- 2-1 自相关函数为 $R_x(\tau) = 2e^{-4|\tau|}$ 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 $R_{v}(\tau)$;
- (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) : 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

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

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

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

 $\Leftrightarrow s = j\omega$

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

::作拉普拉斯反变换后可得,

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

代入 $\tau = 0$, $\tau = 1$ 即可得解。

2-2 平稳随机过程 $\{x(t)\}$ 通过传输函数为H(jw)的线性时不变系统,输出为

$$\{y(t)\}$$
, 证明: $S_{y}(w) = H^{*}(jw)S_{yx}(w)$

证明:

由于 $\{x(t)\}$ 为一平稳随机过程,则通过线性时不变系统后的输出功率谱密度 $S_{y}(w) = \left|H(jw)\right|^{2} S_{x}(w). \quad \text{其中} S_{n}(w)$ 为输入功率谱密度。

又知
$$S_{yx}(w) = H(jw)S_x(w)$$
. 则 $S_x(w) = \frac{1}{H(jw)}S_{yx}(w)$.

则

$$S_{y}(w) = |H(jw)|^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{H(jw)} S_{yx}(w) = [H(jw) \cdot H^{*}(jw)] \cdot \frac{1}{H(jw)} S_{yx}(w) = H^{*}(jw) S_{yx}(w)$$
得证。

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 $S_y(f)$.

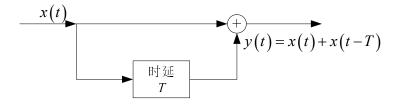
解:
$$h(t) = \int_{t-T}^{t} \delta(u) du = \int_{t-T}^{t} dU(u) = U(t) - U(t-T) = g_T(t-\frac{T}{2})$$

$$g_T(t) \leftrightarrow TSa(\frac{Tw}{2}) :: h(t) = g_T(t - \frac{T}{2}) \leftrightarrow TSa(\frac{Tw}{2})e^{-jwT/2} = H(jw)$$
$$H(jf) = TSa(T2\pi f / 2)e^{-j2\pi fT/2}$$

$$S_{v}(f) = |H(jf)|^{2} S_{x}(f) = T^{2}Sa^{2}(\pi Tf)S_{x}(f)$$

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

2-4 平稳随机过程 $\{x(t)\}$ 通过如图 2.8 所示的系统后的输出为 $\{y(t)\}$,证明: $\{y(t)\}$ 的功率谱密度函数 $S_{v}(\omega) = 2S_{x}(\omega)(1+\cos\omega T)$.



证:

对 y(t)=x(t)+x(t-T) 两边作 Fourier 变换,可得 $Y(\omega)=X(\omega)+x(\omega)e^{-j\omega T}$,则

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(\omega)}{X(\omega)} = 1 + e^{-j\omega T}$$

$$\Rightarrow |H(j\omega)|^2 = |1 + e^{-j\omega T}|^2 = 2(1 + \cos \omega T)$$

由输入输出关系式可得

$$S_{v}(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^{2} S_{x}(\omega) = 2(1 + \cos \omega T)S_{x}(\omega)$$

得证公式。

2-5 设 $\{x(t)\}$ 与 $\{y(t)\}$ 都为平稳随机过程,通过图 2.9 的调制系统后,输出为 $\{z(t)\}$,(1) 求 $\{z(t)\}$ 的自相关函数;(2) 当 $R_x(\tau) = R_y(\tau)$, $R_{xy}(\tau) = 0$ 时,证明: $R_z(\tau) = R_x(\tau)\cos\omega\tau$ 。

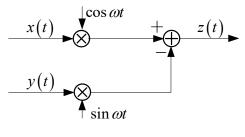


图 2.9

 \mathfrak{M} : (1) $z(t) = x(t) \cos \omega t - y(t) \sin \omega t$

$R_z(t_1, t_2) = E\{z(t_1)z(t_2)\}$

- $= E\{[x(t_1)\cos\omega t_1 y(t_1)\sin\omega t_1][x(t_2)\cos\omega t_2 y(t_2)\sin\omega t_2]\}\$
- $= R_{\nu}(t_1, t_2) \cos \omega t_1 \cos \omega t_2 + R_{\nu}(t_1, t_2) \sin \omega t_1 \sin \omega t_2$
 - $-R_{yy}(t_1,t_2)\cos\omega t_1\sin\omega t_2 R_{yy}(t_1,t_2)\cos\omega t_2\sin\omega t_1$

因为x(t), y(t)为平稳随机过程,

 $\pm \vec{x} = R_x(\tau) \cos \omega t_1 \cos \omega t_2 + R_y(\tau) \sin \omega t_1 \sin \omega t_2 - R_{xy}(\tau) \cos \omega t_1 \sin \omega t_2 - R_{yx}(\tau) \cos \omega t_2 \sin \omega t_1$

(2)

$$R_{x}(\tau) = R_{y}(\tau), R_{xy}(\tau) = 0, \text{M}R_{yx}(\tau) = 0$$

可得,

 $R_z(\tau) = R_x(\tau) [\cos \omega t_1 \cos \omega t_2 + \sin \omega t_1 \sin \omega t_2] = R_x(\tau) \cos \omega \tau$

2-6 如图 2.10 所示为串联线性时不变系统,输入 $\{x(t)\}$ 为广义平稳随机信号,第一个系统的输出为 $\{y(t)\}$,第二个系统的输出为 $\{z(t)\}$,

- (1) 求 $\{z(t)\}$ 和 $\{y(t)\}$ 的互相关函数 $R_{vz}(\tau)$;
- (2) 证明: $\{z(t)\}$ 的功率谱密度 $S_z(f) = |H_1(f)|^2 |H_2(f)|^2 S_x(f)$,其中 $H_1(f)$, $H_2(f)$ 分别为 $h_1(t)$, $h_2(t)$ 的傅立叶变换。

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x(t) & \hline & h_1(t) & \hline & y(t) & \hline & h_2(t) & \hline \end{array}$$

解:
$$R_{yz}(\tau) = E\{z(t_1)y(t_2)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_2(\tau_1)E\{y(t_2)y(t_1-\tau_1)\}d\tau_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_2(\tau_1)R_y(\tau-\tau_1)d\tau_1$$

 $R_y(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_1(\tau_2)h_1(\tau_3)R_x(\tau-\tau_2+\tau_3)d\tau_2d\tau_3$
 $R_{yz}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_2(\tau_1)h_1(\tau_2)h_1(\tau_3)R_x(\tau-\tau_1-\tau_2+\tau_3)d\tau_1d\tau_2d\tau_3$

(2) 证明: 对 h_1 系统有: $S_v(f) = |H_1(f)|^2 S_x(f)$

对 h, 系统有: $S_z(f) = |H_2(f)|^2 S_v(f)$

$$S_z(f) = |H_1(f)|^2 |H_2(f)|^2 S_x(f)$$

- 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 $R_{y_1y_2}(\tau)$ 与输入端互相关函数 $R_{x_1x_2}(\tau)$ 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。

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

解:(1)输出端自相关函数:

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

(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

$$m_{y}(t) = (m_{x_1} + m_{x_2}) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) d\tau = (m_{x_1} + m_{x_2}) H(0)$$

自相关函数

$$R_{v}(t_{1},t_{2}) = E\{y(t_{1})y(t_{2})\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau_1)h(\tau_2)R_x(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2)d\tau_1d\tau_2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau_1) h(\tau_2) [R_{x_1}(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2) + R_{x_2}(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2) + R_{x_2x_1}(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2) + R_{x_1x_2}(\tau - \tau_1 + \tau_2)] d\tau_1 d\tau_2$$

功率谱密度函数

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

$$X_{x}$$
, $S_{x}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R_{x}(\tau)e^{-j\omega\tau}d\tau = S_{x_{1}}(\omega) + S_{x_{1}x_{2}}(\omega) + S_{x_{2}x_{3}}(\omega) + S_{x_{2}}(\omega)$

$$||M| S_{y}(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^{2} S_{x}(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^{2} [S_{x_{1}}(\omega) + S_{x_{1}x_{2}}(\omega) + S_{x_{2}x_{1}}(\omega) + S_{x_{2}}(\omega)]$$

2-8 零均值平稳过程 x(t)通过冲激响应为 $h(t)=ae^{-at},\ t\geq 0$ 的线性滤波器,证明:

(1) 滤波器输出的功率谱密度为
$$\frac{a^2}{a^2+\omega^2}S_x(\omega)$$
;

(2) 如果滤波器的响应函数是指数形式的一段: $h(t) = \begin{cases} ae^{-at}, & 0 \le t \le T \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$,则

输出的功率谱密度为 $\frac{a^2}{a^2+\omega^2}(1-2e^{-aT}\cos\omega T+e^{-2aT})S_x(\omega)$ 。

证明:

$$(1) h(t) = ae^{-at}, t \ge 0$$

对 h(t)作傅里叶变换有

$$H(jw) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t)e^{-jwt}dt = a\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at}e^{-jwt}dt = \frac{a}{a+jw}$$

因为 x(t) 为平稳过程, 故经过该线性是不变系统之后输出 y(t) 也是平稳过程

$$\Rightarrow S_Y(w) = |H(jw)|^2 \cdot S_X(w)$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+jw} \cdot \frac{a}{a-jw} \cdot S_X(w)$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{a^2+w^2} S_X(w)$$

得证

(2) 分析同(1)中

$$H(jw) = \int_0^T ae^{-at}e^{-jwt}dt = \frac{a}{a+jw}e^{-(a+jw)t}\Big|_0^T$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+jw}\Big[1-e^{-(a+jw)T}\Big]$$

$$\Rightarrow H(jw)H(-jw)$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+jw} \cdot \frac{a}{a-jw}\Big[1-e^{-(a+jw)T}\Big]\Big[1-e^{-(a-jw)T}\Big]$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{a^2+w^2}\Big[1-e^{-aT}e^{jwT}-e^{-aT}e^{-jwT}+e^{-2aT}\Big]$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{a^2+w^2}\Big(1-2\cos wT+e^{-2aT}\Big)$$

$$\therefore S_Y(w) = |H(jw)|^2 \cdot S_X(w) = \frac{a^2}{a^2+w^2}\Big(1-2\cos wT+e^{-2aT}\Big) \cdot S_X(w)$$

得证

2-9 均值为零、方差为 σ_n^2 的白噪声系列 $\{n(k)\}$ 通过冲激响应为

$$h(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 0,1,2,3 \\ 0, & 其它 \end{cases}$$
 的线性时不变系统,输出为 $\{y(k)\}$,求

- (1) $\{y(k)\}$ 的均值;
- (2) $\{y(k)\}$ 与 $\{n(k)\}$ 的互相关函数;
- (3) $\{y(k)\}$ 的自相关函数。

解:

(1)
$$E\left\{y(k)\right\} = E\left\{h(k) * n(k)\right\} = E\left\{\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m)n(k-m)\right\} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m)E\left\{n(k-m)\right\},$$

由于白噪声序列 $E\{n(k)\}=0$,故 $E\{y(k)\}=0$ 。

(2)

$$R_{my}(k_1,k_2) = E\{n(k_1)y(k_2)\} = E\{n(k_1)\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty}h(m)n(k_2-m)\} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty}h(m)E\{n(k_1)n(k_2-m)\}$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m) R_n(k_1, k_2 - m) = \sigma_n^2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m) \delta(k_1 - k_2 + m)$$

$$=\sigma_n^2 \left(\delta(k_1-k_2)+\delta(k_1-k_2+1)+\delta(k_1-k_2+2)+\delta(k_1-k_2+3)\right),\,$$

即
$$R_{ny}(\tau) = \sigma_n^2 \sum_{i=0}^3 \delta(\tau + i)$$
, 同理可得 $R_{yn}(\tau) = \sigma_n^2 \sum_{i=0}^3 \delta(\tau - i)$ 。

(3)
$$R_y(k_1, k_2) = E\{y(k_1), y(k_2)\} = E\{\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m)n(k_1 - m)\sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} h(l)n(k_2 - l)\}$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m)h(l)E\{n(k_1-m)n(k_2-l)\} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} h(m)h(l)R_n(k_1-k_2-m+l)$$

$$=\sigma_{n}^{2}\sum_{m=0}^{3}\sum_{l=0}^{3}\delta(k_{1}-k_{2}-m+l),\quad \text{即 }R_{y}(\tau)=\sigma_{n}^{2}\sum_{m=0}^{3}\sum_{m=0}^{3}\delta(\tau-m+l),\quad \text{可得}$$

$$R_{y}(\tau) = \sigma_{n}^{2} \left(\delta(\tau - 3) + 2\delta(\tau - 2) + 3\delta(\tau - 1) + 4\delta(\tau) + 3\delta(\tau + 1) + 2\delta(\tau + 2) + \delta(\tau + 3) \right)$$

2-10 线性时不变系统输入 $\{x(n)\}$ 与输出 $\{y(n)\}$ 的关系为

y(n)=ay(n-1)+bx(n),其中a,b为常数,这是一个一阶 AR 模型,若 $\{x(n)\}$ 是功率谱密度为 $S_x(\Omega)=1$ 的平稳随机过程,求:

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

解:

1) $S_x(\omega) = 1 \Rightarrow R_x(m) = \delta(m)$, 将 y(n) - ay(n-1) = y(n-m) - ay(n-m-1)相乘,

 $E\{[y(n)-ay(n-1)][y(n-m)-ay(n-m-1)]\}=E\{b^2x(n)x(n-m)\}$,则可得:

$$(1+a^{2})R_{Y}(m)-aR_{Y}(m-1)-aR_{Y}(m+1)=b^{2}\delta(m), \quad \text{则有}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1+a^{2})R_{Y}(0)-aR_{Y}(-1)-aR_{Y}(1)=b^{2} \\ (1+a^{2})R_{Y}(1)-aR_{Y}(0)-aR_{Y}(2)=0 \\ (1+a^{2})R_{Y}(-1)-aR_{Y}(-2)-aR_{Y}(0)=0 \\ R_{Y}(m)=R_{Y}(-m) \end{cases}$$

由方程组可求得R(0),R(1)与R(2),并根据这三个值与递推关系得

$$R_{y}(m) = \frac{a^{|m|}b^2}{1-a^2} \circ$$

2) 对 y(n)-ay(n-1)=bx(n) 两 边 作 Fourier 变 换 , 有 $Y(\Omega)(1-ae^{-j\Omega})=bX(\Omega)$,

可得
$$H(j\Omega) = \frac{Y(\Omega)}{X(\Omega)} = \frac{b}{1 - ae^{-j\Omega}}$$
,则 $S_Y(\Omega) = |H(j\Omega)|^2 S_X(\Omega) = \frac{b^2}{|1 - ae^{-j\Omega}|^2}$ 。

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 条件以及对称关系 $R_z(m) = R_z(-m)$ 可得 $R_z(m)$ 的显式表示,方法同上题。

2-12 均值为零、方差为 σ_x^2 的白噪声序列 $\{x(n)\}$ 先通过一个平均器,其输出 $\{y(n)\}$ 与 $\{x(n)\}$ 的关系为 $y(n)=\frac{1}{2}[x(n)+x(n-1)]$, $\{y(n)\}$ 再通过一个差分器,其输出 $\{z(n)\}$ 与 $\{y(n)\}$ 的关系为z(n)=y(n)-y(n-1),求 $\{z(n)\}$ 的均值 m_z 、方 差 σ_z^2 、自相关函数 $R_z(k)$ 以及其功率谱密度 $S_z(\omega)$ 。

解:由题目中条件可知,两个系统的单位冲激响应分别为

平均器:
$$h_1(n) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(n) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(n-1)$$
 差分器: $h_2(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1)$ 故而,整个系统的冲激响应为

$$h(n) = h_1(n) * h_2(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\delta(n) + \delta(n-1)] * [\delta(n) - \delta(n-1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\delta(n) - \delta(n-2)]$$

输出序列的均值为:

$$\begin{split} m_z &= E(z(n)) = E\{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(k)x(n-k)\} = m_X \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} h(k) = 0 \\ \sigma_z^2 &= E\{z(n) - m_z\}^2 = E\{z(n)\}^2 = R_z(0) \\ H(jw) &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2jw}) \\ \Rightarrow &|H(jw)|^2 = \frac{1}{4}(1 - e^{-2jw}) \cdot (1 - e^{2jw}) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - 2\cos 2w + 1) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2w) \\ 输出的功率谱密度函数为: \\ S_z(w) &= |H(jw)|^2 \cdot S_X(w) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2w)\sigma_X^2 \end{split}$$

自相关函数为:

$$R_{z}(k) = E\{z(n_{1})z(n_{2})\}\$$

$$= E\{\frac{1}{2}[x(n_{1}) - x(n_{1} - 2)] \cdot \frac{1}{2}[x(n_{2}) - x(n_{2} - 2)]\}\$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\sigma_{x}^{2}[2\delta(k) - \delta(k + 2) - \delta(k - 2)]\$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{z}^{2} = R_{z}(0) = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_{x}^{2}$$

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:

$$S_{y}(\omega) = \sigma_{x}^{2} \left[1 + b_{1}^{2} + b_{2}^{2} - 2b_{1}(1 - b_{2})\cos\omega - 2b_{2}\cos2\omega \right]^{-1}$$

(3) 求 $\{y(n)\}$ 的自相关函数。

解: (1) v(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 $|\alpha_{12}|<1$ 。

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

系统传输函数
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - b_i e^{-j\omega} - b_2 z^{-j2\omega}}$$

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

输出的功率谱密度函数:

$$S_{y}(\omega) = |H(j\omega)|^{2} S_{x}(\omega) = \frac{\sigma_{x}^{2}}{(1 + b_{1}^{2} + b_{2}^{2} - 2b_{1}\cos\omega - 2b_{2}\cos2\omega + 2b_{1}b_{2}\cos\omega)}$$

(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:

$$\pm y(n) = x(n) + a_1x(n-1) + a_2x(n-2)$$

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

则系统函数
$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}$$

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

$$\begin{split} R_{y}\left(n_{1},n_{2}\right) &= \sum_{k_{1}=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{k_{2}=-\infty}^{+\infty} h\left(k_{1}\right) h\left(k_{2}\right) R_{x}\left(n_{1}-k_{1},n_{2}-k_{2}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k_{1}=0}^{q} \sum_{k_{2}=0}^{q} \left[\delta\left(k_{1}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{1}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{1}-2\right)\right] \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-2\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-k_{1}-n_{2}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k_{1}=0}^{2} \sum_{k_{2}=0}^{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-2\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-2\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-2\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-2\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-2\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-2\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-2\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right)\right] \cdot \sigma_{x}^{2}\delta\left(n_{1}-n_{2}-k_{1}+k_{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\delta\left(k_{2}\right) + a_{1}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{2}-1\right) + a_{2}\delta\left(k_{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
$$H(z) = 1 + a_1 z^{-1} + a_2 z^{-2}$$
, 则

$$H(\Omega) = 1 + a_1 e^{-j\Omega} + a_2 e^{-2j\Omega} = 1 + a_1 \cos \Omega - ja_1 \sin \Omega + a_2 \cos 2\Omega - ja_2 \sin 2\Omega$$

= $(1 + a_1 \cos \Omega + a_2 \cos 2\Omega) - j(a_1 \sin \Omega + a_2 \sin 2\Omega)$

则

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

= 1 + a₁² + a₂² + 2a₁(1 + a₂)\cos \Omega + 2a₂\cos 2\Omega

$$又 S_x(\Omega) = \sigma_x^2$$
 , 故

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

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:

$$H_{0}: f(x | H_{0}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^{2}/2}$$

$$H_{1}: f(x | H_{1}) = f_{s}(x) * f_{n}(x)$$

$$H_{1}: f(x | H_{1}) = f_{s}(x) * f_{n}(x)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{s}(x - n) f_{n}(n) dn$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x - n|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-n^{2}/2} dn$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x + n - n^{2}/2} dn + \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-n + x - n^{2}/2} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-x + \frac{1}{2}} \Phi(x - 1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{x + \frac{1}{2}} [1 - \Phi(x + 1)]$$

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

(2) 假设先验概率分别为 $P(H_0)$, $P(H_1)$,则检测门限为

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

(3) 设虚警概率为 α ,则

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

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

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

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

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

 $y=ax^2$ 。采用最小错误概率判决对y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:

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

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

可得:

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

判决准则为:

$$\frac{f\left(y\left|H_{1}\right)\right)^{H_{1}}}{f\left(y\left|H_{0}\right)\right)^{H_{0}}}\frac{P\left(H_{0}\right)}{P\left(H_{1}\right)}=1$$

化简得到判决规则为:

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

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

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

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

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 $y = ax^2$ 。采用最小错误概率判决对 y 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:

$$\frac{f\left(y\left|H_{1}\right.\right)}{f\left(y\left|H_{0}\right.\right)}_{H_{0}}^{H_{1}}\frac{P\left(H_{0}\right.\right)}{P\left(H_{1}\right.\right)}=1$$

化简得到判决规则为:

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

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:
$$H_0$$
 假设下 $x \sim N(-1,0.5)$

$$H_0$$
 假设下 $x \sim N(-1, 0.5)$

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

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

$$P(D_0 \mid H_0) = \int_0^0 f(x \mid H_0) dx = \Phi(\sqrt{2})$$

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

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

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

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

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

3-7 二元假设如下:

$$H_0:$$
 $x = n$
 $H_1:$ $x = A + n$

式中, A 为常数, 噪声 n 的概率密度函数为

$$f_n(n) = \frac{1}{\pi C} \frac{1}{1 + (n/C)^2} - \infty < n < +\infty$$

若 $P(H_i) = 1/2$ (i = 0,1) 。

证明: (1) 最小错误概率检验的判决规则为: 如果 $x \ge A/2$,判为 H_1 ,反之,判为 H_0 。

(2) 错判概率为
$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(\frac{A}{2C})$$

解: (1)
$$f(x|H_0) = \frac{1}{\pi C} \frac{1}{1 + (x/C)^2}$$
, $f(x|H_1) = \frac{1}{\pi C} \frac{1}{1 + ((A+x)/C)^2}$ 判决准则为:

$$\frac{f(x|H_1) \mathop{\boxtimes}_{H}^{H_1} P(H_0)}{f(x|H_1) \mathop{\boxtimes}_{H}^{H_1} P(H_0)} = 1$$

化简得到判决规则: $x_{\mu_0}^{H_1} A/2$

(2) 错判概率为:

$$p_e = p(H_0) \int_{-\infty}^{A/2} f(x \mid H_0) dx + p(H_1) \int_{A/2}^{+\infty} f(x \mid H_1) dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(\frac{A}{2C})$$

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:

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

若 $m_1 > m_0, P(H_0) = P(H_1)$, 试证明:

- (1) 似然判决规则是 $x_{H_0}^{H_1} \frac{m_1 m_0}{\ln m_1 \ln m_0}$;
- (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

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

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

$$\left(\frac{m_1}{m_0}\right)^x \exp(m_0 - m_1) \frac{m_1}{m_0} 1$$

$$\exp[x(\ln m_1 - \ln m_0)] \frac{m_1}{m_0} \exp(m_1 - m_0)$$

$$\therefore x \frac{m_1}{m_0} \frac{m_1 - m_0}{\ln m_1 - \ln m_0}$$
(2)

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

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

3-9 设有如下二元假设

$$H_0: x_i = n_i H_1: x_i = 1 + n_i i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$$

 n_i 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

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \mathop{\boxtimes}_{H_0}^{H_1} G_T$$

试求 G_T 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:

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

3-11 假设 $x_i(i=1,2,...,N)$ 是独立同分布的高斯随机变量,它们的概率密度函数为

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

则随机变量 $y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$ 是自由度为 n 的 χ^2 分布

(1) 二元假设如下:

$$H_0: n = 2$$
$$H_1: n = N$$

假设 $C_{00} = C_{11} = 0$, $C_{10} = C_{01} = 1$,求极大极小准则下的判决规则;

(2) 假定 H_1 中自由度数是一离散随机变量,其概率函数为如下两点分布

$$P(n=N) = P(n=M) = \frac{1}{2}$$

这种情况下的判决规则如何?

解: (1) $f(x_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta} \exp\left\{-\frac{x_i^2}{2\delta^2}\right\}$, $y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$ 是自由度为n的 χ^2 分布

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} x^{\frac{n}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

$$H_0: n = 2 \qquad f(y | H_0) = f(2) = \frac{1}{2\Gamma(1)} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

$$H_1: n = N \qquad f(y | H_1) = f(N) = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{N}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{N}{2})} y^{\frac{N}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

极大极小准则: $\frac{f(y|H_1)^{H_1}_{\square}}{f(y|H_0)^{H_0}_{H_0}} \frac{P_0(C_{10}-C_{00})}{(1-P_0)(C_{01}-C_{10})} = \frac{P_0}{1-P_0}$

$$\frac{1}{2^{\frac{N}{2}-1}\Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)}y^{\frac{N}{2}-1} \int_{H_0}^{H_1} \frac{P_0}{1-P_0} \Rightarrow y \int_{H_0}^{H_1} \left[\frac{P_0}{1-P_0} 2^{\frac{N}{2}-1}\Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)\right]^{\frac{2}{N-2}} = th'$$

P。满足极大极小方程:

$$C_{10}\alpha(P_0) + C_{00}[1 - \alpha(P_0)] = C_{01}\beta(P_0) + C_{11}(1 - \beta(P_0))$$

$$\alpha(P_0) = \beta(P_0)$$

$$\int_{th}^{+\infty} f(y \mid H_0) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{th} f(y \mid H_1) dy$$

$$\int_{th}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{th} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{N}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} y^{\frac{N}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy$$

(2)
$$f(y|H_0) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

$$f(y \mid H_1) = P(n = N)f(y, n) + P(n = M)f(y, n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{N}{2}} \Gamma(N)} y^{\frac{N}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{M}{2}} \Gamma(M)} y^{\frac{M}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

$$\frac{f(y \mid H_1)}{f(y \mid H_0)} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{N}{2}} \Gamma(N)} y^{\frac{N}{2}-1} + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{M}{2}} \Gamma(M)} y^{\frac{M}{2}-1} \stackrel{H_1}{\bowtie} \frac{P_0}{1-P_0} = th$$

$$P 满足 \alpha(P_0) = \beta(P_0) \Rightarrow \int_{th}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{th} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2^{\frac{N}{2}} \Gamma(N)} y^{\frac{N}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{M}{2}} \Gamma(M)} y^{\frac{M}{2} - 1} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \right] dy$$

th'为th的函数。

3-12 观测值为 $y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$,其中 $x_i (i = 1, 2, ..., N)$ 是独立同分布的高斯随机变量,它们的概率密度函数为

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

样本数N服从Poisson分布的随机变量,

$$P(N=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{\lambda}, k = 0, 1, 2, ...$$

二元假设如下:

$$H_0: N \ge 3$$
$$H_1: N \le 2$$

求似然比检验统计量。

解: 由题意知: $f_N(y) \sim N(0, N\sigma^2)$

$$F(h \mid H_1) = P(y' \le y \mid H_1) = P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \le y \mid N \le 2\right)$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \le y \mid N = n\right) P(N = n)$$

$$\therefore f(y | H_1) = \sum_{n=1}^{2} f_n(y) \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2n\sigma^2}\right\} \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!}$$

$$f(y|H_0) = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n\sigma}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2n\sigma^2}\right\} \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda}}{n!}$$

$$\therefore \lambda(x) = \frac{f(y | H_1)}{f(y | H_0)} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2n\sigma^2}\right\} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}}{\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2n\sigma^2}\right\} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}}$$

3-13 二元假设如下:

$$H_{0}: f(x_{i}|H_{0}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x_{i}^{2}}{2}\right)$$

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

己知 $\alpha = \beta = 0.1$, $P(H_i) = 1/2$ (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:

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

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

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

$$\ln t h_0 = -2.197$$
, $\ln t h_1 = 2.197$

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

$$E\left\{\ln\lambda(x)\mid H_0\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln\lambda(x) f(x\mid H_0) dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$E\left\{\ln\lambda(x)\,|\,H_1\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln\lambda(x)f(x\,|\,H_1)dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$E\{N|H_0\} \approx \frac{\alpha \ln t h_1 + (1-\alpha) \ln t h_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x)|H_0\}} = 3.515$$

$$E\{N\} = \frac{\alpha \ln t h_1 + (1 - \alpha) \ln t h_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x) | H_0\}} P(H_0) + \frac{(1 - \beta) \ln t h_1 + \alpha \ln t h_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x) | H_1\}} P(H_1) = 3.515$$

所以 N=4

(3) 假设固定样本数为 N, 似然比判决准则为:

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

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

判决规则为:

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

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

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

由虚警和漏警条件:

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

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

经查表得 *N* ≥ 6.656 故 N=7。

3-14 在二元参量的统计检测中,两个假设下的信号分别为:

$$H_0: x \sim N(0, \sigma_n^2)$$
$$H_1: x \sim N(m, \sigma_n^2)$$

其中 m 是信号的参量。

- (1) 试给出m为确定量时的似然比判决(m > 0和m < 0时的判决规则不同);
- (2) m为随机参量,其概率密度函数为

$$f(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_m^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{m^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right)$$

求此时的似然比判决规则:

(3) m 为[m_0, m_1]上的均匀分布的随机参量,求此时的似然比判决规则。

解:(1) m为确定参量时

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

$$f(x|H_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\}$$

$$\therefore \lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} = \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\}}{\exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\}} = \exp\left\{\frac{-m^2 + 2mx}{2\sigma^2}\right\}_{H_0}^{H_1} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)}$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{\mathsf{LL}}}{=} m > 0 \; \text{IF} \; , \quad x \stackrel{H_1}{=} \frac{\sigma_n^2 \cdot th}{m} + \frac{m}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{\mathcal{L}}}{=} m < 0 \text{ [h]}, \quad x_{H_1}^{H_0} \frac{\sigma_n^2 \cdot th}{m} + \frac{m}{2}$$

(2) *m* 为随机参量时:

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

$$f(x|H_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x|m, H_1) f(m) dm$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_m} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right\} dm$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_n^2}} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2(\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_n^2)}\right\}$$

$$\therefore \lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} = \frac{\sigma_n}{\sqrt{\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_n^2}} \cdot \exp\left\{\frac{x^2\sigma_m^2}{2\sigma_n^2(\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_n^2)}\right\}$$

由
$$\lambda(x)_{H_0}^{H_1} = \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = th$$
 得

$$x^{2} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\bowtie}} \frac{2\sigma_{n}^{2} \left(\sigma_{m}^{2} + \sigma_{n}^{2}\right)}{\sigma_{m}^{2}} \left(\ln th + \ln \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{m}^{2} + \sigma_{n}^{2}}}{\sigma_{n}}\right)$$

(3) m 为[m_0, m_1]上的均匀分布的随机参量时

$$f(x|H_{0}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{n}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma_{n}^{2}}\right\}$$

$$f(x|H_{1}) = \int_{m_{0}}^{m_{1}} f(x|m,H_{1}) f(m)dm$$

$$= \int_{m_{0}}^{m_{1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{n}}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^{2}}{2\sigma_{n}^{2}}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{m_{1}-m_{0}} dm$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{n}}} \cdot \frac{1}{m_{1}-m_{0}} \int_{m_{0}}^{m_{1}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^{2}}{2\sigma_{n}^{2}}\right\} dm$$

$$= \frac{1}{m_{1}-m_{0}} \left[\Phi(x-\sigma_{n}m_{0}) - \Phi(x-\sigma_{n}m_{1})\right]$$

$$\therefore \lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_{1})}{f(x|H_{1})} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{n}} e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma_{n}^{2}}}}{m-m} \left[\Phi(x-\sigma_{n}m_{0}) - \Phi(x-\sigma_{n}m_{1})\right]_{H_{1}}^{H_{1}} th$$

3-14 在二元参量的统计检测中,两个假设下的信号分别为:

$$H_0: x \sim N(0, \sigma_n^2)$$
$$H_1: x \sim N(m, \sigma_n^2)$$

其中 # 是信号的参量。

- (1) 试给出 m 为确定量时的似然比判决($^m > 0$ 和 $^m < 0$ 时的判决规则不同);
- (2) 加为随机参量,其概率密度函数为

$$f(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_m^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{m^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right)$$

求此时的似然比判决规则;

(3) m 为 $[m_0, m_1]$ 上的均匀分布的随机参量,求此时的似然比判决规则。

解: (1) **m**为确定参量时

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

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

$$\therefore \lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} = \frac{\exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\}}{\exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\}} = \exp\left\{\frac{-m^2 + 2mx}{2\sigma^2}\right\}_{H_0}^{H_1} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)}$$

$$\underset{H_0}{\underline{\square}} m > 0 \text{ pt}, \quad x_{H_0}^{H_1} \frac{\sigma_n^2 \cdot th}{m} + \frac{m}{2}$$

$$\underset{H_1}{\underline{+}} m < 0 \text{ pt}, \quad x_{H_1}^{H_0} \frac{\sigma_n^2 \cdot th}{m} + \frac{m}{2}$$

(2) *m* 为随机参量时:

$$f(x \mid H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\}$$

$$f(x|H_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x|m, H_1) f(m) dm$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_n}} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_m}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_m^2}\right\} dm$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \sigma^2}} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2(\sigma^2 + \sigma^2)}\right\}$$

$$\therefore \lambda(x) = \frac{f(x \mid H_1)}{f(x \mid H_0)} = \frac{\sigma_n}{\sqrt{\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_n^2}} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2 \sigma_m^2}{2\sigma_n^2 \left(\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_n^2\right)}\right\}$$

$$\text{th} \lambda (x)_{H_0}^{H_1} = \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = th$$

$$x^{2} \underset{H_{0}}{\overset{H_{1}}{\bowtie}} - \frac{2\sigma_{n}^{2}\left(\sigma_{m}^{2} + \sigma_{n}^{2}\right)}{\sigma_{m}^{2}} \left(\ln th + \ln \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{m}^{2} + \sigma_{n}^{2}}}{\sigma_{n}}\right)$$

(3) m 为 $[m_0, m_1]$ 上的均匀分布的随机参量时

$$f(x \mid H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\}$$

$$f(x | H_1) = \int_{m_1}^{m_1} f(x | m, H_1) f(m) dm$$

$$= \int_{m_0}^{m_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{m_1 - m_0} dm$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \cdot \frac{1}{m_1 - m_0} \int_{m_0}^{m_1} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x - m)^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right\} dm$$

$$=\frac{1}{m_1-m_0}\Big[\Phi(x-\sigma_n m_0)-\Phi(x-\sigma_n m_1)\Big]$$

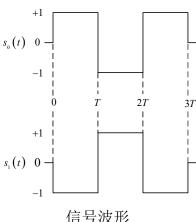
$$\therefore \lambda(x) = \frac{f(x \mid H_1)}{f(x \mid H_0)} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n e^{\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_n^2}}}{m_1 - m_0} \Big[\Phi(x - \sigma_n m_0) - \Phi(x - \sigma_n m_1) \Big]_{H_0}^{H_1} th$$

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

$$f(x(t) | H_1) = F \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^{3T} \left[x(t) - s_1(t) \right]^2 dt \right\}$$

判决准则为:

$$\ln \lambda(x(t)) = \ln \frac{f(x(t) | H_1)}{f(x(t) | H_0)} \prod_{H_0}^{H_1} \ln \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = th'$$

因为
$$s_0(t) = -s_1(t)$$

可得判决规则为:
$$\int_0^{3T} x(t) s_1(t) dt \overset{H_1}{\underset{H_0}{\simeq}} 0$$

或
$$\int_0^{3T} x(t) s_0(t) dt \overset{H_0}{\underset{H_1}{\bowtie}} 0$$

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

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

3-19 在3-18题中,每个信号是一个"字",每个字包含3个比特。假设我们每次

检测一个比特,若检测时最多只有一个比特出错,该字仍能被正确检测。那么

- (1) 每比特的错误概率是多少?
- (2) 若我们能纠正一个字中单个比特的错误,那么解码后字的错误检测概率是 多少?
- (3) 将上面的结果与3-15中的结果进行比较。

解: (1) 分析第一个比特, 假设是位于[0, T]时间内接收到的信号, 则

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{3}E, \rho = -1$$

$$\therefore P_e = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{(1-\rho)E_1/N_0}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}\right) = 0.0516$$

- (2) $P = C_3^2 P_e^2 (1 P_e) + P_e^3 = 0.0077$
- (3) 与 3-18 题相比, 错误概率变大。

3.20 二元假设如下:

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

 $H_1: x(t) = s(t) + n(t) \quad 0 \le t \le T$

式中, $\{n(t)\}$ 是均值为 0,均方差为 σ_n^2 的窄带高斯噪声, $\{s(t)\}$ 是均值为 0、均方差为 σ_n^2 的窄带高斯过程。将x(t)通过一包络检波,对包络检波输出作出判决。

- (1) 采用包络检波输出的单样本时, 若采用纽曼-皮尔逊准则, 求判决规则。
- (2) 若采用包络检波输出的 N 个统计独立样本,求纽曼-皮尔逊准则下的判决规则。

解: (1) H_0 时,包络分布为瑞利分布:

$$f(y \mid H_0) = \frac{y}{\sigma_n^2} \exp \left[-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_n^2} \right]$$

 H_1 时,包络分布为瑞利分布:

$$f(y|H_1) = \frac{y}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2} \exp \left[-\frac{y^2}{2(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2)} \right]$$

似然函数:

$$\lambda(y) = \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2} \exp \left[\frac{\sigma_s^2 y^2}{2\sigma_n^2 (\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2)} \right]_{H_0}^{H_1} th$$

虚警概率

$$\alpha = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(y \mid H_0) dy \, \vec{x} \, \stackrel{\text{th'}}{=} th', \quad \overrightarrow{\text{m}} \, th = \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2} \exp \left[\frac{\sigma_s^2 (th')^2}{2\sigma_n^2 (\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2)} \right]$$

(2)
$$f(y_1, \dots, y_N | H_0) = \prod_{i=1}^N f(|H_0) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^N y_i}{\sigma_n^{2N}} \exp \left[-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N y_i^2}{2\sigma_n^2} \right]$$

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_N \mid H_1) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} f(\mid H_1) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{N} y_i}{\sigma_n^{2N} + \sigma_s^{2N}} \exp \left[-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i^2}{2(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2)} \right]$$

似然函数:

$$\lambda(y) = \frac{f(y_1, \dots, y_N \mid H_1)}{f(y_1, \dots, y_N \mid H_0)} = \left(\frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2}\right)^N \exp\left[\frac{\sigma_s^2 \sum_{i=1}^N y_i^2}{2\sigma_n^2 (\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_s^2)}\right]_{H_0}^{H_1} th$$

虚警概率

$$\alpha = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(y_1, \dots, y_N \mid H_0) dy \, \mathcal{R} \, \mathrm{d}t \, th'$$

3-21 二元频移键控系统如下:

$$\begin{split} H_0: x(t) &= s_0(t) + n(t) \\ H_1: x(t) &= s_1(t) + n(t) \end{split} , \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \end{split}$$

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

 $w_0 >> \Delta w \ w_0 T = k\pi$,(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 $s_0(t)$ 与 $s_1(t)$ 之间的相关系数为 $\rho = \frac{\sin \Delta wT}{\Delta wT}$;
- (2) 求使 $s_0(t)$ 与 $s_1(t)$ 正交的最小的 Δw 的值;
- (3) 求使平均错判概率为最小的 Δw 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:

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

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

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

$$\therefore w_0 \gg \Delta w$$

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

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

$$\int_0^T s_0(t)s_1(t)dt = A^2 \int_0^T \cos\left[\left(w_0 - \Delta w/2\right)t\right] \cos\left[\left(w_0 + \Delta w/2\right)t\right]dt$$

$$= \frac{A^2}{2} \int_0^T \left[\cos\left(w_0 + w_1\right)t + \cos\Delta wt\right]dt$$

$$= \frac{A^2 \sin\Delta wT}{2\Delta wT}$$

$$\therefore \rho = \frac{\sin \Delta wT}{\Delta wT}$$

(2)
$$s_0(t) = s_1(t) \pm \hat{\chi} \rho = 0$$
, $\text{M} \rho = \frac{\sin \Delta wT}{\Delta wT} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta wT = \pi \Rightarrow \Delta w = \frac{\pi}{T}$

(3) 二元通信系统的平均错误判决概率:

$$\begin{split} P_{e} &= \int_{\alpha/2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right\} dt = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{(1-\rho)E/N_{0}}\right) \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \Delta w} &= \frac{\cos \Delta w T \cdot \Delta w T^{2} - \sin \Delta w T \cdot T}{\left(\Delta w T\right)^{2}} = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta wT = \tan \Delta wT$$

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

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

 $\therefore \Delta w T = \tan \Delta w T$

 $\Delta wT = 1.4302\pi$

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

(4)

可得(2)中的接收机的平均错误概率 $\overline{P_e} = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{E/N_0}\right)$,(3)中的接收机的平均

错误概率
$$\overline{P_e} = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{1.1275E/N_0}\right)$$

3-22 考虑图 3.35 所示的线性反馈系统

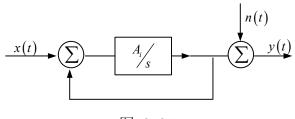


图 3.35

其中x(t) 是已知的确定信号,n(t) 是均值为 0、功率谱密度为 $\frac{N_0}{2}$ 的高斯白噪声,y(t) 的观测区间为[0,T]。在 H_1 为真时 $A_i=A_1$,在 H_0 为真时 $A_i=A_0$,且 $A_0 \neq A_1$ 。

- (1) 求y(t)似然比检验的检验统计量。
- (2) 若 $P(H_1) = 1/2$ (i = 0,1); $x(t) = \delta(t)$, $T = \infty$, 求平均错误概率。

解: (1) 设递归系统的输出为 $x_i(t)$,则可得 $\frac{A_i}{s}(X(s)-X_i(s))=X_i(s)$,即

$$X_{i}(s) = \frac{A_{i}X(s)}{s+A_{i}}$$
,又有 $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{A_{i}}{s+A_{i}}\right\} = A_{i}e^{-A_{i}t}u(t)$,则 $x_{i}(t) = \left(A_{i}e^{-A_{i}t}u(t)\right)*x(t)$,最

终可得接收信号 $y(t)=x_i(t)+n(t)$ 。 该假设检验问题为:

 $y(t) = \begin{cases} x_0(t) + n(t), & H_0 \\ x_1(t) + n(t), & H_1 \end{cases}$, 由相关接收机, 其似然比检验统计量为

(2) $x(t) = \delta(t)$ 时,可得 $x_0(t) = A_0 e^{-A_0 t} u(t)$ 及 $x_1(t) = A_1 e^{-A_1 t} u(t)$,则有 $E_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} x_0^2(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} A_0^2 e^{-2A_0 t} dt = \frac{A_0}{2} , \quad \Box \mathbb{E} E_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} x_1^2(t) dt = \frac{A_1}{2} \circ E = \frac{1}{2} (E_0 + E_1) = \frac{A_0 + A_1}{4} , \quad \rho = \frac{1}{E} \int_0^{\infty} x_1(t) x_0(t) dt = \frac{4A_0 A_1}{(A_0 + A_1)^2} ,$

则平均错误概率
$$P_e = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{(1-\rho)E/N_0}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\sqrt{\frac{\left(A_0 - A_1\right)^2}{4N_0\left(A_0 + A_1\right)}}\right)$$
。

3-23 设线性调频矩形脉冲信号为

$$s(t) = A \operatorname{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \cos\left(\omega_0 + \frac{\mu t^2}{2}\right)$$

其中 $\operatorname{rect}(\bullet)$ 为矩形函数, $\operatorname{rect}(x)=1$,|x|<1/2; μ 为调频系数。线性调频信号的包络是宽度为 τ 的矩形脉冲;信号的瞬时频率是随时间线性变化的。线性调频信号的瞬时频率为 $\omega=\frac{d\varphi}{dt}=\omega_0+\mu t$ 。

在脉冲宽度 $^{\tau}$ 内,信号的角频率由 $\omega_0 - \mu t/2$ 变化到 $\omega_0 + \mu t/2$;调频带宽 $B = \mu \tau/2\pi$; 线性调频信号的重要参数是时宽带宽积D,表示为 $D = B \tau = \mu \tau^2/2\pi$ 。

- (1) 求线性调频信号的频谱函数 $S(\omega)$ 。
- (2) 求匹配滤波器的系统函数 $H(j\omega)$ 。
- (3) 求匹配滤波器的输出信号 $s_o(t)$ 和输出信噪比 SNR。

解: (1)

$$S(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

$$= A \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \cos(\omega_0 t + \frac{ut^2}{2})e^{-j\omega t}dt$$
(2.)

$$H(j\omega) = S^*(\omega)e^{-j\omega t_o}$$

(3

$$SNR_o = \frac{2E}{N_o}, \quad \text{$\not =$} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |S(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

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:

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

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

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

$$G_{ij} = \int_0^T \left[s_i(t) - s_j(t) \right] x(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \left[s_i(t) - s_j(t) \right]^2 dt$$
 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 $\left\{ \begin{matrix} G_{01} \geq 0 \\ G_{02} \geq 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} G \leq \frac{T}{4} \\ G \leq \frac{T}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow G \leq \frac{T}{4}$,

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 $\left\{ \begin{matrix} G_{20} \geq 0 \\ G_{21} \geq 0 \end{matrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} G \geq \frac{T}{2} \\ G \geq \frac{3T}{4} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow G \geq \frac{3T}{4} \right.$ 。

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

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

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

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

$$P(D_1 \mid H_1) = \int_{\frac{T}{4}}^{\frac{3T}{4}} f(G \mid H_1) dG = 2\Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{T}{N_0}}\right) - 1.$$

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

3-25 M元假设如下:

$$H_i: x_i(t) = s_i(t) + n(t), 0 \le t \le T, i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

其中 $s_i(t) = A_i\phi(t), A_i = (i-1)\Delta$, Δ 是常数; $\phi(t)$ 是确定函数,满足 $\int_0^T \phi^2(t)dt = 1$;

 $\{n(t)\}$ 是功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声;已知 $P(H_i)=1/M$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,M)$ 。求:

- (1) 最小错误概率最佳检测的判决规则, 画出接收机框图,
- (2) 平均错误概率。

解: (1) M 元假设检验, 先验概率相等。似然函数为:

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

判决规则为: $\frac{f(x(t)|H_i)}{f(x(t)|H_j)} \ge 1, j=0,1,\dots,M-1, j \ne i$, 判决为 H_i

代入似然比函数,得到

$$\int_{0}^{T} x(t) s_{i}(t) dt - \frac{(i-1)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} \ge \int_{0}^{T} x(t) s_{j}(t) dt - \frac{(j-1)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} j = 0, 1, \dots, M-1, j \ne i, \quad \text{if } j \ne j$$

接收框图:

$$x(t)$$
 $s_0(t)$
 $s_0(t)$
 $s_0(t)$
 $s_1(t)$
 $s_$

(2) 设检验统计量
$$G_i = \int_0^T x(t)s_i(t)dt - \frac{(i-1)^2 \Delta^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{split} G_{i} &= \int_{0}^{T} x(t) s_{i}(t) dt - \frac{(i-1)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} \\ &= (G_{i} \mid H_{j}) = E \left\{ \int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{j}(t) + n(t) \right] s_{i}(t) dt \right\} - \frac{(i-1)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} \\ &= (i-1)(j-1) \Delta^{2} - \frac{(i-1)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} \\ &\stackrel{\triangle}{=} E_{ij} \\ G_{i} &= \int_{0}^{T} x(t) s_{i}(t) dt - \frac{(i-1)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} \\ &Var \left(G_{i} \mid H_{j} \right) = E \left\{ \left[\int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{j}(t) + n(t) \right] s_{i}(t) dt - \frac{(i-1)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} - E \left(G_{i} \mid H_{j} \right) \right]^{2} \right\} \\ &= (i-1)^{2} \Delta^{2} \\ &\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \sigma_{i} \\ &E \left(G_{k} G_{i} \mid H_{j} \right) = E \left\{ \left[\int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{j}(t) + n(t) \right] s_{k}(t) dt - \frac{\left(k - 1 \right)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} \right] \right\} \left[\int_{0}^{T} \left[s_{j}(t) + n(t) \right] s_{i}(t) dt - \frac{\left(1 - 1 \right)^{2} \Delta^{2}}{2} \right] \right\} \stackrel{\triangle}{\rightleftharpoons} X \\ &\stackrel{\square}{G}_{j} = \left(G_{0}, G_{1}, \cdots, G_{M-1} \right) |_{H_{j}}, m_{\stackrel{\square}{G}_{j}} = \left(E \left(G_{0} \right), E \left(G_{1} \right), \cdots, E \left(G_{M-1} \right) \right) |_{H_{j}}, \quad \boxed{\square} \stackrel{\square}{\Longrightarrow} \stackrel{\square}{\rightleftharpoons} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{C}_{G} \mid_{H_{j}} = E \left\{ \left(\stackrel{\square}{G}_{j} - m_{\stackrel{\square}{G}_{j}} \right) \left(\stackrel{\square}{G}_{j} - m_{\stackrel{\square}{G}_{j}} \right)^{T} \right\}$$

则假设H,条件下的似然函数为

$$f(G_0, G_1, \dots, G_{M-1}|H_j) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{M/2} |\mathbb{C}_G|_{H_j}|^{1/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(\overrightarrow{G}_j - \overrightarrow{m}_{\overrightarrow{G}_j}\right)^T \mathbb{C}^{-1}_{G|H_j} \left(\overrightarrow{G}_j - \overrightarrow{m}_{\overrightarrow{G}_j}\right)}{2} \right]$$

服从一个 M 维的高斯向量的联合分布。

$$\begin{split} &P\left(D_{j}|G_{j}=\mathbf{g},\mathbf{H}_{j}\right)=P\left(G_{0}<\mathbf{g},\cdots,G_{j-1}<\mathbf{g},\cdots,G_{M-1}<\mathbf{g}|G_{j}=\mathbf{g},H_{j}\right)\\ &=\underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{g}\int_{-\infty}^{g}\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{g}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f\left(G_{0},G_{1},\cdots,G_{M-1}\mid_{H_{j}}\right)dG_{j}\right)}_{M-1/\chi}dG_{0}dG_{1}\cdots dG_{j-1}dG_{j+1}\cdots dG_{M-1} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \therefore P\left(D_{j}|\mathbf{H}_{j}\right) = & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P\left(D_{j}|G_{j} = g, H_{j}\right) \cdot f\left(G_{j}|H_{j}\right)|_{G_{j} = g} dg \\ = & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P\left(D_{j}|G_{j} = g, H_{j}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{j}} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(g - E_{ij}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{j}^{2}}\right) dg \end{split}$$

$$\text{III}\ P_{e}\!=\!\sum_{j=0}^{M-1}\!\left(\!1\!-\!\text{P}\!\left(D_{j}|\boldsymbol{H}_{j}\right)\!\right)\!P\!\left(\boldsymbol{H}_{j}\right)$$

3-27 已知白噪声背景下的确知信号

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

- (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

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

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

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

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

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

(注意到当 $t_0 \gg \beta$ 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)
$$SNR_0 = \frac{\left|s_0(t_0)^2\right|}{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{N_0}{2} \left|H(jw)\right|^2 dw}$$

$$s_{0}(t) = s(t) * h(t)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} s(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} SNR_0 = \frac{2A^2T}{N_0}$$

当 $\alpha = 0$ 时,与(1)输出的最大信噪比相等。 当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,性能比(1)差。

(3) 由 (2) 易得,
$$s_0(t)_{\text{max}} = s_0(T) = \frac{A}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\alpha T})$$

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

$$\therefore SNR_{0\,\text{max}} = \frac{4A^2}{\alpha N_0} \left(1 - e^{-\alpha T}\right)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{4A^2}{\alpha N_0} \Big(1 - e^{-\alpha T}\Big)^2 \leq \frac{4A^2}{\alpha N_0} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-\alpha T}}{1 + e^{-\alpha T}}$$

(4) 由颢意知

$$s_0(t) = \int_0^T A \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{(t-\tau-t_0)}{2\beta}} d\tau = A \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta}} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{t-t_0}{\sqrt{\beta}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{t-T-t_0}{\sqrt{\beta}}\right) \right]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h^2(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\beta^2} e^{-\frac{(t-t_0)^2}{\beta}} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta^3}}$$

$$s_0(t)_{\text{max}} = s_0 \left(\frac{T + 2t_0}{2}\right) = A\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta}} \left[2\Phi\left(\frac{T}{2\sqrt{\beta}}\right) - 1\right]$$

$$\therefore$$
当 $t=t_0+\frac{T}{2}$ 时,信噪比达到最大,为

$$SNR_0 = \frac{4A^2}{N_0} \sqrt{\pi\beta} \left[2\Phi \left(\frac{T}{2\sqrt{\beta}} \right) - 1 \right]^2$$

3-29 考虑多个射频脉冲的检测问题,

$$H_0: x_i(t) = n_i(t)$$

$$H_1: x_i(t) = A\sin \omega_c t + n_i(t) \quad 0 \le t \le T \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, M)$$

其中 $\frac{1}{f_c}$ <<T, $\{n(t)\}$ 是功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声。求:

- (1) 采用纽曼-皮尔逊准则, 求判决规则。
- (2) 当 P_{α} 给定时,求检测器的检测概率。
- (3) 与单脉冲情况作比较。

解: (1)

似然比:

$$\begin{split} &\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{f(x_1(t), \dots, x_M(t) \mid H_1)}{f(x_1(t), \dots, x_M(t) \mid H_0)} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^M \frac{F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \left[x_i(t) - A \sin \omega_c t\right]^2 dt\right\}}{F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T x_i^2(t) dt\right\}} \\ &= \exp\left[\frac{2}{N_0} \int_0^T A \sin \omega_c t \sum_{i=1}^M x_i(t) dt - \frac{1}{N_0} \sum_{i=1}^M \int_0^T (A \sin \omega_c t)^2 dt\right]_{H_0}^{H_1} \stackrel{\text{th}}{u}}{th} \end{split}$$

取对数:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M} \int_{0}^{T} x_{i}\left(t\right) A \sin \omega_{c} t dt \prod_{H_{0}}^{H_{1}} \frac{MA^{2}T}{4} + \frac{N_{0}}{2} \ln t h = th'$$

取检验统计量:

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \int_{0}^{T} x_{i}(t) A \sin \omega_{c} t dt$$

其均值方差分别为

$$E(G \mid H_0) = 0, Var(G \mid H_0) = \frac{N_0}{2} \cdot \frac{MA^2T}{2}$$

$$E(G \mid H_1) = \frac{MA^2T}{2}, Var(G \mid H_0) = \frac{N_0}{2} \cdot \frac{MA^2T}{2}$$

可得判决规则为
$$G^{\mu_1}_{\mu_0}$$
 , 其中 th' 由 $\int_{th'}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi N_0 M A^2 T}} \exp \left(-\frac{2G^2}{\frac{N_0 M A^2 T}{2}}\right) dG = \alpha$ 决定。

(2) 由虚警概率

$$P_{fa} = \int_{th'}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi N_0 M A^2 T}} \exp\left(-\frac{2G^2}{\frac{N_0 M A^2 T}{2}}\right) dG = \alpha$$

可得门限

$$th' = \sqrt{\frac{MN_0 A^2 T}{4}} \Phi^{-1} (1 - \alpha)$$

检测概率

$$\begin{split} P_0 &= \int_{th'}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(G-E_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dG \\ &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{th'-E_1}{\sigma}\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sigma\Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha)-E_1}{\sigma}\right) \\ &\stackrel{\text{\sharp}}{=} + \Phi\left(\frac{\sigma\Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha)-E_1}{\sigma}\right) \end{split}$$

(3) 单脉冲的检测概率:
$$P_0 = 1 - \Phi(\Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha) - \sqrt{\frac{A^2T}{N_0}})$$

多脉冲的检测概率: $P_0 = 1 - \Phi(\Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha) - \sqrt{\frac{MA^2T}{N_0}})$

比较可知,多脉冲的检测概率更大。

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 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$, 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

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

$$h(t) = F^{-1} \{ H(\omega) \} = F^{-1} \{ X^*(\omega) e^{-j\omega T} \} + \frac{1}{\omega_1^2} F^{-1} \{ \omega^2 X^*(\omega) e^{-j\omega T} \}$$
$$= F^{-1} \{ X^*(\omega) e^{-j\omega T} \} - \frac{1}{\omega^2} F^{-1} \{ (j\omega)^2 X^*(\omega) e^{-j\omega T} \}$$

$$= x^* (T - t) - \frac{1}{\omega_1^2} \frac{d^2}{d^2 t} x^* (T - t)$$

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

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

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

又 $x(t) = 1 - \cos \omega_0 t$, 则 $X(\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega) - \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$, 可得

$$SNR_{o\,\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left|X\left(\omega\right)\right|^2}{S_n\left(\omega\right)} d\omega = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\omega_0^2 + \omega_1^2}{\omega_1^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\omega_0^2 + \omega_1^2}{\omega_1^2} = \frac{\pi\left(3\omega_1^2 + \omega_0^2\right)}{\omega_1^2} \ .$$

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

3-31 考虑如下检测问题:

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

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

其中n(t)为零均值,功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声,s(t)也是零均值高斯过程,自相关函数为 $R_s(\tau)$ 。将接收信号x(t)展开成如下形式:

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{K} x_k \psi_k(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{K} (s_k + n_k) \psi_k(t)$$

其中 $x_k = \int_0^T x(t)\psi_k(t)dt$, $\psi_k(t)$ 为 $R_s(\tau)$ 的特征函数。

- (1)证明 x_k 是相互统计独立的,并给出K个系数的似然函数。
- (2) 证明我们可以采用如下检验统计量:

$$G = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_k x_k^2}{2\lambda_k + N_0}$$

其中 λ_k 为 $R_s(\tau)$ 相应得特征值。

(提示:
$$Var(s_k) = \lambda_k, Var(s_k + n_k) = \lambda_k + N_0 / 2$$
)

(3) 求在各个假设下 γ_T 的均值和方差。

解:(1) 由题意知 x(t) 被进行 K-L 展开,函数集 $\{\Psi_k(t), k=1,2,\cdots,K\}$ 是归一化正交函数集, $R_s(\tau)$ 是核函数, λ_k 是第 k 个特征函数的特征值。

归一化正交函数集满足以下关系:

$$\int_0^T \psi_i(t) \psi_j^*(t) dt = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} R_{n}(t_{1} - t_{2}) \psi_{j}(t_{2}) dt_{2} = \lambda_{j} \psi_{j}(t_{1})$$

考虑 x, 在 H, 和 H, 假设下的均值和方差

$$E\{x_k\} = E\left\{\int_0^T x(t)\psi_k(t)dt\right\}$$

$$E\left\{x_{k}\mid H_{0}\right\} = E\left\{\int_{0}^{T} n(t)\psi_{k}(t)dt\right\} = 0$$

$$E\left\{x_{k} \mid H_{1}\right\} = E\left\{\int_{0}^{T} \left[s(t) + n(t)\right] \psi_{k}(t) dt\right\} = 0$$

$$\therefore E\left\{\left[x_{i} - E\left(x_{i} \mid H_{0}\right)\right]\left[x_{j} - E\left(x_{j} \mid H_{0}\right)\right]^{*}\right\}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \int_{0}^{T} R_{n}\left(t_{1} - t_{2}\right) \psi_{i}\left(t_{1}\right) \psi_{j}^{*}\left(t_{2}\right) dt_{1} dt_{2}$$

$$= \frac{N_{0}}{2} \delta_{ij}$$

同理

$$E\left\{\left[x_{i}-E\left(x_{i}\mid H_{1}\right)\right]\left[x_{j}-E\left(x_{j}\mid H_{1}\right)\right]^{*}\right\}=\left(\frac{N_{0}}{2}+\lambda_{i}\right)\delta_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \stackrel{\text{.}}{=} i \neq j \text{ if }, \quad E\left\{\left[x_i - E\left(x_i\right)\right]\left[x_j - E\left(x_j\right)\right]^*\right\} = 0$$

:: x, 是互相统计独立的。

由上面推导可知

$$Var(x_k|H_0) = \frac{N_0}{2}, Var(x_k|H_1) = \frac{N_0}{2} + \lambda_k$$

 x_k 服从高斯分布,故 x_k 的概率密度函数为

$$f(x_k|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0}} \exp\left(-\frac{x_k^2}{N_0}\right)$$

$$f(x_{k}|H_{1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\left(\frac{N_{0}}{2} + \lambda_{k}\right)}} \exp\left(-\frac{x_{k}^{2}}{2\left(\frac{N_{0}}{2} + \lambda_{k}\right)}\right)$$

k个统计独立样本的似然函数为

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_K \mid H_0) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi N_0}\right)^{\frac{K}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\sum_{k=1}^K x_k^2}{N_0}\right)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_K \mid H_1) = \exp\left(-\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{x_k^2}{N_0 + 2\lambda_k}\right) \prod_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0 + 2\pi \lambda_k}}$$

(2) 由(1) 中公式,可得似然比判决式为

$$\lambda(x_{1},x_{2},\dots,x_{K}) = \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{2\lambda_{k}x_{k}^{2}}{(N_{0}+2\lambda_{k})N_{0}}\right) \prod_{k=1}^{K} \sqrt{\frac{N_{0}}{N_{0}+2\lambda_{k}}} \int_{H_{0}}^{H_{1}} th = \frac{P(H_{0})}{P(H_{1})}$$

观察可知, 取检验统计量

$$G = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_k x_k^2}{2\lambda_k + N_0}$$

得

$$G = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_k x_k^2}{2\lambda_k + N_0} \Big|_{H_0}^{H_1} th'$$

$$th' = \frac{N_0}{2} \left[\ln th - \ln \left(\prod_{k=1}^K \sqrt{\frac{N_0}{N_0 + 2\lambda_k}} \right) \right]$$

故可取 G 为检验统计量。

(3)

$$\begin{split} E_{1}\left\{\gamma_{T}\right\} &= E_{1}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k} x_{k}^{2}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}}\right\} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}} E_{1}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}} E_{1}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}} x_{k}^{2}\right\} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left(\frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}}\right)^{2} Var_{1}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\} \\ &Var_{1}\left\{\gamma_{T}\right\} = Var_{1}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}} x_{k}^{2}\right\} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left(\frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}}\right)^{2} Var_{1}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\} \\ &Var_{1}\left\{\gamma_{T}\right\} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \lambda_{k}^{2} \\ &E_{0}\left\{\gamma_{T}\right\} = E_{0}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k} x_{k}^{2}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}}\right\} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}} E_{0}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\} \\ &E_{0}\left\{\gamma_{T}\right\} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k} N_{0}}{2\left(2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}\right)} \\ &Var_{0}\left\{\gamma_{T}\right\} = Var_{0}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}} x_{k}^{2}\right\} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left(\frac{\lambda_{k}}{2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}}\right)^{2} Var_{0}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\} \\ &Var_{0}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\} = E_{0}\left\{x_{k}^{4}\right\} - \left[E_{0}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\}\right]^{2} = 2\left[E_{0}\left\{x_{k}^{2}\right\}\right]^{2} = \frac{1}{2}N_{0}^{2} \\ &Var_{0}\left\{\gamma_{T}\right\} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{\lambda_{k} N_{0}}{2\left(2\lambda_{k} + N_{0}\right)^{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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, $R_n(\tau) = \sigma_0^2 e^{-\alpha t}$,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 $R_n(\tau) = \sigma_0^2 e^{-\alpha |\tau|}$,可得 $S_n(\omega) = \frac{2\alpha \sigma_0^2}{\omega^2 + \alpha^2}$,求解该有理核与本征函数 $f_k(t)$ 的过程参考教材 P143 的例 3.6。

求解方程
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\gamma_k T}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma_k T}{2} = \frac{\alpha T}{2}, & k \text{ b, and } \\ \frac{\gamma_k T}{2} \cot \frac{\gamma_k T}{2} = -\frac{\alpha T}{2}, & k \text{ b, and } \end{cases}, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, \quad \overrightarrow{\eta} \not\in \gamma_k \text{ b. and } \end{cases}, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, \quad \overrightarrow{\eta} \not\in \gamma_k \text{ b. and } \end{cases}$$

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:

$$s_0(t) = 0$$
, $s_1(t) = s(t)$, $\emptyset \Leftrightarrow \eta_i(t) = \int_0^T s_i(\tau) R_n^{-1}(t-\tau) d\tau$, $\square \square \square \eta_0(t) = 0$.

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

$$=\int_0^T \left(x(t)-\frac{1}{2}s(t)\right)\eta_1(t)dt.$$

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

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

$$P(D_1 \mid H_0) = \int_0^\infty f(G \mid H_0) dG = \int_{\frac{\sigma_G}{2}}^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz$$

第二类错误概率

$$P(D_0 \mid H_1) = \int_{\infty}^{0} f(G|H_1) dG = \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{\sigma_G}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) dz$$

综上, 平均错误概率为

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

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\sigma_{G}}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\begin{split} H_0: & x(t) = n(t) \\ H_1: & x(t) = A\sin(\omega_0 t + \theta) + n(t) \end{split}, \quad 0 \le t \le T \end{split}$$

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 $P_{D}(\theta)$ 。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:

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

即

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \left(A^2 \sin^2 w_0 t - 2Ax(t) \sin w_0 t\right) dt\right\}_{H_0}^{H_1} th$$

化简得

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

当 θ 不为零时,为某一定值时,有

$$E(G \mid \theta, H_1) = E\left\{\int_0^T A\sin w_0 t \left[A\sin\left(w_0 t + \theta\right) + n(t)\right] dt\right\} = \frac{A^2 T}{2}\cos \theta$$
$$\operatorname{var}(G \mid \theta, H_1) = \frac{A^2 N_0 T}{4}$$

检验统计量G在 H_1 假设下服从高斯分布,概率密度函数为

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

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

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

$$\theta = 0$$
时, $P_D(\theta)$ 达到最大值, $\therefore P_D(\theta) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{N_0 \ln th - \frac{A^2T}{2}}{\sqrt{A^2N_0T}}\right)$

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

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

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

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

$$P_{fa} = \int_{th'}^{\infty} f(G \mid \theta, H_0) dG = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{N_0 \ln th + \frac{A^2 T}{2}}{\sqrt{A^2 N_0 T}}\right)$$

3-34 M 元假设如下:

$$H_i: x(t) = Af_i(t)\cos(\omega_c t + \theta) + n(t), 0 \le t \le T, i = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

式中 A,ω , 是确定量; $f_i(t)$ 是慢变信号, θ 是随机量, 概率密度函数为

$$f(\theta) = \frac{e^{\gamma \cos \theta}}{2\pi I_0(\gamma)}; \{n(t)\}$$
是功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声;

 $P(H_i)=1/M, i=0,1,\cdots,M-1$ 。若采用最小错误概率准则,请给出最佳检测器的构

成。(提示:
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left[\left(\gamma + q_c\right) \cos\theta - q_s \sin\theta\right] \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} = I_0 \left\{ \left[\left(\gamma + q_c\right)^2 + q_s^2\right]^{1/2} \right\})$$
解:

记f(x)为H下的概率密度:

$$\therefore f_i(x|\theta) = \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N}\int_0^T \left[x(t)-Af_i(t)\cos(wt+\theta)\right]^2 dt\right\}$$

$$= \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N}\int_0^T x^2 dt + \frac{A^2}{2}\int_0^T f_i^2(t) dt\right\} \cdot \exp\left\{A\left[\int_0^T f_i(t)x(t)\cos wt\cos\theta dt - \int_0^T f_i(t)x(t)\sin\theta\sin wt dt\right]\right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{A \int_0^T f_i(t) x(t) \cos wt dt = q_s}{A \int_0^T f_i(t) x(t) \sin wt dt = q_s}$$

$$f(x) = \int_{\langle \theta \rangle} f(x|\theta) f(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\langle \theta \rangle} \frac{e^{r \cos \theta}}{2\pi I_0(r)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \frac{A^2}{2} f_i^2(t) dt\right\} \exp\left(q_c \cos \theta - q_s \sin \theta\right)$$

$$= I_0 \left[(r + q_c)^2 + q_s^2 \right]^{1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \frac{A^2}{2} f_i^2(t) dt\right\}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int_{<\theta>} f(x|\theta) f(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{r\cos\theta}}{2\pi I_0(r)} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \frac{A^2}{2} f_i^2(t) dt\right\} \cdot \exp\left(q_c \cos\theta - q_s \sin\theta\right)$$

$$= I_0 \left[\left(r + q_c\right)^2 + q_s^2\right]^{1/2} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \frac{A^2}{2} f_i^2(t) dt\right\}$$

3-35 M元非相干频移键控问题。

$$\begin{split} H_{0}: x(t) &= A_{0} \sin(\omega_{0}t + \theta_{0}) + n(t) \\ H_{1}: x(t) &= A_{1} \sin(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1}) + n(t) \\ \vdots \\ H_{M-1}: x(t) &= A_{M-1} \sin(\omega_{M-1}t + \theta_{M-1}) + n(t) \end{split}$$

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 $A_i = A_0$ $i = 1.2, \cdots M-1$,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: $\frac{f\left(x(t)|H_{i}\right)}{f\left(x(t)|H_{i}\right)} \geq 1, j = 1, 2, \cdots M - 1, j \neq i$ 时,判为

 $H_i \circ$

则

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin(\omega_{i}t + \theta) dt\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}}{\int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_{0}}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} x(t) \sin(\omega_{j}t + \theta) dt\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}}$$

将上式中的指数项中的正弦函数展开,

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

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

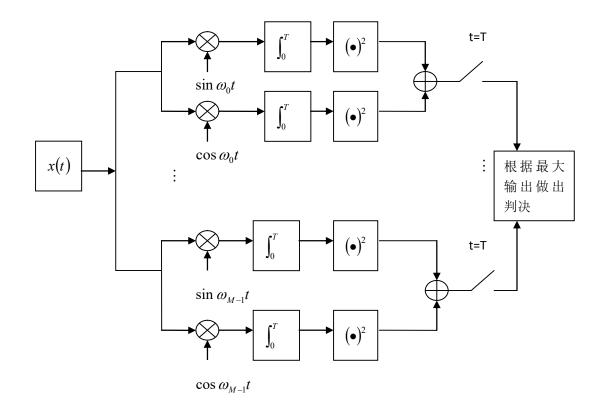
检验统计量变为

$$\lambda_{ij} = \frac{f(x(t)|H_i)}{f(x(t)|H_j)} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_0q_i}{N_0}\cos(\theta - \theta_{0i})\right\}\frac{d\theta}{2\pi}}{\int_0^{2\pi} \exp\left\{\frac{2A_0q_j}{N_0}\cos(\theta - \theta_{0j})\right\}\frac{d\theta}{2\pi}} = \frac{I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_i}{N_0}\right)}{I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_j}{N_0}\right)}$$

由前述的判决规则, $\lambda_{ij} \geq 1, j = 1, 2, \cdots M - 1, j \neq i$,

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

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



(2) 参考教材 P153-P156, 可求得 $f(q_i|H_i)$ 与 $f(q_j|H_i)$, $i \neq j$, 则有

$$\begin{split} P \Big(D_i \mid q_i = g, H_i \Big) &= P \Big(q_0 < g, q_1 < g, \cdots, q_{i-1} < g, q_{i+1} < g, \cdots, q_{M-1} < g \mid q_i = g, H_i \Big) \\ &= \left[P \Big(q_j < g \mid q_i = g, H_i \Big) \right]^{M-1} \\ &= \left[\int_0^g f \Big(q_j \mid H_i \Big) dq_j \right]^{M-1}, \big(j \neq i \big) \end{split}$$

$$P_{e} = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} P(D_{i} | H_{i}) P(H_{i})$$

$$= 1 - P(D_{i} | H_{i})$$

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

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

<mark>3-36</mark> 二元假设如下:

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

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

式中,s(t)是确知信号, $A \sim N\left(0,\sigma_n^2\right)$,n(t)是功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声;

己知 $P(H_i) = 1/2, i = 0,1$ 。

若采用最小错误概率准则, 求判决规则及错判概率。

解: 由题意知

$$\lambda(x \mid A) = \frac{f(x \mid A, H_1)}{f(x \mid H_0)} = \exp\left\{\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \left[(1 - A^2) s^2(t) + 2(A - 1) x(t) s(t) \right] dt \right\}$$

$$\lambda(x) = 1G < q_i \ge q_j, j = 1, 2, \dots M - 1, j \ne i$$
 H_0

$$\therefore \lambda(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda(x \mid A) f(A) dA = \sqrt{\frac{N_0}{N_0 + 2\sigma_n^2 \int_0^T s^2(t) dt}} \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T s^2(t) dt - \frac{2}{N_0} \int_0^T s(t) x(t) dt + \frac{2\sigma_n^2 \left(\int_0^T x(t) s(t) dt\right)^2}{2N_0 \sigma_n^2 \int_0^T s^2(t) dt + N_0^2} \right\}$$

平均最下错误判决准则为

$$\lambda(x) \Big|_{H_0}^{H_1} th = \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = 1$$

设检验统计量为 $G = \int_0^T s(t)x(t)dt$,则判决规则变为G > th',th'为 $\lambda(x) = 1$ 的解。

$$E(G|H_0) = \int_0^T s^2(t)dt$$
, $E(G|A,H_1) = A\int_0^T s^2(t)dt$

$$\operatorname{var}(G \mid H_0) = \frac{N_0}{2}, \quad \operatorname{var}(G \mid A, H_1) = \frac{N_0}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(G|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\left(G - \int_0^T s^2(t)dt\right)^2}{N_0} \right\}$$

$$f(G \mid A, H_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\left(G - A \int_0^T s^2(t) dt\right)^2}{N_0} \right\}$$

判决错误概率为:

$$P_{e} = P(H_{0})P(D_{1} | H_{0}) + P(H_{1})P(D_{0} | H_{1}) = \frac{1}{2} [P(D_{1} | H_{0}) + P(D_{0} | H_{1})]$$

其中
$$P(D_0 | H_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{th'} f(G | A, H_1) dG dA$$
, $P(D_1 | H_0) = \int_{th'}^{\infty} f(G | H_0) dG$

3-39 M 元假设如下:

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

已知 $P(H_i)=1/M, i=1,2,\cdots,M$; $\theta_i, i=1,2,\cdots,M$ 是均匀分布统计独立随机变量;

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

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

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

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

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

则
$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_i}{N_0}\right)}{I_0\left(\frac{2A_0q_j}{N_0}\right)} \ge 1$$
 时判为 H_i

又 $I_0(x)$ 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。

3-40 考虑在带宽为W,功率谱密度为 N_0 /2的窄带高斯白噪声中的窄带信号检测问题。窄带信号复包络 $\tilde{s}(t)=A\tilde{s}_0(t)e^{j\theta}$;式中,A是瑞利分布随机变量,

$$f(A) = \frac{A}{\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} A \ge 0$$
;

 θ 是均匀分布随机变量, $f(\theta)=1/2\pi$ 。

二元假设如下:

$$H_0: \ \tilde{x}(t) = \tilde{n}(t)$$

$$H_1: \ \tilde{x}(t) = A\tilde{s}_0(t)e^{j\theta} + \tilde{n}(t), 0 \le t \le T$$

若采用纽曼-皮尔逊准则,求判决规则。

解:
$$\lambda(x(t)/A) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} f(x(t)/\theta, H_1) \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}}{f(x(t)/H_0)}$$

其中

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x(t)/\theta, H_{1}) \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} = F \int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} \left[x(t) - A\sin(w_{c}t + \theta)\right]^{2} dt\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}$$

$$= F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_{0}} \int_{0}^{T} x^{2}(t) dt\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{A^{2}T}{2N_{0}}\right\} I_{0}\left(\frac{2Aq}{N_{0}}\right)$$

故
$$\lambda(x(t)/A) = \exp\left\{-\frac{A^2T}{2N_0}\right\} I_0\left(\frac{2Aq}{N_0}\right)$$

则平均似然比

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x(t)/A) f(A) dA = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{A}{\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\} \exp\left\{-\frac{A^2T}{2N_0}\right\} I_0\left(\frac{2Aq}{N_0}\right) dA$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{A}{\sigma^2} \exp\left\{-\frac{A^2}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{T}{N_0}\right)\right\} I_0\left(\frac{2Aq}{N_0}\right) dA$$

由于
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-vx^2} I_0(ux) dx = \frac{1}{2v} e^{\frac{u^2}{4v}}$$
 有判决规则

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \frac{N_0}{N_0 + T\sigma^2} \exp\left[\frac{2\sigma^2 q^2}{N_0(N_0 + T\sigma^2)}\right] \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)_{\substack{K \\ H_0}}^{H_1} th_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{N_0}{N_0 + T\sigma^2}\right) + \frac{2\sigma^2 q^2}{N_0 \left(N_0 + T\sigma^2\right)} \stackrel{H_1}{\underset{H_0}{>}} \ln th_0$$

等效判决准则为
$$q^{\stackrel{H_1}{>}}th'$$
 (1)

其中
$$th' = \sqrt{\frac{N_0 \left(N_0 + T\sigma^2\right)}{2\sigma^2} \ln\left[\frac{th_0 \left(N_0 + T\sigma^2\right)}{N_0}\right]}$$

根据纽曼一皮尔逊准则,门限th'由虚警概率 P_{fa} 确定

 $f(q/H_0)$ 服从莱斯分布(具体推导见书上 P154 $^{\circ}$ P155)

$$\text{III } f(q/H_0) = \frac{4q}{N_0 T} \exp\left\{-\frac{2q^2}{N_0 T}\right\}$$

可得
$$P_{fa} = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} f(q/H_0) dq = \int_{th'}^{+\infty} \frac{4q}{N_0 T} \exp\left\{-\frac{2q^2}{N_0 T}\right\} dq = \exp\left\{-\frac{2th'^2}{N_0 T}\right\}$$
 (2)

综上所述根据(2)式及 P_{ta} 的值确定检测门限th'的值,再由(1)式进行判决。

3-43 考虑一个多脉冲的检测问题:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0: & x_i(t) = n_i(t) \\ H_1: & x_i(t) = A_i \cos(\omega_c t + \theta_i) + n_i(t) \end{aligned} i = 1, \dots, M, \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

式中, $n_i(t)$ 是独立同分布的功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声; θ_i 是在 $[0,2\pi)$ 均匀分布的相互不相关的随机变量, ω_c 是确定量。

- (1) 假定 A_i 是离散随机变量,已知 $P(A_i = 0) = 1 p, P(A_i = A_0) = p$; 若采用纽曼 皮尔逊准则,求判决规则。并给出 $A_0 \to 0$ 时的似然比形式。
- (2) 假定 4 具有概率密度函数

$$f(A_i) = (1-p)\delta(A_i) + p\frac{A_i}{A_0^2} \exp\left\{\frac{-A_i^2}{2A_0^2}\right\}$$

若采用纽曼-皮尔逊准则,求判决规则以及检测概率 P_{D} ,并给出 $A_{0} \rightarrow 0$ 时的似然比形式。

解: (1)在振幅 A_i 给定的条件下,条件似然比为: $\lambda(x_i(t)|A_i) = \exp\left(-\frac{A_i^2T}{2N_0}\right)I_0\left(\frac{2A_i}{N_0}q_i\right)$, $q_i^2 = \left[\int_0^T x_i(t)\sin w_c t dt\right]^2 + \left[\int_0^T x_i(t)\cos w_c t dt\right]^2, \quad \nabla P(A_i = 0) = 1 - p, P(A_i = A_0) = 1 - p$ 平均似然比为:

$$\lambda(x_{i}(t)) = \lambda(x_{i}(t)|A_{i} = 0)(1-p) + \lambda(x_{i}(t)|A_{i} = A_{0})p$$

$$= 1 - p + p \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{A_{0}^{2}T}{2N_{0}}\right)I_{0}\left(\frac{2A_{0}}{N_{0}}q_{i}\right)$$

M 个独立同分布的脉冲似然比为:

$$\lambda(x(t)) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} \lambda(x_i(t))$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{M} \left[1 - p + p \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{A_0^2 T}{2N_0}\right) I_0\left(\frac{2A_0}{N_0} q_i\right) \right]$$

纽曼一皮尔逊准则下的判决规则为: $\lambda(x(t))^{H_1}_{L_0}$ th。其中,门限 th 由虚警概率

 $P(D_1|H_0)$ 确定。

判决规则为:

$$\prod_{i=1}^{M} \left[1 - p + p \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{A_0^2 T}{2N_0}\right) I_0\left(\frac{2A_0}{N_0} q_i\right) \right]_{H_0}^{H_1} th$$

$$A_0
ightarrow 0$$
 H † , $\lambda \left(x(t)
ight)^{A_0
ightarrow 0} \prod_{i=1}^M \left[1-p+p\right] = 1$

(2) 由题意知

$$\lambda(x_{i}(t)) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \lambda(x_{i}(t)|A_{i}) f(A_{i}) dA_{i}$$

$$= 1 - p + \frac{N_{0}p}{N_{0} + A_{0}^{2}T} \exp\left[\frac{2A_{0}^{2}q_{i}^{2}}{N_{0}(N_{0} + A^{2}T)}\right]$$

$$\therefore \lambda(x(t)) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} \lambda(x_i(t))$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{M} \left[1 - p + \frac{N_0 p}{N_0 + A_0^2 T} \exp \left[\frac{2A_0^2 q_i^2}{N_0 (N_0 + A^2 T)} \right] \right]$$

纽曼一皮尔逊准则下的判决规则为:

$$\lambda(x(t))^{+}_{>} th$$
,其中,门限 th 由虚警概率 $P(D_1|H_0)$ 确定。

$$A_0
ightarrow 0$$
时, $\lambda ig(x(t)ig)^{A_0
ightarrow 0} \prod_{i=1}^M ig[1-p+pig] = 1$ 。

4-5 二元假设如下:

$$\begin{cases} H_0: & x_i = n_i \\ H_1: & x_i = \mu + n_i \end{cases}$$

其中 $\mu>0$,噪声 n_i 是独立同分布的,其概率密度函数为

$$f_n(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & -1 \le n \le 1 \\ 0 & other \end{cases}$$

求符号检测器相对于线性检测器的 ARE。

解: 若采用线性检测器,设有 N_1 个观测样本,检测统计量记为 $G_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} x_i$;

若采用符号检测器,设有 N_2 个观测样本,检测统计量记为 $G_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} U(x_i)$;

当 N_1 , N_2 足够大时,由大数定律 G_1 , G_2 均近于高斯分布,根据结论(4. 2. 50)有

$$ARE_{2,1} \approx 4\sigma^2 f_n^2(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

即采用线性检测器更优。

4-7 二元假设如下:

$$\begin{cases} H_0: & x_i = n_i \\ H_1: & x_i = \mu + n_i \end{cases} i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$$

其中 $\mu > 0$,噪声 n_i 服从对称分布。现取得的两组观测样本值为:

若采用秩检测器,并取 $\alpha=0.15$,试分别给出相应的判决。

解 采用秩检测器时,检测统计量记为 $G = \sum_{i=1}^{N} R_i U(x_i)$ 。

判决准则为: $G_{\mu}^{H_1}$ th

由 $p(G \ge th/H_0) = \frac{m}{2^N} \le \alpha = 0.15$,得 $m \approx 154$, $th \approx 38$

将两组分别排序,计算得 $G_1 = 48 > th$, $G_2 = 49 > th$

故均判为 H, 有信号。

4-15 二元假设如下:

$$\begin{cases} H_0: & x=n \\ H_1: & x=A+n \end{cases}, \quad A>0$$

若噪声 n 的概率密度函数属于以下一类函数集合:

$$F = \{q(x) | q(x) = (1 - \varepsilon)p(x) + \varepsilon h(x), h(x) \in H\}$$

 $0 \le \varepsilon < 1$, H 是任意概率密度函数集合, p(x) 为拉氏分布,应用纽曼一皮尔逊准则检测,求其完整的 Robust 检测。

解:
$$p_0(x) = p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}|x|}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$p_1(x) = p(x-A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}|x-A|}{\sigma}\right)$$

最不利函数对 $(q_0^*(x), q_1^*(x))$ 为

$$q_0^*(x) = \begin{cases} (1-\varepsilon) p_0(x) & \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} < C'' \\ \frac{1}{C''} (1-\varepsilon) p_1(x) & \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} \ge C'' \end{cases}$$

$$q_{1}^{*}(x) = \begin{cases} (1-\varepsilon) p_{1}(x) & \frac{p_{1}(x)}{p_{0}(x)} > C' \\ C'(1-\varepsilon) p_{0}(x) & \frac{p_{1}(x)}{p_{0}(x)} \le C' \end{cases}$$

其中选择 $0 \le C' \le C'' < +\infty$ 应保证 $\int q_0^*(x) dx = 1$ 、 $\int q_1^*(x) dx = 1$ 。

相应的判决规则,为

$$\gamma(x) = \mathop{\boxtimes}_{H_0}^{H_1} th$$

其中 th 为判决门限,由 α 确定,即 $R(q_0^*,\phi^*)=E\{\phi^*|q_0^*\}=\int_{th'}^{+\infty}q_0^*(x)dx=\int_{th}^{+\infty}\gamma(x)dx=\alpha$ 。 $\gamma(x)$ 为下式表示的单样本对数似然比

$$\gamma(x) = \begin{cases} \ln C' & \ln \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} \le \ln C' \\ \ln \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} & \ln C' < \ln \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} \le \ln C'' \\ \ln C'' & \ln \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} > \ln C'' \end{cases}$$

 $\diamondsuit a' = \ln C'$ 和 $a'' = \ln C''$,则

$$\begin{aligned}
& |x| - |x - A| \le \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} a' \\
&= \begin{cases}
\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sigma} (|x_i| - |x_i - A|) & \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} a' < |x| - |x - A| \le \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} a'' \\
a'' & |x| - |x - A| > \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} a''
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

最大后验概率准则为 $\hat{\theta}_{MAP} = \max_{\theta} f(\theta | \mathbf{x})$,即 $\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\theta | \mathbf{x})\right]_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{MAP}} = 0$,又可表示为 $\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\mathbf{x} | \theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\theta)\right]_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{MAP}} = 0$,将之前结果带入其中可得 $\hat{s}_{MAP} = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_n^2 + N\sigma_s^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$ 。

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 的最大似然估计和估计量的均方误差。

解:

$$x(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) + n(t)$$

x(t)的似然函数为:

$$\begin{split} &x(t) = A\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) + n(t) \\ &f(x \mid A, \theta) = F \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T [x(t) - A\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta)]^2 dt\right\} \\ &= F \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T [x^2(t) dt - 2\int_0^T x(t) A\cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) dt + A^2 \int_0^T \cos^2(\omega_0 t + \theta) dt]\right\} \\ &= F \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T [x^2(t) dt + \frac{2A}{N_0} \int_0^T x(t) \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta) dt - \frac{A^2T}{2N_0}\right\} \\ & \boxtimes \mathcal{B} f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ & f(x \mid A) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x \mid A, \theta) f(\theta) d\theta \\ & \iiint \mathbb{Q} = F \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{A^2T}{2N_0} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T [x^2(t) dt \right\} I_0(\frac{2Aq}{N_0})\right\} \\ & \rightleftharpoons \inf(x \mid A) = \ln F - \frac{A^2T}{2N_0} - \frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt + \ln I_0(\frac{2Aq}{N_0}) \\ & \rightleftharpoons \inf(x \mid A) = \ln F - \frac{A^2T}{2N_0} - \frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt + \ln I_0(\frac{2Aq}{N_0}) \\ & \rightleftharpoons \frac{\partial \ln f(x \mid A)}{\partial A} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{AT}{N_0} + \frac{\partial}{\partial A} I_0(\frac{2Aq}{N_0}) + 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

所以 $E(\hat{A}_{ML}) = \frac{2}{T}E(q) = \frac{2}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{2}AT = A$ (无偏估计)

$$\operatorname{var}(q) = \sigma_T^2 = \frac{N_0 T}{4}, \quad \operatorname{var}(\hat{A}_{ML}) = \frac{4}{T^2} \cdot \frac{N_0 T}{4} = \frac{N_0}{T}$$

5-5 考虑信号 $x(t) = A\cos(\omega_1 t + \theta) + B\sin(\omega_2 t + \phi) + n(t)$,其中 A 和 B 已知, θ 与 ϕ 统计独立且均在区间 $(0,2\pi)$ 上均匀分布, n(t) 是功率谱密度为 $N_0/2$ 的高斯白噪声。设 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\omega_1 t + \theta) \sin(\omega_2 t + \phi) dt = 0$ 。求 ω_1 , ω_2 的最大似然估计。解:

以信号 $s(t) = A\cos(\omega_1 t + \theta) + B\sin(\omega_2 t + \varphi)$ 为条件的观测样本的概率密度函数为 $f(x(t)|\omega_1,\omega_2)$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T \left[x(t) - A \cos(\omega_1 t + \theta) - B \sin(\omega_2 t + \varphi) \right]^2 dt \right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{2\pi}$$

=

$$F \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt - \frac{T(A^2 + B^2)}{2N_0}\right\} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp \left\{\frac{2A}{N_0} \int_0^T x(t) \cos(\omega_1 t + \theta) dt\right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp \left\{\frac{2B}{N_0} \int_0^T x(t) \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta) dt\right\} d\theta$$

$$\int_0^T x(t)\cos(\omega_1 t + \theta)dt = \cos\theta\int_0^T x(t)\cos\omega_1 t dt - \sin\theta\int_0^T x(t)\sin\omega_1 t dt = q_1\cos(\theta - \theta_{01}),$$

其中
$$\begin{cases} q_1 \cos \theta_{01} = \int_0^T x(t) \cos \omega_1 t dt \\ q_1 \sin \theta_{01} = -\int_0^T x(t) \sin \omega_1 t dt \end{cases},$$

$$\mathbb{E}[q_1^2 = \left[-\int_0^T x(t)\sin\omega_1 t dt\right]^2 + \left[\int_0^T x(t)\cos\omega_1 t dt\right]^2,$$

$$\int_0^T x(t)\sin(\omega_2 t + \varphi)dt = \sin\varphi \int_0^T x(t)\cos\omega_2 t dt + \cos\varphi \int_0^T x(t)\sin\omega_2 t dt = q_2\cos(\varphi - \theta_{02})$$

,其中
$$\begin{cases} q_2 \cos \theta_{02} = \int_0^T x(t) \sin \omega_2 t dt \\ q_2 \sin \theta_{02} = -\int_0^T x(t) \cos \omega_2 t dt \end{cases} , \quad \mbox{即}$$

$$q_2^2 = \left[\int_0^T x(t)\sin \omega_2 t dt\right]^2 + \left[-\int_0^T x(t)\cos \omega_2 t dt\right]^2$$

则有
$$f(x(t)|\omega_1,\omega_2)$$

$$= F \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^T x^2(t) dt - \frac{T(A^2 + B^2)}{2N_0}\right\} I_0\left(\frac{2Aq_1}{N_0}\right) I_0\left(\frac{2Aq_2}{N_0}\right),$$

由最大似然估计准则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$,则 $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$, $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$, $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$, $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$, $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$, $\left.\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta)\right|_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{ML}} = 0$

别满足条件:
$$\frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_{l}} I_{0} \bigg(\frac{2Aq_{1}}{N_{0}} \bigg) \Big|_{\omega_{l} = \hat{\omega}_{lML}} = 0 }{\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_{2}} I_{0} \bigg(\frac{2Aq_{2}}{N_{0}} \bigg) \Big|_{\omega_{2} = \hat{\omega}_{2ML}} = 0 }$$

5-7 观测信号 $x(t) = s(t-\tau)\cos\omega(t-\tau) + n(t)$ $(0 \le t \le T)$, 式中 n(t) 是均值为 0、功率谱为 $\frac{N_0}{2}$ 的高斯白噪声,当 $s(t) = A \exp\left(\frac{-t^2}{2T}\right)$ 时,求 τ 和 ω 的最大似然估计。

解: (1)

以信号 $s(t-\tau)\cos\omega(t-\tau)$ 为条件的观测样本的概率密度函数为

$$f(x(t)|\tau,\omega) = F \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^\tau \left[x(t) - s(t-\tau)\cos\omega(t-\tau)\right]^2 dt\right\}, \quad \text{M}$$

$$\ln f(x(t)|\tau,\omega) = \ln F - \frac{1}{N_0} \int_0^{\tau} \left[x(t) - s(t-\tau) \cos \omega(t-\tau) \right]^2 dt,$$

则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \ln f(x(t)|\tau,\omega)|_{\tau=\hat{\tau}_{ML}} = -\frac{1}{N_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left\{ \int_0^T \left[x(t) - A \exp\left(\frac{-(t-\tau)^2}{2T}\right) \cos \omega(t-\tau) \right]^2 dt \right\} \Big|_{\tau=\hat{\tau}_{ML}}$$

=

$$-\frac{2A}{N_0}\int_0^T \left[x(t) - Ae^{-\frac{(t-\tau)^2}{2T}}\cos\omega(t-\tau)\right] e^{-\frac{(t-\tau)^2}{2T}} \left[\frac{t-\tau}{T}\cos\omega(t-\tau) + \omega\sin\omega(t-\tau)\right] dt \bigg|_{\tau=\hat{\tau}_{ML}}$$

$$(1) \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \ln f(x(t)|\tau,\omega)|_{\omega=\hat{\omega}_{ML}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{N_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \left\{ \int_0^T \left[x(t) - A \exp\left(\frac{-(t-\tau)^2}{2T}\right) \cos \omega(t-\tau) \right]^2 dt \right\} \Big|_{\omega=\hat{\omega}_{ML}}$$

$$= -\frac{2A}{N_0} \int_0^T \left[x(t) - A e^{\frac{-(t-\tau)^2}{2T}} \cos \omega(t-\tau) \right] e^{\frac{-(t-\tau)^2}{2T}} (t-\tau) \sin \omega(t-\tau) dt \Big|_{\omega=\hat{\omega}_{ML}} = 0$$

(2) 由 (1) 与 (2) 可求得 $\hat{ au}_{ML}$ 。

5-10 观测样本 $x_i = \alpha + \beta s_i + n_i (i = 1, 2, 3, ..., 10)$ 彼此独立。已知:

$$s_i = i, i = 1, ..., 10$$

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 4, x_5 = 6$$

 $x_6 = 6, x_7 = 8, x_8 = 9, x_9 = 12, x_{10} = 15 \ \theta = [a_1, a_2, ..., a_p, b_1, ..., b_p]^T$

求 α 和 β 的最小二乘估计。

解:误差平方和

$$\xi(\hat{\alpha}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta}s_i)^2$$

则最小二乘估计量:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{\alpha}} \xi(\hat{\alpha}) \Big|_{\hat{\alpha} = \hat{\alpha}_{LS}} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \hat{\alpha}) = 0$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{LS} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 6.4$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{\beta}} \xi(\hat{\beta}) \Big|_{\hat{\beta} = \hat{\beta}_{LS}} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \hat{\beta} s_i) s_i = 0$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{LS} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i s_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i^2} = \frac{476}{385} = 1.236$$

5-11. 假定已知信号

$$s_1(t) = a_1 \cos \omega t + a_2 \cos 2\omega t + \dots + a_p \cos p\omega t$$

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

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 $a_1...,a_nb_1...b_n$ 作最小二乘估计。
- 2) 求 $\hat{\theta}_{ls}$ 的概率密度函数

解: (1)

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

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

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

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

$$\diamondsuit \frac{\partial \xi(\mathbf{\theta})}{\partial \mathbf{\theta}} = 0, \quad \mathcal{H} \int_0^T \mathbf{h}^T(t) x(t) dt = \int_0^T \mathbf{h}^T(t) \mathbf{h}(t) dt \cdot \hat{\mathbf{\theta}}_{LS}$$

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

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

(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

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

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

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

$$= \mathbf{\theta}$$

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

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

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

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

 \bar{x}^S 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

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

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

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

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

$$= m_s^2\sigma_1^2 + m_1^2\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_1^2\sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2$$

所以,得到

$$\hat{s}_{LMS} = m_s + \frac{m_1 \sigma_s^2}{m_s^2 \sigma_1^2 + m_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2} (x - m_1 m_s - m_2)$$

(2) 对 N 次独立观察样本

$$\hat{s}_{LMS} = E\left\{s\right\} + \operatorname{cov}\left\{s, \mathbf{x}\right\} \operatorname{cov}^{-1}\left\{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}\right\} \left[\mathbf{x} - E\left\{\mathbf{x}\right\}\right], \mathbf{x} = \left[x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_N\right]^T$$

$$\not \sqsubseteq \psi,$$

$$E\left\{s\right\} = m_{s}, E\left\{\mathbf{x}\right\} = \left(m_{1}m_{s} + m_{2}\right)\left[1, 1, \cdots, 1\right]^{T}$$

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

$$= E\left\{s\mathbf{x}^{T}\right\} - E\left\{s\right\}E\left\{\mathbf{x}^{T}\right\} = m_{1}\sigma_{s}^{2}\left[1, 1, \cdots, 1\right]$$

$$\operatorname{cov}\left\{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}\right\} = E\left\{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^{T}\right\} - E\left\{\mathbf{x}\right\}E^{T}\left\{\mathbf{x}\right\} = \left(c_{ij}\right)_{N \times N}$$

$$c_{ij} = \begin{cases} m_{s}^{2}\sigma_{1}^{2} + m_{1}^{2}\sigma_{s}^{2} + \sigma_{1}^{2}\sigma_{s}^{2} + \sigma_{2}^{2}, i = j \\ m_{1}^{2}\sigma_{s}^{2}, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

所以,有

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

5-14

解: (1)

参照教材例 5.3, 可知 $f(s|x_1,x_2,\dots,x_i)$ 服从均值 $u = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_n^2 + i\sigma_s^2} \sum_{j=1}^i x_j$, 方差

$$\sigma_i^2 = \frac{\sigma_n^2 \sigma_s^2}{\sigma_n^2 + i\sigma_s^2}$$
的高斯分布。其最小均方误差估计为

$$\hat{s}_{MS}(i) = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_n^2 + i\sigma_s^2} \sum_{j=1}^{i} x_j \qquad \hat{s}_{MS}(i-1) = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_n^2 + (i-1)\sigma_s^2} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_j$$

则

$$\hat{s}_{MS}(i) = \frac{\sigma_n^2 \hat{s}_{MS}(i-1) + \sigma_{i-1}^2 x_i}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma_{i-1}^2}$$

(2) 由
$$\sigma_i^2 = \frac{\sigma_n^2 \sigma_s^2}{\sigma_n^2 + i\sigma_s^2}$$
,可得

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma_s^2} + \frac{i}{\sigma_n^2}$$

5-15 在λ一定的条件下随机变量x的概率密度函数为

$$f(x|\lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \ge 0, \lambda \ge 0\\ 0 & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$$

若ん的先验密度为

$$f(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha^n}{\Gamma(n)} e^{-\lambda \alpha} \lambda^{n-1} & \lambda \ge 0\\ 0 & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 α,n 是常数。

- 1) 试求 $\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}$ 与估计方差。
- 2)设N次观测下 λ 的估计量用 $\hat{\lambda}_{map}(N)$ 表示,相应的估计方差为 $\sigma^2(N)$,增加新的观测值 x_{N+1} ,试以 $\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N)$, $\sigma^2(N)$, x_{N+1} 表示 $\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N+1)$ 。

解: (1)

$$\ln f(x \mid \lambda) = \begin{cases} \ln \lambda - \lambda x & x \ge 0, \lambda \ge 0 \\ 0 & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \ln f(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \ln \frac{\alpha^n}{\Gamma(n)} - \lambda \alpha + (n-1) \ln \lambda & \lambda \ge 0 \\ 0 & \lambda < 0 \end{cases},$$

则 由 最 大 后 验 准 则 $\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\mathbf{x}|\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\theta) \right]_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{MB}} = 0 , \quad \overline{\Pi}$ 得

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} - x - \alpha + \frac{n-1}{\lambda} \bigg|_{\lambda = \hat{\lambda}, \dots} = 0,$$

可求得
$$\hat{\lambda}_{MAP} = \frac{n}{x+\alpha}$$
。
$$E\left\{\left(\lambda - \hat{\lambda}_{MAP}\right)^{2}\right\}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lambda - \frac{n}{x+\alpha}\right)^{2} f\left(x,\lambda\right) d\lambda dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lambda - \frac{n}{x+\alpha}\right)^{2} f\left(x|\lambda\right) f\left(\lambda\right) d\lambda dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lambda - \frac{n}{x+\alpha}\right)^{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \frac{\alpha^{n}}{\Gamma(n)} e^{-\lambda \alpha} \lambda^{n-1} d\lambda dx$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^{n}}{\Gamma(n)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lambda^{2} - \frac{2n\lambda}{x+\alpha} + \frac{n^{2}}{\left(x+\alpha\right)^{2}}\right) \lambda^{n} e^{-\lambda(x+\alpha)} d\lambda dx$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^{n}}{\Gamma(n)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\Gamma(n+3) - 2n\Gamma(n+2) + n^{2}\Gamma(n+1)}{\left(x+\alpha\right)^{n+3}}\right) dx$$

$$= \alpha^{n} \left[(n+2)(n+1)n - 2n^{2}(n+1) + n^{3}\right] \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(x+\alpha\right)^{n+3}} dx$$

$$= \alpha^{n} \left(n^{2} + 2n\right) \frac{1}{\left(n+2\right)\alpha^{n+2}}$$

$$= \frac{n}{\alpha^{2}}$$

(2)
$$N$$
次(独立)观测下, $f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_N \mid \lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda^N e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^N x_i} & x_i \ge 0, \lambda \ge 0, \\ 0 & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\ln f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N \mid \lambda) = \begin{cases} N \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^N x_i & x_i \ge 0, \lambda \ge 0 \\ 0 & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \ln f(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \ln \frac{\alpha^n}{\Gamma(n)} - \lambda \alpha + (n-1) \ln \lambda & \lambda \ge 0 \\ 0 & \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$$

由最大后验准则
$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\mathbf{x} \mid \theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f(\theta)\right]_{\theta = \hat{\theta}_{total}} = 0$$
,

可得
$$\frac{N}{\lambda} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i - \alpha + \frac{n-1}{\lambda} \bigg|_{\hat{\lambda} = \hat{\lambda}_{MAP}} = 0$$
,则可求得 $\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N) = \frac{N+n-1}{\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i}$ 。

$$\sigma^{2}(N) = E\left\{ \left(\lambda - \hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N)\right)^{2} \right\}$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lambda - \frac{N + n - 1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} + \alpha} \right)^{2} f\left(x, \lambda \right) d\lambda dx_{i} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{N} \\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lambda - \frac{N + n - 1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} + \alpha} \right)^{2} f\left(x \mid \lambda \right) f\left(\lambda \right) d\lambda dx_{i} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{N} \\ &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lambda - \frac{N + n - 1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} + \alpha} \right)^{2} \lambda^{N} e^{-\lambda \frac{N}{2} x_{i}} \frac{\alpha^{n}}{\Gamma(n)} e^{-\lambda \alpha} \lambda^{n-1} d\lambda dx_{i} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{N} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^{n}}{\Gamma(n)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lambda^{2} - \frac{2(N + n - 1)\lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} + \alpha} + \left(\frac{N + n - 1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} + \alpha} \right)^{2} \right) \lambda^{N + n - 1} e^{-\lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} + \alpha \right)} d\lambda dx_{i} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{N} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^{n}}{\Gamma(n)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\Gamma(N + n + 2) - 2(N + n - 1)\Gamma(N + n + 1) + (N + n - 1)^{2}\Gamma(N + n)}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} + \alpha \right)^{N + n + 2}} dx_{i} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{N} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^{n} (N + n + 1)\Gamma(N + n)}{\Gamma(n)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} + \alpha} \right)^{N + n + 2} dx_{i} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{N} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^{n} (N + n + 1)\Gamma(N + n)}{\Gamma(n)} \frac{1}{(N + n + 1)(N + n) \cdots (n + 3)(n + 2)\alpha^{n + 2}} dx_{i} dx_{2} \cdots dx_{N} \\ &= \frac{(n + 1)n}{(N + n)\alpha^{2}} \\ &= \frac{(n + 1)n}{(N + n)\alpha^{2}} \\ &= \frac{(n + 1)n}{(N + n)\alpha^{2}} + \frac{(n + 1)n}{(N + n)\alpha^{2}} \frac{(n + 1)n}{(N + n)\alpha^{2}} + \frac{(n + 1)n}{(N + n)\alpha^{2}} \\ &= \frac{(n + 1)n}{(N + n)\alpha^{2}} + \frac{(n + 1)$$

则对于
$$\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N+1) = \frac{N+n}{\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + x_{N+1}} = \frac{\frac{(n+1)n}{\alpha^2 \sigma^2(N)}}{\frac{(n+1)n}{\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N)} + x_{N+1}}$$
,

可得
$$\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N+1) = \frac{(n+1)n\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N)}{(n+1)n+\alpha^2\sigma^2(N)(\hat{\lambda}_{MAP}(N)x_{N+1}-1)}$$

5-17 通过两个独立的信道估计随机参数 s ,已知 s 是均值为 0 、方差为 σ_s^2 的高斯随机变量。得到的观测样本为:

$$x_1 = s + n_1, \quad x_2 = s + n_2$$

已知 $f(n_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_i}} \exp\left\{-\frac{n_i^2}{2\sigma_i^2}\right\}, \quad i = 1, 2$ 。

- 1) 求 \hat{s}_{MS} 和 \hat{s}_{MAP} 并计算估计的均方误差。
- 2) 如果s为非随机实数,求 \hat{s}_{ML} ,该估计值是否为有效估计并计算估计方差。

解: (1)

以信号S为条件的观测样本的概率密度函数为

$$f(x_1, x_2 \mid s) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x_1 - s)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{(x_2 - s)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right\},\,$$

又有
$$f(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_s}} \exp\left\{-\frac{s^2}{2\sigma_s^2}\right\}$$
,则可得

$$f(s|x_1,x_2) = \frac{f(x_1,x_2|s)f(s)}{\int_{(s)} f(x_1,x_2|s)f(s)ds}$$
, 将前两式代入可知

$$(s \mid x_1, x_2) \sim N \left(\frac{\sigma_s^2 (x_1 \sigma_2^2 + x_2 \sigma_1^2)}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2 \sigma_s^2}, \frac{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 \sigma_s^2}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2 \sigma_s^2} \right)$$

则最小均方误差估计准则下的估计

$$\hat{S}_{MS} = \int_{(s)} f(s \mid x_1, x_2) f(s) ds = \frac{\sigma_s^2 (x_1 \sigma_2^2 + x_2 \sigma_1^2)}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2 \sigma_s^2}$$

在最大后验概率准则下:
$$\left[\frac{\partial \ln f(x_1, x_2 \mid s)}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial \ln f(s)}{\partial s}\right]_{s=\hat{s}, u, u} = 0,$$

计算得
$$\hat{s}_{MAP} = \frac{\sigma_s^2 \left(x_1 \sigma_2^2 + x_2 \sigma_1^2 \right)}{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_1^2 \sigma_s^2 + \sigma_2^2 \sigma_s^2}$$
。

(2)
$$s$$
 为非随机实数时, 最大似然概率准则为 $\frac{\partial \ln f(x_1, x_2 \mid s)}{\partial s} \bigg|_{s=\hat{s}_{tyt}} = 0$

可求得
$$\hat{s}_{ML} = \frac{\sigma_1^2 x_2 + \sigma_2^2 x_1}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$
。

且 由 公 式
$$f(x_1, x_2 | s) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x_1 - s)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} - \frac{(x_2 - s)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right\}$$
 及 公 式

$$\hat{s}_{ML} = \frac{\sigma_1^2 x_2 + \sigma_2^2 x_1}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$
可推得
$$\frac{\partial \ln f\left(x_1, x_2 \mid s\right)}{\partial s} = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}\right) \left(\hat{s}_{ML} - s\right), 故 \hat{s}_{ML}$$
为有效估计,

其方差为 Cramer-Rao 下界:
$$Var\{\hat{s}_{ML}\} = \frac{1}{E\left\{\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial s}\ln f\left(x_{1},x_{2}\mid s\right)\right]^{2}\right\}} = \frac{\sigma_{1}^{2}\sigma_{2}^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}+\sigma_{2}^{2}}$$
。

5-18 若观测方程为

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

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。

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

- (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) \hat{s}_{MAP} 和 \hat{s}_{MS} 的求法分别见 P222 和 P224,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) 由于

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,而对单参量 s 而言,只需满足如下公式即可:

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

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

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

而

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

所以并不是有效估计。

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

(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

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

由于
$$g(t) = \frac{ds(t)}{dt}$$

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

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

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

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

$$=\frac{d}{d\tau}R_s(\tau)$$

$$R_{ex}(t_1 - t_2) = E(g(t_1) x(t_2))$$

做拉氏变换得:

$$S_{gx}(s) = sS_{s}(s) = \frac{s}{1 - s^{2}}$$

$$S_x(s) = \frac{1}{1-s^2} + 1 = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-s)(\sqrt{2}+s)}{1-s^2}$$

则
$$H_1^+(s) = -\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{s+1}$$

又由于
$$S_x^+(s) = \frac{(\sqrt{2}+s)}{(1+s)}$$
, 得

$$H(s) = -\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{s+\sqrt{2}}$$

(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.

6-14 设有一个标量系统信号模型与观测模型分别为

$$x_{k+1} = \left(-1\right)^{2k+1} x_k$$

$$y_{k+1} = x_{k+1} + n_{k+1}$$

其中 x_0 是方差为 V_{x_0} 的零均值高斯分布随机变量, n_{k+1} , $k \ge 0$ 是方差为 $v_{n_{k+1}}$ 的零均值白噪声序列,且与 x_0 不相关。试求 \hat{x}_k 。

解: 由状态空间模型知, $\Phi_{\scriptscriptstyle k} = \left(-1\right)^{2k+1} = -1$, $\Gamma = 0$, $H_{\scriptscriptstyle k+1} = 1$, $R_{\scriptscriptstyle k+1} = V_{\scriptscriptstyle n_{\scriptscriptstyle k+1}}$

初始条件: $\hat{x}_0 = 0$, $C_0 = V_{x_0}$

预测: $\hat{x}_{k+1}^- = \Phi_k \hat{x}_k = -\hat{x}_k$

预测误差的协方差: $C_{k+1}^- = \Phi_k C_k \Phi_k^T = C_k$

卡尔曼增益: $K_{k+1} = \frac{C_{k+1}^-}{C_{k+1}^- + R_{k+1}} = \frac{C_k}{C_k + V_{n_{k+1}}}$

更新: $\hat{x}_{k+1} = -\hat{x}_k + K_{k+1}(y_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1}^-) = -\hat{x}_k + \frac{C_k}{C_k + V_{n_{k+1}}}(y_{k+1} + \hat{x}_k)$

其中,
$$C_{k+1} = (1 - K_{k+1})C_{k+1}^- = \frac{V_{n_{k+1}}}{C_k + V_{n_{k+1}}}C_k$$

6-16 假设有一部雷达从 k=1秒开始,对一个运动目标的距离进行跟踪测量,若观测的间隔为一秒钟;雷达到运动目标的距离为 x_k ; $\dot{x}_k=$ 常数; $E\{x_0\}=0$, $Var\{x_0\}=V_{x_0}=10\,(km)^2$, $E\{\dot{x}_k\}=0$, $Var\{\dot{x}_0\}=V_{\dot{x}_0}=10\,(km/s)^2$, $Cov\{x_0,\dot{x}_0\}=0$,观测误差 $\{n_k, k\geq 1\}$ 是与 x_0 和 \dot{x}_0 均不相关的白噪声序列,并且有 $E\{n_k\}=0$, $Var\{n_k, n_j\}=V_{n_k}\delta_{kj}=0.1\delta_{kj}\,(km)^2$,则在获得了观测数据: $y_1=1.1(km)$, $y_2=2(km)$, $y_3=3.2(km)$, $y_4=3.8(km)$ 的情况下,利用卡尔曼滤波方法求距离 x_k 的最佳估计及其估计均方误差

解: 令观测矢量为 $\mathbf{x}_k = [x_k, \dot{x}_k]^T$

则状态空间模型为: $\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{\Phi}_k \mathbf{x}_k$, $y_{k+1} = \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{n}_k$

$$\mathbf{\Phi}_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H}_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

初始值: $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 = E\{\mathbf{x}_0\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\mathbf{C}_0 = Var\{\mathbf{x}_0\} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$, $R_k = 0.1$ 更新:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k+1} = \mathbf{\Phi}_{k} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{k} + \mathbf{K}_{k+1} \left(y_{k+1} - \mathbf{H}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Phi}_{k} \mathbf{x}_{k} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{k+1} = \mathbf{\Phi}_k \mathbf{C}_k \mathbf{\Phi}_k^T \mathbf{H}_{k+1}^T \left(\mathbf{H}_{k+1} \mathbf{\Phi}_k \mathbf{C}_k \mathbf{\Phi}_k^T \mathbf{H}_{k+1}^T + R_{k+1} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{k+1} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_{k+1} \mathbf{H}_{k+1}) \mathbf{\Phi}_k \mathbf{C}_k \mathbf{\Phi}_k^T$$

代入
$$y_1 = 1.1$$
, $y_2 = 2$, $y_3 = 3.2$, $y_4 = 3.8$, 得

 x_k 的最佳估计 $\hat{x}_1 = 1.0945(km)$, $\hat{x}_2 = 1.9933(km)$, $\hat{x}_3 = 3.1448(km)$, $\hat{x}_4 = 3.9182(km)$ 均方误差 $C_k(1,1)$ 分别为 $0.0995(km)^2$, $0.0981(km)^2$, $0.0827(km)^2$, $0.0697(km)^2$

6-17 设有系统方程为

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{\Phi}\mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{u}_k$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{k+1} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}_{k+1} + \mathbf{n}_{k+1}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{\Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\{u_k, k \ge 0\}$ 和 $\{n_{k+1}, k \ge 0\}$ 是均值为零的白噪声序列,与 x_0 独立,且有

$$Var\left\{\mathbf{u}_{k}\right\} = \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Var\{\mathbf{n}_{k+1}\} = \mathbf{R}_{k+1} = 2 + (-1)^{k+1}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{x}_0} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求卡尔曼增益 \mathbf{K}_k 。

解:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{\Phi} \mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{u}_k \\ \mathbf{y}_{k+1} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x}_{k+1} + \mathbf{n}_{k+1} \end{cases}$$

由卡尔曼滤波

$$\mathbf{C}_0 = \operatorname{var}\{\mathbf{x}_0\} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Q}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{1}^{-} = \mathbf{\Phi}_{k} \mathbf{C}_{0} \mathbf{\Phi}_{k}^{T} + \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{Q}_{0} \mathbf{\Gamma}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 10 \\ 10 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{1} = \mathbf{C}_{1}^{-}\mathbf{H}_{1}^{T} \left(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_{1}^{-}\mathbf{H}^{T} + \mathbf{R}_{1}\right)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{17} \\ \frac{10}{17} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_1 = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{KH}) \mathbf{C}_1 = \frac{1}{17} \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 10 \\ 10 & 87 \end{bmatrix}$$

反复利用
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{C}_{k+1}^{\text{-}} = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \mathbf{C}_{k} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\text{T}} + \mathbf{Q} \\ \mathbf{K}_{k+1} = \mathbf{C}_{k+1}^{\text{-}} \mathbf{H} \left(\mathbf{H} \mathbf{C}_{k+1}^{\text{-}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{T}} + \mathbf{R}_{k+1} \right)^{\text{-1}} \\ \mathbf{C}_{k+1} = \left(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_{k+1} \mathbf{H} \right) \mathbf{C}_{k+1}^{\text{-}} \end{cases}$$

三式可以推到任意阶。

6-20 考虑连续时间系统的卡尔曼滤波问题。假定对标量信号 s(t) 而言,其运动方程及观测方程分别为:

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + u(t)$$
$$y(t) = x(t) + n(t)$$

其中,A为常数, u_k 为动态噪声, n_k 为观测噪声,且有

$$E\{u(t)\} = E\{n(t)\} = 0$$

$$E\{u(t)u(\tau)\} = V_u(t)\delta(t-\tau)$$

$$E\{n(t)n(\tau)\} = V_n(t)\delta(t-\tau)$$

$$E\{u(t)n(\tau)\} = 0$$

试推导连续卡尔曼滤波方程。

解: 己知
$$\mathbf{\Phi}_k = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.1 \\ -0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{H}_k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $R_k = Q_k = 1$, $\mathbf{C}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1^- = \mathbf{\Phi}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.4 & -2.7 \end{bmatrix}^T$

$$\mathbf{C}_{1}^{-} = \mathbf{\Phi}_{0} \mathbf{C}_{0} \mathbf{\Phi}_{0}^{T} + \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{Q}_{1} \mathbf{\Gamma}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.25 & -0.28 \\ -0.28 & 0.68 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{1} = \mathbf{C}_{1}^{-} \mathbf{H}_{1}^{T} \left(\mathbf{H}_{1} \mathbf{C}_{1}^{-} \mathbf{H}_{1}^{T} + R_{1} \right)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.1667 & 0.4048 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{1} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{1}^{-} + \mathbf{K}_{1} \left(y_{1} - \mathbf{H}_{1} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{1}^{-} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2.4 \\ -2.7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -0.1667 \\ 0.4048 \end{bmatrix} (y_{1} + 2.7)$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{1} = \left(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_{1} \mathbf{H}_{1} \right) \mathbf{C}_{1}^{-} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.2033 & -0.1667 \\ -0.1667 & 0.4047 \end{bmatrix}.$$