

# 信息论第十一讲作业解答

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## 第 1 题

Consider a channel with additive exponential noise,  $Y = X + Z$ , where the noise  $Z$  obeys an exponential distribution with mean  $\lambda$ , independent of  $X$ , and the input  $X$  has support  $[0, \infty)$  and a mean constraint  $\mathbf{E}X \leq \mu$ . Calculate the information capacity-cost function  $C_I(\mu)$  of this channel.

解: 对每个  $x$  有

$$h(Y|X = x) = h(Y - x|X = x) = h(Y - X|X = x) = h(Z|X = x) = h(Z) = \log_2(e\lambda),$$

所以  $h(Y|X) = \log_2(e\lambda)$ . 因为  $Y$  取值于  $[0, \infty)$ ,  $\mathbf{E}[Y] = \mathbf{E}[X] + \mathbf{E}[Z] \leq \mu + \lambda$ , 所以  $h(Y) \leq \log_2(e(\mu + \lambda))$  这样

$$I(X; Y) = h(Y) - h(Y|X) \leq \log_2\left(1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda}\right).$$

设随机变量  $X$  以概率  $\lambda/(\mu + \lambda)$  取 0, 以概率  $\mu/(\mu + \lambda)$  服从均值为  $\mu + \lambda$  的指数分布. 这样 0 有邻域  $A$  使对每个  $t \in A$  有

$$\mathbf{E}[e^{tX}] = \frac{\lambda}{\mu + \lambda} + \frac{\mu}{\mu + \lambda} \frac{1}{1 - (\mu + \lambda)t}, \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[e^{tZ}] = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda t}. \quad (2)$$

用矩母函数的性质可得对每个  $t \in A$  有  $\mathbf{E}[e^{tY}] = \mathbf{E}[e^{tX}]\mathbf{E}[e^{tZ}]$  即

$$\mathbf{E}[e^{tY}] = \frac{1}{1 - (\mu + \lambda)t}. \quad (3)$$

所以  $Y$  服从均值为  $\mu + \lambda$  的指数分布,  $h(Y) = \log_2(e(\mu + \lambda))$ ,  $I(X; Y) = \log_2(1 + \mu/\lambda)$ . 同时  $P[X \geq 0] = 1$ ,  $\mathbf{E}[X] = (\mu/(\mu + \lambda))(\mu + \lambda) = \mu$ .

作为  $P[X \geq 0] = 1$  和  $\mathbf{E}[X] \leq \mu$  的条件下  $I(X; Y)$  的最大值,  $C(\mu) = \log_2(1 + \mu/\lambda)$ .  $\square$

寻找  $X$  的分布的过程和上面的推导过程是相反的. 我们希望  $Y$  满足  $h(Y) = \log_2(e(\mu + \lambda))$ , 就先假设  $Y$  服从均值为  $\mu + \lambda$  的指数分布. 这样  $Y$  有 (3) 式所示的矩母函数. 用 (2) 式所示的  $Z$  的矩母函数除  $Y$  的矩母函数可以得到  $X$  具有 (1) 式所示的矩母函数. 所以  $X$  应该以概率  $\lambda/(\mu + \lambda)$  取 0, 以概率  $\mu/(\mu + \lambda)$  服从均值为  $\mu + \lambda$  的指数分布.

## 第 2 题

Show that for a Gaussian signal observed via an additive noise channel, when the noise is also Gaussian, the estimation quality is the worst. Let the signal be  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, P)$ , and the noise  $Z$  be independent of  $X$  with mean zero and variance  $N$ . Prove the following inequality:

$$\mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|X+Z])^2] \leq \frac{PN}{P+N},$$

where the equality holds when  $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, N)$ .

证明: 设  $Y = X + Z$ , 我们有如下引理 (证明见注 1)

**引理 1.**  $\min_g \mathbf{E}[(X - g(Y))^2] = \mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])^2]$ , 其中  $g(Y)$  表示所有根据  $Y$  对  $X$  的估计器.

此时若假设  $g(Y) = aY$ , 即为线性估计器, 根据引理 1 显然有  $\mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])^2] \leq \mathbf{E}[(X - aY)^2]$ . 接下来考察  $\min_a \mathbf{E}[(X - aY)^2]$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{da}(\mathbf{E}[(X - aY)^2]) &= \frac{d}{da}(\mathbf{E}[X^2] - 2a\mathbf{E}[XY] + a^2\mathbf{E}[Y^2]) \\ &= -2\mathbf{E}[XY] + 2a\mathbf{E}[Y^2], \end{aligned}$$

令上式为零可得

$$a = \frac{\mathbf{E}[XY]}{\mathbf{E}[Y^2]} = \frac{\mathbf{E}[X(X+Z)]}{\mathbf{E}[(X+Z)^2]} = \frac{\mathbf{E}[X^2] + \mathbf{E}[XZ]}{\mathbf{E}[X^2] + 2\mathbf{E}[XZ] + \mathbf{E}[Z^2]} = \frac{P}{P+N}.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|X+Z])^2] &\leq \mathbf{E}[(X - aY)^2] = \mathbf{E}[X^2] - 2a\mathbf{E}[XY] + a^2\mathbf{E}[Y^2] \\ &= P - 2\frac{P^2}{P+N} + \left(\frac{P}{P+N}\right)^2 \cdot (P+N) \\ &= \frac{PN}{P+N}. \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

若  $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, N)$ , 则  $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, N+P)$ , 利用贝叶斯公式可得

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_X(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi P}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2P}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} e^{-\frac{(y-x)^2}{2N}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(N+P)}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2(N+P)}}} \\
&\propto e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{P} + \frac{(y-x)^2}{N} - \frac{y^2}{N+P} \right)} \\
&\propto e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x - \frac{PN}{P+N} y)^2}{\frac{PN}{P+N}} \right)}
\end{aligned}$$

根据高斯分布的统计性质，此时可得  $\mathbf{E}[X|Y] = \frac{P}{P+N}Y$ ,  $\mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])^2] = \frac{PN}{P+N}$ . 所以此时 (4) 等式成立, 即完成证明.  $\square$

**注 1** (引理 1 的证明). 关于引理 1, 需证明  $\mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])^2] \leq \mathbf{E}[(X - g(Y))^2]$  对于任意估计器  $g(Y)$  都成立.

下面先证明  $\mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])^2|Y] \leq \mathbf{E}[(X - g(Y))^2|Y]$  对任意  $g$  成立, 再对两边取关于变量  $Y$  的期望即可.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E}[(X - g(Y))^2|Y] &= \mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y] + \mathbf{E}[X|Y] - g(Y))^2|Y] \\
&= \mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])^2|Y] + \mathbf{E}[(\mathbf{E}[X|Y] - g(Y))^2|Y] \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\geq \mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])^2|Y] \quad (6)$$

(5) 基于

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])(\mathbf{E}[X|Y] - g(Y))|Y] &= (\mathbf{E}[X|Y] - g(Y)) \mathbf{E}[(X - \mathbf{E}[X|Y])|Y] \\
&= (\mathbf{E}[X|Y] - g(Y)) (\mathbf{E}[X|Y] - \mathbf{E}[X|Y]) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

所以对 (6) 两边取关于变量  $Y$  的期望, 随即完成证明.

### 第 3 题

For a continuous random variable  $S$  with mean zero and variance  $\sigma^2$ , consider its information rate-distortion function under the squared error distortion measure,  $d(s, \hat{s}) = (s - \hat{s})^2$ .

a) Show that  $R_I(D) = 0$  when  $D \geq \sigma^2$ .

b) Show that  $R_I(D) \geq h(S) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e D)$  when  $D < \sigma^2$ .

c) Show that  $R_I(D) \leq \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\sigma^2}{D}$  when  $D < \sigma^2$ .

证明: a): 对于  $D \geq \sigma^2$ , 我们可以将  $S$  只编码为  $\hat{S} = \mathbf{E}[S] = 0$ , 便有  $\mathbf{E}[X - \mathbf{E}[X]]^2 = \sigma^2 \leq D$ . 即此时我们可以达到比  $D$  更小的失真且码率为 0.

b): 类似于高斯分布下率失真的推导, 我们保留  $h(S)$  并使用最大熵原理便得到:

$$\begin{aligned} I(S; \hat{S}) &= h(S) - h(S|\hat{S}) \\ &\geq h(S) - h(S - \hat{S}) \\ &\geq h(S) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e D) \end{aligned}$$

c): 为证明上界, 我们试图构造一个确切的信道, 能够达到这个界, 则我们最优的率失真函数一定不差于他, 令:

$$\hat{S} = \frac{\sigma^2 - D}{\sigma^2} S + Z, \quad Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{D(\sigma^2 - D)}{\sigma^2}) \perp S$$

此时:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[d(S, \hat{S})] &= \mathbf{E}[(S - \hat{S})^2] = \mathbf{E}[(\frac{D}{\sigma^2} S - Z)^2] = \frac{D^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{D(\sigma^2 - D)}{\sigma^2} = D \\ h(\hat{S}) - h(\hat{S}|S) &= h(\frac{\sigma^2 - D}{\sigma^2} S + Z) - h(Z) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e(\sigma^2 - D)) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \frac{D(\sigma^2 - D)}{\sigma^2}) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\sigma^2}{D} \end{aligned}$$

由于我们所求的是  $I(S; \hat{S})$  极小值, 我们便有  $R(D) \leq \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\sigma^2}{D}$ .

注 2. c) 中的构造受第 4 题 b) 的启发.

□

## 第 4 题

*We have seen that a useful trick for calculating rate-distortion functions is to construct suitable test channels from  $\hat{S}$  to  $S$ . But in the optimization problem for solving rate-distortion functions, we need to characterize the forward channel from  $S$  to  $\hat{S}$ .*

- What is the forward channel  $P_{\hat{S}|S}$  for a Bernoulli source under Hamming distortion?*
- What is the forward channel  $f_{\hat{S}|S}$  for a Gaussian source under squared error distortion?*
- Calculate the information rate-distortion function for a Laplace source under absolute error distortion; i.e.,  $f_S(s) = \frac{1}{2b} e^{-|s|/b}$ , and  $d(s, \hat{s}) = |s - \hat{s}|$ .*

a) 解: 设信源符号服从 Bernoulli( $\delta$ ),  $\delta \leq 1/2$ . 根据第 3 讲讲义, 如果  $D \geq \delta$  则  $\hat{S}$  以概率 1 取 0.

再设  $0 \leq D < \delta$ . 此时  $\hat{S}$  服从 Bernoulli( $(\delta - D)/(1 - 2D)$ ), 存在独立于  $\hat{S}$  的 Bernoulli( $D$ ) 随机变量  $Z$  使  $S = \hat{S} \oplus Z$  以概率 1 成立. 对所有  $s, \hat{s} \in \{0, 1\}$  有

$$P_{\hat{S}|S}(\hat{s}|s) = \frac{P_{\hat{S}}(\hat{s})P_{S|\hat{S}}(s|\hat{s})}{P_S(s)}.$$

用这个公式可以求出

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\hat{S}|S}(0|0) &= \frac{(1-\delta-D)(1-D)}{(1-\delta)(1-2D)}, P_{\hat{S}|S}(1|0) = \frac{D(\delta-D)}{(1-\delta)(1-2D)}, \\ P_{\hat{S}|S}(0|1) &= \frac{D(1-\delta-D)}{\delta(1-2D)}, P_{\hat{S}|S}(1|1) = \frac{(\delta-D)(1-D)}{\delta(1-2D)}. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

b) 解: 设信源符号服从  $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ . 根据第 10 讲讲义, 如果  $D \geq \sigma^2$  则  $\hat{S}$  以概率 1 取 0.

再设  $0 < D < \sigma^2$ . 此时  $\hat{S}$  服从  $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 - D)$ , 存在独立于  $\hat{S}$  的  $\mathcal{N}(0, D)$  随机变量  $Z$  使  $S = \hat{S} + Z$  以概率 1 成立. 对所有实数  $s$  和  $\hat{s}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\hat{S}|S}(\hat{s}|s) &= \frac{f_{\hat{S}}(\hat{s})f_{S|\hat{S}}(s|\hat{s})}{f_S(s)} = \frac{f_{\hat{S}}(\hat{s})f_Z(s-\hat{s})}{f_S(s)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{2\pi D(\sigma^2-D)}} \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2}{2D(\sigma^2-D)}\left(\hat{s}-\frac{\sigma^2-D}{\sigma^2}s\right)^2\right). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

在解 c 问之前我们先推导一点 Laplace 分布的性质.

**引理 2.** 设  $b > 0$ , 对所有实数  $x$  有

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2b}e^{-|x|/b},$$

$f$  是随机变量  $X$  的概率密度函数. 这样  $\mathbf{E}[|X|] = b$ ,  $h(X) = \log_2(2eb)$ , 对所有  $t \in (-1/b, 1/b)$  有

$$\mathbf{E}[e^{tX}] = \frac{1}{1-b^2t^2}.$$

如果  $Y$  是随机变量且  $\mathbf{E}[|Y|] = b$  则  $h(Y) \leq \log_2(2eb)$ .

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[|X|] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|f(x)dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{2b}e^{-x/b}dx = b, \\ h(X) &= -\mathbf{E}[\log_2(f(X))] = -\mathbf{E}\left[-\log_2(2b) - \frac{|X|}{b}\log_2(e)\right] \\ &= \log_2(2b) + \frac{\mathbf{E}[|X|]}{b}\log_2(e) = \log_2(2eb). \end{aligned}$$

对每个  $t \in (-1/b, 1/b)$ ,

$$\mathbf{E}[e^{tX}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx}f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{tx}\frac{1}{2b}e^{x/b}dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{tx}\frac{1}{2b}e^{-x/b}dx = \frac{1}{1-b^2t^2},$$

如果  $Y$  是随机变量且  $\mathbf{E}[|Y|] = b$  则

$$h(Y) = -\mathbf{E}[\log_2(f_Y(Y))]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\mathbf{E} \left[ \log_2 \left( \frac{f_Y(Y)}{f(Y)} \right) \right] - \mathbf{E}[\log_2(f(Y))] \\
&= -D(f_Y \| f) - \mathbf{E}[\log_2(f(Y))] \\
&\leq -\mathbf{E}[\log_2(f(Y))] \\
&= -\mathbf{E} \left[ -\log_2(2b) - \frac{|Y|}{b} \log_2(e) \right] \\
&= \log_2(2eb). \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

c) 解: 用  $R$  表示这个率失真函数. 对每个  $D \in [b, \infty)$ , 因为  $\mathbf{E}[d(S, 0)] = \mathbf{E}[|S|] = b \leq D$ ,  $I(S; 0) = 0$ , 所以  $\mathbf{E}[d(S, \hat{S})] \leq D$  的条件下  $I(S; \hat{S})$  的最小值等于 0, 即  $R(D) = 0$ .

设  $0 < D < b$ ,  $\mathbf{E}[d(S, \hat{S})] \leq D$ . 对每个  $\hat{s}$  有  $h(S|\hat{S} = \hat{s}) = h(S - \hat{s}|\hat{S} = \hat{s}) = h(S - \hat{S}|\hat{S} = \hat{s})$ , 所以

$$h(S|\hat{S}) = h(S - \hat{S}|\hat{S}) \leq h(S - \hat{S}). \quad (7)$$

我们已经假设了  $\mathbf{E}[|S - \hat{S}|] \leq D$ . 再用引理 2 得

$$h(S - \hat{S}) \leq \log_2(2e\mathbf{E}[|S - \hat{S}|]) \leq \log_2(2eD). \quad (8)$$

这样  $I(S; \hat{S}) = h(S) - h(S|\hat{S}) \geq \log_2(2eb) - \log_2(2eD) = \log_2(b/D)$ .

设  $0 < D < b$ , 随机变量  $\hat{S}$  以概率  $D^2/b^2$  取 0, 以概率  $(b^2 - D^2)/b^2$  服从参数为  $b$  的 Laplace 分布, 随机变量  $Z$  服从参数为  $D$  的 Laplace 分布,  $\hat{S}$  和  $Z$  独立. 定义  $S = \hat{S} + Z$ . 这样  $\mathbf{E}[d(S, \hat{S})] = \mathbf{E}[|Z|] = D$ . 对每个  $t \in (-1/b, 1/b)$  有

$$\mathbf{E}[e^{tS}] = \mathbf{E}[e^{t\hat{S}}]\mathbf{E}[e^{tZ}] = \left( \frac{D^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2 - D^2}{b^2} \frac{1}{1 - b^2 t^2} \right) \frac{1}{1 - D^2 t^2} = \frac{1}{1 - b^2 t^2},$$

所以  $S$  服从参数为  $b$  的 Laplace 分布, 即信源符号的分布. 可以看出 (7) 和 (8) 式成立等号, 所以  $I(S; \hat{S}) = \log_2(b/D)$ .

对每个  $D \in (0, b)$ , 作为  $\mathbf{E}[d(S, \hat{S})] \leq D$  的条件下  $I(S; \hat{S})$  的最小值,  $R(D) = \log_2(b/D)$ .

综上所述,

$$R(D) = \begin{cases} \log_2 \left( \frac{b}{D} \right), & 0 < D < b \\ 0, & D \geq b \end{cases}. \quad \square$$

## 第 5 题

Consider a memoryless additive noise channel  $Y = X + Z$  where  $X$  has sopprt  $[-1/2, 1/2]$ , and the noise  $Z$  is uniform over  $[-1, 1]$ , independent of  $X$ . Calculate the information capacity of the channel,  $C_I = \max_{f_X} I(X; Y)$ .

解:

$$I(X; Y) = I(X; X + Z) = h(X + Z) - h(Z) = h(X + Z) - \log_2 2.$$

我们注意到  $Y = X + Z$  取值于  $[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$ , 并且:

$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= f_{X+Z}(X + Z = y) = (f_X * f_Z)(y) = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f_X(x) f_Z(y - x) dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{y+1} f_X(x) dx, & -\frac{3}{2} \leq y < -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f_X(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}, & -\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_{y-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} f_X(x) dx, & \frac{1}{2} < y \leq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}, \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

即  $Y$  在  $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$  上的概率密度函数为  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 而在  $[-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$  和  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$  上的分布依赖于  $f_X(x)$ .

我们又由最大熵原理, 在固定支撑集上的最大熵分布为均匀分布, 那么  $f_Y$  在支撑集  $[-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$  和  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$  上的概率密度函数应均为  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 根据 (9), 对  $\forall y \in [-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$  有:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{y+1} f_X(x) dx = \frac{1}{4},$$

此时则有

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{y+1} f_X(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

对于  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$  的情况分析同理, 即在  $\frac{1}{2}$  和  $-\frac{1}{2}$  的邻域上累积分布函数分别达到  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 那么在连续意义上, 我们可以用  $\frac{1}{2}(\delta_n(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \delta_n(x + \frac{1}{2}))$  来描述之,  $\delta_n(x)$  为狄拉克函数. 若没有连续要求, 我们也可以令  $P_X(x = -\frac{1}{2}) = P_X(x = \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$  来描述, 此时我们便很容易算出  $Y$  的分布, 即

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}, & y \in [-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) \\ \frac{1}{2}, & y \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \\ \frac{1}{4}, & y \in (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}] \end{cases},$$

可知该分布满足最大熵. 此时

$$\begin{aligned} h(X + Z) &= \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \log_2 4 dx + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \log_2 2 dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \log_2 4 dx = \frac{3}{2}, \\ C &= \max_{f(X)} I(X; Y) = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

□

## 第 6 题

Consider a memoryless Gaussian channel  $Y = X + Z$ , where  $X$  has an average power constraint  $P$ , and the noise is  $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_Z^2)$ . Suppose that, besides  $Y$ , the decoder also observes a noisy version of  $Z$ ,  $V = Z + W$  where  $W \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_W^2)$  is independent of  $Z$  and  $X$ . What is the information capacity-cost function of this channel model?

解: 对每个  $x$ , 依次用  $Y$  的定义, 第 10 讲 Proposition 10.3 和  $X$ ,  $(Z, V)$  的独立性得  $h(Y, V|X = x) = h(x + Z, V|X = x) = h(Z, V|X = x) = h(Z, V)$ . 所以

$$h(Y, V|X) = h(Z, V). \quad (10)$$

$Z$  和  $W$  独立且都是高斯的, 所以是联合高斯的. 作为  $Z$  和  $W$  的线性组合,  $(Z, V)$  是高斯的. 所以

$$h(Z, V) = \frac{1}{2} \log_2((2\pi e)^2 \det(\mathbf{K}_{Z,V})), \quad (11)$$

其中  $\mathbf{K}_{Z,V}$  表示  $Z$  和  $V$  的协方差矩阵. 因为  $\text{Cov}[Z, V] = \mathbf{E}[Z(Z + W)] = \mathbf{E}[Z^2] + \mathbf{E}[Z]\mathbf{E}[W] = \sigma_Z^2$ ,  $\text{var}[V] = \sigma_Z^2 + \sigma_W^2$ , 所以

$$\det(\mathbf{K}_{Z,V}) = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_Z^2 & \sigma_Z^2 \\ \sigma_Z^2 & \sigma_Z^2 + \sigma_W^2 \end{vmatrix} = \sigma_Z^2 \sigma_W^2. \quad (12)$$

根据最大熵定理,

$$h(Y, V) \leq \frac{1}{2} \log_2((2\pi e)^2 \det(\mathbf{K}_{Y,V})), \quad (13)$$

其中  $\mathbf{K}_{Y,V}$  表示  $Y$  和  $V$  的协方差矩阵. 因为  $\text{var}[Y] = \text{var}[X] + \sigma_Z^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}[Y, V] &= \mathbf{E}[YV] - \mathbf{E}[Y]\mathbf{E}[V] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[XZ + XW + Z^2 + ZW] - \mathbf{E}[Y]\mathbf{E}[V] \\ &= \mathbf{E}[X]\mathbf{E}[Z] + \mathbf{E}[X]\mathbf{E}[W] + \mathbf{E}[Z^2] + \mathbf{E}[Z]\mathbf{E}[W] - \mathbf{E}[Y]\mathbf{E}[V] \\ &= \sigma_Z^2, \end{aligned}$$

$\text{var}[V] = \sigma_Z^2 + \sigma_W^2$ , 所以

$$\det(\mathbf{K}_{Y,V}) = \begin{vmatrix} \text{var}[X] + \sigma_Z^2 & \sigma_Z^2 \\ \sigma_Z^2 & \sigma_Z^2 + \sigma_W^2 \end{vmatrix} = (\sigma_Z^2 + \sigma_W^2)\text{var}[X] + \sigma_Z^2 \sigma_W^2 \leq (\sigma_Z^2 + \sigma_W^2)P + \sigma_Z^2 \sigma_W^2. \quad (14)$$

综合  $I(X; Y, V) = h(Y, V) - h(Y, V|X)$  和 (10), (11), (12), (13), (14) 式得

$$I(X; Y, V) \leq \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma_Z^2 + \sigma_W^2}{\sigma_Z^2 \sigma_W^2} P \right). \quad (15)$$



设  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, P)$ .  $X, Z$  和  $W$  独立且都是高斯的, 所以是联合高斯的. 作为  $X, Z$  和  $W$  的线性组合,  $(Y, V)$  是高斯的. 所以 (13) 式成立等号. 因为  $\text{var}[X] = P$ , 所以 (14) 式成立等号. 这样 (15) 式成立等号.

作为  $\mathbf{E}[X^2] \leq P$  的条件下  $I(X; Y, V)$  的最大值, 信道容量

$$C(P) = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma_Z^2 + \sigma_W^2}{\sigma_Z^2 \sigma_W^2} P \right). \quad \square$$

## 第 7 题

Consider independent Gaussian random variables  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_X^2)$  and  $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_Z^2)$ . If there is another random variable  $V$  which is only uncorrelated with  $X$ , satisfying  $\mathbf{E}[XV] = 0$  and  $\mathbf{E}[V^2] \leq \sigma_Z^2$ , prove that  $I(X; X + V) \geq I(X; X + Z)$ , and discuss the condition under which equality holds.

证明: 由于  $I(X; X + V) = h(X) - h(X|X + V)$ , 欲证明  $I(X; X + V) \geq I(X; X + Z)$ , 只需证:

$$h(X|X + V) \leq h(X|X + Z).$$

我们有下面的不等式串:

$$h(X|X + V) = h\left(X - \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]}(X + V) | X + V\right) \quad (16)$$

$$= h\left(\frac{\sigma_X^2 V - \mathbf{E}[V^2]X}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]} | X + V\right) \leq h\left(\frac{\sigma_X^2 V - \mathbf{E}[V^2]X}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]}\right) \quad (17)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \log \left( 2\pi e \mathbf{Var} \left[ \frac{\sigma_X^2 V - \mathbf{E}[V^2]X}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]} \right] \right) \quad (18)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \log \left( 2\pi e \mathbf{E} \left[ \frac{\sigma_X^2 V - \mathbf{E}[V^2]X}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]} \right]^2 \right) \quad (19)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left( 2\pi e \frac{\sigma_X^2 \mathbf{E}[V^2]}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]} \right) \quad (20)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \log \left( 2\pi e \frac{\sigma_X^2 \sigma_Z^2}{\sigma_X^2 + \sigma_Z^2} \right) \quad (21)$$

$$= h(X|X + Z) \quad (22)$$

(16) 基于平移条件不影响条件熵, 系数  $k$  的选取是当  $V$  是与  $X$  独立的高斯变量时 (这是希望的取等条件), 保证  $X - k(X + V)$  和  $X + V$  独立, 那么此处的必要条件是:

$$\mathbf{E}[(1 - k)X - kV](X + V) = (1 - k)\sigma_X^2 - k\mathbf{E}[V^2] = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]}$$

- (17) 基于条件减少熵.  
 (18) 基于方差约束下的最大熵原理.  
 (19) 基于  $\mathbf{E}[X^2] = \mathbf{E}[X]^2 + \mathbf{Var}[X] \geq \mathbf{Var}[X]$ .  
 (20) 基于展开后使用  $\mathbf{E}[XV] = 0$  并化简.  
 (21) 基于函数  $\frac{\sigma_X^2 \mathbf{E}[V^2]}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]}$  关于  $\mathbf{E}[V^2]$  单调递增.  
 (22) 基于以下事实:

$$\begin{aligned} h(X|X+Z) &= h(X+Z|X) + h(X) - h(X+Z) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_Z^2) + \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_X^2) - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e (\sigma_X^2 + \sigma_Z^2)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \left( 2\pi e \frac{\sigma_X^2 \sigma_Z^2}{\sigma_X^2 + \sigma_Z^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

设  $I(X; X+V) = I(X; X+Z)$ . 这样  $h(X|X+V) = h(X|X+Z)$ , 所以 (17), (18), (19) 和 (21) 成立等号. 因为 (17), (18) 和 (19) 成立等号, 所以

$$\frac{\sigma_X^2 V - \mathbf{E}[V^2]X}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]}$$

独立于  $X+V$ , 服从正态分布, 且有均值 0. 因为 (21) 成立等号, 所以  $\mathbf{E}[V^2] = \sigma_Z^2$ .

反过来, 如果

$$\frac{\sigma_X^2 V - \mathbf{E}[V^2]X}{\sigma_X^2 + \mathbf{E}[V^2]}$$

独立于  $X+V$ , 服从正态分布, 有均值 0, 且  $\mathbf{E}[V^2] = \sigma_Z^2$ , 则可以验证  $I(X; X+V) = I(X; X+Z)$ .

□

## 第 8 题

Consider the parallel Gaussian channel model in Section 11.4.

- a) Derive the water-filling optimal solution.  
 b) Show that as  $P \rightarrow \infty$ , the rate loss due to using uniform power allocation  $P_i = P/k$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, k$ , instead of the water-filling optimal solution, asymptotically vanishes.

a) 证明: 用  $A$  表示满足  $\sum_{i=1}^k P_i \leq P$  的所有  $(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k) \in [0, \infty)^k$  组成的集合.

$$\begin{aligned} I(\underline{X}; \underline{Y}) &= h(\underline{Y}) - h(\underline{Y}|\underline{X}) \\ &= h(\underline{Y}) - h(Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_k) \\ &= h(\underline{Y}) - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2(2\pi e \sigma_i^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \sum_{i=1}^k h(Y_i) - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2(2\pi e \sigma_i^2) \\
&\leq \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2(2\pi e(\mathbf{E}[X_i^2] + \sigma_i^2)) - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2(2\pi e \sigma_i^2) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{\mathbf{E}[X_i^2]}{\sigma_i^2} \right) \\
&\leq \max_{(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k) \in A} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P_i}{\sigma_i^2} \right), \tag{23}
\end{aligned}$$

其中第二行的等号用了第 10 讲 Proposition 10.3, 第五行的小于等于号是因为对所有正整数  $i \leq k$  有  $\text{var}[Y_i] = \text{var}[X_i] + \text{var}[Z_i] \leq \mathbf{E}[X_i^2] + \sigma_i^2$ , 最后一行的小于等于号是因为  $\sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{E}[X_i^2] \leq P$ .

设  $(P_1^*, P_2^*, \dots, P_k^*) \in A$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P_i^*}{\sigma_i^2} \right) = \max_{(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k) \in A} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P_i}{\sigma_i^2} \right), \tag{24}$$

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$  分别服从  $\mathcal{N}(0, P_1^*), \mathcal{N}(0, P_2^*), \dots, \mathcal{N}(0, P_k^*)$  且独立. 这样  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_k$  独立, 对每个正整数  $i \leq k$ ,  $Y_i$  服从  $\mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{E}[X_i^2] + \sigma_i^2)$ . 所以 (23) 式第四和第五行的小于等于号现在是等号. (23) 式最后一行的小于等于号现在当然也是等号.

作为  $I(\underline{X}; \underline{Y})$  的最大值,  $C(P)$  等于 (23) 式的最后一行. 设  $(P_1^*, P_2^*, \dots, P_k^*) \in A$  且 (24) 式成立. 我们用 KKT 条件 [1, 5.49 式] 来求  $(P_1^*, P_2^*, \dots, P_k^*)$ . 可以看出

$$-\sum_{i=1}^k \ln \left( 1 + \frac{P_i^*}{\sigma_i^2} \right) = \min_{(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k) \in A} \left( -\sum_{i=1}^k \ln \left( 1 + \frac{P_i}{\sigma_i^2} \right) \right).$$

如果  $\mu, \nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_k \geq 0$  则对所有  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k \geq 0$  和正整数  $i \leq k$  有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial P_i} \left( -\sum_{j=1}^k \ln \left( 1 + \frac{P_j}{\sigma_j^2} \right) + \mu \left( \sum_{j=1}^k P_j - P \right) + \sum_{j=1}^k \nu_j (-P_j) \right) = -\frac{1}{\sigma_i^2 + P_i} + \mu - \nu_i.$$

所以存在非负数  $\mu, \nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_k$  满足

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i=1}^k P_i^* - P \leq 0, \\
&-P_i^* \leq 0, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}, \\
&\mu \left( \sum_{i=1}^k P_i^* - P \right) = 0, \tag{25}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\nu_i(-P_i^*) = 0, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}, \quad (26)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sigma_i^2 + P_i^*} + \mu - \nu_i = 0, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}, \quad (27)$$

即 KKT 条件. 由 (27) 式得  $\mu = 1/(\sigma_1^2 + P_1^*) + \nu_1 > 0$ , 对每个正整数  $i \leq k$  有

$$P_i^* = \frac{1}{\mu - \nu_i} - \sigma_i^2.$$

如果正整数  $i \leq k$ ,  $\nu_i = 0$ , 则  $P_i^* = 1/\mu - \sigma_i^2$ ,  $1/\mu - \sigma_i^2 \geq 0$ . 如果正整数  $i \leq k$ ,  $\nu_i > 0$ , 则由 (26) 式得  $P_i^* = 0$ , 所以  $1/(\mu - \nu_i) = \sigma_i^2 > 0$ ,  $1/\mu - \sigma_i^2 < 1/(\mu - \nu_i) - \sigma_i^2 = 0$ . 总之对每个正整数  $i \leq k$  有

$$P_i^* = \max\left(\frac{1}{\mu} - \sigma_i^2, 0\right). \quad (28)$$

因为  $\mu > 0$  且 (25) 式成立, 所以  $\sum_{i=1}^k P_i^* = P$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \max\left(\frac{1}{\mu} - \sigma_i^2, 0\right) = P. \quad (29)$$

因此只要  $(P_1^*, P_2^*, \dots, P_k^*) \in A$  且 (24) 式成立就存在  $\mu > 0$  满足 (29) 式且使 (28) 式对所有正整数  $i \leq k$  成立. 把  $\mu$  换成  $-2\lambda$  我们就得到了讲义的 39 和 40 式. 我们在前面构造的  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k)$  服从均值为  $0_k$ , 协方差矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_1^* & & & \\ & P_2^* & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & P_k^* \end{bmatrix}$$

的高斯分布. □

b) 证明: 根据 (a) 问的结论, 对每个  $P \geq 0$  存在  $L(P) \geq 0$  (即 (a) 问中的  $1/\mu$ ) 满足

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \max(L(P) - \sigma_i^2, 0) = P, \\ C(P) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{\max(L(P) - \sigma_i^2, 0)}{\sigma_i^2} \right),$$

其中  $C$  表示容量-代价函数. 设正整数  $m \leq k$ ,  $\sigma_m = \max(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_k)$ ,  $N = \sum_{i=1}^k \sigma_i^2$ . 如果  $P \geq 0$  且  $L(P) \leq \sigma_m^2$  则

$$P \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \max(\sigma_m^2 - \sigma_i^2, 0) = k\sigma_m^2 - N,$$

所以对每个  $P > k\sigma_m^2 - N$  有  $L(P) > \sigma_m^2$ , 也就有

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^k (L(P) - \sigma_i^2) = kL(P) - N,$$

$$C(P) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{L(P) - \sigma_i^2}{\sigma_i^2} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( \frac{P + N}{k\sigma_i^2} \right).$$

对每个  $P > k\sigma_m^2 - N$ , 均匀分配功率达到的码率与容量的差为

$$C(P) - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P}{k\sigma_i^2} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left( \frac{P + N}{P + k\sigma_i^2} \right).$$

$P \rightarrow \infty$  时这个差趋于 0. □

## 第 9 题

Consider a channel with two inputs  $(X_1, X_2)$  and two outputs  $(Y_1, Y_2)$  obeying the following channel law:

$$Y_1 = X_1 + Z_1,$$

$$Y_2 = h(X_1) + X_2 + Z_2,$$

where  $h(\cdot)$  is a given function, and  $(Z_1, Z_2)$  are independent noises. A decoding scheme is as follows: first decode  $X_1$  from  $Y_1$ , and then decode  $X_2$  from  $Y_2 - h(X_1)$ . Use a reasoning based on mutual information analysis to argue that this decoding scheme is suboptimal in general.

证明: 根据题中解码方案, 即需证  $I(X_1, X_2; Y_1, Y_2) \geq I(X_1; Y_1) + I(X_2; Y_2 - h(X_1))$ . 利用互信息的链式法则和微分熵的性质可得

$$\begin{aligned} I(X_1, X_2; Y_1, Y_2) &= I(X_1; Y_1, Y_2) + I(X_2; Y_1, Y_2 | X_1) \\ &= I(X_1; Y_1, Y_2) + h(Y_1, Y_2 | X_1) - h(Y_1, Y_2 | X_1, X_2) \\ &= I(X_1; Y_1, Y_2) + h(Y_1 | X_1) + h(Y_2 | X_1, Y_1) - h(Y_1, Y_2 | X_1, X_2) \\ &= I(X_1; Y_1, Y_2) + h(Z_1) + h(X_2 + Z_2) - (h(Y_1 | X_1, X_2) + h(Y_2 | X_1, X_2, Y_1)) \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$= I(X_1; Y_1, Y_2) + h(Z_1) + h(X_2 + Z_2) - h(Z_1) - h(Z_2) \quad (31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= I(X_1; Y_1, Y_2) + h(X_2 + Z_2) - h(X_2 + Z_2 | X_2) \\ &= I(X_1; Y_1) + I(X_1; Y_2 | Y_1) + I(X_2; X_2 + Z_2) \\ &\geq I(X_1; Y_1) + I(X_2; Y_2 - h(X_1)). \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

(30) 基于

$$\begin{aligned} h(Y_1|X_1) &= h(X_1 + Z_1|X_1) = h(Z_1|X_1) = h(Z_1), \\ h(Y_2|X_1, Y_1) &= h(h(X_1) + X_2 + Z_2|X_1, Z_1) = h(X_2 + Z_2|X_1, Z_1) = h(X_2 + Z_2). \end{aligned}$$

(31) 基于

$$\begin{aligned} h(Y_1|X_1, X_2) &= h(X_1 + Z_1|X_1, X_2) = h(Z_1|X_1, X_2) = h(Z_1), \\ h(Y_2|X_1, X_2, Y_1) &= h(h(X_1) + X_2 + Z_2|X_1, X_2, Z_1) = h(Z_2|X_1, X_2, Z_1) = h(Z_2). \end{aligned}$$

由此可得题中解码方案是次优的, 当且仅当存在  $X_1 \leftrightarrow Y_1 \leftrightarrow Y_2$  时, 该解码方案才是最优的.  $\square$

## 第 10 题

Consider a joint source channel coding setup where the source is a memoryless Gaussian source with mean zero and variance  $Q$ , and the channel is a memoryless Gaussian channel whose Gaussian noise has mean zero and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Let the conversion ratio between source and channel be  $r = 1$ . Consider an average squared error distortion  $D$  for source reproduction and an average input power constraint  $P$  for channel transmission.

- Identify the fundamental performance limit between  $D$  and  $P$ .
- Show that it is possible to design simple symbol-level mappings to achieve the fundamental performance limit.
- Verify that the "double matching" conditions in Section 6.5 hold for the designed symbol-level mappings.

a) 解: 高斯信源的率失真函数为:

$$R(D) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{Q}{D}$$

高斯信道的信道容量为:

$$C(P) = \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \frac{P}{\sigma^2})$$

根据理论性能界  $R(D) \leq C(P)$ , 得

$$D \geq \frac{Q\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + P}$$

$\square$

b) 证明: 考虑采用线性映射:  $X = f(S) = \alpha S$ ,  $\hat{S} = g(Y) = \beta Y$ . 依题有  $Y = X + Z$ , 信道噪声  $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ , 此时分析该 JSCC 方案的平均失真:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \mathbf{E}_{(S, \hat{S})}[(S - \hat{S})^2] \\ &= \mathbf{E}_{(S, Z)}[(S - \beta(\alpha S + Z))^2] \\ &= \mathbf{E}_S[(1 - \alpha\beta)^2 S^2] + \mathbf{E}_Z[\beta^2 Z^2] \\ &= (1 - \alpha\beta)^2 Q + \beta^2 \sigma^2 \\ &\geq \frac{Q\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + Q\alpha^2} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\geq \frac{Q\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + P} \quad (34)$$

(33) 基于  $h(\beta) = (1 - \alpha\beta)^2 Q + \beta^2 \sigma^2 = (\alpha^2 Q + \sigma^2)\beta^2 - 2\alpha Q\beta + Q \geq \frac{Q\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + Q\alpha^2}$ , 当且仅当  $\beta = \frac{\alpha Q}{\alpha^2 Q + \sigma^2}$  时取等.

(34) 基于信道输入  $X$  要满足功率约束  $\mathbf{E}[X^2] = \alpha^2 Q \leq P$ , 当  $X$  功率恰好为  $P$ , 即  $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{P}{Q}}$  时取等.

综上, 当  $(\alpha, \beta) = (\sqrt{\frac{P}{Q}}, \frac{\sqrt{PQ}}{\sigma^2 + P})$  时,  $D = \frac{Q\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + P}$ , 此时该方案达到理论性能界.  $\square$

c) 证明:

对于 b) 中我们设计的  $X = f(S) = \sqrt{\frac{P}{Q}}S$ ,  $\hat{S} = g(Y) = \frac{\sqrt{PQ}}{\sigma^2 + P}Y$ ,  $D = \frac{Q\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + P}$ ,

- 可得  $Y = \sqrt{\frac{P}{Q}}S + Z$ , 则  $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(0, P + \sigma^2)$ , 有

$$I(S; g(Y)) = I(S; Y) = h(Y) - h(Y|S) = h(\sqrt{\frac{P}{Q}}S + Z) - h(Z) = \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \frac{P}{\sigma^2}) = R(D);$$

- 同理有

$$I(f(S); Y) = I(S; Y) = \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \frac{P}{\sigma^2}) = C(P);$$

- 以及

$$I(S; g(Y)) = I(S; Y) = I(f(S); Y).$$

因此, “双重匹配”条件成立.  $\square$

## 参考文献

- [1] S. Boyd and L. Vandenberghe, *Convex Optimization*. Cambridge University Press, 2004. [Online]. Available: [https://web.stanford.edu/~boyd/cvxbook/bv\\_cvxbook.pdf](https://web.stanford.edu/~boyd/cvxbook/bv_cvxbook.pdf)