

ECS 452: In-Class Exercise # 7

Instructions

1. Separate into groups of no more than three persons. **The group cannot be the same as any of your former groups.** Only one submission is needed for each group.
2. **Write down all the steps** that you have done to obtain your answers. You may not get full credit even when your answer is correct without showing how you get your answer.
3. **Do not panic.**

Date: 21 / 02 / 2019			
Name			ID (last 3 digits)
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1. Consider a DMC whose transition matrix \mathbf{Q} and joint pmf matrix \mathbf{P} are given below.

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} x \backslash y & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 1 & \underline{0.3} & 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 2 & 0.2 & \underline{0.5} & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 3 & 0.1 & 0.3 & \underline{0.3} & \underline{0.3} \end{array} \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} x \backslash y & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 1 & \underline{0.12} & 0.16 & \underline{0.08} & 0.04 \\ 2 & 0.10 & \underline{0.25} & 0.05 & \underline{0.10} \\ 3 & 0.01 & 0.03 & \underline{0.03} & \underline{0.03} \end{array}$$

- a) Find the MAP detector. Put your answer in the decoding table below. Also find the corresponding error probability.

y	$\hat{x}_{\text{MAP}}(y)$
1	1
2	2
3	1
4	2

$$P(\mathcal{C}) = 0.12 + 0.25 + 0.08 + 0.10 = 0.55$$

$$P(\mathcal{E}) = 1 - P(\mathcal{C}) = 1 - 0.55 = 0.45$$

- b) Find the ML detector. Put your answer in the decoding table below. Also find the corresponding error probability.

y	$\hat{x}_{\text{ML}}(y)$
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	3

$$P(\mathcal{C}) = 0.12 + 0.25 + 0.03 + 0.03 = 0.43$$

$$P(\mathcal{E}) = 1 - P(\mathcal{C}) = 1 - 0.43 = 0.57$$

- c) Find the pmf $p(x)$ of the channel input X .

Recall that to get the \mathbf{P} matrix from the \mathbf{Q} matrix, we multiply each row of the \mathbf{Q} matrix by the corresponding $p(x)$. So, to get $p(x)$, we simply divides each row of the \mathbf{P} matrix by the corresponding row in the \mathbf{Q} matrix. (In fact, only one representative from each row is enough.)

first column of the \mathbf{P} matrix

$$\begin{array}{l} 0.12/0.3 = 0.4 \\ 0.10/0.2 = 0.5 \\ 0.01/0.1 = 0.1 \end{array}$$

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 0.4, & x = 1, \\ 0.5, & x = 2, \\ 0.1, & x = 3, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

first column of the \mathbf{Q} matrix

Alternatively, recall, from ECS 315, that once the \mathbf{P} matrix is there, one can get the pmf of X by summing along each row of the \mathbf{P} matrix.