THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Semester 1 Assessment

June, 2017

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

ELEN90051 Advanced Communication Systems

Time allowed: 180 minutes

Reading time: 15 minutes

This paper has 8 pages.

Authorised materials:
Melbourne School of Engineering approved calculators FX82 as well as FX100.
Drawing instruments are permitted.

No computers or communicating devices are allowed.
This is a CLOSED BOOK exam; no other books, papers, written material of any kind, or other aids are permitted.

Instructions to invigilators:
All script books and exam papers should be collected at the end of the examination.

Instructions to students:
Students should attempt **ALL QUESTIONS**. A formula sheet is provided on the page after the last question.
A Φ-table and a Q-table is provided on the pages after the formula sheet. The maximum total marks of the examination paper is 87.
All script books and exam papers will be collected at the end of the three hour examination period.

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Question 1 $((1+3+1+2+1+3)+2=13$ marks)

(a) Consider a source coder that compresses keystrokes into binary data. The keystroke alphabet consists of N characters $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_N$.

(i) Assume that $N = 6$ and that the corresponding 6 character probabilities are 0.2, 0.4, 0.15, 0.1, 0.06 and 0.09. Compute the entropy of the source.

(ii) Construct a Huffman code for the source of part (i), including the encoding table with characters versus codewords.

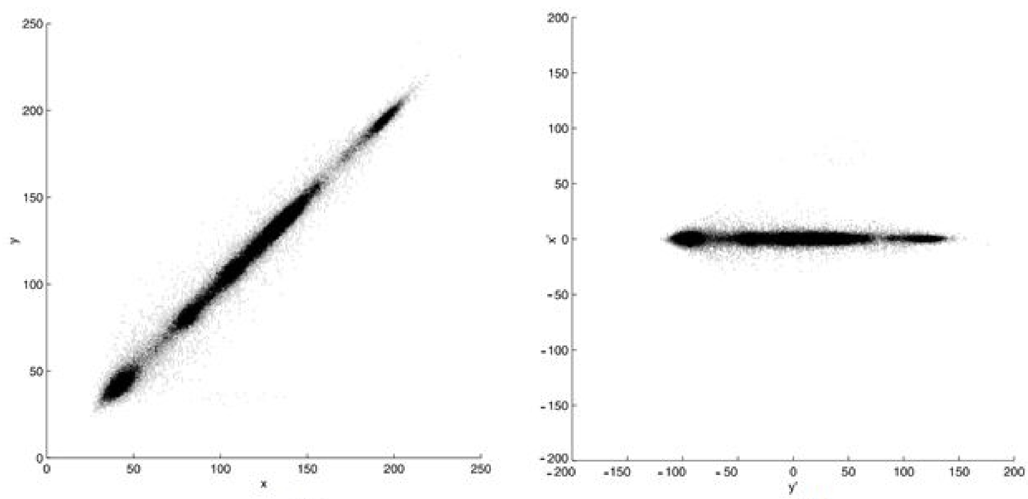
(iii) Determine the average bit length per character for your code of part (ii).

(iv) Is it possible to find a code that is more efficient than the code that you constructed in part (ii)? Explain your answer.

(v) Assume that $N = 100$ and that 10 of the characters are equally likely with probability 0.05. Assume that the remaining 90 characters are also equally likely. Suppose we use a fixed-length lossless code with L bits per character. Determine the lowest possible value of L.

(vi) Construct a variable length code for the source of part (v), making sure that its average bit length per character, say $\tilde{L}$, satisfies $\tilde{L} < L$, where L is as in (v). Also compute $\tilde{L}$ for your variable length code.

(b) A two-dimensional image I may be represented as a sequence of pixels $I = (p_i)$ such that the index i increases as we refer to pixels across each row, and work down from top row to bottom row of the image. Thus $I = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6, \ldots)$. If we now map pairs of pixels $(p_1, p_2), (p_3, p_4), (p_5, p_6), \ldots$, as pairs of coordinates (x, y), then we obtain a scatter plot as in Figure (a) below, as in lectures. Further, assume that we apply a suitable transform T that rotates a pair (x, y) to a new pair of coordinates (x', y'), as shown in Figure (b) below. Explain why this transform facilitates data compression of the image.



(a) (b)

Questions continue over the page

Question 2 $((3 + 3 + 2 + 2) + 5 + (3 + 2) = 20 \text{ marks})$

(a) Consider digital modulation over an AWGN channel of power spectral density $N_0/2$. Assume equiprobable symbols and a ML detector.

(i) Assuming a BPSK modulation scheme, express the bit error probability P_b in terms of $\mathcal{E}_b/N_0$, the SNR per bit; show your workings, in particular include a bell curve sketch with relevant area, clearly indicating relevant values on the horizontal axis.

(ii) Repeat (i) for a BFSK modulation scheme.

(iii) Assume that the SNR per bit equals 10 dB. Compute the bit error probabilities P_b of the schemes of (i) and (ii). Which one has the worst bit error rate performance?

(iv) Explain what justifies the existence of the scheme that you identified as the worst performer in (iii). In what circumstances would it be preferred over the better performing scheme?

(b) Repeat part (a)(i) for a 4QAM modulation scheme, as well as for a 4PSK modulation scheme.

(c) Assume that BFSK is used and that again the SNR per bit equals 10 dB. Suppose that we also use channel coding, more specifically a $(5, 1)$ double error-correcting linear block code.

(i) Compute the overall bit error probability after coding.

(ii) Does this channel code provide any improvement in the reliability of the overall digital communication system? Explain your answer.

Question 3 $((4 + 2 + 1) + 6 = 13 \text{ marks})$

Consider the transmission of data through a bandlimited non-ideal channel that results in ISI. More specifically, the sampled demodulator output is written as

$$u_n = a_n + \frac{1}{2}a_{n-1} + \text{noise}. \tag{1}$$

Here (a_n) is the sequence of amplitude levels, taking values in $\{-1, 1\}$.

(a) Suppose that a **causal** zero-forcing linear equalizer is used. The equalizer is given by $z_n = c_0 u_n + c_1 u_{n-1} + \cdots + c_N u_{n-N}$.

(i) Let $N = 3$. Determine the tap coefficients c_0, c_1, c_2 and c_3.

(ii) Calculate the residual ISI value.

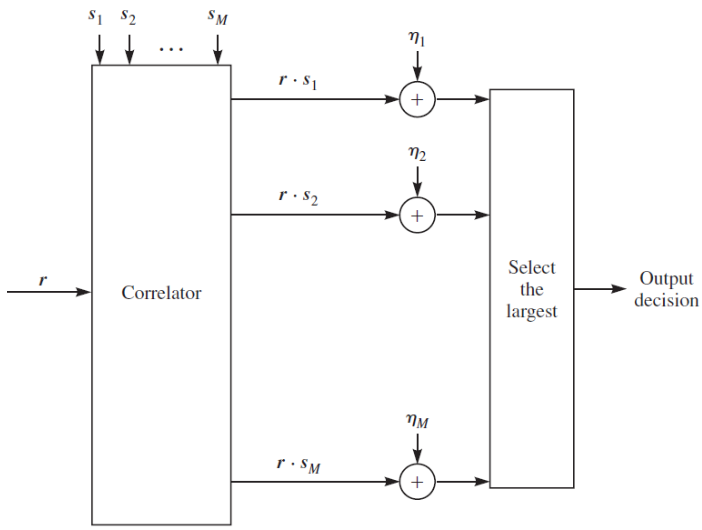
(iii) Explain what happens to the residual ISI value if we let $N \to \infty$.

(b) Alternatively we can use a Viterbi equalizer to deal with the above ISI. Describe this method, explain how it works, also clearly state its input and output sequences as well as the trellis diagram corresponding to equation (1).

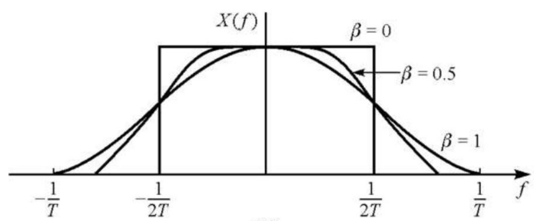
Questions continue over the page

Question 4 $3+(3+4+1+3)=14$ marks)

(a) A general diagram for a correlator-type demodulator is given in the figure below. Simplify the diagram for the situation where 8-ary FSK modulation is used. Explain your answer.



(b) Consider binary PAM transmission over a AWGN baseband channel of power spectral density $N_0/2$. Assume that the channel is bandlimited with bandwidth $W = 1600$ Hz. Recall that a raised cosine spectrum, as depicted in the figure below, leads to zero ISI.



(i) In which circumstances would a signal designer prefer a large value of β over a small value of β?

(ii) Suppose that the channel frequency magnitude response is given by

$$|C(f)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(f/W)^2}} \qquad \text{for } |f| \leq W.$$

Derive the frequency magnitude response of the transmitter filter $|G_T(f)|$, assuming that it equals the frequency magnitude response of the receiver filter $|G_R(f)|$ and that $\beta = 1$.

(iii) Give the bit rate that corresponds to (ii).

(iv) Draw the diagram of the overall modulation-channel-demodulation-detector system that corresponds to (ii). Clearly indicate where the noise occurs; also indicate whether the input/output of each block is a sequence or a waveform.

Question 5 $(2+1+3)+3+4 = 13$ marks)

(a) Consider a $(8,4)$ binary code with parity check equations:

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= u_0 + u_1 + u_2 \\ v_1 &= u_1 + u_2 + u_3 \\ v_2 &= u_0 + u_1 + u_3 \\ v_3 &= u_0 + u_2 + u_3, \end{aligned}$$

where (u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) are the information bits and (v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3) are the parity check bits.

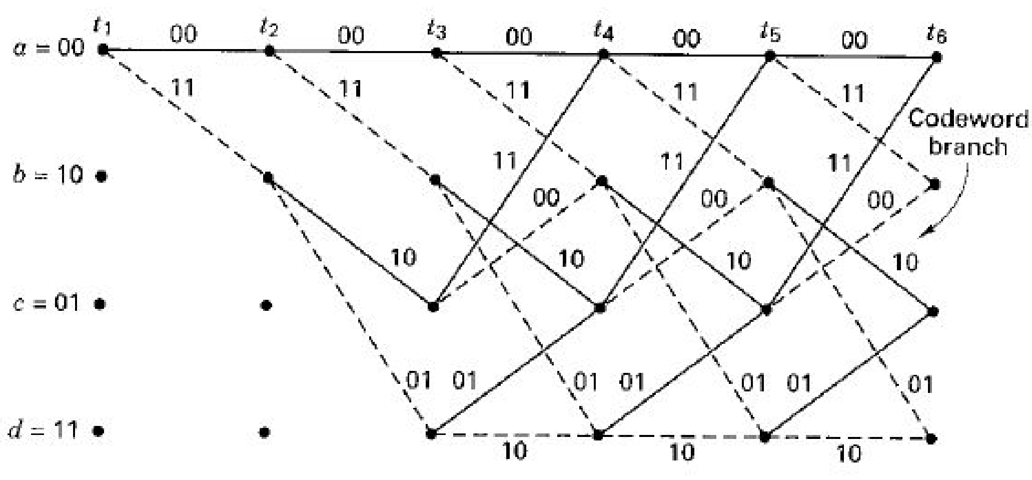
- **(i)** Give a parity check matrix H for this code.
- **(ii)** Is this code systematic? Explain your answer.
- **(iii)** Give a syndrome decoding table for this code.

(b) Consider a $(11,5)$ binary linear block code. Let t be its error-correcting capability. Show that $t < 2$.

(c) Consider two sources X and Y, with alphabets $\mathcal{X} = \{A, B\}$ and $\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$, respectively. Denote the joint entropy of X and Y by $H(XY)$. Assume that X and Y are independent. Show that $H(XY) = H(X) + H(Y)$.

Question 6 $(1+1+2+2+2+4+2 = 14$ marks)

Consider the following trellis diagram of a (n,k) convolutional code:



(a) Determine the values of n and k.

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(b) Suppose that the information sequence is 10000. What is the corresponding code sequence?

(c) Give the generator matrix $G(D)$ of the code.

(d) Give the shift register representation of the code.

(e) This convolutional code can alternatively be described by the equation

$$\begin{cases} x(t+1) = x(t)A + u(t)B \\ \quad y(t) = x(t)P + u(t)F, \end{cases}$$

where $x(t)$ denotes the state, as depicted in the above figure. Determine the matrices A, B, P and F.

(f) Suppose the received sequence is 1101011001 and that this sequence is input to the Viterbi decoding algorithm. Determine the information sequence that the algorithm produces. Show all the steps.

(g) The computational complexity of the Viterbi algorithm is influenced by a number of integer parameters. Mention three and explain for each of them why they influence the computational complexity.

END OF EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Some Formulae

If $X \sim \mathcal{N}(m, \sigma^2)$ then the pdf $p_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-m}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det\mathbf{A} = ad - bc, \quad \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det\mathbf{A}} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(s+t) &= \cos s \cos t - \sin s \sin t, \\ \sin(s+t) &= \sin s \cos t + \cos s \sin t, \\ \cos(2t) &= 2\cos^2 t - 1, \\ \sin(2t) &= 2 \sin t \cos t. \end{aligned}$$

Baseband Raised Cosine spectrum formula:

$$X_{rc}(f) = \begin{cases} T & 0 \le |f| \le \frac{1-\beta}{2T} \\ \frac{T}{2}\left(1 + \cos\left[\frac{\pi T}{\beta}\left(|f| - \frac{1-\beta}{2T}\right)\right]\right) & \frac{1-\beta}{2T} \le |f| \le \frac{1+\beta}{2T} \\ 0 & |f| > \frac{1+\beta}{2T}. \end{cases}$$

Φ-table and Q-table over the page

z	$\Phi(z)$	z	$\Phi(z)$	z	$\Phi(z)$	z	$\Phi(z)$	z	$\Phi(z)$	z	$\Phi(z)$
0.00	0.5000	0.50	0.6915	1.00	0.8413	1.50	0.9332	2.00	0.97725	2.50	0.99379
0.01	0.5040	0.51	0.6950	1.01	0.8438	1.51	0.9345	2.01	0.97778	2.51	0.99396
0.02	0.5080	0.52	0.6985	1.02	0.8461	1.52	0.9357	2.02	0.97831	2.52	0.99413
0.03	0.5120	0.53	0.7019	1.03	0.8485	1.53	0.9370	2.03	0.97882	2.53	0.99430
0.04	0.5160	0.54	0.7054	1.04	0.8508	1.54	0.9382	2.04	0.97932	2.54	0.99446
0.05	0.5199	0.55	0.7088	1.05	0.8531	1.55	0.9394	2.05	0.97982	2.55	0.99461
0.06	0.5239	0.56	0.7123	1.06	0.8554	1.56	0.9406	2.06	0.98030	2.56	0.99477
0.07	0.5279	0.57	0.7157	1.07	0.8577	1.57	0.9418	2.07	0.98077	2.57	0.99492
0.08	0.5319	0.58	0.7190	1.08	0.8599	1.58	0.9429	2.08	0.98124	2.58	0.99506
0.09	0.5359	0.59	0.7224	1.09	0.8621	1.59	0.9441	2.09	0.98169	2.59	0.99520
0.10	0.5398	0.60	0.7257	1.10	0.8643	1.60	0.9452	2.10	0.98214	2.60	0.99534
0.11	0.5438	0.61	0.7291	1.11	0.8665	1.61	0.9463	2.11	0.98257	2.61	0.99547
0.12	0.5478	0.62	0.7324	1.12	0.8686	1.62	0.9474	2.12	0.98300	2.62	0.99560
0.13	0.5517	0.63	0.7357	1.13	0.8708	1.63	0.9484	2.13	0.98341	2.63	0.99573
0.14	0.5557	0.64	0.7389	1.14	0.8729	1.64	0.9495	2.14	0.98382	2.64	0.99585
0.15	0.5596	0.65	0.7422	1.15	0.8749	1.65	0.9505	2.15	0.98422	2.65	0.99598
0.16	0.5636	0.66	0.7454	1.16	0.8770	1.66	0.9515	2.16	0.98461	2.66	0.99609
0.17	0.5675	0.67	0.7486	1.17	0.8790	1.67	0.9525	2.17	0.98500	2.67	0.99621
0.18	0.5714	0.68	0.7517	1.18	0.8810	1.68	0.9535	2.18	0.98537	2.68	0.99632
0.19	0.5753	0.69	0.7549	1.19	0.8830	1.69	0.9545	2.19	0.98574	2.69	0.99643
0.20	0.5793	0.70	0.7580	1.20	0.8849	1.70	0.9554	2.20	0.98610	2.70	0.99653
0.21	0.5832	0.71	0.7611	1.21	0.8869	1.71	0.9564	2.21	0.98645	2.71	0.99664
0.22	0.5871	0.72	0.7642	1.22	0.8888	1.72	0.9573	2.22	0.98679	2.72	0.99674
0.23	0.5910	0.73	0.7673	1.23	0.8907	1.73	0.9582	2.23	0.98713	2.73	0.99683
0.24	0.5948	0.74	0.7704	1.24	0.8925	1.74	0.9591	2.24	0.98745	2.74	0.99693
0.25	0.5987	0.75	0.7734	1.25	0.8944	1.75	0.9599	2.25	0.98778	2.75	0.99702
0.26	0.6026	0.76	0.7764	1.26	0.8962	1.76	0.9608	2.26	0.98809	2.76	0.99711
0.27	0.6064	0.77	0.7794	1.27	0.8980	1.77	0.9616	2.27	0.98840	2.77	0.99720
0.28	0.6103	0.78	0.7823	1.28	0.8997	1.78	0.9625	2.28	0.98870	2.78	0.99728
0.29	0.6141	0.79	0.7852	1.29	0.9015	1.79	0.9633	2.29	0.98899	2.79	0.99736
0.30	0.6179	0.80	0.7881	1.30	0.9032	1.80	0.9641	2.30	0.98928	2.80	0.99744
0.31	0.6217	0.81	0.7910	1.31	0.9049	1.81	0.9649	2.31	0.98956	2.81	0.99752
0.32	0.6255	0.82	0.7939	1.32	0.9066	1.82	0.9656	2.32	0.98983	2.82	0.99760
0.33	0.6293	0.83	0.7967	1.33	0.9082	1.83	0.9664	2.33	0.99010	2.83	0.99767
0.34	0.6331	0.84	0.7995	1.34	0.9099	1.84	0.9671	2.34	0.99036	2.84	0.99774
0.35	0.6368	0.85	0.8023	1.35	0.9115	1.85	0.9678	2.35	0.99061	2.85	0.99781
0.36	0.6406	0.86	0.8051	1.36	0.9131	1.86	0.9686	2.36	0.99086	2.86	0.99788
0.37	0.6443	0.87	0.8078	1.37	0.9147	1.87	0.9693	2.37	0.99111	2.87	0.99795
0.38	0.6480	0.88	0.8106	1.38	0.9162	1.88	0.9699	2.38	0.99134	2.88	0.99801
0.39	0.6517	0.89	0.8133	1.39	0.9177	1.89	0.9706	2.39	0.99158	2.89	0.99807
0.40	0.6554	0.90	0.8159	1.40	0.9192	1.90	0.9713	2.40	0.99180	2.90	0.99813
0.41	0.6591	0.91	0.8186	1.41	0.9207	1.91	0.9719	2.41	0.99202	2.91	0.99819
0.42	0.6628	0.92	0.8212	1.42	0.9222	1.92	0.9726	2.42	0.99224	2.92	0.99825
0.43	0.6664	0.93	0.8238	1.43	0.9236	1.93	0.9732	2.43	0.99245	2.93	0.99831
0.44	0.6700	0.94	0.8264	1.44	0.9251	1.94	0.9738	2.44	0.99266	2.94	0.99836
0.45	0.6736	0.95	0.8289	1.45	0.9265	1.95	0.9744	2.45	0.99286	2.95	0.99841
0.46	0.6772	0.96	0.8315	1.46	0.9279	1.96	0.9750	2.46	0.99305	2.96	0.99846
0.47	0.6808	0.97	0.8340	1.47	0.9292	1.97	0.9756	2.47	0.99324	2.97	0.99851
0.48	0.6844	0.98	0.8365	1.48	0.9306	1.98	0.9761	2.48	0.99343	2.98	0.99856
0.49	0.6879	0.99	0.8389	1.49	0.9319	1.99	0.9767	2.49	0.99361	2.99	0.99861

Table 4.2 The standard normal CDF $\Phi(y)$.

z	$Q(z)$	z	$Q(z)$	z	$Q(z)$	z	$Q(z)$	z	$Q(z)$
3.00	$1.35 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.40	$3.37 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.80	$7.23 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.20	$1.33 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.60	$2.11 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.01	$1.31 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.41	$3.25 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.81	$6.95 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.21	$1.28 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.61	$2.01 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.02	$1.26 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.42	$3.13 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.82	$6.67 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.22	$1.22 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.62	$1.92 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.03	$1.22 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.43	$3.02 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.83	$6.41 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.23	$1.17 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.63	$1.83 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.04	$1.18 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.44	$2.91 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.84	$6.15 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.24	$1.12 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.64	$1.74 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.05	$1.14 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.45	$2.80 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.85	$5.91 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.25	$1.07 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.65	$1.66 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.06	$1.11 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.46	$2.70 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.86	$5.67 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.26	$1.02 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.66	$1.58 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.07	$1.07 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.47	$2.60 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.87	$5.44 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.27	$9.77 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.67	$1.51 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.08	$1.04 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.48	$2.51 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.88	$5.22 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.28	$9.34 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.68	$1.43 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.09	$1.00 \cdot 10^{-3}$	3.49	$2.42 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.89	$5.01 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.29	$8.93 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.69	$1.37 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.10	$9.68 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.50	$2.33 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.90	$4.81 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.30	$8.54 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.70	$1.30 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.11	$9.35 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.51	$2.24 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.91	$4.61 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.31	$8.16 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.71	$1.24 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.12	$9.04 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.52	$2.16 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.92	$4.43 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.32	$7.80 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.72	$1.18 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.13	$8.74 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.53	$2.08 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.93	$4.25 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.33	$7.46 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.73	$1.12 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.14	$8.45 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.54	$2.00 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.94	$4.07 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.34	$7.12 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.74	$1.07 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.15	$8.16 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.55	$1.93 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.95	$3.91 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.35	$6.81 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.75	$1.02 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3.16	$7.89 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.56	$1.85 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.96	$3.75 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.36	$6.50 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.76	$9.68 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.17	$7.62 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.57	$1.78 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.97	$3.59 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.37	$6.21 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.77	$9.21 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.18	$7.36 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.58	$1.72 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.98	$3.45 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.38	$5.93 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.78	$8.76 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.19	$7.11 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.59	$1.65 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.99	$3.30 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.39	$5.67 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.79	$8.34 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.20	$6.87 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.60	$1.59 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.00	$3.17 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.40	$5.41 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.80	$7.93 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.21	$6.64 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.61	$1.53 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.01	$3.04 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.41	$5.17 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.81	$7.55 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.22	$6.41 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.62	$1.47 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.02	$2.91 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.42	$4.94 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.82	$7.18 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.23	$6.19 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.63	$1.42 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.03	$2.79 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.43	$4.71 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.83	$6.83 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.24	$5.98 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.64	$1.36 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.04	$2.67 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.44	$4.50 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.84	$6.49 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.25	$5.77 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.65	$1.31 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.05	$2.56 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.45	$4.29 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.85	$6.17 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.26	$5.57 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.66	$1.26 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.06	$2.45 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.46	$4.10 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.86	$5.87 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.27	$5.38 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.67	$1.21 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.07	$2.35 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.47	$3.91 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.87	$5.58 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.28	$5.19 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.68	$1.17 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.08	$2.25 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.48	$3.73 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.88	$5.30 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.29	$5.01 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.69	$1.12 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.09	$2.16 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.49	$3.56 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.89	$5.04 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.30	$4.83 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.70	$1.08 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.10	$2.07 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.50	$3.40 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.90	$4.79 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.31	$4.66 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.71	$1.04 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.11	$1.98 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.51	$3.24 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.91	$4.55 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.32	$4.50 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.72	$9.96 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.12	$1.89 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.52	$3.09 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.92	$4.33 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.33	$4.34 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.73	$9.57 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.13	$1.81 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.53	$2.95 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.93	$4.11 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.34	$4.19 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.74	$9.20 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.14	$1.74 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.54	$2.81 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.94	$3.91 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.35	$4.04 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.75	$8.84 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.15	$1.66 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.55	$2.68 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.95	$3.71 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.36	$3.90 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.76	$8.50 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.16	$1.59 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.56	$2.56 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.96	$3.52 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.37	$3.76 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.77	$8.16 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.17	$1.52 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.57	$2.44 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.97	$3.35 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.38	$3.62 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.78	$7.84 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.18	$1.46 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.58	$2.32 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.98	$3.18 \cdot 10^{-7}$
3.39	$3.49 \cdot 10^{-4}$	3.79	$7.53 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.19	$1.39 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4.59	$2.22 \cdot 10^{-6}$	4.99	$3.02 \cdot 10^{-7}$

Table 4.3 The standard normal complementary CDF $Q(z)$.