

T1 作: (1) 质点A落入方格的信源空间为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_A \\ P(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1,1) & (1,2) & \dots & (8,5) & (8,6) \\ \frac{1}{48} & \frac{1}{48} & & \frac{1}{48} & \frac{1}{48} \end{bmatrix}$$

A落入任一格的平均自信息量为

$$H_A(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{48} p_i \log \frac{1}{p_i} = \log 48 \text{ bit} = 5.585 \text{ bit}$$

(2) A已落入, B只能落入其它47格中的一格, 其信源空间:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_B \\ P(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_{47} \\ \frac{1}{47} & \frac{1}{47} & \dots & \frac{1}{47} \end{bmatrix}$$

B落入的平均自信息量

$$H_B(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{47} p_j \log \frac{1}{p_j} = \log 47 = 5.554 \text{ bit}$$

(3) A, B同时落入, 一共有48x47中可能, 每种可能都是等概率的.

故信源空间为

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & \dots & c_{48 \times 47} \\ \frac{1}{48 \times 47} & \frac{1}{48 \times 47} & \dots & \frac{1}{48 \times 47} \end{bmatrix}$$

A, B同时落入的平均自信息量:

$$H(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{48 \times 47} p_k \log \frac{1}{p_k} = \log 48 + \log 47 = 11.14 \text{ bit}$$

T2 证明: 熵函数 $H(\vec{p})$ 是概率矢量 $\vec{p} = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$ 的严格上凸函数.

即 若概率矢量 \vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2 及 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 有 $H(\theta \vec{p}_1 + (1-\theta) \vec{p}_2) \geq \theta H(\vec{p}_1) + (1-\theta) H(\vec{p}_2)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta \sum_{i=1}^n p_{1i} \log \frac{1}{p_{1i}} + (1-\theta) \sum_{i=1}^n p_{2i} \log \frac{1}{p_{2i}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n (\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}) \log \frac{1}{\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta \sum_{i=1}^n p_{1i} \log \frac{1}{p_{1i}} + (1-\theta) \sum_{i=1}^n p_{2i} \log \frac{1}{p_{2i}} - \sum_{i=1}^n (\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}) \log \frac{1}{\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}} \leq 0$$

$$\text{左式} = \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \left(p_{1i} \log \frac{1}{p_{1i}} - p_{1i} \log \frac{1}{\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}} \right) + (1-\theta) \sum_{i=1}^n \left(p_{2i} \log \frac{1}{p_{2i}} - p_{2i} \log \frac{1}{\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}} \right)$$

$$= \theta \sum_{i=1}^n p_{1i} \log \frac{\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}}{p_{1i}} + (1-\theta) \sum_{i=1}^n p_{2i} \log \frac{\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}}{p_{2i}} \quad (\text{Jensen不等式})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \log (\theta p_{1i} + (1-\theta) p_{2i}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \log (\theta + (1-\theta)) = 0 \quad \text{证毕}$$

联系方式:

T₃ 解: 一个像素包含的信息量:

$$H_b(x) = 128 \cdot \frac{1}{128} \log 128 = 7 \text{ bit}$$

每帧图像含有的信息量, (由于所有像素都是独立变化) 为:

$$H(x) = 3 \times 10^5 \quad H_0(x) = 2.1 \times 10^6 \text{ bit}$$

T₄ 解: (1) 由“汉字字汇是等概率分布的”, 可知广播员描述此图像所广播的信息量.

$$H'(x) = 1000 \cdot H_0'(x), \quad \text{其中 } H_0'(x) \text{ 为一个字含有的信息量,}$$

$$H_0'(x) = 10000 \cdot \frac{1}{10000} \log 10000 = 13.28 \text{ bit}$$

$$\text{则广播的信息量 } H'(x) = 1.328 \times 10^5 \text{ bit}$$

$$\text{若要完整描述此图像, 需要 } \frac{H(x)}{H_0'(x)} = \frac{2.1 \times 10^6}{13.28} \approx 1.58 \times 10^5 \text{ 个汉字.}$$

T₅ 解: (1) 若不同字母等概率出现, 则信源空间:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

输出一个字母含有的信息量

$$H(X) = 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \log 4 = 2 \text{ bit}$$

每个字母有两位二元码, 则传输的平均信息率为

$$V = \frac{H(X)}{20t} = \frac{2 \text{ bit}}{10 \text{ ms}} = 200 \text{ bit/s}$$

(2) 由题得信源空间:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ P(y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

输出一个字母含有的信息量:

$$H(Y) = \frac{1}{5} \log 5 + \frac{1}{4} \log 4 + \frac{1}{4} \log 4 + \frac{3}{10} \log \frac{10}{3} = 1.985 \text{ bit}$$

传输的平均信息率为

$$V' = \frac{H(Y)}{20t} = \frac{1.985 \text{ bit}}{10 \text{ ms}} = 198.5 \text{ bit/s}$$

联系方式: _____

T6. 例: 设两个色子点数之和为随机变量 X , 则信源空间:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ \frac{1}{36} & \frac{1}{18} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{36} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{18} & \frac{1}{36} \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 点数之和的不确定性:

$$H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{11} p_i \log p_i = 3.274 \text{ bit.}$$

(2) 若得知色子点数之和为 8, 此时信源空间:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ P(Y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (2,6) & (3,5) & (4,4) & (5,3) & (6,2) \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

不确定性为

$$H(Y) = 5 \times \frac{1}{5} \log 5 = 2.322 \text{ bit.}$$

仍需要 2.322 bit 的信息量.

T7 例:

$X \backslash Y$	0	1
0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$

(X, Y)	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(1, 0)	(1, 1)
$Z = X \oplus Y$	0	1	1	0
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$

(1) X 的信源空间:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P(X) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{故 } H(X) = \frac{2}{3} \log \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \log 3 = 0.918 \text{ bit.}$$

Y 的信源空间

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ P(Y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{故 } H(Y) = \frac{1}{3} \log 3 + \frac{2}{3} \log \frac{3}{2} = 0.918 \text{ bit.}$$

$$(2) H(X|Y) = \sum P(X, Y) \log \frac{1}{P(X|Y)} = \frac{1}{3} \log 1 + \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \log 2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ bit}$$

$$H(Y|X) = \sum P(X, Y) \log \frac{1}{P(Y|X)} = \frac{1}{3} \log 2 + \frac{1}{3} \log 2 + \frac{1}{3} \log 1 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ bit.}$$

X 和 Z 的联合分布:

(X, Z)	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(1, 0)	(1, 1)
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0

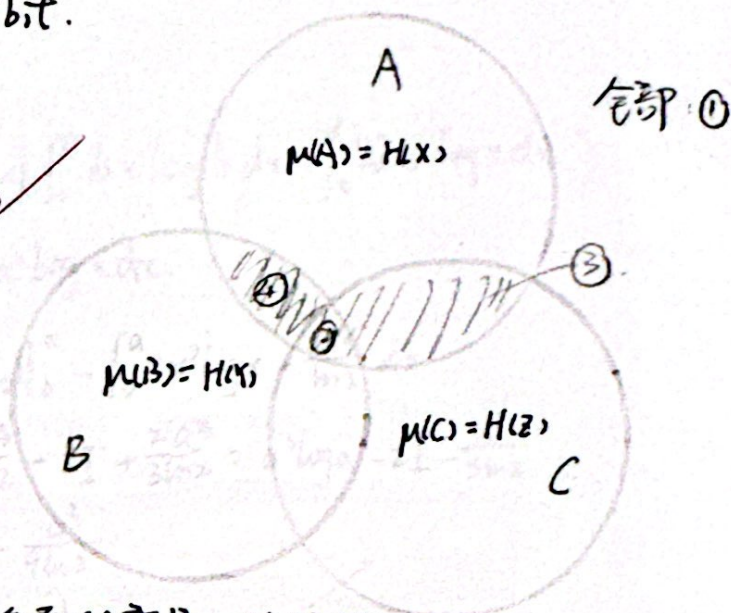
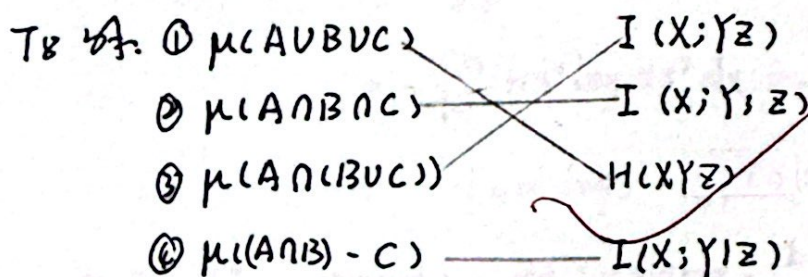
$$H(X|Z) = \sum p(x, z) \log \frac{1}{p(x|z)} = \frac{1}{3} \log 2 + \frac{1}{3} \log 1 + \frac{1}{3} \log 2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ bit.}$$

13) X, Y 的互信息 $I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) = 0.918 - 0.667 \text{ bit} = 0.251 \text{ bit.}$

X, Y, Z 的联合分布:

(X, Y, Z)	(0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 1)	(0, 1, 0)	(0, 1, 1)	(1, 0, 0)	(1, 0, 1)	(1, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 1)
P	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0

故 $H(XYZ) = \sum p_i \log \frac{1}{p_i} = \log 3 = 1.585 \text{ bit.}$



a. $I(X; Y|Z) = H(X) + H(Y|Z) - H(XY|Z)$

对应 $\mu(A \cap (B \cup C))$ 的部分

b. $I(X; Y; Z)$ 表示三变量的互信息, 即三变量重叠的部分 $\mu(A \cap B \cap C)$

c. $H(XYZ) = H(X) + H(Y|Z) - I(X; Y|Z) = H(X) + H(Y) + H(Z) - I(Y; Z) - (I(X; Y) + I(X; Z) - I(X; Y; Z)) = H(X) + H(Y) + H(Z) - I(Y; Z) - I(X; Y) - I(X; Z) + I(X; Y; Z)$. 对应 $\mu(A \cup B \cup C)$ 部分.

d. $I(X; Y|Z) = H(X) + H(Y|Z) - H(XY|Z)$

联系方式: 对应 $\mu((A \cap B) - C)$ 的部分.

T9 证明: $H(XYZ) = H(XZ) + H(Y|ZX) = H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - H(Y|X) + H(Y|ZX)$
 $= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - [H(Y|X) - H(Y|ZX)]$
 $= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - \left[\sum_x \sum_y p(x,y) \log \frac{1}{p(y|x)} - \sum_x \sum_y \sum_z p(x,y,z) \log \frac{1}{p(y|zx)} \right]$
 $= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - \left[\sum_x \sum_y \sum_z p(x,y,z) \log \frac{1}{p(y|x)} - \sum_x \sum_y \sum_z p(x,y,z) \log \frac{1}{p(y|zx)} \right]$
 $= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - \sum_{x,y,z} p(x,y,z) \log \frac{p(y|zx)}{p(y|x)}$
 $= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - I(Y; Z|X). \quad \text{证毕}$

T10 设: $p(x) = \begin{cases} bx^2, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$

微分熵 $h(X) = - \int_0^a p(x) \log p(x) dx$

$= - \int_0^a bx^2 \log bx^2 dx = - \left(\int_0^a bx^2 \log b dx + \int_0^a 2bx^2 \log x dx \right)$

$= -\frac{1}{3}ba^3 \log b - \int_0^a 2bx^2 \log x dx$

令 $I = \int_0^a x^2 \log x dx$. 则 $I = x(x \log x - \frac{x}{\ln 2}) \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a 2x^2 \log x - \frac{2x^2}{\ln 2} dx$
 $= a^3 \log a - \frac{a^3}{\ln 2} - 2I + \frac{2a^3}{3\ln 2} = a^3 \log a - 2I - \frac{a^3}{3\ln 2}$

$\Rightarrow 3I = a^3 \log a \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{3}a^3 \log a - \frac{a^3}{9\ln 2}$

故 $h(X) = -\frac{1}{3}a^3b \log b - \frac{2}{3}ba^3 \log a - \frac{2a^3b}{9\ln 2}$

由归一性: $\int_0^a bx^2 dx = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}ba^3 = 1$

则 $h(X) = -2 \log a - \log b - \frac{2}{3\ln 2} = \log \frac{e^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^2 b}$

思考题: 不正确. 联合熵 $H(XY)$ 表示平均每两个信源符号所携带的信息量
 它是指随机变量 X, Y 作为整体时输出的不确定度

联系方式: _____