

## **Instructions**

- Answer all questions clearly and completely.
- Use appropriate figures, labels, and legends where necessary.
- Report all calculated probabilities up to 4 decimal places.
- Discuss any observed discrepancies between theoretical and simulated results.

## **Question 1: Probability Estimation via Histogram and Thresholding**

You are given a Gaussian random variable:

$$x \sim \mathcal{N}(A, \sigma^2)$$

where  $A = 5$  and  $\sigma^2 = 4$ .

1. Simulate  $N = 10^6$  samples of  $x$  and plot the histogram using 20 bins.
2. Compute the simulated probability  $P_{sim}$  and theoretical probability  $P_{the}$  that  $x > 7.34$ .
3. Compute the simulated and theoretical probability that  $x < 3.81$ .
4. Compute the simulated and theoretical probability that  $1.87 < x < 3.49$ .
5. Discuss any discrepancies between simulated and theoretical probabilities. What factors may cause the differences?

### Question 2: Binary Detection and Error Probability Analysis

Consider binary communication where the transmitted symbols are  $+A$  and  $-A$  based on bit values 1 and 0, respectively.

1. Simulate  $N = 10^6$  transmitted bits with prior probability  $q = 0.2$  for bit-0 and  $1 - q$  for bit-1.
2. Add Gaussian noise of variance  $\sigma^2 = 4$  to the transmitted symbols.
3. For thresholds  $T$  varying from  $-10$  to  $10$  (with a step size of  $0.5$ ), detect the bits and calculate the **simulated probability of error** for each threshold.
4. Derive and plot the **theoretical probability of error** for each threshold.
5. Plot both curves (simulated and theoretical) on a semi-logarithmic (semilogy) scale.
6. Explain the behavior of probability of error as a function of threshold.

### Question 3: Optimal Threshold Estimation

1. Derive the optimal threshold  $T^*$  that minimizes the probability of error theoretically, given by:

$$T^* = \frac{\sigma^2}{2A} \log \left( \frac{1-q}{q} \right)$$

2. From your simulation results, find the threshold  $T_{sim}^*$  that minimizes the simulated probability of error.
3. Compare  $T^*$  and  $T_{sim}^*$ . Are they close? If not, explain why.
4. Mark both  $T^*$  and  $T_{sim}^*$  on your semilogy plot from Question 2.
5. Discuss the practical importance of selecting an optimal threshold in communication systems.