



2022 年春季学期平时作业汇总

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每周每次作业已按序排列，图片大小已尽可能放大
如字体还是太小，可放大查看，给老师带来不便，请见谅。

2022年3月9日作业

1. 熟悉 python 可视化方法，绘制自信息与概率之间函数图像。
2. 设计一个掷骰子的 python 小程序；投掷 100 次，计算 1 和朝上的概率。

程序代码如下图所示：

```
import random

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

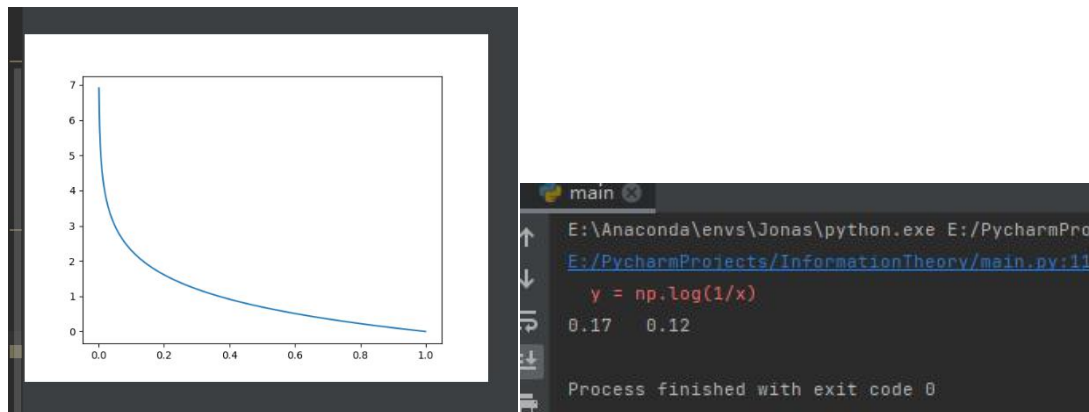
# 2022.3.9 自信息与概率关系
x = np.arange(0, 1, 0.001)
y = np.log(1/x)

plt.plot(x, y)

plt.show()

# 2022.3.9 投掷骰子小程序
cnt = 100
num_of_one = 0
num_of_six = 0
for i in range(cnt):
    num = random.randrange(1, 7)
    if num == 1:
        num_of_one += 1
    if num == 6:
        num_of_six += 1
prob_one = num_of_one / cnt
prob_six = num_of_six / cnt
print(prob_one, ' ', prob_six)
```

运行结果：第一题如左下图所示；第二题如右下图所示



2022年3月16日作业:

1) 请推导自信息量的各种单位之间换算公式?

2) 请绘图说明 $I(X;Y)$, $H(X)$, $H(X|Y)$, $H(Y|X)$, $H(Y)$ 之间的关系。

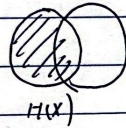
3月16日作业

1) $\ln 2$ 为底: bit $1 \text{ bit} = 0.693 \text{ Nat}$
 $1 \text{ bit} = 0.301 \text{ Hart}$

$\ln e$ 为底: nat. $1 \text{ Nat} = \lg_2 e \approx 1.433 \text{ bit}$

$\ln 10$ 为底: Hart. $1 \text{ Hart} = \lg_{10} 2 \approx 3.322 \text{ bit}$

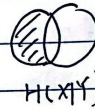
2) $I(X;Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(XY)$



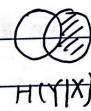
$H(X)$



$H(Y)$



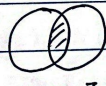
$H(X|Y)$



$H(Y|X)$



$H(XY)$



$I(X;Y)$

2022年3月23日作业

1. 习题 22.1, 2.3、2.4、2.5

2. 编程：建立一个简单的网络（多层线性网络），输入输出都是 2 维。输入每个维度都是标准高斯分布。假设输出为 $X=[X_1, X_2]$ ，求 $H(X) - (H(X_1) + H(X_2))$

第二题 明证作业

2.1 (A) $P(A) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ $I(A) = -\log_2 P(A) = 1.848 \text{ bit}$
 (B) $P(B) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ $I(B) = -\log_2 P(B) = 1.710 \text{ bit}$
 (C) $P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$ $I(C) = -\log_2 \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ bit}$

2.2 信源 $X_1 \rightarrow$ 信宿 Y_1 信道 $X_2 \rightarrow$ 信宿 Y_2
 则 $P(X_1|A) = 0.9$ $P(X_2|A) = P(X_2) = 1$
 $I(X_1|A) = -\log_2 P(X_1|A) = 0.15 \text{ bit}$

2.3 $H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{2}{2} \times H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
 $= H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{2}{2} \times H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
 $= H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) + H(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
 $\approx 1.918 \text{ bit}$

2.4 $H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^4 \log_2 p_i(p_i) = -(0.5 \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + 0.25 \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{4} + \dots + 0.025 \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{40})$
 $\approx 1.94 \text{ bit}$
 $I_1 = 3I(X_1) + 3I(X_2) = 3[-\log_2 P(A) - \log_2 P(B)] \approx 9 \text{ bit}$
 $I_2 = 3I(D) + 3I(F) = 3[-\log_2 P(D) - \log_2 P(F)] \approx 28.932 \text{ bit}$
 $I = 6H(X) = 11.64 \text{ bit}$
 $I_1 < I < I_2$

2) 建立一个简单的网络，输入输出都是 2 维。输入每个维度都是标准高斯分布。假设输出为 $X=[X_1, X_2]$ ，求 $H(X) - (H(X_1) + H(X_2))$

已知：输入： $X=[X_1, X_2]$ ， X_i 满足标准高斯分布。
 $\therefore X_1 \sim N(0,1)$ $X_2 \sim N(0,1)$
 $H(X) = H(Y)$ $\therefore H(X) = [H(Y_1) + H(Y_2)]$
 $H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^2 P(X_i) \log P(X_i)$
 \therefore 需要求 $p(Y)$ ， $p(Y_1)$ ， $p(Y_2)$
 $-\sum P(X_i) \log P(X_i) = [-\sum p(Y_1) \log p(Y_1) - \sum p(Y_2) \log p(Y_2)]$

2022年4月6日作业

1) 以前作业没完成, 继续推进;

2) 22页 2.9 及 2.10.

4月6日作业.

2.9. 均匀分布: $\Omega(+) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
 $P(\Omega) = \{\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}\}$
 $\Omega(-) = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$
 $P(\Omega) = \{\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}\}$
 $\Omega(X) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9\}$
 $P(\Omega) = \{\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}\}$

+	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	1	2	3	4
2	2	3	4	5
3	3	4	5	6

-	0	1	2	3
0	0	-1	-2	-3
1	1	0	-1	-2
2	2	1	0	-1
3	3	2	1	0

X	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3
2	0	2	4	6
3	0	3	6	9

$$H(X+Y) = -\frac{1}{6} \log_2 \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{6} \log_2 \frac{2}{6} - \frac{3}{6} \log_2 \frac{3}{6} - \frac{4}{6} \log_2 \frac{4}{6} - \frac{5}{6} \log_2 \frac{5}{6} - \frac{6}{6} \log_2 \frac{6}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \log_2 \frac{1}{6} - \frac{4}{6} \log_2 \frac{2}{6} - \frac{6}{6} \log_2 \frac{3}{6} - \frac{4}{6} \log_2 \frac{4}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4 + \frac{4}{8} \cdot 3 + 0.906 + \frac{4}{8} \cdot 2$$

$$= 2.656 \text{ bit/符号}$$

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

$$\therefore H(X-Y) = 2.656 \text{ bit/符号}$$

$$\because X, Y \text{ 相互独立} \quad H(X, Y) = H(X) + H(Y)$$

$$\therefore = -\frac{7}{6} \log_2 \frac{7}{6} - \frac{3}{6} \log_2 \frac{3}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \log_2 \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= 2.397 \text{ bit/符号}$$

2) $+,-,0,1,2,3$ $H(X+Y, X-Y) = 4 \text{ bit/符号}$

0	0,0	1,-1	2,-2	3,-3
1	1,1	2,0	3,-1	4,-2
2	2,2	3,1	4,0	5,-1
3	3,3	4,2	5,1	6,0

同理, $H(X+Y, XY) = 3.25 \text{ bit/符号}$

10. (1) $P(\text{胜}) = \frac{2}{3}$ $P(\text{负}) = \frac{1}{3}$ $P(\text{平}) = \frac{2}{3}$

$H(P(\text{胜}), P(\text{负}), P(\text{平})) = 1.5835 \text{ bit/符号}$

(2) 大正全部获胜 $P = \frac{1}{8}$

$\therefore H(\frac{1}{8}) = -\frac{7}{8} \log_2 \frac{7}{8} = 0.5436 \text{ bit/符号}$

2022年5月4日作业

1) 以前作业没完成, 继续推进;

2) 43页 3.7 题。

3.7 1) 根据给定线图.

转移概率矩阵 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p/2 & p/2 \\ p/2 & 1-p & p/2 \\ p/2 & p/2 & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{p} & 0 & p \\ 0 & p & \bar{p} \\ 0 & p & \bar{p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(s) = \sum_{j=1}^3 (p(s_i) p(s_j/s_i))$$

$$\therefore p(s_1) = p(s_1)\bar{p} + p(s_2)p$$

$$p(s_2) = p(s_1)p + p(s_2)\bar{p}$$

$$p(s_3) = p(s_2)p + p(s_3)\bar{p} \quad \text{解得: } p(s_1) = p(s_2) = p(s_3)$$

$$\because p(s_1) + p(s_2) + p(s_3) = 1 \quad \therefore p(s_1) = p(s_2) = p(s_3) = 1/3$$

$$12) H_{\infty} = H_{i+1} = - \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 p(s_i) p(s_j/s_i) \log_2 p(s_j/s_i)$$

$$= -(p \log_2 p + \bar{p} \log_2 \bar{p}) \text{ bit/symbols}$$

$$13) H_0 = H_1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 p(0) p(0/i) = \log 3 = 1.58 \text{ bit/symbols}$$

$$\text{验证对 } H_{\infty} \text{ 求导: } \frac{\partial H_{\infty}(x)}{\partial p} = -\log \frac{1}{2-p}$$

存在极大值.

2022年5月11日作业

1) 以前作业没完成, 继续推进;

2) 72页 4.1 和 4.3.

4.1 传递矩阵 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$

$$p(y_1|x_1) = p(0|0) = 1-p = \bar{p} = 0.7$$

$$p(y_2|x_1) = p(1|0) = 0.3$$

$$p = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I(x=0; y=1) = H(0) - H(0|1)$$

$$= -p(0) \cdot \log p(0) - (1-p(0)) \cdot \log (1-p(0))$$

$$= -0.7 \cdot \log 0.7 - 0.3 \cdot \log 0.3$$

$$p = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I(x=0; y=1) = H(y_2) - H(y_2|x_1)$$

$$= \log \frac{p(y_2|x_1)}{p(y_2)}$$

$$= \log \frac{0.3}{0.2 \cdot 0.5 + 0.8 \cdot 0.7}$$

$$= -1.5785$$

$$I(x=1; Y) = \sum_{y=1} p(Y|X=1) \cdot \log \frac{p(Y|X=1)}{p(Y)}$$

$$= 0.1 \cdot \log \frac{0.1 \cdot 0.7}{0.1 \cdot 0.7 + 0.9 \cdot 0.8} + 0.9 \cdot \log \frac{0.9 \cdot 0.3}{0.1 \cdot 0.7 + 0.9 \cdot 0.8}$$

$$= 0.072 \text{ bit/symbols}$$

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

$$= \sum_{x,y} p(x,y) \log \frac{p(y|x)}{p(y)}$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^1 \sum_{y=0}^1 p(x,y) \log \frac{p(y|x)}{p(y)}$$

$$= 0.7 \cdot 0.7 \cdot \log \frac{0.7}{0.2 \cdot 0.5 + 0.8 \cdot 0.7} + 0.3 \cdot 0.7 \cdot \log \frac{0.3}{0.2 \cdot 0.5 + 0.8 \cdot 0.7}$$

$$+ 0.1 \cdot 0.1 \cdot \log \frac{0.1 \cdot 0.7}{0.1 \cdot 0.7 + 0.9 \cdot 0.8} + 0.9 \cdot 0.1 \cdot \log \frac{0.9 \cdot 0.3}{0.1 \cdot 0.7 + 0.9 \cdot 0.8}$$

$$= 0.209$$

4.3

$$X \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{matrix} Y \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{matrix}$$

$$p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I(x; y) = \sum p(x,y) \log \frac{p(y|x)}{p(y)}$$

$$= p_{00} \cdot p_{00} \cdot \log \frac{p_{00}}{p_{00}} + \dots$$

if $p_{00} = p$ $p_{01} = 1-p$

$$p_{10} = p \cdot \frac{1}{1+p} = \frac{1}{2(1+p)}$$

$$p_{11} = (1-p) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1-p)$$

$$I(x; y) = p \cdot \log \frac{1}{1+p} + \frac{1}{2}(1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p}$$

$$\frac{dI(x; y)}{dp}$$

$$= 1 - \log(1+p) - p \log p - \frac{1}{1+p} + \frac{1}{2} \log(1-p) - \frac{1}{2} (1-p) \log(1-p)$$

$$= 1 - \log(1+p) - \frac{p}{1+p} \log p + \frac{1}{2} \log(1-p) + \frac{p}{1+p} \log(1-p)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\sqrt{1-p}}{1+p} \quad x_2 = 0$$

解得: $p = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore 当 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时取得最大值, 为信息容量 $C = 0.32 \text{ bit/symbols}$

2022年5月18日作业

- 1) 以前作业没完成, 继续推进;
- 2) 72页 4.2、4.5 和 4.7。

5月18日作业 (4.2 4.5 4.7)

4.2 信道容量

∴ 信道矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1-\alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1-\alpha \end{bmatrix}$

$C = \log_2 2 - H(\alpha) = 1 - H(\alpha) = 1 - \alpha \log_2(1-\alpha) - \alpha \log_2(\alpha)$

解得: $C = 1 - \alpha$ bit/symbol

4.5 1) $P(Y=1) = P(X=1) \cdot (1-\epsilon)$

$I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X)$

$= H(P(X=1) \cdot (1-\epsilon) + P(X=1)H(1-\epsilon))$

当时为最佳输入分布,

∴ 求 $\frac{dI(X;Y)}{dP(X=1)} = (1-\epsilon) \log_2 \frac{1-P(X=1)(1-\epsilon)}{P(X=1)(1-\epsilon)} - H(1-\epsilon)$

令 $\epsilon=0$

$\therefore P(X=0) = 1 - \frac{\epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{(1+\epsilon)\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(X=1) = \frac{\epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{(1+\epsilon)\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2}$

2) 当 $\epsilon = 1/2$ 时, 代入

得: $p = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{5}$

$C = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = H(\frac{2}{5}) - \frac{2}{5}$

$= 0.702 - 0.4$

$= 0.302$ bit/symbol

3) 若后极限 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 1$

$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} p = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 + (1-\epsilon)\epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2}$

∴ $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, 输入信源的分布为 $\frac{1}{2}$

而 对 $\bar{\epsilon} \gg 1$ 时, $C=0$

∴ 不在最佳分布内

4.7, $I(X;Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = p \log_2 \frac{1}{p(1-p)} + \dots + p \log_2 \frac{1}{p(1-p)} - H(p-p)$

∴ 对称 ∴ $p(x_i) = \frac{1}{r}$

$p(y_i) = \frac{1}{r} \sum p(y_i|x_i)$

$C = \frac{1}{r} \sum p(y_i|x_i) \log_2 \frac{1}{\sum p(y_i|x_i)} + \frac{1}{r} \sum p(y_i|x_i) \log_2 \frac{1}{\sum p(y_i|x_i)} - H(p_1 \dots p_n)$

$C = \log_2 r - \frac{1}{r} \sum \log_2 M_i - H(p_1 \dots p_n)$

不恒