# Seminar 5
Decision with multiple samples
DEDP

1. Consider detecting a signal $s_1(t) = 3\sin(2\pi f_1 t)$ that can be present (hypothesis H_1) or not ($s_0(t) = 0$, hypothesis H_0). The signal is affected by AWGN $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 = 1)$. The receiver takes 2 samples.
   a. What are the best sample times t_1 and t_2 to maximize detection performance (depending on f_1)?
   b. The receiver takes 2 samples with values $\{1.1, 4.4\}$, at sample times $t_1 = \frac{0.125}{f_1}$ and $t_2 = \frac{0.625}{f_1}$. What is decision according to Maximum Likelihood criterion?
   c. What if we take the decision with Minimum Probability of Error criterion, assuming $P(H_0) = 2/3$ and $P(H_1) = 1/3$?
   d. What is the decision according to Minimum Risk Criterion, assuming $P(H_0) = 2/3$ and $P(H_1) = 1/3$, and $C_{00} = 0$, $C_{10} = 10$, $C_{01} = 20$, $C_{11} = 5$?
   e. What if the receiver takes an extra third sample at time $t_3 = \frac{0.5}{f_1}$. Will the detection be improved?

2. A transmitted signal can be one of the following $s_0(t)$ or $s_1(t)$ (depicted below). The received signal is $r(t)$. The signal is affected by AWGN $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 = 2)$. Find the receiver̦s decision based on the Maximum Likelihood criterion, in two ways:
   a. based on 3 samples taken at moments $t_1 = 0.5$, $t_2 = 1.5$ and $t_2 = 3.5$
   b. with continuous observation
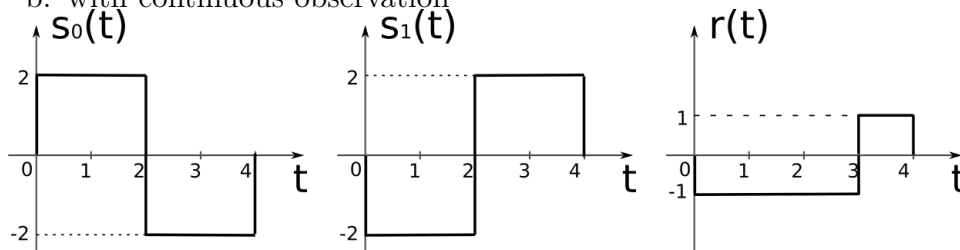
3. A signal can have two values, 0 (hypothesis H_0) or 6 (hypothesis H_1). The signal is affected by AWGN $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 = 1)$. The receiver takes 5 samples with values $\{1.1, 4.4, 3.7, 4.1, 3.8\}$.
   a. What is decision according to Maximum Likelihood criterion?
   b. What is decision according to Minimum Probability of Error criterion, assum-

ing $P(H_0) = 2/3$ and $P(H_1) = 1/3$?

c. What is the decision according to Minimum Risk Criterion, assuming $P(H_0) = 2/3$ and $P(H_1) = 1/3$, and $C_{00} = 0$, $C_{10} = 10$, $C_{01} = 20$, $C_{11} = 5$?

d. How large should $P(H_0)$ be, in order for the decision according to MPE criterion to be D_0?