# 信息论与编码习题参考答案 第一章 单符号离散信源

- 1.1 同时掷一对均匀的子, 试求:
- (1) "2和6同时出现"这一事件的自信息量;
- (2) "两个5同时出现"这一事件的自信息量;
- (3)两个点数的各种组合的熵;
- (4)两个点数之和的熵;
- (5)"两个点数中至少有一个是1"的自信息量。

#### 解.

样本空间:  $N = c_6^1 c_6^1 = 6 \times 6 = 36$ 

$$(1)P_1 = \frac{n_1}{N} = \frac{2}{36}$$
 :  $I(a) = -\log P_1 = \log 18 = 4.17bit$ 

$$(2)P_2 = \frac{n_2}{N} = \frac{1}{36}$$
 :  $I(a) = -\log P_2 = \log 36 = 5.17bit$ 

(3)信源空间:

X	(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)	(1,6)
P(X)	1/36	2/36	2/36	2/36	2/36	2/36
X	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)	(2,6)	
P(x)	1/36	2/36	2/36	2/36	2/36	
X	(3,3)	(3,4)	(3,5)	(3,6)		
P(x)	1/36	2/36	2/36	2/36		
X	(4,4)	(4,5)	(4,6)			
P(x)	1/36	2/36	2/36			
X	(5,5)	(5,6)		(6,6)		
P(x)	1/36	2/36		1/36		

$$\therefore H(x) = 15 \times \frac{2}{36} \times \log \frac{36}{2} + 6 \times \frac{1}{36} \times \log 36 = 4.32 bit$$

(4)信源空间:

X	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P(x)	1/36	2/36	3/36	4/36	5/36	6/36	5/36	4/36	3/36	2/36	1/36

$$\therefore H(x) = \frac{2}{36} \times \log 36 + \frac{4}{36} \times \log \frac{36}{2} + \frac{6}{36} \times \log \frac{36}{3} + \frac{8}{36} \times \log \frac{36}{4} + \frac{10}{36} \times \log \frac{36}{5} + \frac{6}{36} \times \log \frac{36}{6} = 3.71 \text{bit}$$

(5) 
$$P_3 = \frac{n_3}{N} = \frac{11}{36}$$
 :  $I(a) = -\log P_3 = \log \frac{36}{11} = 1.17bit$ 

- **1.2** 如有 6 行、8 列的棋型方格,若有两个质点 A 和 B,分别以等概落入任一方格内,且它们的坐标分别为(Xa, Ya),(Xb, Yb),但 A,B 不能同时落入同一方格内。
- (1) 若仅有质点 A, 求 A 落入任一方格的平均信息量;
- (2) 若已知 A 已落入, 求 B 落入的平均信息量;
- (3) 若 A, B 是可辨认的, 求 A, B 落入的平均信息量。

#### 解.

(1): 
$$A$$
落入任一格的概率:  $P(a_i) = \frac{1}{48}$ :  $I(a_i) = -\log P(a_i) = \log 48$ 

:. 
$$H(a) = -\sum_{i=1}^{48} P(a_i) \log P(a_i) = \log 48 = 5.58bit$$

(2): 在已知
$$A$$
落入任一格的情况下, $B$ 落入任一格的概率是:  $P(b_i) = \frac{1}{47}$ 

$$\therefore I(b_i) = -\log P(b_i) = \log 47$$

:. 
$$H(b) = -\sum_{i=1}^{48} P(b_i) \log P(b_i) = \log 47 = 5.55bit$$

(3)
$$AB$$
同时落入某两格的概率是 $P(AB_i) = \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{1}{47}$ 

$$\therefore I(AB_i) = -\log P(AB_i)$$

$$H(AB_i) = -\sum_{i=1}^{48\times47} P(AB_i)\log P(AB_i) = \log(48\times47) = 11.14bit$$

**1.3** 从大量统计资料知道,男性中红绿色盲的发病率为 7%,女性发病率为 0.5%.如果你问一位 男士:"你是否是红绿色盲?"他的回答可能是:"是",也可能"不是"。问这两个回答中各 含有多少信息量?平均每个回答中各含有多少信息量?如果你问一位女士,则她的答案中含 有多少平均信息量?

# 解:

#### 对于男士:

回答"是"的信息量: 
$$I(m_v) = -\log P(m_v) = -\log 7\% = 3.84bit$$

回答"不是"的信息量: 
$$I(m_n) = -\log P(m_n) = -\log 93\% = 0.105bit$$

平均每个回答信息量: 
$$H(m) = -P(m_y) \times \log P(m_y) - P(m_n) \times \log P(m_n)$$

$$= -7\% \times \log 7\% - 93\% \times \log 93\% = 0.366bit$$

# 对于女:

回答"是"的信息量: 
$$I(w_v) = -\log P(w_v) = -\log 0.5\%$$

回答"不是"的信息量: 
$$I(m_n) = -\log P(m_n) = -\log 99.5\%$$

平均每个回答信息量: 
$$H(m) = -P(w_y) \times \log P(w_y) - P(w_n) \times \log P(w_n)$$

$$= -0.5\% \times \log 0.5\% - 99.5\% \times \log 99.5\% = 0.0454 bit$$

**1.4** 某一无记忆信源的符号集为 {0, 1}, 已知  $p_0 = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $p_1 = \frac{2}{3}$ 。

- (1) 求符号的平均信息量;
- (2) 由 1000 个符号构成的序列, 求某一特定序列(例如有 m 个 "0", (1000-m) 个 "1") 的自信量的表达式:
- (3) 计算(2)中序列的熵。

解:

(1) 
$$H(x) = -p_0 \log p_0 - p_1 \log p_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \times \log \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \times \log \frac{2}{3} = 0.918$$
 bit / symble

(2) 
$$I(A) = -m \log p_0 - (1000 - m) \log p = -m \log \frac{1}{3} - (1000 - m) \log \frac{2}{3}$$
 bit

(3)  $H(A) = 1000H(X) = 1000 \times 0.918 = 918$  bit/sequence

$$H(A) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_0 \log p_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{1000-m} p_1 \log p_1 = -\frac{m}{3} \log \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2(1000-m)}{3} \log \frac{2}{3}$$

1.5 设信源 X 的信源空间为:

$$[x \bullet p]$$
:  $\begin{cases} X: & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 & a_6 \\ p(X) & 0.17 & 0.19 & 0.18 & 0.16 & 0.18 & 0.3 \end{cases}$ 

求信源熵,并解释为什么H(X)>log6,不满足信源熵的极值性。

#### 解:

$$\begin{split} H(X) &= -\sum_{i=1}^{6} p(a_i) \log p(a_i) \\ &= -0.17 \log 0.17 - 0.19 \log 0.19 - 2 \times 0.18 \log 0.18 - 0.16 \log 0.16 - 0.3 \log 0.3 \\ &= 2.725 \quad \text{bit/symble} \end{split}$$

可见H(X) = 2.725 > log6 = 2.585 不满足信源熵的极值性,

这是因为信源熵的最大值是在 $\sum_{i=1}^{r} p_i = 1$  的约束条件下求得的,但是本题中

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} p_i = 1.18$$
不满足信源熵最大值成立的约束条件,所以 $H(X) > \log 6$ 。

**1.6** 为了使电视图象获得良好的清晰度和规定的对比度,需要用 5×10<sup>5</sup> 个像素和 10 个不同的亮度电平,并设每秒要传送 30 帧图象,所有的像素是独立的,且所有亮度电平等概出现。求传输此图象所需要的信息率(bit/s)。

#### 解:

由于亮度电平等概出现,由熵的极值性:

每个像素的熵是: 
$$H(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{10} p(a_i) \log p(a_i) = \log 10 = 3.322$$
 bit/pels

每帧图像的熵是:  $H(X) = 5 \times 10^5 \times H(x_0) = 5 \times 10^5 \times 3.322 = 1.661 \times 10^6$  bit/frame

∴所需信息速率为:  $R = r(frame/s) \times H(X)(bit/frame) = 30 \times 1.661 \times 10^6 = 4.983 \times 10^7$  bit/s

**1.7** 设某彩电系统,除了满足对于黑白电视系统的上述要求外,还必须有 30 个不同的色彩度。试证明传输这种彩电系统的信息率要比黑白系统的信息率大 2.5 倍左右。

iF:

增加30个不同色彩度,在满足黑白电视系统要求下,每个色彩度需要10个亮度, 所以每个像素需要用30×10 = 300bit量化

:. 每个像素的熵是: 
$$H(x_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{300} p(b_i) \log p(b_i) = \log 300 \text{bit / pels}$$

$$\therefore \frac{H(x_1)}{H(x_0)} = \frac{\log 300}{\log 10} = 2.477 \approx 2.5$$

- :. 彩色电视系统每个像素信息量比黑白电视系统大2.5倍作用,所以传输相同的图形,彩色电视系统信息率要比黑白电视系统高2.5倍左右.
- **1.8** 每帧电视图像可以认为是由 3×10<sup>5</sup> 个像素组成,所以像素均是独立变化,且每像素又取 128 个不同的亮度电平,并设亮度电平是等概出现。问每帧图像含有多少信息量?若现在有一个广播员,在约 10000 个汉字中选 1000 个字来口述这一电视图像,试问若要恰当地描述 此图像,广播员在口述中至少需要多少汉字?

#### 解:

每帧图象所含信息量:

$$H(X) = 3 \times 10^5 \times H(x) = 3 \times 10^5 \times \log 128 = 2.1 \times 10^6 \text{ bit / symble}$$

每个汉字所出现概率
$$p = \frac{1000}{10000} = 0.1$$

:: 每个汉字所包含信息量:  $H(c) = -\log p$ 

描述一帧图像需要汉字数 $n,H(X) \le nH(c)$ 

$$n \ge \frac{H(X)}{H(c)} = \frac{2.1 \times 10^6}{-\log 0.1} = 6.322 \times 10^5 / frame$$

∴最少需要6.322×105个汉字

**1.9** 给定一个概率分布 
$$(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n)$$
 和一个整数 m,  $0 \le m \le n$  。定义  $q_m = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i$  ,证明:

$$H(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n) \le H(p_1, p_2, ..., p_m, q_m) + q_m \log(n-m)$$
。 并说明等式何时成立?

证:

先证明 $f(x) = -x \log x(x > 0)$ 为凸函数,如下:

$$\therefore f''(x) = (-x \log x)'' = -\frac{\log e}{x} \qquad \forall x > 0$$

$$\therefore f''(x) = (-x \log x)'' = -\frac{\log e}{x} < 0 \ \text{即} f(x) = -x \log x(x > 0)$$
为凸函数。

$$\mathbb{X} : H(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i \log p_i - \sum_{i=m+1}^{n} p_i \log p_i$$

由凸函数的性质,变量函数的平均值小于变量的算术平均值的函数,可得:

$$-\sum_{i=m+1}^{n} p_{i} \log p_{i} = -(n-m) \frac{\sum_{i=m+1}^{n} f(p_{i})}{n-m} \leq -(n-m) f(\frac{\sum_{i=m+1}^{n} p_{i}}{n-m}) = -(n-m) \frac{\sum_{i=m+1}^{n} p_{i}}{n-m} \log \frac{\sum_{i=m+1}^{n} p_{i}}{n-m} = -q_{m} \log \frac{q_{m}}{n-m} \log \frac{q_{m}}{n-m} = -q_{m} \log \frac{q_{m}}{n-m} = -q_{$$

$$\mathbb{E}[1-\sum_{i=m+1}^{n}p_{i}\log p_{i}\leq -q_{m}\log q_{m}+q_{m}\log (n-m)]$$

当且仅当
$$p_{m+1} = p_{m+2} = ... = p_n$$
时等式成立。

$$\therefore H(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i \log p_i - \sum_{i=m+1}^{n} p_i \log p_i \le -\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i \log p_i - q_m \log q_m + q_m \log(n-m)$$

: 
$$H(p_1, p_2, ..., p_m, q_m) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i \log p_i - q_m \log q_m$$

: 
$$H(p_1, p_2,..., p_n) \le H(p_1, p_2,..., p_m, q_m) + q_m \log(n-m)$$

当且仅当
$$p_{m+1} = p_{m+2} = \dots = p_n$$
时等式成立。

## 1.10 找出两种特殊分布:

$$p_1 \geqslant p_2 \geqslant p_3 \geqslant \ldots \geqslant p_n, \;\; p_1 \geqslant p_2 \geqslant p_3 \geqslant \ldots \geqslant p_m, \not \oplus \; H(p_1,\, p_2,\, p_3,\, \ldots,\, p_n) = H(p_1,\, p_2,\, p_3,\, \ldots,\, p_m)_\circ$$

解: 
$$H(p_1, p_2, ..., p_n) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i \log p_i = H(q_1, q_2, ..., q_m) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} q_i \log q_i$$

**1.15** 两个离散随机变量 X 和 Y,其和为 Z=X+Y,若 X 和 Y 统计独立,求证:

- (1)  $H(X) \leq H(Z)$ ,  $H(Y) \leq H(Z)$
- (2)  $H(XY) \geqslant H(Z)$

#### 证明:

设X、Y的信源空间为

$$[X \bullet P] \colon \begin{cases} X & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_r \\ P(X) & p_1 & p_2 & \dots & p_r \end{cases} \qquad [Y \bullet P] \colon \begin{cases} Y & b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_s \\ P(Y) & q_1 & q_2 & \dots & q_s \end{cases}$$

又X.Y统计独立

$$\therefore H(Z) = -\sum_{k=1}^{t} p z_{k} \log p z_{k} \le -\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(a_{i} + b_{j}) \log p(a_{i} + b_{j}) \le -\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{s} (p_{i} \cdot q_{j}) \log(p_{i} \cdot q_{j}) = H(XY)$$

$$\forall H(Z) = -\sum_{k=1}^{t} p z_{k} \log p z_{k} \ge -(\sum_{i=1}^{s} \sum_{j=1}^{s} p_{i} q_{j}) \cdot \log(\sum_{i=1}^{s} \sum_{j=1}^{s} p_{i} q_{j}) + \ge$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{s} (p_{i} \log(p_{i} + q_{j})) - \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{s} q_{j} \log(p_{i} + q_{j})$$

$$\ge -\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{s} q_{j} \log(p_{i} + q_{j}) \ge -\sum_{i=1}^{s} q_{j} \log(q_{j})$$

# 第二章 单符号离散信道

**2.1** 设信源  $[X \bullet P]$ :  $\begin{cases} X & a_1 & a_2 \\ P(X) & 0.7 & 0.3 \end{cases}$  通过一信道,信道的输出随机变量 Y 的符号集

$$Y:\{b_1,b_2\}$$
,信道的矩阵: 
$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 5/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/4 & 3/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 试求:

- (1) 信源 X 中的符号 $\alpha_1$  和 $\alpha_2$  分别含有的自信息量;
- (2) 收到消息  $Y=b_1$ , $Y=b_2$ 后,获得关于 $\alpha_1$ 、 $\alpha_2$ 的互交信息量:  $I(\alpha_1;b_1)$ 、 $I(\alpha_1;b_2)$ 、 $I(\alpha_2;b_1)$ 、  $I(\alpha_2;b_2)$ ;
- (3) 信源 X 和信宿 Y 的信息熵;
- (4) 信道疑义度 H(X/Y)和噪声熵 H(Y/X);
- (5) 接收到消息 Y 后获得的平均互交信息量 I(X;Y)。

# 解:

(1) 
$$I(a_1) = -\log p(a_1) = -\log 0.7 = 0.5415$$
 bit  $I(a_2) = -\log p(a_{21}) = -\log 0.3 = 1.737$  bit (2)  $I(a_1;b_1) = \log \frac{p(b_1|a_1)}{p(b_1)} = \log \frac{5/6}{0.7 \times 5/6 + 0.3 \times 1/4} = 0.34$  bit  $I(a_1;b_2) = \log \frac{p(b_2|a_1)}{p(b_2)} = \log \frac{1/6}{0.7 \times 1/6 + 0.3 \times 3/4} = -1.036$  bit  $I(a_2;b_1) = \log \frac{p(b_1|a_2)}{p(b_1)} = \log \frac{1/4}{0.7 \times 5/6 + 0.3 \times 1/4} = -0.766$  bit  $I(a_2;b_2) = \log \frac{p(b_2|a_2)}{p(b_2)} = \log \frac{3/4}{0.7 \times 1/6 + 0.3 \times 3/4} = 1.134$  bit  $I(a_2;b_2) = \log \frac{p(b_2|a_2)}{p(b_2)} = \log \frac{3/4}{0.7 \times 1/6 + 0.3 \times 3/4} = 1.134$  bit  $I(a_2;b_2) = \log \frac{p(b_2|a_2)}{p(b_2)} = \log \frac{3/4}{0.7 \times 1/6 + 0.3 \times 3/4} = 1.134$  bit  $I(a_2;b_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 p(a_i)p(b_i|a_i) = \frac{79}{120}$  bit  $I(a_2;b_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 p(a_i)p(b_2|a_i) = \frac{41}{120}$  bit  $I(a_2;b_2) = \sum_{i=1}^2 p(a_i)p(b_2|a_i) = -(0.7\log 0.7 + 0.3\log 0.3) = 0.881$  bit/symble  $I(a_2;b_2) = \sum_{j=1}^2 p(a_j)\log p(a_j) = -(\frac{79}{120}\log \frac{79}{120} + \frac{41}{120}\log \frac{41}{120}) = 0.926$  bit/symble  $I(a_2;b_2) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^2 p(a_ib_j)\log p(b_j|a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{i=1}^2 p(a_i)p(b_j|a_i)\log p(b_j|a_i) = 0.698$  bit/symble  $I(a_2;b_2) = I(a_2;b_2) = I(a_2;$ 

2.2 某二进制对称信道,其信道矩阵是:

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.98 & 0.02 \\ 1 & 0.02 & 0.98 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5) : I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = 0.926 - 0.698 = 0.228 bit/symble

设该信道以 1500 个二进制符号/秒的速度传输输入符号。现有一消息序列共有 14000 个二进制符号,并设在这消息中 p(0)= p(1)=0.5。问从消息传输的角度来考虑,10 秒钟内能否将这消息序列无失真的传送完。

#### 解

由于二进制对称信道输入等概信源

$$\therefore I(X;Y) = C = 1 - H(\varepsilon) = 1 + \varepsilon \log \varepsilon + (1 - \varepsilon) \log(1 - \varepsilon)$$

 $= 1 + 0.02 \log 0.02 + 0.98 \log 0.98 = 0.859$  bit/symble

::信道在10秒钟内传送14000个二进制符号最大码率为:

 $C_t = C \times 14000 \text{ sy mble} / 10 \text{ s} = 1201.98 \text{ bit / s}$ 

而输入信源码率为1500bit/s,超过了信道所能提供的最大码率,故不可能无失真传输.

- **2.3** 有两个二元随机变量 X 和 Y,它们的联合概率为 P[X=0,Y=0]=1/8,P[X=0,Y=1]=3/8,P[X=1,Y=1]=1/8,P[X=1,Y=0]=3/8。定义另一随机变量 Z=XY,试计算:
- (1) H(X),H(Y),H(Z),H(XZ),H(YZ),H(XYZ);
- (2) H(X/Y),H(Y/X),H(X/Z),H(Z/X),H(Y/Z),H(Z/Y),H(X/YZ),H(Y/XZ),H(Z/XY);
- (3) I(X;Y),I(X;Z),I(Y;Z),I(X;Y/Z),I(Y;Z/X),I(X;Z/Y).

(1)由題意: X的分布: 
$$p(X=0) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$
;  $p(X=1) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Y的分布:  $p(Y=0) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $p(Y=1) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

 $Z = XY$ 的分布为: X的分布:  $p(Z=0) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$ ;  $p(Z=1) = \frac{1}{8}$ .

且 $p(X=0,Z=0) = p(X=0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $p(X=0,Z=1) = 0$ ;  $p(X=1,Z=0) = \frac{3}{8}$ ;  $p(X=1,Z=1) = \frac{1}{8}$ ;  $p(Y=0,Z=0) = p(Y=0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $p(Y=0,Z=1) = 0$ ;  $p(Y=1,Z=0) = \frac{3}{8}$ ;  $p(Y=1,Z=1) = \frac{1}{8}$ ;  $\therefore H(X) = -(\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1}{2}) = 1$  bit/symble;  $H(Y) = -(\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log\frac{1}{2}) = 1$  bit/symble  $H(Z) = -(\frac{7}{8}\log\frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\log\frac{1}{8}) = 0.544$  bit/symble  $H(XZ) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2}\sum_{k=1}^{2}p(x_{i}z_{k})\log p(x_{i}z_{k})$   $= -(p_{xx}(00)\log p_{xx}(00) + p_{xx}(10)\log p_{xx}(10) + p_{xx}(01)\log p_{xx}(01) + p_{xx}(11)\log p_{xx}(11))$   $= -\left[(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8})\log(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8}) + \frac{3}{8}\log\frac{3}{8} + 0 + \frac{1}{8}\log\frac{1}{8}\right] = 1.406$ bit/symble

由上面X、Y、Z的概率分布: H(YZ) = H(XZ) = 1.406bit / symble

$$\begin{split} &(2)p(X=0|Y=0) = p_{sy}(0|0) = \frac{P_{sy}(00)}{p_{y}(0)} = \frac{1/8}{1/2} = \frac{1}{4}; p_{sy}(1|0) = \frac{P_{sy}(10)}{p_{y}(0)} = \frac{3/8}{1/2} = \frac{3}{4}; \\ &p_{sy}(0|1) = \frac{P_{sy}(01)}{p_{y}(1)} = \frac{3/8}{1/2} = \frac{3}{4}; \\ &p_{sy}(0|1) = \frac{P_{sy}(01)}{p_{y}(1)} = \frac{3/8}{1/2} = \frac{3}{4}; \\ &\therefore H(X|Y) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} p(x_{i}y_{j}) \log p(x_{i}|y_{j}) \\ &= -[p_{sy}(00) \log p_{sy}(0|0) + p_{sy}(01) \log p_{sy}(0|1) + p_{sy}(10) \log p_{sy}(1|0) + p_{sy}(11) \log p_{sy}(1|1) \\ &= -(\frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1}{4} + \log \frac{1}{4} = 0.811 \text{bit/symble} \\ &\therefore I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) \frac{1}{2}H(X) = H(Y) \\ &\therefore H(Y|X) = H(X|Y) = 0.811 \text{bit/symble} \\ &\exists H : \\ &H(X|Z) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} p(x_{i}x_{k}) \log p(x_{k}|x_{k}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} p(x_{i}x_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}x_{k})}{p(x_{k})} \\ &= -[p_{sx}(00) \log p_{sx}(0|0) + p_{sx}(01) \log p_{sx}(0|1) + p_{sx}(10) \log p_{sx}(1|0) + p_{sx}(11) \log p_{sx}(1|1) \\ &= -(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1/2}{1/8} + 0 + \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3/8}{7/8} + \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1/8}{1/8}) = 0.862 \quad \text{bit/symble} \\ &H(Z|X) = -\sum_{k=1}^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(x_{k}x_{i}) \log p(x_{k}|x_{i}) = -\sum_{k=1}^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(x_{k}x_{i}) \log \frac{p(x_{k}x_{i})}{p(x_{i})} \\ &= -[p_{sx}(00) \log p_{sx}(0|0) + p_{sx}(01) \log p_{sx}(0|1) + p_{sx}(10) \log p_{sx}(1|0) + p_{sx}(11) \log p_{sx}(1|1) \\ &= -(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1/2}{1/2} + 0 + \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3/8}{1/2} + \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1/8}{1/2}) = 0.406 \quad \text{bit/symble} \\ &= H(X|X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} p(x_{k}y_{j}x_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{k}y_{j}x_{k})}{p(y_{j}x_{k})} \\ &= -(p_{sx}(0001) \log \frac{p_{sx}(000)}{p_{sx}(00)} + p_{sx}(010) \log \frac{p_{sx}(100)}{p_{sx}(01)} + p_{sx}(100) \log \frac{p_{sx}(100)}{p_{tx}(00)} + p_{tx}(111) \log \frac{p_{sx}(111)}{p_{sx}(111)} \\ &= -(\frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1/8}{1/8} + \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3/8}{3/8} + \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3/8}{3/8} + \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3/8}{1/8} + \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1/8}{1/8}) = 0.406 \quad \text{bit/symble} \\ &\therefore H(Z|XY) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} p(x_{i}y_{j}x_{k}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}y_{j}x_{k})}{p(x_{i}y_{j})} \\ &= -(p_{sx}(000) \log \frac{p_{sx}(000)}{p_{sx}(00)} + p_{sx}(010) \log \frac{p_{sx}(010)}{p_{sx}(00$$

(3)由上: 
$$I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) = 1 - 0.811 = 0.189$$
 bit/symble  $I(X;Z) = H(X) - H(X|Z) = 1 - 0.862 = 0.138$  bit/symble  $I(Y;Z) = H(Y) - H(Y|Z) = 1 - 0.862 = 0.138$  bit/symble  $I(X;Y|Z) = H(X|Z) - H(X|YZ) = 0.862 - 0.406 = 0.456$  bit/symble  $I(Y;Z|X) = H(Y|X) - H(Y|XZ) = 0.811 - 0.406 = 0.405$  bit/symble  $I(X;Z|Y) = H(X|Y) - H(X|YZ) = 0.811 - 0.406 = 0.405$  bit/symble

2.4 已知信源 X 的信源空间为

$$[X \bullet P]: \begin{cases} X: & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ P(X): & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.4 \end{cases}$$

某信道的信道矩阵为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ a_1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.4 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ a_3 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ a_4 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

试求:

- (1) "输入α<sub>3</sub>,输出 b<sub>2</sub>的概率";
- (2) "输出 b<sub>4</sub> 的概率";
- (3) "收到 b<sub>3</sub>条件下推测输入α<sub>2</sub>"的概率。

#### 解:

$$(1) p(a_3; b_2) = p(a_3) p(b_2 | a_3) = 0.2 \times 0.2 = 0.04$$

$$(2)p(b_4) = \sum_{i=1}^4 p(a_i b_4) = \sum_{i=1}^4 p(a_i)p(b_4 | a_i) = 0.1 \times 0.4 + 0.3 \times 0.1 + 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.4 \times 0.2 = 0.19$$

$$(3) p(b_3) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} p(a_i b_3) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} p(a_i) p(b_3 | a_i) = 0.1 \times 0.1 + 0.3 \times 0.1 + 0.2 \times 0.1 + 0.4 \times 0.4 = 0.22$$

$$p(a_2|b_3) = \frac{p(a_2)p(b_3|a_2)}{p(b_3)} = \frac{0.3 \times 0.1}{0.22} = 0.136$$

- **2.5** 已知从符号 B 中获取关于符号 A 的信息量是 1 比特,当符号 A 的先验概率 P(A)为下列 各值时,分别计算收到 B 后测 A 的后验概率应是多少。
- (1)  $P(A)=10^{-2}$ :
- (2) P(A)=1/32;
- (3) P(A)=0.5.

由题意:
$$I(A;B) = \log \frac{p(A|B)}{p(A)} = 1$$
: $p(A|B) = 2p(A)$   
∴  $p(A) = 10^{-2}$  时,  $p(A|B) = 2 \times 10^{-2}$   
 $p(A) = 1/32$  时,  $p(A|B) = 1/16$   
 $p(A) = 0.5$  时,  $p(A|B) = 1$ 

2.6 某信源发出 8 种消息,它们的先验概率以及相应的码字如下表所列。以 a₄为例,试求:

消息	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$	a <sub>7</sub>	$a_8$
概率	1/4	1/4	1/8	1/8	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
码字	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111

- (1) 在  $W_4$ =011 中,接到第一个码字"0"后获得关于 a4 的信息量  $I(a_4;0)$ ;
- (2) 在收到 "0" 的前提下,从第二个码字符号 "1" 中获取关于 a<sub>4</sub> 的信息量 I(a<sub>4</sub>;1/0);
- (3) 在收到 "01" 的前提下,从第三个码字符号 "1" 中获取关于 a<sub>4</sub> 的信息量 I(a<sub>4</sub>:1/01);
- (4) 从码字  $W_4$ =011 中获取关于  $a_4$  的信息量  $I(a_4;011)$ 。

解:

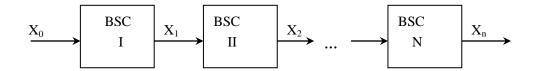
$$(1)I(a_4;0) = \log \frac{p(a_4|0)}{p(a_4)} = \log \frac{(1/8)/(1/4 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/8)}{1/8} = \log \frac{4}{3} = 0.415 \text{ bit}$$

$$(2)I(a_4;1|0) = \log \frac{p(a_4|01)}{p(a_4|0)} = \log \frac{(1/8)/(1/8+1/8)}{(1/8)/(1/4+1/4+1/8+1/8)} = \log 3 = 1.585 \text{ bit}$$

$$(3)I(a_4;1|01) = \log \frac{p(a_4|011)}{p(a_4|01)} = \log \frac{1}{(1/8)/(1/8+1/8)} = \log 2 = 1 \text{ bit}$$

$$(4)I(a_4;011) = \log \frac{p(a_4|011)}{p(a_4)} = \log \frac{1}{1/8} = \log 8 = 3 \text{ bit}$$

**2.13** 把 n 个二进制对称信道串接起来,每个二进制对称信道的错误传输概率为 p(0 ,试**证明** $:整个串接信道的错误传输概率 <math>p_n = 0.5[1 - (1 - 2p)^n]$ 。再证明:  $n \to \infty$ 时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} I(X_0; X_n) = 0$ 。信道串接如下图所示:



用数学归纳法证明:

当 n = 2时由:

$$[P_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2p-2p^2 & 1-2p+2p^2 \\ 1-2p+2p^2 & 2p-2p^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore p_2 = 2p - 2p^2 = \frac{1}{2}[1 - (1 - 2p)^2]$$

假设n = k时公式成立,则

$$\therefore P_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} [1 - (1 - 2p)^{k+1}]$$

故
$$P_n = \frac{1}{2}[1-(1-2p)^n]$$

$$\therefore 1 - 2p < 1 \therefore \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} [1 - (1 - 2p)^n] = \frac{1}{2}$$

设输入信源空间
$$X_0: p(X_0=0) = a, p(X_0=1) = 1 - a$$
(其中 $0 < a < 1$ )

则输出信源
$$X_{\infty}$$
:  $p(X_{\infty}=0)=p(X_{0}=0) \bullet p(X_{\infty}=0 | X_{0}=0) + p(X_{0}=0) \bullet p(X_{\infty}=0 | X_{0}=1) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$p(X_{\infty}=1)=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore p(x_{\infty}|x_0) = p(x_{\infty})(x_0, x_{\infty} 取 0 或 1)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} I(X_0; X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 p(X_{0i} X_{\infty j}) \log \frac{p(X_{\infty j} | X_{0i})}{p(X_{\infty j})} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 p(X_{0i} X_{\infty j}) \log \frac{p(X_{\infty j} | X_{0i})}{p(X_{\infty j})}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 p(X_{0i} X_{\infty j}) \log 1 = 0$$

2.18 试求下列各信道矩阵代表的信道的信道容量:

(1)

$$[P_1] = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ a_1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

$$[P_2] = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ a_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3)

#### 解:

(1)信道为一一对应确定关系的无噪信道

$$\therefore C = \log r = \log 4 = 2$$
 bit/symble

(2)信道为归并性无噪信道

$$\therefore C = \log s = \log 3 = 1.585$$
 bit/symble

(3)信道为扩张性无噪信道:

$$C = \log r = \log 3 = 1.585$$
 bit/symble

2.19 设二进制对称信道的信道矩阵为:

$$[P] = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3/4 & 1/4 \\ 1 & 1/4 & 3/4 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 若 p(0)=2/3, p(1)=1/3, 求 H(X), H(X/Y), H(Y/X)和 I(X;Y);
- (2) 求该信道的信道容量及其达到的输入概率分布。

$$(1)H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} p(x_i) \log p(x_i) = -(\frac{2}{3} \times \log \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \log \frac{1}{3}) = 0.9183 \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$p_y(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(x_i) p(y = 0 | x_i) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$p_y(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(x_i) p(y = 1 | x_i) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$H(Y) = -\sum_{j=1}^{2} p(y_j) \log p(y_j) = -(\frac{7}{12} \times \log \frac{7}{12} + \frac{5}{12} \times \log \frac{5}{12}) = 0.9799 \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$H(Y|X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} p(x_i y_j) \log p(y_j | x_i) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} p(x_i) p(y_j | x_i) \log p(y_j | x_i)$$

$$= -(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \log \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \log \frac{3}{4}) = 0.8113 \text{ bit/symb}$$

$$\therefore I(X;Y) = H(Y) + H(Y|X) = 0.9799 - 0.8113 = 0.1686 \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$H(X|Y) = H(X) - I(X;Y) = 0.9183 - 0.1686 = 0.7497 \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(3) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(4) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(5) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(6) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(7) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(8) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

$$(9) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/symble}$$

#### 2.20 设某信道的信道矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 \\ a_1 & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ a_2 & 0.1 & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ a_4 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.6 & 0.1 \\ a_5 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

试求:

- (1) 该信道的信道容量 C;
- (2)  $I(a_3;Y)$ ;
- (3)  $I(a_2;Y)_{\circ}$

#### 解:

(1)本信道为强对称离散信道

:. 
$$C = \log r - H(\varepsilon) - \varepsilon \log(r - 1) = \log 5 - H(0.4) - 0.4 \log 4 = 0.551 \text{bit/symble}$$
  
(2),(3) $I(a_3; Y) = I(a_5; Y) = C = 0.551 \text{bit/symble}$ 

2.21 设某信道的信道矩阵为

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/6 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

试求:

- (1)该信道的信道容量 C;
- $(2)I(a_1;Y);$
- $(3)I(a_2;Y)$ .

解:

(1) 本信道为对称离散信道

$$\therefore C = \log s - H(p_1', p_2', p_3', p_4') = \log 4 - H(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}) = 0.0817 \text{bit/symble}$$

$$(2)_5(3)I(a_1; Y) = I(a_2; Y) = C = 0.0817 \text{bit/bymble}$$

2.22 设某信道的信道矩阵为

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 1/8 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/8 & 1/8 \end{bmatrix}$$

试该信道的信道容量 C;

解:

此信道为准对称离散信道,且 $s_1 = 2$ , $s_2 = 2$ 

$$p(b_{11}) = p(b_{21}) = \frac{1}{r} \bullet \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \bullet \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8} = p(b_l)_{l=1}$$

$$p(b_{12}) = p(b_{22}) = \frac{1}{r} \bullet \left[\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \bullet \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8} = p(b_l)_{l=2}$$

$$\therefore C = -\sum_{l=1}^{2} s_l p(b_l) \log p(b_l) - H(p'_1, p'_2, p'_3, p'_4) = -\left[2 \times \frac{3}{8} \log \frac{3}{8} + 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1}{8}\right] - H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8})$$

$$= 0.0612 \text{bit/symble}$$

2.23 求下列二个信道的信道容量, 并加以比较(其中 0<p,q<1,p+q=1)

(1) 
$$[P_1] = \begin{bmatrix} p - \delta & q - \delta & 2\delta \\ q - \delta & p - \delta & 2\delta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad [P_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 2\delta & 0 & p - \delta & q - \delta \\ 0 & 2\delta & q - \delta & p - \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

(1)此信道为准对称离散信道,且 $s_1 = 2, s_2 = 1$ 

$$p(b_{l})_{l=1} = \frac{1}{r} \bullet (p - \delta + q - \delta) = \frac{1}{2} \bullet (p + q - 2\delta)$$

$$p(b_{l})_{l=2} = \frac{1}{r} \bullet (2\delta) = \frac{1}{2} \bullet 2\delta = \delta$$

$$\therefore C_{1} = -\sum_{l=1}^{2} s_{l} p(b_{l}) \log p(b_{l}) - H(p'_{1}, p'_{2}, p'_{3})$$

$$= -[2 \times \frac{1}{2} \bullet (p + q - 2\delta) \log \frac{1}{2} \bullet (p + q - 2\delta) + \delta \log \delta] - H(p - \delta, q - \delta, 2\delta)$$

$$= -(p + q - 2\delta) \log \frac{p + q - 2\delta}{2} + (p - \delta) \log(p - \delta) + (q - \delta) \log(q - \delta) + 2\delta + \delta \log \delta$$

(2)此信道为准对称离散信道,且 $s_1 = 2, s_2 = 2$ 

$$\begin{split} p(b_l)_{l=1} &= \frac{1}{r} \bullet (2\delta + 0) = \frac{1}{2} \bullet 2\delta = \delta \\ p(b_l)_{l=2} &= \frac{1}{r} \bullet (p - \delta + q - \delta) = \frac{1}{2} \bullet (p + q - 2\delta) \\ &\therefore C_2 = -\sum_{l=1}^2 s_l p(b_l) \log p(b_l) - H(p_1', p_2', p_3', p_4') \\ &= -[2\delta \log \delta + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \bullet (p + q - 2\delta) \log \frac{1}{2} \bullet (p + q - 2\delta)] - H(p - \delta, q - \delta, 2\delta, 0) \\ &= -(p + q - 2\delta) \log \frac{p + q - 2\delta}{2} + (p - \delta) \log (p - \delta) + (q - \delta) \log (q - \delta) + 2\delta \end{split}$$

由上面 $C_1$ 、 $C_2$ 表达式可知:  $C_1 \le C_2$ 且当 $\delta = 0$ 时等号成立.

2.27 设某信道的信道矩阵为

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & p_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & p_N \end{bmatrix}$$
其中  $P_1, P_2, \cdots, P_N$ 是 N 个离散信道的信道矩阵。令  $C_1, C_2, \cdots, C_N$ 

 $C_N$ 表示 N 个离散信道的容量。试证明,该信道的容量  $C = \log \sum_{i=1}^N 2^{c_i}$  比特/符号,且当每个信

道 i 的利用率  $p_i=2^{Ci-C}(i=1,2,\cdots,N)$  时达其容量 C。

## 证明:

设:
$$P_m$$
为 $l_m$ 行× $k_m$ 列( $m=1,2,\cdots N$ )

由方程组
$$\sum_{i=1}^{s} p(b_j/a_i)\beta_j = \sum_{i=1}^{s} p(b_j/a_i)\log p(b_j/a_i)(i=1,2,\cdots r)\cdots\cdots(1)$$

解出
$$\beta_j$$
可得 $C = \log[\sum_{i=1}^s 2^{\beta_i}]$ (其中 $s = \sum_{m=1}^N k_m, r = \sum_{m=1}^N l_m$ )

由[P]特点,方程组(1)可以改写为:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} p(b^{p_1}{}_j/a_i)\beta^{p_1}{}_j = \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(b^{p_1}{}_j/a_i)\log p(b^{p_1}{}_j/a_i) \\ \sum_{j=1}^{k_2} p(b^{p_2}{}_j/a_i)\beta^{p_2}{}_j = \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(b^{p_2}{}_j/a_i)\log p(b^{p_2}{}_j/a_i) \\ \dots \\ \sum_{j=1}^{k_N} p(b^{p_N}{}_j/a_i)\beta^{p_N}{}_j = \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(b^{p_N}{}_j/a_i)\log p(b^{p_N}{}_j/a_i) \\ \mathbb{E}[p(b^{p_N}{}_j/a_i)\beta^{p_N}{}_j = \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(b^{p_N}{}_j/a_i)\log p(b^{p_N}{}_j/a_i) \\ \mathbb{E}[p(b^{p_N}{}_j/a_i)\beta^{p_N}$$

# 第三章 多符号离散信源与信道

**3.1** 设  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X_1} \mathbf{X_2} \cdots \mathbf{X_N}$  是平稳离散有记忆信源,试证明:  $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{X_1} \mathbf{X_2} \cdots \mathbf{X_N}) = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{X_1}) + \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{X_2}/\mathbf{X_1}) + \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{X_3}/\mathbf{X_1}\mathbf{X_2}) + \cdots + \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{X_N}/\mathbf{X_1}\mathbf{X_2} \cdots \mathbf{X_{N-1}})$ 。 (证明详见 **p161-p162**)

**3.2** 试证明: logr≥H(X) ≥H(X<sub>2</sub>/X<sub>1</sub>) ≥H(X<sub>3</sub>/X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>) ≥…≥H(X<sub>N</sub>/X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>…X<sub>N-1</sub>)。 证明: 由离散平稳有记忆信源条件概率的平稳性有:

$$p(a_{ik}/a_{i2}a_{i3}\cdots a_{ik-1}) = p(a_{ik-1}/a_{i1}a_{i2}\cdots a_{ik-2})$$

$$\therefore H(X_{k} / X_{1} X_{2} \cdots X_{k-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{r} \cdots \sum_{ik-1=1}^{r} p(a_{i1} \cdots a_{ik-1}) \left[ -\sum_{ik=1}^{r} p(a_{ik} / a_{i1} a_{i2} \cdots a_{ik-1}) \log p(a_{ik} / a_{i2} a_{i3} \cdots a_{ik-1}) \right]$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{r} \cdots \sum_{ik-1=1}^{r} \sum_{ik=1}^{r} p(a_{i1} a_{i2} \cdots a_{ik-1} a_{ik}) \log p(a_{ik} / a_{i2} a_{i3} \cdots a_{ik-1})$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{r} \cdots \sum_{ik-1=1}^{r} \sum_{ik=1}^{r} p(a_{i1} a_{i2} \cdots a_{ik-1} a_{ik}) \log p(a_{ik-1} / a_{i1} a_{i2} \cdots a_{ik-2})$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{r} \cdots \sum_{ik-1=1}^{r} p(a_{i1} a_{i2} \cdots a_{ik-1}) \log p(a_{ik-1} / a_{i1} a_{i2} \cdots a_{ik-2})$$

$$= H(X_{k-1} / X_{1} X_{2} \cdots X_{k-2})$$

重复应用上面式子可得:

$$H(X) \ge H(X_2/X_1) \ge H(X_3/X_1X_2) \ge \cdots H(X_N/X_1X_2\cdots X_{N-1})$$
  
又仅当输入均匀分布时, $H(X)$ 达到最大  $\log r$ ,即  $\log r \ge H(X)$   
 $\therefore \log r \ge H(X) \ge H(X_2/X_1) \ge H(X_3/X_1X_2) \ge \cdots H(X_N/X_1X_2\cdots X_{N-1})$ 

3.3 试证明离散平稳信源的极限熵:

$$H_{\infty} = \lim_{N \to \infty} H(X_N / X_1 X_2 X_{N-1})$$

(证明详见 p165-p167)

**3.4** 设随机变量序列(XYZ)是马氏链,且  $X: \{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_r\}$ , $Y: \{b_1, b_2, \cdots, bs\}$ , $Z: \{c_1, c_2, \cdots, cL\}$ 。 又设 X 与 Y 之间的转移概率为  $p(b_j/a_i)(i=1,2, \cdots, r; j=1,2, \cdots, s)$ ; Y 与 Z 之间的转移概率为  $p(c_k/b_i)(k=1,2,\cdots,L; j=1,2, \cdots, s)$ 。 试证明: X 与 Z 之间的转移概率:

$$p(c_k/a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(b_j/a_i) p(c_k/b_j)$$

证明:

$$p(c_k / a_i) = p(Z = c_k / X = a_i)$$

$$= p(Z = c_k, \bigcup_{j=1}^{s} Y = b_j / X = a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(Z = c_k, Y = b_j / X = a_i)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(Y = b_j / X = a_i) P(Z = c_k / Y = b_j, X = a_i)$$

:: XYZ为Markov字列 $:: P(c_k/b_i, a_i) = P(c_k/b_i)$ 

$$\therefore p(c_k/a_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{s} p(Y = b_j/X = a_i) P(Z = c_k/Y = b_j)$$

**3.5** 试证明:对于有限齐次马氏链,如果存在一个正整数  $n0 \ge 1$ ,对于一切 i,j=1,2,…, r,都有  $p_{ij}(n_0) \ge 0$ ,则对每个 j=1,2,…,r 都存在状态极限概率:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} p_{ij}(n) = p_j(j=1,2,\cdots,r)$$

(证明详见:p171~175)

3.6 设某齐次马氏链的第一步转移概率矩阵为:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & q & p & 0 \\
1 & q & 0 & p \\
2 & 0 & q & p
\end{bmatrix}$$

试求:

- (1) 该马氏链的二步转移概率矩阵;
- (2) 平稳后状态 "0"、"1"、"2" 的极限概率。

解:

$$(1)[P(2)] = [P][P] = \begin{bmatrix} q & p & 0 \\ q & 0 & p \\ 0 & q & p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q & p & 0 \\ q & 0 & p \\ 0 & q & p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} q^2 + pq & pq & p^2 \\ q^2 & 2pq & p^2 \\ q^2 & pq & pq + p^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)由:

$$\begin{cases}
\begin{bmatrix}
p(0) \\
p(1) \\
p(2)
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
q & p & 0 \\
q & 0 & p \\
0 & q & p
\end{bmatrix}^{T} \bullet \begin{bmatrix}
p(0) \\
p(1) \\
p(2)
\end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
p(0) = \frac{q(1-p)}{1-pq} = \frac{q^{2}}{1-pq} \\
p(1) = \frac{(1-q)(1-p)}{1-pq} = \frac{pq}{1-pq} \\
p(0) = \frac{p(1-q)}{1-pq} = \frac{p^{2}}{1-pq}
\end{cases}$$

**3.7** 设某信源在开始时的概率分布为 $P\{X_0=0\}=0.6; P\{X_0=1\}=0.3; P\{X_0=2\}=0.1$ 。第一个单位

时间的条件概率分布分别是:

$$\begin{split} &P\{\ X_1=0/\ X_0=0\}=1/3;\ P\{\ X_1=1/\ X_0=0\}=1/3;\ P\{\ X_1=2/\ X_0=0\}=1/3;\\ &P\{\ X_1=0/\ X_0=1\}=1/3;\ P\{\ X_1=1/\ X_0=1\}=1/3;\ P\{\ X_1=2/\ X_0=1\}=1/3;\\ &P\{X_1=0/\ X_0=2\}=1/2;\ P\{\ X_1=1/\ X_0=2\}=1/2;\ P\{\ X_1=2/\ X_0=2\}=0. \end{split}$$

后面发出的 Xi 概率只与 Xi-1 有关,有  $P(Xi/Xi-1)=P(X_1/X_0)(i\geq 2)$ 试画出该信源的香农线图, 并计算信源的极限熵 H∞。

#### 解:

由题意,此信源为一阶有记忆信源:

且一步转移概率为:
$$[P] = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 2 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

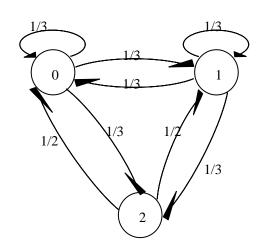
 $\therefore n_0 = 2$ 时二步转移概率均大于0,既有 $pij(n_0 = 2) > 0(i, j = 1,2,3)$ 

:: 信源具有各态经历性,存在极限概率 $p(S_i)(i=1,2,3)$ 

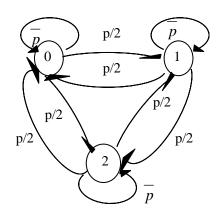
$$\therefore H_{\infty} = -\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j} p(S_{i}) p(S_{j} / S_{i}) \log p(S_{j} / S_{i})$$

$$= -3 \times (\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3}) - 3 \times (\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3}) - 2 \times (\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}) = 1.439 \text{bit/symbl}$$

香农线图如下:



**3.8** 某一阶马尔柯夫信源的状态转移如下图所示, 信源符号集为  $X: \{0,1,2\}$ , 并定义 p=1-p



- (1) 试求信源平稳后状态 "0"、"1"、"2"的概率分布 p(0)、p(1)、p(2);
- (2) 求信源的极限熵 H。;
- (3) p取何值时 H∞取得最大值。

#### 解:

(1)由题意,此信源一步转移概率为:

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \overline{p} & p/2 & p/2 \\ p/2 & \overline{p} & p/2 \\ 2 p/2 & p/2 & \overline{p} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\therefore n_0 = 1$ 时二步转移概率均大于0,既有 $p_{ij}(n_0 = 1) > 0(i, j = 1,2,3)$ 

:信源具有各态经历性,存在极限概率 $p(S_i)(i=1,2,3)$ 

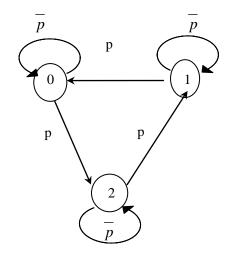
$$(2) :: H_{\infty} = -\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j} p(S_{i}) p(S_{j} / S_{i}) \log p(S_{j} / S_{i})$$

$$= -3 \times (\frac{1}{3} p \log p + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{p}{2} \log \frac{p}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{p}{2} \log \frac{p}{2}) = -(\frac{p}{p} \log p + p \log \frac{p}{2}) \text{bit/symbl}$$

$$(3)H_{\infty} = -(p \log p + p \log p) = -(p \log p + p \log p + p \log p) = -(p \log p + p \log p + p \log p)$$

 $H_{\infty \text{ max}} = \log 3 = 1.585 \text{bit/symble}$ 

- 3.9 某一阶马尔柯夫信源的状态转移如下图所示,信源符号集为 X: {0,1,2}。试求:
- (1)试求信源平稳后状态 "0"、"1"、"2" 的概率分布 p(0)、p(1)、p(2);
- (2)求信源的极限熵 H。;
- (3)求当 p=0,p=1 时的信息熵,并作出解释。



(1)由题意,此信源一步转移概率为:

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline p & 0 & p \\ p & \overline{p} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & p & \overline{p} \end{bmatrix}$$

- ::由状态转移图可知,此信源为不可约、非周期性、各态经历性信源
- :. 存在极限概率 $p(S_i)(i = 1,2,3)$

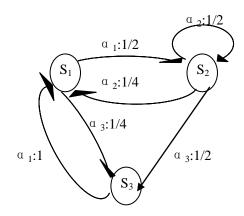
$$(2) :: H_{\infty} = -\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j} p(S_{i}) p(S_{j} / S_{i}) \log p(S_{j} / S_{i})$$

$$= -(\frac{1}{3} p \log p + \frac{1}{3} \times p \log p + \frac{1}{3} p \log p + \frac{1}{3} \log p)$$

$$= -(\frac{1}{3} p \log p + p \log p) = H(p) \text{bit/symbl}$$

(3) 
$$p = 0$$
时,  $H_{\infty} = H(0) = 0$ bit/symbl  $p = 1$ 时,  $H_{\infty} = H(1) = 0$ bit/symbl

- **3.10** 设某马尔柯夫信源的状态集合 S: {S<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>}, 符号集 X: {  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$ }。在某状态 S<sub>i</sub>(i=1,2,3) 下发发符号  $\alpha_k$ (k=1,2,3)的概率 p( $\alpha_k$ /S<sub>i</sub>) (i=1,2,3) 标在相应的线段旁,如下图所示.
- (1) 求状态极限概率并找出符号的极限概率;
- (2) 计算信源处在 S<sub>i</sub>(i=1,2,3)状态下输出符号的条件熵 H(X/S<sub>i</sub>);
- (3) 信源的极限熵 H。.



(1)由题意,此信源一步转移概率为:

$$[P] = \begin{matrix} S_1 & S_2 & S_3 \\ S_1 & 0 & 3/4 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ S_3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

::由状态转移图可知,此信源为不可约、非周期性、各态经历性信源

:: 存在极限概率 $p(S_i)(i = 1,2,3)$ 

$$\mathbb{E} \begin{cases}
 p(S_1) \\
 p(S_2) \\
 p(S_3)
 \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix}
 0 & 3/4 & 1/4 \\
 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\
 1 & 0 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}^T \bullet \begin{bmatrix}
 p(S_1) \\
 p(S_2) \\
 p(S_3)
 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
 p(S_1) = \frac{2}{7} \\
 p(S_2) = \frac{3}{7} \\
 p(S_1) + p(S_2) + p(S_3) = 1
 \end{cases}$$

$$p(S_1) + p(S_2) + p(S_3) = 1$$

$$p(S_3) = \frac{2}{7}$$

各符号极限概率为:

$$p(a_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} p(S_i / a_1) p(S_i) = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{7} \times 1 = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$p(a_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} p(S_i / a_2) p(S_i) = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$p(a_3) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} p(S_i / a_3) p(S_i) = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$(2)H(X/S_1) = -\sum_{i=1}^{3} p(a_i / S_1) \log p(a_i / S_1) = -(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4}) = 1 \text{bit/symble}$$

$$H(X/S_2) = -\sum_{i=1}^{3} p(a_i / S_2) \log p(a_i / S_2) = -(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}) = 1 \text{bit/symble}$$

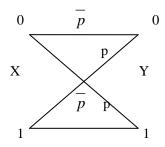
$$H(X/S_3) = -\sum_{i=1}^{3} p(a_i/S_3) \log p(a_i/S_3) = -\log 1 = 0 \text{bit/symble}$$

$$(3) :: H_{\infty} = -\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j} p(S_{i}) p(S_{j} / S_{i}) \log p(S_{j} / S_{i})$$

$$= -\left[\frac{2}{7} \times \left(\frac{3}{4} \log \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{3}{7} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{2}{7} \times \log 1\right]$$

$$= 0.660 \text{bit/symbl}$$

**3.12** 下图所示的二进制对称信道是无记忆信道,其中0 < p, p < 1, p + p = 1, p >> p,试写出 N=3 次扩展无记忆信道的信道矩阵[P].



解:

将二进制对称无记忆信道N=3次扩展后,信源输入符号集为:

$$\alpha_i = (a_{i1}a_{i2}a_{i3}), \sharp + a_{i1}, a_{i2}, a_{i3} \in \{0,1\}, i = 1,2,\cdots 8;$$

即:  $\alpha_1 = (000)$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (001)$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (010)$ ,  $\alpha_4 = (011)$ ,  $\alpha_5 = (100)$ ,  $\alpha_6 = (101)$ ,  $\alpha_7 = (110)$ ,  $\alpha_8 = (111)$  输出符号集为:

$$\beta_j = \{b_{j1}b_{j2}b_{j3}\}, \not\exists + b_{j1}, b_{j2}, b_{j3} \in \{0,1\}, j = 1,2,\cdots 8;$$

$$\mathbb{H}: \beta_1 = (000), \beta_2 = (001), \beta_3 = (010), \beta_4 = (011), \beta_5 = (100), \beta_6 = (101), \beta_7 = (110), \beta_8 = (111)$$

$$\therefore p(\beta_j/\alpha_i) = p(a_{i1}/b_{j1}) \bullet p(a_{i2}/b_{j2}) \bullet p(a_{i3}/b_{j3})$$

故直接可以写出N=3次扩展信道信道矩阵:

# 第五章 多维连续信源与信道

**5.8** 设 X(f)是时间函数 x(t)的频谱,而函数在  $T_1 < t < T_2$  区间以为的值均为零.试证:

$$X(f) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(\frac{n}{T}) \frac{\sin(n\pi - \pi f T)}{n\pi - \pi f T}$$

(频域抽样定理,证明详见 p263-p265)

**5.9** 设随机过程 x(t)通过传递函数为 K(f)的线性网络,如下图所示.若网络的频宽为 F,观察时间为 T.试证明:输入随机过程的熵 h(X)和输出随机过程的熵 h(Y)之间的关系为:



$$h(Y) = h(X) + \sum_{n=1}^{FT} \log \left| K \left( \frac{n}{T} \right) \right|^{2}$$

(证明详见 p283-p287)

5.11 证明:加性高斯白噪声信道的信道容量:

$$C = \frac{N}{2} \log(1 + \frac{\sigma_X^2}{\sigma_N^2})$$
 信息单位/N 维

其中 N=2FT, $6^2$ <sub>X</sub> 是信号的方差(均值为零), $6^2$ <sub>N</sub> 是噪声的方差(均值为零). 再证:单位时间的最大信息传输速率

$$C_t = F \log(1 + \frac{\sigma_X^2}{N_o F})$$
 信息单位/秒

(证明详见 p293-p297)

**5.12** 设加性高斯白噪声信道中,信道带宽 3kHz,又设 $\{(信号功率+噪声功率)/噪声功率\}=10dB.$  试计算改信道的最大信息传输速率  $C_t$ .

解:

由题意有: 
$$10\log \frac{S+N}{N} = 10$$
 ::  $\frac{S+N}{N} = 10$ 即 $\frac{S}{N} = 9$ 

$$C_t = F \log(1 + \frac{S}{N}) = 3000 \times \log(1 + 9) = 9965.78$$
 bit/s

**5.13** 在图片传输中,每帧约有 2.25×106 个像素,为了能很好的重现图像,需分 16 个量度电平,并假设量度电平等概率分布,试计算每分钟传输一帧图片所需信道的带宽(信噪功率比为 30dB).

解:

由题意用16个亮度电平来表示一个像素则需要4位二进制编码;

又由
$$C_t = F \log(1 + \frac{S}{N})$$
得:

$$F = \frac{C_t}{\log(1 + \frac{S}{N})} = \frac{C_t}{\log(1 + 10^{\frac{1}{10}(\frac{S}{N})_{\text{dB}}})} = \frac{2.25 \times 10^6 \times 4 \div 60}{\log(1 + 10^3)} = 1.505 \times 10^4 = 15.05kHz$$

**5.14** 设电话信号的信息率为  $5.6 \times 10^4$  比特/秒.在一个噪声功率谱为  $N0=5 \times 10^6$  mW/Hz,限频 F、限输入功率 P 的高斯信道中传送,若 F=4kHz,问无差错传输所需的最小功率 P 是多少 W? 若

F→∞则 P 是多少 W?

解:

$$(1)F = 4kH$$
时,实现无差错传输则 $R \le F \log(1 + \frac{P}{N_0 F})$ 

取等号,即
$$R = F \log(1 + \frac{P_{\min}}{N_0 F})$$
得

$$P_{\min} = N_0 F(2^{\frac{R}{F}} - 1) = 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 10^{-3} \times 4 \times 10^3 \times (2^{\frac{5.6 \times 10^4}{4 \times 10^3}} - 1) = 0.32766$$
W  
所以无差错传输所需要得最小功率 $P_{\min} = 0.32766$ W

$$(2)F \to \infty$$
时,由实现无差错传输则 $R \le \lim_{F \to \infty} C_t = \frac{Px}{N_0 \ln 2}$ 

取等号,则
$$P_{\min} = RN_0 \ln 2 = 5.6 \times 10^4 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 10^{-3} \times \ln 2 = 1.941 \times 10^{-4} = 0.1941 \text{mW}$$

**5.15**已知一个高斯信道,输入信噪功率比为 3dB, 频带为 3kHz, 求最大可能传送的信息率是多少?若信噪比提高到 15dB, 求理论上传送同样的信息率所需的频带.

#### 解:

最大可能传输的速率为:

$$R = C_t = F \log(1 + \frac{S}{N}) = F \log(1 + 10^{\frac{1}{10}(\frac{S}{N})_{\text{dB}}}) = 3 \times 10^3 \times \log(1 + 10^{\frac{3}{10}}) = 4748.05 \text{ bit/s}$$
 若( $\frac{S}{N}$ )<sub>dB</sub> = 15則 $F = \frac{R}{\log(1 + \frac{S}{N})} = \frac{4748.05}{\log(1 + 10^{\frac{15}{10}})} = 944.36 \text{ Hz}$ 

**5.17** 设某加性高斯白噪声信道的通频带足够宽 $(F \rightarrow \infty)$ ,输入信号的平均功率  $P_s=1W$ ,噪声功率谱密度  $N0=10^{-4}W/Hz$ ,,若信源输出信息速率  $Rt=1.5\times10^{4}$ 比特/秒.试问单位时间内信源输出的信息量是否全部通过信道?为什么?

解:

$$\therefore \lim_{F \to \infty} C_t = \frac{Ps}{N_0 \ln 2} = \frac{1}{10^{-4} \times \ln 2} = 1.4427 \times 10^4 \text{ bit/s} < R_t = 1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ bit/s}$$

即信源输出信息速率大于信道所能提供的最大传输速率,所以单位时间内信源输出的信息量不能全部通过信道,否则会产生失真.

# 第六章 无失真信源编码

**6.3** 设平稳离散有记忆信源  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_1 \mathbf{X}_2 \cdots \mathbf{X}_N$ ,如果用  $\mathbf{r}$  进制符号集进行无失真信源编码.试证明 当  $\mathbf{N} \to \infty$ 时, 平均码长 n (每信源  $\mathbf{X}$  的符号需要的码符号数)的极限值:

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \bar{n} = H_{\infty r}$$

其中,H∞r表示 r 进制极限熵.

#### 证明:

对于平稳离散有记忆信源 $X = X_1 X_2 \cdots X_N$ 

$$H_{\infty} = \lim_{N \to \infty} H_N(X) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{H(X)}{N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} H(X_N / X_1 X_2 \cdots X_N)$$

由平均码长界限定理

$$\begin{split} &\frac{H(X)}{\log r} \leq \overset{-}{n_X} < \frac{H(X)}{\log r} + 1 \\ & \text{Im} \frac{H(X)}{N \times \log r} \leq \overset{-}{\overset{-}{n_X}} < \frac{H(X)}{N \times \log r} + \frac{1}{N} \\ & \therefore \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{H(X)}{N \times \log r} \leq \lim_{N \to \infty} \overset{-}{\overset{-}{N}} < \lim_{N \to \infty} (\frac{H(X)}{N \times \log r} + \frac{1}{N}) \\ & \text{Im} \frac{H^{\infty}}{\log r} \leq \lim_{N \to \infty} \overset{-}{n} < \frac{H^{\infty}}{\log r} \\ & \therefore \lim_{N \to \infty} \overset{-}{n} = \frac{H^{\infty}}{\log r} = H^{\infty r} \end{split}$$

- **6.4** 设某信源 S:  $\{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6\}$ , 其概率分布如下表所示, 表中也给出了对应的码 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- (1) 试问表中哪些码是单义可译码?
- (2) 试问表中哪些码是非延长码?
- (3) 求出表中单义可译码的平均码长n.

$ S_i   S_i   S_i   W(1)   W(2)   W(3)   W(4)   W(3)   W(6) $	Si	Di	W(1)	W(2)	W(3)		W(5)	W(6)
---------------------------------------------------------------	----	----	------	------	------	--	------	------

S <sub>1</sub>	1/2	000	0	0	0	0	0
$S_2$	1/4	001	01	10	01	10	100
S <sub>3</sub>	1/8	010	011	110	001	110	101
$S_4$	1/16	011	0111	1110	0001	1110	110
S <sub>4</sub>	1/32	100	01111	11110	00001	1011	111
S <sub>6</sub>	1/32	101	011111	111110	000001	1101	011

- (1)W(1)是定长非奇异码,单义可译,W(2)是延长码,单义可译,W(3)是即时码,单义可译;
- (2) W(1)、W(3)是非延长码;

(3)

$$W(1): \stackrel{-}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} p_{i} n_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 + \frac{1}{4} \times 3 + \frac{1}{8} \times 3 + \frac{1}{16} \times 3 + \frac{1}{32} \times 3 + \frac{1}{32} \times 3 = 3$$

$$W(2): \stackrel{-}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} p_{i} n_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 + \frac{1}{8} \times 3 + \frac{1}{16} \times 4 + \frac{1}{32} \times 5 + \frac{1}{32} \times 6 = \frac{63}{32}$$

$$W(3): \stackrel{-}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{6} p_{i} n_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \times 2 + \frac{1}{8} \times 3 + \frac{1}{16} \times 4 + \frac{1}{32} \times 5 + \frac{1}{32} \times 6 = \frac{63}{32}$$

6.5 某信源 S 的信源空间为:

$$[S \bullet P]: \begin{cases} S: s_1 & s_2 \\ P(S): 0.2 & 0.8 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 若用 U: $\{0,1\}$ 进行无失真信源编码,试计算平均码长n的下限值;
- (2) 把信源 S 的 N 次无记忆扩展信源  $S^N$  编成有效码,试求 N=2,3,4 时的平均码长n:
- (3) 计算上述 N=1,2,3,4,这四种码的信息率.

## 解:

$$(1)H(S) = -\sum_{i=1}^{2} p(s_i) \log p(s_i) = -(0.2 \times \log 0.2 + 0.8 \times \log 0.8) = 0.7219 \text{bit / symble}$$

::由平均码长界限定理:
$$\overline{n} \ge \frac{H(S)}{\log r} = \frac{0.7219}{\log 2} = 0.7219$$

$$(2)N = 2时$$

$$[S^2 \bullet P] = \begin{cases} S^2 & S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{21} & S_{22} \\ P(S^2) & 0.04 & 0.16 & 0.16 & 0.64 \end{cases}$$

对其进行 Huffman 编码:

码长	编码	信符	信符概率	ightharpoonup
1	0	S <sub>22</sub>	0.64	0
2	10	S <sub>21</sub>	0.16	0 1
3	110	S <sub>12</sub>	0.16	<u></u>
			1	

3	111	$S_{11}$	0.08	

$$\vec{n}(2) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} p_i n_i = 0.64 \times 1 + 0.16 \times 2 + 0.16 \times 3 + 0.08 \times 3 = 1.68$$
 码符号/2信源符号

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1.68}{2} = 0.84$$
 码符号/信源符号

N = 3

$$[S^{3} \bullet P] = \begin{cases} S^{2} & S_{111} & S_{112} & S_{121} & S_{122} & S_{211} & S_{212} & S_{221} & S_{222} \\ P(S^{3}) & 0.008 & 0.032 & 0.032 & 0.128 & 0.032 & 0.128 & 0.128 & 0.512 \end{cases}$$

码长	编码	信符	信符概率	
1	0	S <sub>222</sub>	0.512	
3	100	S <sub>221</sub>	0.128	0 0
3	111	S <sub>212</sub>	0.128	
3	110	S <sub>122</sub>	0.128	
5	11100	S <sub>112</sub>	0.032	
5	11101	S <sub>121</sub>	0.032	
5	11110	S <sub>211</sub>	0.032	0 1
5	11111	S <sub>111</sub>	0.008	1

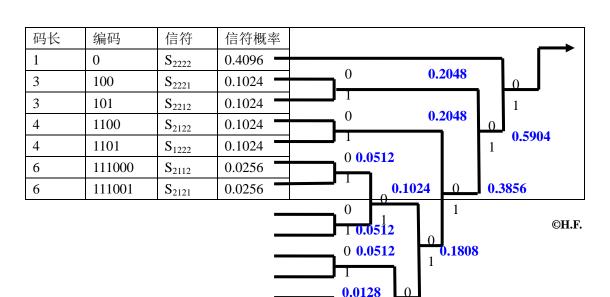
$$\therefore \overline{n}(3) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} p_i n_i$$

$$= 0.512 \times 1 + 0.128 \times 3 + 0.128 \times 3 + 0.128 \times 3 + 0.032 \times 5 + 0.032 \times 5 + +0.032 \times 5 + 0.008 \times 5 + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n(3)} = \frac{2.184}{3} = 0.728$$
 码符号/信源符号

N=4时

$$[S^3 \bullet P] = \begin{cases} S^2 & S_{1111} & S_{1112} & S_{1121} & S_{1122} & S_{1211} & S_{1212} & S_{1221} & S_{1222} \\ P(S^3) & 0.0016 & 0.0064 & 0.0064 & 0.0512 & 0.0064 & 0.0512 & 0.0512 & 0.1024 \\ S^2 & S_{2111} & S_{2112} & S_{2121} & S_{2122} & S_{2211} & S_{2212} & S_{2221} & S_{2222} \\ P(S^3) & 0.0064 & 0.0256 & 0.0256 & 0.1024 & 0.0256 & 0.1024 & 0.1024 & 0.4096 \end{cases}$$



6	111010	S <sub>2211</sub>	0.0256
6	111010	S <sub>1221</sub>	0.0256
6	111100	S <sub>1212</sub>	0.0256
6	111101	S <sub>1122</sub>	0.0256
7	1111100	S <sub>1112</sub>	0.0064
7	1111101	S <sub>1121</sub>	0.0064
7	1111110	S <sub>1211</sub>	0.0064
8	11111110	S <sub>2111</sub>	0.0064
8	11111111	S <sub>1111</sub>	0.00016

$$N=1$$
时,进行Huffman编码则 $n=1$ : $R=\frac{H(S)}{n}=0.7219$ bit / symble 若编码平均码长达到下限 $n=0.7129$ 时, $R=\frac{H(S)}{n}=1$ bit / symble

$$N = 2$$
FJ,  $R = \frac{H(S)}{\overline{n}} = \frac{0.7219}{0.84} = 0.8594$ bit / symble  
 $N = 3$ FJ,  $R = \frac{H(S)}{\overline{n}} = \frac{0.7219}{0.728} = 0.9916$ bit / symble  
 $N = 4$ FJ,  $R = \frac{H(S)}{\overline{n}} = \frac{0.7219}{0.7408} = 0.9745$ bit / symble

#### 6.6 设信源 S 的信源空间为

$$[S \bullet P]: \begin{cases} S: s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 & s_5 & s_6 & s_7 & s_8 \\ P(S): 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.05 & 0.05 & 0.05 \end{cases}$$

符号集 U: $\{0,1,2\}$ ,试编出有效码,并计算其平均码长n.

# 解:进行 Huffman 编码:

r=3,q=8,因为(q-r)mod(r-1)=5mod $2=1\neq 0$ ,所以插入 m=(r-1)-(q-r)mod(r-1)=2-1=1 个虚假符号,令其为  $S_9$ 则:

+ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$	<b> </b> :							
码长	编码	信符	信符	概率	•			
1	0	$S_3$	0.3				0	
1	1	$S_1$	0.2				1	
2	20	$S_4$	0.2					
2	21	$S_2$	0.1				2	
				0	0	2		©H.I

3	220	$S_5$	0.05
3	221	$S_6$	0.05
4	2220	S <sub>7</sub>	0.05
4	2221	$S_8$	0.05
4	2222	S <sub>9</sub> (不使用)	0

$$\therefore \overline{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{8} p_i n_i$$

 $= 0.3 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 2 + 0.1 \times 2 + 0.05 \times 3 + 0.05 \times 3 + +0.05 \times 4 + 0.05 \times 4$ 

=1.8 码符号/信源符号

**6.7** 设信源 S 的 N 次扩展信源 S<sup>N</sup>.用霍夫曼编码法对它编码,而码符号 U:{ $\alpha_{1,}\alpha_{2},\cdots,\alpha_{r}$ },编码后所得的码符号可以看作一个新的信源

$$[\mathbf{U} \bullet \mathbf{P}] : \begin{cases} \mathbf{U} : & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_{\mathbf{r}} \\ \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{U}) : & p_1 & p_2 & \dots & p_{\mathbf{r}} \end{cases}$$

试证明:当 N $\rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\lim_{N\to\infty} p_i = \frac{1}{r} (i=1,2,\dots, r)$ .

证明:

对信源S的N次扩展信源S<sup>N</sup>进行Huffam编码,得到的编码是无失真非延长有效码.由平均码长的界限定理,有:

$$\frac{H(S^N)}{\log r} \le \frac{1}{n_N} < \frac{H(S^N)}{\log r} + 1$$

则  $\frac{H(S^N)}{N \times \log r} \le \frac{\overline{n_N}}{N} < \frac{H(S^N)}{N \times \log r} + \frac{1}{N}$  其中,为N次扩张信源每个符号需要的平均码长

$$\therefore \frac{H(S)}{\log r} \le \frac{1}{n} < \frac{H(S)}{\log r} + \frac{1}{N}$$
 其中 $n$ 为信源 $S$ 每个符号所需要的平均码长

对上式各项求极限,不等式仍成立

$$\therefore \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{H(S)}{\log r} \le \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} < \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\frac{H(S)}{\log r} + \frac{1}{N}\right)$$

$$\frac{H_{\infty}}{\log r} \le \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{-}{n} < \frac{H_{\infty}}{\log r}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{H_{\infty}}{\log r} = H_{\infty r}$$

同时由无失真信源编码定理,有

编码速率
$$R = \frac{H(S^N)}{\overline{n}_N} = \frac{H(S)}{\overline{n}}$$

$$\therefore R_{\infty} = \lim_{N \to \infty} R = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{H(S^N)}{\overline{n}_N} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{H(S)}{\overline{n}} = \frac{H_{\infty}}{\overline{\log r}} = \log r \quad \text{bit/symble}$$

 $\therefore$  在 $N \to \infty$ 时,编码速率即码符号集U每一符号所包含信源的平均信息量 $R_\infty = \log r$ ,可见,对于码符号集U,在 $N \to \infty$ 时提供的信息量达到了最大 $H_{\max}(U) = \log r$ 由信源熵的最大值定理知,此时各符号等概出现:

$$\therefore \lim_{N \to \infty} p_i = \frac{1}{r} (i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$$

6.8 设某企业有四种可能出现的状态盈利、亏本、发展、倒闭, 若这四种状态是等概率的, 那么发送每个状态的消息量最少需要的二进制脉冲数是多少?又若四种状态出现的概率分别是:1/2,1/8,1/4,1/8,问在此情况下每消息所需的最少脉冲数是多少?应如何编码?

解:

(1)若四种情况等概率出现时,即  $p(S_1)=p(S_2)=p(S_3)=p(S_4)=0.25$  时,用脉冲来表示各信息可视为对信源 S 进行编码,由平均码长界限定理知:

$$\frac{1}{n} \ge \frac{H(S)}{\log r} = \frac{H(0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25)}{\log 2} = 2$$
 脉冲数/信源符号

所以发送每个状态的信息最少需要2个二进制脉冲.

(2)  $p(S_1)=1/2, p(S_2)=1/8, p(S_3)=1/4, p(S_4)=1/8$  时,由平均码长界限定理:

$$\bar{n} \ge \frac{H(S)}{\log r} = \frac{H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8})}{\log 2} = \frac{7}{4}$$
 脉冲数/信源符号

所以此情况下每消息所需的最少脉冲数是 1.75 个.

达到此下限时要求各消息对应码长  $n_i$  与出现概率  $p(S_i)$ 关系为: $p(S_i)$ = $2^{-ni}$ ,则  $n_1$ = $1,n_2$ = $3,n_3$ = $2,n_4$ =3.

对信源进行 Huffman 编码:

码长	编码	信符	信符概率			
1	0	$S_1$	1/2	1/2	1/2	0
2	10	$S_3$	1/4	1/4	)	1
3	100	$S_2$	1/8	1/4	1/2 -	
3	101	$S_2$	1/8			

可见上面编码符号最小码长条件,可使发送每信息的脉冲数最少.

# 6.9 设某信源的信源空间为:

$$[S \bullet P]: \begin{cases} S: s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 & s_5 & s_6 & s_7 \\ P(S): \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{32} & \frac{1}{64} & \frac{1}{64} \end{cases}$$

试用 U: $\{0,1\}$ 作码符号集,采取香农编码方法进行编码,并计算其平均码长 $\frac{1}{n}$ .

## 解:

码长	编码	信符	信符概					
			率					
1	0	$s_1$	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
2	10	$s_2$	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1
3	110	S <sub>3</sub>	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	<u> </u>	1/2
4	1110	S <sub>4</sub>	1/16	1/16	1/16	1	1/4 —	
5	11110	S <sub>5</sub>	1/32	1/32_0	1	<u>1</u> /8	_	
6	111110	s <sub>6</sub>	1/64 0	1	_1/16	Ų		
6	111111	S <sub>7</sub>	1/64 1	1/32				

# 第七章抗干扰信道编码

7.4 设有一离散信道, 其信道矩阵为:

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 当信源 X 的概率分布为  $p(\alpha_1)=2/3$ ,  $p(\alpha_2)=p(\alpha_3)=1/6$  时, 按最大后验概率准则选择译 码函数,并计算其平均错误译码概率 Pemin.
- (2) 当信源是等概信源时,按最大似然译码准则选择译码函数,并计算其平均错误译码概率 P<sub>emin</sub>.

(1)计算后验概率,有:

由于信源等概分布 
$$\therefore p_e = p_{e \min} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^3 p(a^{**}) p(b_j | a^{**}) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i \neq **} p(a_i) p(b_j | a_i) = \frac{1}{2}$$

7.5 某信道的输入符号集 X: {0, 1/2, 1}, 输出符号集 Y: {0, 1}, 信道矩阵为:

$$[P] = \frac{0}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

现有四个消息的信源通过这信道,设信息等概出现。若对信源进行编码,我们选这样一种码;  $C:\{(x_1,x_2,1/2,1/2)\}, x_i=0,1(i=1,2)$ 

其码长 n=4, 并选取这样的译码原则:  $f(y_1,y_2,y_3,y_4)=(y_1,y_2,1/2,1/2)$ 

- (1) 这样的编码后信息传输效率等于多少?
- (2) 证明在选用的编码规则下,对所有码字有  $P_e = 0$ 。 解:

(1) :: 信道输入等概出现 :: 
$$R = \frac{\log M}{N} = \frac{\log 4}{4} = 0.5$$
 bit/symble

$$\therefore P_{e} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} P(b_{j}) P_{e,j} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} P(b_{j}) (1 - P_{R,j}) = \sum_{j=1}^{2} P(b_{j}) (1 - P\{X = F(b_{j}) = a_{i}/b_{j}\}) 
= P(0)(1-1) + P(1)(1-1) = 0$$

:在这样的译码原则下,对所以的码字 $P_a=0$ 。

**7.6** 考虑一个码长为 4 的二进制码,其码字为  $w_1$ =0000;  $w_2$ =0011;  $w_3$ =1100;  $w_4$ =1111。若码字送入一个二进制对称信道(其单符号的误传概率为 p, p<0.01),而码字的输入是不等概率的,其概率为:  $p(w_1)$ =1/2,  $p(w_2)$ =1/8,  $p(w_3)$ =1/8,  $p(w_4)$ =1/4 试找出一种译码规则使平均错误概率  $P_{emin}$ = $P_e$ 。

**解:**由于信道为二进制对称信道,所以先验概率等于后验概率,且 p<0.01,故可以根据信道输出的 2<sup>4</sup>个码字的最大后验概率选择译码规则,即可使平均错误概率 P<sub>amin</sub>=P<sub>ac</sub>。

输出的 2 <sup>*</sup> 个码字的最大后验概率选择译码规则,即可使平均错误概率 P <sub>emin</sub> =P <sub>e</sub> 。							
发送概率	$w_1 = 0000$	w <sub>2</sub> =0011	w <sub>3</sub> =1100	w <sub>4</sub> =1111	译码规则		
收到码字							
0000	$\frac{1}{2}\overline{P}^{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{4}P^4$	F(0000)=0000		
0001	$\frac{1}{2}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{8}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{8}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{4}P^3\overline{P}$	F(0001)=0000		
0010	$\frac{1}{2}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{8}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{8}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{4}P^3\overline{P}$	F(0010)=0000		
0011	$\frac{1}{2}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}\overline{P}^4$	$\frac{1}{8}P^4$	$\frac{1}{4}P^2\overline{P}^2$	F(0011)=0011		
0100	$\frac{1}{2}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{8}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{8}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{4}P^3\overline{P}$	F(0100)=0000		
0101	$\frac{1}{2}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{4}P^2\overline{P}^2$	F(0101)=0000		
0110	$\frac{1}{2}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{4}P^2\overline{P}^2$	F(0110)=0000		
0111	$\frac{1}{2}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{8}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{8}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{4}P\overline{P}^3$	F(0111)=1111		
1000	$\frac{1}{2}P\overline{P}^{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{8}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{4}P^3\overline{P}$	F(1000)=0000		
1001	$\frac{1}{2}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{4}P^2\overline{P}^2$	F(1001)=0000		
1010	$\frac{1}{2}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{4}P^2\overline{P}^2$	F(1010)=0000		
1011	$\frac{1}{2}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{8}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{8}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{4}P\overline{P}^3$	F(1011)=1111		
1100	$\frac{1}{2}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^4$	$\frac{1}{8}\overline{P}^4$	$\frac{1}{4}P^2\overline{P}^2$	F(1100)=1100		

1101	$\frac{1}{2}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{8}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{8}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{4}P\overline{P}^3$	F(1101)=1111
1110	$\frac{1}{2}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{8}P^3\overline{P}$	$\frac{1}{8}P\overline{P}^3$	$\frac{1}{4}P\overline{P}^3$	F(1110)=1111
1111	$\frac{1}{2}P^4$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{8}P^2\overline{P}^2$	$\frac{1}{4}\overline{P}^4$	F(1111)=1111

$$\begin{split} \therefore P_e &= P_{e \min} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{16} P(b_j) P(a^* \Big| b_j) \\ &= 1 - (\frac{1}{2} \overline{P}^4 + \frac{1}{2} P \overline{P}^3 + \frac{1}{2} P \overline{P}^3 + \frac{1}{8} \overline{P}^4 + \frac{1}{2} P \overline{P}^3 + \frac{1}{2} P^2 \overline{P}^2 + \frac{1}{2} P^2 \overline{P}^2 + \frac{1}{4} P \overline{P}^3 + \frac{1}{2} P \overline{P}^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} P^2 \overline{P}^2 + \frac{1}{2} P^2 \overline{P}^2 + \frac{1}{4} P \overline{P}^3 + \frac{1}{8} \overline{P}^4 + \frac{1}{4} P \overline{P}^3 + \frac{1}{4} P \overline{P}^3 + \frac{1}{4} \overline{P}^4) \\ &= 1 - \overline{P}^4 - 3 P \overline{P}^3 - 2 P^2 \overline{P}^2 \end{split}$$

7.7 设一离散无记忆信道,其信道矩阵为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 计算信道容量 C:
- (2) 找出一个长度为二的码,其信息传输率为 0.5log5 (即五个字符),如果按最大似然译码 准则设计译码器,求译码器输出端平均错误译码的概率  $P_e$  (输入字符等概);
- (3) 有无可能存在一个长度为 2 的码而使每个码字的平均误译概率  $P_e^{(i)}=0$  (i=1,2,3,4,5),也即使平均错译概率  $P_e=0$ ? 如存在的话请找出来。

解:

(1): r = s = 5,且[P]为非奇异矩阵

$$\therefore \text{由} \sum_{j=1}^{5} p(b_{j} / a_{i}) \beta_{j} = \sum_{j=1}^{5} p(b_{j} / a_{i}) \log p(b_{j} / a_{i}) (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) 得$$

$$\begin{cases}
\beta_1 + \beta_2 = -2 \\
\beta_2 + \beta_3 = -2
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
\beta_1 = -1 \\
\beta_2 + \beta_3 = -2
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
\beta_1 = -1 \\
\beta_2 = -1
\end{cases}$$

$$\beta_3 + \beta_4 = -2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
\beta_3 = -1 \Rightarrow C = \log \sum_{j=1}^5 2^{\beta_j} = \log \frac{5}{2} = 1.322bit / symble
\end{cases}$$

$$\beta_4 + \beta_5 = -2$$

$$\beta_4 = -1$$

$$\beta_5 = -1$$

- (2)
- (3)

**7.8** 设有二个等概信息 A 和 B,对它们进行信道编码,分别以  $w_1$ =000, $w_2$ =111 表示。若二进制对称信道的正确传递概率 p`>>错误传递概率 p。试选择译码函数,并使平均错误概率  $P_e$ = $P_{emin}$ ,写出  $P_{emin}$ 的表达式。

解:

因为正确传递概率 p`>>错误传递概率 p, 所以选择译码函数如下:

F(000)=F(010)=F(100)=F(001)=000

F(111)=F(011)=F(101)=F(110)=F(111)=111

$$P_{e} = P_{e \min} = \sum_{j=1}^{8} \sum_{i \neq *} P(w_{i}) P(b_{j} | w_{i}) = \frac{1}{2} (6\overline{P}^{2}P + 2\overline{P}^{3}) = 3\overline{P}^{2}P + \overline{P}^{3}$$

7.9 设离散无记忆信道的输入符号集 X: {0, 1}, 输出符号集 Y: {0, 1, 2}, 信道矩阵为:

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

若某信源输出两个等概消息  $s_1$  和  $s_2$ ,现在用信道输入符号集中的符号对  $s_1$  和  $s_2$  进行信道编码,以  $w_1$ =00 代表  $s_1$ , $w_2$ =11 代表  $s_2$ 。试写出能使平均错误译码概率  $P_e$ = $P_{emin}$  的译码规则,并计算  $P_{emin}$ 。

解:

由题意可得转移矩阵:

$$[P] = \begin{cases} 00 & 01 & 02 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 20 & 21 & 22 \\ \hline 11 & \overline{1} \\ 1 & \overline{1} \\ \hline 1 & \overline{1} \\ \hline 16 & \overline{8} & \overline{16} & \overline{8} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} \\ \hline \end{cases}$$

 $\therefore$  取译码规则F(00) = F(01) = F(02) = F(10) = F(20) = 00

$$F(11) = F(12) = F(21) = F(22) = 11$$

又输入等概 
$$:: P_e = P_{e \min} = \sum_{j=1}^{9} \sum_{r \neq **} P(w_i) P(b_j | w_i) = \frac{11}{32}$$

7.10 设某信道的信道矩阵为:

$$[P] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

其输入符号等概分布,在最大似然译码准则下,有三种不同的译码规则,试求之,并计算出它们对应的平均错误概率。

解:输入符号等概分布,在最大似然译码准则下,有三种不同的译码规则:

- (1)  $F(b_1)=\alpha_1$ ,  $F(b_2)=\alpha_1$ ,  $F(b_3)=\alpha_2$
- (2)  $F(b_1)=\alpha_1$ ,  $F(b_2)=\alpha_2$ ,  $F(b_3)=\alpha_2$
- (3)  $F(b_1)=\alpha_1$ ,  $F(b_2)=\alpha_3$ ,  $F(b_3)=\alpha_2$

$$P(b_2|a_1) = P(b_2|a_2) = P(b_2|a_3)$$

$$\therefore P_e = P_{e \min} = P_{e \min 1} = P_{e \min 2} = P_{e \min 3} = \sum_{j=1}^{3} \sum_{i \neq **} P(a_i) P(b_j | a_i) = 0.5667$$

# 第八章 限失真信源编码

**8.1** 设信源 X 的概率分布 P(X):{ $p(\alpha_1)$ ,  $p(\alpha_2)$ , …, $p(\alpha_r)$ },失真度为 d ( $\alpha_i$ ,  $\beta_j$ ) $\geq$ 0,其中 ( $i=1,2,\cdots,r;j=1,2,\cdots,s$ ).试证明:

$$\overline{D}_{\min} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} p(a_i) \{ \min_{j} d(a_i, b_j) \}$$

并写出取得 $\overline{D}_{min}$  的试验信道的传输概率选取的原则,其中

$$\min_{j} d(a_{i}, b_{j}) = \min_{j} \{ p(b_{1}/a_{i}), p(b_{2}/a_{i}), \dots, p(b_{S}/a_{i}) \}$$

## (证明详见:p468-p470)

**8.2** 设信源 X 的概率分布  $P(X):\{p(\alpha_1), p(\alpha_2), \dots, p(\alpha_r)\}$ ,失真度为  $d(\alpha_i, \beta_j) \ge 0$ ,其中  $(i=1,2,\dots,r;j=1,2,\dots,s)$ .试证明:

$$\overline{D}_{\max} = \min_{j} \{ \sum_{i=1}^{r} p(a_i) d(a_i, b_j) \}$$

并写出取得 $\overline{D}_{max}$ 的试验信道传递概率的选取原则.

# (证明详见:p477-p478)

8.5 设二元信源 X 的信源空间为:

$$[X \bullet P]: \begin{cases} X & 0 & 1 \\ P(X) & \omega & 1-\omega \end{cases}$$

令  $\omega \leq 1/2$ ,设信道输出符号集 Y: $\{0,1\}$ ,并选定汉明失真度.试求:

- (1)  $D_{min}$ , $R(D_{min})$ ;
- (2)  $D_{max}$ , $R(D_{max})$ ;
- (3) 信源 X 在汉明失真度下的信息率失真函数 R(D),并画出 R(D)的曲线;
- (4) 计算 R(1/8).

解:

(1)最小允许失真度:  $D_{\min} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(a_i) \{ \min_{j} d(a_i, b_j) \} = p(0) \bullet 0 + p(1) \bullet 0 = 0$ 

则满足保真度 $\overline{D} = D_{\min} = 0$ 的信道矩阵

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

 $p(b_i/a_i) = 0$ 或 $p(b_i/a_i) = 1(i = 1,2)$ ,故此时H(X/Y) = 0

$$\therefore R(D_{\min}) = R(0) = \min\{I(X;Y)\} = \min\{H(X) - H(X/Y)\} = H(X) = H(\omega)$$

$$(2)D_{\max} = \overline{D}'_{\min} = \min_{j} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(a_{i})d(a_{i}, b_{j}) \right\} = \min_{j} \left\{ p(0)d(0,0) + p(1)d(1,0); p(0)d(0,1) + p(1)d(1,1) \right\}$$

$$= \min_{j} \left\{ p(1); p(0) \right\} = p(1) = \omega$$

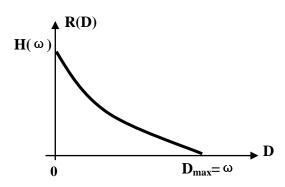
此时
$$I(X;Y) = 0$$
 ::  $R(D_{\text{max}}) = R(\omega) = 0$ 

(3)离散信源在汉明失真度下, $R(D) = H(X) - H(D) - D\log(r-1)$ 

:. 对此信源
$$R(D) = H(X) - H(D) = H(\omega) - H(D)$$

$$\mathbb{H}^{R}(D) = \begin{cases} H(\omega) - H(D) & 0 \le D < \omega \\ 0 & D \ge \omega \end{cases}$$

由上,可得 R(D)曲线如下:



(4)R(1/8)=H( $\omega$ )-H(1/8)= H( $\omega$ )-0.5436 bit/symble

# 8.6 一个四进展等概信源

$$[U \bullet P]: \begin{cases} U & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ P(U) & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

接收符号集 V:{0,1,2,3},其失真矩阵为:

$$[D] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1)  $D_{min}$ , $R(D_{min})$ ;
- (2)  $D_{max}$ ,  $R(D_{max})$ ;

(3) 试求 R(D), 并画出 R(D)的曲线(去 4 到 5 个点). 解:

(1)设输出符号集 $Y:\{b_1,b_2\}$ 最小允许失真度:

$$D\min = \sum_{i=1}^{4} p(u_i) \left\{ \min_{j} d(u_i, b_j) \right\} = p(0) \bullet 0 + p(1) \bullet 0 + p(2) \bullet 0 + p(3) \bullet 0 = 0$$

则满足保真度 $\overline{D} = D \min = 0$ 的信道矩阵

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

 $p(b_i/u_i) = 0$ 或 $p(b_i/u_i) = 1(i = 1,2,3,4)$ ,故此时H(U/Y) = 0

$$\therefore R(D_{\min}) = R(0) = \min\{I(U;Y)\} = \min\{H(U) - H(U/Y)\} = H(U) = H(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) = 2 \text{bit/symble}$$

$$(2)D_{\max} = \overline{D}'_{\min} = \min_{j} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{4} p(u_{i})d(u_{i}, b_{j}) \right\} = \min_{j} \left\{ \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \right\} = \frac{3}{4}$$

此时U、Y相互独立,故I(X;Y)=0:  $R(D_{max})=R(\omega)=0$ 

(3)离散信源在汉明失真度下,
$$R(D) = H(X) - H(D) - D\log(r-1)$$

:. 对此信源
$$R(D) = H(U) - H(D) - D \log 3 = 2 - H(D) - D \log 3$$

$$\mathbb{E}[R(D)] = \begin{cases} 2 - H(D) - D\log 3 & 0 \le D < \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & D \ge \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

可计算得: D = 0, R(0) = 2bit / symble,

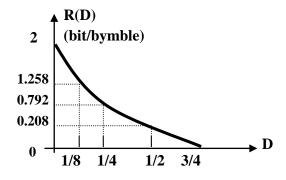
$$D = \frac{1}{8}$$
,  $R(\frac{1}{8}) = 1.258$ bit / symble;

$$D = \frac{1}{4}$$
,  $R(\frac{1}{4}) = 0.792$ bit / symble;

$$D = \frac{1}{2}$$
,  $R(\frac{1}{2}) = 0.208$ bit / symble;

$$D = \frac{3}{4}, R(\frac{3}{4}) = 0$$
 bit / symble

可得 R(D)曲线如下:



8.7 某二进制信源:

$$[\mathbf{U} \bullet P] : \begin{cases} \mathbf{U} & 0 & 1 \\ P(U) & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

其失真矩阵为:

$$[D] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a \\ 1 & a & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 试求 D<sub>min</sub>,R(D<sub>min</sub>);
- (2) 试求 D<sub>max</sub>,R(D<sub>max</sub>);
- (3) 试求 R(D);
- (1)设输出符号集Y;{ $b_1$ , $b_2$ }

最小允许失真度: 
$$D \min = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(u_i) \{ \min_j d(u_i, b_j) \} = p(0) \bullet 0 + p(1) \bullet 0 = 0$$

则满足保真度 $\overline{D} = D \min = 0$ 的信道矩阵

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

$$p(b_j/u_i) = 0$$
或 $p(b_j/u_i) = 1(i = 1,2)$ ,故此时 $H(U/Y) = 0$ 

$$\therefore R(D_{\min}) = R(0) = \min\{I(U;Y)\} = \min\{H(U) - H(U/Y)\} = H(U) = \log 2 = 1 \text{bit/symble}$$

$$(2)D_{\max} = \overline{D}'_{\min} = \min_{j} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(u_{i})d(u_{i}, b_{j}) \right\} = \min_{j} \left\{ p(0)d(0,0) + p(1)d(1,0); p(0)d(0,1) + p(1)d(1,1) \right\}$$

$$= \min_{j} \left\{ a \cdot p(1); a \cdot p(0) \right\} = \frac{a}{2}$$

此时
$$U$$
、Y相互独立, $I(U;Y)=0$  :.  $R(D_{\max})=R(\frac{a}{2})=0$ 

(3)平均失真度
$$\overline{D} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(u_i) p(b_j / u_i) d(u_i, b_j) = a \sum_{i \neq i} p(a_i) p(b_j / a_i)$$

$$\because p_{ei} = \sum_{i \neq j} p(b_j / u_i) : \overline{D} = a \sum_{i \neq j} p(u_i) p_{ei} = a P_e,$$
 当失真度满足保真度准则时, 
$$D = \overline{D} = a P_e$$

由费诺不等式: 
$$H(U/Y) \le H(P_e) + P_e \log(r-1) = H(\frac{D}{a}) + \frac{D}{a} \log(r-1)$$

$$I(U;Y) = H(U) - H(U/Y) \ge H(U) - H(\frac{D}{a}) - \frac{D}{a}\log(r-1)$$

∴ 在
$$D$$
定义域中选取适当值可得 $R(D) = \min\{I(U;Y)\} = H(U) - H(\frac{D}{d}) - \frac{D}{d}\log(r-1)$ 

∴ 对此信源
$$R(D) = H(U) - H(\frac{D}{a}) = 1 - H(\frac{D}{a})$$

$$\mathbb{P}R(D) = \begin{cases} 1 - H(\frac{D}{d}) & 0 \le D < \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & D \ge \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

- **8.8** 对于离散无记忆信源 U,其失真矩阵[D]中,如每行至少有一个元素为零,并每列最多只有一个元素为零,试证明 R(D)=H(U).
- 8.9 试证明对于离散无记忆信源,有 R<sub>N</sub>(D)=NR(D),其中 N 为任意正整数,D>D<sub>min</sub>.
- 8.10 某二元信源 X 的信源空间为:

$$[X \bullet P] : \begin{cases} X & a_1 & a_2 \\ P(X) & \omega & 1-\omega \end{cases}$$

其中 ω<1/2,其失真矩阵为:

$$[D] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d \\ d & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 试求 D<sub>min</sub>,R(D<sub>min</sub>);
- (2) 试求 D<sub>max</sub>,R(D<sub>max</sub>);
- (3) 试求 R(D);
- (4) 写出取得 R(D)的试验信道的各传输概率;
- (5) 当 d=1 时,写出与试验信道相对应得反向试验信道的信道矩阵. 解:

(1)最小允许失真度: 
$$D \min = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(a_i) \{ \min_j d(a_i, b_j) \} = p(0) \bullet 0 + p(1) \bullet 0 = 0$$

则满足保真度 $\overline{D} = D \min = 0$ 的信道矩阵

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

 $p(b_j / a_i) = 0$ 或 $p(b_j / a_i) = 1(i = 1,2)$ ,故此时H(X / Y) = 0

$$\therefore R(D_{\min}) = R(0) = \min\{I(X;Y)\} = \min\{H(X) - H(X/Y)\} = H(X) = H(\omega)$$

$$(2)D_{\max} = \overline{D}'_{\min} = \min_{j} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(a_{i})d(a_{i}, b_{j}) \right\} = \min_{j} \left\{ p(0)d(0,0) + p(1)d(1,0); p(0)d(0,1) + p(1)d(1,1) \right\}$$

$$= \min_{j} \left\{ d \cdot p(1); d \cdot p(0) \right\} = d \cdot p(1) = d\omega$$

此时X、Y相互独立,I(X;Y)=0:. $R(D_{\max})=R(\omega)=0$ 

(3)平均失真度
$$\overline{D} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} p(a_i) p(b_j / a_i) d(a_i, b_j) = d \sum_{i \neq j} p(a_i) p(b_j / a_i)$$

$$\because p_{ei} = \sum_{i \neq j} p(b_j / a_i)$$
  $\therefore \overline{D} = d \sum_{i \neq j} p(a_i) p_{ei} = d P_e$ , 当失真度满足保真度准则时,  $D = \overline{D} = d P_e$ 

由费诺不等式: 
$$H(X/Y) \le H(P_e) + P_e \log(r-1) = H(\frac{D}{d}) + \frac{D}{d} \log(r-1)$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X/Y) \ge H(X) - H(\frac{D}{d}) - \frac{D}{d}\log(r-1)$$

∴在
$$D$$
定义域中选取适当值可得 $R(D) = \min\{I(X;Y)\} = H(X) - H(\frac{D}{d}) - \frac{D}{d}\log(r-1)$ 

∴对此信源
$$R(D) = H(\omega) - H(\frac{D}{d})$$

$$\mathbb{P}R(D) = \begin{cases} H(\omega) - H(\frac{D}{d}) & 0 \le D < d\omega \\ 0 & D \ge d\omega \end{cases}$$

(4)I(X;Y)取得R(D)时的试验信道的信道矩阵为:

$$[P_X] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\omega d^2 - Dd - D\omega d + D^2}{\omega d^2 - 2D\omega d} & \frac{Dd - D\omega d - D^2}{\omega d^2 - 2D\omega d} \\ \frac{Dd\omega - D^2}{d^2 - \omega d^2 - 2Dd + 2Dd\omega} & \frac{d^2 - \omega d^2 - 2Dd + Dd\omega + D^2}{d^2 - \omega d^2 - 2Dd + 2Dd\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

检验:

$$p(y_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(x_i) p(y_1 / x_i) = \omega \frac{\omega d^2 - Dd - D\omega d + D^2}{\omega d^2 - 2D\omega d} + (1 - \omega) \frac{Dd\omega - D^2}{d^2 - \omega d^2 - 2Dd + 2Dd\omega} = \frac{d\omega - D}{d - 2D}$$

$$p(y_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p(x_i) p(y_2 / x_i) = \omega D + (1 - \omega)(1 - D) = \frac{d - d\omega - D}{d - 2D}$$

$$p(x_1 / y_1) = \frac{p(x_1)p(y_1 / x_1)}{p(y_1)} = \frac{\omega \frac{\omega d^2 - Dd - D\omega d + D^2}{\omega d^2 - 2D\omega d}}{\frac{d\omega - D}{d - 2D}} = 1 - \frac{D}{d}$$

$$p(x_2 / y_1) = \frac{p(x_2)p(y_1 / x_2)}{p(y_1)} = \frac{(1 - \omega)\frac{Dd\omega - D^2}{d^2 - \omega d^2 - 2Dd + 2Dd\omega}}{\frac{d\omega - D}{d - 2D}} = \frac{D}{d}$$

$$p(x_1 / y_2) = \frac{p(x_1)p(y_2 / x_1)}{p(y_2)} = \frac{\omega \frac{Dd - D\omega d - D^2}{\omega d^2 - 2D\omega d}}{\frac{d - d\omega - D}{d - 2D}} = \frac{D}{d}$$

$$p(x_2 / y_2) = \frac{p(x_2)p(y_2 / x_2)}{p(y_2)} = \frac{(1 - \omega)\frac{d^2 - \omega d^2 - 2Dd + Dd\omega + D^2}{d^2 - \omega d^2 - 2Dd + 2Dd\omega}}{\frac{d - d\omega - D}{d - 2D}} = 1 - \frac{D}{d}$$

$$\begin{split} H(X/Y) &= -\sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} p(b_{j}) p(a_{i}/b_{j}) \log p(a_{i}/b_{j}) \\ &= -[p(y_{1}) p(x_{1}/y_{1}) \log p(x_{1}/y_{1}) + p(y_{1}) p(x_{2}/y_{1}) \log p(x_{2}/y_{1}) + \\ & p(y_{2}) p(x_{1}/y_{2}) \log p(x_{1}/y_{2}) + p(y_{2}) p(x_{2}/y_{2}) \log p(x_{2}/y_{2})] \\ &= -[p(y_{1})(1 - \frac{D}{d}) \log(1 - \frac{D}{d}) + p(y_{1}) \frac{D}{d} \log \frac{D}{d} + p(y_{2})(1 - \frac{D}{d}) \log(1 - \frac{D}{d}) + p(y_{2}) \frac{D}{d} \log \frac{D}{d}] \\ &= -[p(y_{1}) + p(y_{2})] \cdot [(1 - \frac{D}{d}) \log(1 - \frac{D}{d}) + \frac{D}{d} \log \frac{D}{d}] \\ &= H(\frac{D}{d}) \end{split}$$

$$\therefore I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X/Y) = H(\omega) - H(\frac{D}{d})$$

实际上是先根据参数法或者直接按照课本p487求出"反向信道"矩阵,再由反推正向信道传输矩阵,

(5)由上面,d = 1时与试验信道相对应的反向试验的信道矩阵为:

$$[P_{Y}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{D}{d} & \frac{D}{d} \\ \frac{D}{d} & 1 - \frac{D}{d} \end{bmatrix}$$

8.14 设离散无记忆信源:

$$[U \bullet P]: \begin{cases} U & u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ P(U) & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

其失真失真度为汉明失真度.

- (1) 试求 D<sub>min</sub>,R(D<sub>min</sub>),并写出相应试验信道的信道矩阵;
- (2) 试求 D<sub>max</sub>,R(D<sub>max</sub>), 并写出相应试验信道的信道矩阵;
- (3) 若允许平均失真度 D=1/8,试问信源[U•P]的每一个信源符号平均最少由几个二进制码符号表示?

解:

(1)最小允许失真度: 
$$D_{\min} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} p(u_i) \{ \min_{j} d(u_i, b_j) \} = p(u_1) \bullet 0 + p(u_2) \bullet 0 + p(u_3) \bullet 0 = 0$$

则满足保真度 $\overline{D} = D_{\min} = 0$ 的信道矩阵

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

 $p(b_j/a_i) = 0$ 或 $p(b_j/u_i) = 1(i = 1,2,3)$ ,设输出符号集合Y,则此时H(U/Y) = 0

 $\therefore R(D_{\min}) = R(0) = \min\{I(U;Y)\} = \min\{H(U) - H(U/Y)\} = H(U) = \log 3 = 1.585 \text{bit/symble}$ 

$$(2)D_{\max} = \overline{D}'_{\min} = \min_{j} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{3} p(a_i) d(a_i, b_j) \right\} = \min_{j} \left\{ p(u_1); p(u_2); p(u_3) \right\} = \min_{j} \left\{ \frac{1}{3}; \frac{1}{3}; \frac{1}{3} \right\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

此时
$$I(U;Y) = 0$$
 ::  $R(D_{\text{max}}) = R(\frac{1}{3}) = 0$ 

(3)离散信源在汉明失真度下, $R(D) = H(X) - H(D) - D\log(r-1)$ 

:. 对此信源
$$R(D) = H(U) - H(D) - D \log 2 = \log 3 - H(D) - D$$

$$\mathbb{E}[R(D)] = \begin{cases} \log 3 - H(D) - D & 0 \le D < \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & D \ge \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{8}$$
 H;  $R(\frac{1}{8}) = \log 3 - H(\frac{1}{8}) - \frac{1}{8} = 0.9164$  bit / symble

则信源的每一个符号平均最少可以用0.9164个二进制码符号来表示.

8.15 设二元信源 X 的信源空间为:

$$[\mathbf{U} \bullet P] : \begin{cases} \mathbf{U} & \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 \\ P(U) & \omega & 1 - \omega \end{cases}$$

(ω<1/2),其失真度为汉明失真度.

若允许平均失真度  $D=\omega/2$ ,试问每一个信源符号平均最少需要几个二进制码符号表示?解:

离散信源在汉明失真度下, $R(D) = H(X) - H(D) - D\log(r-1)$ 

:. 对此信源
$$R(D) = H(U) - H(D) = H(\omega) - H(D)$$

$$\mathbb{H}R(D) = \begin{cases} H(\omega) - H(D) & 0 \le D < \omega \\ 0 & D \ge \omega \end{cases}$$

$$∴ D = \frac{1}{2}\omega$$
時

$$R(\frac{1}{2}\omega) = H(\omega) - H(\frac{1}{2}\omega) = -\frac{1}{2}\omega\log\omega - (1-\omega)\log(1-\omega) + \frac{1}{2}(2-\omega)\log(2-\omega) - \frac{1}{2}(3-\omega)$$

:: 每个信源符号平均最少需要 $H(\omega)-H(\frac{1}{2}\omega)$ 个二进制码符号来表示.