



If the receiver releases the packet as  $x_2$  in the questioned reception, then an error occurs on scenario 2. If the receiver returns an ack but doesn't release a packet (i.e. the appropriate action for scenario 2), then under scenario 1, the transmitter erroneously goes on to packet 3. Finally, if the receiver returns a nak, the problem is only postponed since the transmitter would then transmit  $(2, x_2)$  in scenario 1 and  $(2, x_1)$  in scenario 2. As explained on page 66, packets  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  might be identical bit strings, so the receiver can not resolve its ambiguity by the bit values of the packets.

b) The scenarios below demonstrate incorrect operation for the modified conditions.

