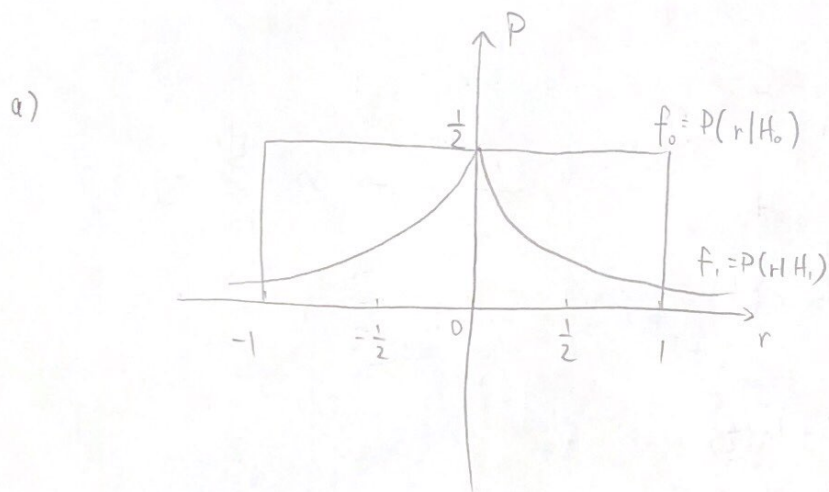


$$f_0(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(r) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|r|}$$

Assume  $p_0 = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $p_1 = \frac{2}{3}$



b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{err}} &= p_0 \cdot P_F + p_1 \cdot P_D \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dr + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-r} dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 \left( -0 + e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Likelihood Ratio Test.

$$\frac{P(r|H_1)}{P(r|H_0)} = \frac{f_1(r)}{f_0(r)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} e^{-|r|}}{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-|r|} \begin{matrix} H_1 \\ > \\ H_0 \end{matrix} \frac{P_0}{P_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f_1(r)}{f_0(r)} = \begin{matrix} H_1 \\ > \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} e^{-|r|} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} H_1 \\ > \\ H_0 \end{matrix} \frac{1}{2}$$

for  $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ :

$$\frac{f_1}{f_0} = e^{-|r|} \begin{matrix} H_1 \\ > \\ H_0 \end{matrix} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \ln(e^{-|r|}) \begin{matrix} H_1 \\ > \\ H_0 \end{matrix} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$|r| \begin{matrix} H_0 \\ > \\ H_1 \end{matrix} - \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

for  $|r| > 1$ :

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} e^{-|r|}}{0} \rightarrow \infty \begin{matrix} H_1 \\ > \\ H_0 \end{matrix} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore |r| \begin{matrix} H_1 \\ > \\ H_0 \end{matrix} 1$$

$\therefore$  decision rule:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} r < -1 & \rightarrow H_1 \\ -1 < r < -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \rightarrow H_0 \\ -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < r < \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \rightarrow H_1 \\ \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < r < 1 & \rightarrow H_0 \\ 1 < r & \rightarrow H_1 \end{array} \right.$$

thresholds:  $\pm 1$ ,  
 $\pm \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ .



d) Find  $p_0$  such that the decision rule that minimizes the probability of error always decides the same hypothesis, regardless of the observation.

$$p_1 \cdot P(r|H_1) \geq p_0 \cdot P(r|H_0)$$

$$P(r|H_1) \geq \frac{p_0}{p_1} \cdot P(r|H_0)$$

$$P(r|H_1) \geq \frac{p_0}{1-p_0} P(r|H_0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} e^{-|r|} \geq \frac{p_0}{1-p_0} \left( \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \right)$$

$$\therefore e^{-1} \geq \frac{p_0}{1-p_0}$$

$$e^{-1} - p_0 e^{-1} \geq p_0$$

$$e^{-1} \geq p_0 (1 + e^{-1})$$

$$\therefore p_0 \leq \frac{e^{-1}}{1+e^{-1}}$$

$$\therefore 0 < p_0 \leq \frac{e^{-1}}{1+e^{-1}}$$

$$\therefore 0 < p_0 \leq \frac{1}{e+1}$$