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DISCRETE NOISY CHANNEL

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Annotation: Consider now a situation in which a signal is exposed to noise either during transmission or at one of the ends of the channel. This means that the received signal does not necessarily match the one sent by the transmitter. Two different classes of such situations can be distinguished. If the same transmitted signal always results in the same signal at the receiver, that is, if the received signal is an unambiguous function of the transmitted signal, it can be said that there is signal distortion. If this function is reversed, that is, each signal at the receiver is caused by only one signal at the transmitter, this distortion can be taken into account, at least in principle, by applying an appropriate correcting operation to the received signal.

Keywords: Channel error and bandwidth, Basic theorem for a noisy discrete channel, Representation of a noisy discrete channel.

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Полный текст во вложении