

$$p_1 = p_0 + \left[(u_0 - p_0 + 1) \frac{\text{ocur (anterior 3)}}{\text{suma ocur}} \right] = 2$$

5

$$u_1 = p_0 + \left[(u_0 - p_0 + 1) \frac{\text{ocur (3)}}{\text{suma ocur}} \right] - 1$$

5

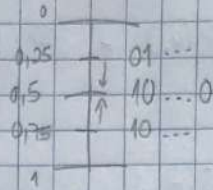
atualizar tabelas:

Contexto 0		
Nímb	ocur	suma ocur
3	1	1
esc	1	2
total		3

$$l_2 = l_1 + [(u_1 - l_1 + 1) F(3)] = 84 = 1010100$$

$$u_2 = l_1 + [(u_1 - l_1 + 1) F(4)] - 1 = 97 = 1100001$$

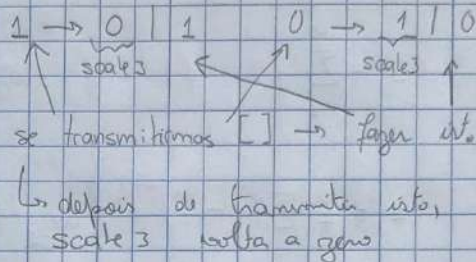
$$lx = 1 \quad \begin{cases} l_2 = 0101000 \\ u_2 = 1000011 \end{cases}$$



scale 3 + + \rightarrow scale 3 = 1

$$\begin{cases} l_2 = 0010000 \\ u_2 = 1000111 \end{cases}$$

em seguida:



Deixar
RSA

n sei
hashing
nem
char
Similitude

ficha TP 2

$$1. S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$F(1) = \frac{1}{5} \quad F(2) = \frac{2}{5} \quad F(3) = \frac{3}{5} \quad F(4) = \frac{4}{5} \quad F(5) = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

$$msg = 1233554424 \quad m = 7$$

$$l_0 = 0000000 \quad u_0 = 1111111$$

contexto - 1		
simbolo	ocor	soma ocor
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	1	3
4	1	4
5	1	5
total		5

contexto 0		
simbolo	ocor	soma ocor
esc	1	1
total		1

contexto 1		
simbolo	s	ocor
1	esc	1
	total	1
2	esc	1
	total	1
3	esc	1
	total	1
4	esc	1
	total	1
5	esc	1
	total	1

$$esc \quad \begin{cases} l_1 = l_0 + \left[\left(u_0 - l_0 + 1 \right) \frac{ocor[esc-1]}{soma\ ocor} \right] = 0 = 0000000 \end{cases}$$

$$u_1 = l_0 + \left[\left(u_0 - l_0 + 1 \right) \frac{ocor[esc]}{soma\ ocor} \right] - 1 = 127 = 1111111$$

6. $m \in \{h, t\}$

↳ tails
↳ heads

$$P(h) = f$$

$$P(t) = 1 - f$$

$$P(x_i) = P(\underbrace{t, t, t, t, \dots}_{i-1}, h) = P(t)^{i-1} \times P(h) = (1-f)^{i-1} \times f$$

a)

$$i = 1, \dots, \infty$$

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(x_i) \log_2 P(x_i)$$

$$= - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-f)^{i-1} \times f \log_2 (1-f)^{i-1} \times f$$

$$= - f \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-f)^{i-1} [\log_2 (1-f)^{i-1} + \log_2 f]$$

$$= - f \log_2 (1-f) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-f)^{i-1} \times (i-1) - f \log_2 f \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-f)^{i-1}$$

$$= - f \log_2 (1-f) \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i (1-f)^i}_{\frac{1-f}{f^2}} - \underbrace{(1-f)^i}_{\frac{1-f}{f}} \right] - \frac{f \log_2 f}{1-f} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-f)^i}_{\frac{1-f}{f}}$$

7. $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$P(x=i) = \frac{1}{6}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

$$\text{msg} = "345" \quad m = 7 \text{ bits}$$

$$F(0) = 0 \quad F(1) = \frac{1}{6} \quad F(2) = \frac{2}{6} \quad F(3) = \frac{3}{6} \quad F(4) = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$F(5) = \frac{5}{6} \quad F(6) = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

scale 3 = 0

$$\begin{array}{l} i=0 \\ p_0 = 0000000 \\ n_0 = 1111111 \end{array}$$

(fazer as contas transformando para decimal)

$$\begin{array}{l} i=1 \\ "3" \end{array} \quad p_1 = p_0 + \left\lfloor \frac{(n_0 - p_0 + 1) F(2)}{127} \right\rfloor = 42 = 0101010$$

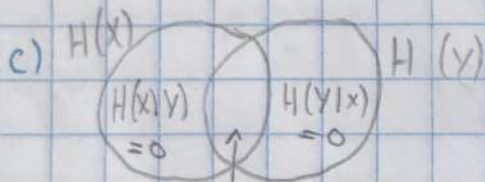
$$n_1 = p_0 + \left\lfloor \frac{(n_0 - p_0 + 1) F(3)}{127} \right\rfloor - 1 = 63 = 0111111$$

$$\begin{array}{l} t_x = 0 \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} p_1 = 0101010 \\ n_1 = 0111111 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow t_x = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} p_1 = 0101000 \\ n_1 = 1111111 \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

exame normal

$$\textcircled{2} b) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(x, y) &= \mathcal{H}(x) + \overbrace{\mathcal{H}(y | x)}^0 \\ &= \mathcal{H}(y) + \underbrace{\mathcal{H}(x | y)}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{H}(x, y) = \mathcal{H}(x) = \mathcal{H}(y)$$



$$R: \mathcal{I}(x; y) = \mathcal{H}(y)$$

$$\mathcal{I}(x, y) = \mathcal{H}(x) = \mathcal{H}(y)$$

d) nenhuma das anteriores, porque a)

2b) $H(X, Y) \geq 0$ universal

$H(Y) \geq 0$

$H(X, Y) = H(X) + \overbrace{H(Y|X)}^{\emptyset}$ (se conhecemos X conhecemos Y)

$P(Y = \log_2 3 | X = 0.5) = 1$

$Y = \log_2(2x+2) = \log_2(4x) = \log_2 8$

$P(Y = K | m = i) = \begin{cases} 1 & K = \log_2(2i+2) \\ 0 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$

porque ao conhecermos o X conhecemos sempre Y, ou seja não há sempre a variável possível ou não Y em algo sendo X outro algo

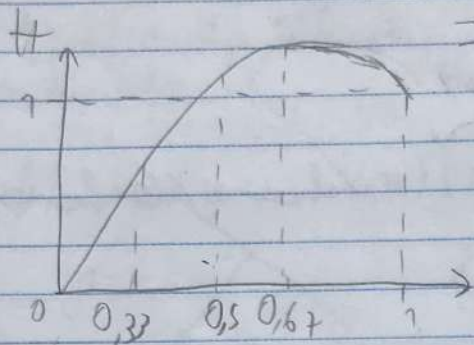
Seguindo o gráfico da entropia feita no exercício anterior

$H(X, Y) = H(X)$ pois não há mais que 1

1) ~~XXXXXX~~ a) $H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^n p(x=i) \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{p(x=i)} \right)$

$$a) H(X) = - \sum_{i=1}^3 p(x=i) \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{p(x=i)} \right)$$

$$= X \times \frac{\sigma}{X} \log_2 \frac{2}{\sigma} + (1-\alpha) \log_2 \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$



$$\frac{dH}{dT} = 0$$

a R. Nenhuma das anteriores

OU exatamente quando têm a mesma probabilidade

$$H \leq \log_2 \#A = \log_2 3$$

$$p(x=1) = p(x=2) = p(x=3)$$

$$n = 7$$

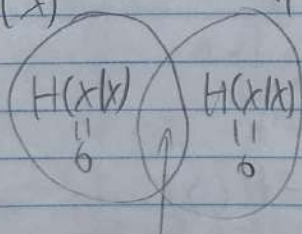
b) $H(X) \geq 0$ e $H(X) \leq 2$ e

c) Regra da cadeia: $H(x, y) = H(x) + H(y(x))$

Logo $H(x, x) = H(x) + H(x|x)$

$$p(x|x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad H(x,x) = H(x)$$

$$d \mid H(x) \quad H(x)$$



$$I(x, x) = H(x) - H(x|x)$$

$$I(x, \lambda) = H(x)$$