## Courses » Information Theory, Coding and Cryptography

Announcements Course Ask a Question Progress Mentor FAQ

## Unit 12 - Week

## 11

## Course outline

How to access
the portal

## Week 1

Week 2

## Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

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Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

Introduction to
Space Time Block Codes
(STBC)
Real
Orthogonal
Design and
Complex
Orthogonal
Design

## Assignment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this
Due on 2018-10-17, 23:59 IST. assignment.

1) The Alamouti code is given by 1 point

$$
\boldsymbol{X}=\left[\begin{array}{ll}
x_{1} & x_{2} \\
\stackrel{x_{2}}{*} & x_{1}^{*}
\end{array}\right]
$$

$$
\boldsymbol{X}=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
x_{1} & x_{2} \\
-x_{2} & x_{1}
\end{array}\right]
$$

$$
\boldsymbol{X}=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
x_{1} & x_{2} \\
-x_{2} & x_{1}
\end{array}\right]
$$

$$
\boldsymbol{X}=\left[\begin{array}{cc}
x_{1} & x_{2} \\
-x_{2}^{*} & x_{1}^{*}
\end{array}\right]
$$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
$\boldsymbol{X}=\left[\begin{array}{cc}x_{1} & x_{2} \\ -x_{2}^{*} & x_{1}^{*}\end{array}\right]$
2) Suppose we have a $2 \times 1$ wireless system that employs Alamouti code and uses QPSK 1 point modulation with Gray coding. If the input bit-stream is $101010111001 \ldots$ then the transmitted symbols from antenna 2 will be

$$
\begin{aligned}
& s_{1} s_{3}^{*} s_{3} s_{2}^{*} s_{1}-s_{3}^{*} \\
& s_{2} s_{3}^{*} s_{3}-s_{1}^{*} s_{1} s_{3}^{*} \\
& s_{3} s_{3}^{*} s_{3} s_{2}^{*} s_{1} s_{3}^{*} \\
& s_{2} s_{3}^{*} s_{3} s_{2}^{*} s_{1} s_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

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Quiz :
Assignment 11

Week 12

Additional Lectures

Consider the code given by $\boldsymbol{G}=\left[\begin{array}{cccc}x_{1} & -x_{2}^{*} & x_{3}^{*} & 0 \\ x_{2} & x_{1}^{*} & 0 & x_{3}^{*} \\ x_{3} & 0 & -x_{1}^{*} & -x_{2}^{*} \\ 0 & x_{3} & x_{2} & -x_{1}\end{array}\right]$. The values of $N, K$ and $T$ are
$N=4, K=2, T=4$
$N=4, K=3, T=3$
$N=3, K=3, T=4$
$N=4, K=3, T=4$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
$N=4, K=3, T=4$
4) Consider the code given by $\boldsymbol{G}=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}x_{1} & x_{3} & x_{2} \\ -x_{2} & -x_{4} & x_{1} \\ -x_{3} & x_{1} & x_{4} \\ -x_{4} & x_{2} & -x_{3}\end{array}\right]$. Which of the following
statements is corectIt is orthogonalit is delay optimal$N=3, T=4$All of the above
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
All of the above
5) The rank criteria suggests that in order to achieve maximum diversityThe matrix $\mathrm{A}\left(\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{i}}, \mathrm{Cl}^{\mathrm{j}}\right)$ should be of full rank for any two codewords, $\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{i}} \neq \mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{j}}$The matrix $A\left(C^{i}, C^{i}\right)$ should be orthogonal for any two codewords, $C^{i} \neq \mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{j}}$The matrix $A\left(C^{i}, C^{j}\right)$ should be unitary for any two codewords, $\mathrm{C}^{i} \neq \mathrm{C}^{j}$None of the above
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
The matrix $A\left(C^{i}, C^{j}\right)$ should be of full rank for any two codewords, $C^{i} \neq C^{j}$
6) The determinant criteria suggests that in order to achieve maximum coding gain

1 point

The maximum determinant of the matrix $A\left(C^{i}, C^{j}\right)$ should be minimized for any two codewords, $\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{i}} \neq \mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{j}}$

The minimum determinant of the matrix $A\left(C^{i}, C^{j}\right)$ should be maximized for any two codewords, $\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{i}} \neq \mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{j}}$

The minimum determinant of the matrix $A\left(C^{i}, C^{j}\right)$ should be minimized for any two codewords, $\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{i}} \neq \mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{j}}$None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
The minimum determinant of the matrix $A\left(C^{i}, C^{j}\right)$ should be maximized for any two codewords, $C^{i} \neq C^{j}$
7) Orthogonal Space-time block codes provideSimple decodingMaximum diversityBoth a. and b.None of the above
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
Both a. and b.
8) A real orthogonal design of size $N$ is an $N X N$ generator matrix such that
$\boldsymbol{G}^{T} \boldsymbol{G}=\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}\right) \boldsymbol{I}_{N}$
$\boldsymbol{G}^{T} \boldsymbol{G}=\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left|x_{i}\right|\right) \boldsymbol{I}_{N}$
$\boldsymbol{G}^{T} \boldsymbol{G}=\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2}\right) I_{N}$None of the above
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
$\boldsymbol{G}^{T} \boldsymbol{G}=\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}^{2}\right) \boldsymbol{I}_{N}$
9) A real orthogonal design exists if and only if N is equal toAll of the above
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
All of the above

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For $G_{434}=\left[\begin{array}{cccc}x_{1} & -x_{2}^{*} & -x_{3}^{*} & 0 \\ x_{2} & x_{1}^{*} & 0 & x_{3}^{*} \\ x_{3} & 0 & x_{1}^{*} & -x_{2}^{*} \\ 0 & -x_{3} & x_{2} & x_{1}\end{array}\right]$, the rate, $R$, is
$1 / 2$
2/3
3/4

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
3/4

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