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1.3 例题: 解: 有  $\int_0^a b x^2 dx = 1$  故  $b = \frac{3}{a^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} H(X) &= -\int_0^a p(x) \log p(x) dx \\ &= -\int_0^a b x^2 \log(b x^2) dx \\ &= -\int_0^a (b x^2 \log b + b x^2 \log x^2) dx \\ &= -\log b \int_0^a b x^2 dx - \int_0^a 2 b x^2 \log x dx \\ &= -\log b - 2b \log e \int_0^a x^2 \ln x dx \\ &= \frac{2ba^3}{9} \log e - \frac{2ba^3}{3} \log a - \log b \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \log e + \log a - \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

2.9 解: (1) 有  $p(\text{绿}) = \frac{2}{38} = \frac{1}{19}$ ,  $p(\text{红}) = \frac{18}{38} = \frac{9}{19}$ ,  $p(\text{黑}) = \frac{18}{38} = \frac{9}{19}$

平均不确定性有  $H(\text{颜色}) = -\sum p_i \log p_i = H\left(\frac{1}{19}, \frac{9}{19}, \frac{9}{19}\right) = 1.24 \text{ bit/颜色}$

(2) 由于颜色是对应某一个数字的, 已知数字即可知颜色, 因而如果对颜色和数字都感兴趣, 只需考虑数字即可。则平均不确定性为:

$$H(\text{颜色, 数字}) = H(\text{数字}) = \log_2 38 = 5.25 \text{ bit/数字}$$

(3) 当颜色已知时, 条件熵  $H(\text{数字}|\text{颜色}) = H(\text{颜色, 数字}) - H(\text{颜色})$

$$= 5.25 - 1.24 = 4.01 \text{ bit/数字}$$