

Name: _____

Student ID No: _____

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
College of Engineering
Department of Electrical Engineering and
Computer Sciences

Professor Tse

Fall 1998

EECS 126 — MIDTERM #1

2 October 1998, 11:10–12:10

[20 pts.] **1a.** Suppose that E, F are events and $P(E) = 0.4$. What can you say about $P(E|F)$ if:

- i) E and F are independent?
- ii) E and F are mutually exclusive?
- iii) $F \subset E$?
- iv) $E \subset F$?

[10 pts.] **b.** If the occurrence of event B makes A more likely (i.e., $P(A|B) > P(A)$), then does the occurrence of event A make B more likely? Justify your answer.

[30 pts.] **2.** There are 2 machines having lifetimes distributed with cdf's F_1 and F_2 . Suppose one of the 2 machines is randomly picked with equal probability and put in operation at time 0. Conditional on the fact that the machine is still running at time t , what is the probability that it is machine 1 that was picked?

[20 pts.] **3a.** Consider a binary channel with cross-over probability

$$P(\text{output} = 1 | \text{input} = 0) = \epsilon_1$$

$$P(\text{output} = 0 | \text{input} = 1) = \epsilon_2$$

Suppose $P(\text{input} = 0) = p$.

$$P(\text{input} = 1) = 1 - p$$

Further suppose you use a detection rule which decides that 0 is transmitted if 0 is received, and 1 is transmitted if 1 is received. Find the probability that you will make an error.

[20 pts.] **b.** Suppose now that $p = \frac{1}{2}$, $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = \epsilon < \frac{1}{2}$. A student thinks that a *random* detection rule can perform better than the detection rule above. Namely, the student flips a biased coin with $P(\text{head}) = \epsilon$. If the coin lands on a tail, the student decides that what is transmitted is the *same* as what is received; if the coin lands on a head, he decides that what is transmitted is *opposite* to what is received. What is the probability that the student makes an error using this rule? Is this a better rule than the one in (a)?

Name: _____

Student ID No: _____