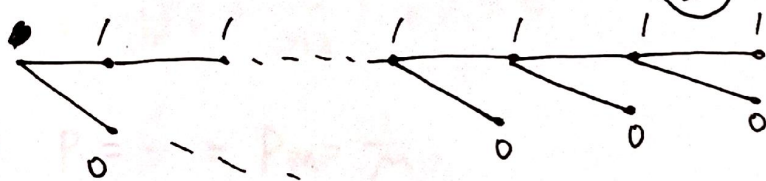


1. 解:

故存在码长分别为 l_i 的前缀码 (认为 l_i 为整数)

对该二叉树进行整理,使得从根结点出发较长的叶子节点靠上,较短的叶子节点靠下,如下,且靠上的结点优先设为“1”,



码长最短,且此时“1”被尽量分配给小概率事件。

易得 $M=2$ 时, 显然 $P_1 = P_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 "0" 与 "1" 等概。

考察 $n+1$ 的情况, 为了保证二叉树“长满”叶子, 则显然总码字数不可为奇数, 故而在考察 $n+2$ 的情况, 显然只需在 n 基础上任选出一个叶子, 让该叶子再长出两个叶子即可, 此时这两个叶子相当于又引入了一对“0”和“1”节点, 易得总体上此时“0”和“1”的概率是相等的。

③ 此处证明和②中类似,因为实际上最短的各种编码方式只是变更了①中二叉树的0、1分配方式,所以证明过程基本不变。

2. 解:

$$\textcircled{1} H(X) = - \sum_{i=1}^M P_i \log_2(P_i)$$

考虑到 $\sum_{i=1}^M P_i = 1$

$$\text{设 } f = - \sum_{i=1}^M P_i \log_2(P_i) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^M P_i$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial P_i} = - \left(\log_2 P_i + \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right) + \lambda = 0$$

$$\text{可知 } P_1 = \dots = P_M = \frac{1}{M}$$

$$\text{此时 } H(X)_{\min} = \log_2 M.$$

$$\text{故而 } H(X) \leq \log_2 M, \text{ 取等条件为 } P_1 = \dots = P_M = \frac{1}{M}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 由于 } H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) = k H(X)$$

故而利用 ① 中结论可知,

$$H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) \leq k \log_2 M$$

$$\text{取等条件为 } P_1 = \dots = P_M = \frac{1}{M}$$

③

$$H(X_1, \dots, X_k) = H(X_k | X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}) + H(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1})$$

$$(\text{马尔可夫}) = H(X_k | X_{k-1}) + H(X_1, \dots, X_{k-1})$$

$$(\text{迭代}) = H(X_k | X_{k-1}) + H(X_{k-1} | X_{k-2}) \dots H(X_2 | X_1) + H(X_1)$$

$$= (k-1) \cdot \left(- \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^M P_{ij} \log(P_{ij}) \right) + - \sum_{i=1}^M P_i \log(P_i)$$

$$(\text{其中 } P_{ij} = P_{ij} \cdot P_i)$$

④ 若 X_i 独立同分布, 则有 $H(X_1, \dots, X_k) = kH(X)$

$$\text{定义 } T_\varepsilon^n = \{x: | -\frac{\log(p(x))}{n} - H(X) | < \varepsilon\}$$

$$\text{由大数定律 } \Pr\{x \in T_\varepsilon^n\} \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{故而 } T_\varepsilon^n \text{ 中的 } x \text{ 一定满足 } 2^{-n(H(X)+\varepsilon)} < p(x) < 2^{-n(H(X)-\varepsilon)}$$

即 T_ε^n 中的 x 近似等概

由理想无损压缩

$$\underbrace{\{0, 1\}^{nH(X)}}_{\substack{\text{遍历任意 } nH(X) \\ \text{个 "0" "1" 组合}}} \xrightarrow{\quad} \underbrace{x \in T_\varepsilon^n}_{\substack{\text{X 等概}}} +$$

可得选中 "1" 的概率为

$$\sum_{k=0}^{nH(X)} 2^{-nH(X)} \binom{nH(X)}{k} \frac{k}{nH(X)}$$

(接上)

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{nH(x)} 2^{-nH(x)} \cdot \frac{(nH(x))!}{k! (nH(x)-k)!} \frac{k}{nH(x)}$$

$$= 2^{-nH(x)} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{nH(x)} \frac{(nH(x)-1)!}{(k-1)! ((nH(x)-1) - (k-1))!}$$

$$= 2^{-nH(x)} \cdot 2^{nH(x)-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

故而此时“0”，“1”等概。

3. 解:

① 用4个重建电平做均匀量化, 易得

$$x_1 = -2, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1, x_5 = 2$$

$$y_1 = -1.5, y_2 = -0.5, y_3 = 0.5, y_4 = 1.5$$

$$\Delta = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sigma_q^2 = \frac{\Delta^2}{12} \int_{-2}^2 p(x) dx = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{SNR}_q = 3 \times 2^{2 \times 2} \times \frac{\int_{-2}^2 x^2 p(x) dx}{4} = 8$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sigma_q^2 = \frac{\Delta^2}{12} \int_{-1}^1 p(x) dx = \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{64}$$

~~$$\text{SNR} = \frac{3 \times 2^{2 \times 2} \times \int_{-1}^1 x^2 p(x) dx}{\frac{1}{64}}$$~~

$$\sigma_0^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} (x+0.75)^2 p(x) dx + \int_{1}^{\infty} (x-0.75)^2 p(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{192}$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 p(x) dx = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_q^2 + \sigma_0^2} = \frac{\frac{5}{24}}{\frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{192}} = \frac{20}{11}$$

④ 设定初始值 $y_1^{(0)} = -1.5, y_2^{(0)} = -0.5, y_3^{(0)} = 0.5, y_4^{(0)} = 1.5$

计算 $x_1^{(1)} = -1, x_2^{(1)} = 0, x_3^{(1)} = 1$

计算重心 $y_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{\int_{x_i^{(k)}}^{x_{i+1}^{(k)}} x p(x) dx}{\int_{x_i^{(k)}}^{x_{i+1}^{(k)}} p(x) dx}$ (如上述迭代,直到 σ^2 达到要求)

由于计算量较大,此处仅迭代一次,得到:

$$y_1^* = -\frac{4}{3}, y_2^* = -\frac{4}{9}, y_3^* = \frac{4}{9}, y_4^* = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x_0^* = -2, x_1^* = -\frac{8}{9}, x_2^* = 0, x_3^* = \frac{8}{9}, x_4^* = 2$$

$$\Delta_1^* = \frac{10}{9}, \Delta_2^* = \frac{8}{9}, \Delta_3^* = \frac{8}{9}, \Delta_4^* = \frac{10}{9}$$

⑤
$$\sigma_v^2 = \frac{4}{3 \times 2^{16}} \frac{\ln^2(1+255)}{255^2} \times \left(1 + \frac{2 \times 255}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{255^2}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\approx 1.051 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{SNR}_q = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_q^2} \approx \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1.051 \times 10^{-4}} \approx 6343.6$$

⑥

① 中电平最小平均 bit 数为

$$\hat{R} = -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i = -\left(2 \times \frac{1}{8} \times \log_2\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + 2 \times \frac{3}{8} \times \log_2\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)\right)$$

$$= 1.81$$

~~故中电平最小平均 bit 数为~~

③ 中电平最小平均 bit 数为

$$\hat{R} = -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i = -\left(2 \times \frac{7}{32} \times \log_2\left(\frac{7}{32}\right) + 2 \times \frac{9}{32} \times \log_2\left(\frac{9}{32}\right)\right)$$

$$= 1.99$$

~~故中电平最小平均 bit 数为~~

④ 中电平最小平均 bit 数为

$$\hat{R} = -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i = -\left(2 \times \frac{25}{162} \times \log_2\left(\frac{25}{162}\right) + 2 \times \frac{56}{162} \times \log_2\left(\frac{56}{162}\right)\right)$$

$$= 1.89$$

~~故中电平最小平均 bit 数为~~

⑤ 中电平最小平均 bit 数为

~~(中电平最小平均 bit 数为)~~

$$\hat{R} = h(x) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - 1.8 \approx 6.52$$

~~故中电平最小平均 bit 数为~~

4. 解: 设 $p(t) = \text{Sa}(\frac{t}{T}\pi)$

$$\text{则 } \phi_k(t) = p(t - kT)$$

$$\text{而 } \hat{p}(f) = \mathcal{F}[p(t)] = \begin{cases} T, & -\frac{1}{2T} < f < \frac{1}{2T} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故可知 } \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{p}(f - k\frac{1}{T}) = T$$

即满足 Nyquist 准则,

所以 $\phi_k(t)$ 是标准正交基, 同时由于 $\phi_k(t) = p(t - kT)$

所以 $\phi_k(t)$ 也是平移正交基。