

3.3 平均互信息的特性

1. 平均互信息

$$I(X; Y) = E[I(x_i; y_j)]$$

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

表征信道实际传输的信息量 (接收到)

2. 平均互信息的性质:

互信息可负, 但平均互信息非负.

(1) 非负性: $I(X; Y) \geq 0$

$$\text{def: } I(X; Y) = - \sum_i \sum_j p(x_i y_j) \log \frac{p(x_i y_j)}{p(x_i)}$$

$$= \sum_i \sum_j p(x_i y_j) \log \frac{p(x_i y_j)}{p(x_i) p(y_j)} \quad \text{差森(熵)}$$

$$- I(X; Y) = \sum_i \sum_j p(x_i y_j) \log \frac{p(x_i) p(y_j)}{p(x_i y_j)} \leq \log \sum_i \sum_j p(x_i) p(y_j) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I(X; Y) \geq 0$$

证毕 (X, Y 独立取等)

(2) 对称性: $I(X; Y) = I(Y; X)$

$$\text{def: } I(X; Y) = \sum_i \sum_j p_{ij} I(x_i; y_j) = \sum_i \sum_j p_{ij} I(y_j; x_i) = I(Y; X)$$

证毕

(3) 极值性: $I(X; Y) \leq H(X) \Rightarrow I(X; Y) \leq \min\{H(X), H(Y)\}$

$$I(X; Y) \leq H(Y)$$

(4) 凸性定理: ① 固定信道, 即 $p(y_j|x_i)$ 固定时, $I(X; Y)$ 是输入信源概率分布的上凹函数.

② 固定信源, 即 $p(x_i)$ 分布固定时, $I(X; Y)$ 是信道传递概率 $p(y_j|x_i)$ 的下凹函数.

def ①: $p(y_j|x_i)$ 固定, 对分布 $P_1(X)$ 和 $P_2(X)$, 求证 $P(\lambda) = \theta P_1(X) + \bar{\theta} P_2(X)$ 有:

$$I[P(\lambda); Y] \geq \theta I[P_1(X); Y] + \bar{\theta} I[P_2(X); Y]$$

有: $\theta \dots + \bar{\theta} \dots - I \dots$

$$= \theta \sum_i \sum_j p_1(x_i y_j) \cdot \log \frac{p(y_j|x_i)}{p(y_j)} + \bar{\theta} \dots - \sum_i \sum_j [\theta p_1(x_i) + \bar{\theta} p_2(x_i)] p(y_j|x_i) \log \frac{p(y_j|x_i)}{p(y_j)}$$

$$= \theta \dots + \bar{\theta} \dots - \theta \sum_i \sum_j p_1(x_i y_j) \dots - \bar{\theta} \sum_i \sum_j p_2(x_i y_j) \dots$$

$$= \theta \sum_i \sum_j p_1(x_i y_j) \log \frac{p(y_j)}{p_1(y_j)} + \bar{\theta} \dots$$

$$= \theta \sum_j p_1(y_j) \log \frac{p(y_j)}{p_1(y_j)} + \bar{\theta} \dots$$

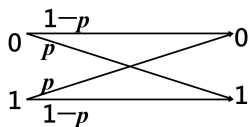
$$\leq \theta \log \sum_j p_1(y_j) + \bar{\theta} \dots = 0 + 0 = 0$$

证毕

def ①: 同 ①

举例: 例3.4: 二进制对称信道, 输入 X 概率分布, 即信源概率空间为: $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ P \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \omega & 1-\omega \end{bmatrix}$

信道如图:

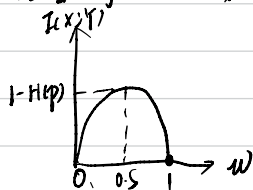


试分析平均互信息与信源概率分布的关系

$$P(X) = (\omega, 1-\omega) \quad P_{Y|X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{bmatrix} \quad P_Y = P_X P_{Y|X} = (\omega\bar{p} + \bar{\omega}p, \omega p + \bar{\omega}\bar{p})$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(X; Y) &= H(X) - H(X|Y) \\ &= H(Y) - H(Y|X) \\ &= H(\omega\bar{p} + \bar{\omega}p) - \sum_i p(x_i) H(Y|x_i) \\ &= H(\omega\bar{p} + \bar{\omega}p) - H(p) \sum_i p(x_i) \\ &= H(\omega\bar{p} + \bar{\omega}p) - H(p) \end{aligned}$$

① 固定信道: p 固定. 当 $\omega = \bar{\omega} = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $I(X; Y) = H(\frac{1}{2}) - H(p) = 1 - H(p)$. 取最大.



② 固定信源: ω 固定. 当 $p=0$, $I(X; Y) = H(\omega)$

当 $p=1$, $I(X; Y) = H(\omega)$

当 $p=0.5$, $I(X; Y) = H(\frac{1}{2}) - H(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$. 最差信道.

