

Question 1

Not yet answered

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Flag question

Consider the fading channel estimation problem where the output symbol $y(k)$ is $y(k) = hx(k) + v(k)$, with h , $x(k)$, $v(k)$ denoting the *real* channel coefficient, pilot symbol and noise sample respectively. Let $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = [x(1) \ x(2) \ \dots \ x(N)]^T$ denote the vector of transmitted pilot symbols and $\bar{\mathbf{y}} = [y(1) \ y(2) \ \dots \ y(N)]^T$ denote the corresponding received symbol vector. Let $v(k)$ be independent Gaussian noise with zero-mean and variance σ_k^2 . The likelihood function is

Select one:

- ☐ $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k^2}} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^N (y(k) - hx(k))^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} \right)}$
- ☒ $\left(\prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma_k^2}} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(y(k) - hx(k))^2}{\sigma_k^2}}$
- ☐ $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2}}} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^N (y(k) - hx(k)) \right)^2}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} \right)}}$
- ☐ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^N (y(k) - hx(k))^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} \right)}$

Question 2

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Consider the fading channel estimation problem where the output symbol $y(k)$ is $y(k) = hx(k) + v(k)$, with h , $x(k)$, $v(k)$ denoting the *real* channel coefficient, pilot symbol and noise sample respectively. Let $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = [x(1) \ x(2) \ \dots \ x(N)]^T$ denote the vector of transmitted pilot symbols and $\bar{\mathbf{y}} = [y(1) \ y(2) \ \dots \ y(N)]^T$ denote the corresponding received symbol vector. Let $v(k)$ be independent Gaussian noise with zero-mean and variance σ_k^2 . The ML estimate of h is

Select one:

- ☐ $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} x(k) y(k)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} x^2(k)}$
- ☐ $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k} x(k) y(k)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k} x^2(k)}$
- ☐ $\frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^N x(k) y(k) \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} \right)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma_k^2} x^2(k)}$
- ☒ $\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k^2 x(k) y(k)}{\sum_{k=1}^N \sigma_k^2 x^2(k)}$

Question 3

Not yet answered

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MIMO is a key technology in

Select one:

- ☐ Only 4G
- ☐ Only 5G
- ☒ All of these
- ☐ Only WiFi

In the MIMO channel model $\bar{\mathbf{y}}(k) = \mathbf{H}\bar{\mathbf{x}}(k) + \bar{\mathbf{n}}(k)$ described in class lectures, the coefficient $h_{i,j}$ of the channel matrix \mathbf{H} denotes

Select one:

- ☐ Power gain between receive antenna i and transmit antenna j

Question **4**

Not yet answered

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- ☒ Fading channel coefficient between receive antenna i and transmit antenna j
- ☐ Amplitude gain between receive antenna j and transmit antenna i
- ☐ Fading channel coefficient between receive antenna j and transmit antenna i

Question **5**

Not yet answered

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Consider a MIMO system with r receive antennas and t transmit antennas. The channel matrix is of size

Select one:

- ☐ $t \times r$
- ☐ $rt \times rt$
- ☒ $r \times t$
- ☐ $(r + t) \times (r + t)$

Question **6**

Not yet answered

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Consider the MIMO channel estimation problem with pilot matrix

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The output matrix is

$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The size of the MIMO system is,

Select one:

- ☒ 3×3
- ☐ 3×2
- ☐ 2×2
- ☐ 2×3

Question **7**

Not yet answered

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Consider the MIMO channel estimation problem with pilot matrix \mathbf{X} and output matrix \mathbf{Y} . The LS estimate of the MIMO channel matrix is given as,

Select one:

- ☐ $\mathbf{YX}^T(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}$
- ☒ $\mathbf{YX}^T(\mathbf{XX}^T)^{-1}$
- ☐ $(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y}$
- ☐ $(\mathbf{XX}^T)^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y}$

Question **8**

Not yet answered

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Consider the MIMO channel estimation problem with pilot matrix \mathbf{X} and output matrix \mathbf{Y} . The pseudo-inverse of the pilot matrix is

Select one:

- ☐ $(\mathbf{XX}^T)^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T$
- ☐ $\mathbf{X}^T(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}$
- ☐ $(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T$

☒ $\mathbf{X}^T(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T)^{-1}$

Question **9**Not yet
answeredMarked out of
1.00

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Consider the MIMO channel estimation problem with pilot matrix

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The pseudo-inverse of the pilot matrix \mathbf{X} is,

Select one:

☒ $\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

☐ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

☐ $\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

☐ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Question **10**Not yet
answeredMarked out of
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Consider the MIMO channel estimation problem with pilot matrix

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The output matrix is

$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The least squares or ML estimate of the MIMO channel matrix \mathbf{H} is

Select one:

☐ $\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -7 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -6 \\ -3 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

☐ $\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -7 & -3 \\ -2 & 3 & -6 \\ -2 & -1 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

☐ $\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

☒ $\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -7 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & -6 \\ -2 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

[Finish attempt ...](#)