1.Consider a (2,1,3) convolutional code with g<sup>(1)</sup> = 1+ D<sup>2</sup>, g<sup>(2)</sup> = 1+ D + D<sup>2</sup> + D<sup>3</sup>
a. Draw the block diagram of the encoder
b. Draw the state diagram
c. Draw the trellis diagram for information length L=4
d. For a BSC , p < 0.5, using Viterbi algorithm to decode the received sequence r = 10,01, 00,00,11, 11, 00</li>
Fin the codeword transmitted and the corresponding message bits.

2. The generator matrix of a (2,1,2) systematic recursive convolutional code encoder is given by

 $G(D) = [1 (1+D+D^2) / (1+D^2)]$ 

Suppose that a sequence x consisting of 6 coded symbols is transmitted over a binary symmetric channel with p < 0.5. The following sequence of 12 numbers is received at the decoder input.

The encoder input bits  $u_k = +1$  or -1 are equally likely and the trellis path associated sequence x begins and ends in all – zero state .

Decode the received sequence to find the original information sequence at the transmitter side.