

第一次作业答案

13. 答案: (20')

采用公式: $s = c \times N \times (1/r)$, 本题中 $c = 1/2$, $N = 1\text{Mbps}$

a. $r = 1 \rightarrow s = (1/2) \times (1\text{Mbps}) \times (1/1) = 500 \text{ Kbaud}$

b. $r = 1/2 \rightarrow s = (1/2) \times (1\text{Mbps}) \times (1/(1/2)) = 1 \text{ Mbaud}$

c. $r = 2 \rightarrow s = (1/2) \times (1\text{Mbps}) \times (1/2) = 250 \text{ Kbaud}$

d. $r = 4/3 \rightarrow s = (1/2) \times (1\text{Mbps}) \times (1/(4/3)) = 375 \text{ Kbaud}$

14. 答案: (5')

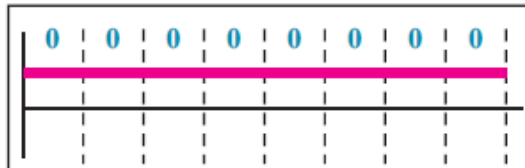
$$(0.2/100) \times (1 \text{ Mbps}) = 2000 \text{ bits}$$

15. 答案(20'):

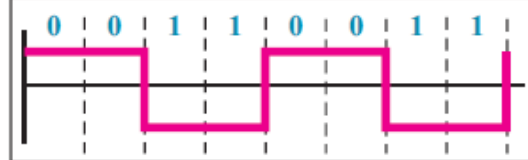
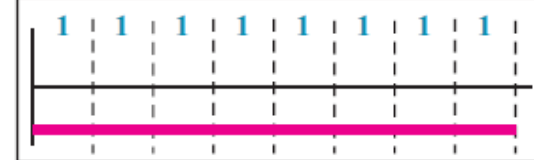
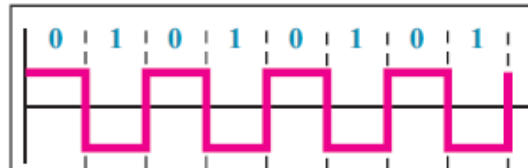
Average Number of Changes = $(0 + 0 + 8 + 4) / 4 = 3$ for $N = 8$

B \rightarrow $(3/8)N$

Case a



Case c



Case b

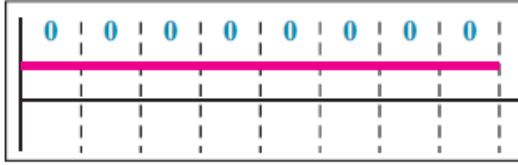
Case d

16. 答案(20'):

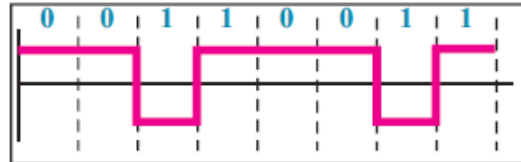
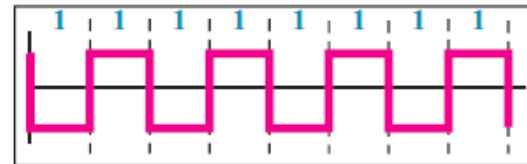
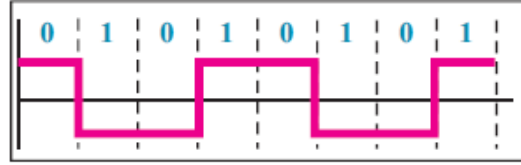
Average Number of Changes = $(0 + 9 + 4 + 4) / 4 = 4.25$ for $N = 8$

$B \rightarrow (4.25 / 8) N$

Case a



Case c



Case b

Case d

21. 答案: (10')

- a. NRZ-I: 10011001
- b. 差分曼彻斯特: 11000100
- c. AMI: 01110001

24. 答案: (10')

- a. 输出数据流: 01010 11110 11110 11110 11110 01001
- b. 在输入中最长的连续 0 串的长度: 21
- c. 在输入中最长的连续 1 串的长度: 1

28. 答案(15'):

- a. 数字化信号的速率:

在低通信号中, 最小频率为 0, 所以有:

$$f_{max} = 0 + 200 = 200\text{KHz}$$

$$\rightarrow f_s = 2 \times 200,000 = 4000,000 \text{ samples/s}$$

每个 *sample* 的比特数:

$$n_b = \log_2 1024 = 10 \text{ bits/sample}$$

速率:

$$N = 400\text{KHz} \times 10 = 4\text{Mbps}$$

b. 由 a 已知, $n_b = 10$, 所以有:

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{dB}} = 6.02 \times n_b + 1.76 = 61.96$$

c. 由 a 已知, $n_b = 10$, 所以 PCM 带宽为:

$$B_{\text{PCM}} = n_b \times B_{\text{analog}} = 10 \times 200\text{KHz} = 2\text{MHz}$$