

第三章作业题

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)

$$H(X) = -\sum_i p(x_i) \log_2 p(x_i) = -(\frac{3}{4} \times \log_2 \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \log_2 \frac{1}{4}) = 0.811 \text{ bit/symbol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y/X) &= -\sum_i \sum_j p(x_i) p(y_j/x_i) \log p(y_j/x_i) \\ &= -(\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \lg \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \lg \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \lg \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \lg \frac{2}{3}) \times \log_2 10 \\ &= 0.918 \text{ bit/symbol} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

2)

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

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

2. 设有一批电阻, 按阻值分 70% 是 $2\text{K}\Omega$, 30% 是 $5\text{K}\Omega$; 按瓦分 64% 是 0.125W , 其余是 0.25W 。现已知 $2\text{K}\Omega$ 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:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \text{阻值} \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 = 2\text{K}\Omega & x_2 = 5\text{K}\Omega \\ 0.7 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} Y \text{瓦数} \\ P(Y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 = 1/8 & y_2 = 1/4 \\ 0.64 & 0.36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(y_1/x_1) = 0.8, p(y_2/x_1) = 0.2$$

求: $I(X;Y)$

以下是求解过程：

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} H(XY) &= -\sum_i \sum_j p(x_iy_j) \log_2 p(x_iy_j) \\ &= -(0.56 \times \log_2 0.56 + 0.14 \times \log_2 0.14 + 0.08 \times \log_2 0.08 + 0.22 \times \log_2 0.22) \\ &= 1.638 \text{ bit/symbol} \end{aligned}$$

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

3. XY 为二元随机变量，已知 P(XY)的概率 P(00)=P(11)=P(01)=1/3，随机变量 Z=X⊕Y (其中⊕为模二和运算，即 0⊕0=0；1⊕0=1；0⊕1=1；1⊕1=0)。计算：

(1) H(X); H(Y); H(X|Y); I(X;Y);

(2) H(X|Z); H(XYZ).

解：

已知二维随机变量联合概率分布

P(XY)		Y		P(X)
		0	1	
X	0	1/3	1/3	P(X)=P(0)=2/3
	1	0	1/3	P(X)=P(1)=1/3
P(Y)		P(Y)=P(0)=1/3	P(Y)=P(1)=2/3	

可知 XYZ 的关系为

P(XYZ)		XY				P(Z)
		00	01	10	11	
Z	0	1/3	0	0	1/3	P(Z)=P(0)=2/3
	1	0	1/3	0	0	P(Z)=P(1)=1/3

还可以知道

P(XZ)		X		P(Z)
		0	1	
Z	0	1/3	1/3	P(Z)=P(0)=2/3
	1	1/3	0	P(Z)=P(1)=1/3
P(X)		P(X)=P(0)=2/3	P(X)=P(1)=1/3	

因此

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^2 p(x_i) \log_2 p(x_i) = 0.918 \text{ bit/sym}$$

$$H(Y) = -\sum_{i=1}^2 p(x_i) \log p(x_i) = 0.918 \text{ bit / sym}$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(XY)$$

$$= 0.918 + 0.918 - H(1/3, 1/3, 1/3) = 1.836 - 1.585 = 0.251 \text{ bit/sym}$$

$$H(X|Z)$$

$$H(X/Z) = H(XZ) - H(Z)$$

$$= H(1/3, 1/3, 1/3) - H(1/3) = 1.585 - 0.918 = 0.667 \text{ bit/sym}$$

$$H(XYZ) = H(1/3, 1/3, 1/3) = 1.585 \text{ bit/sym}$$

4. 试求以下各信道矩阵代表的信道的容量：

$$(1) \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

解：(1) 这个信道是无噪无损信道：

$$C = \log_2 n = \log_2 4 = 2 \text{ bit / symbol}$$

(2) 这个信道是无噪有损信道

$$C = \log_2 m = \log_2 3 = 1.585 \text{ bit / symbol}$$

(3) 这个信道是对称的离散信道

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

(4) 这个信道是对称的离散信道

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

5. 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：

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= \max I(X;Y) = \max [H(Y) - H(Y/X)] = H_{\max}(Y) - H_{mi} \\
 &= \log_2 2 + (0.98 \times \log_2 0.98 + 0.02 \times \log_2 0.02) \\
 &= 0.859 \text{ bit/symbol}
 \end{aligned}$$

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：

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

现在需要传送的符号序列有 14000 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

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= 14000 \times (0.5 \times \log_2 0.5 + 0.5 \times \log_2 0.5) \\
 &= 14000 \text{ bit}
 \end{aligned}$$

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。

6. 证明：对称信道输入符号等概分布时，信道输出符号也是等概分布。

7. Z 信道的信道传递矩阵为 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \varepsilon & 1-\varepsilon \end{bmatrix}$ ，计算：

- (1) 达到信道容量时，输入符号概率分布；
- (2) 计算当 $\varepsilon = 0.5$ 时，信道的信道容量；
- (3) 当 ε 趋近 0 时和 ε 趋近 1 时，对应的最佳信道输入分布值。

$$P(x=0) = 1-p; P(x=1) = p$$

$$p(XY) = \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & 0 \\ p\varepsilon & p(1-\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(Y=0) = 1-p+p\varepsilon = 1-p\bar{\varepsilon}; p(Y=1) = p\bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y/X) = H(p\bar{\varepsilon}) - H(Y/X)$$

$$= H(p\bar{\varepsilon}) + [(1-p)\log 1 + 0\log 0 + p\varepsilon \log \varepsilon + p\bar{\varepsilon} \log \bar{\varepsilon}]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\partial I(X;Y)}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial \{H(p\bar{\varepsilon}) - pH(\varepsilon)\}}{\partial p}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \{-p\bar{\varepsilon} \log(p\bar{\varepsilon}) - (1-p\bar{\varepsilon}) \log(1-p\bar{\varepsilon}) - pH(\varepsilon)\}}{\partial p}$$

$$= -\bar{\varepsilon} \log(p\bar{\varepsilon}) - p\bar{\varepsilon} \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}}{p\bar{\varepsilon}} \log_2 e + \bar{\varepsilon} \log(1-p\bar{\varepsilon}) + (1-p\bar{\varepsilon}) \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}}{(1-p\bar{\varepsilon})} \log_2 e - H(\varepsilon)$$

$$= -\bar{\varepsilon} \log(p\bar{\varepsilon}) + \bar{\varepsilon} \log(1-p\bar{\varepsilon}) - H(\varepsilon) = 0$$

$$-\bar{\varepsilon} \log(p\bar{\varepsilon}) + \bar{\varepsilon} \log(1-p\bar{\varepsilon}) = -\varepsilon \log \varepsilon - \bar{\varepsilon} \log \bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon} \log \frac{p\bar{\varepsilon}}{(1-p\bar{\varepsilon})} = \varepsilon \log \varepsilon + \bar{\varepsilon} \log \bar{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \log \frac{p\bar{\varepsilon}}{(1-p\bar{\varepsilon})} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}} \log \varepsilon + \log \bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{p\bar{\varepsilon}}{(1-p\bar{\varepsilon})} = \log \left(\bar{\varepsilon} \varepsilon^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}}} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{p\bar{\varepsilon}}{(1-p\bar{\varepsilon})} = \bar{\varepsilon} \varepsilon^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}}}}{1 + \bar{\varepsilon} \varepsilon^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}}}}$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } \varepsilon=0.5 \text{ 时, } p = \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}}}}{1 + \bar{\varepsilon}\varepsilon^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}}}} = 2/5,$$

$$C = \max I(X; Y) = H(p\bar{\varepsilon}) + p\varepsilon \log \varepsilon + p\bar{\varepsilon} \log \bar{\varepsilon} \\ = H(1/5) - 2/5 H(0.5) = 0.3219 \text{ bit/sym}$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} p = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}}}}{1 + \bar{\varepsilon}\varepsilon^{\frac{\varepsilon}{\bar{\varepsilon}}}} = 1/2, \text{ 上述信道是一个无噪无损对称信道, 因此输入等概达到信道容量;}$$

当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 1$, 信道传递矩阵为 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 信道容量 $C=0$, 因此无论输入分布是什么形式, 信道容量始终为 0.
