COMP2610/COMP6261 - Information Theory

Tutorial 4: Entropy and Information

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1. Suppose Y is a geometric random variable, Y ~ Geom(y) . i.e., Y has probability function

$$P(Y = y) = p(1-p)^{y-1},\ y = 1, 2, \dots$$

Determine the mean and variance of the geometric random variable.

2. A standard deck of cards contains 4 *suits* — ♡, ♢, ♣, ♠ ("hearts", "diamonds", "clubs", "spades") — each with 13 *values* — A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, J, Q, K (The A, J, Q, K are called "Ace", "Jack", "Queen", "King"). Each card has a *colour*: hearts and diamonds are coloured red; clubs and spades are black. Cards with values J, Q, K are called *face cards*.

Each of the 52 cards in a deck is identified by its value v and suit s and denoted vs. For example, 2♡, J♣, and 7♠ are the "two of hearts", "Jack of clubs", and "7 of spades", respectively. The variable c will be used to denote a card's colour. Let

A card is drawn at rand

   (a) The informatio
   (b) The conditional information $h(v = \text{K}|f = 1)$ in obs rawn.
   (c) The entropies $H(S)$ and $H(V, S)$.

   (d) The mutual information $I(V; S)$ between V and S
   (e) The mutual information $I(V; C)$ between the value and colour of a card using the last result and the *data processing inequality*.

3. Recall that for a random variable X, its variance is

$$\text{Var}[X] = \text{E}[X^2] - (\text{E}[X])^2.$$

Using Jensen's inequality, show that the variance must always be nonnegative.

4. Let X and Y be independent random variables with possible outcomes $\{0, 1\}$, each having a Bernoulli distribution with parameter $\frac{1}{2}$, i.e.

$$p(X = 0) = p(X = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$p(Y = 0) = p(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

   (a) Compute $I(X; Y)$.
   (b) Let $Z = X + Y$. Compute $I(X; Y|Z)$.
   (c) Do the above quantities contradict the data-processing inequality? Explain your answer.