## 4-4

此信道的传输函数为
$$H(\omega) = \frac{R}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega L/R}$$

幅频特性: 
$$|H(\omega)| == \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\omega L/R)^2}}$$
, 不为常数, 有幅频失真;

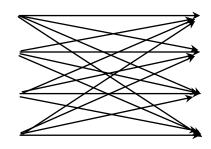
相频特性:  $\phi(\omega) = -\arctan(\omega L/R)$ 

群时延: 
$$\tau(\omega) = \frac{L/R}{1+(\omega L/R)^2}$$
, 不为常数, 有群时延失真

## 4-6

此信道的转移概率矩阵为:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1021}{1024} & \frac{1}{1024} & \frac{1}{1024} \\ \frac{1}{1024} & \frac{1021}{1024} & \frac{1}{1024} & \frac{1}{1024} \\ \frac{1}{1024} & \frac{1}{1024} & \frac{1021}{1024} & \frac{1}{1024} \\ \frac{1}{1024} & \frac{1}{1024} & \frac{1}{1024} & \frac{1021}{1024} \end{bmatrix}$$



因此为对称信道,对于对称信道,当信源符号等概时互信息量最大,即为信道容量C。

$$H(x) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(x_i) \log_2 P(x_i) = -\left[\frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4}\right] = 2 \quad (b/\% \stackrel{\square}{7})$$

$$H(x/y) = -\sum_{i=1}^{4} P(y_i) \sum_{i=1}^{4} P(x_i/y_i) \log_2 P(x_i/y_i),$$

其中,
$$P(y_1) = P(y_2) = P(y_3) = P(y_4) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(x_i / y_j) = \begin{cases} \frac{1021}{1024} & (i = j) \\ \frac{1}{1024} & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$

所以,
$$H(x/y) = -\sum_{j=1}^{4} P(y_j) \sum_{i=1}^{4} P(x_i/y_j) \log_2 P(x_i/y_j) = 0.033$$
 (b/符号)

信道容量: C = 2 - 0.033 = 1.967(b/符号)

## 4-7

每个二进制码元的传输时间为 0.5ms,两个二进制码元表示一个符号,因此,符号的传输时间为 1ms,即码元速率为 1000 (B):

$$C_r = r \cdot C = 1000C = 1967(b/s)$$

## 4-8

由香农公式,信道的最大信息传输速率为:

$$C_t = B \cdot \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{S}{N} \right) = 3000 \times \log_2 \left( 1 + 100 \right) \approx 19.96 (kb/s)$$

而一幅黑白数字像片所含的信息量为:

$$I = 4 \times 10^6 \times \log_2 16 = 16M(bit)$$

所以,需要的传输时间 t 为:

$$t = \frac{I}{C_t} = \frac{16Mbit}{19.96kb/s} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^7}{1.996 \times 10^4} = 801.6(s) = 13.36(min)$$