

云南大学数学与统计学院 上机实践报告

课程名称：信息论基础实验

年级：

上机实践成绩：

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姓名：

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上机实践名称：信息论中常用函数的图形绘制

学号：

上机实践日期：

上机实践编号：No. 1

组号：

上机实践时间：

一、实验目的

熟悉信息论中常用函数的图形，为后继学习奠定直观实验基础

二、实验内容

图形框架：Jframe.java

```
package com.hai.jframe;
```

```
import java.awt.BorderLayout;
```

```
public class Jframe extends JFrame {  
    private JPanel jp;
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        EventQueue.invokeLater(new Runnable() {  
            public void run() {  
                try {  
                    Jframe frame = new Jframe();  
                } catch (Exception e) {  
                    e.printStackTrace();  
                }  
            }  
        });  
    }  
}
```

```
public Jframe() {  
    jp = new JPanel();  
    jp.setBackground(Color.BLACK);  
}
```

```

        setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        getContentPane().setLayout(new BorderLayout(0, 0));
        this.setBackground(Color.BLACK);
        this.setContentPane(jp);
        this.setSize(800, 600);
        this.setLocationRelativeTo(null);
        this.setVisible(true);
    }
}

```

框架面板：

```

package com.hai.panel;

import java.awt.Color;

public class JPanel extends JComponent {
    int width, height;
    int zx, zy;
    int unit = 100;

    public void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
        width = this.getWidth();
        height = this.getHeight();
        zx = width / 2; // 新坐标系原点坐标位置，可以改变
        zy = height / 2;
        this.paintAxis(g);

        this.paintMethod(g);
    }

    private double alterX(double x) { // 新坐标对应的原坐标
        return x + zx;
    }
}

```

```

private double alterY(double y) { // 新坐标对应的原坐标
    return -1 * (y - zy);
}

private void paintMethod(Graphics g1) {
    int flag=0;
    double s = 0,r=0;
    System.out.println("=====所有的函数如下，请选择需
要绘画的函数=====");
    System.out.println("1、  $y=\ln x$ ");
    System.out.println("2、  $y=\ln(x)-x+1$ ");
    System.out.println("3、  $y=x\ln x$ ");
    System.out.println("4、  $y=\ln(x)/x$ ");
    System.out.println("5、  $y=H(x)=-x\ln x-(1-x)\ln(1-x)$ ");
    System.out.println("6、  $D(p|q)(\text{given } q)$ ");
    System.out.println("7、  $D(p|q)(\text{given } p)$ ");
    System.out.println("8、  $I(X;Y)(\text{given } p(y|x))$ ");
    System.out.println("9、  $I(X;Y)(\text{given } p(x))$ ");
    System.out.println("\n请输入选项：");
    Scanner input=new Scanner(System.in);
    flag=input.nextInt();
    if(flag==6 || flag==8 || flag==9){
        System.out.println("\n请输入给定的s=");
        s=input.nextDouble();
    }
    if(flag==7){
        System.out.println("\n请输入给定的r=");
        r=input.nextDouble();
    }
    Point2D temp1, temp2;
    double x, y;
    Graphics2D g = (Graphics2D) g1;
    g.setColor(Color.GREEN);

```

```

x = -1.0 * zx / unit;
y = Math.pow(x, 3);
temp1 = new Point2D.Double(this.alterX(x * unit), this.alterY(y
* unit));
for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
    x += 1.0 / unit;
    switch (flag) {
        case 0:
            System.out.println("对不起！没有相应的函数图
像。");
            break;
        case 1:
            y = new FunctionService().function1(x);
            break;
        case 2:
            y = new FunctionService().function2(x);
            break;
        case 3:
            y = new FunctionService().function3(x);
            break;
        case 4:
            y = new FunctionService().function4(x);
            break;
        case 5:
            y = new FunctionService().function5(x);
            break;
        case 6:
            y = new FunctionService().function6(x,s);
            break;
        case 7:
            y = new FunctionService().function7(x,r);
            break;
        case 8:
            y = new FunctionService().function8(x,s);
            break;
    }
}

```



```

        case 9:
            y = new FunctionService().function9(x,s);
            break;
        }
        if (Math.abs(y) < zy) {
            temp2 = new Point2D.Double(this.alterX(x * unit),
this.alterY(y * unit));
            g.draw(new Line2D.Double(temp1, temp2));
            temp1 = temp2;
        }
    }
}

// 画坐标轴,可以通过zx,zy的处置来改变原点位置;
private void paintAxis(Graphics g) {
    g.setColor(Color.yellow);
    // 画X轴
    g.drawLine(10, zy, width-30, zy);
    // X箭头
    g.drawLine(width-40, zy+10, width-30, zy);
    g.drawLine(width-40, zy-10, width-30, zy);
    // 画Y轴
    g.drawLine(zx, 20, zx, height);
    // Y箭头
    g.drawLine(zx-10, 30, zx, 20);
    g.drawLine(zx+10, 30, zx, 20);
    g.setColor(Color.RED);
    g.setFont(new Font("ScanSerif", Font.BOLD, 12));
    // “Y轴”
    g.drawString("Y轴", zx-40, 40);
    // “X轴”
    g.drawString("X轴", width-50, zy+40);
    g.drawString("0", zx + 2, zy + 12); // 画原点数字
    for (int i = 1; i * unit < width; i++) {
        g.setColor(Color.white);
        g.drawLine(zx + i * unit, height, zx + i * unit, -height);
    }
}

```

```

        g.drawLine(zx - i * unit, height, zx - i * unit, -height);
        g.drawLine(-width, zy + i * unit, width, zy + i * unit);
        g.drawLine(-width, zy - i * unit, width, zy - i * unit);

        g.setColor(Color.green);
        g.drawLine(zx + i * unit, zy - 10, zx + i * unit, zy); // x 正向
        g.drawLine(zx - i * unit, zy - 10, zx - i * unit, zy); // x 负向
        g.drawString(String.valueOf(i), zx + i * unit - 10, zy + 12);
// x轴数字
        g.drawString(String.valueOf(i * -1), zx - i * unit - 10, zy + 12);
// x轴数字

        g.drawLine(zx, zy + i * unit, zx + 10, zy + i * unit); // y 负向
        g.drawLine(zx, zy - i * unit, zx + 10, zy - i * unit); // y 正向
        g.drawString(String.valueOf(i), zx - 12, zy - i * unit + 10); //
y轴数字
        g.drawString(String.valueOf(i * -1), zx - 12, zy + i * unit +
10); // y轴数字
    }
}
}

```

函数接口: FunctionInterface.java

```

package com.hai.functionInterface;
/**
 * 函数接口
 * @author hai
 *
 */
public interface FunctionInterface {
    public double function1(double x);
    public double function2(double x);
    public double function3(double x);
}

```

```

    public double function4(double x);
    public double function5(double x);
    public double function6(double x, double s);
    public double function7(double x, double r);
    public double function8(double x, double s);
    public double function9(double x, double s);
}

```

函数服务:

```
package com.hai.functionService;
```

```
import com.hai.functionInterface.FunctionInterface;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * 函数实现类
```

```
 * @author hai
```

```
 *
```

```
 */
```

```
public class FunctionService implements FunctionInterface{
```

```
    public double function1(double x) {
```

```
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
```

```
        return (Math.log((double)x)/Math.log((double)2));
```

```
    }
```

```
    public double function2(double x) {
```

```
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
```

```
        return (Math.log((double)x)/Math.log((double)2))-x+1;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public double function3(double x) {
```

```
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
```

```
        return x*(Math.log((double)x)/Math.log((double)2));
```

```
    }
```

```
    public double function4(double x) {
```



```
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
return (Math.log((double)x)/Math.log((double)2))/x;
}

public double function5(double x) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    return -x*(Math.log((double)x)/Math.log((double)2))-(1-
x)*(Math.log((double)(1-x))/Math.log((double)2));
}

public double function6(double x ,double s) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    double r=x;
    return (1-r)*(Math.log((double)((1-r)/(1-
s)))/Math.log((double)2))+r*(Math.log((double)(r/s))/Math.log((double)2)
);
}

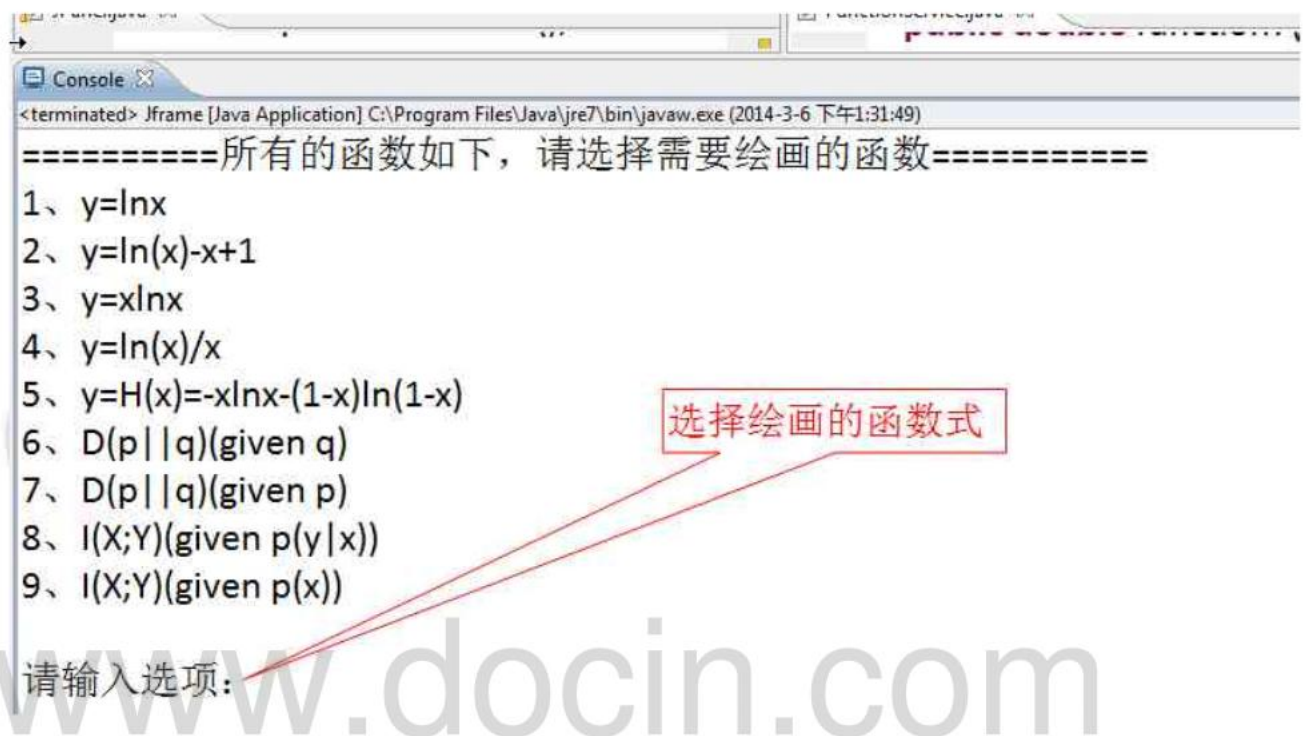
public double function7(double x,double r) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    double s=x;
    return (1-s)*(Math.log((double)((1-s)/(1-
r)))/Math.log((double)2))+s*(Math.log((double)(s/r))/Math.log((double)2)
);
}

public double function8(double x,double s) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    return 0;
}

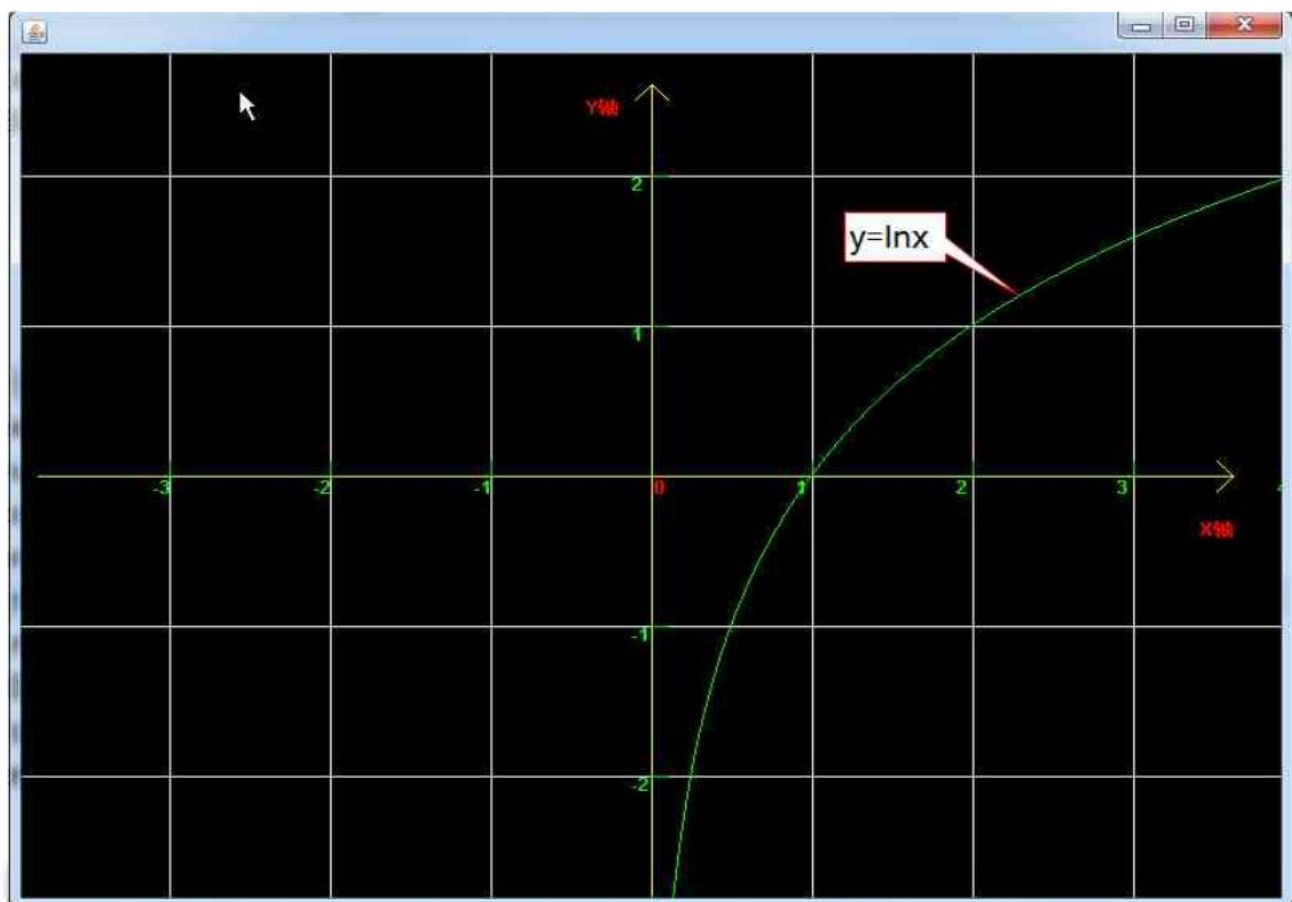
public double function9(double x,double s) {
    // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    return 0;
}
```


}

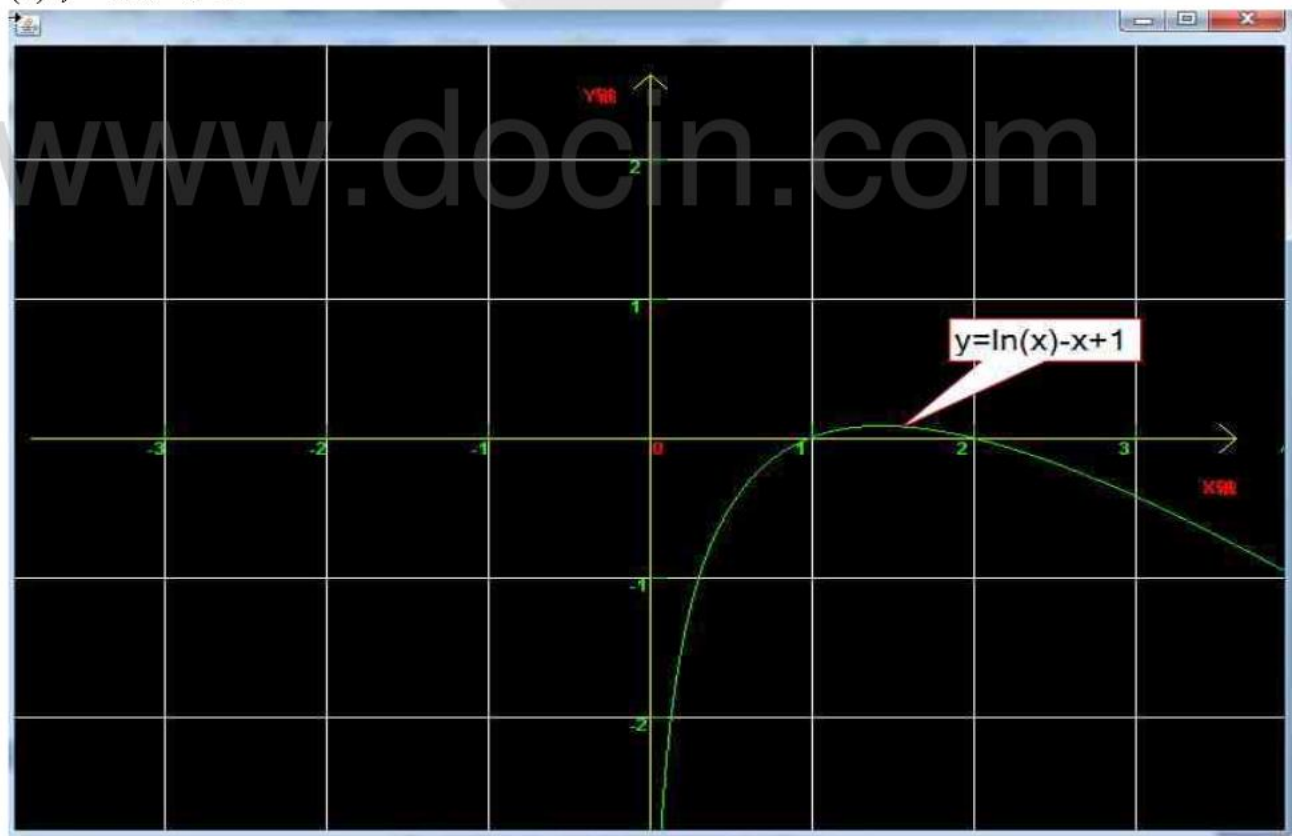
绘制信息论中常用函数的图形



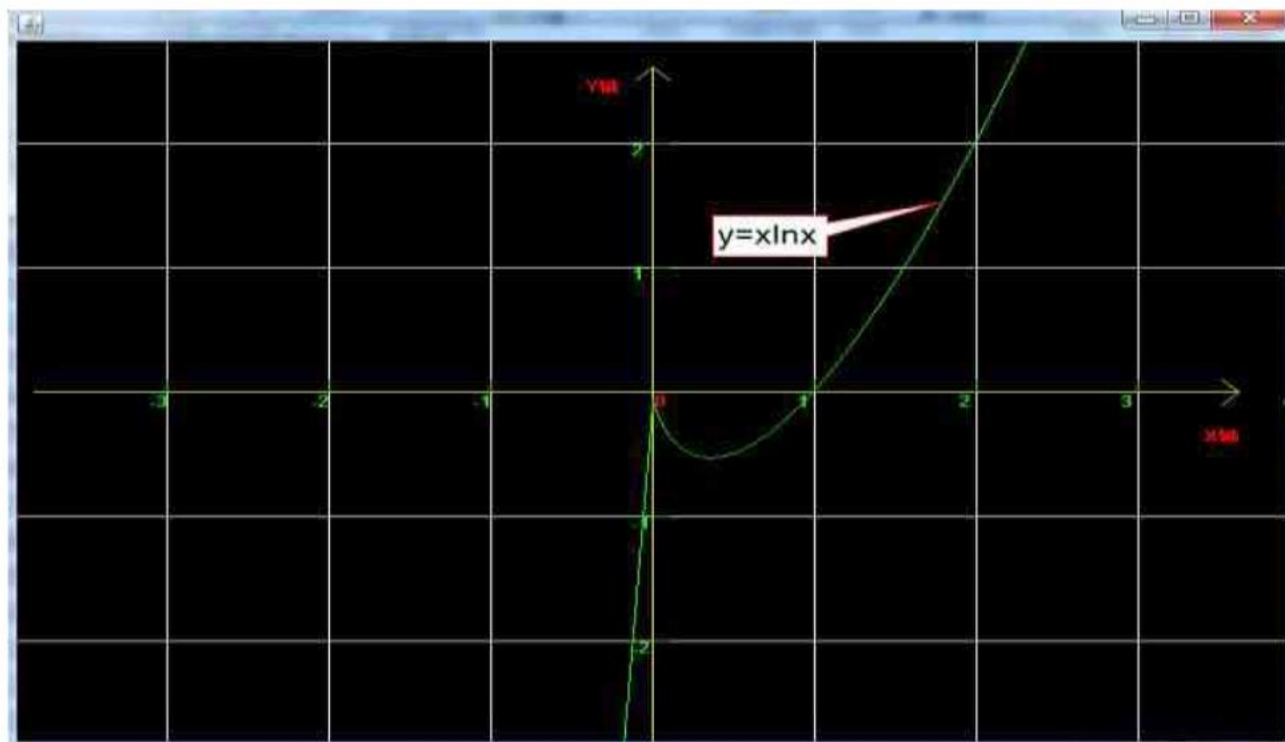
$$(1) y = \ln x (H(x) = - \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p(x) \log p(x))$$



(2) $y = \ln x - x + 1$



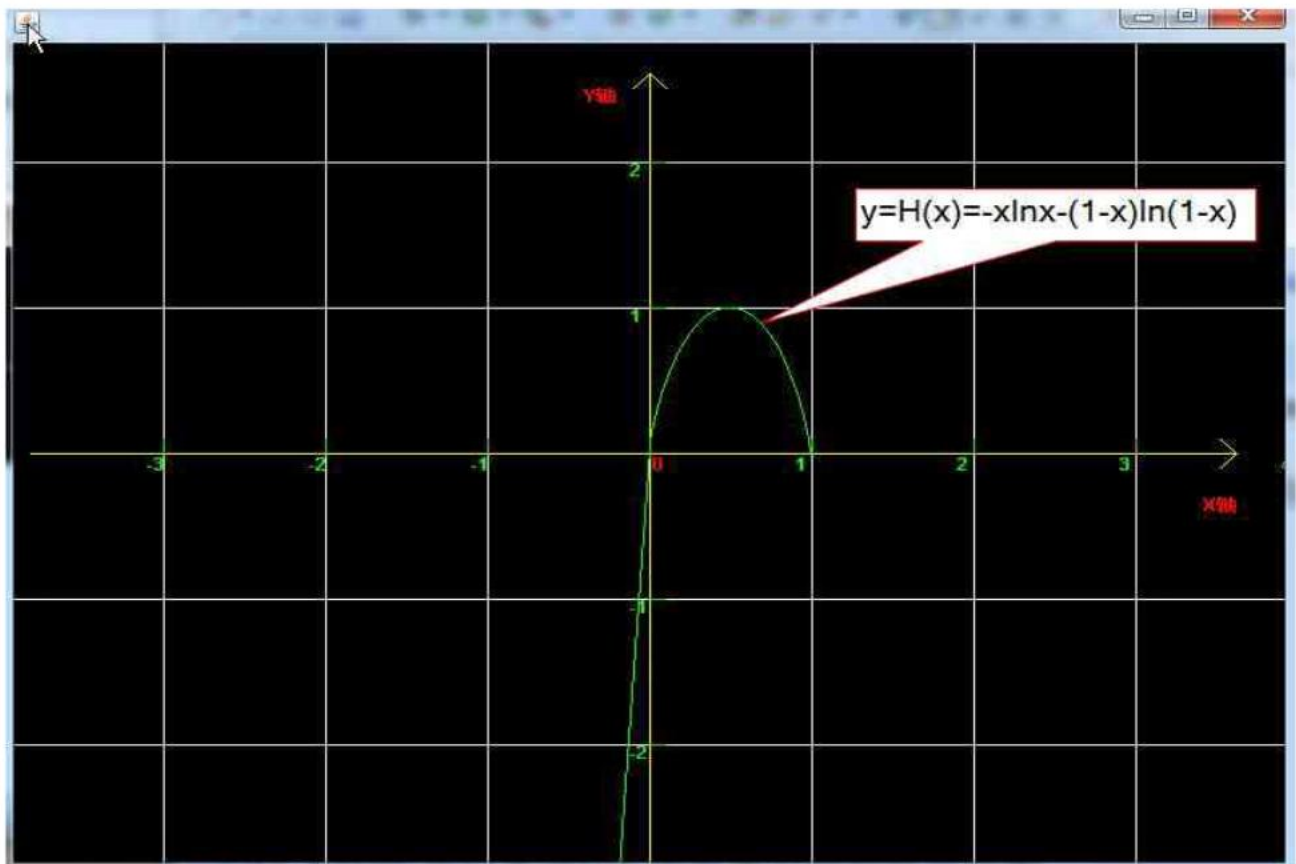
(3) $y = x \ln x$



(4) $y = \ln(x) / x$



$$(5) y = H(x) = -x \ln x - (1-x) \ln(1-x)$$



$$(6) D(p \parallel q)(\text{given } q)$$

Console

terminated> Jframe [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (2014-3-6 下午1:31:49)

=====所有的函数如下，请选择需要绘画的函数=====

- 1、 $y=\ln x$
- 2、 $y=\ln(x)-x+1$
- 3、 $y=x \ln x$
- 4、 $y=\ln(x)/x$
- 5、 $y=H(x)=-x \ln x - (1-x) \ln(1-x)$
- 6、 $D(p \parallel q)(\text{given } q)$
- 7、 $D(p \parallel q)(\text{given } p)$
- 8、 $I(X;Y)(\text{given } p(y|x))$
- 9、 $I(X;Y)(\text{given } p(x))$

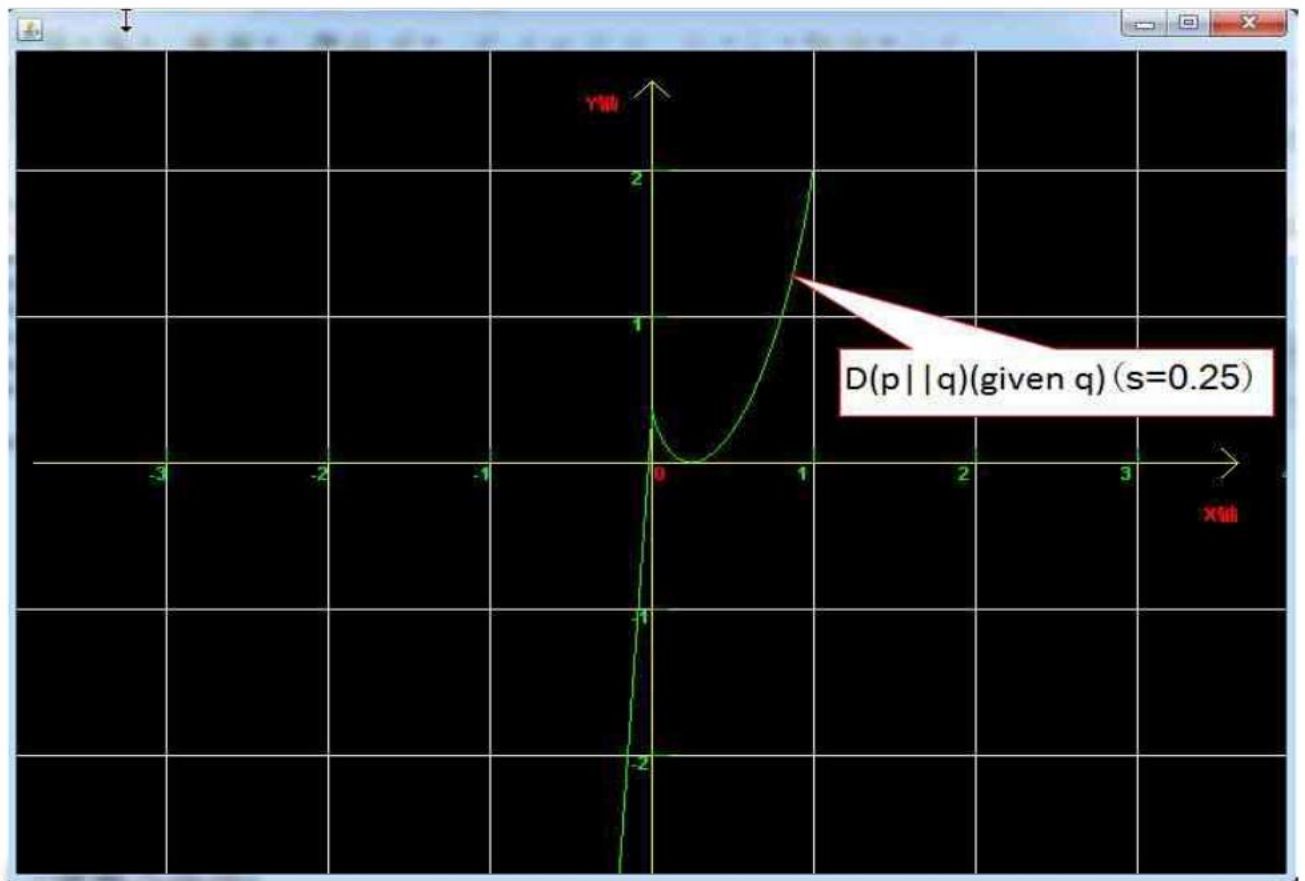
请输入选项:

6

请输入给定的s=

0.25

1、选择第6个函数式
2、给定s=0.25



Console X

Jframe [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre7\bin\javaw.exe (2014-3-6 下午1:40:20)

=====所有的函数如下，请选择需要绘画的函数=====

- 1、 $y=\ln x$
- 2、 $y=\ln(x)-x+1$
- 3、 $y=x\ln x$
- 4、 $y=\ln(x)/x$
- 5、 $y=H(x)=-x\ln x-(1-x)\ln(1-x)$
- 6、 $D(p | q)(\text{given } q)$
- 7、 $D(p | q)(\text{given } p)$
- 8、 $I(X;Y)(\text{given } p(y|x))$
- 9、 $I(X;Y)(\text{given } p(x))$

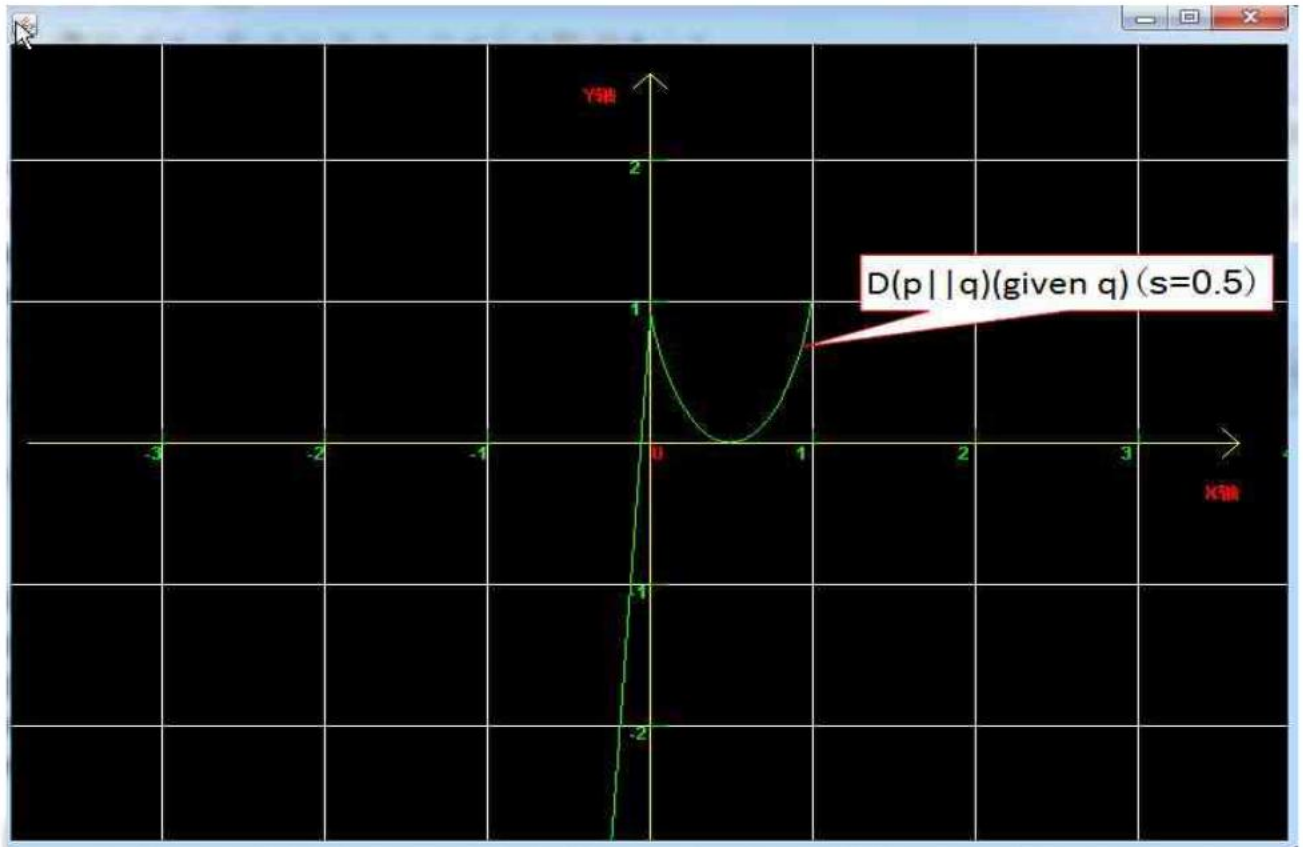
请输入选项:

6

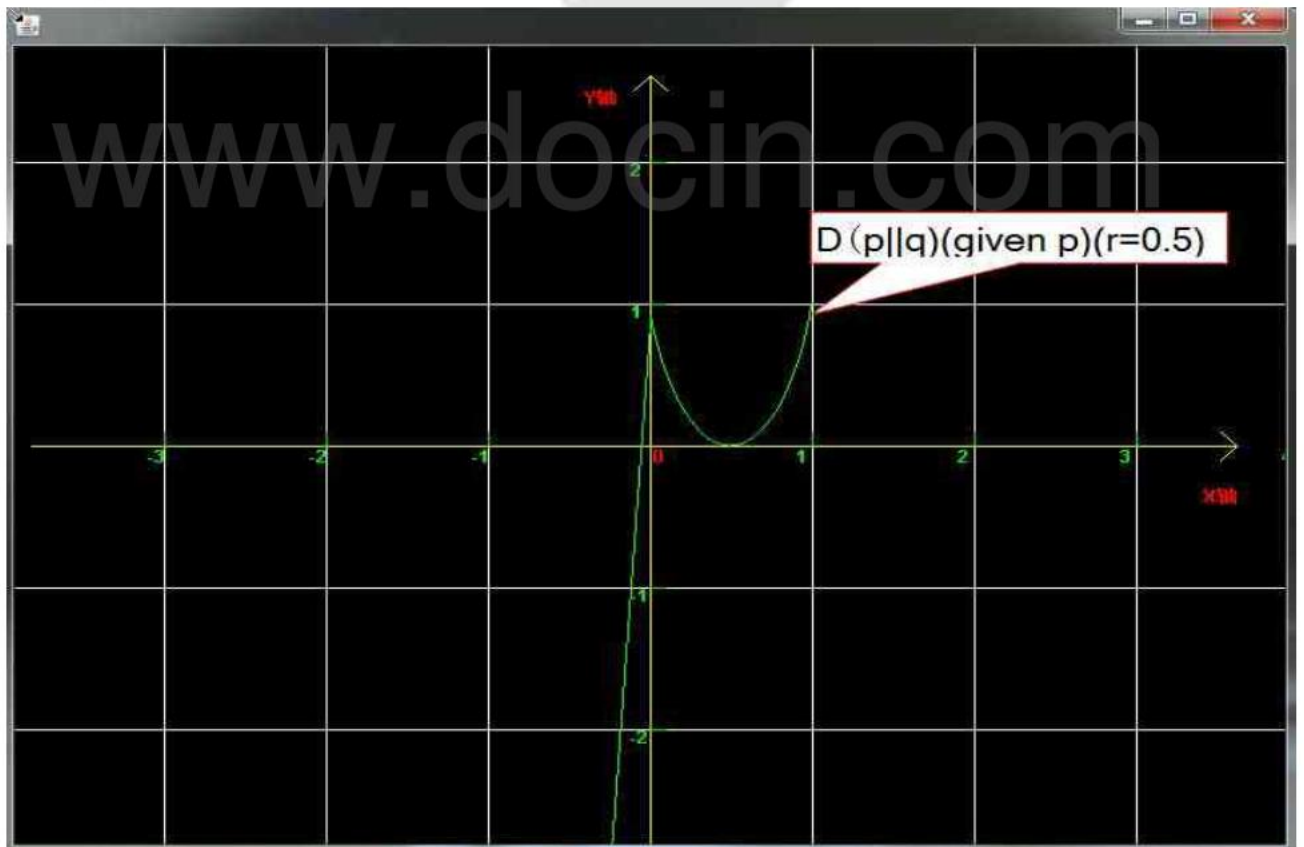
请输入给定的s=

0.5

1、选择第6个函数式
2、给定s=0.5



(7) $D(p||q)(\text{given } p)$



$$(8) I(X;Y)(given \ p(y|x))$$

$$(9) I(X;Y)(given \ p(x))$$

三、使用环境

个人计算机

三、实验环境

个人计算机, MATLAB 平台

对于信息与计算科学专业的学生, 可以尝试选择 Java 平台

对于非信息与计算科学专业的学生, 可以选择任意编程平台

四、实验记录与实验结果分析

(注意记录实验中遇到的问题。实验报告的评分依据之一是实验记录的细致程度、实验过程的真实性、实验结果的解释和分析。如果涉及实验结果截屏, 应选择白底黑字。)

注意的问题:

- 1、熟记课本的熵计算公式
- 2、熟悉 swing 图形界面编程
- 3、界面布局 (画线)
- 4、图形的规范性, 包括 x、y 轴坐标、网格绘制
- 5、对数底的选取 (因为 java.math 包里面没有直接以 2 为底的对数必须通过对数的性质转变成以 2 为底的对数函数)

存在的问题:

- 1、互信息图像目前没有想到更好的解决办法
- 2、文件数据的读取及相关的运算 (分布矩阵)

五、实验体会

(请认真填写自己的真实体会)

六、参考文献

1. (主讲课英文教材)
2. (如有其它参考文献, 请列出)

docin 豆丁
www.docin.com