

Assignment 2

Ojjas Tyagi - CS20BTECH11060

Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/tyagio/AI1103/tree/main/assignment2/codes>

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/tyagio/AI1103/tree/main/assignment2/assignment2.tex>

TABLE 0: Probability for random variables

$\Pr(A = 0)$	0.1	$\Pr(A = 1)$	0.9
$\Pr(B = 0 A = 0)$	0.3	$\Pr(B = 0 A = 1)$	0.8
$\Pr(B = 1 A = 0)$	0.7	$\Pr(B = 1 A = 1)$	0.2

Now we need to find $\Pr(A = 0|B = 0)$
Using Bayes theorem

$$\Pr(A = 0|B = 0) = \frac{\Pr(A = 0) \times \Pr(B = 0|A = 0)}{\sum_{i=0}^1 \Pr(A = i) \times \Pr(B = 0|A = i)} \quad (2.0.1)$$

Putting in values given in question

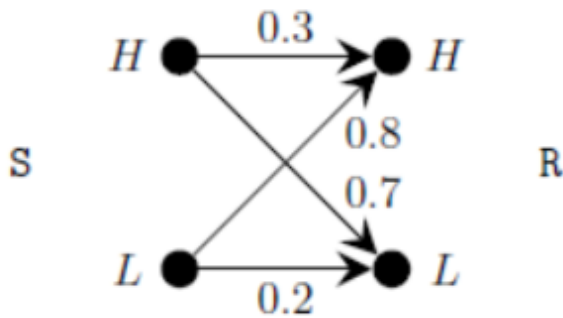
$$\Pr(A = 0|B = 0) = \frac{1}{25} = 0.04 \quad (2.0.2)$$

The probability that transmitted signal was H is 0.04

1 PROBLEM

A sender(S) transmits a signal, which can be one of two kinds: H and L with probabilities 0.1 and 0.9 respectively, to a receiver (R).

In the graph below, the weight of an edge (u,v) is the probability of receiving v when u is transmitted, where $u,v \in \{H,L\}$. For example the probability that the received signal is L given the transmitted signal is H is 0.7.



If the received signal is H, the probability that the transmitted signal was H is _____ ?

2 SOLUTION

In our problem we have a binary channel which is not symmetric as crossover probabilities differ

Let $A \in \{0, 1\}$ represent the random variable, where 0 represents H being transmitted, 1 represents L being transmitted.

Let $B \in \{0, 1\}$ represent the random variable, where 0 represents H being received, 1 represents L being received.