Homework 9

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9.7

a)
$$M \le \frac{\pi S^2}{\Pi N^2} = \lambda 00$$

b)
$$M \in \frac{\text{Vol}(N, \lceil P \nmid N \rceil)}{\text{Vol}(N, \lceil N \rceil)} = \frac{\pi^{n/2} \left(\lceil P \nmid N \rceil \right)^n}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1)}{\pi^{n/2} (\sqrt{N})^n} = \left(\lambda + \frac{\rho}{N} \right)^{n/2}$$

c)
$$R = \frac{1}{N} \log M = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{N} \right)$$

9.5

a) Let
$$K = X + Y$$
, we have $K \in [-2, 2]$ and $\rho_K(h) = \int_{-1}^{1} \rho_X(x) \rho_Y(h - x) dx$

$$= \int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \rho_Y(h - x) dx$$

As YE [-1,1], in order to have py (h-x) 70, (h-x) must scatigy -1 < h-x < 1 (1)

As X & [-1, 1] we have h+1 > h-x > h-1 so we have 2 cases:

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{K}(h)} = \int_{hel}^{-2} \frac{1}{2} \rho_{Y}(h-x) dx + \int_{hel}^{-2} \frac{1}{2} \rho_{Y}(h-x) dx + \int_{hel}^{-2} \frac{1}{2} \rho_{Y}(h-x) dx + \int_{hel}^{-2} \frac{1}{2} \rho_{Y}(h-x) dx$$

$$= \int_{hel}^{-2} \frac{1}{4} dx + O$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{-2} \frac{1}{|x|_{-1}^{2}} = \frac{1}{|x|_{-1}^{2}} (h+2)$$

+ For $h \in [0,2]$, we have $h-x > h-1 \ge -1$. In order for $h-x \le 1 \ (3 \times > h-1)$ $= \int_{-1}^{h-1} \frac{1}{2} p_{Y}(h-x) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} p_{Y}(h-x) dx$ $= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} p_{Y}(h-x) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{4} |x|_{\lambda-1}^{4} = \frac{1}{4} (2-4)$$

So
$$p_{K}(h) = \begin{cases} 1/4 & (h+2) & h \in [-2, 0] \\ 1/4 & (2-h) & h \in [0, 2] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

b)
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{c} \int_{c}^{c} p_{z}(z) \ln p_{z}(z) dz$$

$$= \int_{c}^{c} (c + c^{2}z) \ln (c + c^{2}z) dz - \int_{c}^{c} (c - c^{2}z) \ln (c - c^{2}z) dz$$

$$= -2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} (c+c^{2}z) \ln(c+c^{2}z) dz = -2 A$$

$$+ A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} c \ln(c+c^{2}z) dz + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} c^{2}z \ln(c+c^{2}z) dz$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} c \ln(c+c^{2}z) dz = c \left| \frac{(c+c^{2}z) \ln(c+c^{2}z) - (c+c^{2}z)}{c^{2}} \right|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{c \ln c - c}{c} = \ln c - 1$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} c^{2}z \ln(c+c^{2}z) dz = \left| c^{2}z \cdot \frac{(c+c^{2}z) \ln(c+c^{2}z) - (c+c^{2}z)}{c^{2}} \right|_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} c^{2} \frac{(c+c^{2}z) \ln(c+c^{2}z) - (c+c^{2}z)}{c^{2}} dz$$

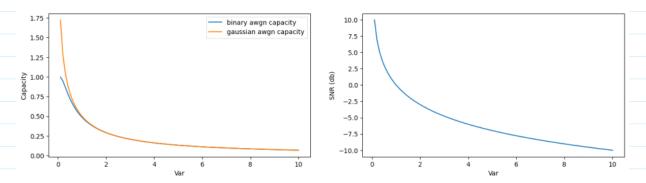
$$= 0 - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} (c+c^{2}z) \ln(c+c^{2}z) dz + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} c dz + c^{2}c \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}} z dz$$

$$= -A + c \left| z \right|_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + c^{2} \left| \frac{z^{2}}{z} \right|_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -A+1 - \frac{1}{2} = -A+\frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ A = \ln c - A - A + \frac{1}{2} (a) 2A = \ln c - \frac{A}{2} (a - 2A - \frac{A}{2} - \ln c)$$

$$+ \ln c + \ln c +$$

The binary -input AWGN has P=1. With Z - NCO, o2) we have the plot.



As SNR > 0, lither σ^2 = 00 or ρ = 0. In lither case, C=0 and as R<C = 0 R=0 of As SNR > 0, σ^2 = 0 or ρ = 0. In lither case, C=0 and R=0. The achievable rates is positively correlated with σ^2

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.integrate import quad

plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (16, 4)
```

```
def binary_awgn(x, var):
     return (1 / (np.sqrt(2 * np.pi * var))) * np.exp(-(x - 1) ** 2 / (2 * var)) * \
          np.log2(2 / (1 + np.exp(-2 * x / var)))
def gaussian_awgn(var):
return 0.5 * np.log2(1 + 1 / var)
def snr_db(var):
    return 10 * np.log10(1 / var)
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2)
ax1.set_xlabel("Var")
ax1.set_ylabel("Capacity")
ax2.set_xlabel("Var")
ax2.set_ylabel("SNR (db)")
var_min, var_max = 0, 10
n_points = 100
var_list = np.linspace(var_min, var_max, num=n_points)
binary_awgn_capacity_list = [quad(binary_awgn, -10, 10, args=(v))[0] for v in var_list]
gaussian_awgn_capacity_list = [gaussian_awgn(v) for v in var_list]
snr_db_list = [snr_db(v) for v in var_list]
ax1.plot(var_list, binary_awgn_capacity_list, label="binary awgn capacity")
ax1.plot(var_list, gaussian_awgn_capacity_list, label="gaussian awgn capacity")
ax2.plot(var_list, snr_db_list)
ax1.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.show()
```