

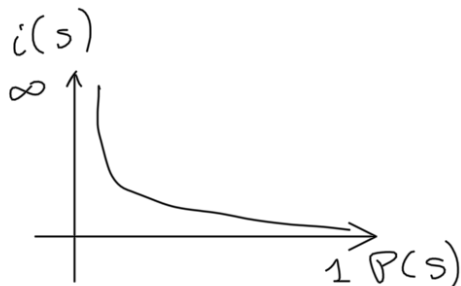
## Medida probabilística de informação

$$i(s) = \log_2 \frac{1}{P(s)} = -\log_2 P(s)$$

↑  
símbolo do  
alfabeto

$$\text{Se } P(s) = 1, i(s) = 0$$

$$P(s) = 0, i(s) = \infty$$



## Medida combinatória de informação

m objetos distintos (tamanho do alfabeto)  
informação é  $\log_2(m)$  bits

Igualdade de Kraft

$$P(A) \rightarrow i(A) = -\log P(A)$$

$$P(B) \rightarrow i(B) = -\log P(B)$$

$$P(A, B) \rightarrow i(A, B) = -\log P(A, B) =$$

$$= -\log P(A) - \log P(B) =$$

$$= -\log P(A) - \log P(B)$$

$$= i(A) + i(B)$$

Média de  
inf por  
símbolo



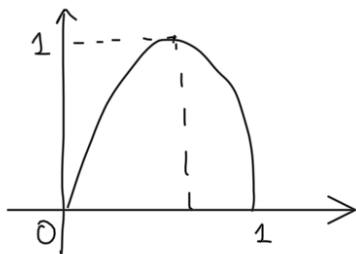
$$\sum_s i(s) P(s) = - \underbrace{\sum_s P(s) \times \log P(s)}_{\text{entropia}} = H$$

$P(s)$  uniforme  $\Rightarrow$  entropia máxima

Alfabeto do tamanho  $m \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}$

$$P_{s_i} = \frac{1}{m}$$

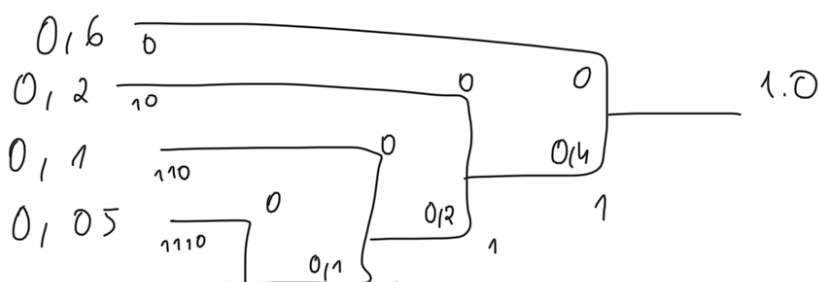
$$\underbrace{- \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{m} \log \left( \frac{1}{m} \right)}_{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \log m = \nearrow} = \log m$$



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

## Códigos de Huffman

Ótimos na classe dos códigos de comprimento variável.



$$0,05 \quad \underbrace{1111}_1 \quad \overline{\quad} \quad 1$$

## Código de Golomb

Representa inteiros não negativos.

$$n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$q = n / m$$

$$r = n \% m$$

q: código unário

r: código binário.

Exemplo:

$$m = 4$$

$$n = 19$$

$$q = 19 / 4 = 4 \rightarrow 00001$$

$$r = 3 \rightarrow 11$$

$$\text{total} = \underbrace{00001}_q \quad \underbrace{11}_r$$

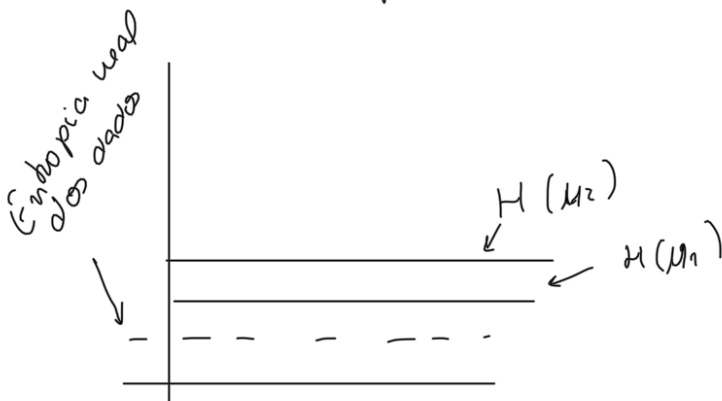
$$n = 9$$

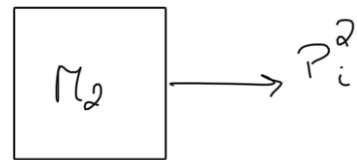
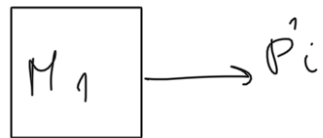
$$q = 2 \rightarrow 001 \quad r = 1 \rightarrow 01 \quad \text{total} = 00101$$

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_

$$H = - \sum_i p_i \log_2 p_i \quad (\text{bits / símbolo})$$

Isso é a entropia 'verdadeira' de os símbolos ocorrerem de forma independente.





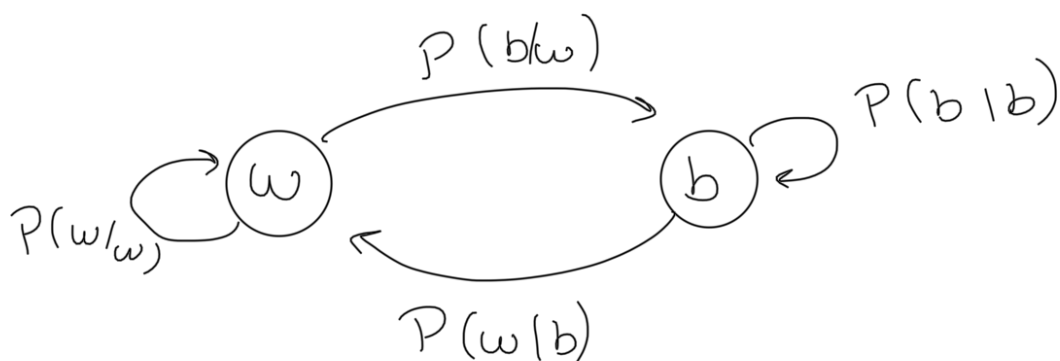
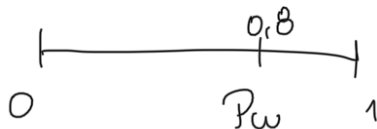
Se  $H(M_1) < H(M_2)$  então  $M_1$  é melhor que  $M_2$ .

Modelo de Markov (de ordem 4)

$$P(S | u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots u_n) = P(S | u_{n-4+1} \dots u_n)$$

$u_{n+1}$

$$P_b = 1 - P_w$$



$$p(w|b) + p(b|b) = 1$$

$$p(w|b) = 0.3$$

$$p(b|w) = 0.01$$

$$p(w) = \frac{p(w|b)}{p(w|b) + p(b|w)}$$

$$p(w|w) = 0,01$$

$$p(b|w) = 0,01$$

$$H_w = p(w|w) \log p(w|w) - p(b|w) \log p(b|w)$$

$$H_b = p(b|b) \log p(b|b) - p(w|b) \log p(w|b)$$

$$H = H_w P_w + H_b P_b$$

Se consideran independientes

$$H = 0,204 \text{ bits/símbolo}$$

Se consideran Markov orden 1

$$H = 0,107 \text{ bits/símbolo}$$

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$\Sigma$  : alfabeto

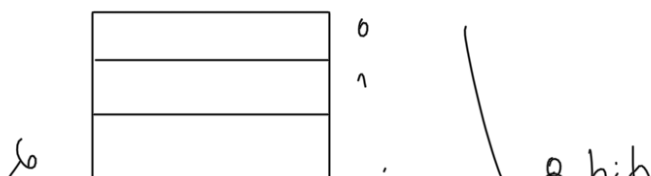
$$|\Sigma| = 32$$

Palabras de 4 símbolos

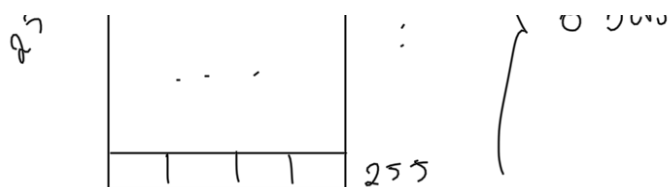
$$|\Sigma|^4 = 32^4 \approx 1M$$

Probabilidad de una palabra aleatoria  $\approx 10^{-6}$

Escoger las 256 más freq.



p: prob de estar en el diccionario.



— Enviam o idx no dicionário se a seq. estiver no dicionário ①

— Envia 20 bits caso contrário ②

$$L = a_p + 21(1-p) < 20$$

$\downarrow$  n° de bits médio       $p \geq 0,084$        $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$  compensa neste caso

$$\Sigma = \{A, B\}$$

①

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| AAA  | 00  |
| AA B | 0 1 |
| A B  | 1 0 |
| B    | 1 1 |

②

|       |     |
|-------|-----|
| AAA   | 00  |
| A B A | 0 1 |
| A B   | 1 0 |
| B     | 1 1 |

①  $\underbrace{AA B}_{01} \quad \underbrace{B A B}_{11 \quad 10} \quad \underbrace{A A B}_{01} \quad A \dots$

② Não há forma de representar.

Adição de Truncatão

way to solve

A, B, C  
0.5 0.3 0.2  $\rightarrow$  Probas

|    |      |   |
|----|------|---|
| A  | 0,5  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} AA \\ AB \\ AC \end{array} \right.$ |
| B  | 0,3  |   |
| C  | 0,2  |   |
| AA | 0,25 | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} BA \\ BB \\ BC \end{array} \right.$ |
| AB | 0,15 |   |
| AC | 0,1  |   |
| B  | 0,3  |   |
| C  | 0,2  |   |

$\downarrow$   
...

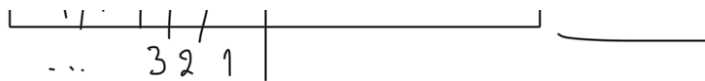
$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

"Dif" | a a b | a b b a ...  
... 3 2 1

| a | a b a | b b a ...  
... 3 2 1

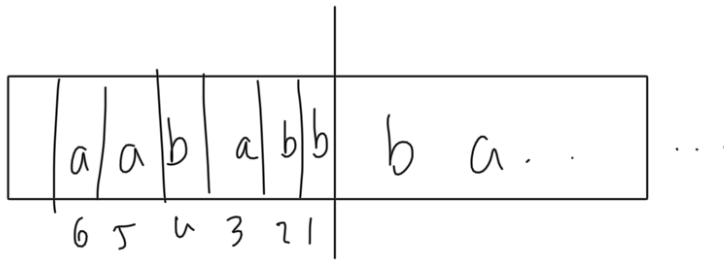
| a a b | a b b | a ... (2, 2 "h")

não há match  
 $\rightarrow$  primeiro caractere que faz match  
comprimeto da match  
(0, 0, "a")  
 $\downarrow$  b  
há match  
(1, 1, "b")  
 $\downarrow$  b  
há 1 b

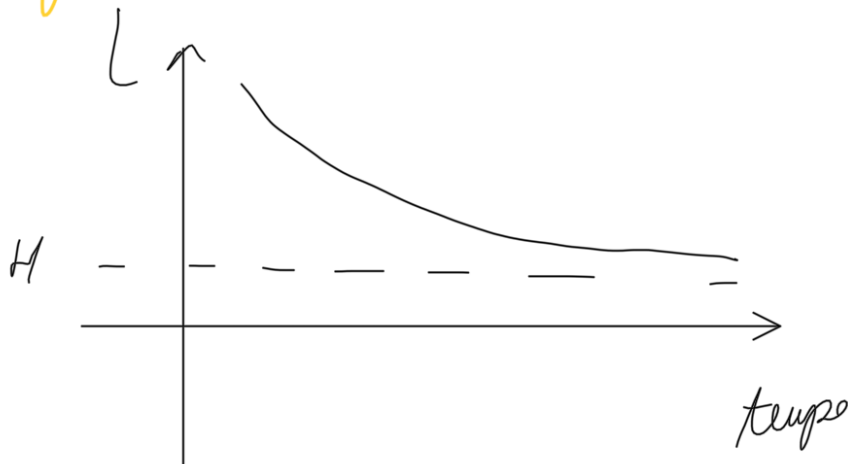


(a, u, u)

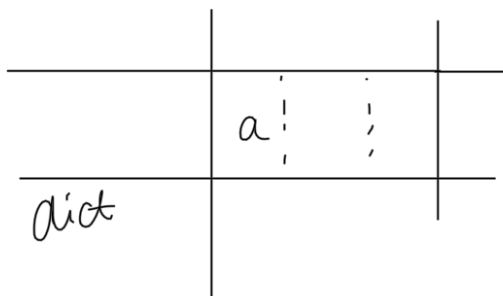
↓  
tamanho da  
match.



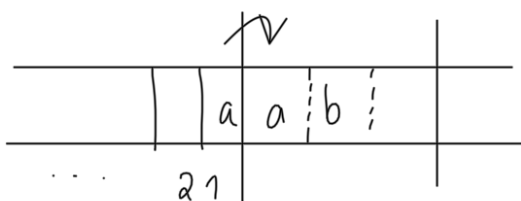
Algoritmos universais = LZ77 e LZ78



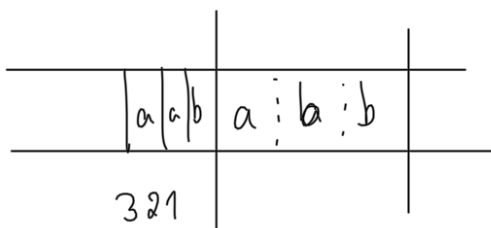
Decodificação



(0, 0, "a")



(1, 1, "b")



(2, 2, 'b')



LZ 78

a | a b | a b b | b | a a | a b b a ...

1 - a

2 - ab

3 - abb

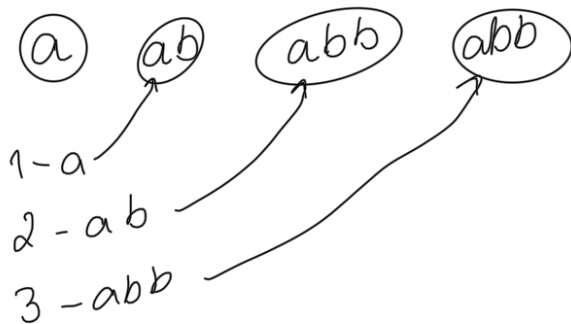
4 - b

5 - aa

6 - abba

⋮

Decodifiers



$(0, 'a'), (1, 'b'), (2, 'b'),$

$(0, 'b'), (1, 'a'), (3, 'a').$