2.1 试问四进制、八进制脉冲所含信息量是二进制脉冲的多少倍?

解:

四进制脉冲可以表示 4 个不同的消息, 例如: {0,1,2,3}

八进制脉冲可以表示 8 个不同的消息, 例如: {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}

二进制脉冲可以表示 2 个不同的消息,例如: {0,1}

假设每个消息的发出都是等概率的,则:

四进制脉冲的平均信息量 $H(X_1) = \log n = \log 4 = 2$ bit/symbol

八进制脉冲的平均信息量 $H(X_2) = \log n = \log 8 = 3$ bit/symbol

二进制脉冲的平均信息量 $H(X_0) = \log n = \log 2 = 1$ bit/symbol

所以:

四进制、八进制脉冲所含信息量分别是二进制脉冲信息量的 2 倍和 3 倍。

2.2 居住某地区的女孩子有 25%是大学生,在女大学生中有 75%是身高 160 厘米以上的,而女孩子中身高 160 厘米以上的占总数的一半。假如我们得知"身高 160 厘米以上的某女孩是大学生"的消息,问获得多少信息量?

解:

设随机变量X代表女孩子学历

设随机变量Y代表女孩子身高

已知: 在女大学生中有 75%是身高 160 厘米以上的

即: $p(y_1/x_1) = 0.75$ bit

求: 身高 160 厘米以上的某女孩是大学生的信息量

$$\mathbb{H}: I(x_1/y_1) = -\log p(x_1/y_1) = -\log \frac{p(x_1)p(y_1/x_1)}{p(y_1)} = -\log \frac{0.25 \times 0.75}{0.5} = 1.415 \ bit$$

- 2.3 一副充分洗乱了的牌(含52张牌),试问
- (1) 任一特定排列所给出的信息量是多少?
- (2) 若从中抽取 13 张牌,所给出的点数都不相同能得到多少信息量? 解:
- (1) 52 张牌共有 52! 种排列方式, 假设每种排列方式出现是等概率的则所给出的信息量是:

$$p(x_i) = \frac{1}{52!}$$

$$I(x_i) = -\log p(x_i) = \log 52! = 225.581$$
 bit

(2) 52 张牌共有 4 种花色、13 种点数,抽取 13 张点数不同的牌的概率如下:

$$p(x_i) = \frac{4^{13}}{C_{52}^{13}}$$

$$I(x_i) = -\log p(x_i) = -\log \frac{4^{13}}{C_{52}^{13}} = 13.208 \ bit$$

2.4 设离散无记忆信源
$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 & x_2 = 1 & x_3 = 2 & x_4 = 3 \\ 3/8 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/8 \end{cases}$$
, 其发出的信息为

(202120130213001203210110321010021032011223210), 求

- (1) 此消息的自信息量是多少?
- (2) 此消息中平均每符号携带的信息量是多少?

解.

(1) 此消息总共有 14 个 0、13 个 1、12 个 2、6 个 3, 因此此消息发出的概率是:

$$p = \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{14} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{25} \times \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{6}$$

此消息的信息量是: $I = -\log p = 87.811$ bit

- (2) 此消息中平均每符号携带的信息量是: I/n=87.811/45=1.951 bit
- 2.5 从大量统计资料知道,男性中红绿色盲的发病率为 7%,女性发病率为 0.5%,如果你问一位男士:"你是否是色盲?"他的回答可能是"是",可能是"否",问这两个回答中各含多少信息量,平均每个回答中含有多少信息量?如果问一位女士,则答案中含有的平均自信息量是多少?

解:

男士:

$$p(x_y) = 7\%$$

$$I(x_v) = -\log p(x_v) = -\log 0.07 = 3.837$$
 bit

$$p(x_N) = 93\%$$

$$I(x_N) = -\log p(x_N) = -\log 0.93 = 0.105$$
 bit

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i}^{2} p(x_i) \log p(x_i) = -(0.07 \log 0.07 + 0.93 \log 0.93) = 0.366 \ bit/symbol$$

女士:

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i}^{2} p(x_{i}) \log p(x_{i}) = -(0.005 \log 0.005 + 0.995 \log 0.995) = 0.045 \ bit/symbol$$

2.6 设信源
$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ 0.2 & 0.19 & 0.18 & 0.17 & 0.16 & 0.17 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求这个信源的熵,并解释为什么

H(X) > log6 不满足信源熵的极值性。

解:

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i}^{6} p(x_{i}) \log p(x_{i})$$

$$= -(0.2 \log 0.2 + 0.19 \log 0.19 + 0.18 \log 0.18 + 0.17 \log 0.17 + 0.16 \log 0.16 + 0.17 \log 0.17)$$

$$= 2.657 \ bit / symbol$$

$$H(X) > \log_{2} 6 = 2.585$$

不满足极值性的原因是 $\sum_{i}^{6} p(x_i) = 1.07 > 1$ 。

2.7 证明: $H(X_3/X_1X_2) \leq H(X_3/X_1)$, 并说明当 X_1 , X_2 , X_3 是马氏链时等式成立。证明:

$$H(X_{3}/X_{1}X_{2}) - H(X_{3}/X_{1})$$

$$= -\sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} \sum_{i3} p(x_{i1}x_{i2}x_{i3}) \log p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}x_{i2}) + \sum_{i1} \sum_{i3} p(x_{i1}x_{i3}) \log p(x_{i3}/x_{i1})$$

$$= -\sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} \sum_{i3} p(x_{i1}x_{i2}x_{i3}) \log p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}x_{i2}) + \sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} \sum_{i3} p(x_{i1}x_{i2}x_{i3}) \log p(x_{i3}/x_{i1})$$

$$= \sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} \sum_{i3} p(x_{i1}x_{i2}x_{i3}) \log \frac{p(x_{i3}/x_{i1})}{p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}x_{i2})}$$

$$\leq \sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} \sum_{i3} p(x_{i1}x_{i2}x_{i3}) \left(\frac{p(x_{i3}/x_{i1})}{p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}x_{i2})} - 1\right) \log_{2} e$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} \sum_{i3} p(x_{i1}x_{i2})p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}) - \sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} \sum_{i3} p(x_{i1}x_{i2}x_{i3})\right) \log_{2} e$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} p(x_{i1}x_{i2}) - \sum_{i3} p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}) - \sum_{i3} p(x_{i3}/x_{i3})\right) \log_{2} e$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i1} \sum_{i2} p(x_{i1}x_{i2}) - \sum_{i3} p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}) - \sum_{i3} p(x_{i3}/x_{i3})\right) \log_{2} e$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore H(X_3/X_1X_2) \le H(X_3/X_1)$$

当
$$\frac{p(x_{i3}/x_{i1})}{p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}x_{i2})}$$
 -1 = 0时等式成立
⇒ $p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}x_{i2})$ -1 = 0时等式成立
⇒ $p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}) = p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}x_{i2})$
⇒ $p(x_{i1}x_{i2})p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}) = p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}x_{i2})p(x_{i1}x_{i2})$
⇒ $p(x_{i1})p(x_{i2}/x_{i1})p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}) = p(x_{i1}x_{i2}x_{i3})$
⇒ $p(x_{i2}/x_{i1})p(x_{i3}/x_{i1}) = p(x_{i2}x_{i3}/x_{i1})$
∴ 等式成立的条件是 X_1, X_2, X_3 是马 氏链

2.8证明: $H(X_1X_2...X_n) \leq H(X_1) + H(X_2) + \cdots + H(X_n)$ 。证明:

$$\begin{split} H(X_1X_2...X_n) &= H(X_1) + H(X_2/X_1) + H(X_3/X_1X_2) + ... + H(X_n/X_1X_2...X_{n-1}) \\ I(X_2;X_1) &\geq 0 & \Rightarrow H(X_2) \geq H(X_2/X_1) \\ I(X_3;X_1X_2) &\geq 0 & \Rightarrow H(X_3) \geq H(X_3/X_1X_2) \end{split}$$

...

$$I(X_N; X_1 X_2 ... X_{n-1}) \ge 0$$
 $\Rightarrow H(X_N) \ge H(X_N / X_1 X_2 ... X_{n-1})$

$$H(X_1X_2...X_n) \le H(X_1) + H(X_2) + H(X_3) + ... + H(X_n)$$

- 2.9 设有一个信源,它产生 0,1 序列的信息。它在任意时间而且不论以前发生过什么符号,均按 P(0) = 0.4, P(1) = 0.6 的概率发出符号。
- (1) 试问这个信源是否是平稳的?
- (2) 试计算H(X), H(X₂/X₁X₂)及H_{oo};
- (3) 试计算H(X')并写出X'信源中可能有的所有符号。

(1)

这个信源是平稳无记忆信源。因为有这些词语:"它在任意时间而且不论以前发生过什么符号......"

(2)

$$\begin{split} &H(X^2) = 2H(X) = -2 \times (0.4 \log 0.4 + 0.6 \log 0.6) = 1.942 \ \ bit/symbol \\ &H(X_3/X_1X_2) = H(X_3) = -\sum_i p(x_i) \log p(x_i) = -(0.4 \log 0.4 + 0.6 \log 0.6) = 0.971 \ \ bit/symbol \\ &H_{\infty} = \lim_{N \to \infty} H(X_N/X_1X_2...X_{N-1}) = H(X_N) = 0.971 \ \ bit/symbol \end{split}$$

(3)

$$H(X^4) = 4H(X) = -4 \times (0.4 \log 0.4 + 0.6 \log 0.6) = 3.884$$
 bit/symbol X^4 的所有符号:

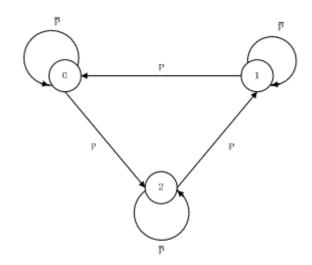
0000 0001 0010 0011

0100 0101 0110 0111

1000 1001 1010 1011

1100 1101 1110 1111

- 2.10 一阶马尔可夫信源的状态图如下图所示。信源 X 的符号集为 {0.1.2}。
- (1) 求平稳后信源的概率分布:
- (2) 求信源的熵H...。



解:

(1)

$$\begin{cases} p(e_1) = p(e_1)p(e_1/e_1) + p(e_2)p(e_1/e_2) \\ p(e_2) = p(e_2)p(e_2/e_2) + p(e_3)p(e_2/e_3) \\ p(e_3) = p(e_3)p(e_3/e_3) + p(e_1)p(e_3/e_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(e_1) = p \cdot p(e_1) + p \cdot p(e_2) \\ p(e_2) = p \cdot p(e_2) + p \cdot p(e_3) \\ p(e_3) = p \cdot p(e_3) + p \cdot p(e_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(e_1) = p(e_2) = p(e_3) \\ p(e_1) + p(e_2) + p(e_3) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(e_1) = 1/3 \\ p(e_2) = 1/3 \\ p(e_3) = 1/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(x_1) = p(e_1)p(x_1/e_1) + p(e_2)p(x_1/e_2) = \overline{p} \cdot p(e_1) + p \cdot p(e_2) = (\overline{p} + p)/3 = 1/3 \\ p(x_2) = p(e_2)p(x_2/e_2) + p(e_3)p(x_2/e_3) = \overline{p} \cdot p(e_2) + p \cdot p(e_3) = (\overline{p} + p)/3 = 1/3 \\ p(x_3) = p(e_3)p(x_3/e_3) + p(e_1)p(x_3/e_1) = \overline{p} \cdot p(e_3) + p \cdot p(e_1) = (\overline{p} + p)/3 = 1/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{cases}$$

(2)

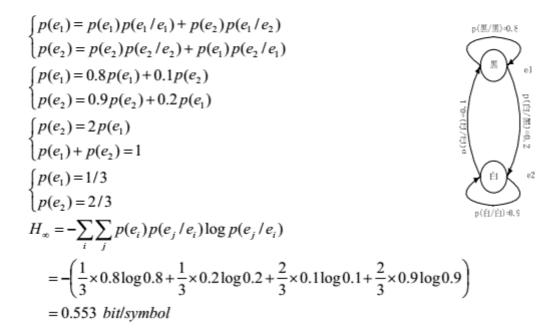
$$\begin{split} H_{\infty} &= -\sum_{i}^{3} \sum_{j}^{3} p(e_{i}) p(e_{j}/e_{i}) \log p(e_{j}/e_{i}) \\ &= -\left[\frac{1}{3} p(e_{1}/e_{1}) \log p(e_{1}/e_{1}) + \frac{1}{3} p(e_{2}/e_{1}) \log p(e_{2}/e_{1}) + \frac{1}{3} p(e_{3}/e_{1}) \log p(e_{3}/e_{1}) \right. \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} p(e_{1}/e_{2}) \log p(e_{1}/e_{2}) + \frac{1}{3} p(e_{2}/e_{2}) \log p(e_{2}/e_{2}) + \frac{1}{3} p(e_{3}/e_{2}) \log p(e_{3}/e_{2}) \\ &+ \frac{1}{3} p(e_{1}/e_{3}) \log p(e_{1}/e_{3}) + \frac{1}{3} p(e_{2}/e_{3}) \log p(e_{2}/e_{3}) + \frac{1}{3} p(e_{3}/e_{3}) \log p(e_{3}/e_{3}) \right] \\ &= -\left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot \overline{p} \cdot \log \overline{p} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot p \log p + \frac{1}{3} \cdot p \cdot \log p + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \overline{p} \cdot \log \overline{p} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot p \cdot \log p + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \overline{p} \cdot \log \overline{p} \right] \\ &= -\left(\overline{p} \cdot \log \overline{p} + p \cdot \log p\right) bit/symbol \end{split}$$

- (1) 假设图上黑白消息出现前后没有关联, 求熵 H(X):
- (2) 假设消息前后有关联,其依赖关系为 $P(\Delta P) = 0.9$, $P(\Delta P) = 0.1$, $P(\Delta P) = 0.2$, $P(\Delta P) = 0.8$,求此一阶马尔可夫信源的熵 $P(\Delta P)$:
- (3) 分别求上述两种信源的剩余度,比较H(X)和 $H_2(X)$ 的大小,并说明其物理含义。解:

(1)

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

(2)



(3)

$$\eta_1 = \frac{H_0 - H_\infty}{H_0} = \frac{\log 2 - 0.881}{\log 2} = 11.9\%$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{H_0 - H_\infty}{H_0} = \frac{\log 2 - 0.553}{\log 2} = 44.7\%$$

$H(X) > H_2(X)$

表示的物理含义是:无记忆信源的不确定度大与有记忆信源的不确定度,有记忆信源的结构化信息较多, 能够进行较大程度的压缩。

2.12 同时掷出两个正常的骰子,也就是各面呈现的概率都为 1/6, 求:

- (1) "3 和 5 同时出现"这事件的自信息:
- (2) "两个1同时出现"这事件的自信息:
- (3) 两个点数的各种组合(无序)对的熵和平均信息量;
- (4) 两个点数之和(即2,3,…,12构成的子集)的熵;
- (5) 两个点数中至少有一个是1的自信息量。

解:

(1)

$$p(x_i) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$I(x_i) = -\log p(x_i) = -\log \frac{1}{18} = 4.170 \text{ bit}$$

(2)

$$p(x_i) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$I(x_i) = -\log p(x_i) = -\log \frac{1}{36} = 5.170 \text{ bit}$$

(3)

两个点数的排列如下:

共有 21 种组合:

其中 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66 的概率是
$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

其他 15 个组合的概率是 $2 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{18}$

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i} p(x_i) \log p(x_i) = -\left(6 \times \frac{1}{36} \log \frac{1}{36} + 15 \times \frac{1}{18} \log \frac{1}{18}\right) = 4.337 \ bit/symbol$$

(4)

参考上面的两个点数的排列,可以得出两个点数求和的概率分布如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{13} & \frac{3}{18} & \frac{4}{12} & \frac{5}{19} & \frac{6}{18} & \frac{7}{12} & \frac{8}{19} & \frac{9}{10} & \frac{11}{12} & \frac{12}{18} & \frac{1}{36} \\ \frac{1}{36} & \frac{1}{18} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{18} & \frac{1}{36} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i} p(x_{i}) \log p(x_{i})$$

$$= -\left(2 \times \frac{1}{36} \log \frac{1}{36} + 2 \times \frac{1}{18} \log \frac{1}{18} + 2 \times \frac{1}{12} \log \frac{1}{12} + 2 \times \frac{1}{9} \log \frac{1}{9} + 2 \times \frac{5}{36} \log \frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{6} \log \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

$$= 3.274 \ bit/symbol$$

(5)

$$p(x_i) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times 11 = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$I(x_i) = -\log p(x_i) = -\log \frac{11}{36} = 1.710 \text{ bit}$$

- 2.13 某一无记忆信源的符号集为 {0, 1}, 已知 P(0) = 1/4, P(1) = 3/4。
- (1) 求符号的平均熵;
- (2) 有 100 个符号构成的序列,求某一特定序列(例如有 m个 "0" 和(100 m)个 "1")的自信息量的表达式;
- (3) 计算(2)中序列的熵。

解:

(1)

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

(2)

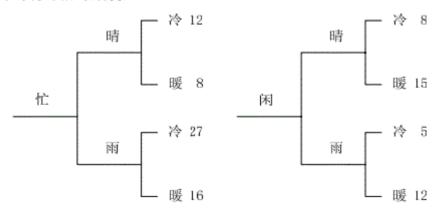
$$p(x_i) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^m \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{100-m} = \frac{3^{100-m}}{4^{100}}$$

$$I(x_i) = -\log p(x_i) = -\log \frac{3^{100-m}}{4^{100}} = 41.5 + 1.585m \ bit$$

(3)

$$H(X^{100}) = 100H(X) = 100 \times 0.811 = 81.1 \ bit / symbol$$

2.14 对某城市进行交通忙闲的调查,并把天气分成晴雨两种状态,气温分成冷暖两个状态,调查结果得联合出现的相对频度如下:



若把这些频度看作概率测度,求:

- (1) 忙闲的无条件熵:
- (2) 天气状态和气温状态已知时忙闲的条件熵:
- (3) 从天气状态和气温状态获得的关于忙闲的信息。

解:

(1)

根据忙闲的频率,得到忙闲的概率分布如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} x_1 \text{ th} & x_2 \text{ in} \\ \frac{63}{103} & \frac{40}{103} \end{cases}$$

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i}^{2} p(x_{i}) \log p(x_{i}) = -\left(\frac{63}{103} \log \frac{63}{103} + \frac{40}{103} \log \frac{40}{103}\right) = 0.964 \ bit/symbol$$

(2)

设忙闲为随机变量X,天气状态为随机变量Y,气温状态为随机变量Z

$$\begin{split} H(XYZ) &= -\sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \\ &= -\left(\frac{12}{103} \log \frac{12}{103} + \frac{8}{103} \log \frac{8}{103} + \frac{27}{103} \log \frac{27}{103} + \frac{16}{103} \log \frac{16}{103} \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{8}{103} \log \frac{8}{103} + \frac{15}{103} \log \frac{15}{103} + \frac{5}{103} \log \frac{5}{103} + \frac{12}{103} \log \frac{12}{103} \right) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} H(YZ) &= -\sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(y_{j}z_{k}) \log p(y_{j}z_{k}) \\ &= -\left(\frac{20}{103} \log \frac{20}{103} + \frac{23}{103} \log \frac{23}{103} + \frac{32}{103} \log \frac{32}{103} + \frac{28}{103} \log \frac{28}{103}\right) \end{split}$$

=1.977 bit/symbol

=2.836 bit/symbol

$$H(X/YZ) = H(XYZ) - H(YZ) = 2.836 - 1.977 = 0.859 \ bit/symbol$$
(3)

$$I(X;YZ) = H(X) - H(X/YZ) = 0.964 - 0.859 = 0.159$$
 bit/symbol

2.15 有两个二元随机变量 X和 Y, 它们的联合概率为

YX	x1=0	x ₂ =1
y ₁ =0	1/8	3/8
y ₂ =1	3/8	1/8

并定义另一随机变量 Z = XY (一般乘积), 试计算:

- (1) H(X), H(Y), H(Z), H(XZ), H(YZ)和 H(XYZ);
- (2) H(X/Y), H(Y/X), H(X/Z), H(Z/X), H(Y/Z), H(Z/Y), H(X/YZ), H(Y/XZ)和 H(Z/XY);
- (3) /(X;Y), /(X;Z), /(Y;Z), /(X;Y/Z), /(Y;Z/X)和 /(X;Z/Y)。 解。

(1)

$$p(x_1) = p(x_1y_1) + p(x_1y_2) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p(x_2) = p(x_2y_1) + p(x_2y_2) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i} p(x_i) \log p(x_i) = 1 \ bit/symbol$$

$$p(y_1) = p(x_1y_1) + p(x_2y_1) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p(y_2) = p(x_1y_2) + p(x_2y_2) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H(Y) = -\sum_{i} p(y_i) \log p(y_i) = 1$$
 bit/symbol

Z = XY 的概率分布如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z \\ P(Z) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} z_1 = 0 & z_2 = 1 \\ \frac{7}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$H(Z) = -\sum_{k=0}^{2} p(z_k) = -\left(\frac{7}{8}\log\frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\log\frac{1}{8}\right) = 0.544 \ bit/symbol$$

$$p(x_1) = p(x_1z_1) + p(x_1z_2)$$

$$p(x_1z_2)=0$$

$$p(x_1z_1) = p(x_1) = 0.5$$

$$p(z_1) = p(x_1z_1) + p(x_2z_1)$$

$$p(x_2z_1) = p(z_1) - p(x_1z_1) = \frac{7}{8} - 0.5 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$p(z_2) = p(x_1 z_2) + p(x_2 z_2)$$

$$p(x_2z_2) = p(z_2) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$H(XZ) = -\sum_{i} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}z_{k}) \log p(x_{i}z_{k}) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}\log\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\log\frac{1}{8}\right) = 1.406 \ bit/symbol$$

$$\begin{split} &p(y_1) = p(y_1z_1) + p(y_1z_2) \\ &p(y_1z_2) = 0 \\ &p(y_1z_1) = p(y_1) = 0.5 \\ &p(z_1) = p(y_1z_1) + p(y_2z_1) \\ &p(y_2z_1) = p(z_1) - p(y_1z_1) = \frac{7}{8} - 0.5 = \frac{3}{8} \\ &p(z_2) = p(y_1z_2) + p(y_2z_2) \\ &p(y_2z_2) = p(z_2) = \frac{1}{8} \\ &H(YZ) = -\sum_j \sum_k p(y_jz_k) \log p(y_jz_k) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8}\log\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\log\frac{1}{8}\right) = 1.406 \ bit/symbol \\ &p(x_1y_1z_2) = 0 \\ &p(x_1y_1z_2) = p(x_1y_1) = p(x_1y_1) \\ &p(x_1y_1z_1) + p(x_1y_1z_2) = p(x_1y_1) \\ &p(x_1y_2z_1) = p(x_1y_1) = p(x_1z_1) \\ &p(x_1y_2z_1) + p(x_1y_1z_1) = p(x_1z_1) \\ &p(x_1y_2z_1) + p(x_2y_1z_2) = p(x_1y_1) \\ &p(x_2y_1z_1) + p(x_2y_1z_2) = p(x_2y_1) \\ &p(x_2y_1z_1) + p(x_2y_2z_2) = p(x_2y_2) \\ &p(x_2y_2z_1) + p(x_2y_2z_2) = p(x_2y_2) \\ &p(x_2y_2z_1) + p(x_2y_2z_2) = p(x_2y_2) \\ &p(x_1y_2z_2) = p(x_2y_2) = \frac{1}{8} \\ &H(XYZ) = -\sum_i \sum_j p(x_iy_j)\log_2 p(x_iy_j) = -\left(\frac{1}{8}\log\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8}\log\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\log\frac{1}{8}\right) = 1.811 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(X/Y) = H(XY) - H(Y) - H(Y) = 1.811 - 1 = 0.811 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(X/Y) = H(XY) - H(X) - H(X) = 1.406 - 0.544 = 0.862 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(X/Y) = H(XZ) - H(X) = 1.406 - 0.544 = 0.862 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(YZ) - H(Z) = 1.406 - 0.544 = 0.862 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.406 - 0.544 = 0.862 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.406 - 0.544 = 0.860 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.811 - 1.406 = 0.406 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.811 - 1.406 = 0.405 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.811 - 1.406 = 0.405 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.811 - 1.406 = 0.405 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.811 - 1.406 = 0.405 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.811 - 1.406 = 0.405 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(Z) = 1.811 - 1.811 - 1.810 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(XYZ) - H(XYZ) = 1.811 - 1.811 - 1.811 = 0 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(XYZ) - H(XYZ) = 1.811 - 1.811 - 1.811 = 0 \ bit/symbol \\ &H(Y/Z) = H(XYZ) - H(XYZ) - H(XYZ) = 1.811 - 1.811 - 1.81$$

(3)

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X/Y) = 1 - 0.811 = 0.189 \ bit/symbol$$

 $I(X;Z) = H(X) - H(X/Z) = 1 - 0.862 = 0.138 \ bit/symbol$
 $I(Y;Z) = H(Y) - H(Y/Z) = 1 - 0.862 = 0.138 \ bit/symbol$
 $I(X;Y/Z) = H(X/Z) - H(X/YZ) = 0.862 - 0.405 = 0.457 \ bit/symbol$
 $I(Y;Z/X) = H(Y/X) - H(Y/XZ) = 0.862 - 0.405 = 0.457 \ bit/symbol$
 $I(X;Z/Y) = H(X/Y) - H(X/YZ) = 0.811 - 0.405 = 0.406 \ bit/symbol$

2.16 有两个随机变量 X和 Y, 其和为 Z=X+Y (一般加法),若 X和 Y相互独立,求证: $H(X) \leq H(Z)$, $H(Y) \leq H(Z)$ 。

证明:

 $\therefore Z = X + Y$

$$\begin{split} \therefore p(z_{k}/x_{i}) &= p(z_{k}-x_{i}) = \begin{cases} p(y_{j}) & (z_{k}-x_{i}) \in Y \\ 0 & (z_{k}-x_{i}) \notin Y \end{cases} \\ H(Z/X) &= -\sum_{i} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}z_{k}) \log p(z_{k}/x_{i}) = -\sum_{i} p(x_{i}) \left[\sum_{k} p(z_{k}/x_{i}) \log p(z_{k}/x_{i}) \right] \\ &= -\sum_{i} p(x_{i}) \left[\sum_{j} p(y_{j}) \log_{2} p(y_{j}) \right] = H(Y) \end{split}$$

 $:: H(Z) \ge H(Z/X)$

 $:: H(Z) \ge H(Y)$

同理可得 $H(Z) \ge H(X)$ 。

2. 17 给定声音样值X的概率密度为拉普拉斯分布 $p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda |x|}, -\infty < x < +\infty$,求 $H_{\alpha}(X)$,并证明它小于同样方差的正态变量的连续熵。解:

$$\begin{split} H_c(X) &= -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) \log p(x) dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) \log \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda |x|} dx \\ &= -\log \frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) \log e^{-\lambda |x|} dx \\ &= \log \frac{2}{\lambda} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda |x|} \log e^{-\lambda |x|} dx \\ &= \log \frac{2}{\lambda} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \log e^{-\lambda x} dx \end{split}$$

其中:

$$\begin{split} &\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \log e^{-\lambda x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \log e^{-\lambda x} d\left(e^{-\lambda x}\right) \\ &= e^{-\lambda x} \log_2 e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} d\left(\log e^{-\lambda x}\right) = -\left(e^{-\lambda x}\right|_0^{+\infty}\right) \log_2 e = \log_2 e \\ &\therefore H_c(X) = \log \frac{2}{\lambda} + \log_2 e = \log \frac{2e}{\lambda} \quad bit/symbol \end{split}$$

$$m = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) \cdot x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda |x|} x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} x dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} x dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} x dx = \int_{+\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda (-y)} (-y) d(-y) = \int_{+\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} y dy = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} y dy$$

$$\therefore m = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} x dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} x dx = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \sigma^2 &= E\Big[\big(x-m\big)^2\Big] = E(x^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) \cdot x^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda |x|} x^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} x^2 dx \\ &= -\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 de^{-\lambda x} = -\Big(e^{-\lambda x} x^2\Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx^2\Big) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx^2 = 2\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} x dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-\lambda x} = -\frac{2}{\lambda} \Big(e^{-\lambda x} x\Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx\Big) = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} \\ &\therefore H_c(X_{E^{\frac{1}{2}}}) = \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \sigma^2 = \log \frac{2}{\lambda} \sqrt{\pi e} > H_c(X) = \log \frac{2e}{\lambda} \end{split}$$

2. 18 连续随机变量
$$X$$
和 Y 的联合概率密度为: $p(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} & x^2 + y^2 \le r^2 \\ 0 &$ 其他

H(XYZ)和 I(X;Y)。

(提示:
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log_2 \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log_2 2$$
)

解:

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{2}{\pi}\log r\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta-\frac{2}{\pi}\log r\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos 2\theta d\theta+\frac{2}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\log\sin\theta d\theta-\frac{2}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos 2\theta\log\sin\theta d\theta\\ &=\log r-\frac{1}{\pi}\log r\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\sin 2\theta+\frac{2}{\pi}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\log_{2}2\right)-\frac{2}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos 2\theta\log\sin\theta d\theta\\ &=\log r-1-\frac{2}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos 2\theta\log\sin\theta d\theta\\ &=\log r-1+\frac{1}{2}\log_{2}e\\ &\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\log\sin\theta d\sin 2\theta\\ &=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\log\sin\theta d\sin 2\theta\\ &=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}2\sin\theta\cos\theta\frac{\cos\theta\log_{1}e}{\sin\theta}d\theta\\ &=-\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}2\sin\theta\cos\theta\frac{\cos\theta\log_{1}e}{\sin\theta}d\theta\\ &=-\frac{2}{\pi}\log_{2}e\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^{2}\theta d\theta\\ &=-\frac{1}{\pi}\log_{2}e\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta-\frac{1}{\pi}\log_{2}e\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos 2\theta d\theta\\ &=-\frac{1}{2}\log_{2}e-\frac{1}{2\pi}\log_{2}e\sin 2\theta\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\\ &=-\frac{1}{2}\log_{2}\pi-\log_{2}e-\log_{2}\theta-\log_{2}\theta-\log$$

2. 19 每帧电视图像可以认为是由 3×10°个像素组成的,所有像素均是独立变化,且每像素又取 128 个不同的亮度电平,并设亮度电平是等概出现,问每帧图像含有多少信息量?若有一个广播员,在约 10000 个汉字中选出 1000 个汉字来口述此电视图像,试问广播员描述此图像所广播的信息量是多少(假设汉字字汇是等概率分布,并彼此无依赖)?若要恰当的描述此图像,广播员在口述中至少需要多少汉字?

解:

1)

$$H(X) = \log n = \log 128 = 7$$
 bit/symbol
 $H(X^{N}) = NH(X) = 3 \times 10^{5} \times 7 = 2.1 \times 10^{6}$ bit/symbol

2)

$$H(X) = \log n = \log 10000 = 13.288 \ bit/symbol$$

 $H(X^N) = NH(X) = 1000 \times 13.288 = 13288 \ bit/symbol$

3)

$$N = \frac{H(X^N)}{H(X)} = \frac{2.1 \times 10^6}{13.288} = 158037$$

2. 20 设 $X = X_1 X_2 ... X_N$ 是平稳离散有记忆信源,试证明:

$$H(X_1X_2...X_N) = H(X_1) + H(X_2/X_1) + H(X_3/X_1X_2) + ... + H(X_N/X_1X_2...X_{N-1})$$
。证明:

$$\begin{split} &H(X_{1}X_{2}...X_{N}) \\ &= -\sum_{i_{1}}\sum_{i_{2}}...\sum_{i_{N}}p(x_{i_{1}}x_{i_{2}}...x_{i_{N}})\log p(x_{i_{1}}x_{i_{2}}...x_{i_{N}}) \\ &= -\sum_{i_{1}}\sum_{i_{2}}...\sum_{i_{N}}p(x_{i_{1}}x_{i_{2}}...x_{i_{N}})\log p(x_{i_{1}})p(x_{i_{2}}/x_{i_{1}})...p(x_{i_{N}}/x_{i_{1}}...x_{i_{N-1}}) \\ &= -\sum_{i_{1}}\left[\sum_{i_{2}}...\sum_{i_{N}}p(x_{i_{1}}x_{i_{2}}...x_{i_{N}})\right]\log p(x_{i_{1}}) - \sum_{i_{1}}\sum_{i_{2}}\left[...\sum_{i_{N}}p(x_{i_{1}}x_{i_{2}}...x_{i_{N}})\right]\log p(x_{i_{2}}/x_{i_{1}}) \\ &... - \sum_{i_{1}}\sum_{i_{2}}...\sum_{i_{N}}p(x_{i_{1}}x_{i_{2}}...x_{i_{N}})\log p(x_{i_{N}}/x_{i_{1}}...x_{i_{N-1}}) \\ &= -\sum_{i_{1}}p(x_{i_{1}})\log p(x_{i_{1}}) - \sum_{i_{1}}\sum_{i_{2}}p(x_{i_{1}}x_{i_{2}})\log p(x_{i_{2}}/x_{i_{1}}) \\ &... - \sum_{i_{1}}\sum_{i_{2}}...\sum_{i_{N}}p(x_{i_{1}}x_{i_{2}}...x_{i_{N}})\log p(x_{i_{N}}/x_{i_{1}}...x_{i_{N-1}}) \\ &= H(X_{1}) + H(X_{2}/X_{1}) + H(X_{3}/X_{1}X_{2}) + ... + H(X_{N}/X_{1}X_{2}...X_{N-1}) \end{split}$$

2. 21 设 $X = X_1 X_2 ... X_N$ 是 **N**维 高斯 分布的连续信源,且 X_i , X_i , ... , X_i 的方差分别是 $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, ..., \sigma_N^2$,它们之间的相关系数 $\rho(X_i X_j) = 0 (i, j = 1, 2..., N, i \neq j)$ 。试证明:**N**维高斯分布的连续信源熵

$$H_c(X) = H_c(X_1 X_2 ... X_N) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log 2\pi e \sigma_i^2$$

证明:

相关系数 $\rho(x_ix_j)=0$ $(i,j=1,2,...,N,\ i\neq j)$, 说明 $X_1X_2...X_N$ 是相互独立的。

$$\therefore H_c(X) = H_c(X_1 X_2 ... X_N) = H_c(X_1) + H_c(X_2) + ... + H_c(X_N)$$

$$\therefore H_c(X_i) = \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \sigma_i^2$$

$$\begin{split} \therefore H_c(X) &= H_c(X_1) + H_c(X_2) + ... + H_c(X_N) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \sigma_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \sigma_2^2 + ... + \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \sigma_N^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log 2\pi e \sigma_i^2 \end{split}$$

2. 22 设有一连续随机变量,其概率密度函数
$$p(x) = \begin{cases} bx^2 & 0 \le x \le a \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

- (1) 试求信源X的熵H。(X):
- (2) 试求Y = X + A (A > 0)的熵H_o(Y):
- (3) 试求 Y = 2X的熵H_o(Y)。

解:

1)

$$H_{\epsilon}(X) = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \log f(x) dx = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \log bx^{2} dx$$

$$= -\log b \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \log x^{2} dx$$

$$= -\log b - 2b \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^{2} \log x dx$$

$$= -\log b - \frac{2ba^{3}}{9} \log \frac{a^{3}}{e}$$

$$F_X(x) = \frac{bx^3}{3}, F_X(a) = \frac{ba^3}{3} = 1$$

$$\therefore H_c(X) = -\log b - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \log \frac{a^3}{e} \quad bit/symbol$$

2)

$$\therefore 0 \le x \le a \Rightarrow 0 \le y - A \le a$$

$$\therefore A \le y \le a + A$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(X + A \le y) = P(X \le y - A)$$
$$= \int_{A}^{y - A} bx^{2} dx = \frac{b}{3} (y - A)^{3}$$

$$f(y) = F'(y) = b(y - A)^2$$

$$\begin{split} H_c(Y) &= -\int_R f(y) \log f(y) dy = -\int_R f(y) \log b (y - A)^2 dy \\ &= -\log b \cdot \int_R f(y) dy - \int_R f(y) \log (y - A)^2 dy \\ &= -\log b - 2b \int_R (y - A)^2 \log (y - A) d(y - A) \end{split}$$

$$= -\log b - \frac{2ba^3}{9} \log \frac{a^3}{e} bit/symbol$$

$$\therefore F_Y(y) = \frac{b}{3} (y - A)^3, F_Y(a + A) = \frac{ba^3}{3} = 1$$

$$\therefore H_c(Y) = -\log b - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \log \frac{a^3}{a} bit/symbol$$

3)

$$\because 0 \le x \le a \Rightarrow 0 \le \frac{y}{2} \le a$$

$$\therefore 0 \le y \le 2a$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(2X \le y) = P(X \le \frac{y}{2})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{y}{2}} bx^{2} dx = \frac{b}{24} y^{3}$$

$$f(y) = F'(y) = \frac{b}{8} y^{2}$$

$$H_{c}(Y) = -\int_{R} f(y) \log f(y) dy = -\int_{R} f(y) \log \frac{b}{8} y^{2} dy$$

$$= -\log \frac{b}{8} \cdot \int_{R} f(y) dy - \int_{R} f(y) \log y^{2} dy$$

$$= -\log \frac{b}{8} - \frac{b}{4} \int_{R} y^{2} \log y dy$$

$$= -\log \frac{b}{8} - \frac{2ba^{3}}{9} \log \frac{8a^{3}}{e}$$

$$= -\log b - \frac{2ba^{3}}{9} \log \frac{a^{3}}{e} + \frac{9 - 2ba^{3}}{3}$$

:
$$F_{Y}(y) = \frac{b}{24}y^{3}, F_{Y}(2a) = \frac{ba^{3}}{3} = 1$$

$$\therefore H_c(Y) = -\log b - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \log \frac{a^3}{e} + 1 \ bit/symbol$$

3. 1 设信源
$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} x_1 & x_2 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 通过一干扰信道,接收符号为 Y = { y1, y2 },信道转移矩

阵为
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求:

- (1) 信源 X中事件 x₁和事件 x₂分别包含的自信息量:
- (2) 收到消息 y_{i} (j=1, 2)后,获得的关于 x_{i} (i=1, 2)的信息量;
- (3) 信源 X和信宿 Y的信息熵:
- (4) 信道疑义度 H(X/Y)和噪声熵 H(Y/X):
- (5) 接收到信息 Y后获得的平均互信息量。

1)

$$I(x_1) = -\log_2 p(x_1) = -\log_2 0.6 = 0.737$$
 bit
 $I(x_2) = -\log_2 p(x_2) = -\log_2 0.4 = 1.322$ bit

2)

$$p(y_1) = p(x_1)p(y_1/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_1/x_2) = 0.6 \times \frac{5}{6} + 0.4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0.6$$

$$p(y_2) = p(x_1)p(y_2/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_2/x_2) = 0.6 \times \frac{1}{6} + 0.4 \times \frac{3}{4} = 0.4$$

$$I(x_1; y_1) = \log_2 \frac{p(y_1/x_1)}{p(y_1)} = \log_2 \frac{5/6}{0.6} = 0.474 \quad bit$$

$$I(x_1; y_2) = \log_2 \frac{p(y_2/x_1)}{p(y_2)} = \log_2 \frac{1/6}{0.4} = -1.263 \quad bit$$

$$I(x_2; y_1) = \log_2 \frac{p(y_1/x_2)}{p(y_2)} = \log_2 \frac{1/4}{0.6} = -1.263 \quad bit$$

 $I(x_2; y_2) = \log_2 \frac{p(y_2/x_2)}{p(y_2)} = \log_2 \frac{3/4}{0.4} = 0.907$ bit

3)

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i} p(x_i) \log p(x_i) = -(0.6 \log 0.6 + 0.4 \log 0.4) \log_2 10 = 0.971 \quad bit / symbol$$

$$H(Y) = -\sum_{i} p(y_i) \log p(y_i) = -(0.6 \log 0.6 + 0.4 \log 0.4) \log_2 10 = 0.971 \quad bit / symbol$$

4

$$\begin{split} H(Y/X) &= -\sum_{i} \sum_{j} p(x_{i}) p(y_{j}/x_{i}) \log p(y_{j}/x_{i}) \\ &= -(0.6 \times \frac{5}{6} \log \frac{5}{6} + 0.6 \times \frac{1}{6} \log \frac{1}{6} + 0.4 \times \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4} + 0.4 \times \frac{3}{4} \log \frac{3}{4}) \times \log_{2} 10 \\ &= 0.715 \ bit/symbol \end{split}$$

$$H(X) + H(Y/X) = H(Y) + H(X/Y)$$

$$\therefore H(X/Y) = H(X) + H(Y/X) - H(Y)$$

$$= 0.971 + 0.715 - 0.971 = 0.715 \ bit/symbol$$

5)

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X/Y) = 0.971 - 0.715 = 0.256$$
 bit/symbol

- 3.2 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;

1)

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

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

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

$$= 0.918 \ bit/symbol$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

2)

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

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

3. 3 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 2 $K\Omega$ 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:

以下是求解过程:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$H(XY) = -\sum_i \sum_j p(x_iy_j) \log p(x_iy_j)$$

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

$$= 1.638 \quad bit/symbol$$

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

3.4 若 X Y. Z是三个随机变量, 试证明

(1) I(X;YZ) = I(X;Y) + I(X;Z/Y) = I(X;Z) + I(X;Y/Z);证明:

$$I(X;YZ) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})p(x_{i}/y_{j})}{p(x_{i})p(x_{i}/y_{j})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j})}{p(x_{i})} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/y_{j})}$$

$$= I(X;Y) + I(X;Z/Y)$$

$$I(X;YZ) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})p(x_{i}/z_{k})}{p(x_{i})p(x_{i}/z_{k})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/z_{k})}{p(x_{i})} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/z_{k})}$$

$$= I(X;Z) + I(X;Y/Z)$$

(2) I(X;Y/Z) = I(Y;X/Z) = H(X/Z) - H(X/YZ); 证明:

$$I(X;Y/Z) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/z_{k})}$$
$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})p(y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/z_{k})p(y_{i}z_{k})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/z_{k})p(z_{k})p(y_{j}/z_{k})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}z_{k})p(y_{j}/z_{k})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}z_{k})p(y_{j}/z_{k})}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(y_{j}/x_{i}z_{k})}{p(y_{j}/z_{k})}$$

$$= I(Y; X/Z)$$

$$I(X;Y/Z) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/z_{k})}$$

$$= -\sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log p(x_{i}/z_{k}) + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})$$

$$= -\sum_{i} \sum_{k} \left[\sum_{j} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \right] \log p(x_{i}/z_{k}) - H(X/YZ)$$

$$= -\sum_{i} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}z_{k}) \log p(x_{i}/z_{k}) - H(X/YZ)$$

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

(3) /(X;Y/Z) ≥0, 当且仅当(X, Y, Z)是马氏链时等式成立。 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} & : I(X;Y/Z) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/z_{k})} \\ & : : -I(X;Y/Z) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}/z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})} \\ & \le \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \left(\frac{p(x_{i}/z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})} - 1 \right) \log_{2} e \\ & = \left(\sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \frac{p(x_{i}/z_{k})}{p(x_{i}/y_{j}z_{k})} - \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(x_{i}y_{j}z_{k}) \right) \log_{2} e \\ & = \left(\sum_{i} \left[\sum_{j} \sum_{k} p(y_{j}z_{k}) \right] p(x_{i}/z_{k}) - 1 \right) \log_{2} e \\ & = \left(\sum_{i} p(x_{i}/z_{k}) - 1 \right) \log_{2} e \\ & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

 $\therefore I(X;Y/Z) \ge 0$

当
$$\frac{p(x_i/z_k)}{p(x_i/y_jz_k)}$$
 -1=0 时等式成立

$$\Rightarrow p(x_i/z_k) = p(x_i/y_j z_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(y_j z_k) p(x_i/z_k) = p(x_i/y_j z_k) p(y_j z_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(z_k) p(y_j/z_k) p(x_i/z_k) = p(x_i y_j z_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(y_j/z_k) p(x_i/z_k) = p(x_i y_j z_k) / p(z_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(y_j/z_k) p(x_i/z_k) = p(x_i y_j z_k) / p(z_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(y_j/z_k) p(x_i/z_k) = p(x_i y_j/z_k)$$

所以等式成立的条件是 X, Y, Z 是马氏链

3.5 若三个随机变量,有如下关系: Z = X + Y, 其中 X和 Y相互独立,试证明:

(1)
$$I(X;Z) = H(Z) - H(Y)$$
;

(2)
$$I(XY;Z) = H(Z);$$

(3)
$$I(X:YZ) = H(X)$$
:

(4)
$$I(Y:Z/X) = H(Y)$$
:

(5)
$$I(X;Y/Z) = H(X/Z) = H(Y/Z)$$
.

解:

1)

$$\therefore Z = X + Y$$

$$\therefore I(X;Z) = H(Z) - H(Z/X) = H(Z) - H(Y)$$

2)

$$\therefore Z = X + Y$$

$$\therefore I(XY;Z) = H(Z) - H(Z/XY) = H(Z) - 0 = H(Z)$$

3)

$$\therefore Z = X + Y$$

$$\therefore I(X;YZ) = H(X) - H(X/YZ) = H(X) - 0 = H(X)$$

$$\therefore Z = X + Y$$

$$I(Y;Z/X) = H(Y/X) - H(Y/XZ) = H(Y) - 0 = H(Y)$$

$$\therefore Z = X + Y$$

$$\therefore I(X;Y/Z) = H(X/Z) - H(X/YZ) = H(X/Z) - 0 = H(X/Z)$$

$$Z = X + Y$$

$$\therefore I(X;Y/Z) = H(Y/Z) - H(Y/XZ) = H(Y/Z) - 0 = H(Y/Z)$$

3.6 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:

$$C = \max I(X;Y) = \max[H(Y) - H(Y/X)] = H_{\max}(Y) - H_{mi}$$

= log₂ 2 + (0.98 × log₂ 0.98 + 0.02 × log₂ 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:

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

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。

3.7 求下列各离散信道的容量(其条件概率 P(Y/X)如下:)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s & 1-s \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-s_1-s_2 & s_1 & s_2 \\ s_2 & s_1 & 1-s_1-s_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

解:

1) Z 信道

这个信道是个一般信道,利用一般信道的计算方法:

a. 由公式
$$\sum_{j} p(y_j/x_i) \log_2 p(y_j/x_i) = \sum_{j} p(y_j/x_i)\beta_j$$
, 求 β_j

$$\begin{cases} 1 \times \log_2 1 = \beta_1 \\ s \log_2 s + (1 - s) \log_2 (1 - s) = s\beta_1 + (1 - s)\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = 0 \\ \beta_2 = \frac{s}{1 - s} \log_2 s + \log_2 (1 - s) = \log_2 \left[(1 - s)s^{\frac{s}{1 - s}} \right] \end{cases}$$

b. 由公式
$$C = \log_2 \left(\sum_j 2^{\beta_j} \right)$$
, 求 C

$$C = \log_2\left(\sum_j 2^{\beta_j}\right) = \log_2\left[1 + (1-s)s^{\frac{s}{1-s}}\right] bit/symbol$$

c. 由公式
$$p(y_j) = 2^{\beta_j - C}$$
, 求 $p(y_j)$

$$p(y_1) = 2^{\beta_1 - C} = \frac{1}{1 + (1 - s)s^{\frac{s}{1 - s}}}$$

$$p(y_2) = 2^{\beta_2 - C} = \frac{(1 - s)s^{\frac{s}{1 - s}}}{1 + (1 - s)s^{\frac{s}{1 - s}}}$$

d. 由公式
$$p(y_j) = \sum_i p(x_i) p(y_j / x_i)$$
, 求 $p(x_i)$

由方程组:

$$\begin{cases} p(y_1) = p(x_1) + p(x_2)s \\ p(y_2) = p(x_2)(1-s) \end{cases}$$

解得

$$p(x_1) = \frac{1 - s^{\frac{s}{1 - s}}}{1 + (1 - s)s^{\frac{s}{1 - s}}}$$

$$p(x_2) = \frac{s^{\frac{s}{1-s}}}{1 + (1-s)s^{\frac{s}{1-s}}}$$

因为 s 是条件转移概率,所以 $0 \le s \le 1$,从而有 $p(x_1)$, $p(x_2) \ge 0$,保证了 C 的存在。

2) 可抹信道

可抹信道是一个准对称信道,把信道矩阵分解成两个子矩阵如下:

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - s_1 - s_2 & s_2 \\ s_2 & 1 - s_1 - s_2 \end{bmatrix}, M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \max I(X;Y) = -\sum_{k=1}^{s} m_{k} p(y_{k}) \log_{2} p(y_{k}) - H_{mi}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(y_1) = p(x_1)p(y_1/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_1/x_2) = (1 - s_1 - s_2)/2 + s_2/2 = (1 - s_1)/2 \\ p(y_2) = p(x_1)p(y_2/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_2/x_2) = s_2/2 + (1 - s_1 - s_2)/2 = (1 - s_1)/2 \\ p(y_3) = p(x_1)p(y_3/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_3/x_2) = s_1/2 + s_1/2 = s_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{p}(y_k) = \frac{\sum_{p(y_j) \in M_k} p(y_j)}{m_k}$$

$$\overline{p}(y_1) = \frac{\sum_{p(y_j) \in M_1} p(y_j)}{m_1} = \frac{p(y_1) + p(y_2)}{2} = (1 - s_1)/2$$

$$\overline{p}(y_2) = \frac{\sum_{p(y_j) \in M_2} p(y_j)}{m_2} = \frac{p(y_3)}{1} = s_1$$

$$C = -\sum_{k=1}^{2} m_{k} p(y_{k}) \log_{2} p(y_{k}) - H_{mi}$$

$$= -(2 \times \frac{1 - s_1}{2} \times \log_2 \frac{1 - s_1}{2} + s_1 \log_2 s_1) + \left[(1 - s_1 - s_2) \log_2 (1 - s_1 - s_2) + s_2 \log_2 s_2 + s_1 \log_2 s_1 \right]$$

$$= -(1 - s_1) \log_2 \frac{1 - s_1}{2} + (1 - s_1 - s_2) \log_2 (1 - s_1 - s_2) + s_2 \log_2 s_2 \quad bit / symbol$$

3) 非对称信道

这个信道是个一般信道,利用一般信道的计算方法

a. 由公式
$$\sum_{j} p(y_j/x_i) \log_2 p(y_j/x_i) = \sum_{j} p(y_j/x_i) \beta_j$$
,求 β_j

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2}\beta_2\\ \frac{1}{4}\log_2\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\log_2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}\beta_1 + \frac{3}{4}\beta_2\\ \beta_1 = -1.3775\\ \beta_2 = -0.6225 \end{cases}$$

b. 由公式
$$C = \log_2 \left(\sum_j 2^{\beta_j} \right)$$
, 求 C

$$C = \log_2 \left(\sum_j 2^{\beta_j} \right) = \log_2 \left[2^{-1.3775} + 2^{-0.6225} \right] = 0.049 \ bit / symbol$$

c. 由公式
$$p(y_i) = 2^{\beta_j - C}$$
, 求 $p(y_i)$

$$p(y_1) = 2^{\beta_1 - C} = 2^{-1.3775 - 0.049} = 0.327$$

 $p(y_2) = 2^{\beta_2 - C} = 2^{-0.6225 - 0.049} = 0.628$

d. 由公式
$$p(y_j) = \sum_i p(x_i) p(y_j/x_i)$$
, 求 $p(x_i)$

由方程组:

$$\begin{cases} 0.372 = \frac{1}{2}p(x_1) + \frac{1}{4}p(x_2) \\ 0.628 = \frac{1}{2}p(x_1) + \frac{3}{4}p(x_2) \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} p(x_1) = 0.488 \\ p(x_2) = 0.512 \end{cases}$$

 $p(x_1)$, $p(x_2) \ge 0$, 保证了 C 的存在。

(4) 准对称信道

把信道矩阵分解成三个子矩阵如下:

$$\begin{split} M_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}, M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}, M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} \\ C &= \max I(X;Y) = -\sum_{k=1}^{s} m_k p(y_k) \log_2 p(y_k) - H_{mi} \\ p(y_1) &= p(x_1) p(y_1/x_1) + p(x_2) p(y_1/x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{4} \\ p(y_2) &= p(x_1) p(y_2/x_1) + p(x_2) p(y_2/x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} \\ p(y_3) &= p(x_1) p(y_3/x_1) + p(x_2) p(y_3/x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ p(y_4) &= p(x_1) p(y_4/x_1) + p(x_2) p(y_4/x_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \\ \hline p(y_4) &= \frac{p(y_1) eM_4}{m_k} \\ \hline p(y_4) &= \frac{p(y_1) eM_4}{m_k} = \frac{p(y_1) + p(y_2)}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right)/2 = \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline p(y_2) &= \frac{\sum_{p(y_1) eM_3} p(y_j)}{m_2} = \frac{p(y_3)}{1} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline p(y_3) &= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{p(y_j)} p(y_j)}{m_3} = \frac{p(y_4)}{1} = \frac{1}{6} \\ \hline C &= -\sum_{k=1}^{3} m_k p(y_k) \log_2 p(y_k) - H_{mi} \\ &= -(2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \log_2 \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \log_2 \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \log_2 \frac{1}{6}) + \left[\frac{1}{3} \log_2 \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \log_2 \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \log_2 \frac{1}{6}\right] \\ &= 0.041 \quad bit / symbol \end{split}$$

3.8 已知一个高斯信道,输入信噪比(比率)为 3。频带为 3kHz,求最大可能传输的消息率。 若信噪比提高到 15,理论上传送同样的信息率所需的频带为多少?

解:

$$C_{t} = W \log \left(1 + \frac{P_{\chi}}{P_{N}}\right) = 3000 \times \log_{2}(1+3) = 6000 \quad bit/s$$

$$W = \frac{C_{t}}{\log \left(1 + \frac{P_{\chi}}{P_{N}}\right)} = \frac{6000}{\log_{2}(1+15)} = 1500 \quad Hz$$

3.9 有二址接入信道,输入 X_1 , X₂和输出 Y 的条件概率 $P(Y/X_1X_2)$ 如下表 (ε < 1/2),求容量界限。

Υ X ₁ X ₂	0	1
00	1-ε	ε
01	1/2	1/2
10	1/2	1/2
11	ε	1-ε

- 3. 10 有一离散广播信道,其条件概率为 $p(y/x_1x_2x_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{\left\{\frac{(y-x_1-x_2-x_3)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}}$ 试计算其容量界限(已知 $E[X_l^2] = \sigma_l^2, l = 1,2,3$)。
- 3.11 已知离散信源 $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.4 \end{cases}$,某信道的信道矩阵为

- (1) "输入 x₂, 输出 y₂"的概率;
- (2) "输出 у₄" 的概率;
- (3) "收到 y3的条件下推测输入 x2"的概率 。

1)

$$p(x_3y_2) = p(x_3)p(y_2/x_3) = 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.04$$

2)

$$p(y_4) = p(x_1)p(y_4/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_4/x_2) + p(x_3)p(y_4/x_3) + p(x_4)p(y_4/x_4)$$

= 0.1×0.4+0.3×0.1+0.2×0.2+0.4×0.2=0.19

3)

$$p(y_3) = p(x_1)p(y_3/x_1) + p(x_2)p(y_3/x_2) + p(x_3)p(y_3/x_3) + p(x_4)p(y_3/x_4)$$

= 0.1×0.1+0.3×0.1+0.2×0.1+0.4×0.4=0.22

$$p(x_2/y_3) = \frac{p(x_2)p(y_3/x_2)}{p(y_3)} = \frac{0.3 \times 0.1}{0.22} = 0.136$$

3. 12 证明信道疑义度 H(X/Y) = 0 的充分条件是信道矩阵[P] 中每列有一个且只有一个非零元素。

证明:

取[P]的第 j 列,设
$$p(y_i/x_k) \neq 0$$
 而其他 $p(y_i/x_i) = 0$ $(i \neq k, i = 1,2,...,n)$

$$p(x_{k}/y_{j}) = \frac{p(x_{k}y_{j})}{p(y_{j})} = \frac{p(x_{k})p(y_{j}/x_{k})}{\sum_{i} p(x_{i})p(y_{j}/x_{i})} = \frac{p(x_{k})p(y_{j}/x_{k})}{p(x_{k})p(y_{j}/x_{k})} = 1$$

$$p(x_{i}/y_{j}) = \frac{p(x_{i}y_{j})}{p(y_{j})} = \frac{p(x_{i})p(y_{j}/x_{i})}{p(y_{j})} = \frac{0}{p(y_{j})} = 0 \qquad (i \neq k)$$

$$\therefore p(x_{i}/y_{j}) = \begin{cases} 0 & p(y_{j}/x_{i}) = 0\\ 1 & p(y_{j}/x_{i}) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= -\sum_{j} p(y_{j}) \left[\sum_{i} p(x_{i}/y_{j}) \log p(x_{i}/y_{j}) \right]$$

$$= 0 & bit/symbol$$

3.13 试证明: 当信道每输入一个 X 值,相应有几个 Y 值输出,且不同的 X 值所对应的 Y 值不相互重合时,有 H(Y) = H(X) = H(Y/X)。

证明:

信道每输入一个 X 值,相应有几个 Y 值输出,且不同的 X 值所对应的 Y 值不相互重合。这种信道描述的信道转移矩阵[P]的特点是每列有一个且只有一个非零元素。

取[P]的第 j 列, 设
$$p(y_j/x_k) \neq 0$$
 而其他 $p(y_j/x_i) = 0$ $(i \neq k, i = 1,2,...,n)$

$$p(x_{k}/y_{j}) = \frac{p(x_{k}y_{j})}{p(y_{j})} = \frac{p(x_{k})p(y_{j}/x_{k})}{\sum_{i} p(x_{i})p(y_{j}/x_{i})} = \frac{p(x_{k})p(y_{j}/x_{k})}{p(x_{k})p(y_{j}/x_{k})} = 1$$

$$p(x_{i}/y_{j}) = \frac{p(x_{i}y_{j})}{p(y_{j})} = \frac{p(x_{i})p(y_{j}/x_{i})}{p(y_{j})} = \frac{0}{p(y_{j})} = 0 \qquad (i \neq k)$$

$$\therefore p(x_{i}/y_{j}) = \begin{cases} 0 & p(y_{j}/x_{i}) = 0\\ 1 & p(y_{j}/x_{i}) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= -\sum_{j} p(y_{j}) \left[\sum_{i} p(x_{i}/y_{j}) \log p(x_{i}/y_{j}) \right]$$

$$= 0 & bit/symbol$$

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

3.14 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] =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

H(Y/X) = H(Y) - H(X) + H(X/Y) = H(Y) - H(X)

1)

这个信道是——对应的无干扰信道

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

2)

这个信道是归并的无干扰信道

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

3)

这个信道是扩展的无干扰信道

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

- 3. 15 设二进制对称信道是无记忆信道,信道矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} \bar{p} & p \\ p & \bar{p} \end{bmatrix}$,其中: p > 0, \bar{p} < 1,p + \bar{p} =
- 1, $\bar{p}>>$ p。试写出 N = 3 次扩展无记忆信道的信道矩阵[P]。

解:

- 3. 16 设信源 X 的 N 次扩展信源 $X = X_1 X_2 ... X_N$ 通过信道 $\{X, P(Y/X), Y\}$ 的输出序列为 $Y = Y_1 Y_2 ... Y_N$ 试证明:
 - (1) 当信源为无记忆信源时,即 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_N$ 之间统计独立时,有 $\sum_{k=1}^N I(X_k; Y_k) \leq I(X; Y)$;
 - (2) 当信道无记忆时,有 $\sum_{k=1}^{N} I(X_k; Y_k) \ge I(X; Y)$;
 - (3) 当信源、信道为无记忆时,有 $\sum_{k=1}^{N} I(X_k; Y_k) = I(X^N; Y^N) = NI(X; Y)$;

(4) 用熵的概念解释以上三种结果。

证明:

$$I(X^{N}; Y^{N}) = H(X^{N}) - H(X^{N}/Y^{N})$$

$$H(X^{N}) = H(X_{1}) + H(X_{2}/X_{1}) + ... + H(X_{N}/X_{1}...X_{N-1})$$

$$= H(X_{1}) + H(X_{2}) + ... + H(X_{N})$$

$$H(X^{N}/Y^{N}) = H(X_{1}/Y^{N}) + H(X_{2}/Y^{N}X_{1}) + ... + H(X_{N}/Y^{N}X_{1}...X_{N-1})$$

$$\begin{split} \therefore I(X^N;Y^N) &= \left[H(X_1) + H(X_2) + \ldots + H(X_N) \right] - \left[H(X_1/Y^N) + H(X_2/Y^NX_1) + \ldots + H(X_N/Y^NX_1...X_{N-1}) \right] \\ &= \left[H(X_1) - H(X_1/Y^N) \right] + \left[H(X_2) - H(X_2/Y^NX_1) \right] + \ldots + \left[H(X_N) - H(X_N/Y^NX_1...X_{N-1}) \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \left[H(X_k) - H(X_k/Y^NX_1...X_{k-1}) \right] \end{split}$$

$$\because H(X_k/Y^NX_1...X_{k-1}) \le H(X_k/Y_k)$$

$$\therefore I(X^N; Y^N) \ge \sum_{k=1}^N I(X_k; Y_k)$$

2)

$$I(X^{N}; Y^{N}) = H(Y^{N}) - H(Y^{N} / X^{N})$$

$$H(Y^{N}) = H(Y_{1}) + H(Y_{2}/Y_{1}) + ... + H(Y_{N}/Y_{1}...Y_{N-1})$$

$$H(Y^{N}/X^{N}) = -\sum_{i}^{n^{N}} \sum_{j}^{m^{N}} p(a_{i}b_{j}) \log p(b_{j}/a_{i})$$

$$= -\sum_{i_1}^{n} ... \sum_{i_N}^{n} \sum_{j_1}^{m} ... \sum_{j_N}^{m} p(x_{i_1} x_{i_2} ... x_{i_N} y_{j_1} y_{j_2} ... y_{j_N}) \log p(y_{j_1} y_{j_2} ... y_{j_N} / x_{i_1} x_{i_2} ... x_{i_N})$$

$$= -\sum_{i_1}^{n} ... \sum_{i_N}^{n} \sum_{j_1}^{m} ... \sum_{j_N}^{m} p(x_{i_1} x_{i_2} ... x_{i_N} y_{j_1} y_{j_2} ... y_{j_N}) \log p(y_{j_1} / x_{i_1}) p(y_{j_2} / x_{i_2}) ... p(y_{j_N} / x_{i_N})$$

$$=-\sum_{i_1}^n...\sum_{i_N}^n\sum_{j_N}^m...\sum_{i_N}^m p(x_{i_1}x_{i_2}...x_{i_N}y_{j_1}y_{j_2}...y_{j_N})\log p(y_{j_1}/x_{i_1})$$

$$-\sum_{i_1}^n ... \sum_{i_N}^n \sum_{j_1}^m ... \sum_{j_N}^m p(x_{i_1} x_{i_2} ... x_{i_N} y_{j_1} y_{j_2} ... y_{j_N}) \log p(y_{j_2} / x_{i_2})$$

...

$$-\sum_{i_1}^{n} ... \sum_{i_N}^{n} \sum_{j_1}^{m} ... \sum_{j_N}^{m} p(x_{i_1} x_{i_2} ... x_{i_N} y_{j_1} y_{j_2} ... y_{j_N}) \log p(y_{j_N} / x_{i_N})$$

$$= H(Y_1 / X_1) + H(Y_2 / X_2) + ... + H(Y_N / X_N)$$

$$I(X^{N}; Y^{N}) = [H(Y_{1}) + H(Y_{2}/Y_{1}) + ... + H(Y_{N}/Y_{1}...Y_{N-1})] - [H(Y_{1}/X_{1}) + H(Y_{2}/X_{2}) + ... + H(Y_{N}/X_{N})]$$

$$= [H(Y_{1}) - H(Y_{1}/X_{1})] + [H(Y_{2}/Y_{1}) - H(Y_{2}/X_{2})] + ... + [H(Y_{N}/Y_{1}...Y_{N-1}) - H(Y_{N}/X_{N})]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left[H(Y_k / Y_1 ... Y_{k-1}) - H(Y_k / X_k) \right]$$

 $\therefore H(Y_k / Y_1 ... Y_{k-1}) \le H(Y_k)$

$$: [H(Y_k / Y_1 ... Y_{k-1}) - H(Y_k / X_k)] \le [H(Y_k) - H(Y_k / X_k)] = I(X_k; Y_k)$$

$$\therefore I(X^N; Y^N) \le \sum_{k=1}^N I(X_k; Y_k)$$

3)

如果信源、信道都是无记忆的。上面证明的两个不等式应同时满足,即:

$$I(X^N; Y^N) \ge \sum_{k=1}^N I(X_k; Y_k)$$

$$I(X^{N}; Y^{N}) \le \sum_{k=1}^{N} I(X_{k}; Y_{k})$$

必然推出, $I(X^N;Y^N) \equiv \sum_{k=1}^N I(X_k;Y_k)$, 而如果 X^N,Y^N 是平稳分布,即 $X_1 = X_2 = \ldots = X_N = X$,

$$Y_{\rm I} = Y_2 = ... = Y_N = Y \;, \;\; \Re \triangle \; I(X^N;Y^N) \equiv \sum_{k=1}^N I(X_k;Y_k) = NI(X_k;Y_k) \;.$$

4)

流经信道的信息量也是信宿收到的信息量,它等于信源信息的不确定度减去由信道干扰造成的不确 定度。

当信源无记忆、信道有记忆时,对应于本题的第一种情况。信源是无记忆的,信源的不确定度等于 N 倍的单符号信源不确定度,信道是有记忆的,信道干扰造成的不确定度小于 N 倍单符号信道的不确定度。因此,这两部分的差值平均互信息量大于 N 倍的单符号平均互信息量。

当信源有记忆、信道无记忆时,对应于本题的第二种情况。信源是有记忆的,信源的不确定度小于 N 倍的单符号信源不确定度,信道是无记忆的,信道干扰造成的不确定度等于 N 倍单符号信道的不确定度。因此,这两部分的差值平均互信息量小于 N 倍的单符号平均互信息量。

当信源无记忆、信道无记忆时,对应于本题的第三种情况。信源是无记忆的,信源的不确定度等于 N 倍的单符号信源不确定度,信道是无记忆的,信道干扰造成的不确定度等于 N 倍单符号信道的不确定度。因此,这两部分的差值平均互信息量等于 N 倍的单符号平均互信息量。

3.17 设高斯加性信道,输入、输出和噪声随机变量 X, Y, N 之间的关系为 Y = X + N,且 $E[N^2]$ = σ^2 。试证明:当信源 X 是均值 E[X] = 0,方差为 σ_X^2 的高斯随机变量时,信道容量达其容量

$$C, \quad \underline{H} \ C = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma^2} \right).$$

证明:

$$C = \max I(X;Y) = \max \left[H(Y) - H(Y/X)\right]$$

$$p(xy) = p(x, n = y - x) \left| J\left(\frac{X, n}{X, Y}\right) \right|$$

$$\therefore X = X, n = Y - X$$

$$\therefore J\left(\frac{X, n}{X, Y}\right) = \left| \frac{\partial X}{\partial X} \quad \frac{\partial n}{\partial X} \right| \\ \frac{\partial X}{\partial Y} \quad \frac{\partial n}{\partial Y} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\therefore p(xy) = p(xn)$$

$$\therefore p(x)p(y/x) = p(x)p(n)$$

$$\therefore p(x)p(y/x) = p(x)p(n)$$

$$\therefore p(y/x) = p(n)$$

$$H(Y/X) = -\iint_{X, y} p(xy)\log p(y/x)dxdy$$

$$= -\int_{X} p(xy)\log p(n)dn$$

$$= -\int_{X} p(n)\log p(n)dn$$

$$= H(n)$$

根据概率论中的结论: n 是正态分布,X 是正态分布,则 Y = X + n 也是正态分布,而且 $\sigma_Y^2 = \sigma_X^2 + \sigma_n^2$ 。 所以 $H(Y)_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \pi e \sigma_Y^2$, 前提是 σ_Y^2 取最大值, 也就是说 σ_X^2 取最大值。 因为当 X 是均值为零的正态分布时, $H(X)_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \pi e \sigma_X^2$, 所以这是满足 $H(Y)_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \pi e \sigma_Y^2$ 的前提条件。

$$\therefore C = \max I(X;Y)$$

$$= H(Y)_{\max} - H(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \sigma_Y^2 - \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \sigma_n^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \left(\sigma_X^2 + \sigma_n^2\right) - \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi e \sigma_n^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma_n^2}\right)$$

 $\therefore C = \max I(X;Y) = H(Y)_{\max} - H(n)$

3.18 设加性高斯白噪声信道中,信道带宽 3kHz,又设{(信号功率+噪声功率)/噪声功率}=10dB。试计算该信道的最大信息传输速率 C₁。

解:

$$C_t = W \log \left(1 + \frac{P_X}{P_N} \right)$$

$$\frac{P_X + P_N}{P_N} = 10$$

$$C_t = W \log \left(1 + \frac{P_X}{P_N} \right) = 3000 \times \log_2 10 = 9966 \quad bit/s$$

3.19 在图片传输中,每帧约有 2.25×10°个像素,为了能很好地重现图像,能分 16 个亮度电平,并假设亮度电平等概分布。试计算每分钟传送一帧图片所需信道的带宽(信噪功率比为 30dB)。

解:

$$H = \log_2 n = \log_2 16 = 4 \quad bit/symbol$$

$$I = NH = 2.25 \times 10^6 \times 4 = 9 \times 10^6 \quad bit$$

$$= 10$$

$$C_t = \frac{I}{t} = \frac{9 \times 10^6}{60} = 1.5 \times 10^5 \quad bit/s$$

$$C_t = W \log \left(1 + \frac{P_X}{P_N}\right)$$

$$W = \frac{C_t}{\log \left(1 + \frac{P_X}{P_N}\right)} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^5}{\log_2 (1 + 1000)} = 15049 \quad Hz$$

3. 20 设电话信号的信息率 5. 6×10⁴ 比特/秒,在一个噪声功率谱为 N₀= 5×10⁻⁶ mW/Hz、限频 F、限输入功率 P 的高斯信道中传送,若 F=4kHz,问无差错传输所需的最小功率 P 是多少瓦? 若 $F\to\infty$,则 P 是多少瓦?

解:

$$C_{t} = W \log \left(1 + \frac{P_{X}}{W N_{0}} \right)$$

$$P_{X} = W N_{0} \left(2^{\frac{C_{t}}{W}} - 1 \right) = 4000 \times 5 \times 10^{-9} \times \left(2^{\frac{5.6 \times 10^{4}}{4000}} - 1 \right) = 0.328 \ W$$

$$F \to \infty$$

$$C_{t} = \frac{P_{X}}{N_{0}} \log_{2} e$$

$$P_{X} = \frac{C_{t} N_{0}}{\log_{2} e} = \frac{5.6 \times 10^{4} \times 5 \times 10^{-9}}{\log_{2} 2.71828} = 1.94 \times 10^{-4} \ W$$

4.1 一个四元对称信源
$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{cases}$$
,接收符号 $Y = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$,其失真

矩阵为
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 D_{max} 和 D_{min} 及信源的 $R(D)$ 函数,并画出其曲线(取 4 至 5 个点)。

$$D_{\text{max}} = \min D_j = \min_j \sum_i p(x_i) d(x_i, y_j) = \frac{1}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$D_{\min} = \sum_{i} p(x_i) \min_{j} d(x_i, y_j) = \frac{1}{4} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} \times 0 = 0$$

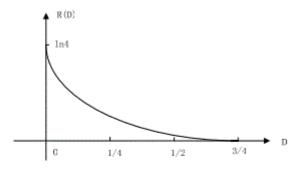
因为 n 元等概信源率失真函数:

$$R(D) = \ln n + \frac{D}{a} \ln \frac{\frac{D}{a}}{n-1} + \left(1 - \frac{D}{a}\right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{D}{a}\right)$$

其中a=1,n=4, 所以率失真函数为:

$$R(D) = \ln 4 + D \ln \frac{D}{3} + (1 - D) \ln (1 - D)$$

函数曲线:



其中:

$$D = 0$$
, $R(0) = \ln 4 \ nat / symbol$

$$D = \frac{1}{4}, R(D) = \ln 4 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{16}{3} \quad nat/symbol$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2}, R(D) = \ln 4 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 12 \ nat/symbol$$

$$D = \frac{3}{4}, R(D) = 0 \quad nat / symbol$$

4.2 若某无记忆信源
$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$
,接收符号 $Y = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$,其失真矩阵 $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 求信

源的最大失真度和最小失真度,并求选择何种信道可达到该 D_{max} 和 D_{min} 的失真度。

4.3 某二元信源
$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 其失真矩阵为 $D = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$ 求这信源的 D_{max} 和 D_{min} 和 $R(D)$

函数。

解:

$$D_{\text{max}} = \min D_j = \min_j \sum_i p(x_i) d(x_i, y_j) = \frac{1}{2} \times a + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$D_{\text{min}} = \sum_i p(x_i) \min_j d(x_i, y_j) = \frac{1}{2} \times 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = 0$$

因为二元等概信源率失真函数:

$$R(D) = \ln n - H\left(\frac{D}{a}\right)$$

其中 n=2, 所以率失真函数为:

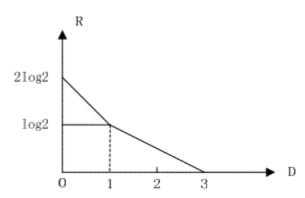
$$R(D) = \ln 2 - \left[\frac{D}{a} \ln \frac{D}{a} + \left(1 - \frac{D}{a} \right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{D}{a} \right) \right]$$

4.4 已知信源 $X = \{0, 1\}$,信宿 $Y = \{0, 1, 2\}$ 。设信源输入符号为等概率分布,而且失真函数 $D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & 1 \\ \infty & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

求信源的率失真函数 R(D)。

4.5 设信源 X= {0, 1, 2, 3}, 信宿 Y= {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}。且信源为无记忆、等概率分布。失真函数定义为

$$d(x_i, y_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & i = j \\ 1 & i = 0, 1 \exists j = 4 \\ 1 & i = 2, 3 \exists j = 5 \\ \infty & 其他 \end{cases}$$
 证明率失真函数 $R(D)$ 如图所示。



4.6 设信源 $X = \{0, 1, 2\}$, 相应的概率分布 p(0) = p(1) = 0.4, p(2) = 0.2。且失真函数为

$$d(x_i, y_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & i = j \\ 1 & i \neq j \end{cases} (i, j = 0, 1, 2)$$

- (1) 求此信源的 R(D):
- (2) 若此信源用容量为 C 的信道传递,请画出信道容量 C 和其最小误码率 P₄之间的曲线关系。
- 4.7 设 $0 < \alpha, \beta < 1, \alpha + \beta = 1$ 。试证明: $\alpha R(D') + \beta R(D'') \ge R(\alpha D' + \beta D'')$
- 4.8 试证明对于离散无记忆 N 次扩展信源,有 $R_N(D) = NR(D)$ 。其中 N 为任意正整数, $D \ge D_{min}$ 。
- 4.9 设某地区的"晴天"概率 $p(\mathbf{r}) = 5/6$,"雨天"概率 $p(\mathbf{r}) = 1/6$,把"晴天"预报为"雨天",把"雨天"预报为"晴天"造成的损失为a元。又设该地区的天气预报系统把"晴天"预报为"晴天",积下,预报为"晴天"预报为"晴天",积下"的概率均为0.9;把把"晴天"预报为"雨天",把"雨天"预报为"晴天"的概率均为0.1。试计算这种预报系统的信息价值率 $v(\mathbf{r}/\mathbf{t})$ 。

- 4. 10 设离散无记忆信源 $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$ 其失真度为汉明失真度。
- (1) 求 D_{sig}和 R(D_{sig}), 并写出相应试验信道的信道矩阵:
- (2) 求 Dmx和 R(Dmx), 并写出相应试验信道的信道矩阵;
- (3) 若允许平均失真度 D = 1/3,试问信源的每一个信源符号平均最少有几个二进制符号表示?

$$D_{\min} = \sum_{i} p(x_{i}) \min_{j} d(x_{i}, y_{j}) = \frac{1}{3} \times 0 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0 = 0$$

$$p(y_{j}/x_{i}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + (n-1)e^{sa}}, i = j \\ \frac{e^{sa}}{1 + (n-1)e^{sa}}, i \neq j \end{cases}$$

4.11 设信源 $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} x_1 & x_2 \\ p & 1-p \end{cases}$ (p < 0.5),其失真度为汉明失真度,试问当允许平均失真

度 D = 0.5p 时,每一信源符号平均最少需要几个二进制符号表示?

解:

因为二元信源率失真函数:

$$R(D) = H(p) - H\left(\frac{D}{a}\right)$$

其中a=1(汉明失真),所以二元信源率失真函数为:

$$R(D) = H(p) - H(D)$$

$$R\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) = H(p) - H\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) = -\left[p\ln p + (1-p)\ln(1-p)\right] + \left[\frac{p}{2}\ln\frac{p}{2} + \left(1-\frac{p}{2}\right)\ln\left(1-\frac{p}{2}\right)\right] nat/symbol$$

- (1) 求信源熵 H(X):
- (2) 编二进制香农码;
- (3) 计算平均码长和编码效率。

(1)

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{7} p(x_i) \log_2 p(x_i)$$

 $= -(0.2 \times \log_2 0.2 + 0.19 \times \log_2 0.19 + 0.18 \times \log_2 0.18 + 0.17 \times \log_2 0.17$

 $+0.15 \times \log_2 0.15 + 0.1 \times \log_2 0.1 + 0.01 \times \log_2 0.01$

 $= 2.609 \ bit/symbol$

(2)

Xı	$p(x_i)$	$p_{a}(x_{l})$	kı	码字
X_I	0. 2	0	3	000
X2	0.19	0.2	3	001
$X_{\mathcal{S}}$	0.18	0.39	3	011
X_{4}	0.17	0.57	3	100
$X_{\mathcal{S}}$	0.15	0.74	3	101
X_6	0.1	0.89	4	1110
X7	0.01	0.99	7	1111110

(3)

$$\overline{K} = \sum_{i} k_{i} p(x_{i}) = 3 \times 0.2 + 3 \times 0.19 + 3 \times 0.18 + 3 \times 0.17 + 3 \times 0.15 + 4 \times 0.1 + 7 \times 0.01$$

$$= 3.14$$

$$\eta = \frac{H(X)}{R} = \frac{H(X)}{K} = \frac{2.609}{3.14} = 83.1\%$$

5. 2 对信源 $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & x_7 \\ 0.2 & 0.19 & 0.18 & 0.17 & 0.15 & 0.1 & 0.01 \end{bmatrix}$ 编二进制费诺码,计算编码效率。

解:

X_{I}	$p(x_i)$		编码			码字	k_I
X_I	0.2		0			00	2
X_{Z}	0.19	0	1	0		010	3
X_3	0.18		1	1		011	3
Xa	0.17		0		•	10	2
X_{δ}	0. 15	1		0		110	3
X6	0.1	1	1	1	0	1110	4
X_7	0.01			1	1	1111	4

$$\overline{K} = \sum_{i} k_{i} p(x_{i}) = 2 \times 0.2 + 3 \times 0.19 + 3 \times 0.18 + 2 \times 0.17 + 3 \times 0.15 + 4 \times 0.1 + 4 \times 0.01$$

$$= 2.74$$

$$\eta = \frac{H(X)}{R} = \frac{H(X)}{\overline{K}} = \frac{2.609}{2.74} = 95.2\%$$

5. 3 对信源 $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & x_7 \\ 0.2 & 0.19 & 0.18 & 0.17 & 0.15 & 0.1 & 0.01 \end{cases}$ 编二进制和三进制哈夫曼码,计算

各自的平均码长和编码效率。

解:

二进制哈夫曼码:

Χı	$p(x_i)$		编	码			码字	kı
S_6						1		
S5					0.61	0		
S_{4}				0.39		1		
S_3			0.35		0			
S_2		0. 26			1			
X_I	0.2			0			10	2
X2	0.19			1			11	2
Х3	0.18		0				000	3
X4	0.17		1				001	3
X5	0.15	0					010	3
S_I		0.11 1				Γ		
Χσ	0.1	0	•				0110	4
X7	0.01	1					0111	4

$$\overline{K} = \sum_{i} k_{i} p(x_{i}) = 2 \times 0.2 + 2 \times 0.19 + 3 \times 0.18 + 3 \times 0.17 + 3 \times 0.15 + 4 \times 0.1 + 4 \times 0.01$$

$$= 2.72$$

$$\eta = \frac{H(X)}{R} = \frac{H(X)}{\overline{K}} = \frac{2.609}{2.72} = 95.9\%$$

三讲制哈夫曼码:

X_I	$p(x_i)$		编码		码字	k_{I}
S3				1		
S_2			0.54	0		
SI		0.26		1		
X_I	0.2			2	2	1
X_2	0.19		0		00	2
Хз	0.18		1		01	2
X_4	0.17		2		02	2
Х5	0.15	0	•		10	2
X_6	0.1	1			11	2
X7	0.01	2			12	2

$$\overline{K} = \sum_{i} k_{i} p(x_{i}) = 1 \times 0.2 + 2 \times (0.19 + 0.18 + 0.17 + 0.15 + 0.1 + 0.01)$$

$$= 1.8$$

$$\eta = \frac{H(X)}{R} = \frac{H(X)}{\frac{\overline{K}}{I} \log_{2} m} = \frac{2.609}{1.8 \times \log_{2} 3} = 91.4\%$$

- (1) 求信源熵 H(X);
- (2) 编二进制香农码和二进制费诺码:
- (3) 计算二进制香农码和二进制费诺码的平均码长和编码效率:
- (4) 编三进制费诺码:
- (5) 计算三进制费诺码的平均码长和编码效率:

(1)

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{8} p(x_i) \log_2 p(x_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \log_2 2 + \frac{1}{4} \times \log_2 4 + \frac{1}{8} \times \log_2 8 + \frac{1}{16} \times \log_2 16 + \frac{1}{32} \times \log_2 32 + \frac{1}{64} \times \log_2 64 + \frac{1}{128} \times \log_2 128 + \frac{1}{128} \times \log_2 12$$

(2)

二进制香农码:

Xi	$p(x_i)$	$p_{ir}(x_i)$	kı	码字
X_I	0.5	0	1	0
X2	0. 25	0. 5	2	10
X_3	0. 125	0.75	3	110
X_4	0.0625	0.875	4	1110
X_{5}	0.03125	0. 9375	5	11110
X_6	0.015625	0.96875	6	111110
Х7	0.0078125	0. 984375	7	1111110
X_S	0.0078125	0. 9921875	7	1111111

二进制费诺码:

Χİ	$p(x_i)$				编码				码字	kı
X_I	0.5	0							0	1
X2	0. 25		0		_				10	2
X_3	0. 125			0					110	3
X_{4}	0.0625				0		_		1110	4
X5	0.03125	1	,			0			11110	5
$X_{\mathcal{S}}$	0.015625		1	1	,		0		111110	6
X7	0.0078125				1	1	1	0	1111110	7
X_S	0.0078125						1	1	11111111	7

(3)

香农编码效率:

$$\overline{K} = \sum_{i} k_{i} p(x_{i}) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 + \frac{1}{8} \times 3 + \frac{1}{16} \times 4 + \frac{1}{32} \times 5 + \frac{1}{64} \times 6 + \frac{1}{128} \times 7 + \frac{1}{128} \times 7$$

$$= 1.984$$

$$\eta = \frac{H(X)}{R} = \frac{H(X)}{\overline{K}} = \frac{1.984}{1.984} = 100\%$$

费诺编码效率:

$$\begin{split} \overline{K} &= \sum_{i} k_{i} p(x_{i}) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 + \frac{1}{8} \times 3 + \frac{1}{16} \times 4 + \frac{1}{32} \times 5 + \frac{1}{64} \times 6 + \frac{1}{128} \times 7 + \frac{1}{128} \times 7 \\ &= 1.984 \\ \eta &= \frac{H(X)}{R} = \frac{H(X)}{\overline{K}} = \frac{1.984}{1.984} = 100\% \end{split}$$

(4)

Xi	$p(x_i)$		编码			码字	k _i
X_I	0.5	0				0	1
X2	0. 25	1				1	1
Хз	0. 125		0			20	2
X_4	0.0625		1			21	2
X5	0. 03125	2		0		220	3
X_6	0. 015625	2	2	1		221	3
X7	0.0078125		2	2	0	2220	4
X_S	0.0078125			2	1	2221	4

(5)

$$\overline{K} = \sum_{i} k_{i} p(x_{i}) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{8} \times 2 + \frac{1}{16} \times 2 + \frac{1}{32} \times 3 + \frac{1}{64} \times 3 + \frac{1}{128} \times 4 + \frac{1}{128} \times 4$$

$$= 1.328$$

$$\eta = \frac{H(X)}{R} = \frac{H(X)}{\overline{K} \cdot \log_{2} m} = \frac{1.984}{1.328 \times \log_{2} 3} = 94.3\%$$

5.5 设无记忆二进制信源
$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \\ 0.9 & 0.1 \end{cases}$$

先把信源序列编成数字 0, 1, 2,, 8, 再替换成二进制变长码字, 如下表所示。

- (1) 验证码字的可分离性;
- (2) 求对应于一个数字的信源序列的平均长度 $\overline{K_1}$;
- (3) 求对应于一个码字的信源序列的平均长度 $\overline{K_2}$:

(4) 计算
$$\frac{\overline{K_2}}{\overline{K_1}}$$
, 并计算编码效率:

(5) 若用 4 位信源符号合起来编成二进制哈夫曼码,求它的平均码长 \overline{K} ,并计算编码效率。

序列	数字	二元码字
1	0	1000
01	1	1001
001	3	1010
0001	3	1011
00001	4	1100
000001	5	1101
0000001	6	1110

0000001	7	1111
00000000	8	0

- 5.6 有二元平稳马氏链,已知p(0/0) = 0.8,p(1/1) = 0.7,求它的符号熵。用三个符号合成一个来编写二进制哈夫曼码,求新符号的平均码字长度和编码效率。
- 5.7 对题 5.6 的信源进行游程编码。若 "0" 游程长度的截至值为 16, "1" 游程长度的截至值为 8, 求编码 效率。

5.8 选择帧长 N = 64

- (5) 对上述结果进行讨论。