

squared error: $J_i(n) = \left(\bar{P}_R(d_i, n) - P_{R,a}(d_i) \right)^2$

$$\bar{P}_R(d_0, n) = \bar{P}_R(d_0) = 10 \log_{10} \left(P_T G_T G_R \left(\frac{4\pi\lambda}{d_0} \right)^2 \right)$$

Assume that the model has minimal variation around the predicted mean value at $d_0 \rightarrow \bar{P}_R(d_0) \approx P_{R,a}(d_0)$

Note that $d_1 = 100\text{m} = d_0 \rightarrow \bar{P}_R(d_0) : \text{known}$
 $\bar{P}_R(d_0) = 0 \text{ dBm}$

$$\therefore \bar{P}_R(d_i, n) = 0 + 10n \log \left(\frac{d_0}{d_i} \right)^2$$

$$J_i(n) = \left(10n \log \left(\frac{d_0}{d_i} \right)^2 - P_{R,a}(d_i) \right)^2 = \begin{cases} (0 - 0)^2, & i=1 \\ (-3n - (-20))^2, & i=2 \\ (-10n - (-35))^2, & i=3 \\ (-14.77 - (-70))^2, & i=4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 J_i(n) = \frac{1}{4} J(n)$$

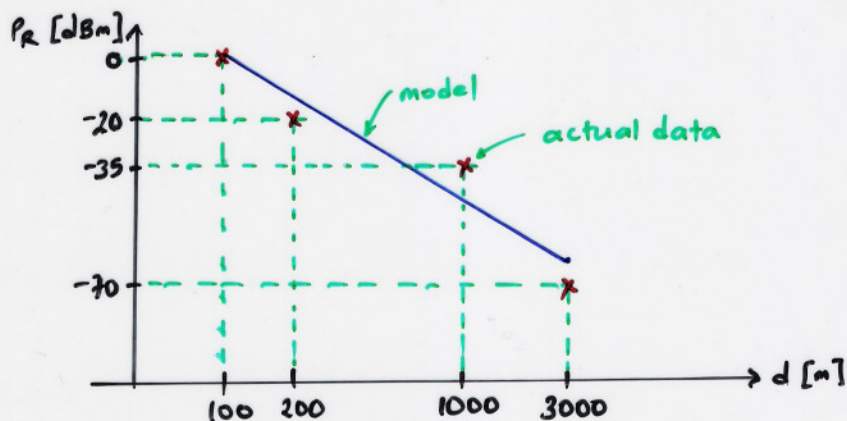
MMSE estimate of n : $\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \frac{1}{4} J(n) = \frac{\partial}{\partial n} J(n)$ equal to zero

$$\rightarrow n = 4.4$$

(b) $\frac{1}{4} J(n=4.4) = 38.09$: variance of variation which is modelled by Gaussian distribution: $\sigma^2 = 38.09 \rightarrow \sigma = 6.17$
[dB] [dB]

$$P_R(d) = 10 \log_{10} \left(P_T G_T G_R \left(\frac{4\pi\lambda}{d} \right)^2 \right) + 10n \log_{10} \left(\frac{d_0}{d} \right)^2 + z_r$$

$\hookrightarrow G(0; \sigma = 6.17)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c)} \quad \bar{P}_R(d=2000\text{m}) &= \underbrace{\bar{P}_R(d_0)}_{0 \text{ dBm}} + 10n \log_{10} \left(\frac{d_0}{2000} \right) \\
 &= 44 \log_{10} (1/20) = -57.24 \text{ dBm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(d)} \quad \text{Prob} \left[\underbrace{P_R(d=2000)}_{\bar{P}_R(d) + \sigma} > -60 \text{ dBm} \right] &= Q \left(\frac{-60 - (-57.24)}{6.17} \right) \\
 &= Q(-0.44) \\
 &= 1 - Q(0.447) \\
 &= 0.674 = 67.4\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(e)} \quad \sigma/n = 6.17/4.4 = 1.40, \quad \text{Prob}(P_R(d=2000\text{m}) > -60 \text{ dBm}) = 67.4\%$$

From Fig. 4.18 (Rappaport, 2nd ed.)

→ Percentage of area within a 2000m radius that has $P_R > -60 \text{ dBm}$
 = 92%