

⑤ 武漢理工大學

>>> 联合熵和条件熵

联合熵: 联合自信息量的统计平均。

条件熵:条件自信息量的统计平均。

各类熵之间的关系: 与各类自信息量之间的关系对应。

>>> 联合熵

设联合概率空间为

$$[XY, P_{XY}] = [(x_k, y_j), P(x_k, y_j) | k = 1, 2, \dots, K; j = 1, 2, \dots, J]$$

联合符号 (x_k, y_i) 的先验不确定性称为联合自信息量:

$$H(XY) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(x_k, y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(x_k, y_j)}$$

联合熵

 $= -\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} P(x_k, y_j) \log P(x_k, y_j)$

熵 H(XY)的物理意义:/信源 的平均不确定性。

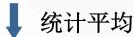
>>> 条件熵

设联合概率空间为

$$[XY, P_{XY}] = [(x_k, y_j), P(x_k, y_j) | k = 1, 2, \dots, K; j = 1, 2, \dots, J]$$

条件自信息量:

$$I(x_k | y_j) = \log \frac{1}{P(x_k | y_j)}$$
 $k = 1, 2, \dots, K; j = 1, 2, \dots, J$



条件熵

$$H(X | Y) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(x_k, y_j) I(x_k | y_j)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(x_k, y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(x_k | y_j)}$$

$$= -\sum_{k,j} P(x_k, y_j) \log P(x_k | y_j)$$

>>> 条件熵 (续一)

$$H(X|Y) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(x_k, y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(x_k | y_j)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(y_j) P(x_k | y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(x_k | y_j)}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(y_j) \left[\sum_{k=1}^{K} P(x_k | y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(x_k | y_j)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(y_j) H(X | Y = y_j)$$
式中 $H(X | Y = y_j) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} P(x_k | y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(x_k | y_j)}$

解释: $H(X|Y=y_j)$ 是另一种条件熵,它只对 求了统计严均,而未对 求统计平均,代表在给定条件 X 下有关 的(平均)不确定性。

>>> 条件熵 (续二)

$$H(X|Y) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(x_k, y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(x_k | y_j)} = \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(y_j) H(X | Y = y_j)$$

$$H(X | Y = y_j) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} P(x_k | y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(x_k | y_j)}$$

$$H(Y \mid X) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(x_k, y_j) \log \frac{1}{P(y_j \mid x_k)} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} P(x_k) H(Y \mid X = x_k)$$

$$H(Y | X = x_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(y_j | x_k) \log \frac{1}{P(y_j | x_k)}$$

>>> 各类熵之间的关系

同理

总之

$$I(x_{k}, y_{j}) = I(x_{k}) + I(y_{j} | x_{k}) = I(y_{j}) + I(x_{k} | y_{j})$$

$$\downarrow H(XY) = \sum_{k,j} P(x_{k}, y_{j}) I(x_{k}, y_{j})$$

$$= \sum_{k,j} P(x_{k}, y_{j}) I(x_{k}) + \sum_{k,j} P(x_{k}, y_{j}) I(y_{j} | x_{k})$$

$$= \sum_{k} \left[I(x_{k}) \sum_{j} P(x_{k}, y_{j}) \right] + H(Y | X)$$

$$= \sum_{k} \left[I(x_{k}) P(x_{k}) \right] + H(Y | X) = H(X) + H(Y | X)$$

$$H(XY) = H(Y) + H(X | Y)$$

$$H(XY) = H(X) + H(Y | X) = H(Y) + H(X | Y)$$
熵的强可加性

推广
$$H(X_1X_2\cdots X_N) = H(X_1) + H(X_2|X_1) + H(X_3|X_1X_2) + \cdots + H(X_N|X_1\cdots X_{N-1})$$

>>> 各类熵之间的关系(续)

当X与 相互独立,则

$$P(x_k | y_j) = P(x_k)$$
 $P(y_j | x_k) = P(y_j)$ $P(x_k, y_j) = P(x_k)P(y_j)$

于是
$$I(x_k | y_j) = I(x_k)$$
 $I(y_j | x_k) = I(y_j)$

$$I(x_k, y_j) = I(x_k) + I(y_j)$$

因此,熵之间的关系简化:

$$H(X \mid Y) = H(X)$$
 $H(Y \mid X) = H(Y)$

$$H(XY) = H(X) + H(Y)$$

熵的可加性

推广:
$$\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N\}$$
 统计独立时,有
$$H(X_1X_2 \dots X_N) = H(X_1) + H(X_2) + \dots + H(X_N)$$

感谢观看!



and





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