第一次作业

2-1 自相关函数为 $R_x(\tau) = 2e^{-4\pi}$ 的随机信号 $\{x(t)\}$ 通过冲激响应为 $h(t) = 3e^{-3t}u(t)$ 的线性系统,输出为 $\{y(t)\}$,求:

- (1) {y(t)}的自相关函数 R, (t):
- (2) $\{x(t)\}$ 与 $\{y(t)\}$ 的互相关函数 $R_{xy}(\tau)$ 和 $R_{yx}(\tau)$ 及其在 $\tau = 0$ 、 $\tau = 1$ 时的值。解:
- 1) Q y(t) = x(t)*h(t), 且x(t)为平稳随机信号

所以可得输出y(t)的功率谱密度函数

$$S_{\nu}(\omega) = S_{\nu}(\omega) |H(j\omega)|^2$$

又有
$$S_x(\omega) = \frac{16}{\omega^2 + 16}$$
, $H(j\omega) = \frac{3}{j\omega + 3}$

所以
$$S_y(\omega) = S_x(\omega) |H(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{16}{\omega^2 + 16} \cdot \frac{9}{\omega^2 + 9} = \frac{144}{7} (\frac{1}{\omega^2 + 9} - \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 16})$$

 $R_y(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_y(\omega) e^{j\omega \tau} d\omega = \frac{24}{7} e^{-3|\tau|} - \frac{18}{7} e^{-4|\tau|}$

2)
$$S_{xy}(\omega) = S_x(\omega)H(-j\omega) = \frac{16}{\omega^2 + 16} \cdot \frac{3}{-j\omega + 3}$$

$$S_{yx}(\omega) = S_x(\omega)H(j\omega) = \frac{16}{\omega^2 + 16} \cdot \frac{3}{j\omega + 3}$$

 $\Rightarrow s = j\omega$

$$S_{xy}(s) = \frac{16}{-s^2 + 16} \cdot \frac{3}{-s + 3} = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{s + 4} + \frac{48}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{-s + 3} - \frac{6}{-s + 4}$$
$$S_{yx}(s) = \frac{16}{-s^2 + 16} \cdot \frac{3}{s + 3} = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{-s + 4} + \frac{48}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{s + 3} - \frac{6}{s + 4}$$

::作拉普拉斯反变换后可得,

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{6}{7}e^{-4\tau}u(\tau) + \frac{48}{7}e^{3\tau}u(-\tau) - 6e^{4\tau}u(-\tau)$$

$$R_{xx}(\tau) = \frac{6}{7}e^{4\tau}u(-\tau) + \frac{48}{7}e^{-3\tau}u(\tau) - 6e^{4\tau}u(\tau)$$

代入 $\tau=0$, $\tau=1$ 即可得解。

2-3 积分器是一个线性系统,其冲激响应为 $h(t) = \int_{t-T}^{t} \delta(u)du$, $0 \le t \le T$,功率密度函数为 $S_x(f)$ 的随机信号 $\{x(t)\}$ 通过该系统后的输出为 $y(t) = \int_{t-T}^{t} x(u)du$,求 $\{y(t)\}$ 的功率谱密度函数 $S_y(f)$ 以及 $\{x(t)\}$ 与 $\{y(t)\}$ 的互功率谱密度函数 $S_y(f)$.

解:
$$h(t) = \int_{t-T}^{t} \delta(u) du = \int_{t-T}^{t} dU(u) = U(t) - U(t-T) = g_{T}(t-\frac{T}{2})$$

$$\begin{split} g_T(t) & \longleftrightarrow TSa(\frac{Tw}{2}) \therefore h(t) = g_T(t - \frac{T}{2}) \longleftrightarrow TSa(\frac{Tw}{2})e^{-jwT/2} = H(jw) \\ H(jf) & = TSa(T2\pi f/2)e^{-j2\pi fT/2} \\ S_y(f) & = |H(jf)|^2 S_x(f) = T^2Sa^2(\pi Tf)S_x(f) \end{split}$$

$$S_{vx}(f) = H(jf)S_x(f) = TSa(\pi Tf)S_x(f)e^{-j\pi fT}$$

2-7 假设线性系统如图 2.11 所示:输入端 $\{x_1(t)\}$ 与 $\{x_2(t)\}$ 为联合广义平稳随机过程,输出分别为 $\{y_1(t)\}$ 和 $\{y_2(t)\}$ 。

- (1) 求输出端互相关函数 $R_{y,y}(\tau)$ 与输入端互相关函数 $R_{x,x}(\tau)$ 的关系式;
- (2) 若 $\{x(t)=x_1(t)+x_2(t)\}$,作用到冲激响应为h(t)的线性时不变系统,输出为 $\{y(t)\}$,求 $\{y(t)\}$ 的均值,自相关函数以及功率谱密度。

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x_1(t) & y_1(t) \\ \hline x_2(t) & d \\ \hline dt & y_2(t) \end{array}$$

解: (1) 输出端自相关函数:

$$\begin{split} R_{y_1y_2}(\tau) &= E\{y_1(t_1)y_2(t_2)\} = E\{x_1(t_1)\frac{d}{dt}x_2(t_2)\} \\ &= E\{x_1(t_1)\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{x_2(t_2 + \Delta t) - x_2(t_2)}{\Delta t}\} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{E\{x_1(t_1)x_2(t_2 + \Delta t) - x_1(t_1)x_2(t_2)\}}{\Delta t} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{R_{x_1x_2}(\tau - \Delta t) - R_{x_1x_2}(\tau)}{\Delta t} \\ &= -\frac{d}{dt}R_{x_1x_2}(\tau) \end{split}$$

(2) 输出 $y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = x_1(t) * h(t) + x_2(t) * h(t)$

均值

$$\begin{split} m_{y}(t) &= E\{y(t)\} = E\{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau)x_{1}(t-\tau)d\tau\} + E\{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau)x_{2}(t-\tau)d\tau\} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau)m_{x_{1}}(t-\tau)d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau)m_{x_{2}}(t-\tau)d\tau \\ &= h(\tau)*[m_{x_{1}}(t) + m_{x_{2}}(t)] \end{split}$$

因为 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$ 为联合广义平稳随机过程,则

$$\begin{split} & m_y(t) = (m_{x_1} + m_{x_2}) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) d\tau = (m_{x_1} + m_{x_2}) H(0) \\ & \text{自相关函数} \\ & R_y(t_1, t_2) = E\{y(t_1) y(t_2)\} \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau_1) h(\tau_2) R_x(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2) d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau_1) h(\tau_2) [R_{x_1}(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2) + R_{x_2}(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2) + R_{x_2 x_1}(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2) + R_{x_1 x_2}(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2)] d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\ & \text{功率谱密度函数} \end{split}$$

$$S_{v}(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^{2} S_{s}(\omega)$$

$$\ensuremath{\mathbb{X}}, \quad S_x(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_x(\tau) e^{-j\omega \tau} d\tau = S_{x_1}(\omega) + S_{x_1 x_2}(\omega) + S_{x_2 x_1}(\omega) + S_{x_2}(\omega)$$

$$||||S_y(\omega)||+||H(j\omega)||^2 S_x(\omega)||+||H(j\omega)||^2 [S_{x_1}(\omega)+S_{x_1x_2}(\omega)+S_{x_2x_1}(\omega)+S_{x_2}(\omega)]|$$

2-11 均值为零、方差为 σ_x^2 的白噪声序列 $\{x(n)\}$ 通过图 2.12 的离散系统,其中 $h_1(n) = a^n u(n)$, $h_2(n) = b^n u(n)$ 且|a| < 1和|b| < 1,输出为 $\{z(n)\}$,求:

- (1) $\{z(n)\}$ 的自相关函数;
- (2) $\{z(n)\}$ 的功率谱密度。

解:

1) 由
$$h_1(n) = a^n u(n) \Rightarrow y(n) = ay(n-1) + x(n)$$
,
以及 $h_2(n) = b^n u(n) \Rightarrow z(n) = bz(n-1) + y(n)$,
得 $z(n) - (a+b)z(n-1) + abz(n-2) = x(n)$,
 $H(j\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 - (a+b)e^{-j\Omega} + abe^{-j2\Omega}} = \frac{1}{(1 - ae^{-j\Omega})(1 - be^{-j\Omega})} = \frac{1}{a - b} \left(\frac{a}{1 - ae^{-j\Omega}} - \frac{b}{1 - be^{-j\Omega}}\right)$
则可知 $h(n) = \frac{a}{a - b} a^n u(n) - \frac{b}{a - b} b^n u(n)$, 又此系统属于 AR 模型,则 $R_z(m)$
满足递推条件: $R_z(m) = \sigma_x^2 h(-m) + (a+b)R_z(m-1) - abR_z(m-2)$,由递推

- 2.16 线 性 时 不 变 系 统 输 入 $\{x(n)\}$ 与 输 出 $\{y(n)\}$ 的 关 系 为 $y(n)=x(n)+b_1y(n-1)+b_2y(n-2)$,这是一个二阶 AR 模型, $\{x(n)\}$ 是零均值、 方差为 σ_x^2 的白噪声序列。
 - (1) 求使 $\{y(n)\}$ 平稳的条件;
 - (2) 证明 $\{y(n)\}$ 的功率谱密度为:

$$S_y(\omega) = \sigma_x^2 \left[1 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 - 2b_1 (1 - b_2) \cos \omega - 2b_2 \cos 2\omega \right]^{-1}$$

(3) 求 $\{y(n)\}$ 的自相关函数。

解: (1) y(n) 平稳,则需系统为因果稳定的。

系统的传输函数:

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - b_1 z^{-1} - b_2 z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha_1 z^{-1})(1 - \alpha_2 z^{-1})}$$

极点为:

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{b_1 \pm \sqrt{b_1^2 + 4b_2}}{2}$$

为使系统平稳,则需 $|\alpha_{1,2}|<1$ 。

(2) 输出的功率谱密度函数 $S_x(\omega) = \sigma_x^2$

系统传输函数
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - b_i e^{-j\omega} - b_i z^{-j2\omega}}$$

$$|H(j\omega)|^2 = \frac{1}{(1+b_1^2+b_2^2-2b_1\cos\omega-2b_2\cos2\omega+2b_1b_2\cos\omega)}$$

输出的功率谱密度函数:

$$S_y(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^2 S_x(\omega) = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{(1 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 - 2b_1 \cos \omega - 2b_2 \cos 2\omega + 2b_1 b_2 \cos \omega)}$$

(3) 冲激函数

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} b_1 h(n-1) + b_2 h(n-2) + \delta(n), & n \ge 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

则输出的自相关函数

$$R_v(n) = \sigma_x^2 h(-n) + b_1 R_v(n-1) + b_2 R_v(n-2)$$

2-17 线性时不变系统输入 $\{x(n)\}$ 与输出 $\{y(n)\}$ 的关系为 $y(n)=x(n)+a_1x(n-1)+a_2x(n-2)$,这是一个二阶 MA 模型,若 $\{x(n)\}$ 的功率谱密度函数为 $S_x(\omega)=\sigma_x^2$,求 $\{y(n)\}$ 的自相关函数和功率谱密度。

解:

有
$$Y(z) = X(z) + a_1 z^{-1} X(z) + a_2 z^{-2} X(z)$$

則系统函数
$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}$$
系统冲激响应为 $h(n) = \delta(n) + a_1 \delta(n-1) + a_2 \delta(n-2)$
又 $S_x(w) = \sigma_x^2$ 则 $R_x(\tau) = \sigma_x^2 \delta(\tau)$,则
$$R_y(n,n_2) = \sum_{k_1 = \infty}^{\infty} \sum_{k_2 = \infty}^{\infty} h(k_1)h(k_2)R_x(n_1 - k_1,n_2 - k_2)$$

$$= \sum_{k_1 = 0}^{\infty} \sum_{k_2 = 0}^{\infty} [\delta(k_1) + a_1 \delta(k_1 - 1) + a_2 \delta(k_1 - 2)] [\delta(k_2) + a_1 \delta(k_2 - 1) + a_2 \delta(k_2 - 2)] \cdot \sigma_x^2 \delta(n_1 - k_1 - n_2 + k_2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{k_1 = 0} \sum_{k_2 = 0}^{\infty} [\delta(k_2) + a_2 \delta(k_2 - 1) + a_2 \delta(k_2 - 2)] \cdot \sigma_x^2 \delta(n_1 - n_2 - k_1 + k_2)$$

$$\frac{\tau = n_1 - n_2}{2} [1 + a_1^2 + a_2^2] \sigma_x^2 \delta(\tau) + a_1 (1 + a_2) \sigma_x^2 [\delta(\tau - 1) + \delta(\tau + 1)] + a_2 \sigma_x^2 [\delta(\tau - 2) + \delta(\tau + 2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow R_y(\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 & \tau = 0 \\ a_1 + a_1 a_2 & \tau = \pm 1 \\ a_2 & \tau = \pm 2 \end{cases}$$
由于 $H(z) = 1 + a_1 e^{-j\Omega} + a_2 e^{-2j\Omega} = 1 + a_1 \cos\Omega - ja_1 \sin\Omega + a_2 \cos2\Omega - ja_2 \sin2\Omega$

$$= (1 + a_1 \cos\Omega + a_2 \cos2\Omega) - j(a_1 \sin\Omega + a_2 \sin2\Omega)$$
则
$$|H(j\Omega)|^2 = (1 + a_1 \cos\Omega + a_2 \cos2\Omega)^2 + (a_1 \sin\Omega + a_2 \sin2\Omega)^2$$

$$= 1 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + 2a_1 (1 + a_2) \cos\Omega + 2a_2 \cos2\Omega$$

$$\sum S_x(\Omega) = \sigma_x^2 , \text{ id}$$

第二次作业

 $S_{x}(\Omega) = \sigma_{x}^{2} S_{y}(\Omega) = |H(j\Omega)|^{2} S_{x}(\Omega) = \sigma_{x}^{2} \left[1 + a_{1}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + 2a_{1}(1 + a_{2})\cos\Omega + 2a_{2}\cos2\Omega\right]$

3-1 二元假设如下:

$$H_0: x = n$$

 $H_1: x = s + n$

其中s与n是统计独立的随机变量,它们的概率密度函数分别是

$$f_s(s) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|s|}$$

 $f_n(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-n^2/2}$

- (1) 求似然比统计量;
- (2) 若采用最小平均错误概率准则,求检测器的门限与假设先验概率之间的关系:
- (3) 若采用纽曼-皮尔逊准则,求检测门限与虚警概率的函数关系. 解:(1)最大似然函数为:

$$\begin{split} H_0: f(x | H_0) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} \\ H_1: f(x | H_1) &= f_s(x) * f_n(x) \\ H_1: f(x | H_1) &= f_s(x) * f_n(x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_s(x - n) f_n(n) dn \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x - n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-n^2/2} dn \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x + n - n^2/2} dn + \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-n + x - n^2/2} dn \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \Phi(x - 1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{x + \frac{1}{2}} [1 - \Phi(x + 1)] \end{split}$$

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{f(x \mid H_1)}{f(x \mid H_0)} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{2} - x + \frac{1}{2}} \Phi(x - 1) + \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}} [1 - \Phi(x + 1)]$$

(2) 假设先验概率分别为 P(H₀), P(H₁),则检测门限为

$$th = \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)}$$

(3) 设虚警概率为α,则

$$\alpha = P(D_1 | H_0) = \int_{th}^{+\infty} f(x | H_0) dx = \int_{th}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx = 1 - \Phi(th')$$

其中th为检测门限。

3-4 观测样本 x 在两种假设下分别服从均值不同的高斯分布

$$H_0: x \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

 $H_1: x \sim N(1, \sigma^2)$

已知 $P(H_i)=1/2$ (i=0,1)。将样本x通过一个平方器,它的输出与输入之间满

足 $v=ax^2$ 。采用最小错误概率判决对v进行判决,求判决规则。

解:由 $y=ax^2$,可以求得y的概率密度函数表达式为:

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\frac{y}{a}}} \left[f_x(\sqrt{\frac{y}{a}}) + f_x(-\sqrt{\frac{y}{a}}) \right]$$

可得:
$$f(y|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2ay\pi}}e^{-\frac{y}{2a\sigma^2}}$$

$$f(y \mid H_1) = \frac{1}{2\sigma\sqrt{2ay\pi}} \left[e^{\frac{-(\sqrt{\frac{y}{a}}-1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} + e^{\frac{-(-\sqrt{\frac{y}{a}}-1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right]$$

判决准则为:

$$\frac{f(y|H_1)}{f(y|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\ge}} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = 1$$

化简得到判决规则为:

$$\ln(e^{\frac{\sqrt{\frac{y}{a}}}{\sigma^2}} + e^{-\frac{\sqrt{\frac{y}{a}}}{\sigma^2}}) \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$$

3-5 二元通信系统观测模型为

$$H_0: x = -1 + n$$
$$H_1: x = 1 + n$$

其中n是零均值,方差为 $\sigma_n^2 = 0.5$ 的高斯白噪声,若两种假设的先验概率相等, 判决风险函数为

$$C_{00} = 1, C_{11} = 1, C_{10} = 5, C_{01} = 5$$

求贝叶斯判决规则和平均风险。

解: H₀假设下x~N(-1,0.5)

$$\frac{f(x \mid H_1)}{f(x \mid H_0)} = \exp(\frac{2x}{\sigma_n^2}) \stackrel{H_1}{\underset{H_0}{>}} \frac{P(H_0)(C_{10} - C_{00})}{p(H_1)(C_{01} - C_{11})}$$

$$e^{4x} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} 1 = th \Rightarrow x \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} 0 = th'$$

$$P(D_0 \mid H_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x \mid H_0) dx = \Phi(\sqrt{2})$$

$$P(D_1 \mid H_0) = 1 - P(P(D_0 \mid H_0) = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{2})$$

$$P(D_0 \mid H_1) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x \mid H_1) dx = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{2})$$

$$P(D_1 \mid H_1) = 1 - P(P(D_0 \mid H_1) = \Phi(\sqrt{2})$$

$$\therefore \overline{C} = P(H_0) [C_{00} P(D_0 \mid H_0) + C_{10} P(D_1 \mid H_0)] + P(H_1) [C_{01} P(D_0 \mid H_1) + C_{11} P(D_1 \mid H_1)]$$

$$= 5 - 4\Phi(\sqrt{2}) = 1.3148$$

3-8 在实际情况中,我们得到的两种假设下观测值的概率密度函数是离散的。如果在概率密度函数中使用冲激函数,同样可以推导似然比检验。假定在二元假设下得到的观测值服从泊松分布:

$$\begin{cases} P(x = n | H_0) = \frac{m_0^x}{x!} \exp(-m_0) \\ P(x = n | H_1) = \frac{m_1^x}{x!} \exp(-m_1) \end{cases}$$
 $n = 0, 1, 2, ...$

若 $m_1 > m_0, P(H_0) = P(H_1)$, 试证明:

- (1) 似然判决规则是 $x \gtrsim \frac{m_1 m_0}{\ln m_1 \ln m_0}$;
- (2) 虚警概率为 $\alpha = 1 \exp(-m_0) \sum_{n=0}^{n_0-1} \frac{(m_0)^n}{n!}$,漏警概率 $\beta = \exp(-m_1) \sum_{n=0}^{n_0-1} \frac{(m_1)^n}{n!}$,其中

$$n_0 = \left\lceil \frac{m_1 - m_0}{\ln m_1 - \ln m_0} \right\rceil$$
表示对
$$\frac{m_1 - m_0}{\ln m_1 - \ln m_0}$$
向上取整数。

证明: (1)
$$\lambda(x) = \frac{P(x = n \mid H_1)}{P(x = n \mid H_0)} = \frac{\frac{m_i^x}{x!} \exp(-m_1)}{\frac{m_0^x}{m_0^x} \exp(-m_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{m_1}{m_0}\right)^x \exp(m_0 - m_1) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} 1$$

$$\exp[x(\ln m_1 - \ln m_0)] \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} \exp(m_1 - m_0)$$

$$\therefore x \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} \frac{m_1 - m_0}{\ln m_1 - \ln m_0}$$

(2)

$$\alpha = 1 - P(D_0 \mid H_0) = 1 - P(x = n < n_0 \mid H_0) = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{n_0 - 1} P(x = n \mid H_0)$$

$$\begin{split} &= 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{n_0-1} \frac{m_0^n}{n!} \exp(-m_0) = 1 - \exp(-m_0) \sum_{n=0}^{n_0-1} \frac{(m_0)^n}{n!} \\ &\beta = P(D_0 \mid H_1) = P(x = n < n_0 \mid H_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{n_0-1} P(x = n \mid H_1) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{n_0-1} \frac{m_1^n}{n!} \exp(-m_1) = \exp(-m_1) \sum_{n=0}^{n_0-1} \frac{(m_1)^n}{n!} \\ &\sharp + n_0 = \left[\frac{m_1 - m_0}{\ln m - \ln m} \right] \end{split}$$

3-9 设有如下二元假设

$$H_0: x_i = n_i$$

 $H_1: x_i = 1 + n_i$ $i = 1, 2, L, 10$

n 是均值为 0,方差为 0.09 的高斯白噪声。现令虚警概率 $\alpha = 10^{-8}$,如判决规则

定为

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} G_T$$

试求G_r的值以及相应的检测概率。

解:由条件得: $G|H_0 \sim N(0,0.9)$ $G|H_1 \sim N(10,0.9)$

$$p_{fa} = p(G \mid H_0) = \int_{G_T}^{+\infty} f(G \mid H_0) dG = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{G_T}{\sqrt{0.9}}\right) = 10^{-8}$$

求得: $G_T = 5.3241$

从而可求:

$$p_D = p(G \mid H_1) = \int_{G_T}^{+\infty} f(G \mid H_1) dG = 1 - \Phi(\frac{G_T - 10}{\sqrt{0.9}}) = 1 - 4.135 \times 10^{-7}$$

第三次作业

3-13 二元假设如下:

$$H_0: f(x_i|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x_i^2}{2}\right)$$

$$H_1: f(x_i|H_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x_i-1)^2}{2}\right], \quad i = 1, 2.....$$

已知 $\alpha = \beta = 0.1$, $P(H_i) = 1/2$ (i = 0,1)。

- (1) 求序贯检测的判决规则。
- (2) 求序贯检测所需的平均样本数。
- (3) 若采用固定样本数的检测器,求满足性能要求所需的样本数。解:(1) 观测样本为 i 时的似然比函数为:

$$\lambda(\vec{x_i}) = \prod_{j=1}^{i} \frac{f(\vec{x_i} \mid H_1)}{f(\vec{x_i} \mid H_0)} = \frac{\exp[-\sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{(x_j - 1)^2}{2}]}{\exp[-\sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{x_j^2}{2}]} = \exp[\sum_{j=1}^{i} x_j - \frac{i}{2}]$$

取对数:
$$\ln \lambda(\vec{x_i}) = \sum_{j=1}^{i} x_j - \frac{i}{2}$$

$$th_1 = \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha} = 9$$
, $th_0 = \frac{1-\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{1}{9}$

 $\ln th_0 = -2.197$, $\ln th_1 = 2.197$

对数似然比判决规则为:

$$\begin{cases} \ln \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}_i \end{pmatrix} \ge 2.197 & \text{判为} H_1 \\ \ln \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}_i \end{pmatrix} \le -2.197 & \text{判为} H_0 \\ -2.197 < \ln \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}_i \end{pmatrix} < 2.197 & \text{接收下一个数据} \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\ln \lambda(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(x\right)\mid H_{0}\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln\lambda(x) f(x\mid H_{0}) dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$E\left\{\ln\lambda\left(x\right)\mid H_{1}\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln\lambda(x) f(x\mid H_{1}) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E\{N|H_1\} \approx \frac{(1-\beta)\ln th_1 + \alpha \ln th_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x)|H_1\}} = 3.515$$

$$E\{N|H_0\} \approx \frac{\alpha \ln th_1 + (1-\alpha) \ln th_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x)|H_0\}} = 3.515$$

$$\begin{split} E\{N\} &= \frac{\alpha \ln t h_t + \left(1 - \alpha\right) \ln t h_0}{E\left\{\ln \lambda(x) \middle| H_0\right\}} P\left(H_0\right) \\ &+ \frac{\left(1 - \beta\right) \ln t h_t + \alpha \ln t h_0}{E\left\{\ln \lambda(x) \middle| H_1\right\}} P\left(H_1\right) = 3.515 \end{split}$$

所以 N=4

(3) 假设固定样本数为 N, 似然比判决准则为:

$$\lambda \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}_{N}}\right) = \frac{f\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{i} \middle| H_{1}\right)}{f\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{i} \middle| H_{0}\right)} = \prod_{j=1}^{N} \frac{f\left(x_{j} \middle| H_{1}\right) \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geqslant}} \underset{p\left(H_{0}\right)}{\overset{H_{1}}{\geqslant}} \underbrace{p\left(H_{0}\right)}{p\left(H_{1}\right)}$$

$$\ln \lambda(\vec{x_N}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j - \frac{N}{2}$$

判决规则为:

$$G = \ln \lambda(\vec{x}_N) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j - \frac{N}{2} \underset{H_0}{\stackrel{H_1}{\geq}} 0$$

化简后有
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{N} x_j}{N} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{1}{2}$$

新变量 \bar{x} 的分布为 $f(\bar{x}|H_1): N(1,\frac{1}{N}), f(\bar{x}|H_0): N(0,\frac{1}{N})$ 。

由虚警和漏警条件:

$$p(D_1 \mid H_0) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} f(\overline{x} \mid H_0) d\overline{x} \le 0.1$$

$$p(D_0 \mid H_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(\overline{x} \mid H_1) d\overline{x} \le 0.1$$

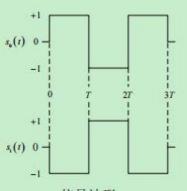
经查表得 N ≥ 6.656 故 N=7。

3-18 二元通信系统如下:

$$H_0: x(t) = s_0(t) + n(t)$$

 $H_1: x(t) = s_1(t) + n(t)$ $0 \le t \le 3T$

其中信号 $s_0(t)$ 和 $s_1(t)$ 如图 3. 34 所示,n(t) 是功率为 n(t) 是功率为 的加性高斯白噪声。假设两种假设的先验概率相等,求最小错误概率准则下的判决规则。若 $E/N_0=4$,求错误判决概率。



信号波形

解:
$$f(x(t)|H_0) = F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^{3T} [x(t) - s_0(t)]^2 dt\right\}$$

$$f(x(t)|H_1) = F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^M \left[x(t) - s_1(t)\right]^2 dt\right\}$$

判决准则为:

$$\ln \lambda(x(t)) = \ln \frac{f(x(t) \mid H_1)}{f(x(t) \mid H_0)} \underset{u_0}{\overset{u_1}{\geq}} \ln \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = th'$$

因为
$$s_0(t) = -s_1(t)$$

可得判决规则为:
$$\int_0^{3T} x(t) s_1(t) dt \underset{H_0}{\gtrless} 0$$

或
$$\int_0^{3T} x(t) s_0(t) dt \gtrsim 0$$

(2) 因为
$$s_0(t) = -s_1(t)$$
, 所以 $\rho = -1$

$$p_e = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{(1-\rho)\frac{E}{N_0}}) = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{8}) = 0.0023$$

3-21 二元频移键控系统如下:

$$H_0: x(t) = s_0(t) + n(t)$$
, $0 \le t \le T$
 $H_1: x(t) = s_1(t) + n(t)$

式中,信号分别为 $s_0(t) = A\cos\left[\left(w_0 - \Delta w/2\right)t\right]$ 和 $s_1(t) = A\cos\left[\left(w_0 + \Delta w/2\right)t\right]$,

 $w_0 \gg \Delta w \ w_0 T = k\pi$,(k 为整数),n(t) 是均值为 0,功率谱密度为 N_0 / 2 的高斯白噪声。

- (1) 证明信号 $s_b(t)$ 与 $s_i(t)$ 之间的相关系数为 $\rho = \frac{\sin \Delta w T}{\Delta w T}$;
- (2) 求使 s_o(t) 与 s_s(t) 正交的最小的 Δw 的值;
- (3) 求使平均错判概率为最小的 Aw 的值;
- (4) 比较 2) 和 3) 两种情况下接收机的平均错误概率。解:(1) 由题意得:

$$\rho = \frac{1}{E} \int_0^T s_0(t) s_1(t) dt$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \left(E_0 + E_1 \right)$$

$$E_0 = \int_0^T s_0^2(t)dt = A^2 \int_0^T \cos^2 \left[\left(w_0 - \Delta w / 2 \right) t \right] dt$$

 $Q w_0 >> \Delta w$

$$\therefore E_0 = \frac{A^2}{2} \int_0^{\tau} [\cos 2w_0 t + 1] dt = \frac{A^2}{2} T$$

对于二元频移键控系统

$$w_0 - w_1 = \frac{n\pi}{T}, w_0 + w_1 = \frac{m\pi}{T}, m, n$$
均为整数

$$\begin{split} \int_{0}^{T} s_{0}(t) s_{1}(t) dt &= A^{2} \int_{0}^{T} \cos \left[(w_{0} - \Delta w / 2) t \right] \cos \left[(w_{0} + \Delta w / 2) t \right] dt \\ &= \frac{A^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left[\cos \left(w_{0} + w_{1} \right) t + \cos \Delta w t \right] dt \\ &= \frac{A^{2} \sin \Delta w T}{2 \Delta w} \end{split}$$

$$\therefore \rho = \frac{\sin \Delta w T}{\Delta w T}$$

(2)
$$s_0(t)$$
 与 $s_1(t)$ 正交 $\rho = 0$,则 $\rho = \frac{\sin \Delta wT}{\Delta wT} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta wT = \pi \Rightarrow \Delta w = \frac{\pi}{T}$

(3) 二元通信系统的平均错误判决概率:

$$P_{e} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right\} dt = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{\left(1-\rho\right)E/N_{0}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \Delta w} = \frac{\cos \Delta w T \cdot \Delta w T^2 - \sin \Delta w T \cdot T}{\left(\Delta w T\right)^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta w T = \tan \Delta w T$$

要使 P_e 最小,则 ρ 应去相应的最小值 $\rho = \frac{\sin \Delta wT}{\Delta wT}$

 $-1 \le \sin \Delta w T \le 0$

 $Q \Delta w T = \tan \Delta w T$

 $\Delta wT = 1.4302\pi$

$$\Delta w = \frac{4.4931}{T}$$

(4)

可得 (2) 中的接收机的平均错误概率 $\overline{P_e} = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{E/N_o})$, (3) 中的接收机的平均

错误概率 $\overline{P_e} = 1 - \Phi(\sqrt{1.1275E/N_o})$

3-24 三元通信系统:

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$H_1: x(t) = \sin \omega_0 t + n(t)$$

$$H_2$$
: $x(t) = 2\sin \omega_0 t + n(t)$ $0 \le t \le T$

式中, $\{n(t)\}$ 是功率谱密度为 $\frac{N_0}{2}$ 的高斯白噪声, ω_0 都是常数;已知

$$P(H_i) = 1/3 (i = 0,1,2)$$
.

- (1) 求最小错误概率准则下的判决规则。
- (2) 求三种假设下的条件正确判决概率。

解:

(1) $\diamondsuit s_0(t) = 0$, $s_1(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$, $s_2(t) = 2\sin \omega_0 t$, $0 \le t \le T$,

又有
$$f(x(t)|H_i) = F \exp\left(-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T (x(t) - s_i(t))^2 dt\right)$$
,则可得

$$\lambda_{ij}\left(x(t)\right) = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{N_0}\int_0^T \left[x(t) - s_i(t)\right]^2 dt\right)}{\exp\left(-\frac{1}{N_0}\int_0^T \left[x(t) - s_j(t)\right]^2 dt\right)}, i \neq j, \quad th = \frac{P(H_j)}{P(H_i)} = 1, \quad \mathbb{R} \ \mathbb{R} \ \mathbb{R} \ \mathbb{R} \ \mathbb{R}$$

 $G_{ij} = \int_0^T \left[s_i(t) - s_j(t) \right] x(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \left[s_i(t) - s_j(t) \right]^2 dt$ 大于等于 0 时判为 H_i , 否则判为 H_j 。

由于
$$s_0(t) = 0, s_2(t) = 2s_1(t)$$
, 可设 $G = \int_0^T x(t) \sin \omega_0 t dt$,

若判决为
$$H_0$$
,则应有 $\begin{cases} G_{01} \geq 0 \\ G_{02} \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} G \leq \frac{T}{4} \\ G \leq \frac{T}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow G \leq \frac{T}{4}$,

若判决为
$$H_1$$
,则应有 $\left\{ \begin{matrix} G_{10} \geq 0 \\ G_{12} \geq 0 \end{matrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} G \geq \frac{T}{4} \\ G \leq \frac{3T}{4} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \frac{T}{4} \leq G \leq \frac{3T}{4} \end{matrix} \right\}$

若判决为
$$H_2$$
,则应有 $\begin{cases} G_{20} \ge 0 \\ G_{21} \ge 0 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} G \ge \frac{T}{2} \\ G \ge \frac{3T}{4} \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow G \ge \frac{3T}{4}$ 。

$$(2) \quad E(G \mid H_0) = E\left\{\int_0^T n(t)\sin\omega_0 t dt\right\} = 0 , \quad Var(G \mid H_0) = E\left\{\left[\int_0^T n(t)\sin\omega_0 t dt\right]^2\right\} = \frac{N_0 T}{4};$$

同理可得
$$E(G|H_1) = \frac{T}{2}$$
, $Var(G|H_1) = \frac{N_0T}{4}$, $E(G|H_2) = T$, $Var(G|H_2) = \frac{N_0T}{4}$ 。

同时又可得
$$f(G|H_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}Var(G|H_i)} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(G - E(G|H_i)\right)^2}{2Var^2\left(G|H_i\right)}\right)$$
,则三种假设下的条件

正确判决概率为

$$P(D_0 | H_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{T}{4}} f(G | H_0) dG = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{T}{N_0}}\right)$$

$$P\left(D_{1}\mid H_{1}\right)=\int_{\frac{T}{4}}^{\frac{N}{4}}f\left(G\mid H_{1}\right)dG=2\Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{T}{N_{0}}}\right)-1$$

$$P(D_2 \mid H_2) = \int_{\frac{3T}{4}}^{+\infty} f(G \mid H_2) dG = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{T}{N_0}}\right)_0$$

3-27 已知白噪声背景下的确知信号

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} A & 0 \le t \le T \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

- (1) 匹配滤波器的输出峰值信噪比。
- (2) 若不用匹配滤波器,而用一个简化的线性滤波器

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha t} & 0 \le t \le T \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求输出峰值信噪比,以及使输出峰值信噪比最大所对应的 α 值,并与(1)的匹配滤波器的性能作比较。

(3) 若采用如下滤波器

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at} & t \ge 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

求输出峰值信噪比,并证明此时的信噪比总是小于等于(2)中的信噪比。

(4) 若采用高斯滤波器

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\beta} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\left(t - t_0\right)^2}{2\beta} \right\}, \quad -\infty < t < \infty, \ t_0 > 0$$

(注意到当 I_0 ? β 时,上面的系统可以近似看作物理可实现的。)给出输出信噪比的表达式,并说明何时信噪比达到最大。

解: (1)
$$SNR_0 = \frac{2E}{N_0}, E = A^2T$$

$$\therefore SNR_0 = \frac{2A^2T}{N_0}$$

(2)
$$SNR_0 = \frac{\left|s_0(t_0)^2\right|}{\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{N_0}{2}\left|H(fw)\right|^2dw}$$

$$s_0(t) = s(t) * h(t)$$

$$= \int_0^T s(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\alpha}(1-e^{-\alpha t}), 0 \le t \le T \\ \frac{A}{\alpha}(e^{-\alpha(t-T)}-e^{-\alpha T}), T < t \le 2T \end{cases}$$

当t = T时, $s_0(t)$ 取得最大值 $\frac{A}{\alpha}(1 - e^{-\alpha T})$ 。

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N_0}{2} \left| H\left(jw \right) \right|^2 dw = \frac{N_0}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \, h^2 \left(t \right) dt = \frac{N_0}{4\alpha} \left(1 - e^{-2\alpha T} \right)$$

$$\therefore SNR_0 = \frac{4A^2}{\alpha N_0} \frac{1 - e^{-\alpha T}}{1 + e^{-\alpha T}}$$

由 $\frac{dSNR_0}{d\alpha}$ = 0 得 α = 0 。 SNR_0 取得最大值。

第四次作业

3-30 考虑信号
$$x(t)=1-\cos\omega_0 t$$
 $\left(0 \le t \le \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}\right)$ 及功率谱密度为 $S_n(\omega)=\frac{\omega_1^2}{\omega^2+\omega_1^2}$ 的噪声,

- (1) 设 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$, 用预白化方法求广义匹配滤波器。
- (2) 求最大输出信噪比。

解:

(1) 对于
$$S_n(\omega) = \frac{\omega_1^2}{\omega^2 + \omega_1^2}$$
, $S_n^+(\omega) = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 + j\omega}$, $S_n^-(\omega) = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_1 - j\omega}$, 则预白化系统函数为

$$H_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{S_s^*(\omega)} = \frac{\omega_1 + j\omega}{\omega_1}$$
,匹配滤波器传输函数为 $H_2(\omega) = \frac{X^*(\omega)}{S_s^*(\omega)} e^{-j\omega t}$,则广义匹配

滤波器的传输函数为
$$H(\omega) = H_1(\omega)H_2(\omega) = \frac{X^*(\omega)}{S_n(\omega)}e^{-j\omega T} = \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_1^2}\right)X^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega T}$$
,则

$$h(t) = F^{-1}\{H(\omega)\} = F^{-1}\{X^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega T}\} + \frac{1}{\omega^2}F^{-1}\{\omega^2X^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega T}\}$$

$$= F^{-1} \left\{ X^{*}(\omega) e^{-j\omega T} \right\} - \frac{1}{\omega^{2}} F^{-1} \left\{ \left(j\omega \right)^{2} X^{*}(\omega) e^{-j\omega T} \right\}$$

$$= x^* (T-t) - \frac{1}{\omega_i^2} \frac{d^2}{d^2t} x^* (T-t)$$

$$=1-\cos\omega_0\left(T-t\right)-\frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega^2}\cos\omega_0\left(T-t\right)$$

$$=1-\frac{\omega_0^2+\omega_1^2}{\omega_1^2}\cos\omega_0\left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}-t\right)=1-\frac{\omega_0^2+\omega_1^2}{\omega_1^2}\cos\omega_0\left(t\right).$$

(2) 广义匹配滤波器输出最大信噪比为
$$SNR_{max} = \frac{s_o^2(t)}{E\{\eta_o^2(t)\}}$$

$$SNR_{omax} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left| X(\omega) \right|^2}{S_{\pi}(\omega)} d\omega = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\omega_0^2 + \omega_1^2}{\omega_1^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\omega_0^2 + \omega_1^2}{\omega_1^2} = \frac{\pi \left(3\omega_1^2 + \omega_0^2 \right)}{\omega_1^2} \ .$$

注: 应改为接收时间为 $\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$ 为佳。

3-32 二元假设如下:

$$H_0: x(t) = n(t)$$

$$H_1: x(t) = s(t) + n(t)$$

$$0 \le t \le T$$

式中,s(t)是确知信号; $\{n(t)\}$ 是零均值, $R_s(t) = \sigma_0^2 e^{-\sigma H}$,若采用纽曼-皮尔逊准则及 K-L 展开最佳检测,求:最佳检测器检测性能计算公式。解:

由 $R_{\kappa}(\tau) = \sigma_0^2 e^{-\alpha t}$, 可得 $S_{\kappa}(\omega) = \frac{2\alpha \sigma_0^2}{\omega^2 + \alpha^2}$, 求解该有理核与本征函数 $f_{\kappa}(t)$ 的过程参考教材 P148 的例 3.6。

求解方程
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\gamma_k T}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma_k T}{2} = \frac{\alpha T}{2}, & k \text{ k } \text{ h } \text{ d } \text{ b } \text{ d } \text{ e } \text{ f } \text{ e } \text{ d } \text{ e } \text{ e } \text{ e } \text{ e } \text{ d } \text{ e } \text{ e$$

由
$$\gamma_k$$
求解
$$\begin{cases} \alpha a_k - \gamma_k b_k = 0 \\ a_k \sigma_0^2 (\gamma_i \sin \gamma_k T - \alpha \cos \gamma_k T) - b_k \sigma_0^2 (\alpha \sin \gamma_k T + \gamma_k \cos \gamma_k T) = 0 \end{cases}$$
可得 a_k 与 b_k 的值,

从而由 $f_k(t) = a_k \cos \gamma_k t + b_k \sin \gamma_k t$ 求得本征函数。

x(t) 由 K-L 展开可得 $x(t) = \sum_{k} x_k f_k(t)$, 系数 $x_k = \int_0^T x(t) f_k^*(t) dt$, 由本题的接收信号模型:

$$s_{0}(t) = 0$$
, $s_{1}(t) = s(t)$, $\mathfrak{M} \diamondsuit \eta_{r}(t) = \int_{0}^{T} s_{r}(\tau) R_{n}^{-1}(t-\tau) d\tau$, $\mathfrak{L} \mathfrak{L} \eta_{0}(t) = 0$.

判决检验统计量为
$$G = \int_0^T \left(x(t) - \frac{1}{2} s_1(t) \right) \eta_1(t) dt - \int_0^T \left(x(t) - \frac{1}{2} s_0(t) \right) \eta_0(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^T \left(x(t) - \frac{1}{2}s(t)\right) \eta_h(t) dt$$

$$\begin{cases} E\{G|H_1\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T s_1(t) \eta_1(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \left[2s_1(t) - s_0(t)\right] \eta_0(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T s(t) \eta_1(t) dt \\ E\{G|H_0\} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T s_0(t) \eta_0(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \left[2s_0(t) - s_1(t)\right] \eta_1(t) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^T s(t) \eta_1(t) dt \end{cases}$$

可得
$$E\{G \mid H_1\} = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_G^2$$
, $E\{G \mid H_0\} = -\frac{1}{2}\sigma_G^2$, $Var\{G \mid H_1\} = Var\{G \mid H_0\} = \sigma_G^2$.

因此, G 的条件概率密度分别为

$$f(G|H_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_g^2}} \exp\left[-\left(G - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_g^2\right)^2 / 2\sigma_g^2\right] f(G|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_g^2}} \exp\left[-\left(G + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_g^2\right)^2 / 2\sigma_g^2\right]$$

第一类错误概率

$$P(D_i | H_0) = \int_0^{\infty} f(G|H_0)dG = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz$$

第二类错误概率

$$P(D_0 \mid H_1) = \int_{\infty}^{0} f(G \mid H_1) dG = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\sigma_0}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz$$
 综上,平均错误概率为

$$\begin{split} \overline{P}_{e} &= \frac{1}{2} \Big[P \left(D_{1} \mid H_{0} \right) + P \left(D_{0} \mid H_{1} \right) \Big] = \int_{\frac{\sigma_{G}}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left(-\frac{z^{2}}{2} \right) dz \\ &= 1 - \Phi \left(\frac{\sigma_{G}}{2} \right) \end{split}$$

注: 加条件 $P(H_0) = P(H_1) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

3-33 在高斯白噪声中检测随机相位相位信号是经常遇到的一类问题。在雷达系统中,信号模型可以表示为

$$\begin{array}{ll} H_0: & x(t) = n(t) \\ H_1: & x(t) = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \theta) + n(t) \end{array}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \label{eq:h0}$$

其中A为接收信号的振幅: 频率 ω_0 已知,且满足 $\omega_0 T = 2n\pi$,n为整数: θ 是[0,2 π]上均匀分布的随机相位: 噪声n(t)是零均值、功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声。

- (1) 如果我们在对接收信号x(t)作相关运算时,把信号的相位 θ 作为零来处理,那么实际接收信号中的相位不为零,求作为相位 θ 函数的检测概率 $P_{p}(\theta)$ 。并把结果同相位确实为零的结果进行比较。
- (2) 证明:无论信噪比多大,检测概率都有可能小于虚警概率,这取决于 θ 的实际取值。如果信号的相位 θ 不是随机的,而是非零未知的,甚至是非零已知的,把它作为零来处理,是否同样存在检测概率可能小于虚警概率的问题?解:
- (1) 当把信号的相位 θ 作为零来处理时有:

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{f(x(t)|H_1)}{f(x(t)|H_0)} \int_{H_1}^{H_1} th$$

即

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \left(A^2 \sin^2 w_0 t - 2Ax(t) \sin w_0 t\right) dt\right\}_{u_0}^{u_1} th$$

化简得

$$G = \int_0^T Ax(t) \sin w_0 t dt \stackrel{H_1}{>} t h' = \frac{N_0}{2} \ln t h + \frac{A^2 T}{4}$$

$$E(G \mid \theta, H_1) = E\left\{\int_0^T A \sin w_0 t \left[A \sin \left(w_0 t + \theta\right) + n(t) \right] dt \right\} = \frac{A^2 T}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\operatorname{var}(G \mid \theta, H_1) = \frac{A^2 N_0 T}{4}$$

检验统计量 G 在 H, 假设下服从高斯分布, 概率密度函数为

$$\therefore f(G \mid \theta, H_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{A^2 N_0 T}{4}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\left(G - \frac{A^2 T \cos \theta}{2}\right)^2}{2 \times \frac{A^2 N_0 T}{4}} \right\}$$

$$\therefore P_D(\theta) = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{W} f(G|\theta, H_1) dG$$

$$= 1 - \Phi \left[\frac{N_0 \ln th + \frac{A^2T}{2} - A^2T\cos\theta}{\sqrt{A^2N_0T}} \right]$$

$$\theta = 0$$
 时, $P_D(\theta)$ 达到最大值, $\therefore P_D(\theta) = 1 - \Phi \left(\frac{N_0 \ln t h - \frac{A^2 T}{2}}{\sqrt{A^2 N_0 T}} \right)$

$$P_D(\theta) \leq P_D(0)$$

(2)
$$E(G|\theta,H_0)=0$$

$$\operatorname{var}(G \mid \theta, H_0) = \frac{A^2 N_0 T}{4}$$

检验统计量G在H。假设下服从高斯分布,概率密度函数为

$$(G \mid \theta, H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{A^2 N_0 T}{4}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{G^2}{2 \times \frac{A^2 N_0 T}{4}} \right\}$$

虚警概率为

$$P_{f_0} = \int_{dr}^{\infty} f\left(G \mid \theta, H_0\right) dG = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{N_0 \ln th + \frac{A^2T}{2}}{\sqrt{A^2N_0T}}\right)$$

.: 当cos θ<0时, P_h>P_D(θ)

3-35 M元非相干频移键控问题。

$$H_{0}: x(t) = A_{0} \sin(\omega_{0}t + \theta_{0}) + n(t)$$

$$H_{1}: x(t) = A_{1} \sin(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1}) + n(t)$$

$$M$$

$$H_{M-1}: x(t) = A_{M-1} \sin(\omega_{M-1}t + \theta_{M-1}) + n(t)$$

若每种假设的先验概率和代价函数相等,相位服从 $[0,2\pi)$ 上的均匀分布,n(t)是均值为零功率谱为 $\frac{N_0}{2}$ 高斯白噪声。

- (1) 若振幅相等,即 $A_i = A_0$ i = 1,2...,M-1,以最小错误概率准则设计接收机。
- (2) 如果接收机中滤波器的输出是统计独立的,求错误概率。 解:

(1) 条件概率密度函数
$$f(x(t)|\theta, H_i) = F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0}\int_0^T \left[x(t) - A_i \sin(\omega_i t + \theta_i)\right]^2 dt\right\}$$
,

且最小错误概率准则下的判决规则为: $\frac{f(x(t)|H_i)}{f(x(t)|H_j)} \ge 1, j = 1,2,L M - 1, j \ne i$ 时,判为

H, .

则

$$\frac{f\left(x(t)\mid H_{i}\right)}{f\left(x(t)\mid H_{j}\right)} = \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} f\left(x(t)\mid \theta, H_{i}\right) f\left(\theta_{i}\right) d\theta_{i}}{\int_{0}^{2\pi} f\left(x(t)\mid \theta, H_{j}\right) f\left(\theta_{j}\right) d\theta_{j}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} \left[x(t) - A_{i} \sin\left(\omega_{i}t + \theta_{i}\right)\right]^{2} dt\right\} d\theta_{i}}{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} \left[x(t) - A_{j} \sin\left(\omega_{j}t + \theta_{j}\right)\right]^{2} dt\right\} d\theta_{j}}$$

由于 $A_i = A_0, i = 1, 2, L$ M - 1,且由于 $2\pi I \omega_c = T, \int_0^T \sin^2(\omega_c + \theta) dt \approx T/2$,统计量为

$$\begin{split} \frac{f\left(x(t)\mid H_{i}\right)}{f\left(x(t)\mid H_{i}\right)} &= \frac{e^{-\frac{A_{0}^{2}T}{2N_{0}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}}\int_{0}^{T}x^{2}\left(t\right)dt\right\} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}}{N_{0}}\int_{0}^{T}x\left(t\right)\sin\left(\omega_{i}t+\theta\right)dt\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}}{e^{-\frac{A_{0}^{2}T}{2N_{0}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}}\int_{0}^{T}x^{2}\left(t\right)dt\right\} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}}{N_{0}}\int_{0}^{T}x\left(t\right)\sin\left(\omega_{i}t+\theta\right)dt\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}}\\ &= \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}}{N_{0}}\int_{0}^{T}x\left(t\right)\sin\left(\omega_{i}t+\theta\right)dt\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}}{\int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}}{N_{0}}\int_{0}^{T}x\left(t\right)\sin\left(\omega_{i}t+\theta\right)dt\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}} \end{split}$$

将上式中的指数项中的正弦函数展开,

$$\int_0^T x(t)\sin(\omega_t t + \theta)dt = \int_0^T x(t)[\sin\omega_t t \cos\theta + \cos\omega_t t \sin\theta] = \cos\theta \int_0^T x(t)\sin\omega_t t dt + \sin\theta \int_0^T x(t)\cos\omega_t t dt$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_i = q_i \sin \theta_{0i} = \int_0^T x(t) \sin(\omega_i t) dt \\ b_i = q_i \cos \theta_{0i} = \int_0^T x(t) \cos(\omega_i t) dt \end{cases}$$

于是
$$q_t^2 = \left[\int_0^T x(t)\sin\omega_t dt\right]^2 + \left[\int_0^T x(t)\cos\omega_t dt\right]^2 \ge 0$$

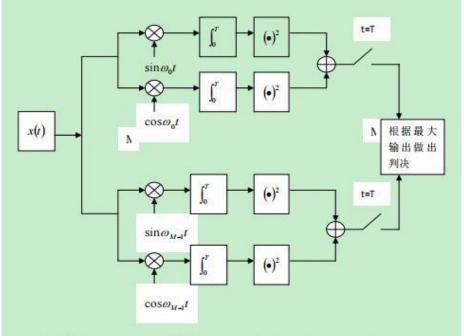
检验统计量变为

$$\lambda_{q} = \frac{f\left(x(t) \mid H_{t}\right)}{f\left(x(t) \mid H_{t}\right)} = \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}q_{t}}{N_{0}}\cos\left(\theta - \theta_{0t}\right)\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}}{\int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}q_{t}}{N_{0}}\cos\left(\theta - \theta_{0t}\right)\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}} = \frac{I_{0}\left(\frac{2A_{0}q_{t}}{N_{0}}\right)}{I_{0}\left(\frac{2A_{0}q_{t}}{N_{0}}\right)}$$

由前述的判决规则, $\lambda_y \ge 1, j = 1, 2, L M - 1, j \ne i$,

可得 $I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_i}{N_0}\right) \ge I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_j}{N_0}\right)$, j=1,2,L $M-1,j\ne i$, 又由于 $I_0\left(\bullet\right)$ 为单调递增的,所以

最终的判决规则为 $q_i \ge q_j, j=1,2,L\ M-1, j \ne i$



(2) 参考教材 P158-P161, 可求得 $f(q_i|H_i)$ 与 $f(q_j|H_i)$, $i \neq j$, 则有

$$P\left(D_{i} \mid q_{i} = g, H_{i}\right) = P\left(q_{0} < g, q_{i} < g, \dots, q_{i-1} < g, q_{i+1} < g, \dots, q_{M-1} < g \mid q_{i} = g, H_{i}\right)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \left[P\left(q_{j} < g \mid q_{i} = g, H_{i}\right)\right]^{M-1} \\ &= \left[\int_{0}^{g} f\left(q_{j} \mid H_{i}\right) dq_{j}\right]^{M-1}, (j \neq i) \end{split}$$

$$P_e = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} P(D_i | H_i) P(H_i)$$

$$=1-P(D_i|H_i)$$

$$=1-\int_{0}^{+\infty} P(D_{i}|q_{i}=g,H_{i}) f(q_{i}=g|H_{i})dg$$

$$=1-\int_{0}^{+\infty}\left[\int_{0}^{g}f\left(q_{j}\mid H_{i}\right)dq_{j}\right]^{M-1}f\left(q_{i}=g\mid H_{i}\right)dg,\left(j\neq i\right)$$

3-39 M 元假设如下:

$$H_i: x(t) = A_0 \cos(\omega_i t + \theta_i) + n(t), 0 \le t \le T, i = 1, 2, L, M$$

已知 $P(H_i)=1/M_i=1,2$, M: θ_i , i=1,2,L, M 是均匀分布统计独立随机变量:

 $A_0, \omega, i=1,2,L$, M 是确定量。若采用最小错误概率准则,求判决规则。

$$\widehat{\mathbb{H}}^2: \quad f\left(x(t)/H_i, \theta_i\right) = F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^t \left[x(t) - A \cos\left(w_i t + \theta_i\right)\right]^2 dt\right\}$$

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x(t)/H_i, \theta_i) \frac{d\theta_i}{2\pi}}{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x(t)/H_j, \theta_j) \frac{d\theta_j}{2\pi}} \ge \frac{P(H_i)}{P(H_j)} = 1 \forall j \neq i 成立,则判为H_i$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x(t)/H_{i}, \theta_{i}) \frac{d\theta_{i}}{2\pi} = F \exp\left\{-\frac{A_{0}^{2}T}{2N_{0}}\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} x^{2}(t) dt\right\} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} x(t) \cos(w_{i}t + \theta_{i}) dt\right\} \frac{d\theta_{i}}{2\pi}$$

其中最后一项中
$$\int_0^T x(t)\cos(w_i t + \theta_i)dt = \cos\theta_i \int_0^T x(t)\cos w_i t dt - \sin\theta_i \int_0^T x(t)\sin w_i t dt$$

其中
$$q_i^2 = \left[\int_0^\tau x(t)\cos w_i t dt\right]^2 + \left[\int_0^\tau x(t)\sin w_i t dt\right]^2$$

故
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_0}{N_0}\int_0^{\pi} x(t)\cos(w_i t + \theta_i)dt\right\} \frac{d\theta_i}{2\pi} = I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_i}{N_0}\right)$$

则
$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_1}{N_0}\right)}{I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_1}{N_0}\right)} \ge 1$$
 时判为 H_i

又 $I_o(x)$ 为单调递增函数,故判决规则可化为 $q_i \ge q_j$ 对 $\forall j \ne i$ 成立,判为i。

第五次作业

5-2 若观测方程为 $x_i = s + n_i \ (i = 1, 2, L, N)$, 其中信号 $s \sim N \left(0 \sigma_s^2 \right)$, 噪声 $n_i \sim N \left(0 \sigma_n^2 \right) (i = 1, L, N)$ 独立同分布,且信号与噪声满足 $E\{sn_i\} = 0$ 。求s 的最

大后验概率估计 \hat{s}_{MAP} 。

解:

依题意,以信号 s 为条件的观测样本的概率密度函数为

$$f(x_1, L, x_N | s) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_n^2)^{N/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - s)^2}{2\sigma_n^2} \right]$$

信号 s 的概率密度函数为 $f(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_s} \exp\left(-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma_s^2}\right)$

则由上面两式可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \ln f(x_1, L_{-}, x_N \mid s) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_n^2)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - s)^2}{2\sigma_n^2} \right\} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[\ln \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_n^2)^{\frac{N}{2}}} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - s)^2}{2\sigma_n^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \ln f(s) = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_s} \exp\left(-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma_s^2} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_s} - \frac{s^2}{2\sigma_s^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{s}{\sigma_s^2}$$

最大后验概率准则为 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP} = \max_{\theta} f(\theta|\mathbf{x})$,即 $\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\theta|\mathbf{x})\right]_{\theta=0} = 0$,又可表示为

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\mathbf{x}|\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\theta)\right]_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{MAP}} = 0 , \quad \text{\mathbb{R} \mathbb{Z} in \mathbb{H} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{N} $\mathbb$$

$$\hat{S}_{MAP} = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_n^2 + N\sigma_s^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \quad .$$

5-4 已知观测信号 $x(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) + n(t)$ $(0 \le t \le T)$,式子中 n(t) 是零均值,功率谱为 $\frac{N_0}{2}$ 的高斯白噪声, θ 是在 $[0,2\pi)$ 上均匀分布的随机变量,求 A 的最大似

所以
$$E_q = \int_0^{+\infty} q f(q) dq$$
; $AT \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{q^3}{\sigma_T^4} e^{-\frac{q^2}{2\sigma_T^2}} dq \right) e^{\frac{x-\frac{q}{\sigma_T}}{\sigma_T}} AT \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} AT$
所以 $E(\hat{A}_{ML}) = \frac{2}{T} E(q) = \frac{2}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{2} AT = A$ (无偏估计)
$$var(q) = \sigma_T^2 = \frac{N_0 T}{4}, \quad var(\hat{A}_{ML}) = \frac{4}{T^2} g \frac{N_0 T}{4} = \frac{N_0}{T}$$

 $\Re f(q) = \frac{q}{\sigma_{-}^{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{-}^{2}} (q^{2} + \frac{A^{2}T^{2}}{4})) I_{0}(\frac{qAT}{2\sigma_{-}^{2}})$

5-11. 假定已知信号

$$s_1(t) = a_1 \cos \omega t + a_2 \cos 2\omega t + ... + a_n \cos p\omega t$$

$$s_2(t) = b_1 \sin \omega t + b_2 \sin 2\omega t + ... + b_p \sin p\omega t$$

观测信号 $x(t) = s_1(t) + s_2(t) + n(t)$, n(t)是均值为0、均方差为1的高斯白噪声。

- 1) 对 $a_1,...,a_p,b_1,...b_p$ 作最小二乘估计。
- 2) 求 $\hat{\theta}_{LS}$ 的概率密度函数

解: (1)

$$\theta = [a_1, a_2, ..., a_p, b_1, ...b_p]^T$$

 $\mathbf{h}(t) = [\cos wt, \cos 2wt, ... \cos pwt, \sin wt, ..., \sin pwt]$

对于连续信号,

$$\xi(\mathbf{\theta}) = \int_0^T \left[x(t) - \mathbf{h}(t) \mathbf{\theta} \right]^2 dt$$

假设观察时间为一个周期 $T=2\pi/w$,则

$$\frac{\partial \xi(\mathbf{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{\theta}} = \int_0^T -2\mathbf{h}^T(t)[x(t) - \mathbf{h}(t)\mathbf{\theta}]dt$$

$$\nabla \int_0^T \mathbf{h}^T(t)\mathbf{h}(t)dt = diag(\frac{\pi}{w}, \frac{\pi}{w}, ..., \frac{\pi}{w})$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS} = \frac{w}{\pi} \int_0^T \mathbf{h}^T(t) x(t) dt$$

(2) 由于 $x(t) = \mathbf{h}(t) \cdot \mathbf{\theta} + n(t)$, n(t) 服从高斯分布, 而 $\hat{\mathbf{\theta}}_{LS}$ 是 $\mathbf{h}^{T}(t)x(t)$ 的积分,

故 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS}$ 服从多维高斯分布。

由于

$$E(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS}) = E[\frac{w}{\pi} \int_{0}^{T} \mathbf{h}^{T}(t)x(t)dt] = E[\frac{w}{\pi} \int_{0}^{T} \mathbf{h}^{T}(t)(\mathbf{h}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} + n(t))dt]$$

$$= \frac{w}{\pi} \int_{0}^{T} \mathbf{h}^{T}(t)\mathbf{h}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta}dt + \frac{w}{\pi} \int_{0}^{T} \mathbf{h}^{T}(t)E(n(t))dt$$

$$= \frac{w}{\pi} \int_{0}^{T} \mathbf{h}^{T}(t)\mathbf{h}(t)dt \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\theta}$$

故 $\hat{\mathbf{\theta}}_{LS}$ 是无偏估计,n(t)项与 $\mathbf{h}(t)\cdot\mathbf{0}$ 相互独立, $\hat{\mathbf{\theta}}_{LS}$ 的协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{split} &C_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS}} = E[(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS} - \boldsymbol{\theta})(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS} - \boldsymbol{\theta})^T] \\ &= E[\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS}^T] - \boldsymbol{\theta} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta}^T \\ &= E\{\frac{w}{\pi} \int_0^T \mathbf{h}^T(t)(\mathbf{h}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} + n(t)) dt \cdot \frac{w}{\pi} \int_0^T (\mathbf{h}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta} + n(t))^T \mathbf{h}(t) dt\} - \boldsymbol{\theta} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta}^T \\ &= (\frac{w}{\pi})^2 E[\int_0^T \mathbf{h}^T(t) n^2(t) \mathbf{h}(t) dt] \\ &= (\frac{w}{\pi})^2 \int_0^T \mathbf{h}^T(t) \mathbf{h}(t) E(n^2(t)) dt \\ & \pm \int_0^T \mathbf{h}^T(t) \mathbf{h}(t) dt = diag(\frac{\pi}{w}, \frac{\pi}{w}, ..., \frac{\pi}{w}) \cdot \overrightarrow{\eta} \cdot \overrightarrow{\theta}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &C_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS}} = diag(\frac{w}{\pi}, \frac{w}{\pi}, ..., \frac{w}{\pi}), C_{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{LS}}^{-1} = (\frac{\pi}{w}, \frac{\pi}{w}, ..., \frac{\pi}{w}) \end{split}$$

5-12 在乘性噪声和加性噪声中观测随机参数 5 为

$$x = \alpha_1 s + \alpha_2$$

其中

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_s} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left(s - m_s\right)^2}{2\sigma_s^2}\right\}$$
$$f(\alpha_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left(\alpha_2 - m_1\right)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right\}$$
$$f(\alpha_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \exp\left\{-\frac{\left(\alpha_2 - m_2\right)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right\}$$

求8的线性最小均方误差估计,并把结果推广到N次独立观测样本。

解: (1) 对单次观察样本

$$\hat{s}_{LMS} = E\{s\} + \text{cov}\{s, x\} \text{cov}^{-1}\{x, x\} [x - E\{x\}]$$

其中,

$$E\{s\} = m_s, E\{x\} = E\{\alpha_1 s + \alpha_2\} = m_1 m_s + m_2$$

$$cov\{s, x\} = E\{(s - E\{s\})(x - E\{x\})\}$$

$$= E\{sx\} - E\{s\} E\{x\} = m_1 \sigma_s^2$$

$$cov\{x, x\} = E\{x^2\} - E^2\{x\}$$

$$= m_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + m_1^2 \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_3^2 + \sigma_2^2$$

所以, 得到

$$\hat{s}_{LMS} = m_s + \frac{m_l \sigma_s^2}{m_s^2 \sigma_1^2 + m_l^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2} \left(x - m_l m_s - m_2 \right)$$

(2) 对 N 次独立观察样本

$$E\{s\} = m_s, E\{\mathbf{x}\} = (m_1 m_s + m_2)[1, 1, L, 1]^T$$

$$\operatorname{cov}\{s, \mathbf{x}\} = E\{(s - E\{s\})(\mathbf{x} - E\{\mathbf{x}\})^T\}$$

$$= E\{s\mathbf{x}^T\} - E\{s\}E\{\mathbf{x}^T\} = m_1\sigma_s^2[1, 1, L, 1]$$

$$\operatorname{cov}\{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}\} = E\{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^T\} - E\{\mathbf{x}\}E^T\{\mathbf{x}\} = (c_g)_{N \times N}$$

$$c_g = \begin{cases} m_s^2 \sigma_1^2 + m_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2, i = j \\ m_1^2 \sigma_s^2, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

所以,有

$$\begin{split} \hat{s}_{LMS} &= m_s + m_1 \sigma_s^2 \left[1, 1, L_{,1} \right] g \left(c_{ij} \right)_{N \times N}^{-1} g \left[\mathbf{x} - \left(m_1 m_s + m_2 \right) \left[1, 1, L_{,1} \right]^T \right] \\ &= m_s - \frac{N m_1 \sigma_s^2 \left(m_1 m_s + m_2 \right)}{m_s^2 \sigma_1^2 + N m_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2} + \frac{m_1 \sigma_s^2}{m_s^2 \sigma_1^2 + N m_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \\ \end{split}$$

$$x_i = s + n_i, i = 1, 2, ..., N$$

已知 n_i , i=1,2,...,N 是均值为零,方差为 σ_n^2 的彼此独立高斯噪声,s 是均值为0, 方差为 σ_s^2 的高斯随机变量。

$$\hat{s}_{MAP} = \hat{s}_{MS} = \frac{\sigma_S^2}{\sigma_S^2 + \frac{\sigma_A^2}{N}} (\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i)$$
(1) 证明

- (2) 判断估计量是否为无偏估计量
- (3) 求估计的方差,判断估计量是否为有效估计量 解:
- (1) ŝ_{MAP} 和 ŝ_{MS} 的求法分别见 P228 和 P230,可得

$$\hat{s}_{MAP} = \hat{s}_{MS} = \frac{\sigma_S^2}{\sigma_S^2 + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{N}} (\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i)$$

$$E(\hat{s}) = \frac{\sigma_S^2}{\sigma_S^2 + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{N}} \left[\frac{1}{N} E(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i) \right] = 0$$
2) the

所以 $\frac{\partial \ln f(\mathbf{x}, s)}{\partial s} = \frac{N\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_n^2}{\sigma^2 \sigma^2} (\hat{s} - s)$, 为有效估计。

而 s 的均值也为零,故有 $E(\hat{s}) = E(s) = 0$,所以 (1) 中估计量为无偏估计量。

(3) 依据 Cramer-Rao 规则,克拉美罗界给出了无偏估计的均方误差下界,而对随机单参量 S 而言,只需满足如下公式即可:

$$\frac{\partial \ln f\left(x,s\right)}{\partial s} = K\left(\hat{s} - s\right) \; , \; \hat{s} = \hat{s}_{MAP} = \hat{s}_{MS}$$

而

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(x,s)}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \ln f(x_1, \dots, x_N \mid s) + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \ln f(s)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_n^2)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - s)^2}{2\sigma_n^2} \right\} \right] \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left\{ \ln \left[\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_s^2)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{s^2}{2\sigma_s^2} \right\} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[\ln \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_n^2)^{\frac{N}{2}}} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - s)^2}{2\sigma_n^2} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[\ln \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma_s^2)^{\frac{N}{2}}} - \frac{s^2}{2\sigma_s^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - s)}{\sigma_n^2} - \frac{s}{\sigma_s^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{\sigma_n^2} - \frac{N\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_n^2}{\sigma_n^2 \sigma_s^2} s$$

$$\hat{s} - s = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_s^2 + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{N}} (\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i) - s = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{N\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_n^2} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i - s$$

第六次作业

6-1 设观测信号为 x(t) = s(t) + n(t), 其中信号 s(t) 和噪声 n(t) 互不相关,且它们的自相 关函数分别为 $R_s(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|\tau|}$ 和 $R_n(\tau) = \delta(\tau)$. 求对s(t)进行估计的非因果维纳滤波

器,并计算最小均方误差.

6-1
$$S_{s}(s) = \frac{1}{1-5^{2}}$$
 $S_{h}(s) = 1$ $S_{x}(s) = S_{s}(s) + S_{h}(s) = \frac{2-5^{2}}{1-5^{2}}$
 $H(s) = \frac{S_{s}(s)}{S_{r}(s)} = 1$ $H(s) = \frac{1}{2-5^{2}}$

6-2 设观测信号为 x(t) = s(t) + n(t), 其中 x(t) 仅在 $-\infty$ 到当前时刻有值,信号 s(t) 和噪声 n(t) 互不相关,且它们的功率谱密度函数分别为 $S_s(\omega) = \frac{2a}{-\omega^2 + a^2}$ 和 $S_n(\omega) = 1$. 求对 s(t + a)(a > 0) 进行估计的维纳滤波器.

6-2. 国第.
$$S_{x}(w) = S_{5}(w) + S_{n}(w) = \frac{u^{2}+2u-5^{2}}{u^{2}-5u} = \frac{(\sqrt{2u+u^{2}}+5)(\sqrt{2u+u^{2}}-5)}{(u+5)(u-5)} = \frac{\sqrt{2u+u^{2}}+5}{u+5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2u+u^{2}}-5}{u-5}$$

$$\frac{S_{5x}(5)}{S_{x}^{2}(5)} = \frac{2u}{(u+5)(u-5)} \cdot \frac{u-5}{\sqrt{2u+u^{2}}-5} = \frac{2u}{(u+5)(\sqrt{2u+u^{2}}-5)} = \frac{A}{u+5} + \frac{13}{\sqrt{2u+u^{2}}-5} \quad (A = B = \frac{2u}{u+\sqrt{u^{2}+2u}})$$

$$H(5) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{S_{x}(5)}{S_{x}(5)} = \frac{u+5}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{A}{u+5} \cdot \frac{a+5}{u+5} = \frac{2u}{(u+5)(\sqrt{u^{2}+2u}+5)} = \frac{2u}{u+5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2u+u^{2}}-5} = \frac{2u}{u+5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u+2u}}$$

6-3 设观测信号为 x(t)=s(t)+n(t), 其中信号 s(t)和噪声 n(t)互不相关且均值均为 0,它们的自相关函数分别为 $R_s(\tau)=\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha\tau}(\alpha>0)$ 和 $R_n(\tau)=\frac{N_0}{2}\delta(t)$.求对 s(t)进行最

优估计的物理不可实现滤波器的冲激响应和估计的均方误差. 解:物理不可实现(非因果)的连续维纳滤波器的频率响应为(6.3.15)式

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{S_s(\omega)e^{j\omega z}}{S_s(\omega) + S_n(\omega)}$$

根据傅里叶变换对 $e^{-art} \leftrightarrow \frac{2a}{\omega^2 + a^2}$, 可以计算出

$$S_s(\omega) = \frac{2a}{\omega^2 + a^2}$$
, $S_n(\omega) = \frac{N_0}{2}$

所以

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\frac{2a}{\omega^2 + a^2}}{\frac{2a}{\omega^2 + a^2} + \frac{N_0}{2}} = \frac{4a}{N_0\omega^2 + N_0a^2 + 4a} = \frac{2a}{N_0\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}}} \frac{2\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}}}{\omega^2 + a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}} \leftrightarrow \frac{2a}{N_0\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}}} e^{-\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}}}} e^{-\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}}} e^{-\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}}} e^{-\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{$$

作傅里叶反变换得到单位冲激响应

$$h(\tau) = \frac{2a}{N_0 \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}}} e^{-\sqrt{a^2 + \frac{4a}{N_0}} |r|}$$

最小均方误差为

$$E\left\{e^{2}\left(t\right)\right\}_{\min}=R_{s}\left(0\right)-\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}h(\lambda)R_{s}\left(\lambda\right)d\lambda$$

6-5 观测信号为x(t) = s(t) + n(t), x(t) 仅在负无穷到当前时刻有值.

(1) 若信号 s(t) 和噪声 n(t) 互不相关, 且它们的功率谱密度分别为

$$S_s(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+\omega^2}$$
和 $S_n(\omega) = 1$. 求对 $\frac{ds(t)}{dt}$ 进行估计的维纳滤波器。

(2) 请问,
$$\frac{ds(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\hat{s}(t)}{dt}$$
是否成立?

解: (1) 由题意知, $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h(t-\tau)x(\tau)d\tau$, h(t) 为物理可实现维纳滤波器

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{S^{+}(s)} \left[\frac{S_{gx}(s)}{S^{-}(s)} \right]^{4}$$

 $\boxplus \mp g(t) = \frac{ds(t)}{dt}$

$$R_{gx}(t_1 - t_2) = E[g(t_1)x(t_2)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt_1}E[s(t_1)x(t_2)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt_1}E[s(t_1)s(t_2) + s(t_1)n(t_2)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt_1}R_x(t_1 - t_2)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}R_x(\tau)$$

做拉氏变换得:

$$\begin{split} S_{gr}(s) &= sS_{r}(s) = \frac{s}{1 - s^{2}} \\ S_{r}(s) &= \frac{1}{1 - s^{2}} + 1 = \frac{(\sqrt{2} - s)(\sqrt{2} + s)}{1 - s^{2}} \\ &\stackrel{\triangle}{\Rightarrow} H_{1}(s) = \frac{S_{gr}(s)}{S_{r}^{-}(s)} = \frac{s}{(\sqrt{2} - s)(s + 1)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - s} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \frac{1}{s + 1} \end{split}$$

(2)由于G(s) = sS(s), $\hat{G}(s) = -\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{s+\sqrt{2}}X(s)$, X(s) 中包含噪声频谱,故其应该是一

个随机变量,而 $\frac{ds(t)}{dt}$ 应该为一确定波形,故两者不能完全相同.

6-9 考虑离散情况下的维纳滤波.已知观测信号为x(k) = s(k) + n(k),信号s(k) 及噪声n(k) 均为广义平稳序列,且s(k) 和n(k) 互不相关,它们的离散功率谱密度函数分别为

$$P_s(z) = \frac{0.36}{(1-0.8z^{-1})(1-0.8z)}$$
 和 $P_s(z) = 1$ · 求物理可突现及物理不可实现的维纳滤波器.

解: (不用计算最小均方误差)

$$P_x(z) = P_s(z) + P_g(z) = \frac{0.36}{(1 - 0.8z^{-1})(1 - 0.8z)} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1.6 \times (1 - 0.5z^{-1})(1 - 0.5z)}{(1 - 0.8z^{-1})(1 - 0.8z)}$$

(1) 对于物理可实现维纳滤波器

$$P_x^+(z) = \frac{1.6 \times (1 - 0.5z^{-1})}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}, P_x^-(z) = \frac{1 - 0.5z}{1 - 0.8z}$$

$$\frac{P_{gx}(z)}{P_{x}^{-}(z)} = \frac{P_{s}(z)}{P_{x}^{-}(z)} = \frac{0.36}{(1 - 0.8z^{-1})(1 - 0.5z)} = \frac{0.6}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} + \frac{0.6}{(1 - 0.5z)}$$

可得
$$\left[\frac{P_{gs}(z)}{P_{s}^{-}(z)}\right]^{+} = \frac{0.6}{1-0.8z^{-1}}$$
, 得到

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{P_r^+(z)} \left[\frac{P_{gx}(z)}{P_r^-(z)} \right]^+ = \frac{1 - 0.8z^{-1}}{1.6 \times (1 - 0.5z^{-1})} \times \frac{0.6}{1 - 0.8z^{-1}} = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}$$

(2) 对于物理不可实现维纳滤波器

$$H(z) = \frac{P_{gx}(z)}{P_{s}(z) + P_{n}(z)} = \frac{P_{s}(z)}{P_{s}(z) + P_{n}(z)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{0.36}{(1 - 0.8z^{-1})(1 - 0.8z)}}{\frac{0.36}{(1 - 0.8z^{-1})(1 - 0.8z)} + 1} = \frac{0.225}{(1 + 0.5z^{-1})(1 - 0.5z)}$$