电平信道(一)作业参考答案

总体:作业中有"查Q函数表至小数点后2位"表述,本意为计算Q(x)时,先根据x的精确大小在Q函数表中找到对应区间,线性插值,再对插值结果取三位有效数字;但该表述容易引起误解,如果先对x取两位小数(精确到0.05),再在Q函数表中查找,也可得分。

1.

(1)
$$P_b = P_s = Q\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = Q\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{0.1}}\right)$$
 查 Q 函数表,用 $Q(3.15) = 8.1635 \times 10^{-4}$ 和 $Q(3.20) = 6.8714 \times 10^{-4}$ 插值得到误比特率
$$P_b \approx 7.85 \times 10^{-4}$$

(2)
$$P_{b,(3,1)} = P_s^3 + 3P_s^2(1 - P_s) \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-6}$$

 $E_{b,(3,1)} = 3E_s = 3$

(3)
$$P_{out,(7,4)} = 1 - (1 - P_s)^7 - 7P_s(1 - P_s)^6 \approx 1.3 \times 10^{-5}$$

 $E_{b,(7,4)} = 7/4 = 1.75$

2.

(1)
$$P_s = \frac{3}{2}Q\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{3}{2}Q\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{0.1}}\right) \approx 1.18 \times 10^{-3}$$

(2)
$$y$$
 的概率密度函数 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\exp(-\frac{(y-x')^2}{2\sigma^2})$, 其中 $x' \in \{\pm\arctan(3), \pm\frac{\pi}{4}\}$ 故采用(相对 x' 的)最小距离准则,判决门限为 $-\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\arctan(3), 0, \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan(3)$ $(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\arctan(3) = 1.0172)$

根据对称性,错误概率

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} \left(Q \left(\frac{d_1}{\sigma} \right) + Q \left(\frac{d_2}{\sigma} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} Q \left(\frac{d_2}{\sigma} \right) = Q(d_2 \sqrt{10}) + \frac{1}{2} Q(d_1 \sqrt{10})$$
其中 $d_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, d_2 = \arctan(3) - \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\arctan(3) = \frac{1}{2}\arctan(3) - \frac{\pi}{8}$
查表 $Q(2.45) = 7.1428 \times 10^{-3}, Q(2.50) = 6.2097 \times 10^{-3}, Q(0.70) = 0.24196, Q(0.75) = 0.22663$
插值得到 $P_e \approx 0.235$

(3) 该小问容易引起误解,以下两种理解方式任何一种答对均给分理解一:信道采用第二问所描述的非线性信道可以优化符号集合以最小化 P_e 。

给定符号集合(对应唯一的 x' 的取值集合),最优判决为相对 x' 的最小距离准则。设符号集合对应的 x' 的取值包括 a < b < c < d (也可设为 $\pm a, \pm b$,下面从更一般化的假设出发证明最优设计满足这种对称性)

保持 E_s 不变,则有能量约束 $\tan^2 a + \tan^2 b + \tan^2 c + \tan^2 d = 20$

$$\Leftrightarrow d_1 = (b-a)/2, d_2 = (c-b)/2, d_3 = (d-c)/2, \text{ } \mathbb{N}$$

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2}Q\left(\frac{d_1}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{1}{2}Q\left(\frac{d_2}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{1}{2}Q\left(\frac{d_3}{\sigma}\right)$$

采用 Lagrange 乘子法

$$L(a,b,c,d,\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}Q\left(\frac{d_1}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{1}{2}Q\left(\frac{d_2}{\sigma}\right) + \frac{1}{2}Q\left(\frac{d_3}{\sigma}\right) + \lambda(\tan^2 a + \tan^2 b + \tan^2 c + \tan^2 d - 20)$$

今

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} &= \frac{1}{4\sigma} f(\frac{d_1}{\sigma}) + 2\lambda \frac{\tan a}{\cos^2 a} = 0\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} &= -\frac{1}{4\sigma} f(\frac{d_1}{\sigma}) + \frac{1}{4\sigma} f(\frac{d_2}{\sigma}) + 2\lambda \frac{\tan b}{\cos^2 b} = 0\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial c} &= -\frac{1}{4\sigma} f(\frac{d_2}{\sigma}) + \frac{1}{4\sigma} f(\frac{d_3}{\sigma}) + 2\lambda \frac{\tan c}{\cos^2 c} = 0\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial d} &= -\frac{1}{4\sigma} f(\frac{d_3}{\sigma}) + 2\lambda \frac{\tan d}{\cos^2 d} = 0 \end{split}$$

其中 $f(t) = \exp(-t^2/2)/\sqrt{2\pi}$

联立能量约束, (利用计算机) 解得 d = -a = 1.2496, c = -b = 0.7775

从而 $d_1 = d_3 = 0.236, d_2 = 0.7775$

于是最优符号集合为 $\{\pm \tan c, \pm \tan d\} = \{\pm 0.9844, \pm 3.0052\}$

理解二:信道仍为加性高斯噪声电平信道

同样可以优化符号集合以最小化 P_e , 且可以假设最优符号集合为 $\{\pm a, \pm b\}$, 0 < a < b (最优集合满足这种对称性,证明类似理解一)

能量约束 $a^2 + b^2 = 10$

最小化
$$P_e = \frac{1}{2}Q(a\sqrt{10}) + Q\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}(b-a)\right)$$

类似地,可用计算机解得最优解 a = 0.9830, b = 3.0056

最优符号集合为 {±0.9830, ±3.0056}

(不管哪种理解,将原符号经过一定映射,放大了 E_s 则不得分;

即使不是最优,只要方案比原方案有提升即可;

除了优化符号集合,其他方法,不违反题干要求、言之有理即可)

电平信道(二)作业参考答案

1.

(1) I 路判决门限 $\pm 2A, 0$, Q 路判决门限 0

$$\begin{split} E_s &= A^2 + \frac{1}{2}(A^2 + 9A^2) = 6A^2 \\ P_e &= 1 - (1 - Q(\frac{A}{\sigma}))(1 - \frac{3}{2}Q(\frac{A}{\sigma})) \\ &= 1 - (1 - Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{6\sigma^2}}))(1 - \frac{3}{2}Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{6\sigma^2}})) \\ &= \frac{5}{2}Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{6\sigma^2}}) - \frac{3}{2}Q^2(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{6\sigma^2}}) \end{split}$$

Q 函数的平方项忽略也给分,下同

$$P_b \ge \frac{1}{3}P_e = \frac{5}{6}Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{6\sigma^2}}) - \frac{1}{2}Q^2(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{6\sigma^2}})$$

(2) I 路判决门限 $\pm A, 3A$, Q 路判决门限 0

$$\begin{split} E_s &= A^2 + \frac{1}{4}(4A^2 + 4A^2 + 16A^2) = 7A^2 \\ P_e &= 1 - (1 - Q(\frac{A}{\sigma}))(1 - \frac{3}{2}Q(\frac{A}{\sigma})) \\ &= \frac{5}{2}Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{7\sigma^2}}) - \frac{3}{2}Q^2(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{7\sigma^2}}) \\ P_b &\geq \frac{1}{3}P_e = \frac{5}{6}Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{7\sigma^2}}) - \frac{1}{2}Q^2(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{7\sigma^2}}) \end{split}$$

(3) 判决门限 $y_I + y_O = -A$, $y_I + y_O = A$, $y_I + y_O = 3A$, $y_I - y_O = -A$

$$\begin{split} E_s &= \frac{1}{8}(2A^2 \cdot 3 + 4A^2 \cdot 2 + 8A^2 + 10A^2) = 4A^2 \\ P_e &= 1 - (1 - Q(\frac{A}{\sigma\sqrt{2}}))(1 - \frac{3}{2}Q(\frac{A}{\sigma\sqrt{2}})) \\ &= \frac{5}{2}Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{8\sigma^2}}) - \frac{3}{2}Q^2(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{8\sigma^2}}) \\ P_b &\geq \frac{1}{3}P_e = \frac{5}{6}Q(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{8\sigma^2}}) - \frac{1}{2}Q^2(\sqrt{\frac{E_s}{8\sigma^2}}) \end{split}$$

2.

(1) 误符号率

(给出上界即可得分)

对误比特率,考虑格雷映射的情况,则有

$$P_b \approx \frac{1}{3}P_s \in (0.066, 0.0754)$$

(2) 仿照课件中推导

$$P_e = \Pr(y \in D_1) + \Pr(y \in D_2) - \Pr(y \in D_1 \cap D_2)$$

其中

$$\Pr(y \in D_1) = Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} + \delta)\frac{1}{\sigma^2}})$$

$$\Pr(y \in D_2) = Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} - \delta)\frac{1}{\sigma^2}})$$

$$\Pr(y \in D_1 \cap D_2) < \frac{1}{4} \min\{\Pr(y \in D_1), \Pr(y \in D_2)\} = \frac{1}{4} Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} + \delta)\frac{1}{\sigma^2}})$$

因此, 误符号率上界

$$P_e < Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{100})\frac{1}{0.1}}) + Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{100})\frac{1}{0.1}}) \approx 0.228$$

下界

$$P_e > \frac{3}{4}Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{100})\frac{1}{0.1}}) + Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{100})\frac{1}{0.1}}) \approx 0.204$$

(另两种更松的下界也给分:

$$\Pr(y \in D_1 \cap D_2) < \frac{1}{7}P_e < \frac{1}{7}(\Pr(y \in D_1) + \Pr(y \in D_2))$$

因此

$$P_e > \frac{6}{7} \left(Q\left(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{100})\frac{1}{0.1}}\right) + Q\left(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{100})\frac{1}{0.1}}\right) \right) \approx 0.196$$

或

$$\Pr(y \in D_1 \cap D_2) < \frac{1}{8}(\Pr(y \in D_1) + \Pr(y \in D_2))$$
 因此

$$P_e > \frac{7}{8} (Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{100})\frac{1}{0.1}}) + Q(\sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{100})\frac{1}{0.1}})) \approx 0.200)$$