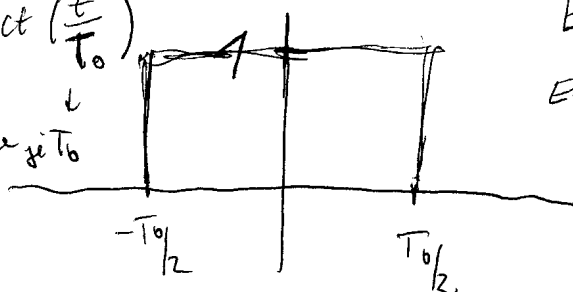
$$= A^2 \left[\frac{e^{-2at}}{-2a} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{A^2}{-2a} (e^{-\infty} - 1)$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2a} (0 - (-1))$$

Pr. 4

$$x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0}\right)$$

ároveň T_0



$$E_x = ?$$

$$E_D = ?$$

2. *what is the power?*

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{+j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} e^{+j2\pi f t} dt = \left[\frac{e^{+j2\pi f t}}{+j2\pi f} \right]_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2}$$

$$x(t) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T_0}\right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\frac{e^{+j2\pi f T_0/2} - e^{-j2\pi f T_0/2}}{+j2\pi f} = \frac{1}{\pi f} \sin(\pi f T_0)$$

Steps

$$= \frac{\sin \pi f T_0}{\pi f T_0} = T_0 \text{sinc}(\pi f T_0)$$

normalized

$$= T_0 \text{sinc}(f T_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Si } x &= \frac{\sin x}{x} \\ \text{sinc } x &= \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ESD} \Rightarrow |X(f)|^2 = T_0^2 \cdot \text{sinc}^2(f T_0)$$

$$\text{To } E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} T_0^2 \cdot \text{sinc}^2(f T_0) df = T_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sinc}^2(f T_0) df = 2 \text{ of spectrum}$$

$$\text{or } E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(t) dt = \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} 1 \cdot dt = T_0/2 + T_0/2 = T_0$$

Pr. 5 *norm. p*

abs. power?

power s.-u power Ref FR

$$P_x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n|^2$$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) \cdot e^{-j2\pi n f t} dt$$

$$P_x = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \text{---} \right|^2$$

Pr. 6

$$x(t) = \cos t + 5 \cos 2t$$

$\vec{CO} \rightarrow \text{d.u.}$

$\vec{FO} \rightarrow \text{kur: } r, \phi$

$$\bullet \text{ } 1s - r_{\text{max}} = 0$$

$$\bullet \text{ } 2 \cos$$

$$\bullet \text{ } a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 5$$

$$r^2 + \dot{r}^2 = 26$$

$$r = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} = \sqrt{26}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_1^2} = \frac{1}{2} = c_{-1}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a_2^2} = \frac{5}{2} = c_{-2}$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{25}{2} = \frac{26}{2} = \underline{\underline{13}}$$

Pr. 7

$$x(t) = 10 \cos 10t + 10 \sin 10t + 20 \cos 20t$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 10$$

$$b_1 = 10$$

$$a_2 = 20$$

$$c_1 = c_{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{100 + 100}$$

$$c_2 = c_{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{20^2} = 10$$

$\vec{CO} \rightarrow \text{drum}$

$$P_x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{200}}{2} \right)^2 + 2(10^2) = \underline{\underline{300 \text{ W}}}$$

Pr. 8

$$x(t) = 10 \cos 10t + 20 \cos 20t$$

$$a_1 = 10$$

$$a_2 = 20$$

$$c_1 = 5$$

$$c_2 = 10$$

$$2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 10^2 = 50 + 200 = \underline{\underline{250 \text{ W}}}$$

cl. 10.10.12
cl. 1

per parte 2

integrare e per parte 2.

Pr. 2

C0

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \cdot e^{j2\pi f t} dt =$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(f)|^2 df = \dots$$

Pr. 3

C0

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot e^{j2\pi f t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \cdot e^{-\alpha t} \cdot e^{j2\pi f t} dt = A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t + j2\pi f t} dt = A \cdot \frac{e^{-\alpha t + j2\pi f t}}{-\alpha + j2\pi f} \cdot \alpha t$$

$$E_x = \int |x(f)|^2 df = \dots$$

Pr. 6

C0

$$x(t) = \cos t + 5 \cos 2t$$

$$P_x(t) = \frac{1}{T} \int x^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int (\cos^2 t + 10 \cos t \cos 2t + 25 \cos^2 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[\int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2t) dt + 10 \int \cos t \cos 2t dt + 25 \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} (Lt) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin \frac{2t}{2} \right] + 10 \cdot \int \cos t \cdot \cos 2t \, dt + \frac{2}{2} \left(Lt + \left[\sin \frac{4t}{4} \right] \right) \right]$$

Pr. 7 cō

$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int x^2(t) \, dt = \frac{1}{T} \int (10 \cdot \cos 10t + 10 \cdot \sin 10t + 20 \cdot \cos 20t)^2 \, dt = \dots$$

integrare:

Pr. 8

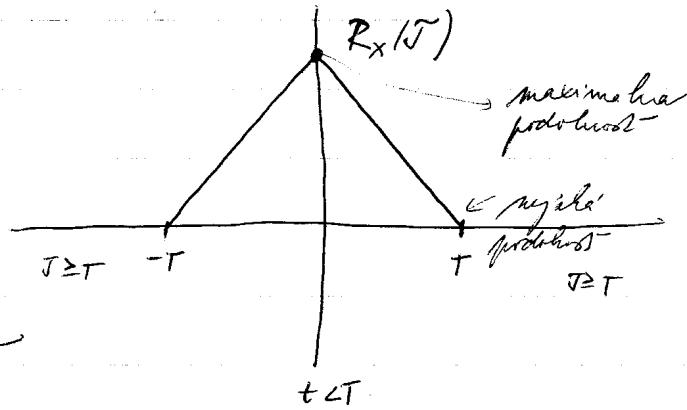
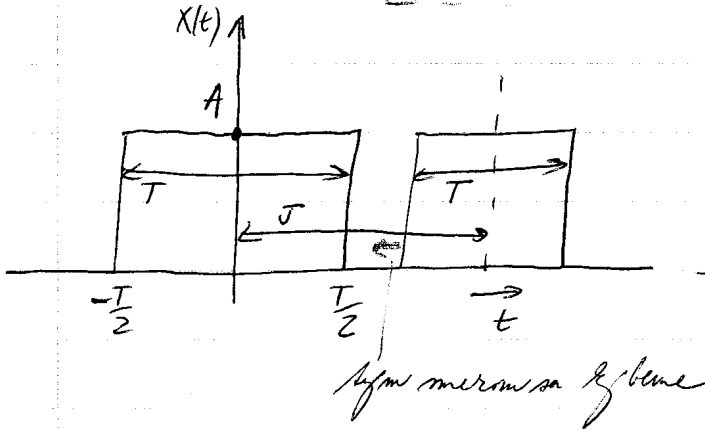
$$P_x = \frac{1}{T} \int x^2(t) \, dt = \frac{1}{T} \int (10 \cdot \cos 10t + 20 \cdot \cos 20t)^2 \, dt = \dots$$

integrare:

completing the square

korelácia - súhlas

autokorelácia - súhlas samej s sebou : porovnávami z kladkami časovej posunutia



energetický

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot x(t-\tau) dt$$

absolútny

1. parita: $R_x(\tau) = R_x(-\tau)$
2. $R_x(0) \geq R_x(\tau)$; $\tau \in (-\infty, \infty)$
3. $R_x(\tau) \xrightarrow{FT} \Psi_x(f) = |X(f)|^2 = \text{ESD}$
4. $R_x(0) = E_x$

vyhladený

$$R_x(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} x(t) \cdot x(t-\tau) dt$$

absolútny

1. parita: $R_x(\tau) = R_x(-\tau)$
2. $R_x(0) \geq R_x(\tau)$; $\tau \in (-\infty, \infty)$
3. $R_x(\tau) \xrightarrow{FT} \text{PSD} = |X(f)|^2$
4. $R_x(0) = P_x$

- korelácia $x(t)$ má len 1 autokorel. f-ciu $R_x(\tau)$

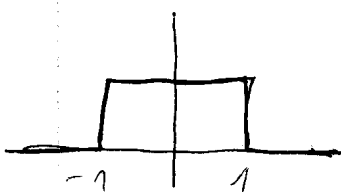
$x(t) \xrightarrow{FT} X(f) \rightarrow |X(f)|^2 = \Psi_x(f) \xrightarrow{FT} R_x(\tau) \quad \text{alebo} \quad R_x(\tau) \xrightarrow{FT} \Psi_x(f) = |X(f)|^2 \xrightarrow{FT} |X(f)|^2$

- 1 autokorel. f-cia môže predstavovať nekonečnú množinu s.o., ktorú autokorel. f-cia neobdĺha

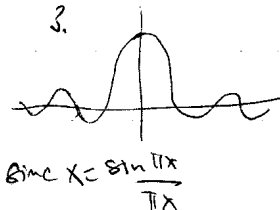
siadne info o f-čine !!! (len o amplitúde) $\rightarrow$ čo zostáva na jednoznačné určenie $x(t)$

Pr. 1 $R_x(\tau) \leftarrow \begin{cases} 1 & \tau \in (-1, 1) \\ 0 & \text{inak} \end{cases}$

$\Leftarrow$ môže byť autokorel. f-cia? aké máť body?



1. $\checkmark$
2. $\checkmark$ max je 0
- 3.

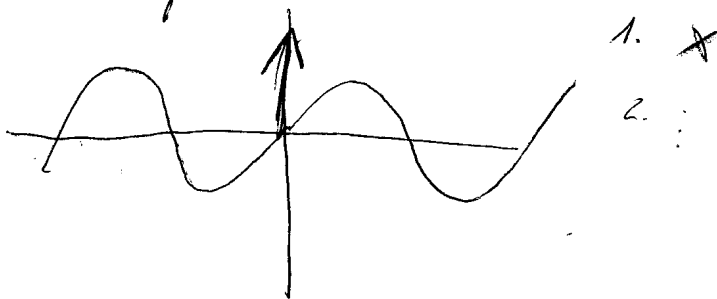


je to ESD? nie, lebo E nezávisí $\ominus$

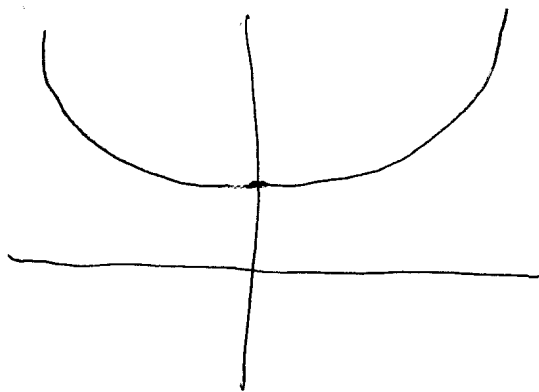
$$R_x(\tau) \xrightarrow{FT} T \cdot \text{sinc } fT$$

$$\text{sinc } x = \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x}$$

Pr. 2 $R_x(\tau) = \delta(\tau) + \sin 2\pi f_0 \tau$



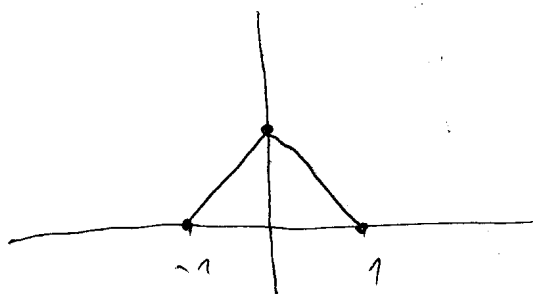
Pr. 3 $R_x(\tau) = e^{|\tau|}$



1. ✓

2. x

Pr. 4 $R_x(\tau) = \begin{cases} 1-|\tau| & -1 \leq \tau \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$



1.) ✓

2.) ✓

3.) $T \text{sinc}^2 f T \xleftarrow{FT} R_x(\tau)$
 $\text{sinc}^2 f$



4.) $R_x(0) = 1$

$P_x =$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} x^2(t) dt = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} 1 dt = [x]_{-1/2}^{1/2} = 1$$

↓
 für die Energie



P8.4 $x(t) = A \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t + \varphi)$ ↗ mezinámí od fázy
 při maximální amplitudě $\tilde{a} = 0$
 určit P_x pomocí $R_x(\tau)$?

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau) dt$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} A \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \cdot A \cdot \cos[2\pi f_0 (t+\tau)] dt =$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \cos(2\pi f_0 t) \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 t + 2\pi f_0 \tau) dt = \frac{A^2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \cos(2\pi f_0 t) (\cos 2\pi f_0 t \cos 2\pi f_0 \tau - \sin 2\pi f_0 t \sin 2\pi f_0 \tau) dt =$$

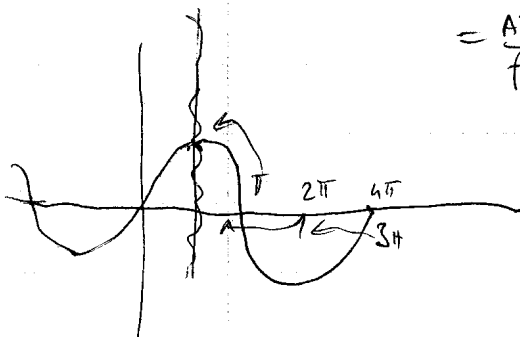
$$= \frac{A^2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} (\underbrace{\cos^2 2\pi f_0 t \cos 2\pi f_0 \tau - \cos 2\pi f_0 t \sin 2\pi f_0 t \sin 2\pi f_0 \tau}_{\sin \cdot \cos = 0}) dt =$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \cos^2 2\pi f_0 t \cdot \cos 2\pi f_0 \tau dt = \frac{A^2}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4\pi f_0 t) \cdot \cos 2\pi f_0 \tau dt =$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{T_0} \cdot \cos 2\pi f_0 \tau \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4\pi f_0 t) dt = \frac{A^2}{2T_0} \cdot \cos 2\pi f_0 \tau \left[t + \frac{\sin 4\pi f_0 t}{4\pi f_0} \right]_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} =$$

$$\text{integr.} \Rightarrow \sin \left(-\frac{T_0}{2} \rightarrow \frac{T_0}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2T_0} \cdot \cos(2\pi f_0 \tau) \cdot T_0 = \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(2\pi f_0 \tau)$$



$$P_x = R_x(0) = \left[\cos 0 = 1 \right] = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

$$a_n = A$$

$$c_1 = c_{-1} = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$P_x = \sum c_n^2 = \frac{A^2}{4} \cdot 2 = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

je korelace

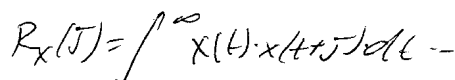
6

6

As a result of the

[10]

$$\langle -1, 2, \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$



⇒ problem washed by, also

abruy-

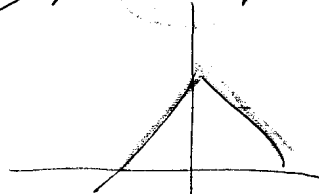


$$15) \leq 7$$

$\neq J \neq A$

$$R_X(j\omega) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2} + j}^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 \, dL = 1 - j$$

1-15



Pr. 5 $\Psi_x(f)$

- $\Psi_x(f) \geq 0$
- párná: $\Psi_x(f) = \Psi_x(-f)$
- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_x(f) df = E_x < \infty$
- $\Psi_x(f) \xrightarrow{FT} R_x(T)$

Pr. 6 $\sigma_x(f)$

- $\sigma_x(f) \geq 0$
- párná: $\sigma_x(f) = \sigma_x(-f)$
- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma_x(f) df = P_x$
- $\sigma_x(f) \xrightarrow{FT} R_x(T)$

Pr. 6

$$\Psi_x(f) = 10^{-6} f^2$$

E_x — energia = 0 ÷ 10 kHz
 = 5 ÷ 6 kHz

$$\int_0^{10^4} 10^{-6} f^2 df = 2 \frac{10^{-6}}{3} \int_0^{10^4} [f^3]_0^{10^4} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} \cdot 10^{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 10^6}}$$

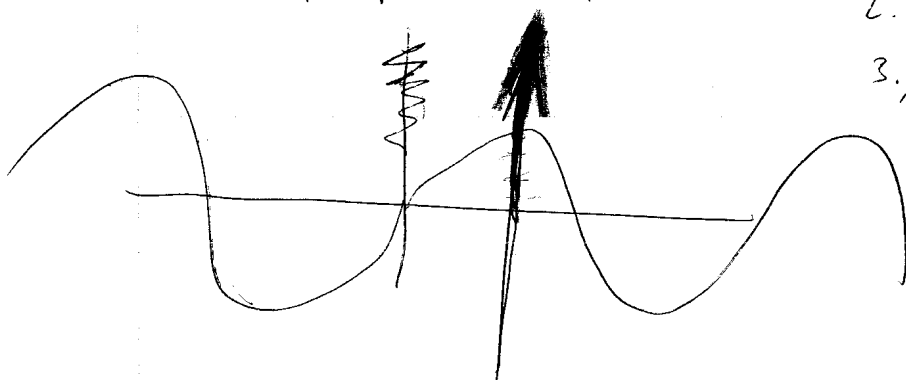
$$\int_5^6 10^{-6} f^2 df = \underline{\underline{60,667 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W}}}$$

Pr. 7

$$\Psi_x(f) = P(f) + \cos^2 2\pi f$$

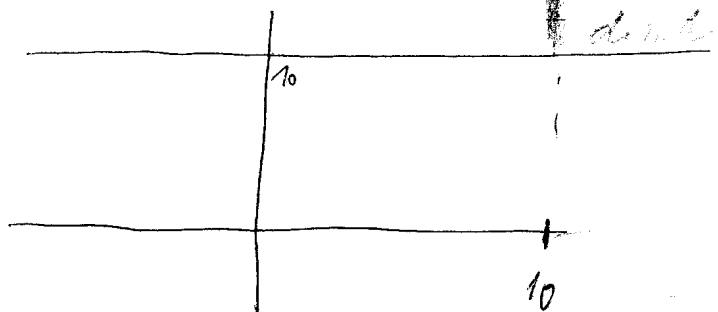
1. ✓
2. ✓
3. ✗

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos = \infty$$



Pr. 8

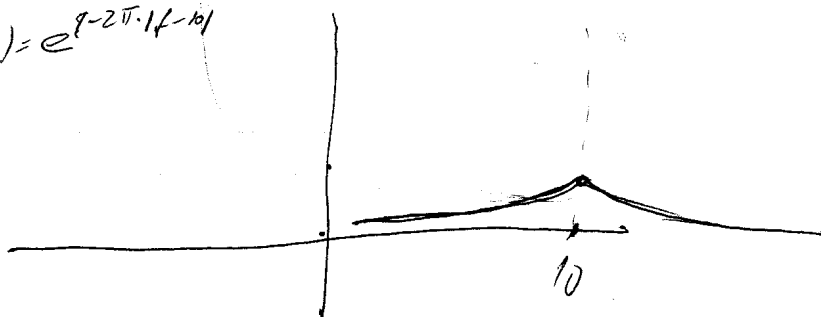
$$\sigma_X(f) = 10 + \delta(f-10)$$



1. ✓
2. x
3. :

Pr. 9

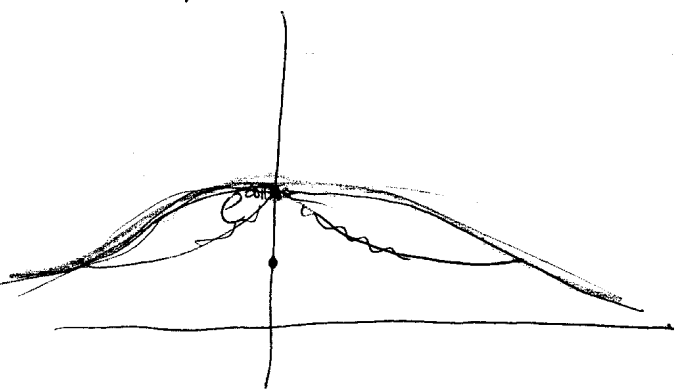
$$\sigma_X(f) = e^{-2\pi \cdot |f-10|}$$



1. ✓
2. x
3. :

Pr. 10

$$\sigma_X(f) = e^{-2\pi(f^2-10)} = e^{-2\pi f^2} \cdot e^{20\pi}$$



1. ✓
2. ✓

$$3. \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi f^2} df = 2e^{20\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi f^2} df$$

$$= 2e^{20\pi} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{-2\pi f^2}}{2} df$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot e^{20\pi}$$

$$< \infty$$

integ

d.u.

$$4. e^{-2\pi(f^2-10)} = \sigma_X(f)$$

$$= e^{20\pi} \cdot e^{-2\pi f^2} = e^{20\pi} \delta(t)$$

d.u.

ANALIZA - došledná tepelneho súmru - je možné kde $T > 0K$ (požehnanie)

odvodnenie pre T t. i. model pre Centrálne limitná veta

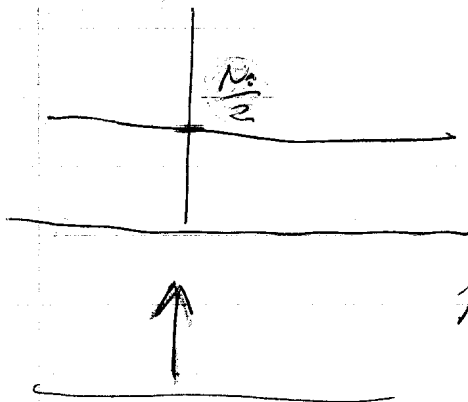
rozdeľenie súčtu je statistický rozdeľenie stabilizácia

práve sa prejaví generálnym $\alpha_j \rightarrow$ nie obľadené

na to ako rozdeľenie prave. má je pochopenie

práve.

12 druhov súmru



stať sa sila sa

nepodoba

aj bril niekoľko má

filos
autobus je číslo

$$P_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_x(f) df = \infty$$

W_n - sila práve súma

$W_n \gg W' \rightarrow$ možno práve si buď

- rozloženie súma - rozloženie (nefyzikálny príklad)

?

Normálne rozdelenie

náh. premenná X má normálne $N(a, \sigma^2)$ s parametrami a, σ^2 ak jej hustota rozdelenia pravdepodobnosti má tvar

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$a = E(X)$ - stredná hodnota (DC sloka)
 $\sigma^2 = D$ - disperzia

dist. f. a.c.

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{(t-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

~~exp. f. a.c.~~

✓ vyjadruje pravdepodobnosť, že X nadobudne hodnotu $\leq x$

normálne normované rozdelenie $N(0, 1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a=0 \\ \sigma^2=1 \end{bmatrix}$$

potom $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

tab. al. kalk.

odnormovať

$$F(x) = \Phi\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right)$$

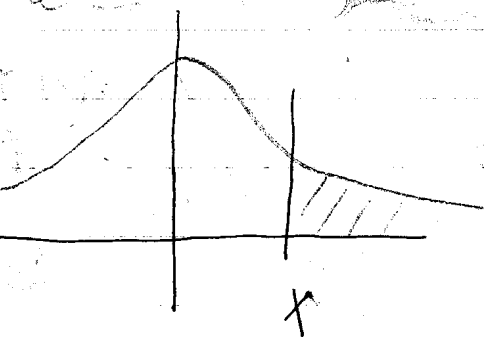
komplementárna c.f. a.c.

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(t-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

normované
a kalkulácie

✓ vyjadruje opačnú pravdepodobnosť, že X nadobudne hodnotu $\geq x$... pre odnormované konš. $Q(x) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right)$

pre $a \neq 0$
 $\sigma^2 \neq 1$



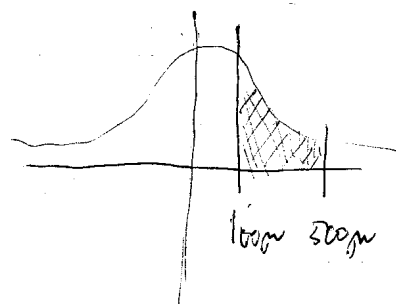
$$\Phi(x) + \Phi(-x) = 1$$

$$\Phi(x) = 1 - \Phi(-x)$$

pr. 1

AWG N smu je dany $\sigma^2 = 10^{-7}$ Zpravidla p_1 se nepočetá s hodnotou smu kdek
v intervalu a) 100-500 μV
b) 1mV-3mV

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{10^{-7} \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2 \cdot 10^{-7}}}$$



$$Q'(x) = Q\left(\frac{x-a}{\sigma}\right)$$

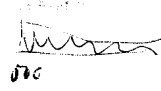
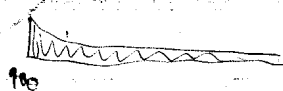
maxim aplikovat $\Rightarrow$ smenit argument f-ice
a polem ② posvit kalkulku

$a=0$ předpoklademe
 $\sigma^2 = 10^{-7} \neq 1$

a) $\langle 100 \mu V, 500 \mu V \rangle$

od hodnoty 100 odlehlejší hodnoty 500

$$P(100 \mu V < x < 500 \mu V) = Q\left(\frac{100 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{10^{-7}}}\right) - Q\left(\frac{500 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{10^{-7}}}\right)$$



$$Q(1,316) - Q(1,58)$$

0,32

$$0,3745 - 0,0771 = 0,3174$$

v daném intervalu
že ten smu
má 0,32 a 0,0771
intervalu

$$b) P(1m < x < 3m) = \left(Q\left(\frac{1m}{\sqrt{16}}\right) - Q\left(\frac{3m}{\sqrt{16}}\right) \right) = Q(3,16) - Q(9,16) =$$

$$= 0,0008 - 0 \approx 0,0008$$

$$1,16 \cdot 10^{-21}$$

Minimum
výkonu -

10^{21} krát
a 12 míc. by

at $x > 3$

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$$

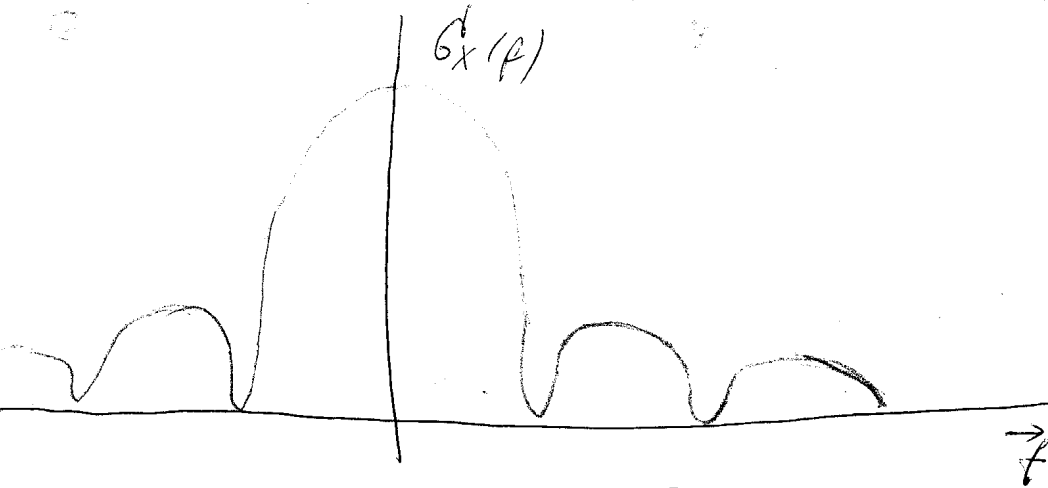
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{9 \cdot 16^2}{2}} =$$

beze výkonu: $10^{-3}, 10^{-2}$ m. out a to směřuje
in

od audio 10^{-2}

od... 10^{-12} (nejmenší výkon: první det.)

FREKVENČNÉ PÁSMO



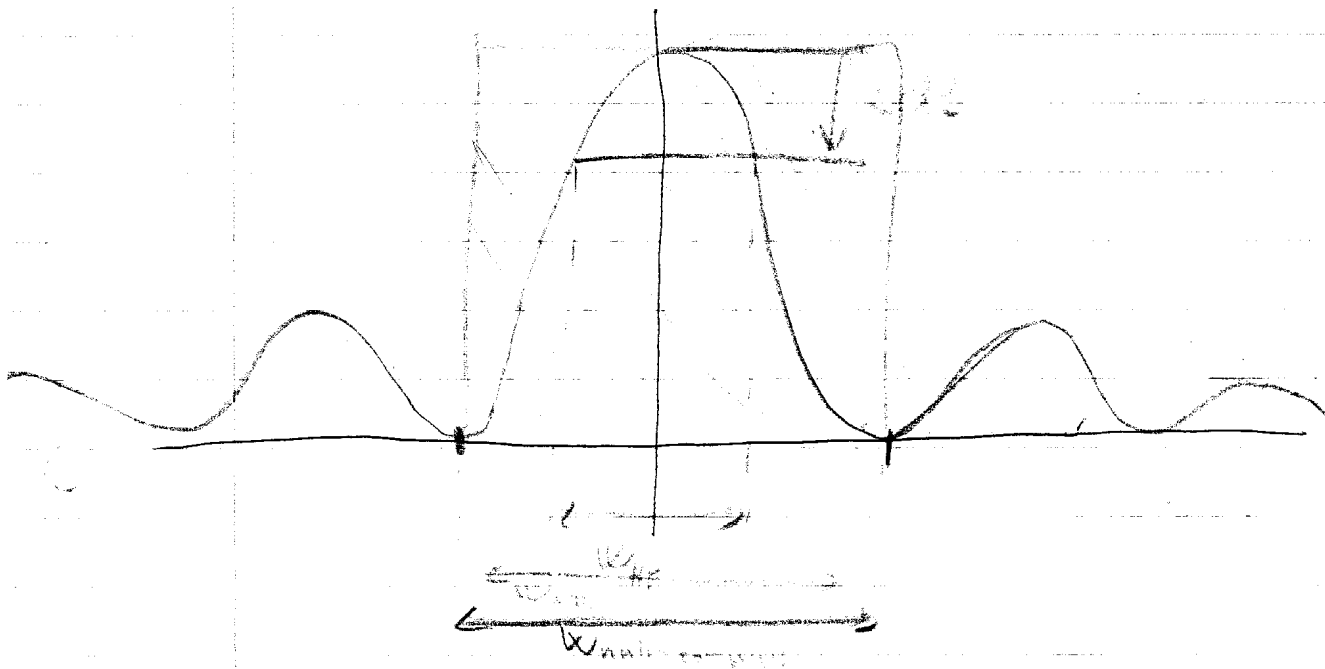
PSD reálného s. n. a je kladná $[S^2]$

$$G_x(f) = T \left[\frac{\sin[\pi(f-f_c) \cdot T]}{\pi(f-f_c) \cdot T} \right]^2$$

1. pásmo $\rightarrow W_{HP}$ USA - poloměr pásma
(half power)

PSD křivka 12 (3dB)

Leť logaritm. zjednod. přepočítáno



2. pásmo W_{NE}

(noise equivalent)

- síla je pásmo představuje ideálního DPF, U. mě

směř zisk abo hodnota s.-a

a zisk norma je zisk (W/N)

= zisk s.-a.



= brilant (oblasti)

$$P_x = W_{NE} \cdot \max \{ G_x(f) \}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{NE} = \frac{P_x}{\max \{ G_x(f) \}}$$

3. pásmo

$W_{null-to-null}$

- pásmo mezi klímy u nulové $G_x(f)$

4. pásmo W_{FPC}

(fractional power containment)

- pásmo, v něm je soustředěno 99% P_x

~~Wiederholung der Aufgabe 1.1~~

$$\downarrow \quad 10^{-4} \left\{ \frac{\sin \left[\pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4} \right]}{\pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}} \right\}^2 = \frac{10^{-4}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2 \left(\sin \left[\pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4} \right] \right)^2} = \sqrt{\pi^2 (f - 10^6)^2 \cdot 10^{-8}}$$

$$\frac{\sin \pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}}{\pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

! substit

$$\angle = \pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{\sin \angle}{\angle} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

: Main lobe direction

$$f_0 = 10$$

$\downarrow$

$$\angle = \pm 1,39156 \text{ rad}$$

$$\pm 1,39156 = \pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$f = 10 \pm 4,83 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_d = f_c - 4,83 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f_h = f_c + 4,83 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\boxed{W_{HP} = f_h - f_d = 9,86 \text{ kHz}}$$

$$b) W_{NE} = \frac{P_x}{\max(G_x(f))} = \frac{P_x}{G_x(f)}$$

$$P_x = ?$$

$$G(f) \xrightarrow{FT} R(N)$$

$$R_x(f) = P_x$$

$$G_x(f) \xrightarrow{FT^{-1}} R_x(N)$$

$$G_{xy}(f) = T^2 \sin^2 [fT] \frac{f^{-1}}{0} 1 - \frac{0}{T} = R_x(f) \quad \checkmark$$

$$R_x(f) = 1 = P_x$$

$$W_{NE} = \frac{1}{G_x(f_c)} = \frac{1}{10^{-4}} = 10^4 \text{ Hz} = 10 \text{ kHz}$$

c) $W_{\text{null-to-null}}$

$$G_x(f) = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \left[\frac{\pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}}{10^{-4}} \right]}{\left[\frac{\pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}}{10^{-4}} \right]} = 0$$

$$\sin \pi (f - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4} = 0$$

1. $\pi (f' - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4} = 0$

$$f' = 10^6$$

2. $\pi (f' - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4} = \pi$

2. $\frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} \left[10^{-4} \sin^2 t = 0 \right]$

$$\sin^2 t = 0$$

$$t = \pi$$

$$(f' - 10^6) = 10^4$$

$$f' = 10^6 + 10^4$$

$$\pi = \pi (f' - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$1 = (f' - 10^6) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$10^4 = f' - 10^6$$

$$f' = 10^6 + 10^4$$

$$W_{\text{null-to-null}} = 20 \text{ kHz}$$

$W_{FRC} = 205720 \text{ Hz}$

$W_{BPSD} = 370 \text{ kHz} \quad [f_{\text{max}} = 571.5]$

Redmine PS & private number of 3 & 2

105.

$$T = 483 \mu s$$

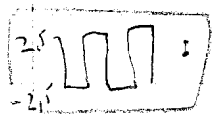
$$f = \frac{1}{T} \approx 2.07 \text{ kHz}$$

amplitude 0,62 [jako $\frac{A}{2}$]

Lopeklinas hodaka $\sqrt{2} \cdot 0,62 = \dots$

$$P = \text{hodaka maduma?} \cdot (\sqrt{2} \cdot 0,62)^2$$

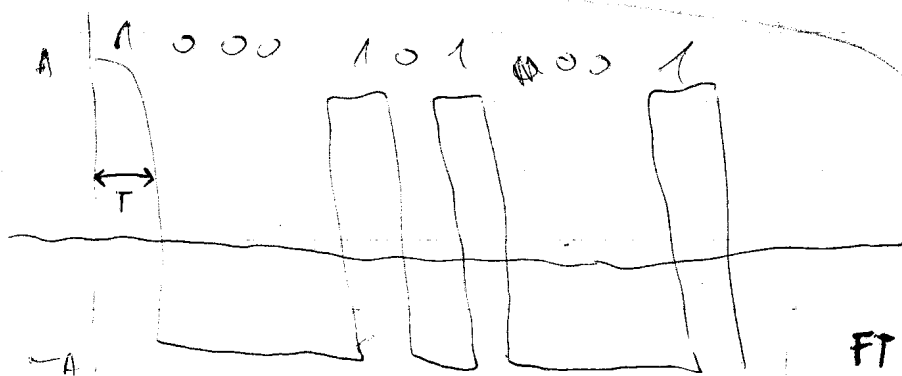
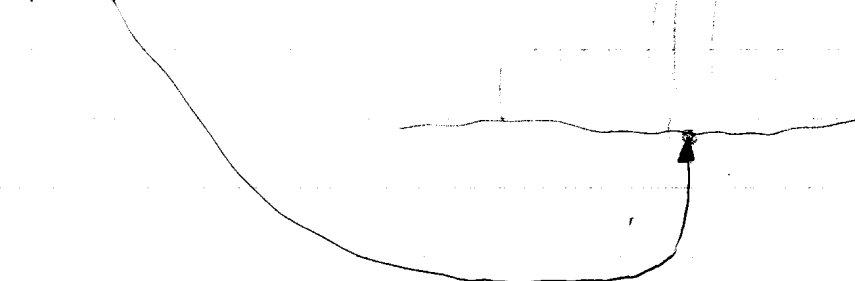
$$C_1 (C-1)$$



FR 12 ∞ proba pilišit p. s. lada

$$f = 15 \text{ kHz}$$

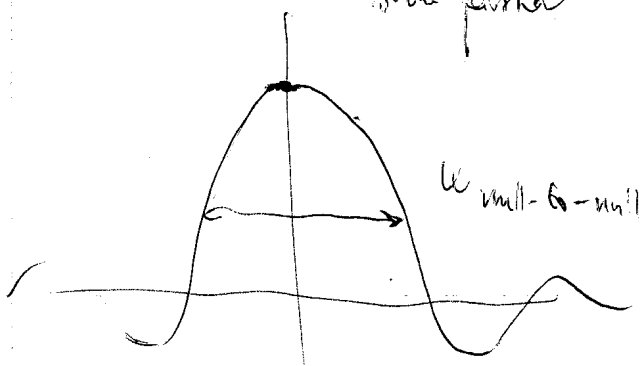
ampl. d. k. namu a. namu



FT jectioh-impulsa
sa p. r. n. (mag. s. s. i.)

Dir 2.2

š. k. p. m. a



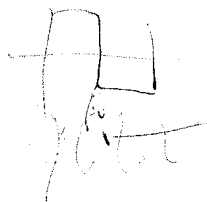
$$\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \xrightarrow{FT} T \cdot \text{sinc}(fT)$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

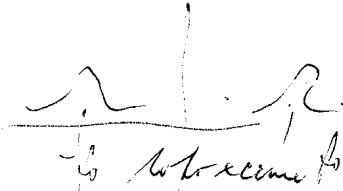
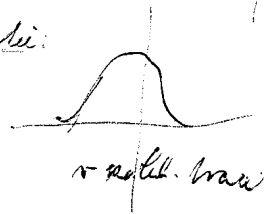
$$\sin \pi f T = 0$$

$$\pi f T = 0$$

preložene posmo

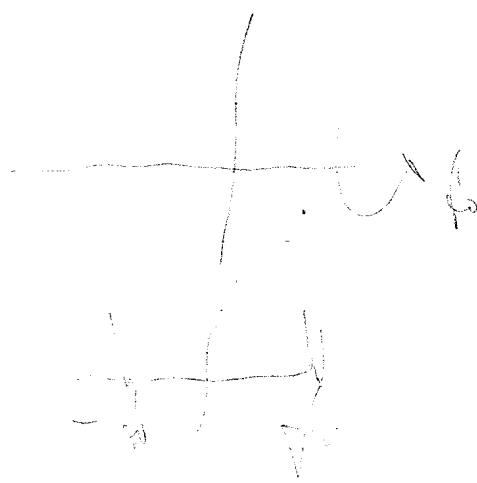


ful. posmo

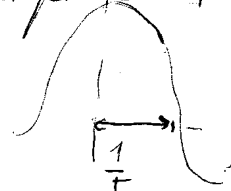


$$x(t) \rightarrow X(f)$$

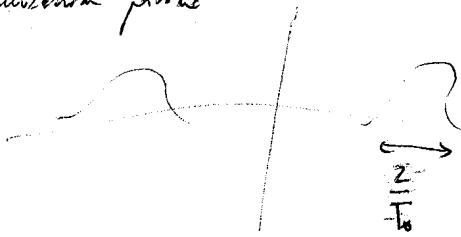
$$x(t) \cdot \sin 2\pi f_0 t \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} X(f \pm f_0)$$



realna smera poma i real. poma $\frac{1}{T}$



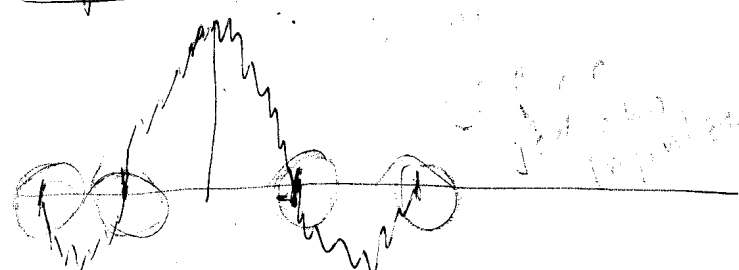
realizovan poma



ali li
($\frac{1}{2} \in (\frac{1}{2} \text{ p. long})$)

beru sa len klade f. (+f)
rešhe

celi p. inde peltum

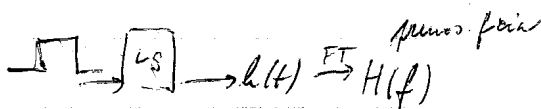
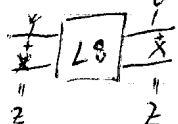
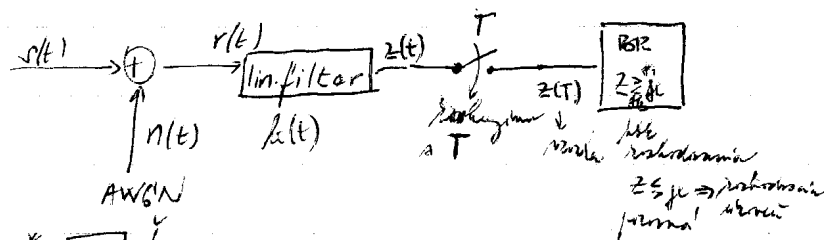


0 body budu rovnate

myriozice
& supoles - supoles

Príjemník

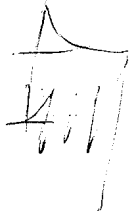
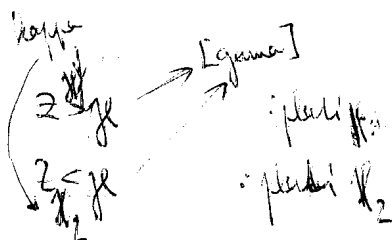
Block diagram of a receiver



Príjemník LSI má charakteristiku imp. odzvu

vstupuje jednotkový impulz na vstu

$$g(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \cdot h(t-\tau) d\tau$$



$$Y(f) = H(f) \cdot X(f)$$

$$z(t) = s(t) + n(t)$$

$$z(T) = z = s + n$$

$$s(t) + n(T)$$

Lin. gaus. rozdelení poradij podľa hodnoty prevádzkov. F. ou
na výstupu tiež Gaus. rozdelenie.

$$z(t) = r(t) * h(t) = (s(t) + n(t)) * h(t) = \underbrace{s(t) * h(t)}_{s_o(t)} + \underbrace{n(t) * h(t)}_{n_o(t)}$$

spríslušný filter = matched filter, MF = spríslušný or optimal

vyplne rovnice

filter pre maximálnu výkonnosť

napríklad



$$h(t) = k \cdot s(T-t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

maximalizovať výkon SLS

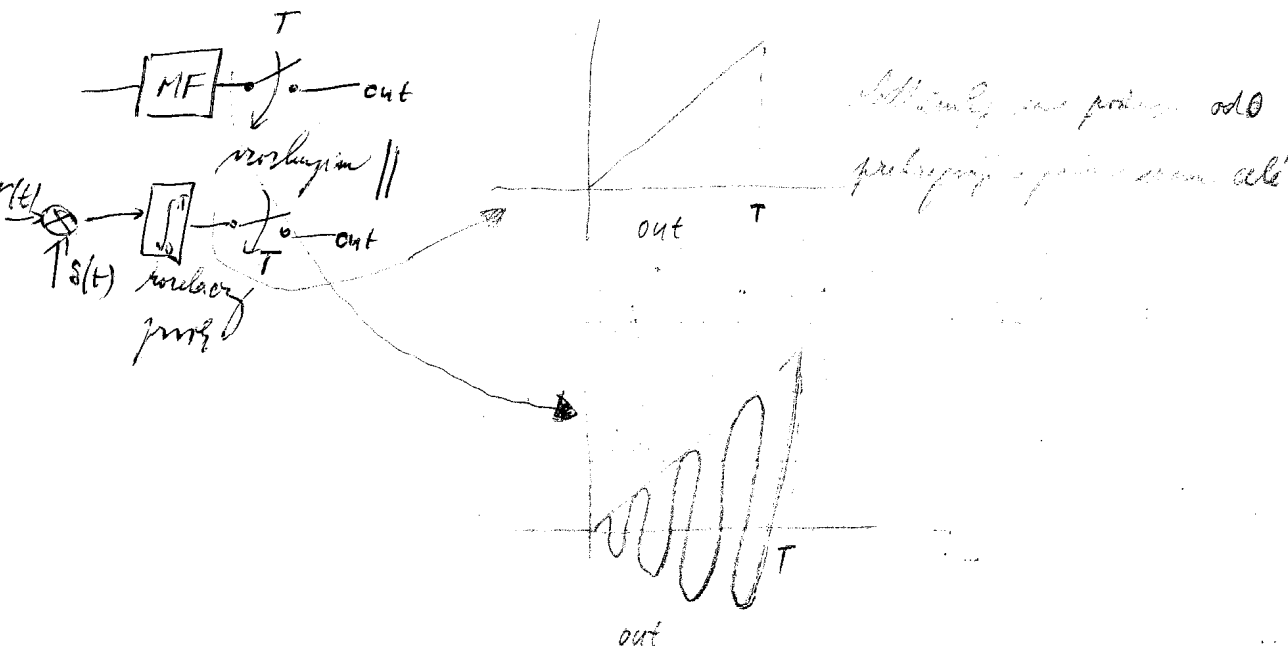
0.001 to 1



Príjemník má maximálnu výkonnosť

$$H(f) = k \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t) e^{-j2\pi f t} dt$$

impulzová charakteristika



formuła MF

$$z(t) = r(t) * h(t) = \int_0^t r(\tau) \cdot h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t r(\tau) \cdot s(T-t+\tau) d\tau$$

$\downarrow$
 $\approx h(t-\tau)$
 $\downarrow$
 modulacja

$$h(t) = s(T-t)$$

$$h(t-\tau) = s(T-(t-\tau))$$

$$h(t-\tau) = s(T-t+\tau)$$

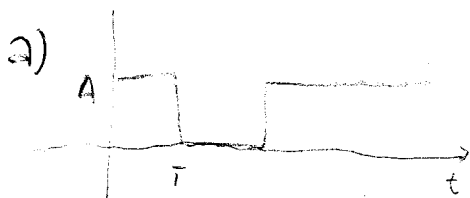
$t=T$

$$z(T) = \int_0^T r(\tau) \cdot s(T-T+\tau) d\tau = \int_0^T r(\tau) \cdot s(\tau) d\tau$$

korzysta z reprezentacji sygnałów
 - wplyw przesłania
 - próba do maksymalnej skuteczności MF on
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

pr.1

- a) UPNRZ
- b) BPNRZ



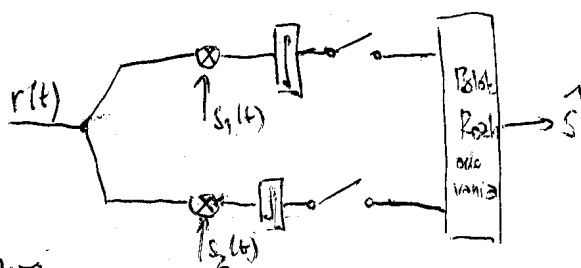
ortogonalne s-y: $\int_0^T s_1(t) \cdot s_2(t) dt = 0$
 ortonormalne s-y: $\int_0^T s_1(t) \cdot s_1(t) dt = K$
 antypodalne s-y: $s_1(t) = -s_2(t)$

$$s_1(t) \cdot s_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2$$

$k=1$

2 sygnały są składowe: $s_1(t) = A$ "1"
 $s_2(t) = 0$ "0"

ortogonalny



2 rel. = 2 s-y

skúška: hodnotu ziskuje (ľahko to bude súm)

HORNÁ VETVA:

$z_1(T)$ = sk. hodnota čísla a 1. hodnota (horár) do probl. nie bol zisk zisk

$$z_1(T) = E \{ z(T) | s_1(t) \} = E \left\{ \int_0^T [s_1(t) + n(t)] \cdot \frac{1}{A} dt \right\} = E \left\{ \int_0^T [A^2 + A \cdot n(t)] dt \right\} =$$

$r(t) = s_1(t) + n(t)$
 $\uparrow$
 pozn. vstup
 nitrám sa
 ich hodnotat

$$= E \left\{ \int_0^T A^2 dt \right\} + E \left\{ \int_0^T A \cdot n(t) dt \right\} =$$

$\downarrow$
 $\downarrow$

$$= \underline{\underline{A^2 T + 0}} \quad [V]$$

sk. hodnota AVG je 0

→ nemá žiadnu jednosmernú zložku

$$z_2(t) = E \{ z(t) | s_2(t) \} = 0 \quad \text{keďže } s_2(t) \text{ obsahuje 0}$$

$$E \left\{ \int_0^T [s_2(t) + n(t)] \cdot s_1(t) dt \right\} \quad [\text{norma } A]$$

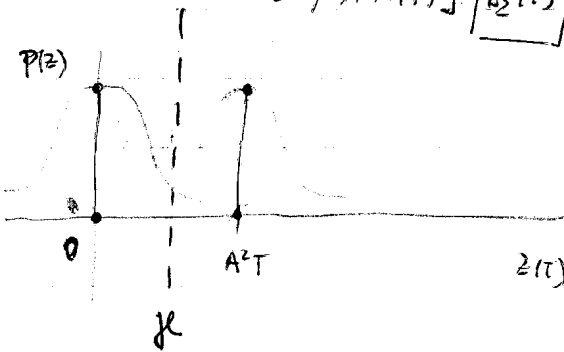
DOLNÁ VETVA:

či niečo pokrývajú 2. reku a UP sa

$$\text{horár} \cdot 0 = 0$$

→ nie, že stále 0

$$[s_1(t) + n(t)] \cdot s_2(t)$$



načítá súm
skôr sa prirýchli

identifikácia súm

out zaznamená od čísla súm

ak problém

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 \\ z \\ x_2 \end{matrix}$$

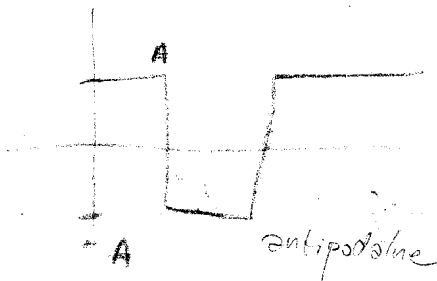
ant. stred

$$z = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} A^2 T$$

súm ľahko vidieť, že pri výpočte s_1 ho vyjde 0; ale pravda, že to vyjde 0, lebo je v nule
zdrojovosť

BPRZ

b) BPNRZ



$$s_1(t) = A$$

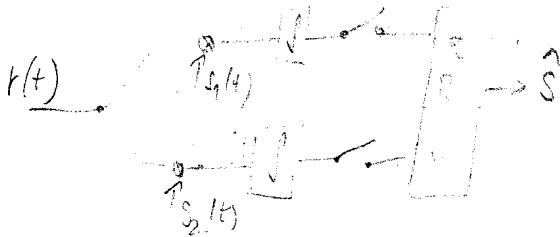
$$s_2(t) = -A$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1(t) = A \\ s_2(t) = -A \end{cases}$$

HORN 4. VETVA:

$$a_1(T) = E\{z_1\} = A^2T$$

$$a_2(T) = E\{z_2\} = -A^2T$$



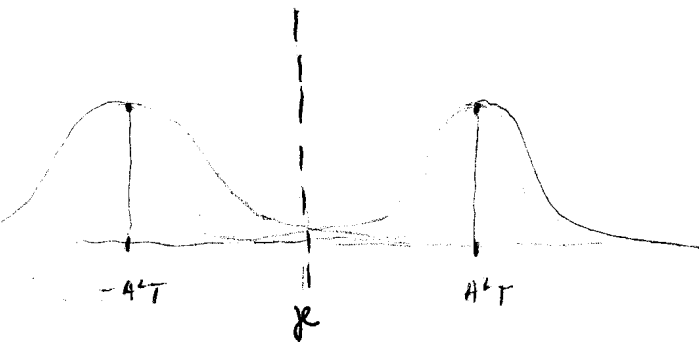
DOLNA VETVA:

$$a_3(T) = E\{z_1\} = E\left\{\int_0^T [s_1(t) + n(t)] s_2(t) dt\right\} = -A^2T$$

$$a_4(T) = A^2T$$

Koristimo odlični su
razlike

→ same stvar, blok, ali s tom distancu da možda izgleda



ndialiti sa = lepšic

lym nisti (4Es)

a lym srochiny

$$E_d = \int_0^T [s_1(t) - s_2(t)]^2 dt$$

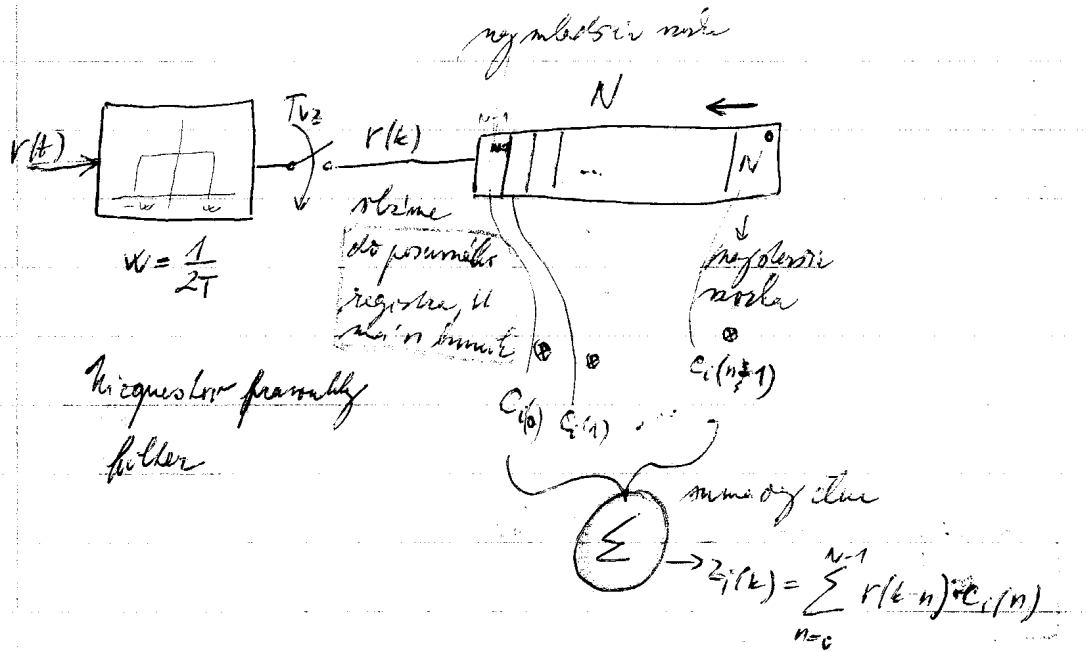
UP
BP

$$E_d = E_{s1}$$

$$E_d = \int_0^T (2s_1(t))^2 dt = 4E_{s1}$$

$$s_2 = -s_1$$

ali realnošć anal: q primery prohor s pandom dist. (no lym)
dig:



MF:

$$c_i(n) = \delta_i[(N-1)-n]$$

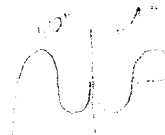
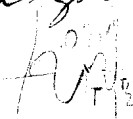
of look out DMF at varying BPSK pairs, it's modulation & demodulation is symbol a primary demodulation work branch during $s_1(t), s_2(t)$

BPSK modulation scheme
two possible inputs

we:

ampl. } modulation
freq. }
ps. }

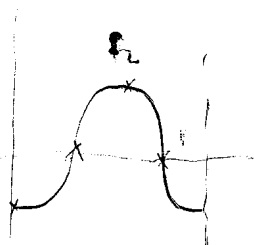
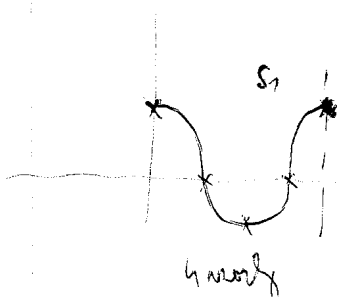
- 1. a also amplitude system
- info is carried by freq.
- modulation
- more for processing



$$s_1(t) = \cos \omega_c t$$

$$s_2(t) = \cos(\omega_c t + \pi) = -\cos \omega_c t$$

joint probability



3-armed work

$$s_1(0) = 1 \quad s_2(0) = -1$$

$$s_1(1) = 0 \quad s_2(1) = 0$$

$$s_1(2) = -1 \quad s_2(2) = 1$$

$$s_1(3) = 0 \quad s_2(3) = 0$$

$$N=4$$

$$C_1(0) = N-1-0$$

$$f(3-0) = f_1(3)$$

$$C_1(1) = N-1-1$$

$$= f_1(2)$$

$$C_1(2) = f_1(1)$$

$$C_1(3) = f_1(0)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

graphische

$$\rightarrow 0 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1$$

$$\Sigma 0 + 1 + 0 + 1 = 2$$

oder

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$0 + 1 + 0 - 1$$

$$\Sigma 0 - 1 + 0 - 1 = -2$$

Abwärts

$$C_1(0) = 0$$

$$C_1(1) = -1$$

$$C_1(2) = 0$$

$$C_1(3) = 1$$

dowärts

$$C_2(0) = 0$$

$$C_2(1) = 1$$

$$C_2(2) = 0$$

$$C_2(3) = -1$$

Abwärts (zu nächster s_2)

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$0 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1$$

$$\Sigma 0 - 1 + 0 - 1 = -2$$

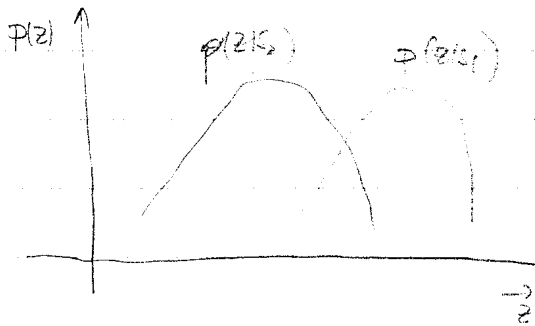
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad -1$$

$$\Sigma 0 + 1 + 0 - 1 = 0$$

weiter

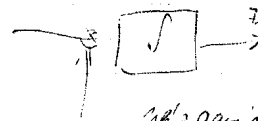
Kriterium MAP AML



na sll. akce hodnotit

→ nejmenší náklady $p(s_1|z)$

Integrator



akce s nejmenší náklady

Bayesův vzorec

$$p(s_i|z) = \frac{p(z|s_i) \cdot p(s_i)}{p(z)}$$

$$p(z) = \sum_i p(z|s_i) \cdot p(s_i)$$

- při map je přesný a přesný problém

$$p(s_1|z) \geq p(s_2|z)$$

Hypotéza nula

$$\frac{p(z|s_1) \cdot p(s_1)}{p(z)} \geq \frac{p(z|s_2) \cdot p(s_2)}{p(z)}$$

$$\frac{p(z|s_1)}{p(z|s_2)} \geq \frac{p(s_2)}{p(s_1)}$$

rovnice rozhodování
pro kritérium
MAP

důležitý: před rozhodnutím normalizovat pravděpodobnosti

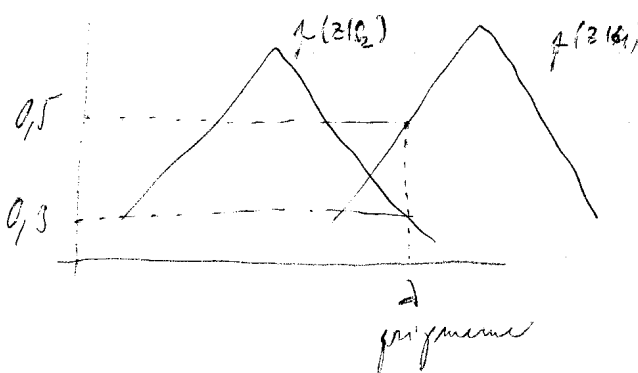
$$p(s_1) = p(s_2) = 0.5$$

MAP se přetvoří na ML [maximum likelihood]

ML

$$\frac{p(z|s_1)}{p(z|s_2)} \geq 1$$

2.1



$$p(s_1) = 0.3$$

$$p(s_2) = 0.7$$

pro MAP

ML kritérium

or projekt

$$f(z/s_1) = 0,5$$

$$f(z/s_2) = 0,3$$

MAP

$$\frac{f(z/s_1)}{f(z/s_2)} \geq \frac{p(s_1)}{p(s_2)}$$

$$p(z) = \sum p(z/s_i) \cdot p(s_i)$$

$$p(z) = 0,5 \cdot 0,3 + 0,3 \cdot 0,7 = 0,15 + 0,21 = 0,36$$

$$p(s_1/z) = \frac{0,5 \cdot 0,3}{0,36} = 0,416$$

$$p(s_2/z) = \frac{0,3 \cdot 0,7}{0,36} = 0,583$$

$\Rightarrow$ bol vystaný (lebo väčšie)

HL

$$f(s_1) \neq f(s_2) \quad f(z/s_1) > f(z/s_2)$$

$\Downarrow$

bol vystaný

m.2

UPNR2

$$A = 5V$$

$$\sigma_0^2 = 10^{-6} W/Hz$$

$$R_g = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$p(s_1) = 0,7 \quad s_1(t) = A \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

$$p(s_2) = 0,3 \quad s_2(t) = 0 \quad \text{---}$$

$$R_{MAP} = ? \quad \text{max. snr}$$

$$R_{HL} = ?$$

MAP

$$R_{MAP} = 2 \sum_{s_1, s_2} \left\{ \ln \frac{p(s_2)}{p(s_1)} - \frac{z_1^2 - z_2^2}{2\sigma_0^2} \right\} \frac{\sigma_0^2}{z_1 - z_2}$$

do snr

$$\frac{f(z/s_1)}{f(z/s_2)} \geq \frac{p(s_1)}{p(s_2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \ln \frac{p(s_1)}{p(s_2)} \geq \frac{z_1^2 - z_2^2}{2\sigma_0^2}$$

$$Q_1 = AT = \int_0^T \int_0^T (n_1(t) + n_2(t)) \cdot g(t) dt = 25T = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,025$$

$$Q_2 = 0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{R_B} = \frac{1}{12681} \cdot 10^{-3} = 10^{-7}$$

12681 ali 12680

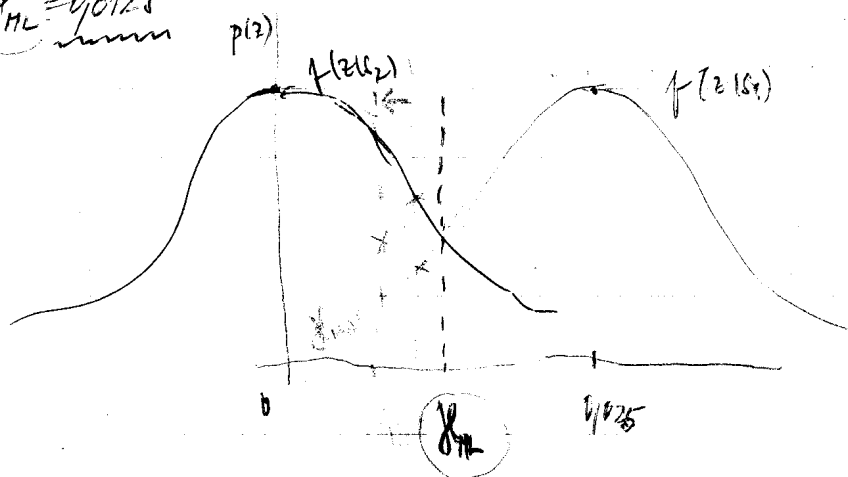
$$2 \geq 12,466 \cdot 10^{-3} = J_{\text{max}}$$

HL

$$\frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2} = J$$

$$f(t_1) = f(t_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$J_{HL} = 0,0125$$



Ukva sa poravnica $f(t_1) > f(t_2)$

ova čisla su ... čisla su čisla; J_{HL} volim, J_{max} se poravnica

$$J_0^2 = 10^{-6}$$

$$J = 9,11 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

... ...

[Chybonal]

$$P_B = Q \left(\frac{a_1 - a_2}{2\sigma_0} \right)$$

$$P_B = Q \left(\frac{\sqrt{E_B}}{N_0} \right)$$

$$P_B = Q \left(\frac{\sqrt{E_B}}{2N_0} \right)$$

$$E_B = \frac{1}{2} (E_{B1} + E_{B2})$$

6011
S. A. W

$$E_B = E_B = \int_0^T \dot{S}(t) dt$$

• Modulation E method

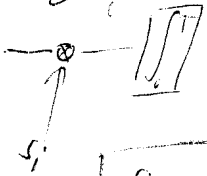
L.A. mi

$$E_d = \int_0^T (\dot{S}_1(t) - \dot{S}_2(t))^2 dt$$

$$\frac{N_0}{2} = \sigma_0^2$$

a_1, a_2

611 metoda



$$\frac{S_1}{\sqrt{E_B}} = \gamma_1$$

low frequency

pr. 3

LIPNRZ

$$s_1(t) = A \rightarrow E_{s1} = A^2 T \quad \int A^2 dt$$

$$s_2(t) = 0 \rightarrow E_{s2} = 0$$

$$\gamma_1(t) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{E_{s1}}} = \frac{A}{A\sqrt{T}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$$

$$E_B = \int_0^T s_1(t) \gamma_1(t) dt = \frac{A}{\sqrt{T}} \int_0^T 1 dt =$$

$$= \frac{A}{\sqrt{T}} T = \underline{\underline{A\sqrt{T}}}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_1 = 5 \cdot \sqrt{10^{-3}} = 0.04958$$

$$\sigma_0^2 = 10^{-6}$$

$$\sigma_0 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1 - a_2}{2\sigma_0} \right) = P_B$$

$$P_B = Q(7.9)$$

argument > 3

$$= Q \left(\frac{1}{1.58 \cdot 10^{-15}} \right)$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}$$

cca 200
op. 4. 10

- power E_d $\int_{-A}^A A^2 dt = A^2 T = 9021$

$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_d}{2N_0}}\right) = Q(7.9) = 1.35 \cdot 10^{-15}$

$\sigma_0^2 = \frac{N_0}{2}$

$2N_0 = 4\sigma_0^2$

Labely $x > 3$
 $Q(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

- power E_B $E_B = \frac{1}{2}(E_{B1} + E_{B2}) = \frac{1}{2}(A^2 T)$

$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_B}{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}A^2 T}{N_0}}\right) = Q(7.9) = 1.35 \cdot 10^{-15}$

pr. 4

BPURE

$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$

$\psi_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$

$g_1(t) = A$
 $g_2(t) = -A$

$a_1 = \text{norm} = A\sqrt{T}$

$a_2 = -A\sqrt{T}$ $\int_0^T \psi_2 \psi_1 dt = 0$
 orthogonal signals

$P_B = \frac{(a_1 - a_2)^2}{2N_0} = Q\left(\frac{2A\sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{2N_0}}\right) = Q(7.9) = 1.35 \cdot 10^{-15}$

$E_d = A^2 T$
 $\int_0^T \psi_1 \psi_2 dt = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2N_0}} \frac{-A}{\sqrt{2N_0}} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2A^2 T}{2N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_d}{N_0}}\right)$

$Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_{B1}}{N_0}}\right) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T}{N_0}}\right)$

$E_d = \int_0^T A^2 dt = A^2 T$

$E_B = 2E_{B1} = 2E_{B2}$

$E_d = \int_{-A}^A A^2 dt = A^2 T$
 $(A - (-A))^2 = 4A^2 T$

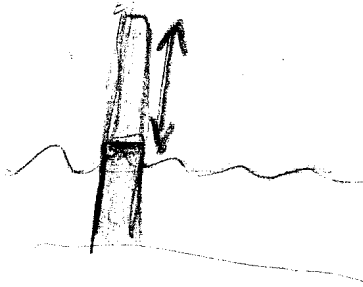
oslatni odana
 $R_B = 1 \text{ Mbps}$

$P_B = 0,3085$
sa'nta'

Transmisio $\rightarrow$ replay E

PSD/ESD

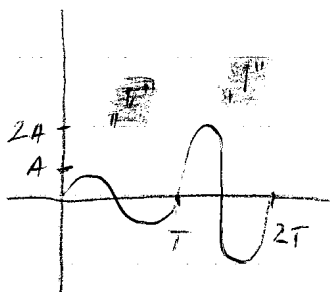
$$E_D = E_B$$



Result
0.3085
1

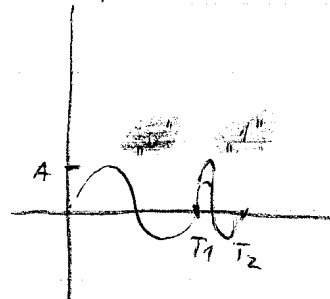
ampli. modulacija

ASK

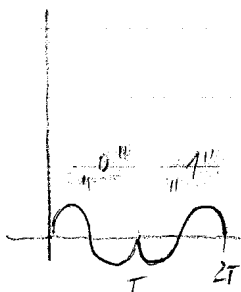


frekv. modul.

FSK

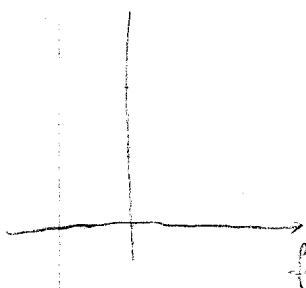


phase [shift keying]
fazi. modul.
PSK



ASK + PSK →
modulacija amplitudom
→ QAM modulacija

0 1
1 0 } binarna



$$\log_2 M = k$$

frekv. pomeni
abstraktno, kod sicer ima karj. dani

$$\Rightarrow |s| \neq 1 \text{ or}$$

$$\bullet A_1 \ 00$$

$$\bullet A_2 \ 01$$

$$\bullet A_3 \ 10$$

$$\bullet A_4 \ 11$$

14

$$S/s \ 1$$

$$b/s \ 2$$

$$S/s \ 1$$

$$b/s \ 3$$

amplitudna
modulacija
PSK, QPSK

(# stanj na vsaki, konst. n. l. C → raznov.
od kvalitete delodara ali na pamet
lebo C se prebrzga)

EDGE - 8 surori faz. modul.

16 QAM → orange

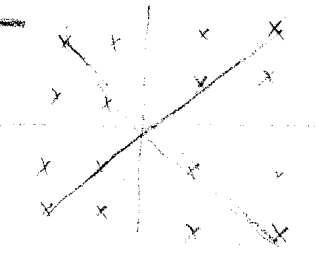
32

64

256

(m:cy)

flexion Tmob



8 surori faz.

coh. a nehoterensni modalecii

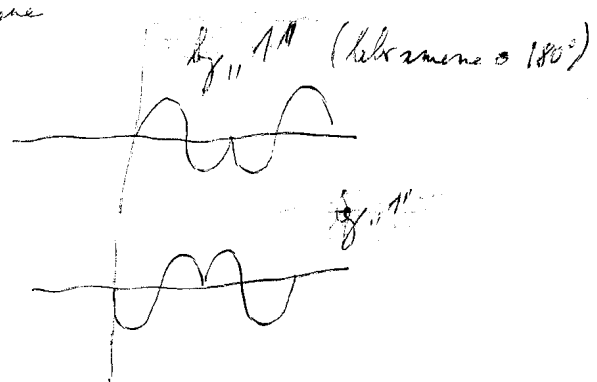
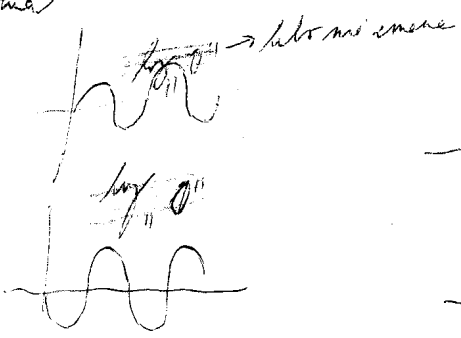
prosimos: ideal: pome A, ϕ, ψ
 dohotate → posumete mii refer. maku
 misiona

coh.: ma info o ϕ : drealia (opitui vaf - plitabla)

neboh: me ostala pome: horon ghorot

PSK → alo at neboh. lea' nematim info o pome (mofy pome mian)

PSK: - mofy pome mian info o pome
 diferenciatia



PSK

coh. BPSK mofy pome

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_B}{N_0}}\right)$$

pre binarne
 $E_s = E_B$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi)$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi + \pi)$$

$$\phi = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cos & \sin \\ \cos & -\sin \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}}$$

mofy pome mian info o pome (mofy pome mian)

kooh. B FSK

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_B}{N_0}}\right)$$

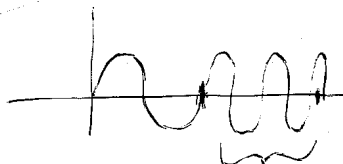
$$s_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cdot \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)$$

$$s_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}} \cdot \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$$

kooh. μ
orthog. FSK

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{2T}$$

$f_2 - f_1$



emission "1"

MTC
 $2T$

nekooh. BDFSK

$$P_B = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{E_B}{N_0}}$$

nekooh. B FSK

$$P_B = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{E_B}{2N_0}}$$

kooh. MPSK

2, 4, 8, ... (maximal step)

bit ≠ symbol

$$P_s(M) \approx 2Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{N_0}} \sin \frac{\pi}{M}\right)$$

nekooh. DMPSK

$$P_s(M) \approx 2Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E_s}{N_0}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2M}\right)$$

kooh. MPSK

$$P_s(M) \leq (M-1)Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{N_0}}\right)$$

nekooh. MFSK

$$P_s(M) = \frac{1}{M} e^{-\frac{E_s}{N_0}} \sum_{j=2}^M (-1)^j \binom{M}{j} e^{\frac{E_s}{jN_0}}$$

orthog. MFSK

$$P_B = \frac{1}{M-1} \quad P_S = \frac{2^{k-1}}{2^k - 1} \quad P_S$$

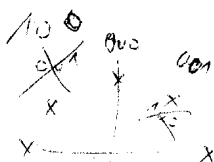
preparat

MPSK

$$P_B = \frac{P_s}{\log_2 M} = \frac{P_s}{k}$$

de

Grayov kod - minimalni 2
A kod



10 00 01 11

signali su 40% k...

Pr. 1

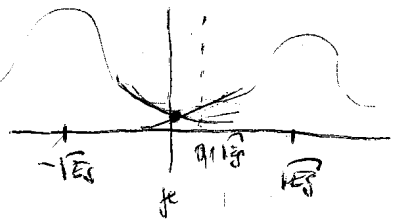
BPSK

$$\frac{E_b}{N_0} = 6,8 \text{ dB}$$

$\mu = 0$
2. d. problem
s. 8

$$\mu = 0,1 \sqrt{E_s}$$

ale sa zmeni



ale sa zmeni

$$P_B = 2$$

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{2 \frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right) =$$

$$= Q\left(\sqrt{2 \cdot 4,79}\right) = Q(3,09)$$

Prepočet

$$10 \log \frac{E_b}{N_0} = 6,8$$

$$\frac{E_b}{N_0} = 10^{0,68} = 4,79$$

$$= 10^{-3}$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

Pr. 2

BPSK - 100 kbit/s

$$R_B = 1 \text{ kbps}$$

$$N_0 = 10^{-10} \text{ W/Hz}$$

$$P_B = \frac{\text{# chybných}}{\text{# všetkých}}$$

$$\frac{1 \text{ W}}{24 \cdot 360} = 100$$

$$= 1,16 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ : Mhz}$$

$$= 1,16 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$S = 10^{-6} \text{ W}$$

rychle
všechny rychlosti
necháme vyjádřit?

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{2 \frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$$

$$E_b = S \cdot T \cdot \frac{1}{R_B} = \frac{S}{R_B}$$

$$\frac{E_b}{N_0} = \frac{S}{N_0} \cdot \frac{1}{R_B} = 10$$

$$P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{2}\right) = Q(1,41) = 4,47 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

máme rychlost $\Rightarrow$ všechny rychlosti

pr. 3

loh. BPSK

①

$$\frac{E_B}{N_0} = 12 \text{ dB}$$

only ~~only~~

} More' approximation?

$$10^{12} = 15,85$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{E_B}{N_0} = 14 \text{ dB}$$

$$10^{14} = 25,12$$

$$\textcircled{3} P_B = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_B}{N_0}}\right) = Q(3,92)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{10^{14}}{2}} = 1,76 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ approx}$$

pr. 4

① loh. BPSK

$$\frac{E_B}{N_0} = 9 \text{ dB}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{0,9} = 6,31$$

② loh. QPSK

$$\frac{E_B}{N_0} = 13 \text{ dB}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{1,3} = 19,95$$

3 → P_B

$$\textcircled{1} P_B(x) = 7 Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_B}{N_0}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 Q(18,9)$$

$$7 Q(18,9) = 4,97 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

1 symbol = 2 bits

$$\frac{E_s}{N_0} = \frac{3 E_B}{N_0}$$

6 symbols -

$$P_B = \frac{4 \text{ mW}}{7} P_s = \frac{4}{7} \cdot 4,97 \cdot 10^{-5} = 2,84 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} P_B(x) = 2 Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2 E_s}{N_0}} \sin \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \text{ real?}$$

$$= 2 Q\left(\sqrt{64 \cdot 10^{13}} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 2,97 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{E_s}{N_0} = \frac{3 E_B}{N_0}$$

$$P_B = \frac{P_s}{3} = 9,5 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Pr. 5 16 PSK

$$P_s = 10^{-5}$$

$$P_B = \frac{4}{\pi} P_s$$

16PSK

$$P_B = \frac{P_s}{4}$$

Pr. 6 koef. PSK

$$T_s = 42 \text{ ms}$$

$$A = 1 \text{ mV}$$

$$\frac{N_0}{2} = 10^{-11} \text{ W/Hz}$$

$$P_s = ?$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{T}}$$

$$A^2 \cdot T = 2E$$

$$\frac{A^2 \cdot T}{2} = E$$

$$Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{A^2 T}{4 \cdot 10^{-11}}} \right)$$

$$P_s = 7Q \sqrt{\frac{E_s}{N_0}} = 7Q \left(\sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2} A^2 T}{2 \cdot 10^{-11}}} \right) = 90875$$

$$7Q(2,206) = 7 \cdot 0,0127$$

$$P_B = \frac{4}{7} \cdot P_s = \underline{\underline{4 \text{ W}}}$$