2、对符号串编码

$$u_{1}u_{1} = 00 \xrightarrow{f_{1}} \alpha_{1} = 000$$

$$\alpha_{2} = 001$$

$$u_{1}u_{2} = 01 \xrightarrow{f_{1}} \alpha_{3} = 010$$

$$\alpha_{4} = 011$$

$$u_{2}u_{1} = 10 \xrightarrow{f_{1}} \alpha_{5} = 100$$

$$\alpha_{6} = 101$$

$$u_{2}u_{2} = 11 \xrightarrow{f_{1}} \alpha_{7} = 110$$

$$\alpha_{8} = 111$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = 000 \\ \beta_2 = 001 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{F} \alpha_1 = 000$$
 结论:
$$\begin{cases} \beta_3 = 010 \\ \beta_4 = 011 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{F} \alpha_3 = 010$$
 增多消息
$$\begin{cases} \beta_5 = 100 \\ \beta_6 = 101 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{F} \alpha_5 = 100$$
 高 R ,但会
$$\begin{cases} \beta_7 = 110 \\ \beta_8 = 111 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{F} \alpha_7 = 110$$
 使 P_e 增大。

$$F(\beta_1) = \alpha_1 \quad F(\beta_2) = \alpha_1 \quad F(\beta_3) = \alpha_3 \quad F(\beta_4) = \alpha_3$$

$$F(\beta_5) = \alpha_5 \quad F(\beta_6) = \alpha_5 \quad F(\beta_7) = \alpha_7 \quad F(\beta_8) = \alpha_7$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\overline{p}^{3}}{p^{2}} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}p^{2} \\ \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} & p^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} \\ \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}^{3} & \overline{p}^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} \\ \overline{p}p^{2} p^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} \\ \overline{p}p^{2} p^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} \\ \overline{p}p^{2} p^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} & \overline{p}^{3} & \overline{p}^{2} p & \overline{p}p^{2} \\ 0 = \alpha_{1} F(\beta_{2}) = \alpha_{1} F(\beta_{3}) = \alpha_{3} F(\beta_{4}) = \alpha_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = \frac{\log M}{N} = \frac{\log 4}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ bit} / \overline{\gamma} = \frac{1}{3}$$

信道编码的有关结论及启示



由前面的例子得出的结论:

- 增加"重复"次数N(增大码长),会使 P_e 下降(好),但R也跟着下降(不好)。
- 增多消息个数M会提高R(Y),但会使 P_e 增大(不好)。

启示:

增大码长N,同时适当增多消息个数M,有可能使平均差错率降低到要求的范围以内,而又能使信息率不降低或降低不多。

(N, K) 分组码

$$N=4$$
, $S_1 = 00$ $S_2 = 01$ $S_3 = 10$ $S_4 = 11$

$$f: \begin{cases} a_{i_1} = m_{i_1} \\ a_{i_2} = m_{i_2} \\ a_{i_3} = m_{i_1} \oplus m_{i_2} & 00 \xrightarrow{f} 00000 \\ a_{i_3} = m_{i_1} \oplus m_{i_2} & 01 \xrightarrow{f} 01101 \\ a_{i_4} = m_{i_1} & 10 \xrightarrow{f} 10111 \\ a_{i_5} = m_{i_1} \oplus m_{i_2} \end{cases}$$
 5 次扩展信道
$$a_{i_5} = m_{i_1} \oplus m_{i_2}$$

$$R = \frac{\log 4}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \text{ bit/符号}$$

$$P_e = 1 - \frac{1}{4} (4\bar{p}^5 + 20\bar{p}^4 p + 8\bar{p}^3 p^2) \approx 7.86 \times 10^{-4}$$

(5,2)分组码: 码长N为5,前2个 码元是信息位(K), $f: s_i = m_{i_1} m_{i_2} \to \alpha_i = a_{i_1} a_{i_2} a_{i_3} a_{i_4} a_{i_5}$ i = 1, 2, 3, 4 后3个码元是校验位

$$M=4$$
、 $N=3$:
 $R=2/3$ bit/符号
 $P_e=1.99\times 10^{-2}$