## Seminar 5 Decision with multiple samples

- 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,
  - 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 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, assuming  $P(H_0) = 2/3$  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  $D_0$ ?
- 3. 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 receiverÈ's 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

