а) Распределение Бернулли

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ p & 1 - p \end{pmatrix}, \qquad 0$$

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

б) Биномиальное распределение (Bi (n, p))

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & k & \dots & n \\ (1-p)^n & p & (1-p)^{n-1} & \dots & \binom{n}{k} & p^k & (1-p)^{n-k} & \dots & p^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H (A) = -\sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k} log ({n \choose k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}) =$$

$$-\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k} \left(log \left(\frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \right) + k log p + (n-k) log (1-p) \right) =$$

$$-\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k} log \left(\frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!}\right) -$$

$$\log p \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n! * k}{k! (n-k)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k} - \log (1-p) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n! * (n-k)}{k! (n-k)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n! * k}{k! (n-k)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{n-k} =$$

$$p \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{n!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k} = p * n * \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{k! (n-k-1)!} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k-1} = p * n,$$

так как третий множитель есть сумма всех вероятностей распределения Ві $(n-1,\ p)$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n! * (n-k)}{k! (n-k)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{n-k} = (1-p) * n * \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{k! (n-k-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{n-k-1} = (1-p) * n,$$

по тому же правилу

Итого имеем

$$H(A) = -\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} p^{n} (1-p)^{n-k} \log \binom{n}{k} - n * (p \log p + (1-p) \log (1-p))$$

в) Геометрическое $\left(\overline{\text{Bi}}\left(\mathbf{1},\,\mathbf{p}\right)\right)$

$$A \ = \ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{1} & \dots & k & \dots \\ p & \dots & p & \left(\mathbf{1} - p \right)^{k-1} & \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$$H (A) = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p (1-p)^{k-1} \log (p (1-p)^{k-1}) = -\log p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p (1-p)^{k-1} - \log (1-p) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k} = -\log p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p (1-p)^{k-1} - \log p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k} = -\log p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p (1-p)^{k-1} - \log p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k} = -\log p \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p (1-p)^{k-1} - \log p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k} = -\log p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p (1-p)^{k-1} - \log p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-p)^{k} = -\log p \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p (1-p)^{$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p (1-p)^{k-1} = 1$$
, как сумма всех вероятностей

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \left(1-p\right)^k = \frac{1-p}{p}, \quad \text{как математическое ожидание Геометрического распределения}$$

Итого имеем

г) Цепь маркова с начальным вектором распределения $\overline{p} = (p_1, p_2) = (p, 1-p)$ и матрицей переходных состояний

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{pmatrix}$$

Обозначим Q_1 и Q_2 за 1 ую и 2 ую строки матрицы Q

Тогда H
$$(Q) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p_i * H (Q_i)$$

$$H(Q_1) = -(1-p) \log (1-p) - p \log p = H(Q_2)$$

Имеем

$$H(Q) = (-(1-p) \log (1-p) - p \log p) \sum_{i=1}^{2} p_i = -(1-p) \log (1-p) - p \log p$$

д) Отрицательное Биноимальное распределение $\left(\overline{\text{Bi}}\;(\text{n, p})\right)$

$$A \ = \ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & \dots & k & \dots \\ p^n & \dots & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} n+k-1 \\ k \end{array} \right) p^n \left(1-p \right)^k & \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & k & \cdots \\ p^{n} & \cdots & \binom{n+k}{k} p^{n+1} (1-p)^{k} & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H (A) = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {n+k-1 \choose k} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} log (n+k-1 \choose k) p^{n} (1-p)^{k} =$$

$$-\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\left(n+k-1\right)\,!}{k\,!\,\star\,\left(n-1\right)\,!}\;p^{n}\;\left(1-p\right)^{k}\;log\;\;\frac{\left(n+k-1\right)\,!}{k\,!\,\star\,\left(n-1\right)\,!}\;\;-$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} n \log p - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} k \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k!} p^{n} \log (1-p) = \sum_{k=0$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! \, \star \, \left(n-1\right)!} \, p^n \, \left(1-p\right)^k \, n \, log \, \, p \, = \, n \, log \, \, p \, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right)!}{k! \, \star \, \left(n-1\right)!} \, p^n \, \left(1-p\right)^k \, = \, n \, log \, \, p,$$

так как третий множитель - это сумма всех вероятностей

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right) \; !}{k \; ! \; * \; \left(n-1\right) \; !} \; p^n \; \left(1-p\right)^k \; k \; log \; \left(1-p\right) \; = \; log \; \left(1-p\right) \; \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(n+k-1\right) \; !}{\left(k-1\right) \; ! \; * \; \left(n-1\right) \; !} \; p^n \; \left(1-p\right)^k \; = \; log \; \left(1-p\right)^k \; =$$

$$\log (1-p) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+k)!}{k! \star (n-1)!} p^n (1-p)^{k+1} =$$

$$n \; \frac{\left(1-p\right)}{p} \; log \; \left(1-p\right) \; \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \; \frac{\left(n+k\right) \; !}{k \; ! \; * \; n \; !} \; p^{n+1} \; \left(1-p\right)^{k} \; \; = \; n \; \frac{\left(1-p\right)}{p} \; log \; \left(1-p\right) \text{,}$$

так как третий множитель – это сумма всех вероятностей распределение $\overline{\mbox{Bi}} \; ig(\mbox{n} + \mbox{1, p} ig)$

Итого имеем

$$H (A) = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+k-1)!}{k! * (n-1)!} p^{n} (1-p)^{k} \log \frac{(n+k-1)!}{k! * (n-1)!} - n \log p - n \frac{(1-p)}{p} \log (1-p)$$

e) Гипергеометрического расрпделения (HG (N, M, n)), (n \leq M \leq N)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & k & \cdots & n \\ \frac{(N-M)! & (N-n)!}{(N-M-n)! & N!} & \cdots & \frac{\binom{M}{k}}{\binom{N-M}{n}} & \cdots & \frac{M! & (N-n)!}{N! & (M-n)!} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} H\left(A\right) &= -\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} \log \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \\ &- \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} \left(\log \binom{M}{k} + \log \binom{N-M}{n-k} + \log \binom{N}{n}\right) = \\ &- \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\binom{M}{k} \binom{N-M}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} \left(\log \binom{M}{k} + \log \binom{N-M}{n-k}\right) - \log \binom{N}{n} \end{split}$$

ж) Логарифмическое

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & k & \cdots \\ -\frac{p}{\ln{(1-p)}} & \cdots & -\frac{p^k}{k\ln{(1-p)}} & \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} &H\left(A\right) \ = \\ &\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^k}{k \ln \left(1-p\right)} \ \log \, \frac{-p^k}{k \ln \left(1-p\right)} = \, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^k}{k \ln \left(1-p\right)} \, \left(k \log p \, - \, \log k \, - \, \log \left(-\ln \left(1-p\right)\right)\right) = \\ &\frac{\log p}{\ln \left(1-p\right)} \, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p^k \, - \, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p^k \log k}{k \ln \left(1-p\right)} \, - \log \left(-\ln \left(1-p\right)\right) \, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^k}{k \ln \left(1-p\right)} = \\ &\frac{\log p}{\ln \left(1-p\right)} \, \frac{1}{1-p} \, - \, \log \left(-\ln \left(1-p\right)\right) \, - \, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^k \log k}{k \ln \left(1-p\right)} \end{split}$$

з) Цепь маркова с начальным вектором распределения \overline{p} = $(p_1, p_2) = (0.1, 0.9)$ и матрицей переходных состояний

$$Q = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.3 & 0.7 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$H(Q) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} p_i * H(Q_i)$$

$$H(Q_1) = 0.4 \log \frac{10}{4} + 0.6 \log \frac{10}{6} = \log 2 + \log 5 - 0.8 \log 2 - 0.6 \log 2 - 0.6 \log 3 = \log 5 - 0.6 \log 3 - 0.4 \log 2$$

$$H(Q_2) = 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} + 0.7 \log \frac{10}{7} = \log 2 + \log 5 - 0.3 \log 3 - 0.7 \log 7$$

$$H(Q) = 0.1 (log 5 - 0.6 log 3 - 0.4 log 2) + 0.9 (log 2 + log 5 - 0.3 log 3 - 0.7 log 7) = log 5 + 0.86 log 2 - 0.33 log 3 - 0.63 log 7$$

и) Цепь маркова с начальным вектором распределения \overline{p} = $(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (0.1, 0.2, 0.7)$ и матрицей переходных состояний

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.5 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \\ Q_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(Q) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} p_i * H(Q_i)$$

$$H(Q_1) = 0.2 \log 5 + 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} + 0.5 \log 2 = 0.5 \log 5 + 0.8 \log 2 - 0.3 \log 3$$

$$H(Q_2) = 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} + 0.4 \log \frac{5}{2} + 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} = \log 5 + 0.2 \log 2 - 0.6 \log 3$$

$$H(Q_3) = 0.4 \log \frac{5}{2} + 0.5 \log 2 + 0.1 \log 10 = 0.5 \log 5 + 0.2 \log 2$$

$$H(Q) = 0.1(0.5 \log 5 + 0.8 \log 2 - 0.3 \log 3) + 0.2(\log 5 + 0.2 \log 2 - 0.6 \log 3) + 0.7(0.5 \log 5 + 0.2 \log 2) = 0.6 \log 5 + 0.26 \log 2 - 0.15 \log 3$$

к) Цепь маркова с начальным вектором распределения $\overline{\mathbf{p}}$ =

 $(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = (0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 0.2)$ и матрицей переходных состояний

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.5 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \\ Q_3 \\ Q_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(Q) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} p_i * H(Q_i)$$

$$H(Q_1) = 0.1 \log 10 + 0.2 \log 5 + 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} + 0.4 \log \frac{5}{2} = \log 5 - 0.3 \log 3$$

$$H(Q_2) = 0.2 \log 5 + 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} + 0.2 \log 5 + 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} = \log 5 + 0.6 \log 2 - 0.6 \log 3$$

$$H(Q_3) = 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} + 0.4 \log \frac{5}{2} + 0.2 \log 5 + 0.1 \log 10 = \log 5 - 0.3 \log 3$$

$$H(Q_4) = 0.5 \log 2 + 0.1 \log 10 + 0.1 \log 10 + 0.3 \log \frac{10}{3} = 0.5 \log 5 + \log 2 - 0.3 \log 3$$

$$H(Q) = 0.1 (log 5 - 0.3 log 3) + 0.2 (log 5 + 0.6 log 2 - 0.6 log 3) + 0.5 (log 5 - 0.3 log 3) + 0.2 (0.5 log 5 + log 2 - 0.3 log 3) = 0.9 log 5 + 0.32 log 2 - 0.36 log 3$$