

國立中正大學

112 學年度碩士班招生考試

試題

[第 1 節]

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| 科目名稱 | 通訊原理 |
| 系所組別 | 通訊工程學系-通訊甲組 |

—作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

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4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

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科目名稱：通訊原理

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系所組別：通訊工程學系-通訊甲組

1. (20 %) A single sideband (SSB) signal can be expressed as

$$s(t) = m(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t) + \hat{m}(t) \sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

where $m(t)$ is the message signal, $\hat{m}(t)$ is the Hilbert transform of $m(t)$, and f_c is the carrier frequency. Let $M(f)$ be the Fourier transform of $m(t)$.

- (a) (10%) Determine the Fourier transform of $s(t)$.
 (b) (10%) Sketch a block diagram of the demodulator. Show that the message signal can be recovered using the demodulator.
2. (20 %) A DSB-SC signal is represented by

$$s(t) = Am(t) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

where $m(t)$ is the message signal and f_c is the carrier frequency. Let $M(f)$ and $S_m(f)$ be respectively the Fourier transform of $m(t)$ and the power spectral density of $m(t)$.

- (a) (5 %) Determine the Fourier transform of $s(t)$.
 (b) (5 %) Determine the power spectral density of $s(t)$.
 (c) (10 %) How to demodulate the DSB-SC signal? Sketch the block diagram of the demodulator.

3. (20 %) The received signal in a binary communication system that employs antipodal signals is

$$r(t) = As(t) + n(t)$$

where $s(t)$ is shown in Figure 1 and $n(t)$ is AWGN with power spectral density of $N_0/2$. The value of A is given by

$$A = \begin{cases} \sqrt{E_s} & \text{if 1 is transmitted} \\ -\sqrt{E_s} & \text{if 0 is transmitted} \end{cases}$$

- (a) (5 %) Sketch the impulse response of the filter matched to $s(t)$.
 (b) (5 %) Sketch the output of the matched filter to the input $s(t)$.
 (c) (5 %) Determine the variance of the noise output of the matched filter at $t = 1$.
 (d) (5 %) Assume that $A = \sqrt{E_s}$ and $A = -\sqrt{E_s}$ occur with equal probability. Determine the probability of error as a function of E_s and N_0 .

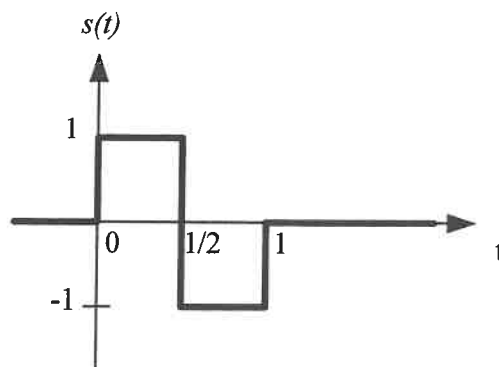


Figure 1

國立中正大學 112 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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4. (20 %) Three modulation schemes, the binary phase-shift keying (BPSK), the binary frequency-shift keying (BFSK), and the on-off keying (OOK) are considered as candidates for a digital communication system. Let E_s be the average transmit energy per symbol.
- (a) (15 %) Determine the bit error rates for BPSK, BFSK, and OOK over the AWGN channel with power spectral density of $N_0/2$.
- (b) (5 %) Which one should be selected to achieve the lowest bit error rate? Explain why?
5. (20 %) A binary communication system uses two signals $s_1(t)$ and $s_2(t)$, for $0 \leq t < T$, to represent equal probable information bit "0" and "1", respectively. The energies for both signals are equal with $E = \int_0^T |s_1(t)|^2 dt = \int_0^T |s_2(t)|^2 dt$. Let the received signal be $r(t) = s_i(t) + n(t)$, where $n(t)$ is a zero-mean white Gaussian noise with power spectral density of $N_0/2$.
- (a) (10 %) Design an optimal receiver for the system.
- (b) (5 %) Determine the bit error rate for the optimal receiver.
- (c) (5 %) Given E and N_0 , under what conditions, the receiver has the best performance.

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試題

[第 2 節]

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| 科目名稱 | 線性代數 |
| 系所組別 | 通訊工程學系-通訊甲組 |

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Let $\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{A}^{(1)} \ \mathbf{A}^{(2)} \ \mathbf{A}^{(3)}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, where $\mathbf{A}^{(1)}$, $\mathbf{A}^{(2)}$ and $\mathbf{A}^{(3)}$ are ordered column vectors of \mathbf{A} ,

$\mathbf{B} = [\mathbf{B}^{(1)} \ \mathbf{B}^{(2)} \ \mathbf{B}^{(3)}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, where $\mathbf{B}^{(1)}$, $\mathbf{B}^{(2)}$ and $\mathbf{B}^{(3)}$ are ordered column vectors of \mathbf{B} , and

$\mathbf{I}_3 = [\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2 \ \mathbf{e}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, where \mathbf{e}_1 , \mathbf{e}_2 and \mathbf{e}_3 are ordered column vectors of \mathbf{I}_3 .

1. Show your answers with details
 - a. (5 pts.) The sum of all eigenvalues in \mathbf{A} .
 - b. (5 pts.) The geometry multiplicities of \mathbf{A} .
 - c. (5 pts.) The product of all eigenvalues in \mathbf{B} .
 - d. (5 pts.) The inverse matrix of \mathbf{B} with the augmented matrix $[\mathbf{I}_3|\mathbf{B}]$ and Gauss-Jordan elimination.
 - e. (15 pts.) The solution of $\mathbf{A}[x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3]^T = [1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$ with Cramer's rule.

2. In \mathbb{R}^3 , find the results with details.
 - a. (5 pts.) The transition matrix from the standard basis $\underline{e} = \{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\}$ to the basis $\underline{A} = \{\mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \mathbf{A}^{(3)}\}$.
 - b. (5 pts.) The coordinate vector with the basis $\underline{A} = \{\mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \mathbf{A}^{(3)}\}$ corresponding to $(1 \ 2 \ 3)_{\underline{e}}$ with the standard basis $\underline{e} = \{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3\}$.
 - c. (10 pts.) The coordinate vector with the basis $\underline{A} = \{\mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \mathbf{A}^{(3)}\}$ corresponding to $(1 \ 2 \ 3)_{\underline{B}}$ with the basis $\underline{B} = \{\mathbf{B}^{(1)}, \mathbf{B}^{(2)}, \mathbf{B}^{(3)}\}$.
 - d. (10 pts.) The transition matrix from the standard basis $\underline{B} = \{\mathbf{B}^{(1)}, \mathbf{B}^{(2)}, \mathbf{B}^{(3)}\}$ to $\underline{A} = \{\mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \mathbf{A}^{(3)}\}$.

3. The inner product is $\langle \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V} \rangle = \text{tr}(\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{V})$ where \mathbf{U} and \mathbf{V} are in the real vector space $\mathbf{M}_{3 \times 3}$, and $\text{tr}(\mathbf{X})$ is the trace of the matrix \mathbf{X} .
 - a. (5 pts.) Find the inner product of the identity matrix (\mathbf{I}_3) and \mathbf{A} .
 - b. (10 pts.) Prove or disprove that the additivity axiom holds with this inner product.
 - c. (10 pts.) Find the norm-2 length of \mathbf{B} .
 - d. (10 pts.) Show the cosine of the angle between the matrices \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} with details.

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- 1) (10 points) Alice has three children. Assume that all eight possible arrangements of boy “b” and girl “g” in the order of birth, $\{ggg, bgg, gbg, ggb, bbg, bgb, gbb, bbb\}$, are equally probable.
- (5 points) What is the probability that Alice has two girls and one boy?
 - (5 points) Given the information that at least one of Alice’s children is a boy and the younger child is not a girl, what is the probability that Alice has two girls and one boy?

- 2) (15 points) Let X be the number of heads in 10 tosses of a fair coin.

- (5 points) Find the probability mass function of X .
- (5 points) Find the mean of X .
- (5 points) Find the variance of X .

- 3) (20 points) A random variable X has the following probability density function (pdf):

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} c(1 - x^4), & \text{for } -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere,} \end{cases}$$

where c is a constant.

- (5 points) Find c .
- (5 points) Find the probability that $X > 0$.
- (5 points) Find the cumulative distribution function (cdf) $F_X(x)$ of X .
- (5 points) Find the mean of X .

- 4) (15 points) Consider the following joint pdf of two random variables X and Y :

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (5 points) Find the marginal pdf of X .
- (5 points) Find the probability that “ $Y \geq X + 0.5$ ”.
- (5 points) Are X and Y dependent or independent? Please explain your answer. (0 point if the explanation is incorrect.)

- 5) (20 points) Let X be a normal (Gaussian) random variable with mean 40 and variance 16. Consider $Y = aX + b$, where a and b are two constants to be designed such that Y has zero mean and unit variance.

- (10 points) Find a and b .
- (5 points) Find the pdf of Y .
- (5 points) Find the characteristic function of Y .

- 6) (20 points) Let X be a continuous random variable with cdf $F_X(x)$ and pdf $f_X(x)$. Consider $Y = X^2$.

- (5 points) The event $\{Y \leq y\}$ is equivalent to what event involving X itself?
- (5 points) Use part a) to find the cdf of Y .
- (5 points) Use part b) to find the pdf of Y .
- (5 points) If X denotes the amplitude of a radio signal with the following pdf:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x}{\alpha^2} e^{-x^2/2\alpha^2}, \quad x > 0, \quad \alpha > 0,$$

where α is a constant, use part c) to find the pdf of the squared envelope Y .