

1. a.  $A^2 = E_b$  (note that  $E_1 = A^2$ )

$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{E_b}$

b.  $m_0 = \text{Re}\{x_{2,0}(1)\} = \sqrt{E_b}$

$m_1 = \text{Re}\{x_{2,1}(1)\} = \sqrt{E_b}$

c.  $P_b(E) = Q(\sqrt{\eta})$

$\eta = \frac{(m_1 - m_0)^2}{4\sigma_{N_I}^2} = 0 \Rightarrow P_b(E) = Q(0) = \frac{1}{2}$

d.  $x_e(t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{E_b}(e^{-j2\pi t} - 1) & \text{for } t \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

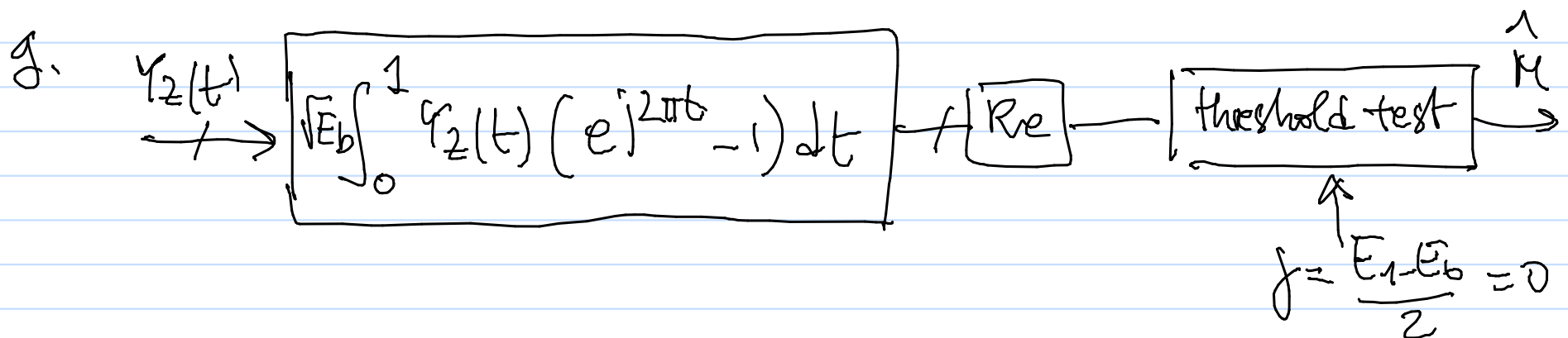
e.  $\int x_{2,0}(t) x_{2,1}^*(t) dt = E_b \int_0^1 e^{j2\pi t} dt = 0$

$m_0 = -E_b$

$m_1 = E_b$

$\sigma_{N_I}^2 = \frac{N_0}{2} \Delta E(0) = N_0 E_b$

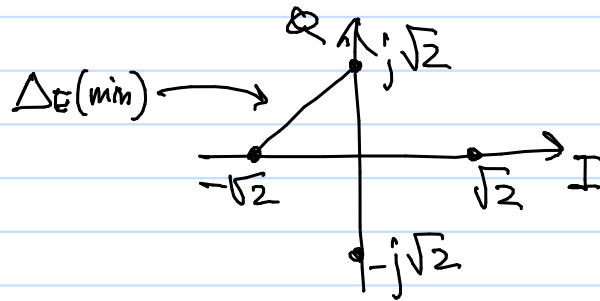
f.  $P_b(E) = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right) < \frac{1}{2}$  as long as  $\frac{E_b}{N_0} > 0$



2. a.  $A^2 = 2E_b \rightarrow A = \sqrt{2E_b}$

b. Yes, we have a(t) = sine(t) and constellation  $\mathcal{S}_4$ :

$$\{\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, j\sqrt{2}, -j\sqrt{2}\}$$



Rotated  
QPSK

c.  $\Delta_E(\min) = E_b \left( (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 \right) = 4E_b$

$$P_{WVB}(E) \approx \frac{1}{4} \left( 8 Q \left( \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}} \right) \right)$$

$$= 2Q \left( \sqrt{\frac{2E_b}{N_0}} \right)$$