#### 1

# EE23010 NCERT Exemplar

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# **Question 63.2022**

Consider a channel over which either symbol  $x_A$  or symbol  $x_B$  is transmitted. Let the output of the channel Y be the input to a maximum likelihood (ML) detector at the receiver. The conditional probability density for Y given  $x_A$  and  $x_B$  are:

$$f_{Y|x_A}(y) = e^{-(y+1)}u(y+1)$$
  
$$f_{Y|x_B}(y) = e^{(y-1)}(1 - u(y-1))$$

where u(.) is the standard unit step function. the probability of symbol error for this system is

# **Solution:**

Decision in favour of  $x_A$  when

$$f_{Y|x_A}(y) > f_{Y|x_R}(y) \tag{1}$$

Decision in favour of  $x_B$  when

$$f_{Y|_{X_A}}(y) < f_{Y|_{X_B}}(y) \tag{2}$$

From the figure,

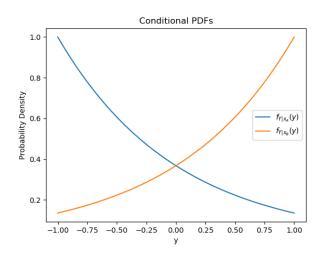


Fig. 1. Conditional pdf

$$\begin{cases} f_{Y|x_{A}}(y) < f_{Y|x_{B}}(y) &, y < -1 \\ f_{Y|x_{A}}(y) > f_{Y|x_{B}}(y) &, -1 < y < 0 \\ f_{Y|x_{A}}(y) < f_{Y|x_{B}}(y) &, 0 < y < 1 \\ f_{Y|x_{A}}(y) > f_{Y|x_{B}}(y) &, y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

1) When 0 < y < 1.

In this interval, when  $x_A$  is transmitted, error occurs because the likelihood of observing Y given  $x_A$  is lower than the likelihood of observing Y given  $x_B$ , Therefore,

$$P_{e_{x_A}} = \int_0^1 f_{Y|x_A}(y) \, dy \tag{4}$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{-(y+1)} u(y+1) dy$$
 (5)

$$= \int_0^1 e^{-(y+1)} dy$$
 (6)

$$= e^{-1} - e^{-2} \tag{7}$$

$$P_{e_{x_A}} = 0.23$$
 (8)

2) When -1 < y < 0.

In this interval, when  $x_B$  is transmitted, error occurs because the likelihood of observing Y given  $x_A$  is higher than the likelihood of observing Y given  $x_B$ , Therefore,

$$P_{e_{x_B}} = \int_{-1}^{0} f_{Y|x_B}(y) \, dy \tag{9}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{(y-1)} \left(1 - u(y-1)\right) \tag{10}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{(y-1)}$$
(11)  
=  $e^{-1} - e^{-2}$  (12)

$$= e^{-1} - e^{-2}$$
 (12)  
$$P_{e_{yp}} = 0.23$$
 (13)

3) When y < -1 and y > 1.

There are no errors in these intevals as the ML detectors can more reliably to make a decison.

Hence, the probability of error can be given as

$$P_e = \Pr(x_A) P_{e_{x_A}} + \Pr(x_B) P_{e_{x_B}}$$
 (14)

$$= 0.23 \times (\Pr(x_A) + \Pr(x_B))$$
 (15)

$$= 0.23$$
 (16)