Sixth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, December 2010 **Information Theory and Coding**

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting at least TWO questions from each part.

PART - A

Define: i) Amount of information ii) Average source information rate.

(04 Marks)

Derive an expression for average information content of symbols in long independent sequences.

c. A discrete memory less source contains source alphabet

$$S = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4\}$$
 with $P = \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}\}$

i) Calculate the entropy of the source

ii) Calculate the entropy of the second order extension of the source.

(04 Marks)

d. For the state diagram of the Markov source of the Fig. Q1(d), find

i) State probabilities ii) Entropy of each state iii) Entropy of the source. (08 Marks)

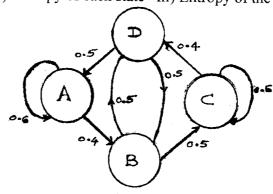


Fig. Q1(d)

- a. Derive the expression for code efficiency and code redundancy. 2 (06 Marks)
 - Explain the steps in the Shannon's encoding algorithm for generating binary codes.

(04 Marks)

(08 Marks)

c. Apply Shannon's encoding algorithm and generate binary codes for the set of messages given in table Q2(c), and obtain code efficiency and redundancy. (10 Marks)

 m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 m_5 Table Q2(c) 1/8 1/16 3/16 1/4 3/8

What is a discrete communication channel? Illustrate the model of a discrete channel. 3 a.

A discrete memoryless source has an alphabet of seven symbols with probabilities for its output as described in table Q 3(b). Find

- i) Shannon Fano code for this source ii) Coding efficiency. S_0 S_1 S_2 S_3 Table Q3(b) S_4 S_5 S_6 1/4 1/4 1/8 1/8 1/8 1/16 1/16
- A zero memory source is with $S = {S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6}$ $P = \{0.4, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.05, 0.05\}$ and Construct a binary Huffman code by placing the composite symbol as high as possible and determine the variance of the word lengths. (08 Marks)

a. Define mutual information and explain its properties.

(04 Marks)

b. For a channel, the matrix is given as

$$P(Y/X) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (06 Marks)

Find I(X:Y) and channel capacity, given the input symbol occur with equal probability.

State and explain Shannon – Hartley law.

(06 Marks)

d. For an AWGN channel with 4 KHz bandwidth and noise power spectral density $\frac{\text{No}}{2} = 10^{-12} \text{ W/Hz}$, the signal power required at the receiver is 0.1 mW. Calculate the (04 Marks) capacity of this channel.

PART - B

Illustrate the following terms used in error control coding with examples. 5

i) Block length ii) Code rate iii) Hamming weight iv) Hamming distance. (08 Marks)

b. Prove that $GH^T = HG^T = 0$ for a systematic linear block code.

(04 Marks)

c. For a systematic (6, 3) linear block code

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

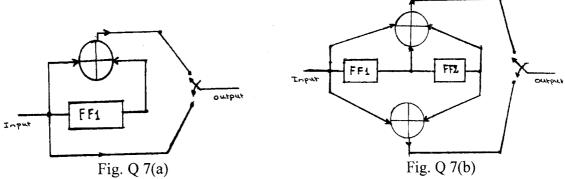
- i) Find all the code vectors
- ii) Draw encoder circuit for the above code
- iii) Find minimum Hamming weight.

(08 Marks)

For a (7, 4) binary cyclic code the generator polynomial is given by $g(x) = 1 + x + x^3$. Find the generator and parity check matrices.

(10 Marks)

- b. In a (15, 5) cyclic code the generator polynomial is given by $g(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + x^4 + x^5 + x^8 + x^{10}$. Draw the block diagram of an encoder and syndrome (10 Marks) calculator for this code.
- a. For the convolution encoder shown in Fig. Q7(a), the information sequence is d = 10111. Find the output sequence using time – domain approach.



- b. For the convolution encoder shown in Fig. Q7(b), draw the
 - i) State table ii) State transition table iii) State diagram iv) The corresponding code tree v) Using the code tree find the encoded sequence for the message (10111).
- 8 Write short notes on
 - a. Shortened cyclic code
 - b. Burst error correcting codes
 - c. BCH code
 - d. Reed Soloman codes.

(20 Marks)