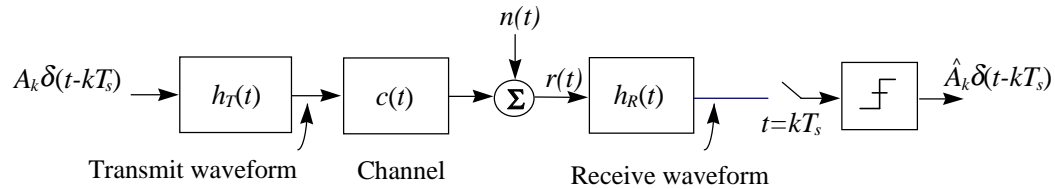


Figure 1 below shows a simple model of a binary PAM-system:



*Figure 1: Model of a binary PAM system*

The data  $A_k \in \{\pm 1\}$  consists of independent identically distributed binary symbols,  $h_T(t)$  is the transmit filter,  $h_R(t)$  is the receiver filter,  $c(t)$  is the channel impulse response, and  $n(t)$  is AWGN with power spectral density  $N_0/2$ . If we assume an ideal channel  $c(t)$ , the received signal  $r(t)$ , can be expressed as

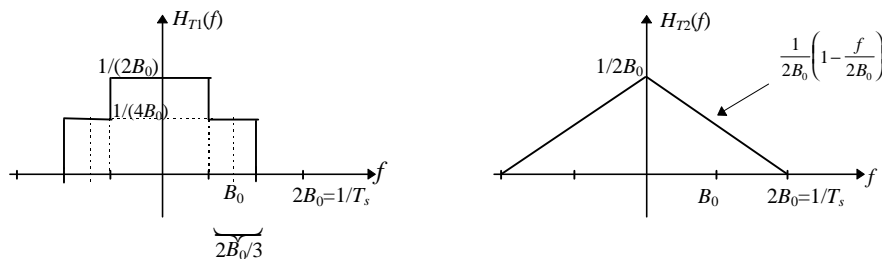
$$r(t) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} A_m h_T(t - mT_s) + n(t).$$

In these exercises we will study different choices of the filters  $h_T(t)$  and  $h_R(t)$ .

### Exercise 1-1

The spectra  $H_1(f)$  and  $H_2(f)$  of two pulse shaping filters  $h_{T1}(t)$  and  $h_{T2}(t)$ , respectively, are shown in Figure 2.

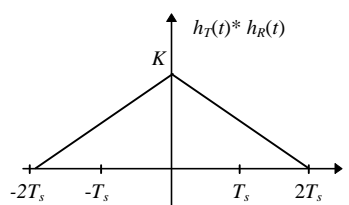
- Show that the spectra satisfy the Nyquist criterion.
- Find the corresponding transmit pulse shapes  $h_{T1}(t)$  and  $h_{T2}(t)$ .



*Figure 2: Spectra of the pulse shapes in Exercise 1-1*

### Exercise 1-2

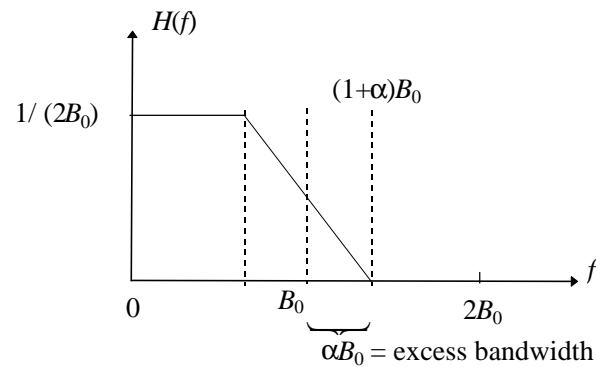
Assume that the receive filter is matched to the transmit pulse shape. Figure 3 shows the convolution of the transmit filter and the receive filter. Find the transmit filter.



*Figure 3: Pulse shape in Exercise 1-2*

**Homework 1** (Return time: October 24, 1997)

In Figure 4, the spectrum for a pulse satisfying the Nyquist criterion is shown.



**Figure 4:** Pulse spectrum satisfying the Nyquist criterion

- Derive the transmit waveform (no receiver).
- Split the spectrum between the transmitter and the receiver and derive the pulse waveform.
- What is the maximum  $\alpha$  that can be used if the symbol rate is 2300 symbols per second and the total bandwidth is 3000 Hz without introducing ISI?
- What is the maximum symbol rate that can be used if the total bandwidth is 3000 Hz?