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

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<sup>-2</sup>)

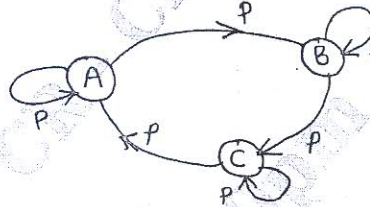


Fig. Q1 (c)

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

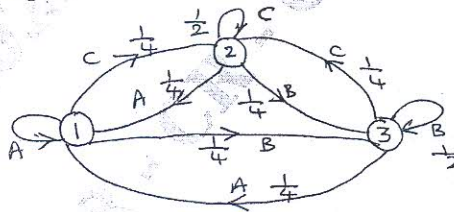


Fig. Q2 (a)

(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)

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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).

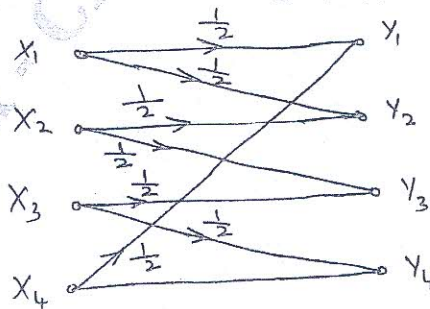


Fig. Q5 (c)

(04 Marks)

OR

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

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

Find  $H(X)$ ,  $H(Y)$ ,  $H(X,Y)$ ,  $H(Y/X)$  and  $H(X/Y)$ .

(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  $\gamma_b = 1500$  symbols/sec.

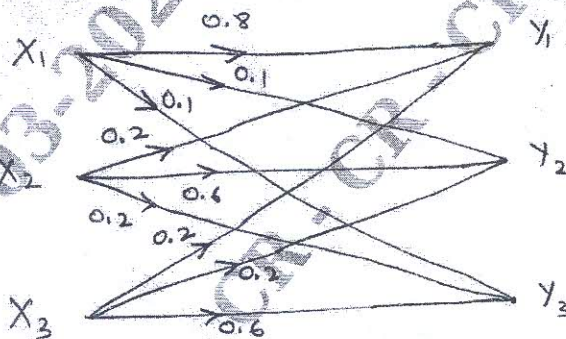


Fig. Q6 (b)

(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  $R = 111010$ , 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  $g_{(3)} = 111$
- (i) Draw the encoder diagram.
  - (ii) Find the code word for the message sequence (11101) using generator matrix/matrix method.
  - (iii) 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.
- (i) Draw state transition table.
  - (ii) State diagram.
  - (iii) Draw the code tree and find the encoder output produced by the message (110)
  - (iv) Construct a Trellis diagram and find the encoder output produced by the message (110)

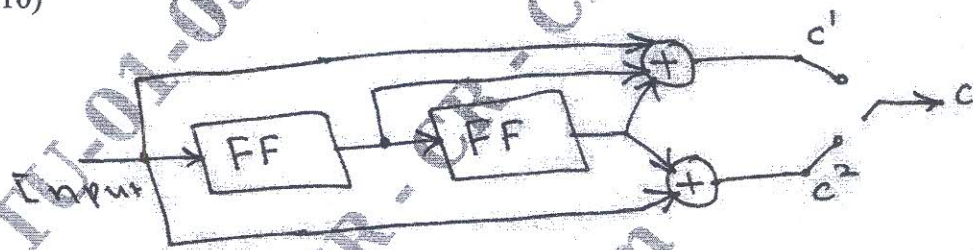


Fig. Q10

(20 Marks)

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