

Started on	Friday, 24 November 2023, 1:12 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 24 November 2023, 9:02 PM
Time taken	19 hours 50 mins
Grade	10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Question **1**
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
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Let U denote a central χ^2_{20} RV. Then, $E\{U\}$ equals

Select one:

- ☒ 20 ✓
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 400
- ☐ 40

Your answer is correct.
The correct answer is: 20

Question **2**
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
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Let U denote a central χ^2_{20} RV. Then, variance of U equals

Select one:

- ☐ 120
- ☐ 20
- ☐ 400
- ☒ 40 ✓

Your answer is correct.
The correct answer is: 40

Question **3**
Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00
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Using the central limit theorem, the P_D for the energy detector can be approximated as

Select one:

- ☐ $Q\left(\frac{\frac{\gamma}{\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2} - 2N}{\sqrt{N}}\right)$

- ☒ $Q\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\frac{\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2}{\sqrt{2N}}}\right)$ ✓
- ☐ $Q\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\frac{\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2}{N}}\right)$
- ☐ $Q\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\frac{\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2}{\sqrt{2N}}}\right)$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $Q\left(\frac{\bar{y}}{\frac{\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2}{\sqrt{2N}}}\right)$

Question **4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

🚩 Flag question

The GLRT problem described in lectures is

Select one:

- ☒ $\mathcal{H}_0: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}}, \mathcal{H}_1: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = A\bar{\mathbf{s}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$, where A is unknown and $\bar{\mathbf{s}}$ is known ✓
- ☐ $\mathcal{H}_0: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}}, \mathcal{H}_1: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = A\bar{\mathbf{s}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$, where $A, \bar{\mathbf{s}}$ are unknown
- ☐ $\mathcal{H}_0: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}}, \mathcal{H}_1: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = A\bar{\mathbf{s}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$, where $\bar{\mathbf{s}}$ is unknown and A is unknown
- ☐ $\mathcal{H}_0: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}}, \mathcal{H}_1: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = A\bar{\mathbf{s}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$, where $A, \bar{\mathbf{s}}$ are known

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\mathcal{H}_0: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = \bar{\mathbf{v}}, \mathcal{H}_1: \bar{\mathbf{y}} = A\bar{\mathbf{s}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}}$, where A is unknown and $\bar{\mathbf{s}}$ is known

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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In the GLRT, the ML estimate of the parameter A is

Select one:

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

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $\frac{\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}}{\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}$

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

The GLRT for the signal detection problem with unknown scaling parameter is given as

Select one:

- ☒ Choose \mathcal{H}_0 if $|\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}| \leq \gamma$ ✓
- ☐ Choose \mathcal{H}_0 if $\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}} \geq \gamma$
- ☐ Choose \mathcal{H}_0 if $\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}} \leq \gamma$
- ☐ Choose \mathcal{H}_0 if $|\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}| \geq \gamma$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Choose \mathcal{H}_0 if $|\bar{\mathbf{s}}^T \bar{\mathbf{y}}| \leq \gamma$

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Consider $\gamma = 8, \sigma^2 = 8, \bar{\mathbf{s}} = [1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1]^T$. P_{FA} for the GLRT described in class is

Select one:

- ☐ $2Q\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
- ☒ $2Q(\sqrt{2})$ ✓
- ☐ $2Q(2)$
- ☐ $Q(2)$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $2Q(\sqrt{2})$

Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

P_D for the GLRT described in class is

Select one:

- ☐ $Q\left(\frac{\gamma - A\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}{\sigma\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|}\right)$
- ☐ $Q(\gamma - A\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2) + Q(\gamma + A\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2)$
- ☐ $Q\left(\frac{\gamma - A\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}{\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}\right) + Q\left(\frac{\gamma + A\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}{\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}\right)$
- ☒ $Q\left(\frac{\gamma - A\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}{\sigma\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|}\right) + Q\left(\frac{\gamma + A\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|^2}{\sigma\|\bar{\mathbf{s}}\|}\right)$ ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $Q\left(\frac{\gamma - A\|\bar{s}\|^2}{\sigma\|\bar{s}\|}\right) + Q\left(\frac{\gamma + A\|\bar{s}\|^2}{\sigma\|\bar{s}\|}\right)$

Question **9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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Cognitive Radio allows

Select one:

- ☐ Secondary users to always access licensed spectrum
- ☒ Secondary users to access licensed spectrum when there is a spectral hole ✓
- ☐ Primary users to access spectrum only in limited slots
- ☐ Primary users to access spectrum only in limited slots

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Secondary users to access licensed spectrum when there is a spectral hole

Question **10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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The probability of detection for spectrum sensing is

Select one:

- ☐ $Q_{\chi^2_{2N}}\left(\frac{\gamma}{\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2}\right)$
- ☐ $Q_{\chi^2_{2N}}\left(\frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2}{2}}}\right)$
- ☒ $Q_{\chi^2_{2N}}\left(\frac{\gamma}{(\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2)/2}\right)$ ✓
- ☐ $Q_{\chi^2_{2N}}\left(\frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2}}\right)$

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: $Q_{\chi^2_{2N}}\left(\frac{\gamma}{(\sigma^2 + \sigma_s^2)/2}\right)$

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