

信号检测与估值

段江涛

机电工程学院



2019 年 8 月

- 1 准备知识
- 2 统计检测基本模型

如果函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则积分上限函数

$$\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$$

在 $[a, b]$ 上具有导数, 并且它的导数是

$$\Phi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b)$$

Theorem

如果函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则函数

$$\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$$

就是 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的一个原函数。

如果函数 $F(x)$ 是连续函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的一个原函数, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

判决表达式

$$\lambda(x) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \eta$$

$$\lambda(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{p(x|H_1)}{p(x|H_0)}$$

$$\eta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P(H_0)(c_{10} - c_{00})}{P(H_1)(c_{01} - c_{11})}$$

化简 (例如对数似然比检验)

$$\ln \lambda(x) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \ln \eta$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{M-1} R_i, \quad R_i \cap R_j = \emptyset, (i \neq j)$$

两种假设先验等概 $\implies P(H_0) = P(H_1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) = p(x_1)p(x_2) \cdots p(x_N) = \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i)$$

如果 n 是均值为零的, 方差为 σ_n^2 的高斯随机变量, 两个假设下的观测信号模型

$$H_1 : r = 1 + n$$

$$H_0 : r = -1 + n$$

观测信号 $p(r|H_1), p(r|H_0)$ 应服从何种分布?

因为高斯随机变量的特点:高斯随机变量的线性组合还是高斯随机变量。

习题 2.7: $x \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_x, \sigma_x^2)$, 则 $(y = ax + b) \sim \mathcal{N}(a\mu_x + b, a^2\sigma_x^2)$ 。

所以, $p(r|H_1) \sim \mathcal{N}(1, \sigma_n^2)$, $p(r|H_0) \sim \mathcal{N}(-1, \sigma_n^2)$

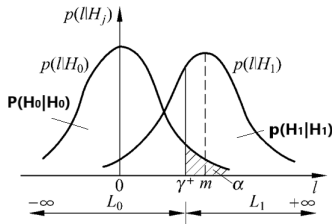
直接计算: $E(r|H_0) = E(1 + n) = 1 + E(n) = 1, Var(r|H_0) =$

$$E[(r|H_0 - E(r|H_0))^2] = E[n^2] = \sigma_n^2 \implies r|H_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(1, \sigma_n^2)$$

$$E(r|H_1) = E(-1 + n) = -1 + E(n) = -1, Var(r|H_1) = E[(r|H_1 - E(r|H_1))^2] = E[n^2] = \sigma_n^2 \implies r|H_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(-1, \sigma_n^2)$$

$$H_1 : x = m + n \quad x \sim \mathcal{N}(m, \sigma^2)$$

判决表达式: $x \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{\sigma^2}{m} \ln \eta + \frac{m}{2}$



$p(l|H_j)(j = 0, 1)$: 假设 H_j 下观测信号的概率密度函数; $r^+ = \frac{\sigma^2}{m} \ln \eta + \frac{m}{2}$; $\alpha = P(H_1|H_0)$

思考

- ① $\frac{m}{2}$ 是两个假设的中间值, $\frac{\sigma^2}{m} \ln \eta$ 为中间值的修正量, 其含义如何?
- ② 考虑 $m > 0, m < 0, m = 0$ 时, 如何构造判决表达式?

$$l(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{\sigma^2 \ln \eta}{Nm} + \frac{m}{2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma^+$$

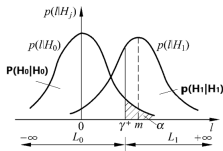
而无论是在假设 H_0 下,还是在假设 H_1 下, $(x_i|H_0), (x_i|H_1)$ 均服从高斯分布,因为高斯随机变量的线性组合还是高斯随机变量,所以两种假设下的观测量 $(l|H_0), (l|H_1)$ 也是服从高斯分布的随机变量。

$$x_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

$$n_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$H_0 : x_i = n_i \quad (l|H_0) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{N})$$

$$H_1 : x_i = m + n_i \quad (l|H_1) \sim \mathcal{N}(m, \frac{\sigma^2}{N})$$



$p(l|H_j)(j = 0, 1)$: 假设 H_j 下观测信号的概率密度函数; $r^+ = \frac{\sigma^2 \ln \eta}{Nm} + \frac{m}{2}$; $\alpha = P(H_1|H_0)$

13 / 44

14 / 44

性能分析:

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \frac{\sigma^2 \ln \eta}{NA} + \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma$$

统计量 $l(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$

$$E[l|H_0] = E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i|H_0)\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N n_i\right] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E[n_i] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} Var[l|H_0] &= E[(l|H_0 - E(l|H_0))^2] = E\left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N n_i\right)^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N E[n_i^2] = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \end{aligned}$$

因此, $(l|H_0) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{N})$

$$p(l|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi Var[l|H_0]}} \exp \left[-\frac{(l - E[l|H_0])^2}{2Var[l|H_0]} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp \left[-\frac{Nl^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

ex3—观测量 ($l|H_1$)

性能分析:

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \frac{\sigma^2 \ln \eta}{NA} + \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma$$

$$\text{统计量} \quad l(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

假设 H_1 条件下, 统计量 $l(x)$ 为高斯分布, 均值和方差分别为

$$\begin{aligned} E[l|H_1] &= E \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i|H_1) \right] = E \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (A + n_i) \right] = A + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E[n_i] = A \\ \text{Var}[l|H_1] &= E [(l|H_1 - E(l|H_1))^2] = E \left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (A + n_i) - A \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N E[n_i^2] = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \end{aligned}$$

因此, $(l|H_1) \sim \mathcal{N}(A, \frac{\sigma^2}{N})$

$$p(l|H_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \text{Var}[l|H_1]}} \exp \left[-\frac{(l - E[l|H_1])^2}{2 \text{Var}[l|H_1]} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} \exp \left[-\frac{N(l - A)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

ex4— $l|H_0$ N 次独立采样, 样本为:

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

$$H_1: x_i = -1 + n_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

计算平均代价:

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \underset{H_0}{\gtrsim} \frac{\sigma^2 \ln \eta}{2N} = -\frac{\ln 3}{4N} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma$$

$$\text{统计量} \quad l(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

假设 H_0 条件下, 统计量 $l(x)$ 为高斯分布, 均值和方差分别为

$$\begin{aligned} E[l|H_0] &= E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i|H_0)\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (1 + n_i)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E[(1 + n_i)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [E(1) + E(n_i)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [1 + 0] = 1 \\ \text{Var}[l|H_0] &= E[(l|H_0 - E[l|H_0])]^2 = E\left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (1 + n_i) - E(l)\right)^2\right] \\ &= E\left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (1 + n_i) - 1\right)^2\right] = E\left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N n_i\right)^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N E[n_i^2] = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{N} \end{aligned}$$

因此, $(l|H_0) \sim \mathcal{N}(1, \frac{\sigma^2}{N})$

$$p(l|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \text{Var}[l|H_0]}} \exp\left[-\frac{(l - E[l|H_0])^2}{2\text{Var}[l|H_0]}\right] = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{N(l-1)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

18 / 44

检验统计量:

其中: $n_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_n^2)$, 即 $E[n_i] = 0, Var[n_i] = E[(n_i - E[n_i])^2] = E[n_i^2] = \sigma_n^2$

统计量 $l(x)$ 为高斯分布, 均值和方差分别为

by $E[n_i] = 0$

by $E[n_i^2] = \sigma_n^2$

公式推导练习 (2)

检验统计量:

$$l(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (m + n_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

其中: m 是常数, $n_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_n^2)$, 即

$$E[n_i] = 0, \text{Var}[n_i] = E[(n_i - E[n_i])^2] = E[n_i^2] = \sigma_n^2$$

统计量 $l(x)$ 为高斯分布, 均值和方差分别为

$$\begin{aligned} E[l] &= E\left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (m + n_i)\right] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E[m + n_i] \\ &= m + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N E[n_i] \end{aligned} \quad \text{by } E[n_i] = 0$$

$$= m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[l] &= E[(l - E(l))^2] = E\left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (m + n_i) - m\right)^2\right] \\ &= E\left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N n_i\right)^2\right] = E\left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N n_i\right)^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N E[n_i^2] = \frac{1}{N^2} N \sigma_n^2 \quad \text{by } E[n_i^2] = \sigma_n^2 \\ &= \frac{\sigma_n^2}{N} \end{aligned}$$

ex5 推导(1)

两个假设下, 观测量 x 均服从高斯分布, $(x|H_0) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$, $(x|H_1) \sim \mathcal{N}(A, \sigma^2)$.

$$p(x|H_0) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$
$$p(x|H_1) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-A)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

两个假设先验概率等概, 且 $c_{00} = c_{11} = 0$, $c_{10} = c_{01} = 1$, 所以似然比检验判别式为:

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{p(x|H_1)}{p(x|H_0)} = \exp\left(\frac{2Ax - A^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \eta = 1$$

化简得判决表达式:

$$x \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{A}{2}$$

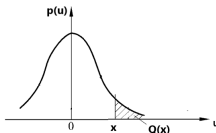
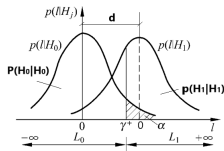
由于检验统计量 $l(x) = x$, 所以

$$p(l|H_0) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{l^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$
$$p(l|H_1) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{(l-A)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

ex5 推导 (2)

又因为检测判门限 $\gamma = \frac{A}{2}$, 所以两种错误判决概率分别为

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(H_1|H_0) &= \int_{\gamma}^{\infty} p(l|H_0)dl = \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{l^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dl \\
 &\stackrel{l=\sigma u}{=} \int_{\frac{A}{2\sigma}}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du \\
 &= Q\left[\frac{A}{2\sigma}\right] = Q\left[\frac{d}{2}\right] \quad \text{by } d^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A^2/\sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

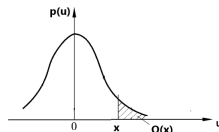
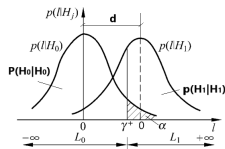


$p(l|H_j) (j = 0, 1)$: 假设 H_j 下观测信号的概率
密度函数; $\alpha = P(H_1|H_0)$

$Q(x) = \int_x^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du.$
 $Q(x)$ 是单调递减函数, 其反函数: $Q^{-1}[\bullet]$

ex5 推导 (3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(H_0|H_1) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\gamma} p(l|H_1) dl = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{A}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{(l-A)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dl \\
 &\stackrel{l=A+u}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{A}{2\sigma}} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du \\
 &= 1 - \int_{-\frac{A}{2\sigma}}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du \\
 &= 1 - Q\left[-\frac{A}{2\sigma}\right] = 1 - Q\left[-\frac{d}{2}\right] = Q\left[\frac{d}{2}\right] \quad \text{by } d^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A^2/\sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$



ex5 推导 (4)

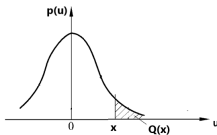
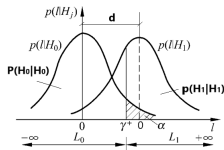
两种错误判决概率:

$$P(H_1|H_0) = Q\left[\frac{d}{2}\right], \quad P(H_0|H_1) = Q\left[\frac{d}{2}\right]$$

其中, $d^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A^2/\sigma^2$ 。所以, 平均错误概率 P_e 为

$$\begin{aligned} P_e &= P(H_0)P(H_1|H_0) + P(H_1)P(H_0|H_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}Q\left[\frac{d}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}Q\left[\frac{d}{2}\right] = Q\left[\frac{d}{2}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$Q(x)$ 是单调递减函数, 信噪比 d 越高, 平均错误概率越小, 检测性能越好。



$p(l|H_j) (j = 0, 1)$: 假设 H_j 下观测信号的概率

$$Q(x) = \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^2}{2}\right) du.$$

最大后验概率准则

在贝叶斯准则中, 当代价因子满足: $c_{10} - c_{00} = c_{01} - c_{11}$ 时

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x}|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} \implies P(H_1)p(\mathbf{x}|H_1) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} P(H_0)p(\mathbf{x}|H_0)$$

由条件概率公式, 有

$$P(H_1|\mathbf{x} \leq X \leq \mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x}) = \frac{P((\mathbf{x} \leq X \leq \mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x})|H_1)P(H_1)}{P(\mathbf{x} \leq X \leq \mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x})}$$

当 $d\mathbf{x}$ 很小时, 有

$$P((\mathbf{x} \leq X \leq \mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x})|H_1) = p(\mathbf{x}|H_1)d\mathbf{x}, \quad P(\mathbf{x} \leq X \leq \mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x}$$

$$P(H_1|\mathbf{x} \leq X \leq \mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x}) = P(H_1|\mathbf{x}), \text{ 从而得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(H_1|\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|H_1)d\mathbf{x}P(H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|H_1)P(H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x})} \\ \implies P(H_1)p(\mathbf{x}|H_1) &= p(\mathbf{x})P(H_1|\mathbf{x}) \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 可得

$$P(H_0)p(\mathbf{x}|H_0) = p(\mathbf{x})P(H_0|\mathbf{x})$$

最大后验概率准则

$$P(H_1)p(\mathbf{x}|H_1) = p(\mathbf{x})P(H_1|\mathbf{x}), \quad P(H_0)p(\mathbf{x}|H_0) = p(\mathbf{x})P(H_0|\mathbf{x})$$

$$\lambda(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}|H_1)}{p(\mathbf{x}|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} \implies P(H_1)p(\mathbf{x}|H_1) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} P(H_0)p(\mathbf{x}|H_0)$$

$$p(\mathbf{x})P(H_1|\mathbf{x}) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} p(\mathbf{x})P(H_0|\mathbf{x})$$

$$P(H_1|\mathbf{x}) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} P(H_0|\mathbf{x})$$

$P(H_j|\mathbf{x}) (j = 0, 1)$ 表示已经获得观测量 \mathbf{x} 的条件下, 假设 H_j 为真时的概率, 称为后验概率。

按照最小平平均代价的贝叶斯准则在代价因子满足: $c_{10} - c_{00} = c_{01} - c_{11}$ 时, 就成为最大后验概率准则 (**maximum a posteriori probability criterion**)

平均代价

假设 H_j 为真, 判决所付出的平均代价为:

$$C(H_j) = \sum_{i=0}^1 c_{ij} P(H_i | H_j)$$

判决 H_0 成立的代价

$$C(H_0) = c_{00} P(H_0 | H_0) + c_{10} P(H_1 | H_0)$$

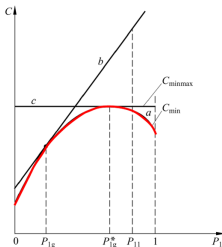
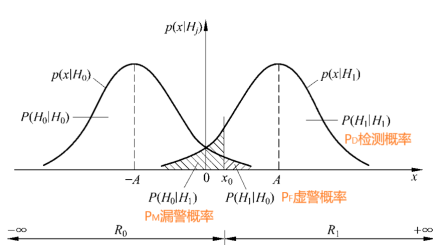
判决 H_1 成立的代价

$$C(H_1) = c_{01} P(H_0 | H_1) + c_{11} P(H_1 | H_1)$$

总代价:

$$C = P(H_0) C(H_0) + P(H_1) C(H_1)$$

$P_F, P_M, P_D(1)$



$$\eta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P(H_0)(c_{10} - c_{00})}{P(H_1)(c_{01} - c_{11})} = \frac{(1 - P_1)(c_{10} - c_{00})}{P_1(c_{01} - c_{11})} = \frac{1}{P_1(c_{01} - c_{11})} - \frac{c_{10} - c_{00}}{c_{01} - c_{11}}$$

$$C(P_1) = c_{00} + (c_{10} - c_{00})P_F(P_1) +$$

$$P_1[(c_{11} - c_{00}) + (c_{01} - c_{11})P_M(P_1) - (c_{10} - c_{00})P_F(P_1)] \quad \text{凸函数}$$

$$P_1 \uparrow \implies \eta \downarrow, P_M \downarrow, P_F \uparrow, P_D \uparrow, C \uparrow \sim \downarrow$$

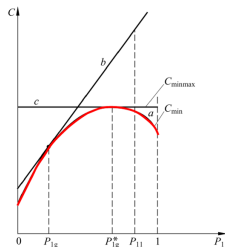
极小极大化准则

目的: 避免产生过分大的代价, 使极大可能代价极小化。

- ① 猜测一个先验概率 P_{1g} , 以 $\eta(P_{1g})$ 为门限进行判决。
- ② P_{1g} 确定, $P_M(P_{1g})$ 和 $P_F(P_{1g})$ 即可确定。
- ③ $C(P_1, P_{1g})$ 是一条与曲线 a 相切的直线 b , 切点在 $C(P_1 = P_{1g})$ 处。
- ④ 如果猜测的先验概率为 P_{1g}^* , 则无论实际的先验概率 P_1 为多大, 平均代价都等于 C_{minmax} , 而不会产生过分大的代价。

$$\eta = \eta(P_{1g}) = \frac{1}{P_{1g}(c_{01} - c_{11})} - \frac{c_{10} - c_{00}}{c_{01} - c_{11}}$$

$$C(P_1, P_{1g}) = c_{00} + (c_{10} - c_{00})P_F(P_{1g}) + P_1[(c_{11} - c_{00}) + (c_{01} - c_{11})P_M(P_{1g}) - (c_{10} - c_{00})P_F(P_{1g})]$$



此时,极小化极大代价就是平均错误概率 $P_F(P_{1g})$

似然比检验的判别式:

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{p(x|H_1)}{p(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \eta$$

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{p(x|H_1)}{p(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{P(H_0)(c_{10} - c_{00})}{P(H_1)(c_{01} - c_{11})} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \eta$$

$$\eta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{P(H_0)(c_{10} - c_{00})}{P(H_1)(c_{01} - c_{11})} = \frac{(1 - P_1)(c_{10} - c_{00})}{P_1(c_{01} - c_{11})} = \frac{1}{P_1(c_{01} - c_{11})} - \frac{c_{10} - c_{00}}{c_{01} - c_{11}}$$

判决概率:

$$P_F = P(H_1|H_0) = \int_{\eta}^{\infty} p(\lambda|H_0)d\lambda$$

$$P_D = P(H_1|H_1) = \int_{\eta}^{\infty} p(\lambda|H_1)d\lambda$$

$$P_D = P_D = P(H_1|H_1) = \int_{\eta}^{\infty} p(\lambda|H_1)d\lambda = P_D(\eta)$$

$$P_F = P(H_1|H_0) = \int_{\eta}^{\infty} p(\lambda|H_0)d\lambda = P_F(\eta)$$

$$\frac{dP_D(\eta)}{d\eta} = -p(\eta|H_1)$$

$$\frac{dP_F(\eta)}{d\eta} = -p(\eta|H_0)$$

$$\text{by } \Phi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t)dt = f(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b)$$

$$\frac{dP_D(\eta)}{dP_F(\eta)} = \frac{-p(\eta|H_1)}{-p(\eta|H_0)} = \frac{p(\eta|H_1)}{p(\eta|H_0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_D(\eta) &= P[(\lambda|H_1) \geq \eta] \\&= \int_{\eta}^{\infty} p(\lambda|H_1)d\lambda \\&= \int_{R_1}^{\infty} p(x|H_1)dx \\&= \int_{R_1}^{\infty} \lambda p(x|H_0)dx && \text{by } \lambda(x) = \frac{p(x|H_1)}{p(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\underset{H_1}{\geq}} \eta \\&= \int_{\eta}^{\infty} \lambda p(\lambda|H_0)d\lambda\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dP_D(\eta)}{d\eta} = -\eta p(\eta|H_0)$$

$$\frac{dP_D(\eta)}{dP_F(\eta)} = \frac{-p(\eta|H_1)}{-p(\eta|H_0)} = \frac{-\eta p(\eta|H_0)}{-p(\eta|H_0)} = \eta$$

H_1 含随机变量 m 的似然比检验的判别式:

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{p(x|m; H_1)}{p(x|H_0)} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x|m, H_1)p(m)dm}{p(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \eta$$

$p(m)$ 未知

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

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

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{p(x|m; H_1)}{p(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \eta$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{2mx}{2\sigma_n^2} - \frac{m^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \eta$$

$$mx \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \sigma_n^2 \ln \eta + \frac{m^2}{2}$$

$$m_0 \leq m \leq m_1, m_0 > 0$$

$$mx \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \sigma_n^2 \ln \eta + \frac{m^2}{2}$$

$$l(x) = x \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{\sigma_n^2}{m} \ln \eta + \frac{m}{2} \stackrel{def}{=} \gamma^+$$

$$\int_{\gamma^+}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_n^2} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{l^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) dl = \alpha$$

$$m_0 \leq m \leq m_1, m_1 < 0$$

$$mx \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \sigma_n^2 \ln \eta + \frac{m^2}{2}$$

$$l(x) = x \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} - \frac{\sigma_n^2}{|m|} \ln \eta - \frac{|m|}{2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma^-$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\gamma^-} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_n^2} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{l^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) dl = \alpha$$

若 $m_0 > 0$, m 仅取正值, 则在 $P(H_1|H_0) = \alpha$ 的约束下, $P^{(m)}(H_1|H_1)$ 是最大的, 其一致最大功效检验成立;

若 $m_1 < 0$, m 仅取负值, 则在 $P(H_1|H_0) = \alpha$ 的约束下, $P^{(m)}(H_1|H_1)$ 也是最大的。

若 $m_0 < 0, m_1 > 0$, 即 m 取值可能为正或可能为负的情况下, 无论参量信号的统计检测, 按 m 仅取正值设计, 还是按 m 仅取负值设计, 都有可能在某些 m 值下, $P^{(m)}(H_1|H_1)$ 不满足最大的要求。

例如, 按 m 取正设计信号检测系统, 当 m 为正时, $P^{(m)}(H_1|H_1)$ 最大, 但当 m 为负时, $P^{(m)}(H_1|H_1)$ 可能最小。

因此, 这种情况下不能采用奈曼-皮尔逊准则来实际最佳检测系统。

若 $m_0 < 0, m_1 > 0$, 即 m 取值可能为正或可能为负, 奈曼-皮尔逊准则不能保证 $P^{(m)}(H_1|H_1)$ 最大要求。考虑把约束条件 $P(H_1|H_0) = \alpha$ 分成两个 $\alpha/2$, 假设 H_1 的判决域由两部分组成。判决表示式为

$$|x| \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \gamma$$

虽然双边检验比均值 m 假定为正确时的单边检验性能差, 但是比均值 m 假定为错误时的单边检验性能要好的多。因此不失为一种好的折中方法。

广义似然比检验

似然函数

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

对 m 求偏导, 令结果等于零, 即

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(x|m; H_1)}{\partial m} \Big|_{m=\hat{m}_{ml}} = 0$$

解得单次观测时, m 的最大似然估计量 $\hat{m}_{ml} = x$, 于是有

$$p(x|\hat{m}_{ml}; H_1) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_n^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\hat{m}_{ml})^2}{2\sigma_n^2}\right) \Big|_{\hat{m}_{ml}=x} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_n^2}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$p(x|\hat{m}_{ml}; H_1) = (\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_n^2})^{1/2}$$
$$\lambda(x) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_n^2})^{1/2}}{(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_n^2})^{1/2} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_n^2})} \frac{H_1}{H_0} \gtrless \eta$$
$$x^2 \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} 2\sigma_n^2 \ln \eta \stackrel{def}{=} \gamma^2 \implies |x| \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \gamma$$

41 / 44

$$p(x|H_1) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-A)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

- 目标: 正确判决概率 $P(H_j|H_j)$ 尽可能大, 错误判决概率 $P(H_i|H_j)(i \neq j)$ 尽可能小。
- $x_0 \downarrow \implies P(H_1|H_1) \uparrow$, 但 $P(H_0|H_1) \downarrow$ 。如果 $x_0 \uparrow$, 结果相反。
- 因此需要最佳划分判决域

欢迎批评指正！