# Random Numbers

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CS21BTECH11004

Contents



## 1 Uniform Random Numbers

Let $U$ be a uniform random variable between 0 and 1.

1.1 Generate $10^6$ samples of $U$ using a C program and save into a file called uni.dat .
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/1/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /1/1_1.c
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
gcc 1_1.c −lm
./a.out
```

1.2 Load the uni.dat file into python and plot the empirical CDF of $U$ using the samples in uni.dat. The CDF is defined as

$$F_U(x) = \Pr(U \leq x) \tag{1.1}$$

**Solution:**
Download the following files

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /1/1_2.py
```

Execute the code using command

```
python3 1_2.py
```

Plot 1.1 is obtained,

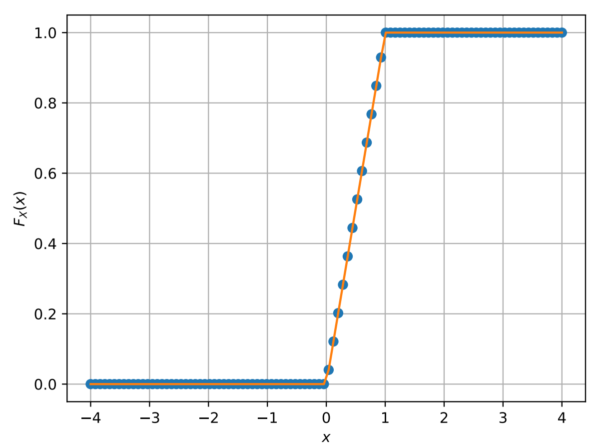


Fig. 1.1

1.3 Find a theoretical expression for $F_U(x)$.
**Solution:**
Pdf of Uniform distribution between [0,1] is given by,

$$f_U(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0,1] \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{1.2}$$

$$F_U(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f_U(x)dx \tag{1.3}$$

Case-1: x < 0,

$$F_U(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} 0dx \tag{1.4}$$

$$= 0 \tag{1.5}$$

Case-2: x ∈ [0,1],

$$F_U(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0dx + \int_{0}^{x} 1dx \tag{1.6}$$
$$= x \tag{1.7}$$

Case-3: x > 1,

$$F_U(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0dx + \int_{0}^{1} 1dx + \int_{1}^{x} 0dx \tag{1.8}$$
$$= 1 \tag{1.9}$$

Hence,

$$F_U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & x \in [0,1] \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases} \tag{1.10}$$

1.4 The mean of $U$ is defined as

$$E[U] = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} U_i \tag{1.11}$$

and its variance as

$$\text{var}[U] = E[U - E[U]]^2 \tag{1.12}$$

Write a C program to find the mean and variance of $U$.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/1/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /1/1_4.c
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
gcc 1_4.c −lm
./a.out
```

The following result is obtained

$$E[U] = 0.500007$$
$$\text{var}[U] = 0.083301$$

1.5 Verify your result theoretically given that

$$E\left[U^k\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^k dF_U(x)dx \tag{1.13}$$

**Solution:**

$F_U(x)$ for uniform distribution,

$$F_U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & x \in [0,1] \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases} \tag{1.14}$$

$$E[U] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xdF_U(x) \tag{1.15}$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0dx + \int_{0}^{1} xdx + \int_{1}^{\infty} 0dx \tag{1.16}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \tag{1.17}$$

$$E[U^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2dF_U(x) \tag{1.18}$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} 0dx + \int_{0}^{1} x^2dx + \int_{1}^{\infty} 0dx \tag{1.19}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \tag{1.20}$$

$$E[U - E[U]]^2 = E[U^2] - [E[U]]^2 \tag{1.21}$$

From Equation (1.17) and (1.20),

$$E[U - E[U]]^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \tag{1.22}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \tag{1.23}$$
$$= \frac{1}{12} \approx 0.083 \tag{1.24}$$

## 2 Central Limit Theorem

2.1 Generate $10^6$ samples of the random variable

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{12} U_i - 6 \tag{2.1}$$

using a C program, where $U_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 12$ are a set of independent uniform random variables between 0 and 1 and save in a file called gau.dat
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/1/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /2/2_1.c
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
gcc 2_1.c -lm
./a.out
```

2.2 Load gau.dat in python and plot the empirical CDF of $X$ using the samples in gau.dat. What properties does a CDF have?
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul-Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /2/2_2.py
```

Execute the above file using code,

```
python3 2_2.py
```

Plot 2.1 obtained is symmetric about (0,0.5)

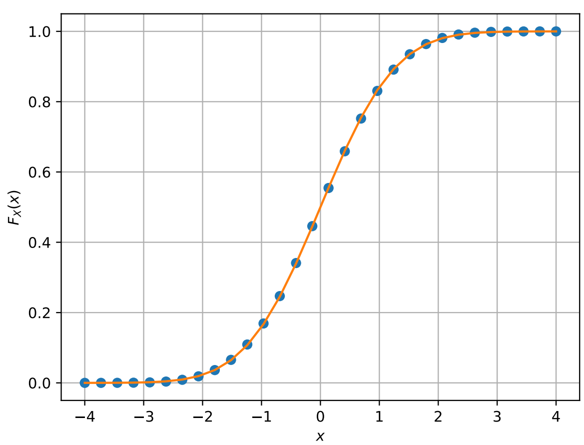


Fig. 2.1

2.3 Load gau.dat in python and plot the empirical PDF of $X$ using the samples in gau.dat. The PDF of $X$ is defined as

$$p_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx}F_X(x) \tag{2.2}$$

What properties does the PDF have?
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul-Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /2/2_3.py
```

Execute the above file using code,

```
python3 2_3.py
```

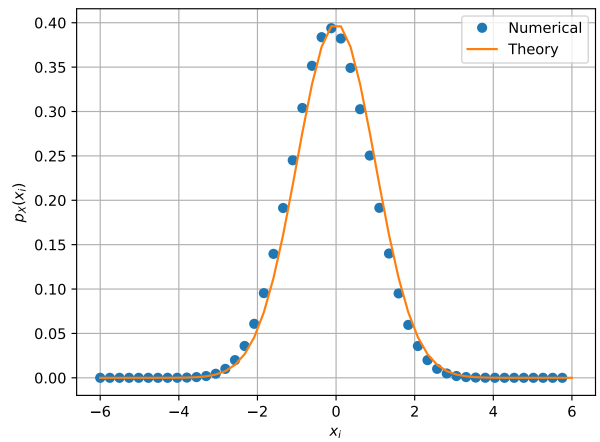


Fig. 2.2

Plot 2.2 obtained is symmetric about y-axis

2.4 Find the mean and variance of $X$ by writing a C program.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul-Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/soltion/1/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul-Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /2/2_4.c
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
gcc 2_4.c -lm
./a.out
```

The result is,

$$E[U] = 0.000294 \tag{2.3}$$
$$\text{var}[U] = 0.999561 \tag{2.4}$$

2.5 Given that

$$p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right), -\infty < x < \infty, \tag{2.5}$$

repeat the above exercise theoretically.
**Solution:**

$$E[U] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u p_X(u) du \tag{2.6}$$
$$\tag{2.7}$$

$up_X(u)$ is a odd function.

$$E[U] = 0 \tag{2.8}$$
$$\tag{2.9}$$

$$E\left[U^2\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{u^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du \tag{2.10}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u \left(u \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right)\right) du \tag{2.11}$$

Using integration by parts,

$$E\left[U^2\right] = -u\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right)\Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) \tag{2.12}$$
$$= 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sqrt{2\pi} \tag{2.13}$$
$$= 1 \tag{2.14}$$

Hence,

$$\text{var}[U] = E\left[U^2\right] - [E[U]]^2 \tag{2.15}$$
$$= 1 \tag{2.16}$$

## 3 From Uniform to Other

3.1 Generate samples of

$$V = -2\ln(1-U) \tag{3.1}$$

and plot its CDF.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /3/3_1.c
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /3/3_1.py
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
gcc 3_1.c −lm
./a.out
python3 3_1.py
```

Plot 3.1 is obtained

3.2 Find a theoretical expression for $F_V(x)$.

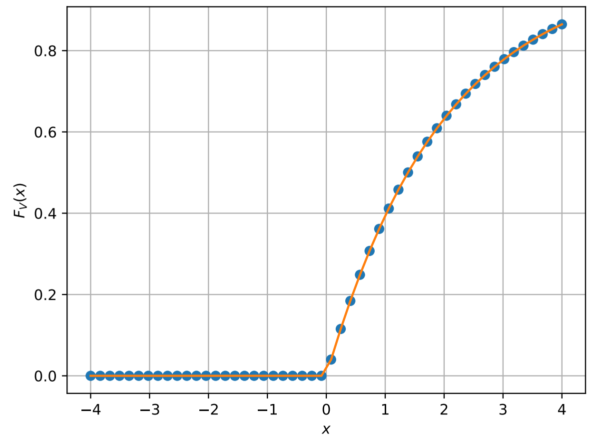


Fig. 3.1

**Solution:**

$$F_V(x) = Pr(V \le x) \tag{3.2}$$
$$= Pr(-2\ln(1-U) \le x) \tag{3.3}$$
$$= Pr\left(U \le 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right) \tag{3.4}$$
$$F_V(x) = F_U\left(1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\right) \tag{3.5}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0, & 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \in [0,1] \\ 1, & 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} > 1 \end{cases} \tag{3.6}$$

Now,

$$1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} < 0 \tag{3.7}$$
$$\implies x < 0 \tag{3.8}$$

$$0 \le 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \le 1 \tag{3.9}$$
$$\implies x \ge 0 \tag{3.10}$$

$$1 < 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \tag{3.11}$$
$$\implies x \in \phi \tag{3.12}$$

Hence,

$$F_V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x \ge 0 \end{cases} \tag{3.13}$$

## 4 Triangular Distribution

4.1 Generate

$$T = U_1 + U_2 \tag{4.1}$$

**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul-Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul-Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /4/4_1.c
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
gcc 4_1.c -lm
./a.out
```

4.2 Find the CDF of $T$.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul-Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /4/4_2.py
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
python3 4_2.py
```

Plot 4.1 is obtained

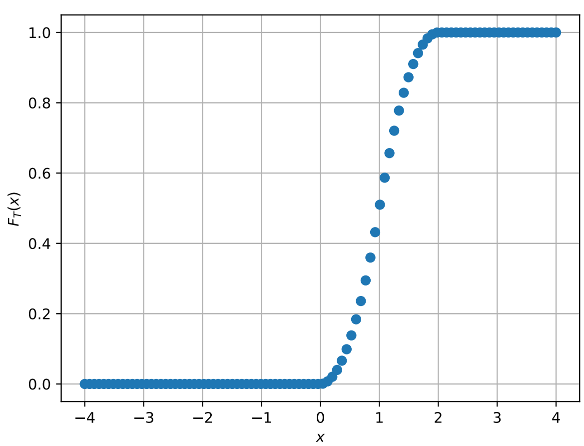


Fig. 4.1

4.3 Find the PDF of $T$.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul-Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /4/4_3.py
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
python3 4_3.py
```

Plot 4.2 is obtained

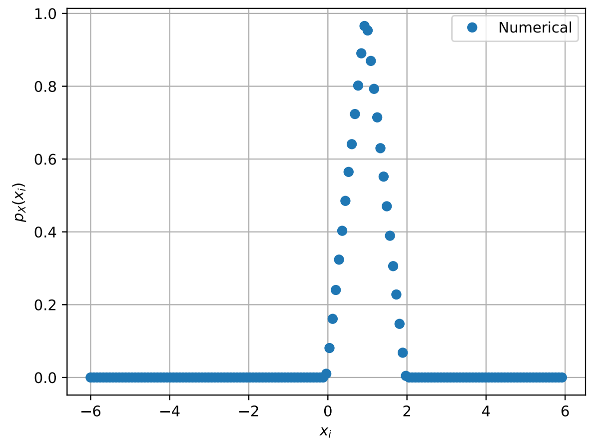


Fig. 4.2

4.4 Find the theoretical PDF and CDF of $T$.
**Solution:**
The CDF of $T$ is given by

$$F_T(t) = \Pr(T \le t) = \Pr(U_1 + U_2 \le t) \quad (4.2)$$

Since $U_1, U_2 \in [0,1] \implies U_1 + U_2 \in [0,2]$
Therefore, if $t \ge 2$, then $U_1 + U_2 \le t$ is always true and if $t < 0$, then $U_1 + U_2 \le t$ is always false.
Now, fix the value of $U_1$ to be some $x$

$$x + U_2 \le t \implies U_2 \le t - x \quad (4.3)$$

If $0 \le t \le 1$, then $x$ can take all values in $[0,t]$

$$F_T(t) = \int_0^t \Pr(U_2 \le t - x)\, p_{U_1}(x)\mathrm{d}x \quad (4.4)$$

$$= \int_0^t F_{U_2}(t-x) p_{U_1}(x)\mathrm{d}x \quad (4.5)$$

$$0 \le x \le t \implies 0 \le t - x \le t \le 1 \quad (4.6)$$

$$\implies F_{U_2}(t-x) = t - x \quad (4.7)$$

$$F_T(t) = \int_0^t (t-x)\cdot 1 \cdot \mathrm{d}x \quad (4.8)$$

$$= tx - \left.\frac{x^2}{2}\right|_0^t \quad (4.9)$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} \quad (4.10)$$

If $1 < t < 2$, $x$ can only take values in $[0, 1]$ as $U_1 \le 1$

$$F_T(t) = \int_0^1 F_{U_2}(t-x) \cdot 1 \cdot \mathrm{d}x \tag{4.11}$$

$$0 \le x \le t-1 \implies 1 \le t-x \le t \tag{4.12}$$

$$t-1 \le x \le 1 \implies 0 < t-1 \le t-x \le 1 \tag{4.13}$$

$$F_T(t) = \int_0^{t-1} 1\mathrm{d}x + \int_{t-1}^1 (t-x)\mathrm{d}x \tag{4.14}$$

$$= t-1+t(1-(t-1)) - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} \tag{4.15}$$

$$= t-1+2t-t^2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - t \tag{4.16}$$

$$= -\frac{t^2}{2} + 2t - 1 \tag{4.17}$$

Therefore,

$$F_T(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 \le t \le 1 \\ 2t - \frac{t^2}{2} - 1 & 1 < t < 2 \\ 1 & t \ge 2 \end{cases} \tag{4.18}$$

The PDF of $T$ is given by

$$p_T(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} F_T(t) \tag{4.19}$$

$$\therefore p_T(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t & 0 \le t \le 1 \\ 2-t & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0 & t \ge 2 \end{cases} \tag{4.20}$$

4.5 Verify your results through a plot.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /4/4_5_1.py
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /4/4_5_2.py
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
python3 4_5_1.py
python3 4_5_2.py
```

Plot 4.3 is obtained is pdf Plot 4.4 is obtained

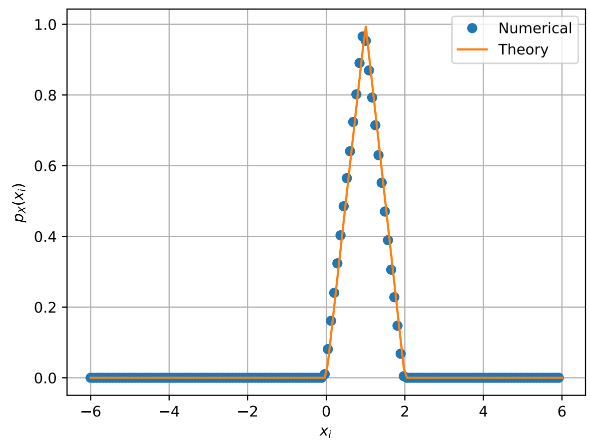


Fig. 4.3

is cdf

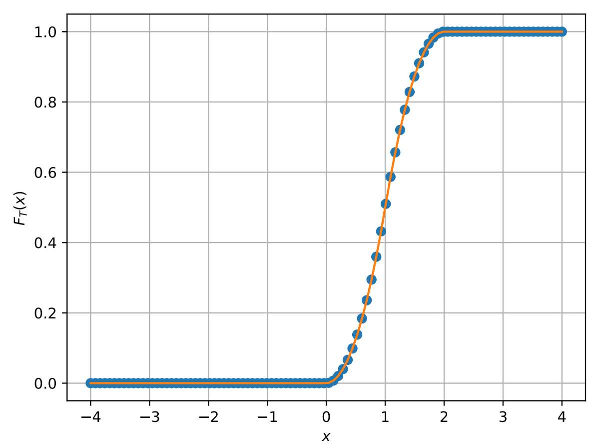


Fig. 4.4

## 5 Maximum Likelihood

5.1 Generate equiprobable $X \in \{1, -1\}$.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /5/5.1.c
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/
    coeffs.h
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
gcc 5.1.c −lm
./a.out
```

5.2 Generate

$$Y = AX + N \tag{5.1}$$

where $A = 5$ dB, $X \in \{1, -1\}$ is Bernoulli and $N \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /5/5.2.c
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/
    coeffs.h
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
gcc 5.2.c −lm
./a.out
```

5.3 Plot Y using a scatter plot.
**Solution:**
Download the following files,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /5/5.3.py
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
python3 5.3.py
```

Plot 5.1 is obtained

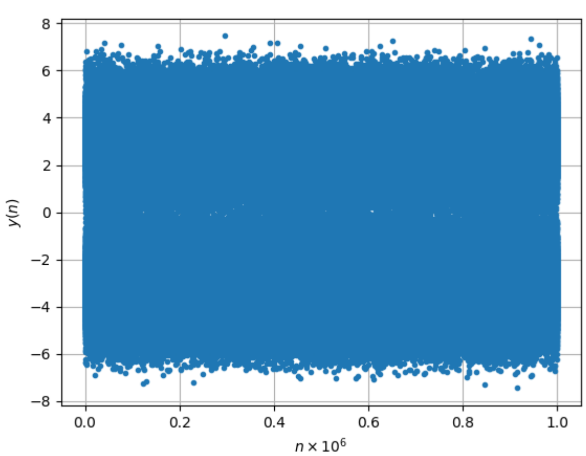


Fig. 5.1

5.4 Guess how to estimate $X$ from $Y$.
**Solution:**
From the plot of $Y$, we see that the estimate model can be written as

$$\hat{X} = \begin{cases} 1 & Y > 0 \\ 0 & Y < 0 \end{cases} \tag{5.2}$$

5.5 Find

$$P_{e|0} = \Pr\left(\hat{X} = -1 | X = 1\right) \tag{5.3}$$

and

$$P_{e|1} = \Pr\left(\hat{X} = 1 | X = -1\right) \tag{5.4}$$

**Solution:**
Letting $X = 1$ and $X = -1$ respectively, we see the number of mismatched data points to compute the error probabilities. The simulation is coded in

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /5/5.5.py
```

and can be run by typing

```
python3 5.5.py
```

The results are

$$P_{e|0} = 5.02 \times 10^{-4} \tag{5.5}$$
$$P_{e|1} = 5.24 \times 10^{-4} \tag{5.6}$$

5.6 Find $P_e$ assuming that $X$ has equiprobable symbols.
**Solution:**
Here, $\Pr(X = 1) = \Pr(X = -1) = 0.5$. Thus,

$$P_e = \Pr(X = 1) P_{e|1} + \Pr(X = -1) P_{e|0} \tag{5.7}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(P_{e|0} + P_{e|1}\right) = 5.13 \times 10^{-4} \tag{5.8}$$

5.7 Verify by plotting the theoretical $P_e$ wrt $A$ from 0 dB to 10 dB.
**Solution:**

$$P_{e|0} = \Pr\left(\hat{X} = 1 | X = -1\right) \tag{5.9}$$
$$= \Pr(Y > 0 | X = -1) \tag{5.10}$$
$$= \Pr(AX + N > 0 | X = -1) \tag{5.11}$$
$$= \Pr(N > A) = Q(A) \tag{5.12}$$

since $X$ and $N$ are independent. Writing a similar expression for $P_{e|1}$ and noting that

$$\Pr(N < -A) = \Pr(N > A) = Q(A) \tag{5.13}$$

it follows that $P_e = Q(A)$. This is the idea used to plot the theoretical $P_e$. The plot is coded both in the rectangular axes and the semilog-y axes. Download the relevant codes using

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
     AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
     /5/5.7.py
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
     AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
     /5/5.7_semilog.py
```

Execute the above files using code,

```
python3 5.7.py
python3 5.7_semilog.py
```

Plot 5.2 obtained in rectangular axis

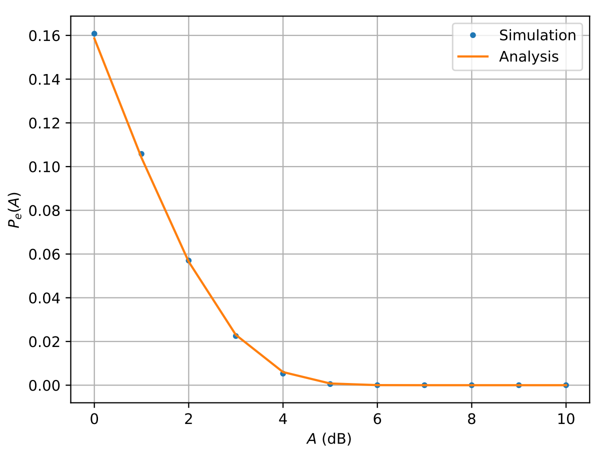


Fig. 5.2

Plot 5.3 obtained in semilog-y axis

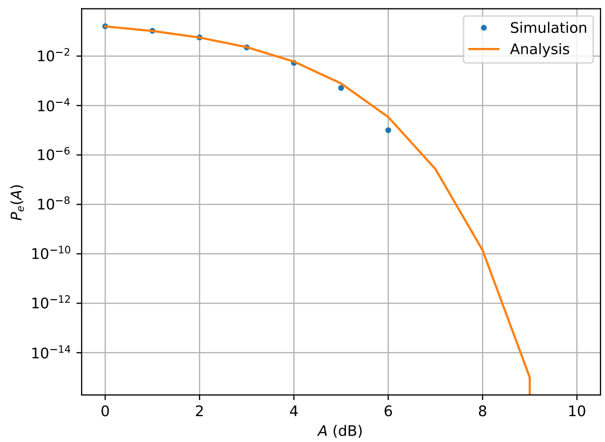


Fig. 5.3

5.8 Now, consider a threshold $\delta$ while estimating $X$ from $Y$. Find the value of $\delta$ that minimizes the theoretical $P_e$.
**Solution:**
To estimate $X$ from $Y$, we now consider the following:

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & Y > \delta \\ -1, & Y < \delta \end{cases} \tag{5.14}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} P_e &= \Pr(X = -1)\, Q(A+\delta) \\ &\quad + \Pr(X = 1)\, Q(A-\delta) && (5.15) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(Q(A+\delta) + Q(A-\delta)\right) && (5.16) \end{aligned}$$

To minimise $P_e$, we differentiate the above equation wrt $\delta$:

$$0 = \frac{d}{d\delta}\left(\frac{1}{2}(Q_N(A-\delta) + Q_N(A+\delta))\right) \tag{5.17}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(\delta-A)^2}{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(A+\delta)^2}{2}}\right) \tag{5.18}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta - A)^2 &= (\delta + A)^2 && (5.19) \\ \implies \delta &= 0 && (5.20) \end{aligned}$$

5.9 Repeat the above exercise when

$$p_x(-1) = p$$

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} P_e &= P_{e|0}p + P_{e|1}(1-p) && (5.21) \\ &= pQ_N(A-\delta) + (1-p)Q_N(A+\delta) && (5.22) \end{aligned}$$

Differentiating as before, we get:

$$0 = p\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(\delta-A)^2}{2}} - (1-p)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{(A+\delta)^2}{2}} \tag{5.23}$$

Taking ln on both sides we have:

$$\ln p - \frac{(\delta-A)^2}{2} = \ln 1 - p - \frac{(\delta+A)^2}{2} \tag{5.24}$$

$$\implies 2\delta A = \ln\frac{1-p}{p} \tag{5.25}$$

$$\implies \delta = \frac{1}{2A}\ln\frac{1-p}{p} \tag{5.26}$$

5.10 Repeat the above exercise using the MAP criterion.

**Solution:**

Using theorem of conditional probabilities,

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{p_{Y|X}(y|x) \times p_X(x)}{p_Y(y)} \tag{5.27}$$

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{p_X(x)Pr(Ax + N = y)}{p_Y(y)} \tag{5.28}$$

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{p_X(x)Pr(N = y - Ax)}{p_Y(y)} \tag{5.29}$$

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{p_X(x)p_N(y - Ax)}{p_Y(y)} \tag{5.30}$$

$$p_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}p_X(x)e^{-\frac{(y-Ax)^2}{2}}}{p_Y(y)} \tag{5.31}$$

$$\tag{5.32}$$

When $X = 1$, we have:

$$p_{X|Y}(1|y) = \frac{p_{Y|X}(y|1) \times p_X(1)}{p_Y(y)} \tag{5.33}$$

$$= \frac{(1-p)\frac{e^{-\frac{(y-A)^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}}{p\frac{e^{-\frac{(y+A)^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + (1-p)\frac{e^{-\frac{(y-A)^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}} \tag{5.34}$$

$$= \frac{(1-p)\,e^{2yA}}{p + (1-p)\,e^{2yA}} \tag{5.35}$$

Similarly when $X = -1$,

$$p_{X|Y}(-1|y) = \frac{p}{p + (1-p)e^{2yA}} \tag{5.36}$$

Therefore, when $p_{X|Y}(1|y) > p_{X|Y}(-1|y)$, we have:

$$\frac{(1-p)\,e^{2yA}}{p + (1-p)\,e^{2yA}} > \frac{p}{p + (1-p)\,e^{2yA}} \tag{5.37}$$

$$e^{2yA} > \frac{p}{(1-p)} \tag{5.38}$$

$$y > \frac{1}{2A}\ln\frac{p}{(1-p)} \tag{5.39}$$

Therefore, when Eq. (5.39), we can assert that $X = 1$, and $X = -1$ otherwise.

## 6 Gaussian to Other

6.1 Let $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ and $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$. Plot the CDF and PDF of

$$V = X_1^2 + X_2^2 \tag{6.1}$$

**Solution:**

Applying following transformation on $X_1$ and $X_2$,

$$X_1 = R\cos\Theta \tag{6.2}$$

$$X_2 = R\sin\Theta \tag{6.3}$$

Where $R \in [0,\infty), \Theta \in [0, 2\pi)$. The Jacobian Matrix for this transformation is given by

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial R} & \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial R} \\ \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial \Theta} & \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial \Theta} \end{pmatrix} \tag{6.4}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Theta & \sin\Theta \\ -R\sin\Theta & R\cos\Theta \end{pmatrix} \tag{6.5}$$

$$\implies |\mathbf{J}| = R \tag{6.6}$$

We also know that

$$|\mathbf{J}|p_{X_1,X_2}(x_1,x_2) = p_{R,\Theta}(r,\theta) \tag{6.7}$$

$$\implies p_{R,\Theta}(r,\theta) = Rp_{X_1}(x_1)p_{X_2}(x_2) \tag{6.8}$$

$$= \frac{R}{2\pi}\exp\left(-\frac{X_1^2 + X_2^2}{2}\right) \tag{6.9}$$

$$= \frac{R}{2\pi}\exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{2}\right) \tag{6.10}$$

Where (6.8) follows as $X_1, X_2$ are iid random variables. Thus,

$$p_R(r) = \int_0^{2\pi} p_{R,\Theta}(r,\theta)d\theta \tag{6.11}$$

$$= R\exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{2}\right) \tag{6.12}$$

However, $V = X_1^2 + X_2^2 = R^2 \geq 0$, thus $F_V(x) = 0$. For $x < 0$,

$$F_V(x) = F_R(\sqrt{x}) \tag{6.13}$$
$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} r \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{2}\right) dr \tag{6.14}$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} e^{-t} dt = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \tag{6.15}$$

Where $t = \frac{r^2}{2}$ for $x \geq 0$, thus

$$F_V(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2}} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \tag{6.16}$$
$$p_V(x) = \frac{dF_V(x)}{dx} \tag{6.17}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \tag{6.18}$$

Download the following files to verify the plot,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /6/6.1.c
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /6/6.1.cdf.py
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /6/6.1.pdf.py
```

Execute the programs using the code in terminal,

```
gcc 6.1.c −lm
./a.out
python3 6.1.cdf.py
python3 6.1.pdf.py
```

Plot 6.1 is CDF
Plot 6.2 is PDF

6.2 If

$$F_V(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\alpha x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \tag{6.19}$$

find $\alpha$.
**Solution:**
From (6.16), $\alpha = 0.5$

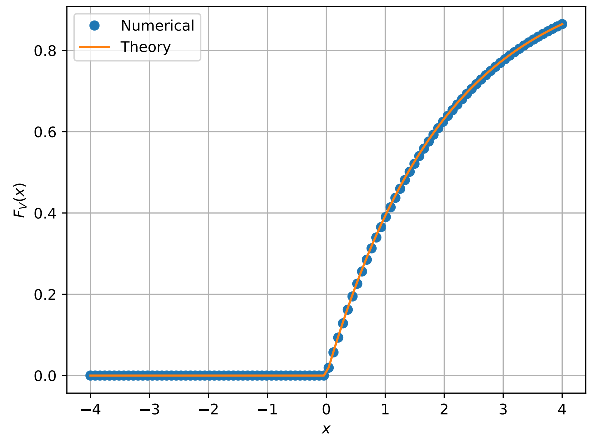


Fig. 6.1

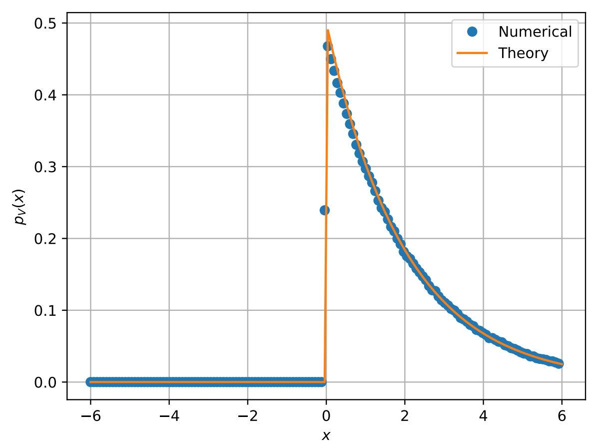


Fig. 6.2

6.3 Plot the CDF and PDF of

$$A = \sqrt{V} \tag{6.20}$$

**Solution:**
For $x \geq 0$,

$$F_A(x) = \Pr(A \leq x) \tag{6.21}$$
$$F_A(x) = \Pr\left(\sqrt{V} \leq x\right) \tag{6.22}$$
$$F_A(x) = \Pr\left(V \leq x^2\right) \tag{6.23}$$
$$F_A(x) = F_V(x^2) \tag{6.24}$$

From equation (6.16),

$$F_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{x^2/2}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \tag{6.25}$$

$$p_A(x) = \frac{dF_V(x)}{dx} \tag{6.26}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \tag{6.27}$$

Download the following files to verify the plot,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /6/6.3.c
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /6/6.3.cdf.py
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /6/6.3.pdf.py
```

Execute the programs using the code in terminal,

```
gcc 6.3.c −lm
./a.out
python3 6.3.cdf.py
python3 6.3.pdf.py
```

Plot 6.3 is CDF

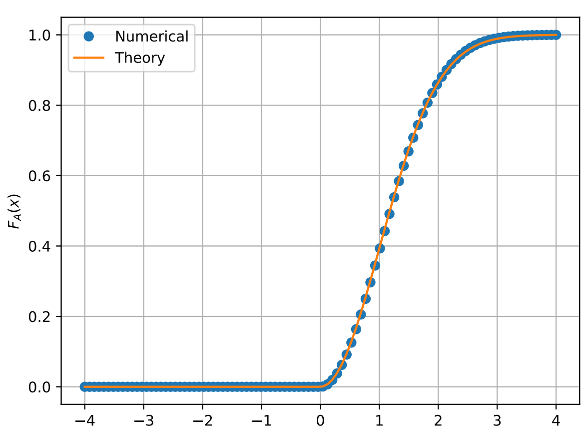


Fig. 6.3

Plot 6.4 is PDF

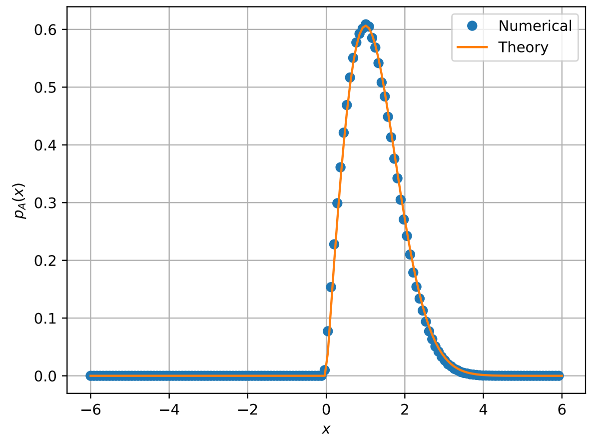


Fig. 6.4

## 7 Conditional Probability

7.1 Plot

$$P_e = \Pr\left(\hat{X} = -1 | X = 1\right) \tag{7.1}$$

for

$$Y = AX + N \tag{7.2}$$

where $A$ is Rayleigh with $E\left[A^2\right] = \gamma$, $N \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$, $X \in \{1, -1\}$ for $0 \leq \gamma \leq 10$ dB.
**Solution:**
Download the following files to plot the graph,

```
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /7/7.1.ral_dist.c
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution/
    coeffs.h
wget https://github.com/Anshul−Sangrame/
    AI1110/blob/main/Assignment/solution
    /7/7.1.py
```

Execute the programs using the code in terminal,

```
gcc 7.1.ral_dist.c −lm
./a.out
python3 7.1.py
```

Plot 7.1 obtained is on rectangular axis
Plot 7.2 obtained is on semilog axis

7.2 Assuming that $N$ is a constant, find an expression for $P_e$. Call this $P_e(N)$.
**Solution:**

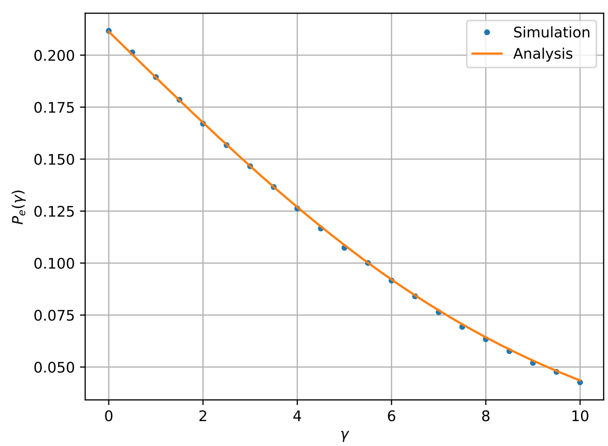


Fig. 7.1

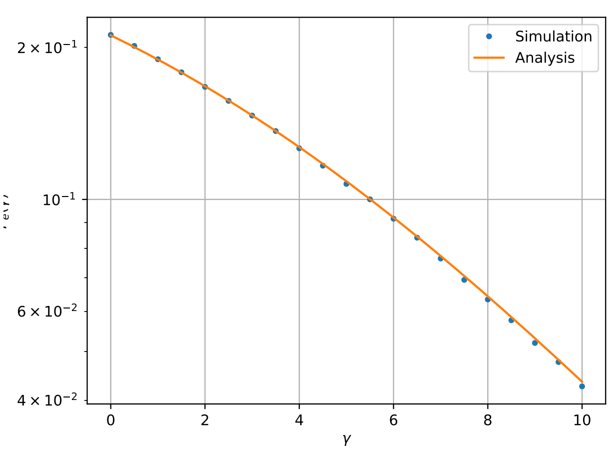


Fig. 7.2

We rewrite the previous expression for $P_e$ as

$$P_e(N) = \Pr\left(Y < 0 | X = 1\right) \tag{7.3}$$
$$= \Pr\left(A < -N\right) = F_A(-N) \tag{7.4}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\frac{N^2}{\gamma}} & N \le 0 \\ 0 & N > 0 \end{cases} \tag{7.5}$$

7.3 For a function $g$,

$$E\left[g(X)\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)p_X(x)dx \tag{7.6}$$

Find $P_e = E\left[P_e(N)\right]$.
**Solution:**

We write,

$$P_e = \int_0^{\infty} F_A(x) f_N(x) dx \tag{7.7}$$
$$= \int_0^{\infty} (1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{\gamma}}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \tag{7.8}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} \exp\left(-x^2 \left\{\frac{\gamma + 2}{2\gamma}\right\}\right) dx \tag{7.9}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma + 2}}\right) \tag{7.10}$$

Where $f_N$ denotes PDF of standard normal distribution.

7.4 Plot $P_e$ in problems 7.1 and 7.3 on the same graph wrt $\gamma$. Comment.
**Solution:**
Refer figure 7.1 for graph in rectangular axis and figure 7.2 for graph in semilog axis. $P_e$ is only dependent on $\gamma$