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(a) Answer:

Since conditioning decreases entropy, we have that

$$H(X|Y) \ge H(X|Y,Z)$$

-H(X|Z) \le -H(X|Y,Z) (1)

We also have the following identity for the conditional mutual information:

$$I(X;Y|Z) = H(X|Z) - H(X|Y,Z)$$
(2)

Thus,

$$H(X|Z) - H(X|Y) \le H(X|Z) - H(X|Y,Z)$$
 by (1)
$$H(X|Z) - H(X|Y) \le I(X;Y|Z)$$
 by (2)

(b) **Answer**:

If Z = g(Y), then $X \to Y \to Z$. Thus,

$$I(X;Y) \ge I(X;g(Y))$$

$$\Rightarrow -I(X;g(Y)) \ge -I(X;Y)$$
(3)

By the properties of mutual information, we also have that

$$H(X|g(Y)) = H(X) - I(X;g(Y))$$
 and $H(X|Y) = H(X) - I(X;Y)$

Then by (3), it follows that

$$H(X) - I(X; g(Y)) \ge H(X) - I(X; Y)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(X|g(Y)) \ge H(X|Y)$$

(c) **Answer:**

$$\frac{1}{2}H(X_1,X_2) = \frac{1}{2}(H(X_2|X_1) + H(X_1)) \qquad \text{by the chain rule}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(H(X_2|X_1) + H(X_2)) \qquad \because X_1 \text{ and } X_2 \text{ are identically distributed}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2}(2 \cdot H(X_2|X_1)) \qquad \because \text{conditioning reduces entropy}$$

$$= H(X_2|X_1)$$

Therefore, we have $H(X_2|X_1) \leq \frac{1}{2}H(X_1, X_2)$.