

习题三

1. 设输出概率为 q_0, q_1 , 有

$$(q_0 \ q_1) = (p_0 \ p_1) P = \left(\frac{1}{3} \ \frac{2}{3}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \left(\frac{5}{12} \ \frac{7}{12}\right)$$

$$(1) \ I(x=0; y=1) = \log \frac{P(y=1 | x=0)}{P(y=1)} = \log_2 \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{7}{12}} = -1.22 \text{ bit}$$

$$I(x=1; Y) = \sum_j P_{1j} \log \frac{P_{1j}}{q_j} \\ = \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{5}{12}} + \frac{3}{4} \log_2 \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{7}{12}} = 0.088 \text{ bit}$$

$$I(x=0; Y) = \sum_j P_{0j} \log \frac{P_{0j}}{q_j} \\ = \frac{3}{4} \log_2 \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{12}} + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{7}{12}} = 0.33 \text{ bit}$$

$$I(X; Y) = \sum p(x) I(x; Y) = \frac{1}{3} I(x=0; Y) + \frac{2}{3} I(x=1; Y) \\ = 0.169 \text{ 比特/符号}$$

$$2. (1) \ P(b_1) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(b_2) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P(b_3) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(b_4) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$I(a_1; Y) = \sum_y p(b_i | a_1) \log \frac{p(b_i | a_1)}{p(b_i)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{3}{5} + 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \log_2 1 = 0.108 \text{ bit}$$

$$I(a_2; Y) = \sum_y p(b_i | a_2) \log \frac{p(b_i | a_2)}{p(b_i)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{6}{5} = 0.028 \text{ bit}$$

$$I(X; Y) = \sum_x p(x) I(x; Y) = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.108 + \frac{2}{3} \times 0.028$$

$$= 0.055 \text{ 比特/符号}$$

(2) 该信道为准对称信道，达到信道时，信道的输入分布应为等概分布，即

$$p(a_1) = 1/2; \quad p(a_2) = 1/2.$$

对应的输出概率为

$$p(b_1) = 3/8, \quad p(b_2) = 3/8, \quad p(b_3) = 1/8, \quad p(b_4) = 1/8$$

信道容量为

$$C = H(3/8, 3/8, 1/8, 1/8) - H(1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/8)$$

$$= -2 \times \frac{3}{8} \log_2 \frac{3}{8} - 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$+ 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \frac{1}{8} = 0.061 \text{ 比特/符号}.$$

习题 2

(1)

$$\text{失真矩阵 } (d_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$D_{\min} = \sum_i p_i \min_j d_{ij} = 0, \quad D_{\max} = \min_j \sum_i p_i d_{ij} = 3/4$$

由对称性, 信道转移概率矩阵为

$$(P_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & (1-a)/3 & (1-a)/3 & (1-a)/3 \\ (1-a)/3 & a & (1-a)/3 & (1-a)/3 \\ (1-a)/3 & (1-a)/3 & a & (1-a)/3 \\ (1-a)/3 & (1-a)/3 & (1-a)/3 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

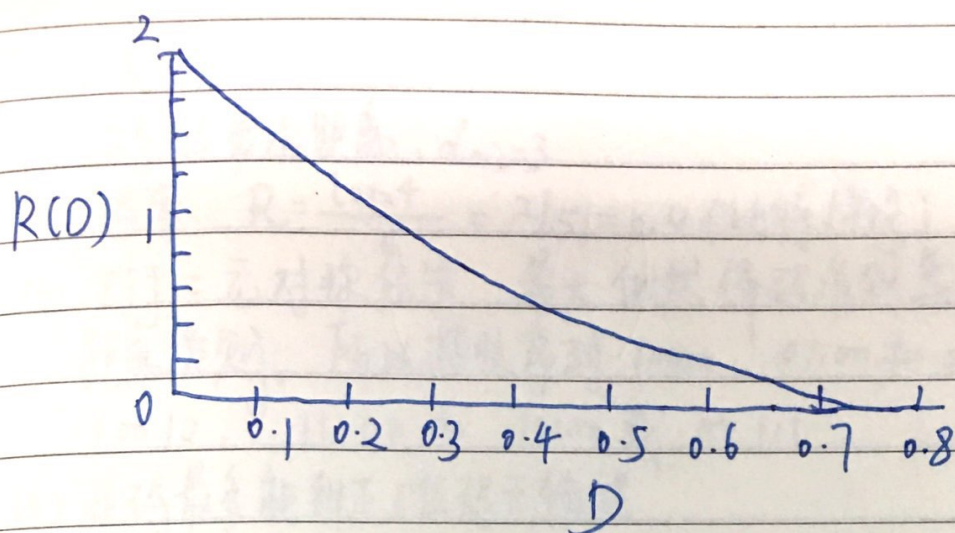
$$\text{由 } p_i = 1/4, (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$$

$$\text{得: } D = \sum_i \sum_j p_i p_{ij} d_{ij} = 1-a, \Rightarrow a = 1-D;$$

$$\text{又 } q_j = \sum_i p_i p_{ij} = 1/4$$

$$\therefore R(D) = H(Y) - H(1-D, D/3, D/3, D/3) = \log 4 - D \log 3 - H(D),$$

$$0 \leq D \leq 3/4$$



$$2. \quad D_{\min} = \sum_i p_i \min_j y = 0$$

$$D_{\max} = \min_j \sum_i p_i d_{ij} = 1.$$

根据对称性, 设信道转移概率矩阵为 $(p_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1-a \\ 1-a & a \end{pmatrix}$,

$$D = \sum_i \sum_j p_i p_{ij} d_{ij} = 2(1-a) \Rightarrow a = 1 - D/2,$$

$$q_j = \sum_i p_i p_{ij} = 1/2 \Rightarrow R(D) = H(1/2) - H(D/2) \\ = \log 2 - H(D/2), \quad 0 \leq D \leq 1.$$

习题五

1. (1) 码的最小距离: $d_{\min}=3$

(2) 码率: $R = \frac{\log 4}{5} = 2/5 = 0.4$ (比特/符号)

(3) 对于二元对称信道, 最大似然译码准则等价于最小汉明距离准则。所以接收序列 10000, 01100 和 00100 应分别译成: 10010, 11100 和 11100 或 00111。

(4) 此码最多能纠正 1 位码元错误。

2.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $v = 0001011$ 的时候, $S = 100$, 可知 $e = 1000000$ 。

所以 $C = e + v = 1001011$

习题四(补充)

1. 将该准对称信道容量及其最佳输入概率分布的矩阵。

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

且 $n=2$, $r=2$; 且有 $N_1=0.8$, $N_2=0.2$, $M_1=0.8$, $M_2=0.2$ 。

该信道的信道容量:

$$C = \log 2 - H(P \text{ 的矢量}) - \sum_{k=1}^2 N_k \log Y_k$$

$$= \log 2 - H(0.5, 0.3, 0.2) - 0.8 \log 0.8 - 0.2 \log 0.2$$

$$= 1 - 1.02 - 0.46 - 0.72$$

$$= 0.24 \text{ bit/符号}$$