

$$X = [X, P_X] = [x_k, p_k | k = 1, 2, \dots, K]$$

$$\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_K\}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k = 1$$

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渐化性:

$$H(p_{1}, p_{2}, p_{3} \cdots, p_{K})$$

$$= H(p_{1} + p_{2}, p_{3} \cdots, p_{K}) + (p_{1} + p_{2})H\left(\frac{p_{1}}{p_{1} + p_{2}}, \frac{p_{2}}{p_{1} + p_{2}}\right)$$

$$0 \le p_{k} \le 1 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K \quad \sum_{k=1}^{K} p_{k} = 1 \quad p_{1} + p_{2} > 0$$

说明: 概率分布越均匀, 熵越大。

证明方法: 利用熵公式,将右式展开再合并。



凸状性:

$$H(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_M)$$
 是上凸函数。

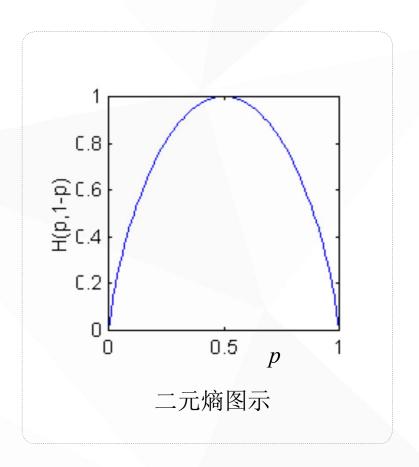
例 (二元信源的熵)设二元信源的概率空间为

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P_X \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ p & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$$

则熵为

$$H(X) = H(p, 1-p)$$

= $-p \log p - (1-p) \log(1-p)$

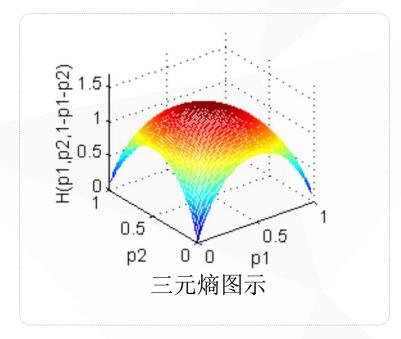


>>> 例 三元熵

设三元信源为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P_X \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ p_1 & p_2 & 1 - p_1 - p_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

根据熵公式,有



$$H(p_1, p_2, 1-p_1-p_2) = -p_1 \log p_1 - p_2 \log p_2 - (1-p_1-p_2) \log(1-p_1-p_2)$$

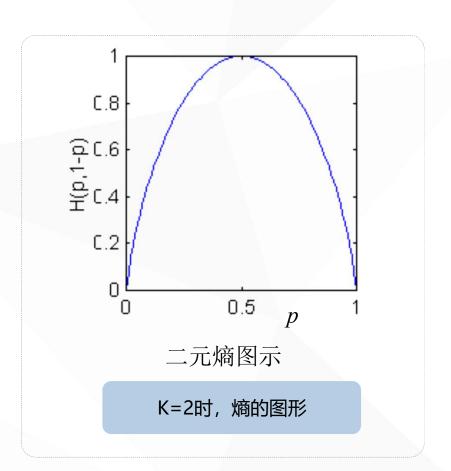
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极值性:

$$H(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_K) \le H\left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right) = \log K$$

记等概率分布为
$$P_0 = \left\{ \frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K} \right\}$$

则
$$H(P_0) = \log K$$

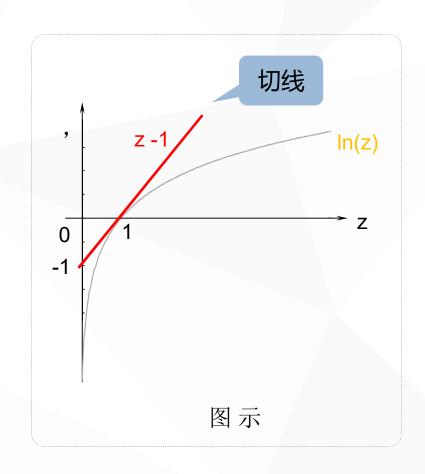


>>> 信息论不等式

定理2.1 (信息论不等式) 对于任意实数> **0** 有不等式:

$$ln z \le z - 1$$

当且仅当 z=1 时,等式成立。



>>> 香农不等式

$$-\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \log p_k \leq -\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \log q_k \quad \text{当且仅当} \quad p_k = q_k \quad \text{时等式成立。}$$

$$0 \le p_k \le 1, \ 0 \le q_k \le 1, \ \sum_{k=1}^K p_k = 1, \ \sum_{k=1}^K q_k = 1, \ k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

证明:
$$-\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \log p_k - \left(-\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \log q_k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \log \frac{q_k}{p_k}$$

$$\leq \log e \sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \left(\frac{q_k}{p_k} - 1 \right)$$

$$= (\log e) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} q_k - \sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \right)$$

$$= 0$$

>>> "极值性"证明

极值性:
$$H(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_K) \le H\left(\frac{1}{K}, \dots, \frac{1}{K}\right) = \log K$$

香农不等式:
$$-\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \log p_k \le -\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \log q_k$$

在香农不等式中, 令 $q_k = 1/K$, 则有

$$-\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_{k} \log p_{k} \le -\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_{k} \log \frac{1}{K} = -\left(\log \frac{1}{K}\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} p_{k}\right) = \log K$$

 $H(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_K)$

感谢观看!



and



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