

EE302 Homework #4

Assigned 10/14/09, Due 10/23/09 (by 4:30 in dropbox in MSEE 330)

1. Text, problem 3.41, page 134.
2. Text, problem 4.32, page 218
3. A Gaussian random voltage X volts is input to a half wave rectifier and the output voltage is $Y = Xu(X)$ Volts where $u(x)$ is the unit step function. Assume X has mean 0 volts and variance σ^2 Volts². The output voltage Y is then applied across a (nonrandom) resistance of R ohms. The answers below should be expressed in terms of the Φ or Q function or in closed form (no integrals). *Remark:* you may wish to use the fact that if X is a Gaussian random variable then $E\left[(X - \bar{X})^4\right] = 3\sigma^4$
 - (a) Find the probability that the current which flows through the resistor exceeds 1 Amp.
 - (b) Find the probability that the power which is dissipated in the resistor exceeds 1 watt.
 - (c) Find the mean and variance of the current which flows through the resistor
 - (d) Find the mean and variance of the power which is dissipated in the resistor.
4. Text, problem 4.68, page 221. *Note:* A chip is preferred for a target lifetime if the probability that the chip lasts at least the target lifetime is larger
5. A random voltage X which is uniformly distributed between a and b ($a < b$) is to be quantized into a discrete random variable $Y = q(X)$ which has $K \geq 2$ levels. The quantization error is $E = X - Y = X - q(X)$. Your answers below should be for general K except where you are asked to sketch something for particular K .
 - (a) Find the quantizer function $q(x)$ such that the quantization intervals are all the same length, and the quantization value assigned to a quantization interval is the midpoint of the interval. Sketch the quantizer function $q(x)$ for $K = 2, 3$.
 - (b) Find the quantization error function $g(x) = x - q(x)$. Sketch the quantization error function $g(x)$ for $K = 2, 3$.
 - (c) Find the pdf of the quantized value $Y = q(X)$, and the pdf of the quantization error $E = g(X)$.
 - (d) Find the mean square quantization error $E[E^2]$. Do this computation using the pdf for X , and also using the pdf for E .
6. Text, problem 3.39, p. 134. *Hint:* X is the first arrival time in a Bernoulli process, or equivalently, the trial where the event of interest first happens in a sequence of Bernoulli trials.
7. Text, problem 4.69, p. 222. *Note:* the assumption that the interarrival times are independent exponential random variables is equivalent to assuming arrivals occur according to a Poisson process