



a) MRC:  $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{r_i^2}{N_i} = \bar{\gamma}$

$\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{r_i^2}{N_i} = 2 \bar{\gamma}$

SC:  $\gamma = \bar{\gamma} (1 + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{2} \bar{\gamma}$

b) SC:  $P_{out}(\gamma_{th}) = \prod_{i=1}^2 (p(r_i < \gamma_{th})) = \prod_{i=1}^2 (1 - e^{-\gamma_{th}/\bar{\gamma}})$   
 $= (1 - e^{-\gamma_{th}/\bar{\gamma}})^2$

MRC:  $P_{out}(\gamma_{th}) = \int_0^{\gamma_{th}} \frac{r e^{-r/\bar{\gamma}}}{\bar{\gamma}^2} dr$   
 $= 1 - e^{-\gamma_{th}/\bar{\gamma}} (1 + \frac{\gamma_{th}}{\bar{\gamma}})$

c):

d): array gain:  $MRC = 2$   
 $SC = \frac{3}{2}$

diversity order:  $\bar{P}_S = \int_0^{+\infty} P_S(r) P_r(r) dr.$

$\stackrel{MRC}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} P_S(r) \frac{r e^{-r/\bar{\gamma}}}{\bar{\gamma}^2} dr.$

$\stackrel{SC}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} P_S(r) \frac{N}{\bar{\gamma}} (1 - e^{-r/\bar{\gamma}}) e^{-r/\bar{\gamma}} dr$

Let  $P_S = \alpha_m \cdot Q(\sqrt{\beta_m r})$ .  $Q(x) \leq e^{-x^2/2}.$

for MRC:  $\bar{P}_S \leq \alpha_m \prod_{i=1}^2 (1 - \beta_m \bar{\gamma}/2)$   $\bar{P}_S \approx \alpha_m (\frac{\beta_m \bar{\gamma}}{2})^{-2}$  so. diversity order = 2

$$\text{for SC: } \bar{P}_S \leq \int_0^{\infty} \alpha_m e^{-\beta_m r/2} \frac{2}{\bar{r}} (1 - e^{-r/\bar{r}}) e^{-r/\bar{r}} dr.$$

$$= \frac{8\alpha_m}{8 + 6\beta_m \bar{r} + \beta_m^2 \bar{r}^2}$$

so. diversity order  $\sim 2$