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(2125)

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**M. Tech 1st Semester Examination**  
**Information Theory and Random Signals (NS)**  
**EC-105**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

*The candidates shall limit their answers precisely within the answer-book (40 pages) issued to them and no supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued.*

**Note :** Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Define random variable. Discuss the transformation function of random variables? (10)
- (b) A random variable  $z$  is uniformly distributed having a PDF

$$f_z(z) = \frac{1}{2} \quad -1 \leq z \leq 1$$
$$= 0, \text{ otherwise}$$

Show that random variable  $x=z$  and  $y=z^2$  are uncorrelated despite of the fact that they are statistically dependent. (10)

2. (a) Explain Gaussian and Poisson process in detail. (10)
- (b) Explain the measurement of mutual information and derive the expression for channel capacity. (10)
3. (a) A discrete memory source 'x' have five equally likely symbols. Construct the Huffman code and calculate the efficiency of code. (15)
- (b) Discuss Shannon binary encoding. (5)

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4. (a) Explain with examples, how block codes are used to detect errors and correct errors. (10)
- (b) Write the principle of convolutional codes. (10)
5. The parity check matrix of a particular (7,4) linear block code is given by

$$[H] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Find the generator matrix.
- (b) List all code vectors.
- (c) What is the minimum distance between the code vectors?
- (d) How many errors can be detected and corrected? (20)
6. (a) Explain the block diagram of cryptography system along with the basic components involved. (10)
- (b) What is Markov sources? Discuss briefly. (10)
7. (a) How can the parity test detect a damaged data unit? How the simple parity check is related to two dimensional parity check? (10)
- (b) Explain maximum likelihood decoding for convolutional codes. (10)
8. Explain the following:
  - (a) Viterbi decoding algorithm.
  - (b) Probability distributions. (10×2=20)