

1. (MATLAB) *randn* returns a random scalar drawn from the standard normal/Gaussian distribution, i.e., mean  $\mu = 0$  and standard deviation  $\sigma = 1$  denoted as  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ . By using *randn*, you first generate Gaussian random variable with mean  $\mu = 0.5$  and variance  $\sigma = 0.75$ , i.e.,  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0.5, \sqrt{0.75})$ . Then, you verify following analytical expressions of PDF and CDF of  $X$  by using simulations. You will plot the analytical expression and the simulated curve in the same graph. Please submit MATLAB code too!

$$\text{PDF: } f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}; -\infty < x < \infty \quad (1)$$

$$\text{CDF: } F_X(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \right) \right] = 1 - Q \left( \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \quad (2)$$

(Hint: Try to get your plot as follows.) ☺

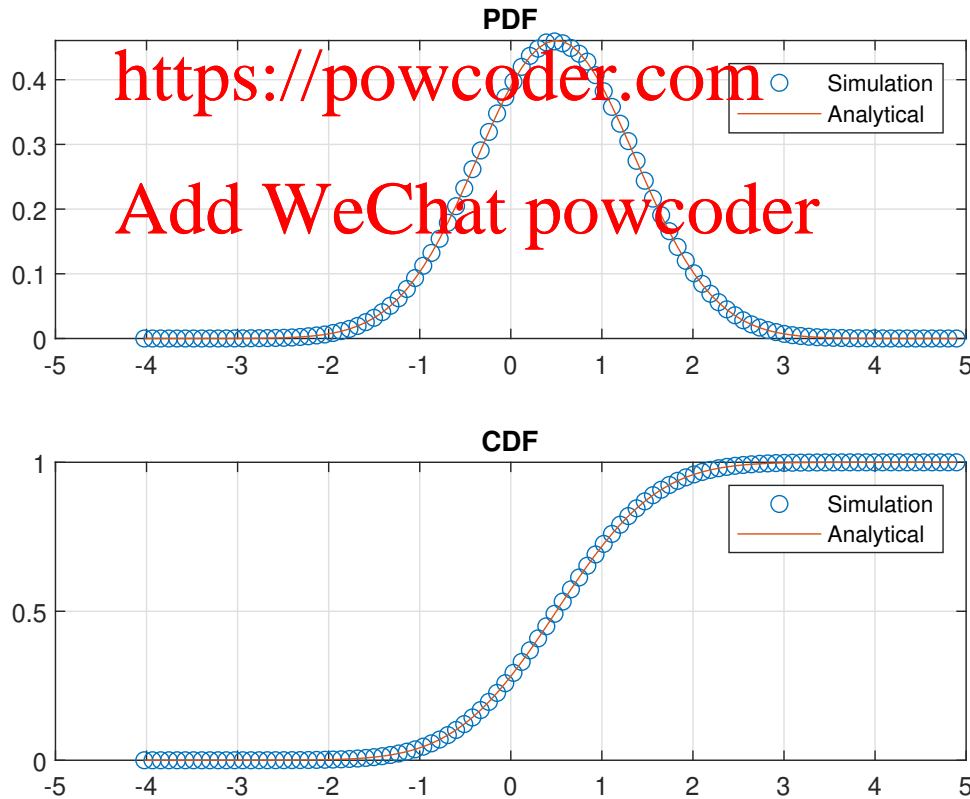


Figure 1: Example.

2. What are the main differences between path loss and shadowing?
3. Why do we need a simplified path loss model?
4. Why do we model shadowing ( $\psi = P_t/P_r$ ) as a random parameter?
5. We have a wireless system with maximum transmit power of  $P_t = 10$  mW and the minimum receive power requirement of  $P_{min} = -110.5$  dBm. This wireless environment is based on combined path loss and shadowing models where we use log-normal shadowing model with mean of  $\mu_{\psi_{dB}} = 0$  dB and standard deviation of  $\sigma_{\psi_{dB}} = 3.65$  dB. Further, we use a simplified path loss model

$$P_r = P_t K \left( \frac{d_r}{d} \right)^\alpha \quad (3)$$

with  $K = -31.54$  dB,  $d_r = 1$  m and  $\alpha = 3.7$ .

- (a) Find the outage probability at 160 m. You may start from Eq. (35) in Slide#16. Please provide details of your calculation steps!
- (b) Is this wireless system feasible, if we need the outage probability of the minimum receive power less than 0.02 at 160 m? Please justify your answer!