

University of Toronto  
Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering

MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2  
ECE462H1S, Multimedia Systems

March 22, 2024, 10:10– 11:00 am  
Instructor: D. Hatzinakos

Instructions:

1. The exam counts for 15% of the overall mark.
2. Please answer all questions. Do not show only final answers. You should demonstrate how the answer has been obtained by including intermediate results and explanations wherever needed.
3. Write your name and student number on top of all submitted pages.
4. All answers must be written in the provided examination paper

① 1 level HT,  $T_0 = 16$ ,  $1.5T_0 = 24$   $\frac{T_0}{4} = 4$

$D_0$ : 11 01 01 01 11 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01  
 sp it it it sp it it it sp it it it it it it it

$S_0 = 000$

first pass

240 00	240 00
240 00	00 00

connect

$W =$

200 00	200 00
200 00	00 00

✓

②

$F = A^H W A$

where

$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

... result =  $\begin{bmatrix} 30 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

③

a) Original

signal $x_i$	16.3	21.4	10.3	2.8	20.6	6.3	8.1	-7.5
weight $(\frac{x_i}{8})$	2	3	1	0	3	1	1	-1
reconstruction	16	24	8	0	24	8	8	-8
error	0.3	-2.6	2.3	2.8	-3.4	6.7	0.1	0.5

b)

new								
weight $(\frac{x_i}{4})$	4	5	2	1	5	2	2	-2
reconstruction	16	20	8	4	20	8	8	-8
<del>error</del>								
error	0.3	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.5
<del>total error</del>								
weight $(\frac{error}{2})$	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
reconstruction	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
total reconstruction	16	22	10	2	20	6	8	-8
error	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5

b) gives less quantization error

④  $P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 15 P_6 P_7 P_8$  } Same as  $P_i$  inputs on  $T_j$  only  
 Transmitter side  $I 1 P_2 P_3 P_4 15 P_6 P_7 P_8$

$P_1 B_2 B_3 B_4 P_5 B_6 B_7 B_8$   
 Transmitter side  $I 1 P_5 B_4 B_3 B_2 P_8 B_7 B_6$

⑤ smallest version.  $\frac{N}{2^8} \times \frac{N}{2^8}$

largest version  $\frac{N}{2} \times \frac{N}{2}$

total ~~subbands~~ subbands :  $8 \times 3 + 1 = 25$

⑥ Asymmetrical coding occurs when the decoder and encoder are basically different. The decoder is well specified but the encoder can be implemented with arbitrary techniques and higher sophistication as needed.

Asymmetric coding provides a good better average quality