

Started on	Sunday, 8 October 2023, 6:03 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 8 October 2023, 6:38 PM
Time taken	35 mins 22 secs
Grade	10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Question **1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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Concepts of detection theory can be used

Select one:

- ☐ Only in Wireless Technology
- ☒ All of these ✓
- ☐ Only in RADAR
- ☐ Only in Machine Learning

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
All of these

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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The general problem in detection is

Select one:

- ☐ Multiple cost determination
- ☒ Binary hypothesis testing ✓
- ☐ Gaussian discriminant analysis
- ☐ Optimal pattern recognition

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Binary hypothesis testing

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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Consider the binary hypothesis testing problem described in lectures with noise variance 4. The distribution of the output under H_0 is

Select one:

- ☐ $\mathcal{N}(0,2\mathbf{I})$
- ☐ $\mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{s}}, 2\mathbf{I})$
- ☐ $\mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{s}}, 4\mathbf{I})$
- ☒ $\mathcal{N}(0,4\mathbf{I})$ ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\mathcal{N}(0,4\mathbf{I})$

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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Consider the binary hypothesis testing problem described in lectures with noise variance 1. The distribution of the output under H_1 is

Select one:

- ☒ $\mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{s}}, \mathbf{I})$ ✓
- ☐ $\mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{I})$
- ☐ $\mathcal{N}(0,2\mathbf{I})$
- ☐ $\mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{s}}, 2\mathbf{I})$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{s}}, \mathbf{I})$

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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Consider the binary hypothesis testing problem described in lectures with noise variance σ^2 . The likelihood of H_0 is

Select one:

- ☐ $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N y(i)}{2\sigma^2}}$
- ☐ $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\left(\sum_{i=0}^N y(i)-s(i)\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
- ☒ $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N y^2(i)}{2\sigma^2}}$ ✓
- ☐ $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=0}^N (y(i)-s(i))^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N y^2(i)}{2\sigma^2}}$

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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Consider the binary hypothesis testing problem described in lectures with noise variance σ^2 . The likelihood of H_1 is

Select one:

- ☐ $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N y(i)}{2\sigma^2}}$
- ☐ $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\left(\sum_{i=0}^N y(i)-s(i)\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
- ☐ $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N y^2(i)}{2\sigma^2}}$
- ☒ $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=0}^N (y(i)-s(i))^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=0}^N (y(i)-s(i))^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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The principal tool in detection is

Select one:

- ☐ Maximum Likelihood
- ☒ Likelihood Ratio Test ✓
- ☐ Maximum Aposteriori Probability
- ☐ Minimum Mean Squared Error

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Likelihood Ratio Test

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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The LRT chooses H_0 if

Select one:

- ☒ $\frac{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)}{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1)} \geq \tilde{\gamma}$ ✓
- ☐ $\frac{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)}{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1)} \geq 1$
- ☐ $\frac{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)}{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1)} < \tilde{\gamma}$
- ☐ $\frac{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)}{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1)} < 1$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\frac{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_0)}{p(\bar{\mathbf{y}}; \mathcal{H}_1)} \geq \tilde{\gamma}$

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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The LRT for the signal detection problem reduces to choose H_0 if

Select one:

- ☒ $\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}} \leq \gamma$ ✓
- ☐ $\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}} > \gamma$
- ☐ $\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}} \leq 1$
- ☐ $\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}} > 1$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}} \leq \gamma$

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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The LRT reduces to the ML decision rule for $\gamma =$

Select one:

- ☐ $\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2$
- ☒ $\frac{\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}{2}$ ✓
- ☐ $\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|$
- ☐ $\frac{\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}{4}$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\frac{\|\vec{s}\|^2}{2}$

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