

Partial response von 2. Ordnung dividiert

Exponent

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \right) = 0$$

$$g_{2,m} = b_{2,m} + b_{1,m}$$

$$g_{1,m} = b_{1,m} + b_{2,m}$$

$$w_c(0, \delta^2)$$

$$j_m = j_{1,m} + j_{2,m}$$

$$b_{1,m} - b_{2,m}$$

Parabolische Approximation 2. Ordnung

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$P_{eq} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

Quadrat der 2. Ordnung, unterteilt

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \text{ und } \frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

negative Teil von Zeitstrahl

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma + b}$$

$$\Gamma =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

$$t_0 \rightarrow t_0 + \frac{1}{2}$$

Ensayo de
magnetismo

Ensayo de
electrolysis

$$C_p = \frac{1}{2} C_L$$

Ensayo de
disolvente

Ensayo

Ensayo

Ensayo comando
electrolysis:

Ensayo

2

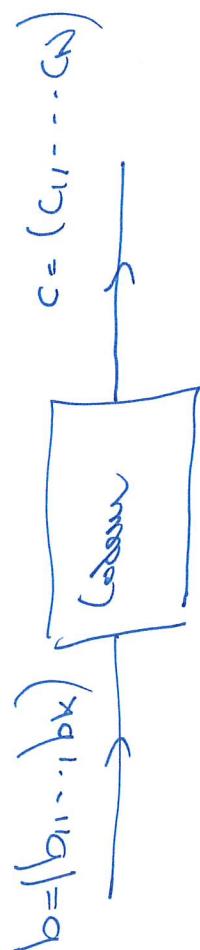
Pont rapide sur le codage continue d'ouvr.

Télé de base du codage continu d'ouvr:

$b = (b_1, \dots, b_K)$ sont binaires de K bits à transmettre



$c = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$ sont binaires de N bits



Exemple de codage pour diffusion $N = 2K$

$b = (b_1, \dots, b_K)$

$c = (b_1, \dots, b_K, b_{K+1}, \dots, b_{2K})$

$c = (b_1, \dots, b_K, b_{K+1}, \dots, b_{2K})$

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Chargement d'éléments sur Connexes

$$(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) : \quad \text{liste des éléments}$$

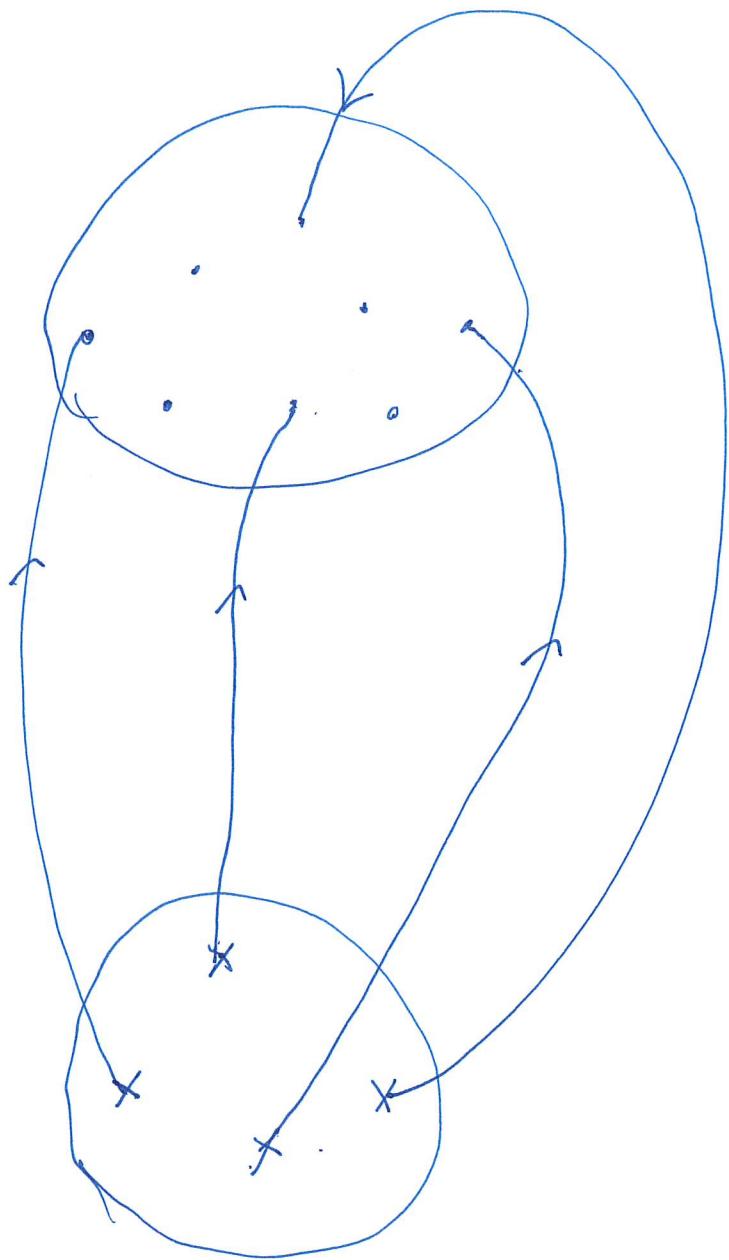
$$c_i \in C \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$N > K$$

(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) : liste applications de Plans en N mots binaires

Plans possibles sur mots binaires $\approx N^k$ éléments

$$K=2$$



$$(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$$

Distance d

$$d = \sqrt{2}$$

Codebook (N, K)

alliant

is

code

and

one

code

and

$$C = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$$

is called a codebook or codebook

Distance & Hamming

2 code binaries in N elements:

$$c = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$$

$$c' = (c'_1, \dots, c'_N)$$

$$d(c, c') = \sum_{i=1}^N d_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(c, c') &= 3 & c &= (0, 1, 1) \\ c' &= (1, 1, 1) & d(c, c') &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$d(c, c') = \sum_{i=1}^N d_i$$

$$d(c, c') = \sum_{i=1}^N d_i$$

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Disjunctive minimum form
short code Q:

$$\text{disj min} = \bigvee_{c \in \mathcal{C}} c \wedge \neg c' \quad (\mathcal{C} \neq \emptyset)$$

Example:

$$K = 2 \quad N = 3$$

$$(0, 0) \quad \uparrow$$

$$(1, 1, 1) \quad \uparrow$$

$$(0, 1, 0) \quad \uparrow$$

$$(1, 0, 1) \quad \uparrow$$

Total variation

Row sum

Column sum
Value of row

Row sum max good, plus best performance on frame

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = 2K \\ C = ((b_1, \dots, b_K, \neg b_1, \neg b_K)) \\ d_{\min} = 2 \\ C = ((b_1, \dots, b_K, \neg b_1, \neg b_K)) \end{array} \right.$$

Total latency

- \Rightarrow no point beyond K , plus domain being grand.
- \Rightarrow K sort of border, plus domain being grand.

Example

$$K = 1$$

$$b \rightarrow c = (b, \dots, b) \quad d_{\text{max}} = N$$

$$\text{2 cases to consider:} \quad \begin{cases} c = (0, \dots, 0) \\ c = (1, \dots, 1) \end{cases}$$

• \Rightarrow no border plus point $0 \in K$ still use border solution.
 • Our formula is easier to obtain digit binary while $D_0 = \frac{1}{D_0} = \frac{1}{D_0^6}$
 compare with $D_0 = \frac{1}{D_0} = \frac{1}{D_0^6} = 10^{-6}$ sec
 $\therefore D_0 = 1 \text{ nbit/sec. } \quad T_0 = \frac{1}{D_0} = \frac{1}{10^{-6}} = 10^6 \text{ sec}$

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K bits $\Rightarrow (c_1, \dots, c_K)$ sent transmissions over $K T_b$ seconds

N bits $\Leftrightarrow (c_1, \dots, c_N)$ received transmissions over $K T_b$ seconds

T_c pause between transmission of change bit $\Rightarrow C = (c_{1r} - c_{Nr})$

$$N T_c = K T_b \Rightarrow T_c = \frac{K}{N} T_b$$

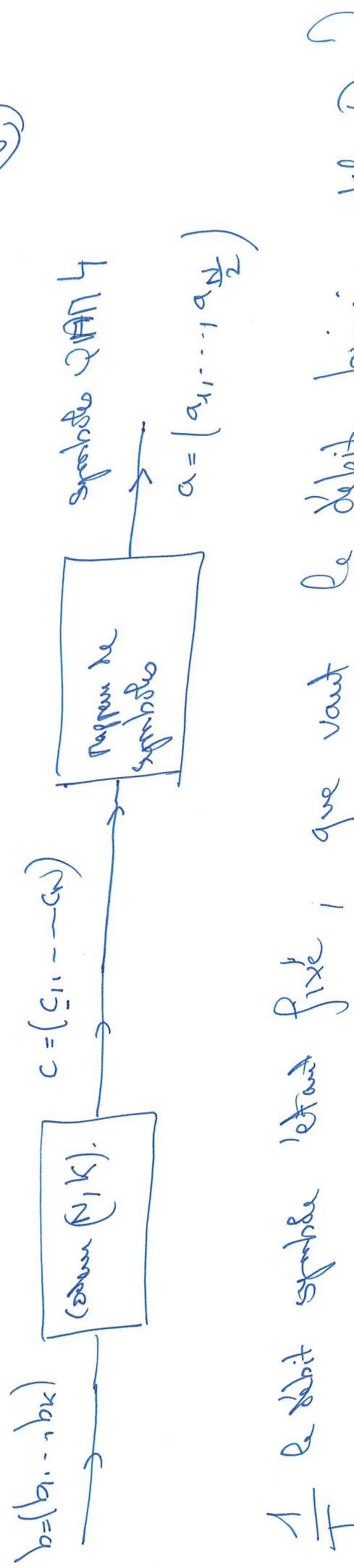
$$D_c = \frac{1}{T_c} = \frac{N}{K} T_b$$

Si per example $D_c = 1$ (bit/sec) e se $\frac{N}{K} = 3$, $D_c = 3$ (bits/sec)
e si il pausa tra simboli è qualsiasi $\neq 1$, la parola simbolica T varia
e quindi $D_c = \frac{N}{K} D_p = \frac{1}{T}$

$$\frac{1}{T} = D_c = \frac{N}{K} D_p$$

$D_c = 3$ (bits/sec) \Rightarrow 1a parola simbolica T varia
e quindi $D_c = \frac{N}{K} D_p = \frac{1}{T}$

$$\frac{1}{T} = D_c = \frac{K}{N} D_p$$



6
2
11
3
6
11
2

z/x

1.

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

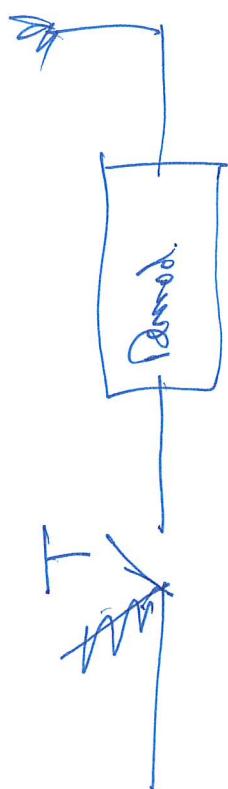
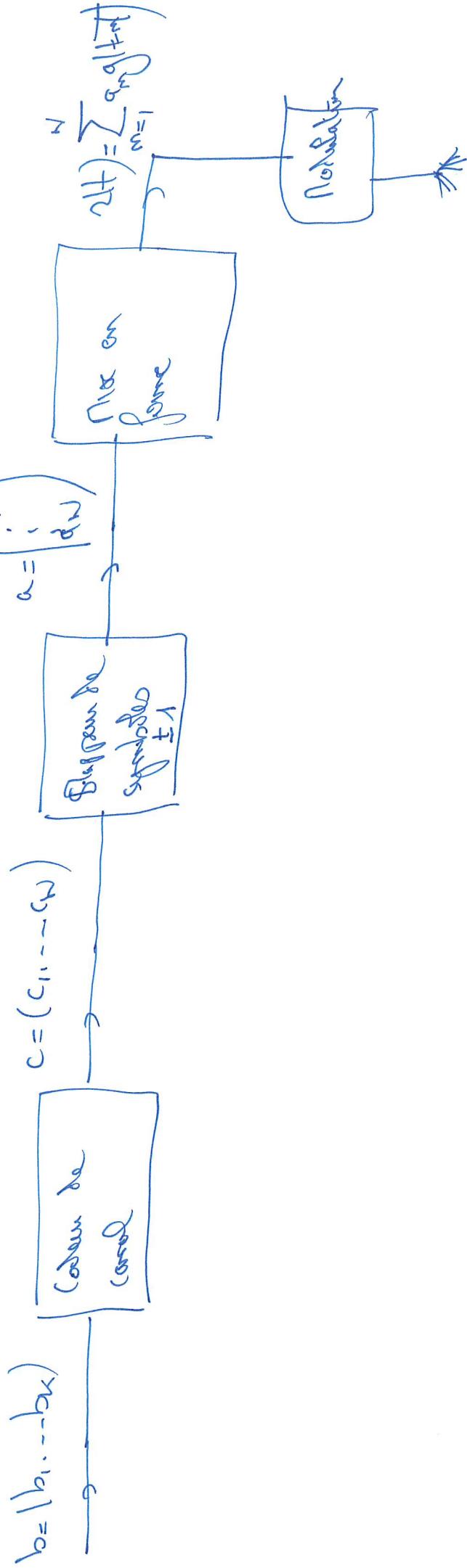
10. 

11. 

③

Evolving
of probabilities
of presence
of Rorqual
as function
of column
and row
counts

Evolution of
presence of
Rorqual as
function of
column and
row counts



$$c = (c_1, \dots, c_N)$$

$$g_1 = \alpha_1 + b_1$$

$$g_2 = \alpha_2 + b_2$$

$$\alpha_1 + b_2$$



$$g_1 = \alpha_1 + b_1$$

$$g_2 = \alpha_2 + b_2$$

$$g_1 = \begin{cases} \alpha_1 & \text{if } \arg z_1 \geq -\pi \\ \alpha_1 + b_1 & \text{if } \arg z_1 < -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$g_2 = \begin{cases} \alpha_2 & \text{if } \arg z_2 \geq -\pi \\ \alpha_2 + b_2 & \text{if } \arg z_2 < -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$g_1 = \begin{cases} \alpha_1 & \text{if } \arg z_1 \geq -\pi \\ \alpha_1 + b_{1,1} & \text{if } \arg z_1 < -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$g_2 = \begin{cases} \alpha_2 & \text{if } \arg z_2 \geq -\pi \\ \alpha_2 + b_{1,2} & \text{if } \arg z_2 < -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$g_1 = \begin{cases} \alpha_1 & \text{if } \arg z_1 \geq -\pi \\ \alpha_1 + b_{1,1} & \text{if } \arg z_1 < -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$g_2 = \begin{cases} \alpha_2 & \text{if } \arg z_2 \geq -\pi \\ \alpha_2 + b_{1,2} & \text{if } \arg z_2 < -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$g = \begin{cases} \alpha & \text{if } \arg z \geq -\pi \\ \alpha + b_1 & \text{if } \arg z < -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$c = \lambda_0 + b_1$$

$$c \in \mathcal{C} = \{c(1), c(2), \dots, c(\pi)\}$$

$$\Pi = 2^k$$

$$c(\lambda_1, c(2), \dots, c(\pi))$$

does binning is $N^{1/\alpha}$ elements.

$$\alpha \in \mathcal{A} = \{\alpha(\lambda_1, \dots, \alpha(\pi))\}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} = \beta - \lambda \cdot \alpha^2$$

constraint

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \arg \min_{\beta} = \beta - \lambda \cdot \alpha^2 \\ \alpha &\in \mathcal{A} \end{aligned}$$

The strategy minimize β produce little difference.

$$\begin{aligned} \beta - \lambda \cdot \alpha^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\beta - \lambda \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \alpha} \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

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$$P(\beta \neq \alpha) = P_\alpha^2$$

Ergänzung

Q: $\beta \neq \alpha(i)$, $\exists j \neq i$ s.t. $\beta_j = \alpha(j)$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists j \neq i$ s.t. $\beta_j \neq \alpha(j)$ but $\|\beta - \lambda\alpha\|^2 < \|\beta - \lambda\alpha(i)\|^2$

$$\alpha(i) = P_{\alpha(i)} \beta + (1 - P_{\alpha(i)})\beta$$

$$\|\beta - \lambda\alpha(i)\|^2 = \|\beta - \lambda P_{\alpha(i)}\beta - \lambda(1 - P_{\alpha(i)})\beta\|^2 = \|(1 - P_{\alpha(i)})\beta\|^2$$

$$\|\beta - \lambda\beta\|^2 = \|\beta - \lambda P_\beta\beta - \lambda(1 - P_\beta)\beta\|^2 = \|(1 - P_\beta)\beta\|^2$$

$$\sum_{j \neq i} \beta_j^2$$

||

$$P_\beta \beta$$

?

$$\text{Endlichkeit von } P_{j \rightarrow i} = O\left(\left\| \beta_j - \mu(\alpha)\right\|^2 + \left\| \beta_j - \mu(\alpha)\right\|^2\right)$$

Parameter loss: $\hat{\alpha}$ und $\hat{\alpha}_{\text{Gauss}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quadratische Abweichung: } & \Delta = \beta^T \beta - \beta^T \hat{\alpha} \\ & = \beta_{\alpha} + b_{1,m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{j \rightarrow i} = O\left(\left\| \beta_j - \mu(\alpha)\right\|^2 + \left\| \beta_j - \mu(\alpha)\right\|^2\right)$$

$$\alpha(\cdot) \text{ ist die true transmission: } \beta = \beta_{\alpha} + b_1$$

$$\left\| \beta_j - \mu(\alpha)\right\|^2 \leq \left\| \beta_j - \mu(\alpha)\right\|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left\| \mu(\alpha) - \mu(\hat{\alpha}) + b_1 \right\|^2 \leq \left\| b_1 \right\|^2 \\ &= \left\| \mu(\alpha) - \mu(\hat{\alpha}) \right\|^2 + \left\| b_1 \right\|^2 \leq \left\| b_1 \right\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sqrt{\mu(\alpha) - \mu(\hat{\alpha})} \beta_j \geq \left\| \beta_j - \mu(\alpha)\right\|^2 \\ & \Downarrow \left\| \beta_j - \mu(\alpha)\right\|^2 \geq \left\| b_1 \right\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\| \mu(\alpha) - \mu(\hat{\alpha}) \right\|^2 + \left\| b_1 \right\|^2 + 2\sqrt{\mu(\alpha) - \mu(\hat{\alpha})} \beta_j \geq \left\| b_1 \right\|^2$$

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$$c(\alpha) = 2 \langle c_\alpha(\Delta), -1 \rangle$$

$$= 2 \langle c(\Delta)^\top - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_T, c(\alpha) \rangle$$

$$= 2 \langle c(\Delta) - c(\alpha), c(\alpha) \rangle = \underbrace{\|c(\Delta) - c(\alpha)\|^2}_{\|c(\Delta) - c(\alpha)\|^2} = \|c(\Delta) - c(\alpha)\|^2$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(c_\alpha(\Delta) - c_\alpha(\nu) \right)^2}_{d(c(\Delta), c(\nu))} \geq d(c(\Delta), c(\nu))$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(c_\alpha(\Delta) - c_\alpha(\nu) \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^3 \left(\alpha_j - \nu_j \right)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\alpha_i - \nu_i \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^3 \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\alpha_i - \nu_i \right)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^3 \|\alpha - \nu\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|\alpha - \nu\|^2$$

16

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

→ bits bytes

四
二
一

4 21
16 26

$$\begin{array}{r} -12 \\ \sqrt{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\exp(-k\log^2)$$

3
8
9
12
13

1 / 2

12

2
1

九月廿二日

1. gold come down blue

33

- C°

→ Significant

卷之二

A, B, C

21022

33

On September 11, 2001 four large air planes were hijacked and crashed into the World Trade Towers.

Frontier

rent
5

~~Cooperation~~

Passante)

九月廿二日

3

12

Orthogonal: $\{c(1), \dots, c(N)\}$ of

choisi pour des vecteurs $(\alpha(1), \dots, \alpha(n))$ orthogonaux entre eux.

$$\|(\alpha(i) - \alpha(j))\|^2 = \|(\alpha(i))\|^2 + \|(\alpha(j))\|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|c(u) - c(v)\|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \|d(c(u), d(v))\|_F^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & 2 \log 2 \\
 & - 1 \log 2 \\
 \hline
 & 1 \log 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{G} \\ \text{Z} \\ \text{A} \\ \text{N} \\ \text{V} \\ \text{Z} \\ \text{F} \end{array}$$

$\Sigma | \Sigma$

"i"

W
=

(A) 3

Z
V

۷۱

$\Sigma | \Sigma$

"i"

W
=

(A) 3

Z
V

۷۱

Téléphone et capacité de Shannon

Supposons que l'on dispose pour transmettre à une bande passante de N Hz. Pour si belles binaire while D est inférieur

à une entrée Johnson $C(N)$ - On peut trouver des codes
qui vont rendre la probabilité d'erreur vers 0
comme nous l'avons vu

Si l'équation suivante existe alors l'équation :

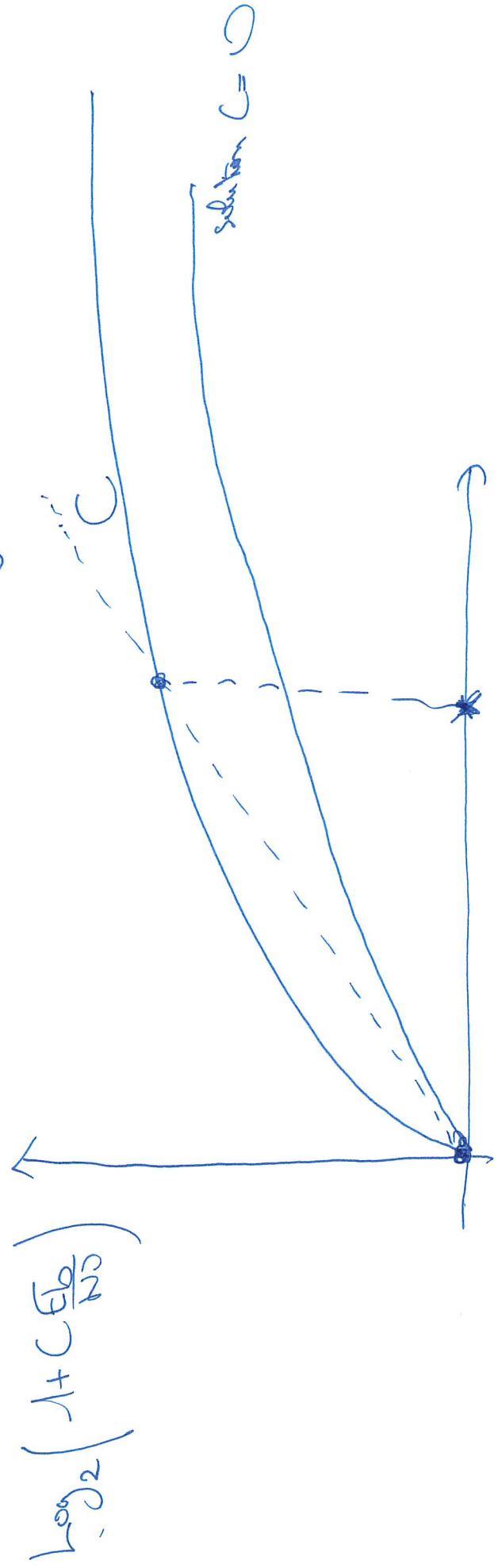
$$C(N) = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right)$$

$$C(N) = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right)^{-1}$$

C'est à dire la capacité de Shannon du canal gaussien, est donnée
en bits/sec/Hz.

(13)

$$\text{Equation } C = \log_2 \left(\lambda + C \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right) = \frac{\log \left(\lambda + C \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right)}{\log 2}$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial C} \left(\log_2 \left(\lambda + C \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda + C \frac{E_b}{N_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\log 2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial C} \log_2 \left(\lambda + C \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right) = \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{\log 2}$$

$$C = \log_2 \left(\lambda + C \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right)$$

$$C = 0$$

$$\frac{E_b}{N_0} > \log_2 \left(\lambda + C \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{E_b}{N_0} > \log_2 \left(-1,6 \text{ dB} \right)$$

$C = 0$ a user decision straightforward positive sci

$C = \log_2 \left(\lambda + C \frac{E_b}{N_0} \right)$