

淡江大學八十九學年度碩士班招生考試試題

74

系別：電機工程學系

科目：通信系統

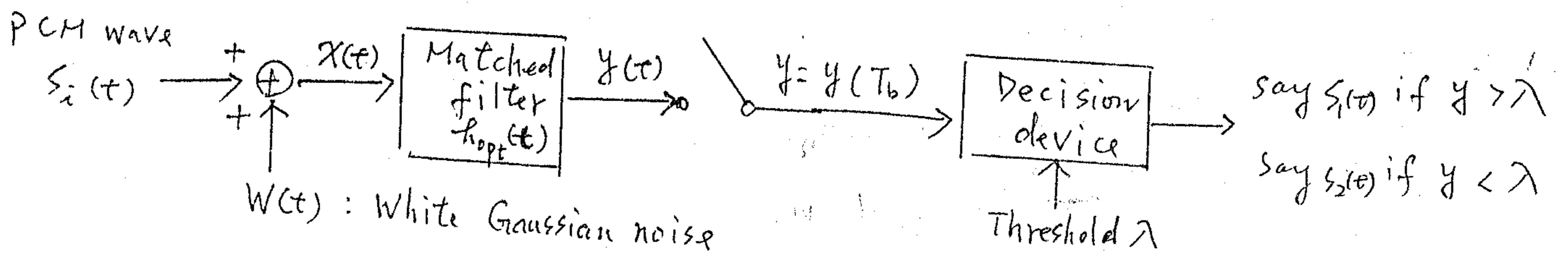
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一. (15%) The signal

$$m(t) = 6 \sin(2\pi t) \text{ volts}$$

is transmitted using a 4-bit binary PCM system. The quantizer is of the uniform type, with a step-size of 1 volt. Sketch the resulting PCM wave for one complete cycle of the input. Assume a sampling rate of four samples per second, with samples taken at  $t = \pm \frac{1}{8}, \pm \frac{3}{8}, \pm \frac{5}{8}, \dots$ , seconds.

二. (25%)



$$s_1(t) = \begin{cases} A & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq T_b \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}, \quad s_2(t) = \begin{cases} -A & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq T_b \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$S_w(f) = \frac{N_0}{2}$ ,  $N = n(T_b) = W(t) * h_{opt}(t) |_{t=T_b}$  is a Gaussian random variable  $\sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$  where  $\sigma^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H_{opt}(f)|^2 df$ .

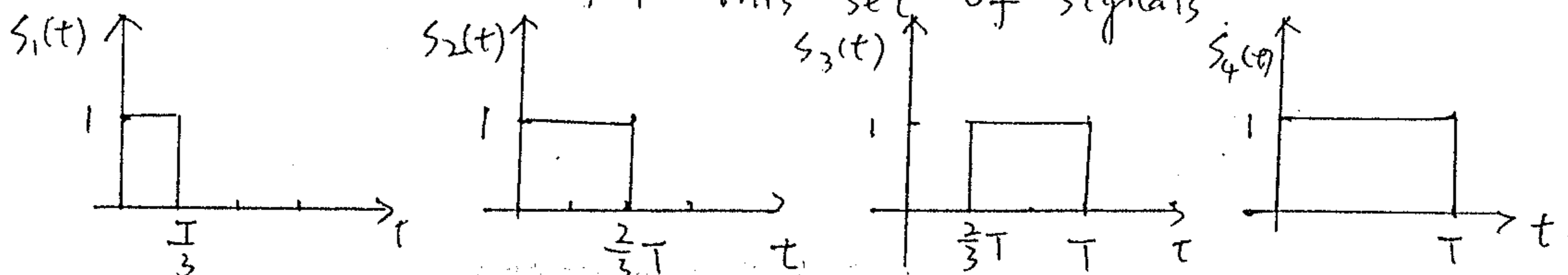
1. (8%)  $h_{opt}(t) = ?$

2. (8%)  $s_{oi}(T_b) = s_i(t) * h_{opt}(t) |_{t=T_b} = ?$  for  $i=1, 2$

3. (2%)  $\lambda = ?$  such that  $P_e$  ( $\hat{=}$  the probability of error) for this receiver can be minimized.

4. (7%)  $P_e = ?$

三. (20%) Consider the signals  $s_1(t), s_2(t), s_3(t)$  and  $s_4(t)$ . Please use the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure to find an orthonormal basis for this set of signals.



注意背面尚有試題

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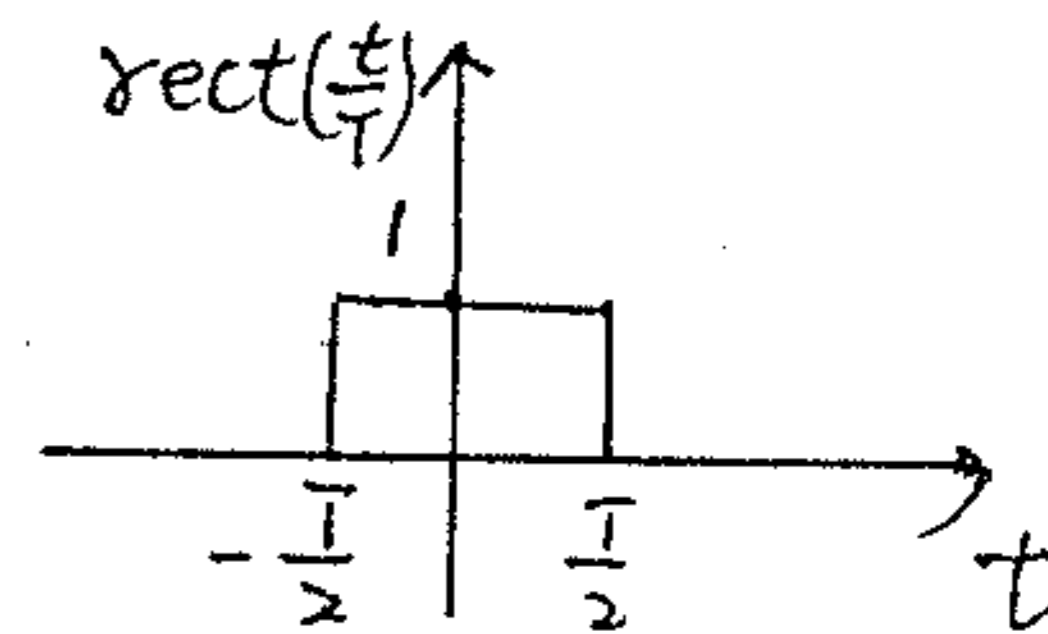
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本試題雙面印製

四 (20%)  $g(t) = A \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$



1. (5%)  $G(f) = ?$

2. (5%)  $g_+(t) \triangleq$  the pre-envelope of  $g(t) = ?$

3. (5%)  $\tilde{g}(t) \triangleq$  the complex envelope of  $g(t) = ?$

4. (5%)  $a(t) \triangleq$  the natural envelope of  $g(t) = ?$

五. (20%) The FM signal

$$s(t) = A_c \cos\left(2\pi f_c t + 2\pi k_f \int_0^t m(\tau) d\tau\right)$$

is applied to the system consisting of a high-pass RC filter and an envelope detector. Assume that (a) the resistance  $R$  is small compared with the reactance of the capacitor  $C$  for all significant frequency components of  $s(t)$  and (b) the envelope detector does not load the filter. Determine the resulting signal at the envelope detector output, assuming that  $k_f |m(t)| < f_c$  for all  $t$ .

