

9月29日课后作业

1 第一题

解:

(1) 由题意得:

$$p(u_0v_0) = p(u_0)p(v_0|u_0) = p$$

$$p(u_0v_1) = p(u_0)p(v_1|u_0) = 0$$

$$p(u_1v_0) = p(u_1)p(v_0|u_1) = (1-p)q$$

$$p(u_1v_1) = p(u_1)p(v_1|u_1) = (1-p)(1-q)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \bar{D} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p(u_i, v_j) d(u_i, v_j) \\ &= (1-p)q\end{aligned}$$

(2) 为了使 $R(D)$ 最大, 则 $R(D) = R(D_{\min})$

$$\text{其中, } D_{\min} = \sum_{i=1}^2 p(u_i) \min_j d(u_i, v_j) = 0$$

对应的实验信道为:

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

因此, 若使 $R(D)$ 最大, 则需 $q = 0$, 此时最大值为

$$R_{\max}(D) = H(X) = H(P) = -p \log p - (1-p) \log(1-p)$$

(3) 由 $R(D) = \min I(X; Y)$ 可知, 其最小值为0

若使 $R(D)$ 最小, 只需要 $D \geq D_{\max}$ 。

由(1)得:

$$p(v_0) = p + (1-p)q$$

$$p(v_1) = (1-p)(1-q)$$

$$\begin{aligned}D_{\max} &= \min_{p(v_j)} \sum_{i=1}^2 p(u_i) d(u_i, v_j) \\ &= \min_{p(v_j)} \{p * 0 + (1-p) * 1; p * 1 + (1-p) * 0\} \\ &= \min_{p(v_j)} \{1-p; p\} \\ &= p\end{aligned}$$

对应的信宿概率分布选取应为 $p(v_0) = 0, p(v_1) = 1$

因此 $q = ?$

2 第二题

解:

$$D_{\min} = \sum_{i=1}^2 p(x_i) \min_j d(x_i, y_j) = 0$$

对应的实验信道为:

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

- 3 第三题

解:

$$(1) D_{min} = \sum_{i=1}^2 p(x_i) \min_j d(x_i, y_j) = 0$$

对应的实验信道为:

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

(2) 由(1)得:

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

$$R(D_{min}) = H(X) = -0.4 * \log 0.4 - 0.6 * \log 0.6 = 0.97(\text{bits/symbol})$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} D_{max} &= \min_{p(y_j)} \sum_{i=1}^2 p(x_i) d(x_i, y_j) \\ &= \min_{p(y_j)} \{0.4 * 0 + 0.6 * 1; 0.4 * 1 + 0.6 * 0; 0.4 * 0.5 + 0.6 * 0.5\} \\ &= \min_{p(y_j)} \{0.6; 0.4; 0.5\} \\ &= 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

此时对应的 $p(y_j)$ 有

$$p(y_0) = 0 \quad p(y_1) = 1 \quad p(y_2) = 0$$