第二章 熵与互信息.

entropy mutual information

2.1 熵

熵,是随机变量《不确定度的度量。

定义: - 个离散型随机变量X的熵H(X): H(X)=- ∑ p(x) log p(x)

log用的底是2,单位:比特 e 条特(nat)

注: $H(X) = E_p \log p(X)$ X的熵又解释为随机变量 $\log p(X)$ 的期望值 p(X)是X的概率密度函数 $E_p \log p(X) = \sum_{X \in X} \log p(X)$ p(X)

= H(X) 引理 2.31.1 H(X) ≥0 :: O≤p(X)≤1 :: log p(X) ≥0

引理 2.1.2 Ho(X)=(logba) Ha(X)

定理: 当 P.#=P.#=…= P.#= - 时, H [P.#, P.#, ..., P.#] > H [P., P., ..., P.]

证明: 拉格朗日常数店: max H(P, P2, ~, Ph)

£ Pi=1, Pi30

 $L(P_1, P_2, \dots P_n) = H(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n) + \lambda(\sum_{i=1}^n P_i - 1)$

OF = OH + 2. JP2 (SiPi-1)

= - logPi-1+2 = 0

: logfi= 2-1

: P=P2= -- = Pn

即門二十

设X是一个离散型随机变量,其概率论中的 取值空间为X,根决密度函数p(x)=p(X=x) p(x)和p(y)指两个不同的随机变量 分别表示不同的概率密度函数

引理2.1.3: X~{Pa}a=1 H[X]=-盖品的Pa>0 且H[P1,P2,…,Ph]为的元凹函数

证明: OH = - (loge Pa +1)

 $\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial P_a \partial P_B} = -\frac{1}{P_a} S_{ab} \qquad S_{ab} = 1 a = \beta \\ = 0, a \neq \beta$

 $\sum_{\substack{A,\beta=1\\A,\beta=1}}^{n} \xi_{A} \xi_{B} \frac{\partial^{2} H}{\partial \beta_{A} \partial \beta_{B}} = -\sum_{\substack{A=1\\A=1}}^{n} \xi_{A}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_{A}} < 0$

: 员定矩阵

·H为约剂凹函数

VERSION 2 - VERSION !

联合熵与条件熵 将(X,Y)视为单个向量值随机变量

定义:对于服从联合分布为p(x,y)的一对离散随机变量(X,Y),其联合熵 H(XY)力

$$H(X,Y) = -\sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x,y) \log p(x,y)$$

注: H(X,Y)=-Eplogp(X,Y)

应x: 若(X,Y)~p(X,y),条件熵H(Y|X)定X:

$$H(Y|X) = \sum_{x \in X} p(x) \cdot H(Y|X=x)$$

= - E log p(YIX)

定理2.2.1 (链式该则)

H(X,Y) = H(X) + H(Y|X) = H(Y) + H(PX|Y)

一对随机变量的熵等于其中一个随机变量的熵加上另一个随机变量的条件熵。

#:由すの得: H(X)- H(X|Y) = H(Y)- H(Y|X) なご 大: 由すの得: H(X)- H(X|Y) = H(Y)- H(Y|X) なご

2.3. 互信息 I(X:Y)

互信息: mutual information

一个随机变量包含另一个随机变量信息量的度量

在给定另一随机变量知识的条件下,原随机变量不确定度的缩减量

定义:考虑两个随机变量X和Y,它们的联合概率密度函数为P(X,y) 其边际概率密度函数分别是P(X)和P(y),则

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}$$

2.4 熵与互信息的关系:

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}$$

= -H(X|Y) + H(X)

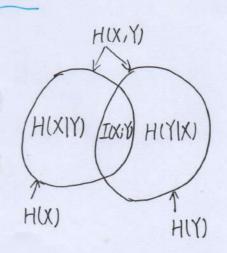
= H(X) - H(X|Y) 以至信息 I(X;Y) 是在给定 Y 知识下 X 的不确定度的缩减量 = H(Y) - H(Y|X)

Z: H(X, Y) = H(X) + H(Y(X)

$A \rightarrow I(X;Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X,Y)$

灾理 2.4.1

I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) I(X;Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X,Y) I(X;Y) = I(Y;X) I(X;X) = H(X)



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互信息量 I(X;Y) 的性质:
            I(X;Y) = \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}
          (i) I(X; Y) 30
           引理:若{Pi}; / (智); 是概率分布,
                M & Pi log Pi >0
        证明: $ Pilog Pi
                                     = \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i \cdot \frac{p_i}{q_i} \log \frac{p_i}{q_i} 
                                                                                                f(Xi)
     f(x) = x \log x 

f'(x) = \log x + 1 f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0 

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f'(x) = \log x + 1 f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0 f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \log x + 1 f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \log 
 小f(x)是凸函数
· 对对了一个(是 ?i. ?i)
                                                                                                                                                                                                             由引理证 I(X;Y) >0
                                                                                                                                                                                                 " = Px = 1 = Py=1
                                                                                  =0 小引理得证. 二至 Rr B= (至Px)(量B)=1
          1. I(X; Y) 30
                                                                                                                                                                                    : & Pi= pixiy), Qi = pixi-piy)
     (ii) 互信息量的证义: ②任何一个变化对另一个蕴含的大小. I(X;Y) = \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x) p(y)}
                                                          = \( \sum_{\text{xext}} \frac{\mathcal{E}}{\text{yey}} \) \( \log p(x,y) \) \( \log p(x) - \( \mathcal{E} \) \( \mathcal
                                                       =-H(X,Y)-\supple p(x) logp(x)-\supple p(y) logp(y)
                                                          =H(X)+H(Y)-H(X,Y)>0 0 1(X;Y)=H(X)+H(Y)-H(X,Y) 现实的不确定 1(X;Y)=H(X)+H(Y)-H(X,Y)
                                           : HIX,Y] < HIX] + HIY]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         程度
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      = HIX]+ "HIY]
     若p(x,y)=p(x)·p(y),取
                     H[X,Y) = - \ \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} p(x,y) \log \( p(x,y) \)
                                                                        = - \( \sum_{\text{X}} \sum_{\text{y}\in \text{Y}} \) \( \text{Dy (x,y) \log p(x)} \) - \( \sum_{\text{X}} \sum_{\text{Y}\in \text{Y}} \) \( \text{Dy (x,y) \log p(y)} \)
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2.5 熵与互信息的链对法则

一组随机变量的熵等于条件熵之和

定理25.1 (熵的链式法则)

设随机变量 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n , 服从 $p(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ 则 $H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n H(X_i | X_{i+1}, \dots, X_i)$

证明: 0 H(X₁,X₂)=H(X₁)+H(X₂|X₁)

 $H(X_1, X_2, X_3) = H(X_1) + H(X_2, X_3|X_1)$ = $H(X_1) + H(X_2|X_1) + H(X_3|X_1, X_2)$

 $H(X_1,X_2,\cdots,X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n H(X_i|X_{i+1}\cdots X_i)$

法②由 p(x1, x2, …, xn)= 介 p(xx/xx1, …, x1)可得 H(X1, X2, …, Xn)

=- \(\sum_{\text{X_1, \text{X_2, \cdots}}} \, p(\text{X_1, \text{X_2, \cdots}}, \text{X_n}) \log p(\text{X_1, \text{X_2, \cdots}}, \text{X_n})

=- = p(x1, x2, ..., xn) log in p(x2) x1-1, ..., x1)

= - \sum_{\frac{1}{2}=1} \frac{5}{2} p(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\fr

=- = P(X1, X2, ..., Xn) logp(Xi/Xi+, ..., X1)

= - \frac{h}{2-1} \frac{\sum_{1,\sum_{1}}}{\sum_{1,\sum_{1}}} p(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\ldots,\lambda_{1},\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,\ldots,

 $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} H(X_i|X_{i+1},...,X_i)$

条件互信息: 在给定区时由于Y的知识而引起关于X的不确定度的缩减量

定义: 随机变量 X 和 Y 在给定随机变量 Z 时的条件互信息;

J(X;Y|Z) = H(X|Z) - H(X|Y,Z)

2.6 Jensen 不等式 及其结果

若对于任意的 χ1, χ2 € (a, b) 及 0 ≤ 入≤1, 满足 $f(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda) \lambda_2) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1-\lambda) f(x_2)$ 则称函数fix)在区间(a,b)上是凸的.(convex)

定义:如果一f为凸函数,则称函数f是凹的。如果函数总是位于任何一条强的下面, 则函数是凸的;如果函数总是位于任何一条弦上面,则该函数是凹的.

凸函数: x2, |X|, ex, X logX

凹函数: logx, xx

定理2.6.1 如果函数f在某个区间上存在非负(正)的二阶导数,则f为该区间的凸函数.

证明: f(x) = f(x0) + (x-x0)·f'(x0) + f''(xi) (x-x0)2 表勒级数展开。 x*位于x0与x2间 由假设于"(X)>,0可知, 本多0

设χο=λχι+(1-λ)χ2,取x=χ1,可得:f(χ1) > f(λχ1+(1-λ)χ2)+(1-λ)(χ1+χ2)f(λχ1+(1-λ)χ = f(x0) + (1-2)(x1 = x2) f'(x0)

取本松,可得. f(x2) ~ f(x6) +入(x2-X1) f'(x6)

: Af(x)+(1-X)f(x2) > Af(x0)+(1-X)f(x0)

 $=f(x_0)$

E:数学期望

定理 2.6.2 (Jensen 不等寸) 若给定 凸函数 f 和一个随机变量 X ,则 E $X = \int x f(x) dx$

对于两点分布,不等才变为: pif(xi)+pif(xi) > f(pixi+pixi),由凸函数定义可直接得到.

假定当分布点个数为k-1 时,定理成之,此时记为= 1-2 (i=1, 2, ..., k-1) = Pif(PXi) = Prf(Xx)+ (1-px) = Pi f(Xi) プタをf(Xe) + (1-Pe) f(差 Pi xi) 旧納假设 ラ f(PRXx+(1-PR) を Pixi) 日性 =f(& Pixi)

推论(互信息的非负性):

对任意两个随机变量X和Y, I(X;Y)>0

当且仅当X与Y相互独立,等号成立.

推论: I(X; Y(Z) >0

当且仅当对给定随机变量区,X和Y是条件独立的,等号成立

定理2.65条件作用使熵减小(信息不会有负面影响)

 $H(X|Y) \leq H(X)$, 当且仅当 X与Y相互独立,等号成立.

" I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) 70

: H(X) > H(X)Y)

定理 2.6.6. (熵的 独立界)

设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 服从 $p(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$,则 $H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \leq \frac{p}{p-1} H(X_i)$,当且仅当 X_i 相互独立,等号成立.

由 链式 点则: H(X,,X25…, Xn)=H(Xi)+H(X2|Xi)+…

 $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} H(X_i | X_{i-1}, \dots, X_i)$ $\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} H(X_i)$

2.7 对数和不等才及其应用。

定理 2.7.3 (熵的凹性)

H(p) 是关于p的凹函数. 熵作为分布的函数时,具有凹性.

定理 2.7.4

设(X,Y)~p(x,y)=p(x)p(y/x)。

如果固定 p(y|x), 则互信息 I(X; Y) 是关于 p(x) 的凹函数 而如果固定 p(x), 则互信息 I(X; Y) 是关于 p(y|x) 的凸函数

信道 信愿的随机 Pylx: 噪声報機成年

 Py = 至 P(x,y) = 至 P(y1x) P(x)

 Xex P(y1x) P(x) Pylx I(X; Y) = \(\sum_{\text{X}} \sum_{\text{Y}} \sum_{\text{Y}} \sum_{\text{Y}} \rightarrow \frac{P(\text{X}, y)}{P(\text{X}) \cdot P(\text{Y})} \lightarrow \frac{P(\text{X}, y)}{P(\text{X}) \cdot P(\text{Y})} 在通信领域, 圆定p(ylx), = \(\sum_{\text{X}} \sum_{\text{Y}} \text{Y} \t 则I(X;Y)是转p(X)的凹函数 证明: I(X;Y) 是关于p(x)的凹函数 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial p(x)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p(x)} \cdot \sum_{x' \in \chi} \sum_{y \in y} p(y|x') \cdot p(x') \log \frac{p(y|x')}{p(y)}$ = 3 pix). \(\sum_{\text{Y'ex}} \frac{\sum_{\text{Ey}}}{\text{Yex}} \frac{\sum_{\text{P(y(x')}} \ng p(\text{y(x')} - \log p(\text{y(x)})}{\text{P(x')} \log p(\text{y(x')} - \log p(\text{y(x)})} = E E ptylk's log ptylk's Ply) = & Plylx). Plx) Sugar prylx) log prylx) - 2 Sugar Sugar prylx') - prx') log Pry) = \(\superset \text{P(y(x) bog p(y)} + \sum \sum \(\sum \text{P(y(x)} \) \(\text{P(y(x))} \) \(\text{P(y(x))} \) = \(\sum_{\text{yey}} \) \(\rightarrow \text{p(y(x)} \) \(\rightarrow \) \(\frac{\sum_{\text{yey}}}{\text{yey}} \) \(\frac{\sum_{\text{yey}}}{\text{y = G - \(\sum_{\text{Yey}} p(\text{y|x}) \log p(\text{y}) - C_2 C2 (卷数) $\frac{\partial I^2}{\partial P(x) \partial P(x')} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial P(x')} \sum_{y \in y} P(y|x) \cdot \log P(y)$ = - \(\superpresent p(y/x) \frac{\partial}{\partial} p(x) \log p(y) = - S pylx). Pylx) 负定矩阵:

 $\sum_{X_1,X_1'} \S_{X_1'} \frac{\partial I^2}{\partial D(X_1')} = -\sum_{y \in Y} \frac{1}{P(Y)} (\sum_{X_1} \S_{X_1} P_{Y|X_1})^2 \leq 0$

2.8 数据处理不等式

马尔可夫过程 定义:

随机序列中的每个随机变量仅依赖于它的前一个随机变量,而条件独立于其他前面的所有随机变量。

定义: 如果对 N=1,2,…, 及所有的 X1, X2,…, Xn E XD, 有 Pr (Xn= Xn+1 = Xn+1 | Xn= Xn, Xn+1 = Xn+1, …, X1= X1)

= Pr (Xntl = xntl | Xn = xn)

则称离散随机过程 X1, X2, 为马尔·铁链或马尔可夫过程.

弥可夫过程:

 $\cdots \rightarrow \chi_{n+} \rightarrow \chi_n \rightarrow \chi_{n+1} \rightarrow \chi_{n+2} \rightarrow \cdots$

P(Xntk1, ..., Xntkt | Xn-j,, Xn-jz,..., Xn-js) (j<j2<...<js)

= P(Xntk1, ..., Xntkt | Xn-ji)

性质: [1] 四国尔可夫的任何子序列仍是马尔可夫序列

(2) 逆向序列仍是马尔可夫序列

P(Xn-ji, Xn-jz, ... Xn-js | Xntki, Xntkz, ..., Xntkt) (k, <kz < ... < kt)

= P(Xn-j, Xn-j2, ..., Xn-js | Xn+k,)

丘: 若引尔可夫链 X,→X2→X3,两

P(X3 | X1, X2) = P(X3 | X2),

 $\#\beta \angle_1 \ X_1 \in --- X_2 \in --- X_3$, $P(X_1|X_2,X_3) = P(X_1|X_2)$

iF明: $P(X_1|X_2,X_3) = \frac{P(X_1,X_2,X_3)}{P(X_2,X_3)} = \frac{P(X_3|X_2,X_1) \cdot P(X_2,X_1)}{P(X_2,X_3)}$

 $= \frac{P(X_3|X_2) \cdot P(X_1|X_2) \cdot P(X_2)}{P(X_3|X_2) \cdot P(X_2)}$

= P(X1 | X2)

性质(3) $X_1 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow X_3$ 是马尔可夫链,则 $I(X_1; X_2) \gg I(X_1; X_3)$ $I(X_2; X_3) \gg I(X_1; X_3)$

证明:

$$\begin{split}
& I(X_{1}; X_{2}) - \overline{I}(X_{1}; X_{3}) = \sum_{X_{1} \in X_{1}} \sum_{X_{2} \in X_{2}} P(X_{1}, X_{2}) \log \frac{P(X_{1}, X_{2})}{P(X_{1})P(X_{2})} - \sum_{X_{1} \in X_{1}} \sum_{X_{2} \in X_{2}} P(X_{1}, X_{3}) \log \frac{P(X_{1}, X_{2}) \cdot P(X_{1}) \cdot P(X_{2})}{P(X_{1}) \cdot P(X_{2})} \\
&= \sum_{X_{1}} \sum_{X_{2}} \sum_{X_{3}} P(X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}) \log \frac{P(X_{1}|X_{2})}{P(X_{1}|X_{3})} \\
&= \sum_{X_{1}} \sum_{X_{2}} \sum_{X_{3}} P(X_{2}, X_{3}) \cdot P(X_{1}|X_{2}, X_{3}) \cdot \log \frac{P(X_{1}|X_{2})}{P(X_{1}|X_{3})} \\
&= \sum_{X_{2}} \sum_{X_{3}} P(X_{2}, X_{3}) \cdot P(X_{1}|X_{2}, X_{3}) \cdot \log \frac{P(X_{1}|X_{2})}{P(X_{1}|X_{3})} \\
&= \sum_{X_{2}} \sum_{X_{3}} P(X_{2}, X_{3}) \left(\sum_{X_{1}} P(X_{1}|X_{2}) \log \frac{P(X_{1}|X_{2})}{P(X_{1}|X_{3})} \right) \geqslant 0 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} \log \frac{P_{i}}{q_{i}} \geqslant 0 \quad \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} = 1 \right\} \\
&= 0 \end{split}$$

总结: