

## ECE 642 - Final Fall 2014

*Please justify all your responses (responses without justifications will not be considered). Please label your axes and plot with care.*

**1. (6 points)** Consider the two waveforms defined as  $x_{z,0}(t) = 1 - 2t$  and  $x_{z,1}(t) = -1$  in the interval  $t \in [0, 1]$  and zero elsewhere. Assume  $\pi_0 = \pi_1 = 1/2$ .

- a. Calculate  $E_0$  and  $E_1$ .
- b. Evaluate the Euclidean distance and the correlation coefficient (Hint: Start with the correlation coefficient).
- c. Evaluate and plot the matched filter in the time domain.
- d. Draw the block diagram of the optimal baseband demodulator assuming  $\pi_0 = \pi_1 = 1/2$ . Derive and indicate the values of all the required quantities (e.g., threshold) and simplify the structure as much as possible.
- e. If the received signal is  $y_z(t) = 1$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ , what is the optimal decision?
- f. Calculate  $m_0$ ,  $m_1$  and  $\sigma_{N_I}^2$  if  $N_0 = 1$ .

**2. (3 points)** In a digital communication system, the sufficient statistic is given as  $V_I(T_P) = m_i + N_I$ , where  $m_0 = -1$ ,  $m_1 = 1$  and the noise  $N_I$  has a uniform (not Gaussian!) distribution in the interval  $[-1.5, 1.5]$ , that is, the pdf of the noise is  $f(n_I) = 1/3$  for  $n_I \in [-1.5, 1.5]$ . The message  $M$  has probabilities  $\pi_0 = \pi_1 = 0.5$ .

- a. Find the optimal threshold (can there be more than one?).
- b. Evaluate the probability of bit error for the optimal threshold.
- c. How does the optimal threshold change if  $\pi_1 = 1/3$ ?

**3. (3 points)** Consider the linear modulation with constellation  $\Omega = \{A + j2A, A - j2A, -A + j2A, -A - j2A\}$ .

- a. Calculate  $A$ .
- b. Evaluate the union bound by detailing the conditional distance spectra and the distance spectrum.
- c. What is the loss with respect to 4-PSK?