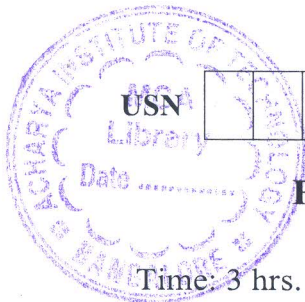


CBCS SCHEME



18EC54

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Jan./Feb. 2023 Information Theory & Coding

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- 1 a. Define the followings:
 - (i) Entropy
 - (ii) Information rate.
 - (iii) Self information.

(06 Marks)
- b. A binary source is emitting an independent sequence of 0's and 1's with probability of P and 1-P respectively. Plot the Entropy of this source versus P ($0 < P < 1$). (06 Marks)
- c. For the first order Markov statistical model shown in Fig. Q1 (c). Compute
 - (i) Probabilities of each state.
 - (ii) $H(s)$ and $H(s^{-2})$

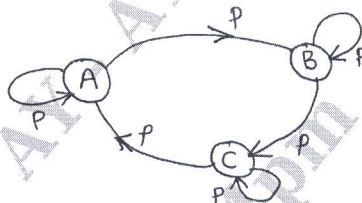


Fig. Q1 (c)

(08 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. For the first order Markoff model shown in Fig. Q2 (a). Find
 - (i) Entropy of each state.
 - (ii) Entropy of the source.
 - (iii) Prove that $G_1 \geq G_2 \geq H$

Assume $P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = \frac{1}{3}$

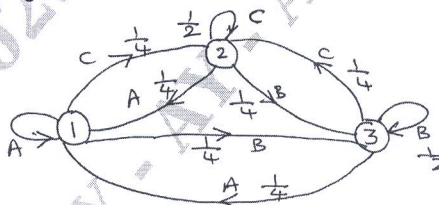


Fig. Q2 (a)

(12 Marks)

- b. The international Morse code uses a sequence of dots and dashes to transmit letters of the English alphabets. The dash represented by a current pulse that has a duration of 3 units and the dot has a duration of 1 unit. The probability of a dash is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the probability of occurrence of a dot.
 - (i) Calculate the information content of a dot and a dash.
 - (ii) Calculate $H(s)$ in the dot-dash code.
 - (iii) Assume that the dot lasts 1 msec. Which is the same time interval as the pause between symbols? Find the average rate of information transmission.

(08 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and/or equations written eg. 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

Module-2

- 3 a. Construct a binary Shannon encoding algorithm for the following source with probabilities:
 $S = \{A, B, C, D, E\}$
 $P = \{0.4, 0.25, 0.15, 0.12, 0.08\}$
 Also compute the code Efficiency. (08 Marks)
- b. What is prefix of a code and explain with example. (04 Marks)
- c. Construct a Ternary code using Huffman Encoding algorithm for the source given with probabilities and move the composite symbol as low as possible.

Symbol :	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Probabilities :	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{27}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{27}$	$\frac{1}{27}$

Also find the code efficiency. (08 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Check the following codes given in Table (1) are instantaneous or not with the help of KMI.

Symbols	Code A	Code B	Code C
A	0	0	00
B	10	11	01
C	110	100	10
D	1110	110	111
E	1111	1011	0110

Table (1)

(09 Marks)

- b. Design a source Encoder using Shannon encoding algorithm for the information source shown in Fig.Q4 (b). Compute the average output bit rate and efficiency of the code for

$N = 1$. Assume $P_1 = P_2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

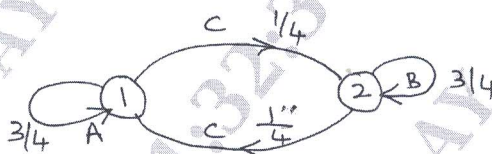


Fig. Q4 (b)

(11 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Define the followings:
 (i) Channel matrix.
 (ii) Joint probability matrix.
 (iii) Input entropy.
 (iv) Output entropy. (08 Marks)
- b. What is mutual information? Prove that $I(X, Y) \geq 0$. (08 Marks)
- c. Determine the capacity of the channel shown in Fig. Q5 (c).

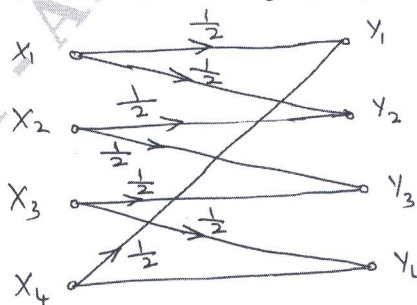


Fig. Q5 (c)

(04 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Consider a channel matrix, $P\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$

with $P(X_1) = P(X_2) = P(X_3) = \frac{1}{3}$

Find $H(X)$, $H(Y)$, $H(X,Y)$, $H\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right)$ and $H\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right)$.

(08 Marks)

- b. The noise characteristic of a channel as shown in Fig. Q6 (b). Find the capacity of a channel using Muruga's method. Assume $\gamma_s = 1500$ symbols/sec.

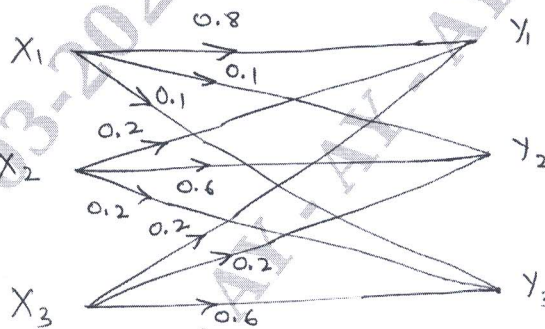


Fig. Q6 (b)

(08 Marks)

- c. Explain Binary Erasure channel.

(04 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Define the following:

- Hamming weight.
- Hamming distance.
- Minimum distance.

(06 Marks)

- b. For a (6, 3) linear block code, the parity matrix is,

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

- Obtain the generator matrix.
- Write all possible code words.
- If the received code vector $R = 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0$, detect and correct the single error.
- Draw the encoder and syndrome calculation block diagram.

(14 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. A Generator polynomial for a (15, 7) cyclic code is $g(x) = 1 + x^4 + x^6 + x^7 + x^8$.

- Find the code vector for the message $D(x) = x^2 + x^3 + x^4$ using encoder circuit.
- Draw the syndrome calculation circuit and find the syndrome of the received polynomial.

$$z(x) = 1 + x + x^3 + x^6 + x^8 + x^9 + x^{11} + x^{14}$$

(16 Marks)

- b. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of error control coding.

(04 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Consider the (3, 1, 2) convolution encoder with $g_1 = 110$, $g_2 = 101$ and $g_3 = 111$
- Draw the encoder diagram.
 - Find the code word for the message sequence (11101) using generator matrix/matrix method.
 - Find the code word for the message sequence (11101) using transform domain approach. (16 Marks)
- b. What are convolution codes? How it is different from block codes. (04 Marks)

OR

- 10 The (2, 1, 2) convolution encoder shown in Fig. Q10.
- Draw state transition table.
 - State diagram.
 - Draw the code tree and find the encoder output produced by the message (110)
 - Construct a Trellis diagram and find the encoder output produced by the message (110)

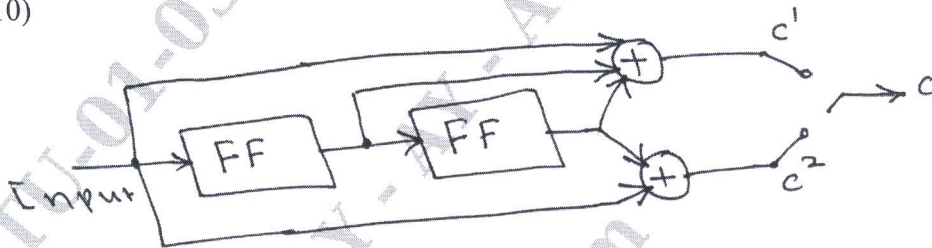


Fig. Q10

(20 Marks)
