

3-1 二元假设如下:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : x &= n \\ H_1 : x &= s + n \end{aligned}$$

其中 s 与 n 是统计独立的随机变量, 它们的概率密度函数分别是

$$\begin{aligned} f_s(s) &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-|s|} \\ f_n(n) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-n^2/2} \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 求似然比统计量;
- (2) 若采用最小平均错误概率准则, 求检测器的门限与假设先验概率之间的关系;
- (3) 若采用纽曼-皮尔逊准则, 求检测门限与虚警概率的函数关系.

解: (1) 最大似然函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : f(x|H_0) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} \\ H_1 : f(x|H_1) &= f_s(x) * f_n(x) \\ H_1 : f(x|H_1) &= f_s(x) * f_n(x) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_s(x-n) f_n(n) dn \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-n|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-n^2/2} dn \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x+n-n^2/2} dn + \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-n+x-n^2/2} dn \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-x+\frac{1}{2}} \Phi(x-1) + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{x+1}{2}} [1 - \Phi(x+1)] \\ \lambda(x) = \frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} &= \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}-x+\frac{1}{2}} \Phi(x-1) + \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}+x+\frac{1}{2}} [1 - \Phi(x+1)] \end{aligned}$$

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

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

- (3) 设虚警概率为 α , 则

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

其中 th 为检测门限

3-5 二元通信系统观测模型为

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 : x &= -1 + n \\ H_1 : x &= 1 + n \end{aligned}$$

其中 n 是零均值, 方差为 $\sigma_n^2 = 0.5$ 的高斯白噪声, 若两种假设的先验概率相等, 判决风险函

数为

$$C_{00} = 1, C_{11} = 1, C_{10} = 5, C_{01} = 5$$

求贝叶斯判决规则和平均风险。

解: H_0 假设下 $x \sim N(-1, 0.5)$

H_1 假设下 $x \sim N(1, 0.5)$

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$$\frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} = \exp\left(\frac{2x}{\sigma_n^2}\right) \underset{H_0}{\underset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \frac{P(H_0)(C_{10} - C_{00})}{p(H_1)(C_{01} - C_{11})}$$
$$e^{\frac{4x}{\sigma_n^2}} \underset{H_0}{\underset{H_1}{\gtrless}} 1 = th \Rightarrow x \underset{H_0}{\underset{H_1}{\gtrless}} 0 = th'$$

$$P(D_0 | H_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x | H_0) dx = \Phi(\sqrt{2})$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \bar{C} &= P(H_0)[C_{00}P(D_0 | H_0) + C_{10}P(D_1 | H_0)] + P(H_1)[C_{01}P(D_0 | H_1) + C_{11}P(D_1 | H_1)] \\ &= 5 - 4\Phi(\sqrt{2}) = 1.3148 \end{aligned}$$

3-7 二元假设如下:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0: & x = n \\ H_1: & x = A + n \end{aligned}$$

式中, A 为常数, 噪声 n 的概率密度函数为

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

若 $P(H_i) = 1/2$ ($i = 0, 1$)。

证明:

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

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{A}{2C}\right)$$

解: (1)

$$f(x | H_0) = \frac{1}{\pi C} \frac{1}{1 + (x/C)^2}$$

$$f(x | H_1) = \frac{1}{\pi C} \frac{1}{1 + ((A+x)/C)^2}$$

判决准则为:

$$\frac{f(x|H_1)}{f(x|H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{P(H_0)}{P(H_1)} = 1$$

化简得到判决规则: $x \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} A/2$

(2) 错判概率为:

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

3-9 设有如下二元假设

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

n_i 是均值为 0, 方差为 0.09 的高斯白噪声。现令虚警概率 $\alpha = 10^{-8}$, 如判决规则定为

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} G_T$$

试求 G_T 的值以及相应的检测概率。

解: 由条件得: $G|H_0 \sim N(0, 0), \quad G|H_1 \sim N(10, 0.9)$

$$p_{fa} = p(G|H_0) = \int_{G_T}^{+\infty} f(G|H_0) dG = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{G_T}{\sqrt{0.9}}\right) = 10^{-8}$$

求得: $G_T = 5.3241$

从而可求:

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

3-13 二元假设如下:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0: & f(x_i|H_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x_i^2}{2}\right) \\ H_1: & f(x_i|H_1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x_i - 1)^2}{8}\right], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

已知 $\alpha = \beta = 0.1$, $P(H_i) = 1/2$ ($i = 0, 1$)。

(1) 求序贯检测的判决规则。

(2) 求序贯检测所需的平均样本数。

(3) 若采用固定样本数的检测器，求满足性能要求所需的样本数。

解：(1) 观测样本为 i 时的似然比函数为：

$$\lambda(\vec{x}_i) = \prod_{j=1}^i \frac{f(x_j | H_1)}{f(x_j | H_0)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i \exp\left[-\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{(x_j - 1)^2}{8}\right]}{\exp\left[-\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{x_j^2}{2}\right]}$$

$$\text{取对数: } \ln \lambda(\vec{x}_i) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i + \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{-(x_j - 1)^2}{8} + \frac{x_j^2}{2}$$

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

$$\ln th_0 = -2.197, \quad \ln th_1 = 2.197$$

对数似然比判决规则为：

$$\begin{cases} \ln \lambda(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_i) \geq 2.197 & \text{判为 } H_1 \\ \ln \lambda(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_i) \leq -2.197 & \text{判为 } H_0 \\ -2.197 < \ln \lambda(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_i) < 2.197 & \text{接收下一个数据} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \ln \lambda(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{8} - \ln 2$$

$$E\{\ln \lambda(x) | H_0\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln \lambda(x) f(x | H_0) dx = -0.44$$

$$E\{\ln \lambda(x) | H_1\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln \lambda(x) f(x | H_1) dx = 1.31$$

$$E\{N | H_1\} \approx \frac{(1 - \beta) \ln th_1 + \alpha \ln th_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x) | H_1\}} = 1.34$$

$$E\{N | H_0\} \approx \frac{\alpha \ln th_1 + (1 - \alpha) \ln th_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x) | H_0\}} = 3.97$$

$$\begin{aligned} E\{N\} &= \frac{\alpha \ln th_1 + (1 - \alpha) \ln th_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x) | H_0\}} P(H_0) \\ &\quad + \frac{(1 - \beta) \ln th_1 + \alpha \ln th_0}{E\{\ln \lambda(x) | H_1\}} P(H_1) = 2.656 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $N=3$

(3) 假设固定样本数为 N ，似然比判决准则为：

$$\lambda(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_N) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i | H_1)}{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i | H_0)} = \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{f(x_j | H_1)}{f(x_j | H_0)} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} \frac{p(H_0)}{p(H_1)}$$

$$\ln \lambda(\vec{x}_N) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^N + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{-(x_j - 1)^2}{8} + \frac{x_j^2}{2}$$

判决规则为:

$$G = \ln \lambda(\vec{x}_N) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^N + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{-(x_j - 1)^2}{8} + \frac{x_j^2}{2} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geq}} 0$$

由虚警和漏警条件

$$p(D_1 | H_0) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(G | H_0) dG \leq 0.1$$

$$p(D_0 | H_1) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(G | H_1) dG \leq 0.1$$

可确定 N