

# 通信原理复习题答案（参考）

## 六、计算题

1、(1)  $\because \left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{dB} = 26dB$ , 即  $\frac{S}{N} = 10^{26/10} = 398$

$$\therefore C = B \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N}\right) = 4 \times 10^3 \log_2 (1 + 398) = 34.56 \quad (\text{kbit/s})$$

(2)  $\because M=32$

$$\therefore H = \log_2 M = \log_2 32 = 5 \quad (\text{bit/符号})$$

$$R_B = \frac{R_{\text{max}}}{H} = \frac{C}{H} = \frac{34.56 \times 10^3}{5} = 6912 \quad (\text{波特})$$

2、(1) 平均信息量:

$$H(x) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p(x_i) \log_2 p(x_i) = - \left[ \frac{3}{16} \log_2 \frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \log_2 \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ = 1.79 \text{ (bit/符号)}$$

(2) 符号速率为:

$$R_B = \frac{1}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 1000 \text{ (波特)}$$

每个符号用两个脉冲表示, 即符号宽度为1ms, 因此,

$$\text{信息速率: } R_b = R_B \cdot H(x) = 1000 \times 1.79 = 1790 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

(3) 等概率时平均信息量为:

$$H(x) = \log_2 M = \log_2 4 = 2 \text{ (bit/符号)}$$

$$\text{等概率时信息速率: } R_b = R_B \cdot H(x) = 1000 \times 2 = 2000 \text{ (bit/s)}$$

3、每个符号的平均信息量为:

$$H(x) = 16 \times \frac{1}{32} \log_2 \frac{1}{32} + 112 \times \frac{1}{224} \log_2 \frac{1}{224} = 6.404 \text{ bit/符号}$$

该信息源的平均信息速率为:

$$R_b = R_B \cdot H(x) = 6404 \text{ bit/s}$$

4、(1) 平均信息量:

$$H(x) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p(x_i) \log_2 p(x_i) \\ = - \left[ \frac{7}{16} \log_2 \frac{7}{16} + \frac{5}{16} \log_2 \frac{5}{16} + \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \frac{1}{8} \right] \\ = 0.522 + 0.524 + 0.38 + 0.38 \\ = 1.8 \text{ (bit/符号)}$$

(2) 码元速率  $R_B$  和信息速率  $R_b$ :

$$R_B = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.2} = 5000 \text{ 波特}$$

$$R_b = R_B \cdot I = 5000 \times 1.8 = 9000 \text{ bit/s}$$

(3) 最大熵及此时的码元速率  $R_B$  和信息速率  $R_b$  为:

$$R_B = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.2} = 5000 \text{ 波特}$$

$$R_b = R_B \cdot I = 5000 \times 2 = 10000 \text{ bit/s}$$

5、(1) 平均信息量:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(x) &= -\sum_{i=1}^8 p(x_i) \log_2 p(x_i) \\
 &= -\left[ \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \log_2 \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{16} \log_2 \frac{3}{16} + \frac{5}{16} \log_2 \frac{5}{16} \right] \\
 &= 2.22(\text{bit/符号})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 获得最大熵条件为各符号独立等概;

此时最大熵为:

$$H(x) = \log_2 M = \log_2 5 = 2.32(\text{bit/符号})$$

6、(1) 码元速率和信息速率为:

$$R_B = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10000 \text{ 波特}$$

$$R_b = R_B \cdot I = 5000 \times 2 = 20000 \text{ bit/s}$$

(2) 工作2小时后所获得的信息量为:

$$I = R_b \cdot t = 20000 \times 2 \times 3600 = 144M \text{ bit/s}$$

(3) 传输的误比特率为:

$$p_b = \frac{36}{144 \times 10^6} = 2.5 \times 10^{-7}$$

误符号(码)率为:

$$N = \frac{I}{H} = \frac{144}{2} = 72 \times 10^6$$

$$p_e = \frac{36}{72 \times 10^6} = 5 \times 10^{-7}$$

7、每个像素的平均信息量为:

$$H(x) = \sum_{i=1}^8 p(x_i) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x_i)} = \log_2 8 = 3 \text{ bit/符号}$$

一幅图片的平均信息量为:

$$I = 800 \times 600 \times 3 = 1.44 \times 10^6 \text{ bit}$$

3s 传送一张图片的平均信息速率:

$$R_b = \frac{I}{t} = \frac{1.44 \times 10^6}{3} = 0.48 \times 10^6 \text{ bit/s}$$

因为信道容量  $C \geq R$  选取  $C=R$ , 所以信道带宽为:

$$B = \frac{C}{\log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{S}{N} \right)} = \frac{0.48 \times 10^6}{\log_2 (1 + 1000)} = 48.16 \text{ kHz}$$

8、每个像素的平均信息量为:

$$H(x) = \sum_{i=1}^8 p(x_i) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x_i)} = \log_2 256 = 8 \text{ bit/符号}$$

一幅图片的平均信息量为:

$$I_1 = 300 \times 240 \times 8 = 0.576 \times 10^6 \text{ bit}$$

25幅画面的平均信息量为:

$$I = I_1 \times 25 = 14.4 \times 10^6 \text{ bit}$$

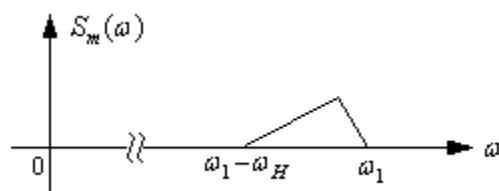
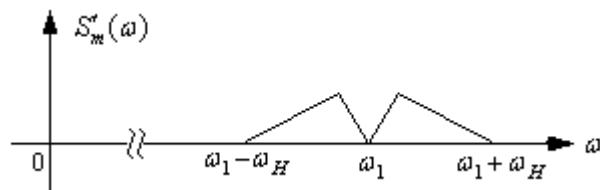
每秒传送25幅画面的平均信息速率

$$R_s = \frac{I}{t} = \frac{14.4 \times 10^6}{1} = 14.4 \times 10^6 \text{ bit/s}$$

因为信道容量  $C \geq R$  选取  $C=R$ , 所以信道带宽为:

$$B = \frac{C}{\log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{S}{N} \right)} = \frac{14.4 \times 10^6}{\log_2 (1 + 1000)} = 1.44 \text{ MHz}$$

- 9、(1)  $s_m(t)$  为取下边带的单边带 (SSB) 已调制信号; )  
 (2) 频谱图



- 10、(1) 该理想带通滤波器的中心频率为:

带通滤波器的频率范围为 95kHz ~ 105kHz, 因此中心频率为 100kHz;

(2) 解调器输入端的信噪功率比:

$$\text{输入噪声功率为 } N_i = 2P_n(f)B = 2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10^3 = 10W$$

$$\text{输入信号功率为 } S_i = 10kW$$

$$\frac{S_i}{N_i} = \frac{10000}{10} = 1000$$

信噪功率比为

(3) 解调器输出端的信噪功率比:

$$N_0 = \frac{1}{4}N_i = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5W$$

输出噪声功率为

$$S_0 = \frac{1}{2}S_i = 5000kW$$

输出信号功率为

$$\frac{S_0}{N_0} = \frac{50000}{2.5} = 20000$$

信噪功率比为

(4) 调制制度增益 G 为:

$$G = \frac{\frac{S_0}{N_0}}{\frac{S_i}{N_i}} = \frac{20000}{1000} = 20$$

- 11、(1) 传输特性  $H(\omega)$ :

宽带频率调制系统的带宽为:  $B = 2(\Delta f + f_m) = 2 \times (75 + 5) = 160(kHz)$

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} K & 99.92MHz \leq |f| \leq 100.08MHz \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

因此传输特性为:

(2) 输入信噪功率比

$$S_i = \frac{A^2}{2} = \frac{100^2}{2} = 5000(W), N_i = P_n(f)B = 10^{-3} \times 160 \times 10^3 = 160(W)$$

$$\text{因为, } \frac{S_i}{N_i} = \frac{5000}{160} = 31.25$$

所以输入信噪比,

$$\frac{S_o}{N_o} = \frac{3A^2 k_f^2 m^2(t)}{8\pi^2 n_o f_m^3} = \frac{3 \times 100^2 \times (500\pi)^2 \times 5000}{8\pi^2 \times 10^{-3} \times (5 \times 10^3)^3} = 37500$$

(3) 输出信噪比为:

12、(1) 已知  $m(t)$  最高频率为 4kHz, 因此抽样频率为  $f_s = 8kHz$ ; 又因最大量化误差为信号峰峰值的 0.25%,

设峰值为 V, 则一个量化级  $\Delta = 0.5\% \times 2V$ , 即  $\Delta = \frac{2V}{M} = \frac{0.5\% \times 2V}{200}$ , 因此量化电平数 M=200, 最小编码位数 N=8 ( $2^N = 256 > M = 200$ );

$$\text{于是, } R_b = 8kHz \times 8 = 64(kb/s)$$

(2) 需要的奈奎斯特基带带宽: 因为奈奎斯特基带带宽时的利用率为  $\eta_{max} = 2B/Hz$ , 二进制时

$$R_b = R_B = \frac{R_B}{\eta_{max}} = \frac{64 \times 10^3}{2} = 32kHz$$

(3) 转换成 8 进制信号后的码元速率为:

$$R_B = \frac{R_b}{\log_2 8} = \frac{64 \times 10^3}{3} = 21.33 \times 10^3 \text{ 波特}$$

相应的奈奎斯特基带带宽为:

$$B_{min} = \frac{R_B}{\eta_{max}} = \frac{21.33 \times 10^3}{2} = 10.67kHz$$

13、(1) 已知波特的速率为  $2/T_s$ , 即  $R_B = 2/T_s = 2f_s$ ,

此时无码间干扰的条件为

$$H_{eq}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \sum_i H\left(\omega + \frac{4\pi i}{T_s}\right) = C & |\omega| \leq \frac{2\pi}{T_s} \\ 0 & \text{其它 } \omega \end{cases}$$

根据上述条件图 a 和图 d 可以满足消除抽样点上码间干扰的条件, 图 b、图 c 不满足。

(2) 频谱利用率:

$$\eta = \frac{R_B}{B} = \frac{2f_s}{f_s} = 2 \text{ 符号}/s \cdot Hz$$

图 a 的频谱利用率为

$$\eta = \frac{R_B}{B} = \frac{2f_s}{2f_s} = 1 \text{ 符号}/s \cdot Hz$$

图 d 的频谱利用率为

14、(1) 由题意知, 2ASK 信号带宽  $B = 2R_B = 4 \times 10^6 Hz$

$$\text{则输入噪声功率: } \delta_n^2 = n_0 B = 6 \times 10^{-18} \times 4 \times 10^6 = 2.4 \times 10^{-11} W$$

$$r = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\delta_n^2} = \frac{(40 \times 10^{-6})^2}{2 \times 2.4 \times 10^{-11}} = 33.3 \gg 1$$

解调器输入信噪比:

$$p_e = \frac{1}{2} e^{-r/4} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{33.3}{4}} = 1.24 \times 10^{-4}$$

非相干接收时, 系统误码率

$$(2) \text{ 相干接受时, 系统误码率 } p_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi r}} e^{-r/4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{33.3\pi}} e^{-\frac{333}{4}} = 2.36 \times 10^{-5}$$

(3) 由以上两种接收方式的系统误码率可以得出, 采用相干接受时的抗噪声性能要优于非相干接收。

15、(1) 由题意可知,  $f_s = R_B = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $f_1 = 10 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $f_2 = 10.4 \text{ MHz}$ , 因此2FSK信号带宽为:

$$B = |f_2 - f_1| + 2f_s = 10.4 - 10 + 2 \times 2 \times 10^6 = 4.4 \text{ MHz}$$

(2) 无论时采用非相干还是相干接收, 2FSK解调器上、下两个支路的BPF带宽都是2  $f_s$ , 因此噪声功率为:  $\sigma_n^2 = n_0 B f_s = 6 \times 10^{-8} \times 2 \times 2 \times 10^6 = 2.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ W}$

$$r = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\sigma_n^2} = \frac{40 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \times 2.4 \times 10^{-11}} = 33.3$$

信噪比为:

可得非相干接收时, 系统误码率:

$$p_e = \frac{1}{2} e^{-r/2} = 3 \times 10^{-8}$$

(3) 根据(2)所得  $r$ , 可知相干接收时, 系统误码率:

$$p_e = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \left( \sqrt{\frac{r}{2}} \right) = 4 \times 10^{-9}$$

16、由题意可知  $f_s = R_B = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $B = 2f_s = 2 \times 2 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz} = 4 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$ ,

$$\sigma_n^2 = n_0 B = 4 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-12} = 4 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$r = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\sigma_n^2} = \frac{40 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-6}} = 10$$

(1) 2PSK信号相干解调时的系统误码率

$$p_e = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{r}) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{10}) = 4 \times 10^{-6}$$

(2) 2DPSK信号相干解调的系统误码率

$$p_e = \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{r} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{r} \right) = \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{10} \right) = 8 \times 10^{-6}$$

(3) 2DPSK信号差分相干解调时的误码率

$$p_e = \frac{1}{2} e^{-r} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-10} = 2.27 \times 10^{-5}$$

17、(1) +321 $\angle$ 编码器输出的码组为11010100; 量化误差为7 $\angle$ ;

-2100 $\angle$ 编码器输出的码组为01111111; 量化误差为84 $\angle$ ;

(2) 11010100相对应的11位线性码为00101000000;

01111111相对应的11位线性码为11111111111;

18、(1) 8位码时的码元速率为:

$$R_B = R_B = 8000 \times 8 = 64 \text{ kbit/s}$$

线性12位码时的码元速率为:

$$R_B = R_B = 8000 \times 12 = 69 \text{ kbit/s}$$

(2) 10路编8位码的码元速率为:

$$R_B = R_B = 64 \times 10 = 640 \text{ kbit/s}$$

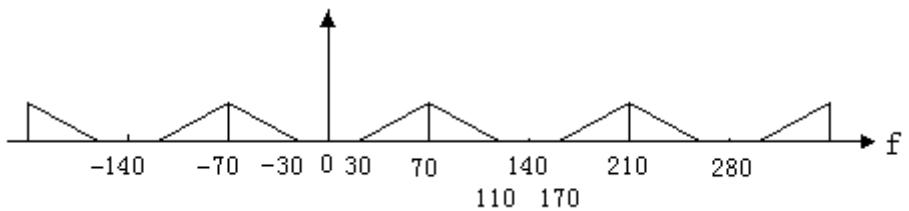
(3) 传输时分复用PCM信号的奈奎斯特基带带宽为:

$$B = \frac{R_B}{2} = \frac{640}{2} = 320 \text{ kbit/s}$$

19、(1) 频分复用后信号的抽样频率为:

$$f_s = 70 \times 2 = 140 \text{ kHz}$$

(2) 试画出抽样后的频谱图:



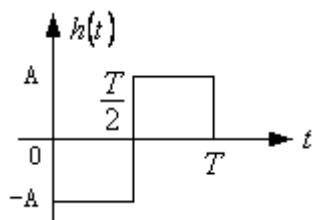
(3) 所需要的奈奎斯特基带带宽为:

$$f_b = 140 \times 8 = 1.12 Mbit/s$$

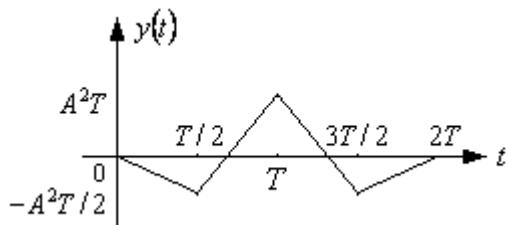
$$B = \frac{f_b}{2} = 0.56 MHz$$

20、(1) 因为  $f(t)$  结束时刻为  $T$ , 所以最大输出信噪比时刻  $t_0 \geq T$ ;

(2) 匹配滤波器的冲激响应  $h(t) = Kf(t_0 - t)$  取  $K = 1, t_0 = T$ , 所以,  $h(t) = f(T - t)$ , 波形为:



输出图形为: (2分)



(3) 最大信噪比为:

$$r_{0\max} = \frac{2E}{n_0} = \frac{2A^2T}{n_0}$$