## 《信息论与编码》第五章习题解答

5.1 一个四元对称信源 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} X \\ p(x) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right\}$$
 ,再生字符集为  $X^{\hat{}} = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$  ,其失真矩阵为 , 
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求 D<sub>min</sub>和 D<sub>max</sub>及信源的 R(D)。

[解] 
$$D_{\min} = \sum_{x} p(x) \cdot C_{x}$$
$$= \sum_{x} p(x) \min_{\hat{x} \in \hat{X}} d(x, \hat{x})$$
$$= 0$$
$$D_{\max} = \min_{x \in \hat{X}} \sum_{x} p(x) d(x, \hat{x})$$
$$= \frac{3}{4}$$

显然失真矩阵和信源分布满足如下置换对称

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{p}(1) = 2, & \mathbf{p}(2) = 3, & \mathbf{p}(3) = 4, & \mathbf{p}(4) = 1 \\
\mathbf{s}(1) = 2, & \mathbf{s}(2) = 3, & \mathbf{s}(3) = 4, & \mathbf{s}(4) = 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{p}(1) = 2, & \mathbf{p}(2) = 3, & \mathbf{p}(3) = 1, & \mathbf{p}(4) = 4 \\
\mathbf{s}(1) = 2, & \mathbf{s}(2) = 3, & \mathbf{s}(3) = 1, & \mathbf{s}(4) = 4
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{p}(1) = 4, & \mathbf{p}(2) = 3, & \mathbf{p}(3) = 2, & \mathbf{p}(4) = 1 \\
\mathbf{s}(1) = 4, & \mathbf{s}(2) = 3, & \mathbf{s}(3) = 2, & \mathbf{s}(4) = 1
\end{cases}$$

和

所以由定理 5.3.1, 转移概率矩阵具有与失真矩阵相同的对称

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} b & a & a & a \\ a & b & a & a \\ a & a & b & a \\ a & a & a & b \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\mathbf{b} + 3\mathbf{a} = 1$ 。设平均失真为 D,则

$$D = \sum_{x,\hat{x}} p(x)p(\hat{x} \mid x)d(x,\hat{x})$$

$$=3a$$

因而 $\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{3}D$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = 1 - D$ 。相应的转移概率图为如下所示

由于 
$$P(\hat{X} = 1) = P(\hat{X} = 2)$$
  
=  $P(\hat{X} = 3) = P(\hat{X} = 4) = \frac{1}{4}$ 

所以 $H(\hat{X}) = 2bit$  ,

$$H(\hat{X} | X) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} P(X = i) H(\hat{X} | X = i)$$
$$= -\mathbf{b} \log \mathbf{b} - 3 \cdot \mathbf{a} \log \mathbf{a}$$
$$= -(1 - D) \log(1 - D) - D \cdot \log \frac{D}{3}$$

$$R(D) = \begin{cases} 2 + (1-D)\log(1-D) + D\log\frac{D}{3}, & 0 \le D < \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & D \ge \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, 求信源的最大失真度和最小平均失真度。$$

[解]

$$D_{\min} = \sum_{x} p(x) \min_{\hat{x} \in \hat{X}} d(x, \hat{x})$$

$$= 1$$

$$D_{\text{max}} = \min_{\hat{x} \in X} \sum_{x} p(x)d(x, \hat{x})$$

$$= \min \left\{ \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

- 5.3 已知信源 X 取值范围为 $\{0,1\}$  , 再生字取值范围为 $\{0,1,2\}$  , 设信源输入符号为等概分布 , 失真函数  $D=\begin{bmatrix}0&\infty&1\\\infty&0&1\end{bmatrix}$  , 求信源率失真函数。
- [解] 见书上例题 5.3.3, 其中失真矩阵满足置换对称

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{p}(1) = 2, & \mathbf{p}(2) = 1, \\
\mathbf{r}(1) = 2, & \mathbf{r}(2) = 1, & \mathbf{r}(3) = 3
\end{cases}$$

5.4 设信源为无记忆,等概分布,取值范围为 $\{0,1,2,3\}$ ,再生字符表为 $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ 。 失真函数为

$$d(x_i, \hat{x}_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & i = j \\ 1 & i = 0, 1 \coprod j = 4 \\ 1 & i = 2, 3 \coprod j = 5 \\ 3 & j = 6, i 为任意 \\ \infty & 其它 \end{cases}$$

求率失真函数 R(D)。

[解] 
$$D_{\min} = \sum_{x} p(x) \min_{\hat{x} \in X} d(x, \hat{x})$$

$$D_{\max} = \min_{\hat{x} \in X} \sum_{x} p(x) d(x, \hat{x})$$
$$= \min\{\infty, \infty, \infty, \infty, \infty, 3\}$$

失真矩阵满足如下置换对称

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{p}(0) = 2, \ \mathbf{p}(1) = 3, \ \mathbf{p}(2) = 0, \ \mathbf{p}(3) = 1 \\
\mathbf{r}(0) = 2, \ \mathbf{r}(1) = 3, \ \mathbf{r}(2) = 0, \ \mathbf{r}(3) = 1, \ \mathbf{r}(4) = 5, \ \mathbf{r}(5) = 4, \ \mathbf{r}(6) = 6
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{p}(0) = 1, \ \mathbf{p}(1) = 0, \ \mathbf{p}(2) = 3, \ \mathbf{p}(3) = 2 \\
\mathbf{r}(0) = 1, \ \mathbf{r}(1) = 0, \ \mathbf{r}(2) = 3, \ \mathbf{r}(3) = 2, \ \mathbf{r}(4) = 4, \ \mathbf{r}(5) = 5, \ \mathbf{r}(6) = 6
\end{cases}$$

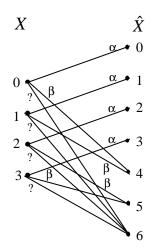
所以转移概率矩阵具有与失真矩阵相同的置换对称。

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a} & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \mathbf{b} & b_1 & \mathbf{g} \\ a_1 & \mathbf{a} & a_3 & a_2 & \mathbf{b} & b_1 & \mathbf{g} \\ a_2 & a_3 & \mathbf{a} & a_1 & b_1 & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{g} \\ a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & \mathbf{a} & b_1 & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{g} \end{pmatrix}$$

由于对于使失真  $d(x_i,\hat{x}_j)=\infty$  的  $(x_i,\hat{x}_i)$  ,相应的转移概率必须为零,即  $p(\hat{x}_i|x_i)=0$  ,所以转移矩阵中  $a_1=a_2=a_3=b_1=0$  ,从而转移概率矩阵为

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{b} & 0 & \mathbf{g} \\ 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{b} & 0 & \mathbf{g} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{g} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a} & 0 & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{g} \end{pmatrix}$$

相应的转移概率图为:



其中 
$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{g} = 1$$
 ,  $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{g} \in [0,1]$ 
平均失真  $D = \frac{1}{4}[2\mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{b} + 12\mathbf{g}] = \mathbf{b} + 3\mathbf{g}$ 
由于  $H(X) = 2$  bit  $H(X \mid \hat{X} = 0) = H(X \mid \hat{X} = 1) = H(X \mid \hat{X} = 2) = H(X \mid \hat{X} = 3) = 0$   $H(X \mid \hat{X} = 4) = H(X \mid \hat{X} = 5) = 1$  bit  $H(X \mid \hat{X} = 6) = 2$  bit  $P(\hat{X} = 0) = P(\hat{X} = 1) = P(\hat{X} = 2) = P(\hat{X} = 3) = \frac{\mathbf{a}}{4}$   $P(\hat{X} = 4) = P(\hat{X} = 5) = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{2}$   $P(\hat{X} = 6) = \mathbf{g}$  所以  $H(X \mid \hat{X}) = \mathbf{b} + 2\mathbf{g}$  因此  $R(D) = \min_{\substack{a+b+g=1\\a+3g=D\\a,b,g\in [0,1]}} \{H(X) - H(X \mid \hat{X})\}$   $= \min_{\substack{a+b+g=1\\a+2g=D\\a,b,g\in [0,1]}} \{2 - \mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{g}\}$   $= \frac{\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{b},\mathbf{b},\mathbf{g}\in [0,1]}$ 

当 $0 \le D \le 1$ 时

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{g} = 1 \\ \mathbf{b} + 3\mathbf{g} = D \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{b} = D - 3\mathbf{g} \ge 0 \\ \mathbf{a} = 1 - \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{g} = 1 - D + 2\mathbf{g} \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\mathbf{g} \ge 0$$
$$R(D) = \min_{\mathbf{b} = D - 3\mathbf{g} \ge 0} \left\{ 2 - D + \mathbf{g} \right\}$$

所以

$$=(2-D)$$
 bit

当 $1 \le D \le 3$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{g} = 1 \\ \mathbf{b} + 3\mathbf{g} = 0 \\ \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{g} \in [0,1] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{b} = D - 3\mathbf{g} \ge 0 \\ \mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{g} - D + 1 \ge 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{g} \le \frac{D}{3} \\ \mathbf{g} \ge \frac{D - 1}{2} \end{cases}$$

所以

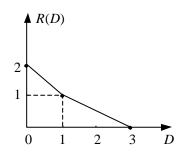
$$R(D) = \min_{\substack{b = D - 3g \ge 0 \\ g \ge \frac{D - 1}{2}}} \{2 - D + g\}$$

$$= \frac{(3 - D)}{2} \text{ bit}$$

所以

$$R(D) = \begin{cases} (2-D) & 0 \le D \le 1\\ (3-D)/2 & 1 \le D \le 3\\ 0 & D > 3 \end{cases}$$

相应的率失真曲线为:



$$5.6$$
 设某二元源  $\left\{ egin{array}{l} U \\ p(u) \end{array} 
ight\} = \left\{ egin{array}{l} u_1 & u_2 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{array} 
ight\}$  ,失真矩阵为  $D = \left\{ egin{array}{l} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right\}$  ,求  $D_{\min}$  ,  $D_{\max}$  和  $R(D)$  。

[解] 
$$D_{\min} = 0$$
 
$$D_{\max} = \min_{\hat{x} \in \hat{c}} \sum_{x} p(x)d(x, \hat{x})$$
 
$$= \min\{1, 0.5\}$$
 
$$= 0.5$$

下面我们采用参数方程求解率失真函数。

根据定理 5.4.1,假设  $p^*(\hat{x}) > 0$ ,  $\forall \hat{x} \in X^{\hat{}}$ 则

$$q * (\hat{x} \mid x) = \mathbf{I}(x) p * (x)e^{sd(x,\hat{x})}$$

上式二边乘 p(x) , 并对 x 求和得到

$$p*(\hat{x}) = p*(x) \sum_{x \in X} I(x) p(x) e^{sd(x,\hat{x})}$$

所以 
$$\sum_{x \in X} \mathbf{I}(x) p(x) e^{sd(x,\hat{x})} = 1 , \forall \hat{x} \in \hat{X}$$

其中 
$$I(x) = \left[\sum_{\hat{x} \in X} p * (\hat{x}) e^{sd(x,\hat{x})}\right]^{-1}$$

设 $u(x) = \mathbf{I}(x) \cdot p(x)$ ,则对本题参数

$$u(0) + u(1) \cdot e^s = 1$$

$$u(0) \cdot e^{2s} + u(1) = 1$$

解出 
$$u(0) = \frac{1 - e^{-s}}{1 - e^{3s}}$$

$$u(1) = \frac{1 - e^{-2s}}{1 - e^{3s}}$$

由于 
$$\frac{1}{I(x)} = \frac{p(x)}{u(x)}$$

所以 
$$p*(0) + p*(1)e^{2s} = \frac{1 - e^{3s}}{2(1 - e^s)}$$
$$p*(0)e^s + p*(1) = \frac{1 - e^{3s}}{2(1 - e^{2s})}$$

解出: 
$$p*(0) = \frac{1 - 2e^{2s} + e^{3s}}{2(1 - e^{2s})(1 - e^{s})}$$
$$p*(1) = \frac{1 - 2e^{s} + e^{3s}}{2(1 - e^{2s})(1 - e^{s})}$$
$$I(0) = \frac{2(1 - e^{s})}{1 - e^{3s}}$$
$$I(1) = \frac{2(1 - e^{2s})}{1 - e^{3s}}$$

把 p\*(x), p(x), I(x) 代入率失真函数的参数表示式

$$D_{s} = \sum_{x} \sum_{\hat{x}} \mathbf{I}(x) \cdot p(x) \cdot p * (x) \cdot e^{sd(x,\hat{x})} \cdot d(x,\hat{x})$$

$$= \mathbf{I}(0) \cdot p * (1) \cdot e^{2s} + 0.5 \cdot \mathbf{I}(1) \cdot p * (0) \cdot e^{s}$$

$$R_{s} = s \cdot D_{s} + 0.5 \cdot [\log \mathbf{I}(0) + \log \mathbf{I}(1)]$$

其中参数 s < 0。

## [解] 由于率失真函数为

$$R(D) = \begin{cases} H(p) - H(D) & 0 \le D \le p < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 其它 \end{cases}$$

当 $D = \frac{p}{2}$ 时,最低码率不能低于

$$R(D = \frac{p}{2}) = H(p) - H\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)$$
 bit/符号

- 5.8 令  $X\sim N(0,\mathbf{s}^2)$  ,失真度量为平方误差失真函数。请证明最佳 1 化特量化的再生点为  $\pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{p}\mathbf{s}^2}$  ;1 比特量化的平均失真为  $\frac{p-2}{p}\mathbf{s}^2$  。与高斯随机变量的失真率函数  $D=\mathbf{s}^2\cdot 2^{-2R}$  比较,试说明为什么有这样的差异?
- [解] 由对称性,1比特最佳量化的再生电平设为  $\pm \hat{x}$ ,  $\hat{x} > 0$ , 于是量化误差为

$$E = E[(X - \hat{x})^{2}] = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x - \hat{x})^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ps}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2s^{2}}\right\} dx$$

$$\frac{d}{d\hat{x}} E[(X - \hat{x})^{2}] = -2\int_{0}^{\infty} (x - \hat{x}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2ps}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2s^{2}}\right\} dx = 0$$

解出最佳量化电平为

$$\hat{X} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{p}} s$$

这时量化误差为

$$E = \int_0^\infty \left( x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{p}} \mathbf{s} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2p} \mathbf{s}} \cdot \exp\left\{ -\frac{x^2}{2\mathbf{s}^2} \right\} dx$$
$$= \frac{\mathbf{p} - 2}{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{s}^2$$

从失真率函数  $D = \mathbf{s}^2 \cdot 2^{-2R}$  可知, 当 R=1 时,最小失真为

$$E = \mathbf{s}^2 / 4 < \frac{\mathbf{p} - 2}{\mathbf{p}} \mathbf{s}^2$$

这个性能上的差异是由于最佳 1 比特量化的编码是仅采用了长度为 1 的压缩编码 , 而由率失真函数得出的是在保持码率 R=1 比特条件下 ,码长可以任意长时的最佳量化。