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Teoria Informacii
Miara informacji Hautleyou:
                                         X-sbion N-elementory
          I_H(X) = \log_2 N
· addytywność
         1X1 = N.M v maiex
                                            X_1 = \{ x_1, \dots x_N \}
         X = {X1, X2, ..., XNM}
                                            Xj= {xg-1/N+1, ... xg-1/N+N}
          ~ = { /1, /2, ... /m }
                          a dure X
                                             X M = ...
 intedy:
 I_{\mu}(x_j) = \log_z N
 In(X)= logz=M
 I_{+}(X) = log_z N M = log_z N + log_z M = I_{+}(X_j) + I_{+}(\hat{X})
Def: miara ilości informacji I: X→R, golzie X= {x,... Xv} jest olysknetna p-probi Pixit-pi
                                  I(Xi) = - log pi
                                                                  // Icxi) = " Ipi) = Log pi
 Wiashosci:
   • I(1)=0 , I(\frac{1}{2})=1
                                       zdarzenie XNY, gdro X, V nieralei ne P(X)=p, P(V)=9
  · I (pg) = I(p) + I(g)
  · I jest võznicz honorha
  · lim I(p) = 00
                                  X = \{x_1, \dots, x_N\}, P(x_i) = p_i \quad H: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}
  Def: Entropia Shannonoi
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Def: Entropia Shannonol 
$$X = \{x_1, x_N\}, P(x_i) = p_i$$
  $H: X \to II$   
 $H(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} p_i \log \frac{1}{p_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} p_i (-\log p_i)$ 

Def: 
$$DTugo's lodu$$
 (duh.) L:  $X \rightarrow M$   
  $L(X_i) = Len(code(x_i))$ 

$$H(x) \leq E\Gamma(x)$$

I mega waine

P) 
$$X = \{y_1, ..., y_8\}$$

$$P_1 = \{\frac{1}{2}, p_2 = \frac{1}{6}, p_3 = ... = p_8 = \frac{1}{16}\}$$

$$P(X) = \frac{1}{2}log_2 + \frac{1}{6}log_2 + \frac$$

$$C_{z}(x_{\delta}) = 11 \cup U_{U}$$
  
 $EL_{z} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot 5 = \frac{21}{8}$ 

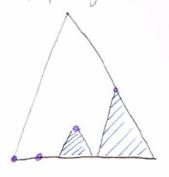
TW: Shannona 
$$H(X) \leq EL(X)$$

Def: Kool 
$$c: X \rightarrow \{0,1\}^*$$

· c just prefiksome 
$$\iff \forall x, x' \quad x \neq x' \rightarrow ((x))$$
 nie jest prefiksem  $((x'))$ 

$$L = L(c) = \underset{i=1}{\overset{N}{\leq}} p_i |c(x_i)| = \underset{i=1}{\overset{N}{\leq}} p_i |c(x_i)|$$

Kod prefiksovy, wienalizorga dostopnośći:



jako tako dalene

P hodow. Shannoha 
$$p_1 = \frac{1}{z}$$
,  $p_2 = \frac{1}{\delta}$ ,  $p_3 = ... = p_8 = \frac{1}{16}$   
 $l_1 = log_2 l = 1$   $l_2 = log_2 \delta = 3$   $l_3 = log_2 = l_8 = 4$ 

$$P_1 = 0$$
 = 0.0000  
 $P_2 = p_1 = \frac{1}{2}$  = 0.1000

$$p_3 = p_1 + p_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{8} = 0.1010$$

## colobina analizy:

$$f = y_0$$
.  $z - y_1 + [a, b]$ ,  $\forall p + [0, 1]$ 

$$p = p + (x_0) + (1 - p) + (x_1) \Rightarrow p + (1 - p) +$$

FAKT: josti 
$$f''(x) \ge 0 \rightarrow f$$
 jest wypulcia  $f''(x) \ge 0 \rightarrow f$  jest scisle wypulcia

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TW: Nievourosi Jensena
         niech: f:[a,6] → IR wypulia , xo,x,...,x, t[a,b], popn...pn ≥ 0, ž p:=1
         intody:
                             f (\(\frac{2}{2}\) p; x; ) \ \(\frac{2}{2}\) p; f(xi)
  joshi 11x0, x1. - xn {1 > 2 i \text{i} pi> 0 to < ...
 f'(x) = log 2 x + log 2 e
      f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\ln2} > 0 ola x > 0
  unaga f: (0,00) -> R, veasani voliny f(0)=0 i unterly f: [0,00) -> 12
  u nas nieroanoso Jensena:
                             E(f(X)) \ge f(EX)
 TW: ZToty lemat
          niech xa, x1... xh>0, yo,y1... yn>0, \frac{n}{100} x:= 1 = \frac{2}{5} y:
          intooly:
                               \sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i \log \frac{1}{x_i} \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n} x_i \log \frac{1}{y_i}
                         H(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{N} p_i \log \frac{\Lambda}{p_i} = \sum_{i=0}^{N} p_i \log N = \log N
     gloung whosel:
olla pi = 1 |X| = N
  Kodonanie stow ottugości n. Iwodem Shannown
                                                                          TW: Shamona 2.
                                                                               \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{L(X_n)}{n}=H(X)
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$$X_n = \underbrace{X \cdot X \cdot \dots \cdot X}_{N}$$

· m L(Xn) = n L(X)  $H(X_n) = nH(X)$ 

$$nH(X) \leq nL(X) \leq nH(X) + 1$$
  
 $H(X) \leq L(X) \leq H(X) + 2$ 

mamy: X= q x1, x2, ... x x ) p1 > p2 = ... > pN Def: Kodowanie Huffmana Kody Huff moina prefiksowe Włąshości: (i = 1 CHuff (x) . l1 ≤ l2 ≤ ... ≤ l N ostatnie dwa kody vainiq sie na ostoutnim bicie · (N-1 = (N · ivacres  $C(X_N)$  :  $C(X_{N-1})$ X={Y1..., X5} p1=== 1 p2=== 18 -- Algorytm: P c(xu) = 0001  $C(x_1) = 1$ C(x5) = 0000 c (x2) = Q1 c(x3)=001

TW: Kody Haffmana so optymalne

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lung poglad na entropia:
     luiedy piszemy p(x) many na mysli P(X=x), ogólnie p(x,y) = P(X=x - Y=y)

lef: entropia Toczna: Y: \Omega \to \mathcal{Y}
  Def: entropia Toczna:
                                                                                                                                                                          p(x,y). log p(x,y)
                                                                                    H(X,V)= > x & * + y + y
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   // p(x) = Z p(x,y)
                                                                                                                                                                                             (P(X=x, V=y) = P(X=x) - P(V=y))
       jezeli XiV so niezolezne to:
                                               H(X^{l}A) = H(X) + H(A)
TW: H(X,Y) \leq H(X) + H(Y)

double pizez z Totylemost.

ponaolto H(X,Y) = H(X) + H(Y) \longrightarrow p_n = g_n be littedy p(X,y) = p(X) p(Y)
 Def: Informorga wzorjemna
                                                                     I(X,V) = H(X) + H(V) - H(X,V)
               = I(X,V) \ge 0 \qquad I(X,V) = H(X) - H(X|V)I(X,V) = \underbrace{z}_{x,y} px_y | \log \frac{1}{p\omega p(y)} - \underbrace{z}_{x,y} p\alpha_x y | \log \frac{1}{p(x,y)} = 
               · I(X,V)=0 6) X i V niezależne = { p(x,y) log p(x,y) p(y)
 Def: Odlegtosi Kullbacha-Leiblera
                                                                      D(p||g) = \sum_{\alpha} p(\alpha) \log \frac{p(\alpha)}{g(\alpha)}
                   . D(pllg) > 0
                   · O(pl/g) = O +> p=g
                                                                                                                                       X ool V X'a jesti znamy V" - olr. Žebensli
 Def: entropia navantiono
                                                                               H(XIV) = E pcy) H(Xly)

yey pcy) H(Xly)

yokie: H(Xly) = E pcy) H(Xly)

yokie: H(Xly) = E pcy) H(Xly)
                           bardziej użytecznie: H(XIV) = Z pcy) P(XIY) log pczy) = Z p(xy) log p(xly)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         60: pg). p(x/y) = py). p(y)
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FAKT: H(X|Y) = H(X|Y) + H(Y) H(X|Y) = H(X|Y) - H(Y)NOTION 2: M(X|Y,Z) = H(X|Y,Z) - H(Y|Z)?

• 
$$H(X|X) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{H}} p(x) \sum_{x \in \mathcal{H}} p(x'|x) \log \frac{1}{p(x'|x)} = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{H}} p(x) \cdot 0 = 0$$

•  $P(x'|x) = P(X = x'|X = x) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{H}} 1 : x' = x$ 

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•  $P(x'|x) = P(X = x'|X = x') = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{H}} p(x) \log \frac{1}{p(x)} = H(X)$ 

•  $P(x', x') = P(X = x'|X = x') = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{H}} p(x) \log \frac{1}{p(x)} = H(X)$ 

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Regula Tan'cucha
$$H(X,V) = H(X|V) + H(V)$$

$$FAKT: \cdot I(X,V) = H(X,V) + H(X,V)$$

$$\cdot H(X,V) = H(V,X) \longrightarrow wnioski \longrightarrow I(X,V) = H(V) - H(V|X)$$

$$\cdot I(X,V) = I(V,X)$$

$$\cdot I(X,V) = I(V,X)$$

H(X|X) L(X'|X) H(X|X) H(X|X) H(X|X)

3 zmienne losoue i miecej zabojung  $P(X=x \ 1V=y \ 2=2) = p(x_1y_1z) = P((X,V)=(x_1y_1)^2=z) = P((X,y_1z)$   $\sum_{x_1y_1z} p(x_1y_1z) \log \frac{1}{p(x_1y_1z)} = H(X,Y,Z) = H(X,Y,Z) = H(X,Y,Z)$   $\sum_{x_1y_1z} \sum_{x_1y_1z} p((x_1y_1)^2) \log \frac{1}{p((x_1y_1)^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x_1y_1z} p((x_1y_1)^2) \log \frac{1}{p((x_1y_1)^2)}$ 

TW: Regula Tan'cucha dla entropii Tocznej:
$$H(X_{1}, X_{2}, ..., X_{n}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} H(X_{i} | X_{i+1}, ..., X_{n}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} H(X_{i} | X_{i-1}, ..., X_{n})$$

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

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

$$H(X_{1}, Y_{2}) = H(X_{1} | X_{2}) + H(X_{2})$$

TW: Regula Tancucha dla entropii nanunlionej:

$$H(X_{1}, X_{2}, ..., X_{n}|V) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} H(X_{i}|X_{i+1}, ..., X_{n}, V) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} H(X_{i}|X_{i-1}, ..., X_{n}, V)$$

$$H(X_{1}, X_{2}, ..., X_{n}|V) = H(X_{1}, X_{2}, V) + H(X_{2}|V)$$

Def: warunhoura informacjoe wzajemna:

$$I(X,V|Z) = H(X|Z) + H(V|Z) - H(X,V|Z)$$

FAKT: 
$$I(X,Y|Z) = H(X|Z) + H(Y|Z) - (H(X|Y,Z) + H(Y|Z)) = H(X|Z) - H(X|Y,Z)$$

TW: Regula Tancucha dla informacji wzajemnej 
$$\mathbb{I}(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n; Y) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}(X_i, Y | X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{I}(X_i, Y | X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n)$$

Def: informacja vrogomna trojdu zmiennych:

$$R(X_{1}V_{1}Z) = I(X_{1}V) - I(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

$$H(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

$$H(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

$$H(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

$$H(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

$$H(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

$$H(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

$$H(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

$$H(X_{1}V_{1}Z)$$

SToolli Panie to chylea koniec

KANATY KOMUNIKACVINE Def: hanaT komuni hacyjny - (A, B, P) optie: A, B - skoniczone niepuste zbiory · P: \* x B > [0,1] generalnie a homoitouch: ( Vath) ( & P(a,4) = 1) P(y) = Z p(y/x)·p(x) P(a,6) = p(a > 6) x p-p otvzymono symbolu 6
pod usuuskiim, ze na mysein out: symbole 2 B by symbol oc. in: symbole 2 to 17 -> · a > 6 : p(a,6)=x Def: przepustoność kanatu 1º to Cm · [p(a,6)] ask viewere to A, kelling to B Cn = max I(A,B) ophie: A-z.l. o went. wx B-z.l. prisujoca wyjscie z M. Adoje P(A=a)=p(a) dla a ext Molaje P(a → 6) = P(B = 6 | A = a) = p(6 | a) innymy story. p(a,6)= p(6/a). p(a) Unaga: Crismin & log 1 + 1, log 1 B13 p'(0,0)=1 1 0 = p'(0,1)=0 P | anaT wienry 000 1 1 3 1 = max (H(A) - H(A)A) = max(H(A)) CM = wax I(A,B) = max (H(A) - H(A 1B))

$$C_{P} = \max_{A} \mathbb{E}(A_{1}B) = \max_{A} (H(A) - H(A_{1}B)) = \max_{A} (H(A)) = 1$$
A jost zoleterminouane przez B

zatem  $H(A_{1}B) = 0$ 

= log = |f|=1

$$I(A,B) = H(B) - H(B|A)$$

$$H(B|A) = \underset{\alpha}{\text{Epay}} + \underset{\alpha}{\text{H(B|A)}} = \underset{\alpha}{\text{Epay}} + \underset{\alpha}{\text{Epay}} = 1$$

$$H(B)=?$$

$$P(B=i)=P(A=i)\cdot\frac{1}{2}+P(A=i-1)\cdot\frac{1}{2}\leftarrow \text{dla vozh. jedvostajnego }A$$

$$P(A=k)=\frac{1}{n}\text{ dostajny vozh. jedvostojy }B$$

$$H(B)=\log{(n)}-1=\log{(\frac{n}{2})}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & \xrightarrow{p} & 0 \\
1 & \xrightarrow{p} & 1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
p & 1 - p \\
1 & \xrightarrow{p} & 1
\end{array}$$

$$H(B|A) = \frac{2}{a}p(a)H(B|a) = p\log\frac{a}{p} + (1-p)\log\frac{1}{1-p} = H(p)$$
  
 $H(A) \leq H(B) \leq \log|B| = 1$ 

$$\max_{A} H(x) = \log |A|$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{1-d} 0$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{q} e$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{1-d} 1$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{1-d} 1$$

$$(BEC = \max_{\pi \in CQ(1)} (1-d) H(\pi) = 1-d = H(d) \# (1-d) H(\pi)$$

$$T(A,B) = H(d) + (1-d)H(\pi) - H(d) = (1-d)H(\pi)$$

def: kanat symethyczny - [=()+, p,y) jest symethyczny, jeśli haroly miensz p
jest penmutacją piewszego wenne, a horola holma penmutają
piewszej holmy.

wtedy: ( m = log( | y|) - H( ii)

H(ii) = - 2 pi log pi

 $H(V|x) = \underset{x}{\mathcal{Z}} p(x) \underset{\overline{i}=1}{\mathcal{Z}} p_i \log \frac{1}{p_i} = H(\overline{n}) \mathcal{Z} p(x) = H(\overline{n})$ 

max H(Y) = log 1 y)

60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 ... ... p_n$ } 60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 ... ... p_n$ } 60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 ... ... p_n$ } 60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 ... p_n$ } 60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 60 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 61 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 62 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 63 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 64 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 65 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 66 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 67 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 67 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 68 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ } 69 { $p(y|x) : y \in y^3 = 1 p_1 p_2 ... p_n$ }

olef: harat stabo sy met nyczny - jeśli wienszę są suoimi penmutaja mi onaz suma karolej kolnyt wtedy Cn = log(1y1)-H(F)

def: Conicuch Manhouse: X > Y > Z jesh: p(x,y,z) = p(x).p(y|x).p(z|y)

Wniosel: X > Y > Z &> Z > Y > X Warronainie p(z|x,y) = p(z |y)

TW: jeile X->Y->Z to I(X,Y) ZI(X,Z)

TW: Shannona o liodonania a lia na Tach:

- 1) justi R<C, istnieje (2 nR, n) kool, olla lató nego 2 cn) 0
- 2) jesti (2 n)-kod ma utasność 2 n) → 0, to R ∈ (
  R = log m liozleo stów
  R efelitymosic

