

國立中央大學 105 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

所別： 通訊工程學系碩士班 不分組(一般生)

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科目： 通訊系統

本科考試禁用計算器

*請在答案卷(卡)內作答

1. For a baseband communication system as shown below, where $w(t)$ is the additive white Gaussian noise with a power spectral density $N_0/2$ and $p(t)/h(t)$ denote the impulse responses of TX/RX filters, (a) find the values of A_0 and f_s in $s(t) = A_0 \cdot \cos(2\pi \cdot f_0 \cdot t)$ when $a(t) = \cos(2\pi \cdot 0.8 \cdot f_s \cdot t)$ and

$$P(f) = \begin{cases} 1, & |f| \leq 0.5f_s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6\%)$$

(b) plot the Fourier spectrum $A_\delta(f) = \Im\{a_\delta(t)\}$ in the range $|f| \leq 2f_s$ when $A(f) = \Im\{a(t)\} = \begin{cases} 1, & |f| \leq 0.25f_s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5\%)$; (c) plot the waveform

$$s(t) \quad \text{in the range } 0 \leq t \leq 5 \cdot T_s \quad \text{when} \quad p(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t \leq 0.5T_s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{and}$$

$\{a(n \cdot T_s) | n = 0 \sim 4\} = \{1, -1, 1, 1, -1\} \quad (5\%)$; (d) find the received signal (noise) power

$$(E\{r^2(t)\}) \quad \text{when} \quad H(f) = \begin{cases} 2, & |f| \leq 0.5f_s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad s(t) = 0 \quad (5\%)$$

A_0 and $E\{n_k^2\}$ in $r[k] = A_0 \cdot a(k \cdot T_s) + n_k$ when $t_0 = 0.5 \cdot T_s$ and

$$h(t) = p(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t \leq 0.5T_s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6\%)$$

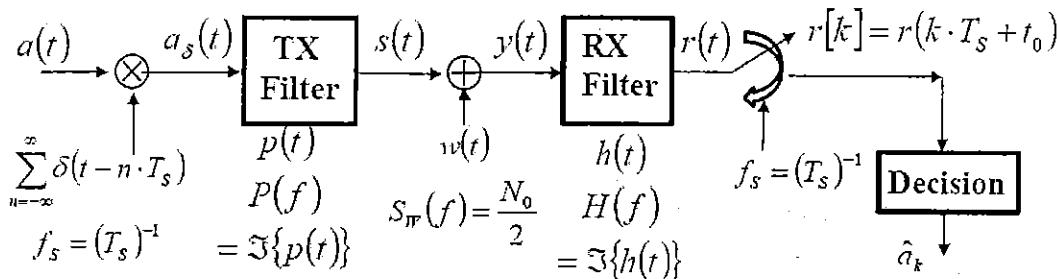
$$h(t) = p(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t \leq 0.75T_s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6\%)$$

(g) find the optimal decision rule and decision error probability (i.e. $\hat{a}_k \neq a(k \cdot T_s)$) in terms of $Q(\bullet)$ for the received sampled signal given in (e) when $a(k \cdot T_s) \in \{-A, 3A\}$ (digital binary communications) (12%); (h)

express the decision error probability in a form of $Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right) \quad (5\%)$.

$$\left(\text{Hint: } Q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^\infty \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2}\right) dy \right)$$

$$\left(\text{Hint: } s(t) = a_\delta(t) * p(t) = \sum_n a(n \cdot T_s) \cdot p(t - n \cdot T_s), \quad \Im\{\cdot\}: \text{Fourier Transform} \right)$$



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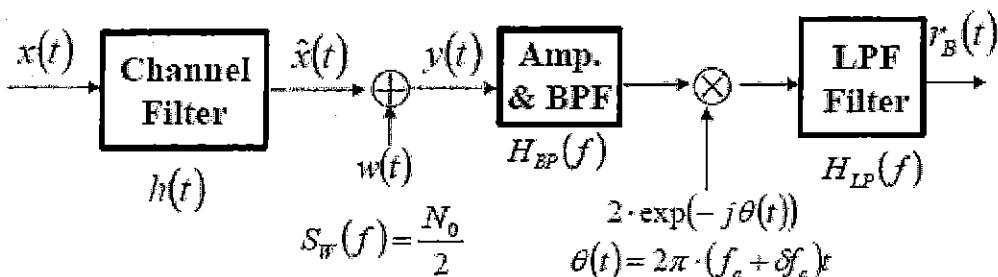
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2. For a bandpass communication system as shown below with the TX bandpass signal given by $x(t) = \operatorname{Re}\{s_B(t) \cdot \exp(j2\pi \cdot f_c t)\}$, $s_B(t)$ being the baseband signal,

$$H_{BP}(f) = \begin{cases} G_A, & f_c - 0.5B \leq |f| \leq f_c + 0.5B \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad H_{LP}(f) = \begin{cases} 1, & |f| \leq 0.5B \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(B : bandwidth of $x(t)$), (a) find the formula of $s_B(t)$ and the bandwidth B when $x(t)$ is an FM signal with $m(t)$ and f_d (Hz/V) denoting the message signal and the frequency deviation constant (5%); (b) find the formula of $\hat{s}_B(t)$ in terms of $s_B(t)$ when $\hat{x}(t) = \operatorname{Re}\{\hat{s}_B(t) \cdot \exp(j2\pi \cdot f_c t)\}$ and $h(t) = \alpha_0 \cdot \delta(t - \tau_0) + \alpha_1 \cdot \delta(t - \tau_1)$ (5%); (c) find the formula of $r_B(t)$ in terms of $\hat{s}_B(t)$ when $w(t) = 0$ (5%); (d) find $E\{r_B(t)^2\}$ when $\hat{x}(t) = 0$ (5%); (e) find $E\{\hat{x}(t)^2\}$ in terms of $E\{r_B(t)^2\}$ when $\delta f_c = 0$ and $w(t) = 0$ (5%). (Hint: $e^{jx} = \cos(x) + j \cdot \sin(x)$, $\operatorname{Re}\{e^{jx}\} = \cos(x)$)



3. For a random system given by $Z_1 = \alpha_1 \cdot A + N_1$ and $Z_2 = \alpha_2 \cdot A + N_2$, where N_1 and N_2 are the independent zero-mean Gaussian random variables with $\operatorname{var}\{N_1\} = \operatorname{var}\{N_2\} = \sigma_n^2$, (a) find the optimal value of β_1 in terms of α_1 and σ_n^2 such that $E\{|\beta_1 \cdot Z_1 - A|^2\}$ is minimized (5%); (b) find the optimal values of β_1 and β_2 in terms of α_1 , α_2 and σ_n^2 such that $E\{|\beta_1 \cdot Z_1 + \beta_2 \cdot Z_2 - A|^2\}$ is minimized. (5%)

4. Explain the following terms: (15%)

- (a) Entropy of a discrete random variable;
- (b) Hamming distance between two binary code words;
- (c) 16-QAM;
- (d) Raised-Cosine Spectra;
- (e) Auto-correlation of a wide-sense stationary random process.

注意：背面有試題