

**EEE 431: Telecommunications 1**

**Quiz 3**

Dec. 19, 2021, 13:30

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Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Prob. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ / 48

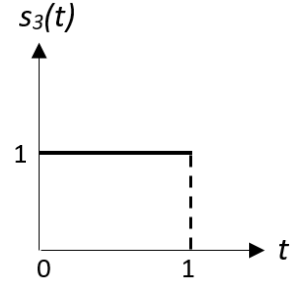
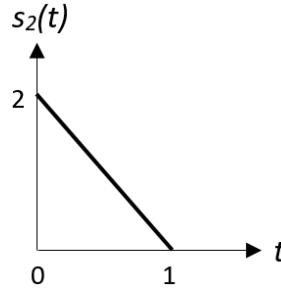
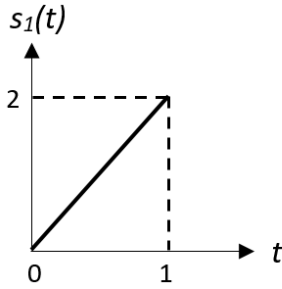
Prob. 2: \_\_\_\_\_ / 52

**Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 100**

**Problem 1.** Let  $s(t)$  denote a rectangular pulse defined as follows:  $s(t) = 2$  if  $t \in [0, 1]$  and  $s(t) = 0$  otherwise. We define a random process as  $X(t) = As(t) + W(t)$ , where  $A$  is equal to 3 or  $-3$  with equal probabilities (i.e.,  $1/2$  each), and  $W(t)$  is a zero-mean white Gaussian noise process with a power spectral density of  $S_W(f) = 0.5$  for all  $f$ . It is assumed that  $A$  and  $W(t)$  are independent for all  $t$ .

- (a) Find the autocorrelation function of  $X(t)$ , that is,  $R_X(t_1, t_2)$ , in its simplest form.
- (b) Is  $X(t)$  WSS? Why or why not? (please justify your answer)
- (c) Calculate the mean and variance of  $X(0.5)$ .
- (d) Calculate covariance of  $X(0.5)$  and  $X(0.75)$ , i.e.,  $\text{Cov}(X(0.5), X(0.75))$ .
- (e) Let  $Y$  be defined as  $Y = \int_0^1 As(t - 0.25)X(t)dt$ . Specify (completely) the probability distribution of  $Y$ .

**Problem 2.** (a) For the following signals, find a set of orthonormal basis functions (both write down their mathematical expressions and plot them), and express each signal as a vector in the corresponding signal space.



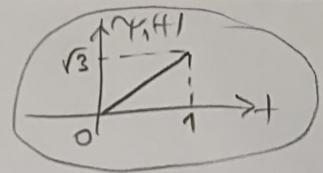
(b) Suppose that these signals are equally likely and sent towards a receiver over an additive white Gaussian noise channel with spectral density level of  $N_0/2$ . Show the structure of the optimal receiver with all the details, and provide the mathematical expression for the maximum likelihood (ML) decision rule at this receiver in its simplest form.

- (c) Find the exact probability of error for the optimal receiver in Part b).
- (d) Calculate the union bound on the probability of error.



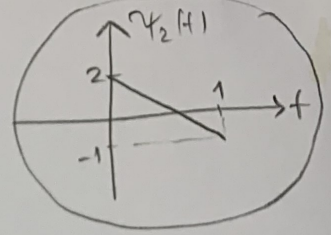


(2) a)  $\gamma_1(t) = \frac{s_1(t)}{\sqrt{E_1}} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}} = \sqrt{3}t$  (3)  $E_1 = \int_0^1 4t^2 dt = \frac{4}{3}$



$s_{21} = \int_0^1 (2-2t)\sqrt{3}t dt = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

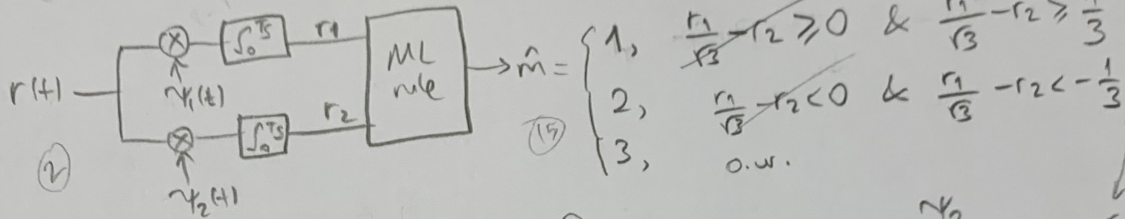
$d_2(t) = s_2(t) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sqrt{3}t = 2-2t-t = 2-3t \Rightarrow \gamma_2(t) = 2-3t$  (5)



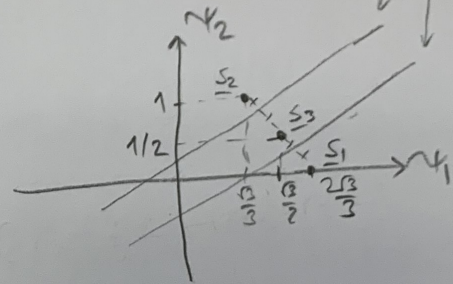
$\int_0^1 d_2^2(t) dt = \int_0^1 (4-12t+9t^2) dt = 4-6+3 = 1$

$\underline{s}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{3}/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  (2)  $\underline{s}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (2)  $\underline{s}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$  (2)

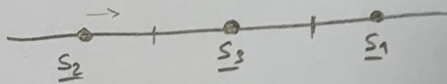
(19) (b)



$\left. \begin{aligned} -2\underline{s}_1^T \underline{s}_1 + \|\underline{s}_1\|^2 &= -2 \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} r_1 + \frac{4}{3} \\ -2\underline{s}_2^T \underline{s}_2 + \|\underline{s}_2\|^2 &= -2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} r_1 + r_2 \right) + \frac{4}{3} \\ -2\underline{s}_3^T \underline{s}_3 + \|\underline{s}_3\|^2 &= -2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} r_1 + \frac{1}{2} r_2 \right) + 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow$



(19) (c)  $\|\underline{s}_1 - \underline{s}_2\| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \|\underline{s}_1 - \underline{s}_3\| = \|\underline{s}_2 - \underline{s}_3\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$



$P_{e,1} = P_{e,2} = P(\eta_1 > \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}) = Q\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{N_0/2}}\right)$   
 $N(0, \frac{N_0}{2})$

$P_{e,3} = P(\eta_1 > \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \text{ or } \eta_1 < -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}) = 2Q\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{N_0/2}}\right)$

$P_e = \frac{4}{3} Q\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6N_0}}\right)$

(6) (d) Union bound:

$P_e \leq \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot Q\left(\frac{1/\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2N_0}}\right) + \frac{1}{3} Q\left(\frac{2/\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2N_0}}\right) = \frac{2}{3} Q\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6N_0}}\right) + \frac{1}{3} Q\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6N_0}}\right)$