

准最佳二进阵列偶

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摘 要: 本文在最佳二进阵列、准最佳二进阵列和最佳二进阵列偶的基础上,定义了一种新的最佳信号,即准最佳二进阵列偶.讨论了准最佳二进阵列偶的体积、变换性质,并对其进行了 Fourier 频谱分析,得到了部分有益的结果.还用计算机穷举搜索出了体积从 2~24 的准最佳二进阵列偶.

关键词: 信息论;最佳二进阵列偶;准最佳二进阵列;阵列偶;信号理论

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The Quasi-Perfect Binary Array Pairs

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Abstract: Quasi-perfect binary array pairs, a new perfect signal was defined in this paper. It was laid on the basis of perfect binary array, quasi-perfect binary array and perfect binary array pairs. The size and the transform features of quasi-perfect binary array pairs were also discussed. And by analyzing its Fourier spectrum, some good results are got. Besides, the quasi-perfect binary array pairs of size 2 to 24 were searched out by computer.

Key words: information theory; perfect binary array pairs; quasi-perfect binary array; array pairs; signal theory

1 引言

最佳二进阵列偶^[1,2]是一种新近提出来的最佳信号,应用这种阵列偶可以使通信系统的接收端与发送端使用不同的信号进行相关检测,即在通信系统的发射端从阵列偶中任选一阵列做为传输信号,而用阵列偶中的另外一个阵列做接收端的本地阵列,通过计算阵列偶的自相关函数(两个阵列的互相关函数)来达到提取信息的目的.最佳二进阵列偶比最佳二进阵列具有更多的最佳信号(最佳二进阵列为最佳二进阵列偶的特例).最佳二进阵列偶的提出,为工程应用提供了更广泛的最佳信号选择范围,在对最佳二进阵列偶和准最佳二进阵列研究的基础上,本文提出了一种新的准最佳离散信号即准最佳二进阵列偶.文献[3~6]所提出的准最佳二进阵列为准最佳二进阵列偶的特例,并且,它可退化为最佳二进阵列偶;对准最佳二进阵列偶的研究的目的在于准最佳二进阵列偶本身就是一种平衡性非常好的准最佳信号,另一方面可利用准最佳二进阵列偶来构造出若干最佳二进阵列偶,因此,对准最佳二进阵列偶的研究具有广泛的意义.

2 准最佳二进阵列偶的定义及性质

定义 1^[1,2] 设 $X = [x(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)]$ 和 $Y = [y(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)]$ 是两个 n 维 $N_1 \times N_2 \times \dots \times N_n$ 阶阵列,其中 $0 \leq s_i < N_i$

$-1(1 \leq i \leq n)$, 则 X 和 Y 组成一个 n 维 $N_1 \times N_2 \times \dots \times N_n$ 阶阵列偶,记为 (X, Y) ;称 $E = N_1 N_2 \dots N_n$ 为该阵列偶的体积;若 X 和 Y 中的元素取值为 ± 1 ,则称阵列偶 (X, Y) 为 n 维二进阵列偶(或二元阵列偶).

定义 2 设 (X, Y) 为 n 维 $N_1 \times N_2 \times \dots \times N_n$ 阶二进阵列偶,将其构成为另一阵列偶 (X^*, Y^*) 为 n 维 $2N_1 \times 2N_2 \times \dots \times 2N_n$ 阶二进阵列偶,若其阵列偶的自相关函数 $R_{X^* \cdot Y^*}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$ 满足如下条件:

$$R_{X^* \cdot Y^*}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = \sum_{\substack{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n \\ s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n}} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) y^*(s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n) = \begin{cases} F & 0 & (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = (0, 0, \dots, 0) \\ -F & 0 & (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = (N_1, 0, \dots, 0) \\ 0 & & (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

则称 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶.其中 $0 \leq s_i, u_i < 2N_i - 1$; $0 \leq s_i, u_i < N_i - 1$; $s_1 + u_1 = (s_1 + u_1) \bmod 2N_1$, $s_i + u_i = (s_i + u_i) \bmod N_i$, $(2 \leq i \leq n)$; $x^* = (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s_1}{N_1} \rfloor} x([s_1]_{N_1}, s_2, \dots, s_n)$, $y^* = (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s_1}{N_1} \rfloor} y([s_1]_{N_1}, s_2, \dots, s_n)$, $\lfloor \frac{s_1}{N_1} \rfloor$ 表示取整, $[s_1]_{N_1} = s_1 \bmod N_1$.

显然,如果阵列 X 等于阵列 Y ,则准最佳二进阵列偶退化

为文献[3~6]所定义的准最佳二进阵列. 所以, 对准最佳二进阵列偶的研究具有更广泛的意义. 设 n_x, n_y 分别表示阵列偶中 X 和 Y 的 $(+1)$ 元素的个数, d 表示 X 和 Y 的距离, 即两阵列中不同元素的个数, $E = N_1 N_2 \dots N_n$ 为阵列偶的体积.

定义 3 设 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 若 $n_x = E/2, n_y = E/2, d = E/2$, 则称 (X, Y) 为规范型准最佳二进阵列偶.

定义 4 设 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 若 $n_x = n_y$, 则称 (X, Y) 为等重准最佳二进阵列偶; 否则, 称为非等重准最佳二进阵列偶.

定义 5 设 $Z = [z(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)]$ 是二进阵列, 其中 $0 \leq s_i \leq N_i - 1 (1 \leq i \leq n)$, 定义下面五种变换(1)阵列 Z 的负元变换, 记为 $-Z$, 即 $-Z$ 中的每一个元素为阵列 Z 中相应元素异号; (2)阵列 Z 的第 i 维循环一位变换, 记为 $T_i Z, (1 \leq i \leq n)$, T_i 为第 i 维移位算子, $T_i[z(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_n)] = [z(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i - 1, \dots, s_n)]$; (3)阵列 Z 的 (i, j) 对称变换, 记为 $S_{ij} Z, (1 \leq i, j \leq n)$, S_{ij} 为第 i, j 维对称变换算子, $S_{ij}[z(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_j, \dots, s_n)] = [z(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_j, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_n)]$; (4)阵列 Z 的第 i 维逆序变换, 记为 $R_i Z, (1 \leq i \leq n)$, R_i 为第 i 维逆序变换算子, $R_i[z(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_n)] = [z(s_1, s_2, \dots, N_i - s_i, \dots, s_n)]$; (5)阵列 Z 的第 i 位线性相位变换, 记为 $L_i Z, (1 \leq i \leq n, N_i$ 为偶数), L_i 为第 i 位线性算子, $L_i[z(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)] = [(-1)^{s_i} z(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)]$.

准最佳二进阵列偶的性质如下:

性质 1 互易变换 若 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则 (Y, X) 为准最佳二进阵列偶.

性质 2 负元变换 若 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则 $(X, -Y)$ 为准最佳二进阵列偶.

性质 3 移位变换 若 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则 $(T_i X, T_i Y)$ 为准最佳二进阵列偶, $(2 \leq i \leq n)$.

性质 4 逆序变换 若 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则 $(R_i X, R_i Y)$ 为准最佳二进阵列偶, $(2 \leq i \leq n)$.

性质 5 对称变换 若 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则 $(S_{ij} X, S_{ij} Y)$ 为准最佳二进阵列偶, $(2 \leq i, j \leq n)$.

性质 6 线性相位变换 若 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则 $(L_i X, L_i Y)$ 为准最佳二进阵列偶.

性质 7 周期性 $R_{(X^*, Y^*)}(u_1 + N_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = -R_{(X^*, Y^*)}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$.

上述性质的证明可从这些变换的定义和准最佳二进阵列偶的定义直接证得. 在此省略.

3 准最佳二进阵列偶的体积与自相关函数的分析

定理 1 若 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则其体积 E 为偶数.

证明 $R_{(X^*, Y^*)}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = \sum_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) y^*(s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n) = 2^{N_1-1} \sum_{s_1=0, s_2, \dots, s_n} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i} x(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (s_i + u_i)} y$

$$\begin{aligned} & (s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n) \\ & \sum_{s_1=0, s_2, \dots, s_n}^{2N_1-1} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i} x \\ & \sum_{s_1=0, s_2, \dots, s_n}^{2N_1-1} y \end{aligned}$$

因上式为 E 项之和, 而每项取值为 ± 1 , 要使和值为零, 则必有 E 为偶数. 证毕.

定理 2 若 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则其自相关函数常数 $F = 2(E - 2d)$.

证明 $F = R_{(X^*, Y^*)}(0, 0, \dots, 0) = \sum_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) y^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i} x \sum_{s_1=0, s_2, \dots, s_n}^{2N_1-1} y$

$$= 2 \sum_{s_1=0, s_2, \dots, s_n}^{2N_1-1} x \sum_{s_1=0, s_2, \dots, s_n}^{2N_1-1} y = 2(E - 2d)$$

证毕.

现在分析准最佳二进阵列偶的 Fourier 频谱特性.

定理 3 设 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, $F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ 和 $F_Y^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ 分别为阵列 X^*, Y^* 的 Fourier 变换, 则

$$F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = \begin{cases} 2F & v_i \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0 & v_i \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

其中 $F_Y^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = F_Y^*(-v_1, -v_2, \dots, -v_n), 0 \leq v_i \leq 2N_i - 1, 0 \leq v_i \leq N_i - 1, 2 \leq i \leq n$.

证明 令

$$\begin{aligned} D &= [d(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)] = [y^*(s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n)] \\ A &= [a(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)] = [x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) d(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)] \end{aligned}$$

则阵列 D 的 Fourier 变换为

$$\begin{aligned} F_D(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) &= \sum_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} d(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) w_1^{s_1 v_1} w_2^{s_2 v_2} \dots w_n^{s_n v_n} \\ &= \sum_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} y^*(s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n) \\ & \quad \cdot w_1^{s_1 v_1} w_2^{s_2 v_2} \dots w_n^{s_n v_n} \\ &= w_1^{-v_1 u_1} w_2^{-v_2 u_2} \dots w_n^{-v_n u_n} \sum_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} y^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) w_1^{s_1 v_1} w_2^{s_2 v_2} \dots w_n^{s_n v_n} \\ &= w_1^{-v_1 u_1} w_2^{-v_2 u_2} \dots w_n^{-v_n u_n} F_Y^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $w_1 = \exp^{j\frac{2\pi}{2N_1}}, 0 \leq v_1 \leq 2N_1 - 1, w_i = \exp^{j\frac{2\pi}{N_i}}, 0 \leq v_i \leq N_i - 1, 2 \leq i \leq n$; 由 Fourier 变换的卷积特性知:

$$\begin{aligned} F_A(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) &= \frac{1}{E} \sum_{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n} F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_D(f_1 - v_1, f_2 - v_2, \dots, f_n - v_n) \\ &= \frac{1}{E} \sum_{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n} w_1^{-(f_1 - v_1) u_1} w_2^{-(f_2 - v_2) u_2} \dots \\ & \quad w_n^{-(f_n - v_n) u_n} F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^*(f_1 - v_1, f_2 - v_2, \dots, f_n - v_n) \end{aligned}$$



E^* 为阵列 X^*, Y^* 的体积 $E^* = 2N_1 N_2 \dots N_n$

$$F_A(0,0, \dots, 0) = \frac{1}{E^*} w_1^{v_1 u_1} w_2^{v_2 u_2} \dots w_n^{v_n u_n} F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^*(-v_1, -v_2, \dots, -v_n) = \frac{1}{E^*} w_1^{v_1 u_1} w_2^{v_2 u_2} \dots w_n^{v_n u_n} F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \triangleq g(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$$

$F_Y^{*+}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ 为 $F_Y^*(-v_1, -v_2, \dots, -v_n)$ 的共轭复数, 对上式进行 Fourier 反变换得

$$F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^{*+}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = g(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) w_1^{-v_1 u_1} w_2^{-v_2 u_2} \dots w_n^{-v_n u_n}$$

另一方面,由 Fourier 变换的定义可知

$$F_A(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) = \int_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) d(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) w_1^{s_1 f_1} w_2^{s_2 f_2} \dots w_n^{s_n f_n} = \int_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) y^*(s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n) w_1^{s_1 f_1} w_2^{s_2 f_2} \dots w_n^{s_n f_n}$$

所以

$$g(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = F_A(0,0, \dots, 0) = \int_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) y^*(s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n) = R(x^*, y^*)(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = \begin{cases} F & (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = (0,0, \dots, 0) \\ -F & (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = (N_1, 0, \dots, 0) \\ 0 & (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

则

$$F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^{*+}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = g(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) w_1^{-v_1 u_1} w_2^{-v_2 u_2} \dots w_n^{-v_n u_n} = \int_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) y^*(s_1 + u_1, s_2 + u_2, \dots, s_n + u_n) w_1^{-v_1 u_1} w_2^{-v_2 u_2} \dots w_n^{-v_n u_n} = F(1 - W_1^{-N_1 v_1}) = F(1 - (-1)^{v_1})$$

故 $F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^{*+}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = \begin{cases} 2F & 0 & v_i \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0 & v_i \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, 证毕.

推论 1 设 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, $F_X(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ 和 $F_Y(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ 分别为阵列 X, Y 的 Fourier 变换, 则 $F_X(2v_1 + 1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^*(2v_1 + 1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = E - 2d$.

证明 由阵列 X^* 的定义以及 Fourier 变换的定义可得 $F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = \int_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) w_1^{s_1 v_1} w_2^{s_2 v_2} \dots w_n^{s_n v_n}$

$$= \int_{s_1=0}^{2N_1-1} \int_{s_2=0}^{N_1-1} \dots \int_{s_n=0}^{N_1-1} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i} x([s_1]_{N_1}, s_2, \dots, s_n) w_1^{s_1 v_1} w_2^{s_2 v_2} \dots w_n^{s_n v_n} = \int_{s_1=0}^{2N_1-1} \int_{s_2=0}^{N_1-1} \dots \int_{s_n=0}^{N_1-1} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i} x([s_1]_{N_1}, s_2, \dots, s_n) w_1^{s_1 v_1} w_2^{s_2 v_2} \dots w_n^{s_n v_n} + \int_{s_1=N_1}^{2N_1-1} \int_{s_2=0}^{N_1-1} \dots \int_{s_n=0}^{N_1-1} (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^n s_i} x([s_1]_{N_1}, s_2, \dots, s_n) w_1^{s_1 v_1} w_2^{s_2 v_2} \dots w_n^{s_n v_n} = (1 - (-1)^{v_1}) F_X(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

其中, $w_1 = \exp^{j2\pi/N_1}$, $w_i = \exp^{j2\pi/N_i}$, $2 \leq i \leq n$. 所以, $F_X^*(2v_1 + 1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = 2 F_X(2v_1 + 1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$. 同理可得: $F_Y^{*+}(2v_1 + 1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = 2 F_Y^*(2v_1 + 1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$

故由定理 3 得: $F_X(2v_1 + 1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^*(2v_1 + 1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = E - 2d$ 证毕

推论 2 设 (X, Y) 为准最佳二进阵列偶, 则阵列 X^*, Y^* 中的 $(+1)$ 和 (-1) 元素个数皆为 E .

证明 由定理 3 得: $F_X^*(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) F_Y^{*+}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = \begin{cases} 2(E - 2d) & v_i \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0 & v_i \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

令 $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$, 另由 Fourier 变换的定义可得: $F_X^*(0, 0, \dots, 0) F_Y^{*+}(0, 0, \dots, 0) = \int_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} x^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) y^*(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) = 0$

故阵列 X^*, Y^* 中的 $(+1)$ 和 (-1) 元素个数相同, 皆为 E . 证毕.

由推论 2 可以看出, 准最佳二进阵列偶 (X, Y) 构成的阵列偶 (X^*, Y^*) 具有非常好的平衡性和相关性, 是一种非常好的准最佳离散信号.

4 准最佳二进阵列偶的几个结果

下面给出用计算机搜索方法得到的若干小体积的规范型准最佳二进阵列偶, 运用准最佳二进阵列偶的性质, 可用这些结果得到其它一些准最佳二进阵列偶.

- (1) $E=2, d=0$ 时为准最佳二进阵列 $X=Y = \begin{bmatrix} - \\ - \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$
- (2) $E=4, d=0$ 时为准最佳二进阵列 $X=Y = \begin{bmatrix} - & - \\ - & + \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$
- (3) $E=8, d=0$ 时为准最佳二进阵列 $X=Y = \begin{bmatrix} - & - & + & - \\ + & - & - & - \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 4}$ $X=Y = \begin{bmatrix} + & + \\ - & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & + \\ + & - \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2 \times 2}$

$d=2$ 时准最佳二进阵列偶为

$$[X = [+ + + - - - -] \\ Y = [+ - + - - + - -]]_{1 \times 8}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} + & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \end{bmatrix} Y = \begin{bmatrix} + & - \\ - & - \\ - & + \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 2}$$

(4) $E=12, d=4$ 时准最佳二进阵列偶为

$$[X = [+ + + + - - - -] \\ Y = [+ - + - + - + - -]]_{1 \times 12}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - & + \\ - & + & - & + \\ - & + & - & + \end{bmatrix} Y = \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - & + \\ + & - & - & + \\ + & - & - & + \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 6}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & + & - \\ + & + & - & - \end{bmatrix} Y = \begin{bmatrix} - & - & + & + \\ + & - & - & + \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + - \\ - - \\ - - \\ - - \\ - - \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - \\ - - \\ - - \\ - - \\ + + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{6 \times 2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + + \\ + + \\ + - \\ - - \\ - - \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} - - \\ + + \\ + - \\ - - \\ + + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{6 \times 2} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + - & + - & - + \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - & + - & - + \\ - + & + & - \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 8} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + + - & - - + \\ + - & - + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + + - & - - + \\ - + & - \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 8}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $E = 16, d = 4$ 时最佳二进阵列偶为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + + + - - - - \\ - - - + + + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - + - + - - \\ - + - + - + - \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 8} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + + + + - - - \\ - - - + + + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + + - + - + - \\ - - + - + - + \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 8} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + - & - - \\ + - & - + \\ + - & + + \\ - - & - - \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + + & + - \\ + - & - + \\ - - & + - \\ - - & - - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{4 \times 2} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} - + & + - \\ - + & + + \\ - - & - - \\ - - & - + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} - + & + - \\ - + & - + \\ - - & - - \\ - - & - + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{4 \times 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$d = 6$ 时最佳二进阵列偶为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [X = [+ + + + - - + + - - + + - -] \\
 & Y = [+ - + + - + - - + - - + - - +]]_{1 \times 16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + + \\ + + \\ - + \\ - - \\ - - \\ - - \\ - - \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} - - \\ + + \\ - + \\ - - \\ + + \\ - - \\ - - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{8 \times 2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} - + \\ - + \\ - - \\ - - \\ - - \\ - - \\ - - \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} - - \\ - + \\ + + \\ - + \\ - - \\ - - \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{8 \times 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) $E = 20, d = 8$ 时最佳二进阵列偶为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [X = [+ + + + - - + + - - - + + - - -] \\
 & Y = [+ - + + + + - - - - + - - + - -]]_{1 \times 20} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + + - + - + - \\ + - - - + + + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} - + + - + + - \\ - + - - + + + \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 10} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + + - + - + - \\ + - + + - + + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + + - + - + - \\ + - + - + + + \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 10} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + - & + - & - + & + - & - + \\ + & - & - & - & - \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - & + - & - + & + - & - + \\ - + & + - & - + & - - & - + \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 5} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + + - - - \\ + - - + + \end{bmatrix} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = \left[\begin{bmatrix} + - + - - \\ + - + + - \\ + - + + - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - - + - + \\ + - - + - \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 5 \times 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + - \\ + - \\ + - \\ + - \\ - - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \\ - - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{10 \times 2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + - \\ + - \\ + - \\ + - \\ + - \\ - - \\ - + \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} - + \\ + - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \\ - - \\ - + \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{10 \times 2} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + + - - \\ + - - - \\ + - - + \\ - - + + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - - + \\ + - - - \\ + + - - \\ + + - - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{5 \times 4} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + + - - \\ + + - - \\ + - - + \\ - - + + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} - + + - \\ - + + - \\ - - + + \\ - - + + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{5 \times 4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(7) $E = 24, d = 8$ 时最佳二进阵列偶为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + + + + - - - - \\ - - - - + + + + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - + - + - - \\ - + - + - + - \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 12} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} + + - + - - \\ + - - + + - \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - + + - + \\ - + - - + - \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 6 \times 2} \\
 & \left[X = \begin{bmatrix} - + & - - & - + & + - & + - & - + \\ - + & + + & - + & - + & + - & - + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} - + & - - & - + & - + & + - & - + \\ - + & + + & - + & - + & + - & - + \end{bmatrix} \right]_{2 \times 2 \times 6} \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + - \\ + - \\ - + \\ + - \\ - - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \\ - - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{12 \times 2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} X = \begin{bmatrix} + + \\ + - \\ - + \\ + - \\ - - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} + + \\ + - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - - \\ - + \\ - + \\ - + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)_{12 \times 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l}
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & - & - & + & + \\ - & + & + & - & + & + \\ - & - & + & - & - & - \\ + & - & + & + & - & + \end{bmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - & + & - & + \\ + & + & - & - & - & - \\ - & - & + & - & - & - \\ + & - & - & + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]_{4 \times 6} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - & + & - & - \\ + & - & + & + & - & - \\ + & - & + & + & - & + \\ + & - & + & + & - & + \end{bmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + & + & - & + \\ - & + & + & - & - & - \\ + & - & - & + & - & - \\ + & - & - & + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]_{4 \times 6} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - \\ + & - & + \\ + & - & + \\ + & - & + \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \\ Y = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & + \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]_{4 \times 3 \times 2} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - & - \\ + & - & - & - \\ + & + & + & + \\ - & - & - & - \\ - & + & + & + \end{bmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - & - \\ + & - & - & - \\ - & + & - & + \\ + & + & + & - \\ - & + & + & + \\ + & + & + & + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]_{6 \times 4} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \begin{bmatrix} + & - \\ + & - \\ - & + \\ + & - \\ - & + \\ - & + \end{bmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{bmatrix} + & - \\ - & - \\ + & - \\ - & + \\ - & + \\ - & + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]_{6 \times 2 \times 2} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & + & - \\ - & - & + \\ - & - & + \\ - & - & + \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - \\ - & + & - \\ - & + & - \\ - & + & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - & + \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \\ Y = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & + & - \\ - & + & - \\ - & + & - \\ - & + & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - & + \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]_{2 \times 4 \times 3} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & + & - \\ - & - & + \\ - & - & + \\ - & - & + \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - \\ - & + & - \\ - & + & - \\ - & + & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - & + \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \\ Y = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & + & - \\ - & - & + \\ - & - & + \\ - & - & + \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & + & - \\ - & + & - \\ - & + & - \\ - & + & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - & + \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]_{2 \times 4 \times 3} \\
 d = 10 \text{ 时准最佳二进阵列偶为} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \begin{bmatrix} + & + & + & - & - & - & - \\ + & + & - & - & - & + & + \\ + & - & - & - & - & + & + \\ + & - & - & - & - & + & + \end{bmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + & - & + & - & - \\ + & - & + & - & + & - & - \\ + & - & + & - & + & - & - \\ + & - & + & - & + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]_{3 \times 8} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - & - & - \\ + & - & - & - & - \\ + & - & - & - & - \\ + & - & - & - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ Y = \begin{bmatrix} + & + & + & + & + \\ - & - & + & + & + \\ + & - & + & + & + \\ - & - & + & + & + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right]_{4 \times 6} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & - \\ + & - \\ + & - \\ + & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & + \\ + & + \\ + & + \\ + & + \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \\ Y = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & + \\ - & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & + \\ - & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} + & + \\ - & - \\ - & - \\ - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]_{4 \times 2 \times 8} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{l} X = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - \\ - & - & - \\ - & - & - \\ - & - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - \\ - & - & - \\ - & - & - \\ - & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \\ Y = \left[\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} + & + & + \\ - & - & + \\ + & - & - \\ + & - & - \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} - & - & + \\ + & - & - \\ - & - & - \\ - & - & - \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]_{4 \times 3 \times 2}
 \end{array}$$

5 结语

通过上面的分析,可以看出准最佳二进阵列偶是一种平衡性和相关性都非常好的准最佳信号,本文对体积 $E < 24$ 的阵列进行了计算机搜索,从计算机搜索的结果与最佳二进阵列偶的结果^[1,2]比较来看,除 $E = 2$ 外,准最佳二进阵列偶的体积为 $E = 4t$ (t 为正整数),与最佳二进阵列偶的存在空间相同; $E < 8$ 时,准最佳二进阵列偶为准最佳二进阵列; $E = 8$ 时,准最佳二进阵列偶的存在空间明显多于准最佳二进阵列,在同样的空间中存在更多的准最佳二进阵列偶;而且,存在非等重的准最佳二进阵列偶,利用这些结果和一些构造方法,可构造出高维和高阶的准最佳二进阵列偶,对它进行研究,为通信工程提供更多的最佳信号是非常有价值的。

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