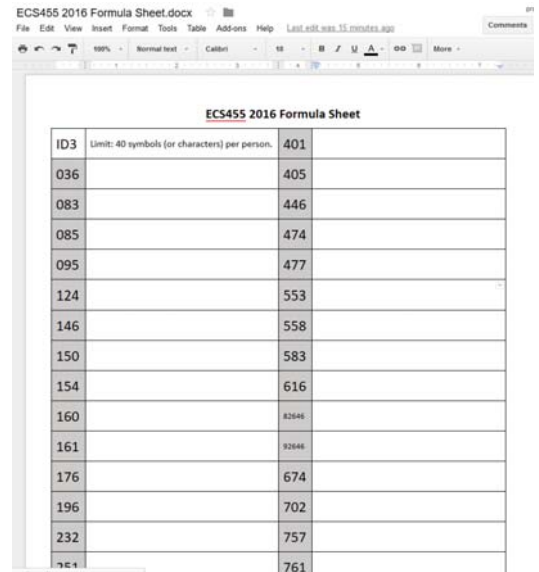


Study Sheet?

- Closed book. Closed note.
- No study sheet. However,...
- The whole class will collectively help to create one shared formula sheet online.
- The link to this google doc file is provided on the course website (the HW part).
- Deadline: 4:30PM, May 30
- This sheet will be included in the exam.



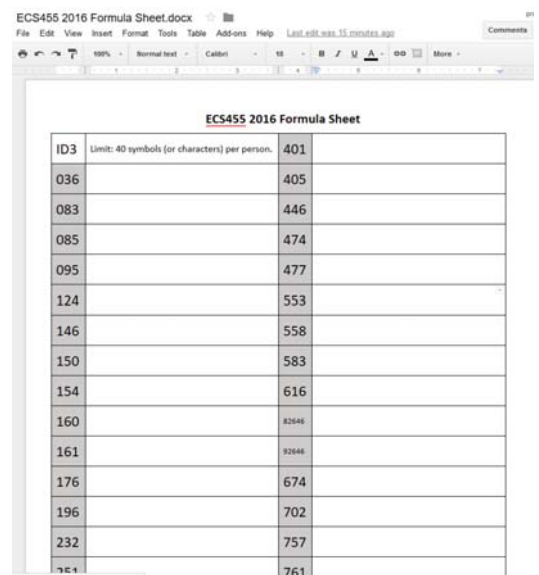
The screenshot shows a Google Docs spreadsheet with the following data:

ID3	Limit: 40 symbols (or characters) per person.	401
036		405
083		446
085		474
095		477
124		553
146		558
150		583
154		616
160		82644
161		92644
176		674
196		702
232		757
761		761

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Rules for Creating the Study Sheet

- One page only.
- You can fill in any text/formula that you want in your box.
 - Max. 40 symbols/characters in each box.
 - Have to fit inside your own box.
 - It is best not to change the size of your box because that will affect the spaces for other students.
- No drawing/photo/figure.
- Characters/symbols that are too small may not be visible. Exams are not produced by laser-printing.



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ID3	Limit: 40 symbols (or characters) per person.	401
036		405
083		446
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Example

- Note that google doc can also create equations.

ID3	Limit: 40 symbols (or characters) per person.	536	Spreading Factor = $\frac{W}{B}$
053	FDMA: $s(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{L-1} S_k C(f - k\Delta f)$	555	OFDM: $\gamma = \sqrt{NFFT(s)}$ $y = x + h$ $\hat{R} = \text{IFFT}(Y)$, $\hat{s} = \frac{\hat{R}}{N}$
089	ifwt(eye(N)); Hadamard to Walsh	567	MulPathFadInclnFDMGurband OrthFFtIFFT
094	Engst Pm \neq Pb, $P_k = \frac{(j)k!}{\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (i)k!}$, $n \geq m \rightarrow 0$	575	$\Psi_n = e^{-j\pi n(n-1)}$; $\Psi_n = e^{j(2\pi n/N)}$ p-rw,q-cqol(DFT)
095	From 555, $x = \hat{x} + CP$, $r = y - CP$	658	$H_{2N} = [H_N \ H_N; H_N \ (\text{not})H_N]$
104	p[runs of length l] $= 1/(2^N)$, $L < r$ $= 1/(2^N(L-1))$, $L > r$ $r = \text{polynomial order}$	667	Irwin Jacobs (Cornell): Pioneer of Wireless Future
129	$s(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} S_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} 1_{[0,T_i]}(t) \exp(j2\pi f_i t)$	682	$f_i = \frac{f_c}{N}$, CDMA: Qualcomm
154	Er C: $\frac{A^k}{k!} p_0, k \geq m$ $\frac{A^k}{k!} p_0, k < m$	683	$1 + 0i + j^2 + j^3$ $R_1, R_2, R_3 \rightarrow 1 \ 0 \ 0$ $(R_1 + R_2) R_3, R_1 \rightarrow 0 \ 1 \ 0$
163	Erlang C: $\frac{A^m}{A^m + m!(1 - \frac{A}{m}) \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{A^k}{k!}}$	691	$s(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{L-1} S_k C_k$ where $C_{k1} \perp C_{k2}$
184	B = [1/2]RK, B = BW, R = Rate bits/sec, K = K-user orthogonal CDMA system	706	circular convolution ccconv([1,2,3],[4,5,6],3) = [3,1,2]
203	ERB: $k-1: \lambda \delta$, $k-1: k_1 \delta$, Andrew J. Viterbi: Viterbi algorithm	734	$\frac{1}{N} \Psi_n^* \Psi_n = \text{IDFT}(X) = x$ $x \leftrightarrow X = \text{DFT}(x) = \Psi_n X$
209	Mutual Orthogonality $\forall i \neq j, \int c_i(t) c_j(t) dt = 0$	865	oversampling $s[n] = s(\frac{n}{L})$, $s^*[n] = s(\frac{n}{L})$ $L = \text{over-sampling factor}$
253	Key CDMA Property: $\sum_{k=1}^L c_k c_k^T = \sum_{k=1}^L c_k^T c_k$	882	Our text authors: D. Tse, P. Visnawath, A. Goldsmith
290	Θ : same = 0, different = 1	915	[1 2 3 0 0] cir.conv. [4 5 6 0 0] = [1 2 3]*[4 5 6]
296	An m - sequence covers all non-zero states in a cycle. 1) contain one more 1 than 0. 2) window width r can slide $N=(2^r)-1$ shifts	962	E.set $k+1: (n-k)\lambda_\mu \delta$, $k-1: k_1 \mu \delta$
325	$h(t) = \sum_{i=0}^N \beta_i \delta(t - \tau_i)$	971	$Pb = Pm = \frac{P}{N}$ $A = \lambda H, H = \frac{1}{N}$
361	$s(f) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} S_k e^{j2\pi f k \Delta t} T_s \text{sinc}(\pi T_s (f - k\Delta f))$	993	MKChain: 0,0[1- $\lambda \delta$], 0,1[$\lambda \delta$]; 1,1[1- $\mu \delta$]; 1,0[$\mu \delta$]
395	Engset $P_b = (n-m)p_m / \sum_{k=0}^m (n-k)p_k$	998	Ortho $\langle a, b \rangle = \bar{a} \text{ dot } b \text{ complex conj.} = 0$

These formula are provided...

$$G(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

$$\text{DFT} : X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] \exp\left(-jnk \frac{2\pi}{N}\right)$$

$$\text{IDFT} : x[n] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X[k] \exp\left(jnk \frac{2\pi}{N}\right)$$