

T₁ 作：(1) 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 48×47 种可能，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 H 满足 \vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2 及 $\theta \in (0, 1)$.. 有 $H(\theta \vec{P}_1 + (1-\theta) \vec{P}_2) \geq \theta H(\vec{P}_1) + (1-\theta) H(\vec{P}_2)$

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

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

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

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

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

联系方式：

T₃ 例: 一个像素包含的信息量:

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

每帧图像含有信息量。(由于所有像素都是独立变化) 为:

$$\text{设 } H(X) = 3 \times 10^5 \text{ 像素} \quad H_b(x) = 2.1 \times 10^6 \text{ bit}$$

T₄ 例: (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.

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

$$H'_0(x) = 1000 \cdot \frac{1}{1000} \log 1000 = 13.28 \text{ bit.}$$

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

$$\text{若要完整描述此图像, 需要 } \frac{H(x)}{H_0(x)} = \frac{2.1 \times 10^6}{13.28} \approx 158 \times 10^5 \text{ 个汉字.}$$

T₅ 例: (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

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

每个字母有两二元码字, 则传输的平均信息率为

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

(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

$$V' = \frac{H(Y)}{2at} = \frac{1.985 \text{ bit}}{10 \text{ ms}} = 198.5 \text{ bits/s}$$

联系方式: _____

班级:

教学班级:

姓名:

学号:

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T6.3.1: 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) 点数之和的不确定度:

$$H(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{12} p_i \log \frac{1}{p_i} = 3.274 \text{bit.}$$

(2). 若得知色子点数之和为 8, 此时信源空间:

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

不确定度为

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

仍需要 2.322 bit 的信息量.

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

(X, Y)		(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(1, 0)	(1, 1)
Z = X ⊕ Y		0	1	1	0
Z	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

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

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

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

X 和 Y 的联合分布:

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

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

(3) X, Y 的互信息 $I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) = 6.918 - 0.667 \text{ bit} = 0.251 \text{ bit.}$

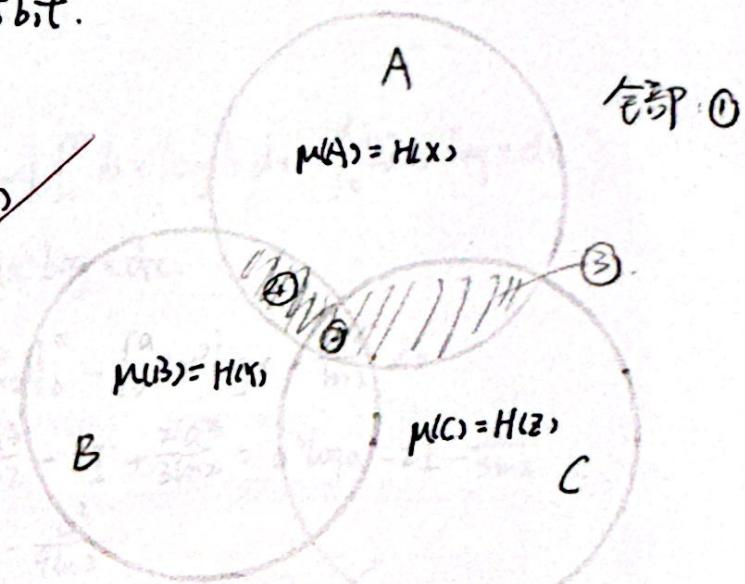
X, Y, Z 的联合分布:

	(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

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

T8 例: ① $\mu(A \cup B \cup C)$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \mu(A \cup B \cup C) \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \mu(A \cap B \cap C) \\ \textcircled{3} \quad \mu(A \cap (B \cup C)) \\ \textcircled{4} \quad \mu((A \cap B) - C) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} I(X; YZ) \\ I(X; Y, Z) \\ H(XYZ) \\ I(X; Y|Z) \end{array}$$



a. $I(X; YZ) = H(X) + H(YZ) - H(XYZ)$

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. $H(XYZ) = H(X) + H(YZ) - I(X; YZ) = H(X) + H(Y) + H(Z) - I(X; YZ)$

$$- (I(X; Y) + I(X; Z)) - I(X; Y, Z) = H(X) + H(Y) + H(Z)$$

$$- I(Y; Z) - I(X; Y) - I(X; Z) + I(X; Y, Z). \text{ 对应 } \mu(A \cup B \cup C) \text{ 部分.}$$

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

联系方式: 对应 $\mu((A \cap B) - C)$ 的部分.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_9 \text{ 证明: } H(XYZ) &= H(XZ) + H(Y|ZX) = H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - H(Y|X) + H(Y|ZX) \\
 &= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - [H(Y|X) - H(Y|ZX)] \\
 &= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - [\sum_x \sum_y p(x,y) \log \frac{1}{p(y|x)} - \sum_x \sum_z \sum_y p(x,y,z) \log \frac{1}{p(y|zx)}] \\
 &= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - [\sum_x \sum_y \sum_z p(x,y,z) \log \frac{1}{p(y|zx)} - \sum_y \sum_z p(x,y) \log \frac{1}{p(y|zx)}] \\
 &= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - \sum_{x,y,z} p(x,y,z) \log \frac{p(y|zx)}{p(y|x)} \\
 &= H(XZ) + H(Y|X) - I(Y; Z|X). \quad \text{(证毕。)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{10} \text{ 设: } p(x) = \begin{cases} bx^2, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{微分熵 } h(X) &= - \int_0^a p(x) \log p(x) dx \\
 &= - \int_0^a bx^2 \log bx^2 dx = - \left(\int_0^a b x^2 \log b dx + \int_0^a 2bx^2 \log x dx \right), \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3}ba^3 \log b - \int_0^a 2bx^2 \log x dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{令 } I &= \int_0^a x^2 \log x dx. \quad \text{由 } I = x^2(\log x - \frac{1}{2}) \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a 2x^2 \log x - \frac{2x^2}{2} dx \\
 &= a^3 \log a - \frac{a^3}{3} - 2I + \frac{2a^3}{3} = a^3 \log a - 2I - \frac{a^3}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\text{由 } I=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}ba^3 = 1.$$

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

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性

联系方式: _____