2.9.2 马尔可夫信源

一、概念: 设信源所处的状态序列为

$$u_1 u_2 \cdots u_l \cdots, u_l \in \{S_1, S_2, \cdots S_J\}, l = 1, 2, \cdots$$

每个状态下可能输出的符号序列

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l \in \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_q\}, l = 1, 2, \dots$$

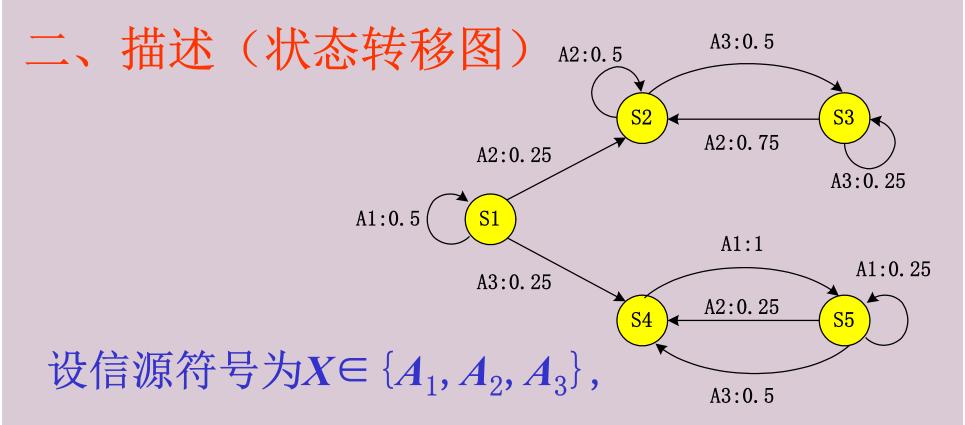
认为每一时刻,当信源发出一个符号后, 信源所处的状态将发生转移。如果满足如下条件:

(1) 某一时刻信源符号的输出只与<u>当前的</u> 信源状态有关,而与以前的状态无关,即

(2)信源状态只由<u>当前输出符号和前一时</u> 刻状态确定,即

$$p\{u_{l} = S_{i} \mid x_{l} = a_{k}, u_{l-1} = S_{j}\} = \begin{cases} 1\\ 0 \end{cases}$$

则称此信源为一个马尔可夫信源



信源状态为

$$u \in S = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5\}$$
.

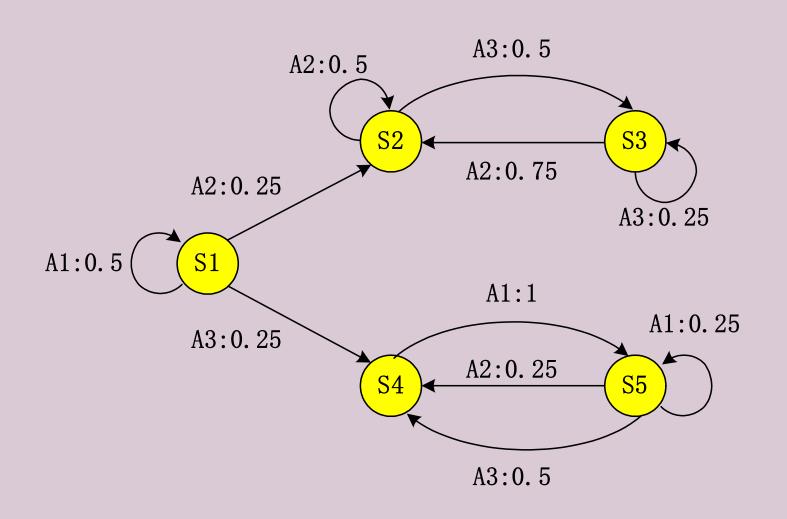
判断是否为马尔可夫信源

解:

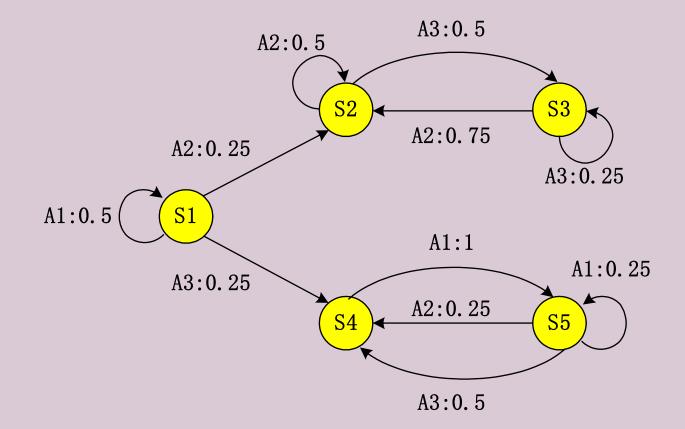
各状态发符号的概率为

$$P(A_1 \mid S_1) = 0.5$$
 $P(A_2 \mid S_1) = 0.25$ $P(A_3 \mid S_1) = 0.25$ $P(A_2 \mid S_2) = 0.5$ $P(A_3 \mid S_2) = 0.5$ $P(A_2 \mid S_3) = 0.75$ $P(A_3 \mid S_3) = 0.25$ $P(A_1 \mid S_4) = 1$ $P(A_1 \mid S_5) = 0.25$ $P(A_2 \mid S_5) = 0.25$ $P(A_3 \mid S_5) = 0.5$ 可见,满足 $\sum_{i=1}^{3} P(A_i \mid S_i) = 1, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

信源符号的输出只与当前的信源状态有关,而与以前的状态无关,满足条件(1)



解:



而且

$$P(u_{l} = S_{2} \mid x_{l} = A_{1}, u_{l-1} = S_{1}) = 0 P(u_{l} = S_{1} \mid x_{l} = A_{1}, u_{l-1} = S_{1}) = 1$$

$$P(u_{l} = S_{2} \mid x_{l} = A_{2}, u_{l-1} = S_{1}) = 1 P(u_{l} = S_{2} \mid x_{l} = A_{3}, u_{l-1} = S_{1}) = 0$$

可见满足条件(2)

根据以上结果,可以求得状态的一步转移概率

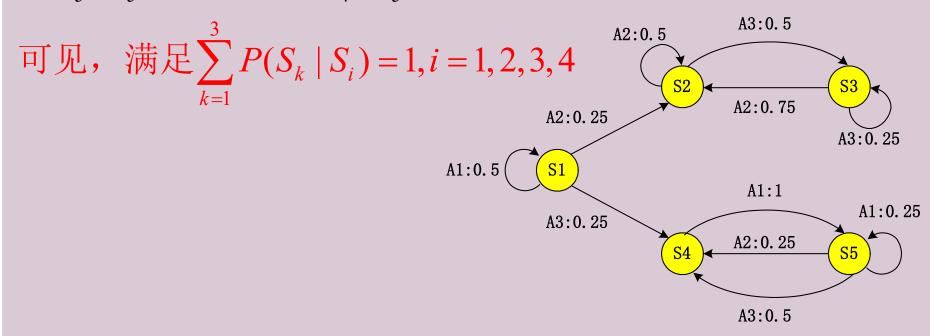
$$P(S_1 | S_1) = 0.5$$
 $P(S_2 | S_1) = 0.25$ $P(S_4 | S_1) = 0.25$

$$P(S_2 | S_2) = 0.5$$
 $P(S_3 | S_2) = 0.5$

$$P(S_2 | S_3) = 0.75$$
 $P(S_3 | S_3) = 0.25$

$$P(S_5 | S_4) = 1$$

$$P(S_5 | S_5) = 0.25$$
 $P(S_4 | S_5) = 0.75$



因满足所有条件式,该信源是马尔可夫信源

马尔可夫信源的状态空间描述:

对于m阶马尔可夫信源

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_1 & S_2 & \cdots & S_{q^m} \\ & P(S_j | S_i) \end{bmatrix}$$