# Chapter 2

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## 1 离散信源熵与互信息

## 1.1 信源熵

$$H(X) = \sum_{i} p(x_i) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x_i)} = -\sum_{i} p(x_i) \log_2 p(x_i)$$

#### 性质:

- 1.  $H(X) \ge 0$
- $2. \ H(X) \le \log_2 |X|$

当某一符号  $x_i$  的概率为  $p_i$  为零时, $p_i\log_2p_i$  在熵公式中无意义,为此规定这时的  $p_i\log_2p_i$  为零。当信源 X 中只含一个符号 x 时,必定有 p(x)=1,此时信源熵 H(x) 为零,是确定信源。

## 1.1.1 证明 $H(x) \leq \log_2 |X|$ :

方法一: 求偏导,略

方法二: 利用相对熵

假设 q 服从均匀分布, 即  $q_i = \frac{1}{|X|}$ 

$$D(p||q) = \sum_{i} p_i \log_2 \frac{p_i}{q_i} \tag{1}$$

$$= \sum_{i} p_i \log_2 p_i - \sum_{i} p_i \log_2 q_i \tag{2}$$

$$= -H(x) - \sum_{i} p_i \log_2 q_i \ge 0 \tag{3}$$

$$= -H(x) + \sum_{i} p_{i} \log_{2} |X| \ge 0 \tag{4}$$

所以我们可以得到

$$H(x) \le \log_2 |X|$$

#### 1.2 相对熵

p 相对于 q 的相对熵定义为

$$D(p||q) = \sum_{i} p_i \log_2 \frac{p_i}{q_i}$$

相对熵也成为交叉熵或 Kullback-Leibler 距离 (KL 距离)。它满足两个要求:

- 1. 非负性
- 2. 当且仅当对所有  $i, p_i = q_i$  时,相对熵为零

#### **1.2.1** 证明 $D(p||q) \ge 0$

下凸函数的性质  $pf(x_1) + (i-p)f(x_2) \ge f(px_1 + (1-p)x_2)$ 

Jensen's Inequality: 对于下凸函数而言,

$$Ef(X) \ge f(EX)$$

上凸函数反之。

1. |X| = 2 时,由下凸函数性质可证

#### 2. Jensen's Inequality

下面先证 Jensen's Inequality:

Assume |X| = k - 1, Jensen's Inequality holds

Prove |X| = k, Inequality holds as well.

Assume  $\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p(x_i) = q = 1 - p(x_k)$ 

$$Ef(X) = p(x-k)f(x_k) + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p(x_i)f(x_i)$$
 (5)

$$= p(x_k)f(x_k) + q\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{p(x_i)}{q}f(x_i)$$
 (6)

$$= p(x_k)f(x_k) + (1 - p(x_k))f(\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{p(x_i)}{1 - p(x_k)}x_i)$$
 (7)

$$\geq f(p(x_k)x_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p(x_i)x_i)$$
 (8)

$$= f(EX) \tag{9}$$

下面证  $D(p||q) \ge 0$ 

$$-D(p||q) = -\sum_{x \in A} p(x) \log_2 \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$
 (10)

$$= \sum_{x \in A} p(x) \log_2 \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \tag{11}$$

$$\leq \log_2 \sum_{x \in A} p(x) \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \tag{12}$$

$$= \log_2 \sum_{x \in A} q(x) \tag{13}$$

$$\leq \log_2 \sum_{x \in Z} q(x) \tag{14}$$

$$=\log_2 1\tag{15}$$

$$=0 (16)$$

## 1.3 联合熵、条件熵

条件熵

$$H(X|Y) = \sum_{j} p(y_j)H(X|y_j)$$
(17)

$$= \sum_{ij} p(y_j)p(x_i|y_j)I(x_i|y_j)$$
(18)

$$= \sum_{ij} p(x_i, y_j) \log_2 p(x_i|y_j)$$
(19)

联合熵

$$H(X,Y) = \sum_{ij} p(x_i, y_j) I(x_i, y_j) = -\sum_{ij} p(x_i, y_j) \log_2 p(x_i, y_j)$$

$$H(X|Y) = \sum p(y)H(X|y)$$

#### **1.3.1** 证明 H(X|Y) = H(X,Y) - H(Y)

$$H(X|Y) = \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x|y)}$$
 (20)

$$H(X,Y) - H(Y) = \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x,y)} - \sum p(y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y)}$$

$$= \sum p(y) \sum p(x|y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x,y)} - \sum p(y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y)}$$
(21)

$$= \sum p(y) \left(\sum p(x|y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x,y)} - \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y)}\right)$$
(23)  
$$= \sum p(y) \left(\sum p(x|y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x,y)} - \sum p(x|y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y)}\right)$$

(24)

$$= \sum p(y) \sum p(x|y) \log_2 \frac{p(y)}{p(x,y)} \tag{25}$$

$$= \sum p(y) \sum p(x|y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x|y)} \tag{26}$$

$$= \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x|y)} \tag{27}$$

$$=H(X|Y) \tag{28}$$

## 1.4 互信息

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{i,j} p(x_i, y_j) \log_2 \frac{p(x_i|y_j)}{p(x_i)}$$
 (29)

$$= \sum_{i,j} p(x_i, y_j) \log_2 \frac{p(x_i, y_j)}{p(x_i)p(y_j)}$$
(30)

$$= \sum_{i,j} p(x_i, y_j) \log_2 \frac{p(y_j|x_i)}{p(y_j)}$$
 (31)

$$=I(Y;X) \tag{32}$$

互信息的一些性质:

1. 
$$X || Y 时, I(X;Y) = 0$$

2. 
$$X = Y$$
 时,  $I(X;Y) = H(X) = H(Y)$ 

3. 
$$X = f(Y)$$
 时,  $I(X;Y) = H(X)$ 

#### 互信息有如下表达形式:

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X,Y)$$
(33)

$$= H(X) - H(X|Y) \tag{34}$$

$$=H(Y)-H(Y|X) \tag{35}$$

证明 I(X;Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X,Y)

有如下公式成立:

$$p(x_i) = \sum_{y \in Y} p(x, y)$$

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

$$= \sum p(x) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x)} + \sum p(y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y)} - \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x,y)}$$

$$= \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x)} + \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y)} - \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x,y)}$$

$$= \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}$$

$$(36)$$

$$= \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x)} + \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(y)} - \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x,y)}$$

$$(38)$$

证明 I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y)

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) \tag{40}$$

$$= \sum p(x) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x)} - \sum p(x, y) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(x|y)}$$
 (41)

$$= \sum p(x,y) \log_2 \frac{p(x|y)}{p(x)} \tag{42}$$

#### 1.5 Chain Rule

二元的情况下有 H(X,Y) = H(X|Y) + H(Y)

对于三元的情况  $H(X_1, X_2, X_3)$ , 设  $(X_2, X_3) = Z$ , 则有

$$H(X_1, X_2, X_3) = H(X_1, Z) \tag{43}$$

$$=H(X_1|Z)+H(Z) \tag{44}$$

$$= H(X_1|X_2, X_3) + H(X_2|H_3) + H(X_3)$$
 (45)

推广到 n 元的情况下,得到  $H(X_1,...,X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n H(X_i|X_{i+1},...,X_n)$ 

#### 1.6 Conditional Matual Information