第一章作业题

1. 设二元对称信道的传递矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 若 P(0) = 3/4, P(1) = 1/4, 求 H(X), H(X/Y), H(Y/X)和 I(X; Y);
- (2) 求该信道的信道容量及其达到信道容量时的输入概率分布;

解: (1)

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i} p(x_{i}) = -\left(\frac{3}{4} \times \log_{2} \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \log_{2} \frac{1}{4}\right) = 0.811 \ bit/symbol$$

$$H(Y/X) = -\sum_{i} \sum_{j} p(x_{i}) p(y_{j}/x_{i}) \log p(y_{j}/x_{i})$$

$$= -\left(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \lg \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \lg \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \lg \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \lg \frac{2}{3}\right) \times \log_{2} 10$$

$$= 0.918 \ bit/symbol$$

$$p(y_{i}) = p(x_{i}, y_{i}) + p(x_{2}, y_{i}) = p(x_{i}) p(y_{i}/x_{i}) + p(x_{2}) p(y_{i}/x_{2}) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$p(y_1) = p(x_1y_1) + p(x_2y_1) = p(x_1)p(y_1/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_1/x_2) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = 0.5833$$

$$p(y_2) = p(x_1y_2) + p(x_2y_2) = p(x_1)p(y_2/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_2/x_2) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = 0.4167$$

$$H(Y) = -\sum_{j} p(y_j) = -(0.5833 \times \log_2 0.5833 + 0.4167 \times \log_2 0.4167) = 0.980 \quad bit/symbol$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X/Y) = H(Y) - H(Y/X)$$

$$H(X/Y) = H(X) - H(Y) + H(Y/X) = 0.811 - 0.980 + 0.918 = 0.749 \quad bit/symbol$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X/Y) = 0.811 - 0.749 = 0.062 \quad bit/symbol$$

2)
$$C = \max I(X;Y) = \log_2 m - H_{mi} = \log_2 2 + (\frac{1}{3}\lg\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\lg\frac{2}{3}) \times \log_2 10 = 0.082 \quad bit / symbol$$

$$p(x_i) = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 设有一批电阻,按阻值分 70%是 $2K\Omega$, 30%是 $5K\Omega$; 按瓦分 64%是 0.125W,其余是 0.25W。现已知 $2K\Omega$ 阻值的电阻中 80%是 0.125W,问通过测量阻值可以得到的关于瓦数的平均信息量是多少?

解:

对本题建立数学模型如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X 阻 値 \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 2K\Omega & x_2 = 5K\Omega \\ 0.7 & 0.3 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} Y 瓦 数 \\ P(Y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} y_1 = 1/8 & y_2 = 1/4 \\ 0.64 & 0.36 \end{cases}$$

$$p(y_1/x_1) = 0.8, p(y_2/x_1) = 0.2$$
求: $I(X;Y)$

以下是求解过程:

$$p(x_1y_1) = p(x_1)p(y_1/x_1) = 0.7 \times 0.8 = 0.56$$

$$p(x_1y_2) = p(x_1)p(y_2/x_1) = 0.7 \times 0.2 = 0.14$$

$$\therefore p(y_1) = p(x_1y_1) + p(x_2y_1)$$

$$\therefore p(x_2y_1) = p(y_1) - p(x_1y_1) = 0.64 - 0.56 = 0.08$$

$$\therefore p(y_2) = p(x_1y_2) + p(x_2y_2)$$

$$\therefore p(x_2y_2) = p(y_2) - p(x_1y_2) = 0.36 - 0.14 = 0.22$$

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i} p(x_i) = -(0.7 \times \log_2 0.7 + 0.3 \times \log_2 0.3) = 0.881 \text{ bit/symbol}$$

$$H(Y) = -\sum_{i} p(y_i) = -(0.64 \times \log_2 0.64 + 0.36 \times \log_2 0.36) = 0.943 \text{ bit/symbol}$$

$$H(XY) = -\sum_{i} \sum_{j} p(x_iy_j) \log p(x_iy_j)$$

$$= -(0.56 \times \log_2 0.56 + 0.14 \times \log_2 0.14 + 0.08 \times \log_2 0.08 + 0.22 \times \log_2 0.22)$$

$$= 1.638 \text{ bit/symbol}$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(XY) = 0.881 + 0.943 - 1.638 = 0.186 \text{ bit/symbol}$$

3. 试求以下各信道矩阵代表的信道的容量:

(1)
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(2)
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3)
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
(4)
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

解: (1) 这个信道是无噪无损信道:

$$C = \log_2 n = \log_2 4 = 2$$
 bit/symbol

(2) 这个信道是无噪有损信道

$$C = \log_2 m = \log_2 3 = 1.585 \ bit/symbol$$

(3) 这个信道是对称的离散信道

$$C = \log 4 - H(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = 0.0817(bit / symbol)$$

(4) 这个信道是对称的离散信道

$$C = \log 3 - H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}) = 0.126(bit / symbol)$$

4. 有一个二元对称信道,其信道矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.98 & 0.02 \\ 0.02 & 0.98 \end{bmatrix}$$

设该信源以 1500 二元符号/秒的速度传输输入符号。现有一消息序列共有 14000 个二元符号,并设 P(0) = P(1) = 1/2,问从消息传输的角度来考虑,10 秒钟内能否将这消息序列无失真的传递完?

解:信道容量计算如下:

$$C = \max I(X;Y) = \max[H(Y) - H(Y/X)] = H_{\max}(Y) - H_{mi}$$
$$= \log_2 2 + (0.98 \times \log_2 0.98 + 0.02 \times \log_2 0.02)$$

 $= 0.859 \ bit/symbol$

也就是说每输入一个信道符号,接收到的信息量是 0.859 比特。已知信源输入 1500 二元符号/秒,那么每秒钟接收到的信息量是:

$$I_1 = 1500$$
symbol/ $s \times 0.859$ bit/symbol = 1288 bit/s

现在需要传送的符号序列有 140000 个二元符号,并设 P(0) = P(1) = 1/2,可以计算出这个符号序列的信息量是

$$I = 14000 \times (0.5 \times \log_2 0.5 + 0.5 \times \log_2 0.5)$$

=14000 bit

要求 10 秒钟传完,也就是说每秒钟传输的信息量是 1400bit/s,超过了信道每秒钟传输的能力(1288 bit/s)。所以 10 秒内不能将消息序列无失真的传递完。