

## CHAPTER 2. 信息的度量

独立:  $p(x,y) = p(x) \cdot p(y)$  (联合分布)

§2.1. 信息的度量 =  $f$ (复杂度, 概率分布).

此时  ~~$I(X,Y)$~~   $I(X,Y) = I(X) + I(Y)$  (自信息)

§2.2. 香农熵: 随机变量不确定性. \* 自信息  $I(X) = \log \frac{1}{p(x)}$

$X \sim (\frac{x_1 \dots x_n}{p_1 \dots p_n})$  (概率分布).  $\mathcal{X} = \{x_1 \dots x_n\}$  (取值空间).

$a = \|\mathcal{X}\|$ .  $p_i = \underline{\Pr\{X=x_i\}}$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$ .

$\Pr\{A\}$ : 事件A的概率.

等价  $\Pr\{X=x\} = p(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$ .

$P = \{p_1 \dots p_a\}$ .

不确定性.  $H(X) = H(P) = H(p_1 \dots p_a)$ ,  $P \in \mathcal{P}$  ( $\mathcal{P}$ 为全体概率分布).

$$H(P) = - \sum_{i=1}^a p_i \log_c p_i, c > 0.$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^a p_i \log \frac{1}{p_i} = E(\log \frac{1}{p(x)}).$$

(Page. 34. 推导).

自信息

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| $c =$ | 单位      |
| 2     | bit     |
| e     | nat     |
| 3     | tet     |
| 10    | det nat |

性质: 对称 & 非负.

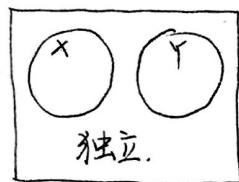
$$\log_c x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b c}.$$

联合熵:  $H(X,Y) = - \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p(x,y) \cdot \log p(x,y).$

$$E(g(X,Y)).$$

$X, Y$  独立:  $H(X,Y) = H(X) + H(Y)$ .

$$p(y) \cdot p(x|y) = p(x,y).$$



条件熵:  $H(X|Y) = - \sum_x \sum_y p(x,y) \cdot \log p(x|y).$

与联合熵关系:  $H(X,Y) = H(X) + H(Y|X)$   
 $= H(Y) + H(X|Y).$

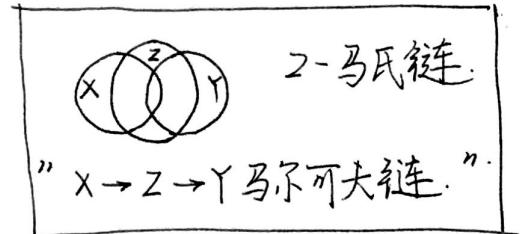
马尔可夫链 (Markov): 在  $n$  时刻状态与前  $k$  个状态有关 (极记忆性).

$X^n = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ : 有  $(X_1 \dots X_{i-1}) \in \mathcal{X}^{i-1}$ ,  $X_i, X_{i+1} \in \mathcal{X}$ :

$P(X_1 \dots X_{i-1}, X_{i+1} | X_i) = P(X_1 \dots X_{i-1} | X_i) \cdot P(X_{i+1} | X_i)$  成立.

此时  $H(X_1 \dots X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n H(X_i | X_{i-1})$ .

3.2.3 熵的性质.



1.  $H(X) \leq \log a$ , 均匀分布下最大. ( $1 - \frac{1}{a} \leq \ln a \leq a - 1$ )

2. 可加.  $H(Q) = H(P) + \sum_{i=1}^a p_i H(q'_i)$

$q'_i = (q'_{i1}, \dots, q'_{ik_i})$ ,  $i \in 1, 2, \dots, a$ .  $-\sum p_i \log p_i$

$q'_{ij} = \frac{q_{ij}}{p_i}$  熵  $H(P)$  是  $P$  的 凹函数

$$Q$$

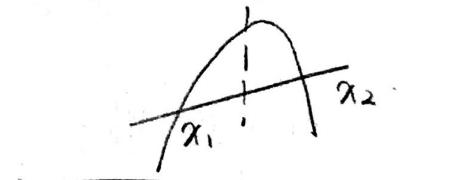
$$q_{11} \dots q_{1k_1} \longrightarrow p_1$$

$$q_{21} \dots q_{2k_2} \longrightarrow p_2$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad (\text{sum}).$$

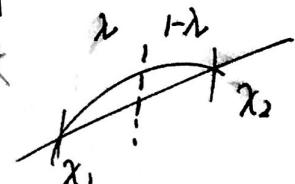
$$q_{a1} \dots q_{ak_a} \longrightarrow p_a \quad \sum a_i \log \frac{a_i}{b_i} \geq (\sum a_i) \log \frac{\sum a_i}{\sum b_i}$$

当且仅当  $\frac{a_i}{b_i} = c$  等号成立.

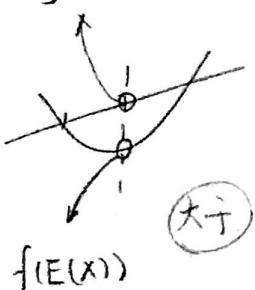


? \* Fano 不等式:  $X, Y \subset \mathcal{X}$ .  $p_e = \Pr\{X \neq Y\}$ , 則

$$H(X|Y) \leq H(p_e) + p_e \log(a-1).$$



$E(f(x))$  \* Jensen 不等式: 上凸:  $g(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) \geq \lambda g(x_1) + (1-\lambda)g(x_2)$ .



若  $g(x)$  上凸:  $E(g(x)) \leq g(E(x))$ .

$$\lambda \in [0, 1]$$

$$(推广) \quad g\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x_i\right) \geq \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i g(x_i).$$

§2.4. 互熵:  $K(p; q) = \sum_{x \in X} p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ . (又称散度).

(相对熵)

(概率分布“差异性”的度量)

\*  $(p, q)$  的凸函数

$D(p||q)$ .

性质:  $K(p; q)$ :  $q$  固定, 则为  $p$  的下凸函数.

$p$  固定, 则为  $q$  的下凸函数.

互信息: (特殊的互熵)

$$I(X; Y) = \sum_x \sum_y p(x, y) \log \frac{p(x, y)}{p(x)p(y)}.$$

性质: 非负、对称.

$| p(x, y)$  为与  $p(x)p(y)$  的互熵

用图型记

$$I(X; Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X, Y)$$

$X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$

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

$\hookrightarrow$  条件下  $X, Y$  独立: (称为马氏链).

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

$$p(x, y|z) = p(x|z) \cdot p(y|z).$$

$$I(X; Y) = H(X).$$

熵

$| I(X; Y)$  是  $q(y|x)$  严格

(即  $X \perp Y|Z$ )

下凸函数.

且  $I(X; Y)$  + 条件熵:  $I(X; Y|Z) = \sum_{(x, y, z)} p(x, y, z) \cdot \log \frac{p(x, y|z)}{p(x|z) \cdot p(y|z)}$ .

$\leq I(X; Z)$  (条件互信息).

(远小于近).

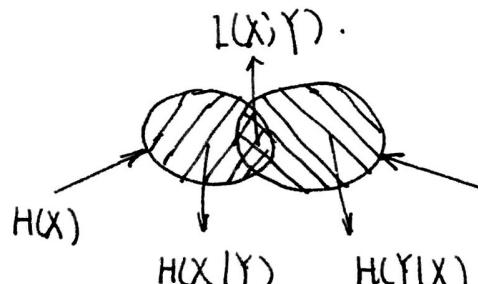
性质: 非负, 对称:  $I(X; Y|Z) = I(Y; X|Z)$ .

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

$$I(X; X|Z) = H(X|Z).$$

(科尔莫戈罗夫公式).  $\rightarrow I(X; (Y, Z)) = I(X; Y) + I(X; Z|Y)$ .

e.g.  $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$  马尔可夫链  $\Leftrightarrow I(X; (Y, Z)) \stackrel{?}{=} I(X; Z)$  检验.



有  $I(X_1 \dots X_n; Y)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i; Y | X_{i-1} \dots X_1).$$

## §2.5. 连续型随机变量的信息量

更新记号:  $P(a' \leq x \leq b') = \Pr\{a' \leq x \leq b'\}.$   $a', b' \in (a, b) = X.$

叫可微熵:  $H(X) = - \int_X p(x) \log p(x) dx.$   $\underbrace{\phantom{p(x) \log p(x) dx}}_{\text{概率密度函数}}$

$$I(X; Y) = \int_{R^2} f(x, y) \cdot \log \frac{f(x, y)}{f(x)f(y)} dx dy \geq 0$$

一些例子. 1. 一维均匀分布:  $H(X) = \log a.$

指数分布:  $H(X) = 1 - \log \lambda$  ( $p(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ ).

正态分布:  $H(X) = \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e^{\sigma^2}).$

2. 多维连续分布:  $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n), x = (x_1, \dots, x_n).$

$$H(X) = - \int_{R^n} p(x) \cdot \log p(x) dx$$

(OTHERS)

其他情况均为将  $\Sigma \rightarrow \int$  在相应区间积分即可.

$$\text{积分过程中常用: } \int x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

$$\int x \cdot e^x dx = (x-1) e^x + C.$$

## §2.6. 最大熵原理：寻找概率分布 → 熵最大.

$\exists P_0 \in \mathcal{P}$ . s.t.  $\forall P \in \mathcal{P}$ :  $-\int_X p(x) \log p_0(x) dx = H_0$  与  $P$  无关的最大熵.

$$\text{proof: } -\int_X p(x) \log p(x) dx = -\int_X p(x) \log p_0(x) dx - \int_X p(x) \cdot \underbrace{\log \frac{p(x)}{p_0(x)}}_{\text{与 } P \text{ 无关}} dx \\ \leq -\int_X p(x) \log p_0(x) dx.$$

最大熵分布：1. 有限区间： $p_0(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$        $H_0 = \log(b-a)$ .

2. 半开区间： $\checkmark p_0(x) = \frac{1}{\mu} e^{-x/\mu}$        $H_0 = 1 + \log \mu$       ( $\mu = \int_0^\infty x p(x) dx$ )  
指  $(0, \infty)$ . 全直线： $p_0(x) = N(\mu, \sigma^2)$        $H_0 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \log(2\pi\sigma^2))$ .

## §2.7. 习题

| $y \setminus x$ | 0             | 1             |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0               | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0             |
| 1               | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |

$$H(X) = -\sum_X p(x) \log p(x) = -\left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \log \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$H(Y) = H(X) = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 3.$$

$$H(X|Y) = -\sum \sum p(x,y) \log p(x|Y)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{1}{3} \log 1 + \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \log 2$$

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

$$H(X,Y) = -\sum \sum p(x,y) \log p(x,y)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3} \times 3\right) = \log 3.$$

$$I(X;Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X,Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log 2$$

$$I(X;Y) = \sum \sum p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)}}_{p(y|x)}$$

$$H(Y|X) = -\sum \sum p(x,y) \cdot \underbrace{\log p(y|x)}_{p(y|x)} =$$

$$\underbrace{\sum p(x) \log(p(x))}_{p(x)}$$

$$5. (1) H(X, Y|Z) = -\sum \sum \sum p(x, y, z) \log p(x, y|z).$$

$$H(X|Z) = -\sum \sum p(x, z) \cdot \log p(x|z)$$

$$(2) I(X, Y; Z) = \sum \sum \sum p(x, y, z) \cdot \log \frac{p(x, y, z)}{p(x, y) p(z)}$$

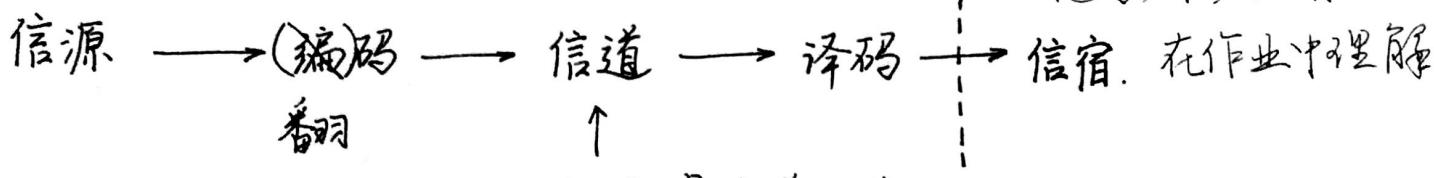
$$I(X; z) = \sum \sum p(x, z) \log \frac{p(x, z)}{p(x) p(z)}$$

$$12. H(X) = -\sum p(x) \log p(x). \quad \text{Lagrange} \underline{\text{乘子法}} ?$$

# CHAPTER 3. 通信系统概论.

(通信系统)

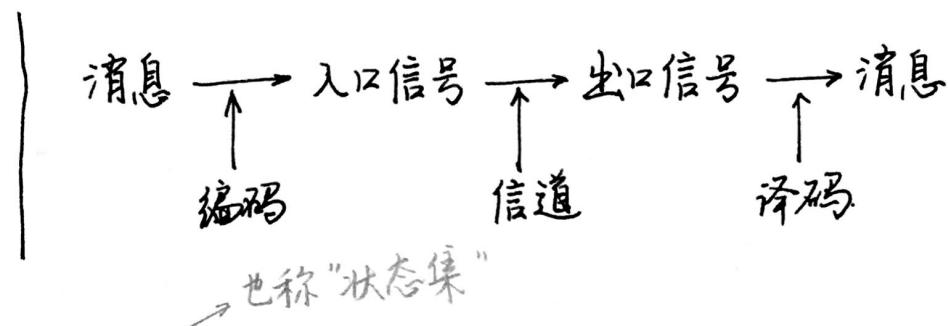
这一节都在讲各种  
记号, 不必细看



\* 编码 = 翻码 + 译码.

消息 ≠ 信号. → 信息

↓  
所有情况  
码元



3.3.2. 信源的概率模型:  $S = [X, p(x)]$ . \*  $\mathcal{Y}$ : 信宿字母表.

信道的概率模型:  $C = [U, V, p(v|u)]$ .

↓  
输入字母集      输出字母集      接收概率分布.

翻码:  $f: X \rightarrow U$

译码:  $g: V \rightarrow Y$ .

上述总合称为通信系统:

$$\mathcal{E} = \{S, C\} = \{X, p(x), U, p(v|u), V\}.$$



$$\text{有编码的通信系统 } \mathcal{E} = \{S, C, (f, g), Y\}.$$

$$= \{X, p(x), U, p(v|u), V, (f, g), Y\}.$$

以随机变量表示为  $(X, U, V, Y)$ .

$$P(X, U, V, Y) = P(X) P(U|X) P(V|U) P(Y|V).$$

$X \rightarrow U \rightarrow V \rightarrow Y$  构成马尔可夫链.  $P(Y|X, U, V)$ .

### 3.3.3. 序列模型 $\Sigma^n = \{S^n, C^n\}$ .

其中:  $S^n = [X^n, P(X^n)]$ ,  $C^n = [U^n, P(U^n|U^n), V^n]$ .

简记为:  $\tilde{S}$ ,  $\tilde{C}$ ,  $\tilde{\Sigma}$ . e.g.  $X^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n)\} \dots \}$ .

def.  $P^n(X^n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i)$  → 无记忆信道序列  $\tilde{S}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $x^n = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ .

$P^n(V^n|U^n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(v_i|u_i)$  → 无记忆  $\tilde{C}$

信道编码:  $(\tilde{f}, \tilde{g}) = \{(f^n, g^n) \dots\}$ .  
 $\downarrow$   
 $X^n \rightarrow U^n \quad V^n \rightarrow Y^n$ .

### $k$ -阶马尔可夫过程

$$\Pr \{ X_m = x_m | X_{m-1} = x_{m-1}, \dots, X_1 = x_1 \} \\ = \Pr \{ X_m = x_m | X_{m-1} = x_{m-1}, \dots, X_{m-k} = x_{m-k} \} \quad k \in (0, m)$$

$k=1$  时: 马氏过程 (即第  $m$  个码输出时受前一个码影响).

$$\text{RP } \Pr \{ X_m = x_m | X_{m-1} = x_{m-1}, \dots, X_1 = x_1 \}$$

$$= \Pr \{ X_m = x_m | X_{m-1} = x_{m-1} \} = P(X_m | X_{m-1})$$

则有  $P(X_1, \dots, X_m) = P(X_1) P(X_2 | X_1) \cdot P(X_3 | X_2) \cdots P(X_m | X_{m-1})$

(可称马氏信源)

二阶  $\begin{pmatrix} 00 & 01 & 10 & 11 \\ 00 & 01 & 10 & 11 \\ 01 & 00 & 01 & 10 \\ 10 & 11 & 00 & 01 \end{pmatrix}$

e.g.  $X = \{0, 1\}$  (-阶)

$$P(X_{i+1}=0 | X_i=0) = 0.25 \quad P(X_{i+1}=0 | X_i=1) = 0.6$$

$$P(X_{i+1}=1 | X_i=0) = 0.75 \quad P(X_{i+1}=1 | X_i=1) = 0.4$$

8 (亦可用转移概率矩阵表示)

## CHAPTER 4. 信源编码.

### §4.1. 种类...

等长码, 变长码 ( $\bar{C} = \mathcal{U}_0^* = \{C_1 \dots C_m\}$ )

$C_i = (u_{i1}, \dots u_{ik_i})$  是一个码元.

Ref. Version 2.

# CHAPTER 5 信道编码问题

§5.1. 可达速率 Page. 108.

§5.2. 无记忆信道序列:  $p(v^n | u^n) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(v_i | u_i)$ . 可以用矩阵处理.

$u, v$  分布称概率分布分别称入、出分布.

$$\overbrace{I(U; V)} = \sum_{(u, v) \in U \otimes V} p(u, v) \log \frac{p(u, v)}{p(u)p(v)}. \rightarrow \text{由 } p(u|v) \text{ 与入分布决定.}$$

也记作  $I(C, p)$

则信道容量  $C = \max \{ I(C; p), p \in P_{U,V} \}$ . (即找一个入分布, 使互信息最大)

对称信道: 移概率矩阵关于行对称.

无记忆信道: 序列容量  $C^n = nC$ , 且有  $H(Y^n | X^n) = \sum_{i=1}^n H(Y_i | X_i)$

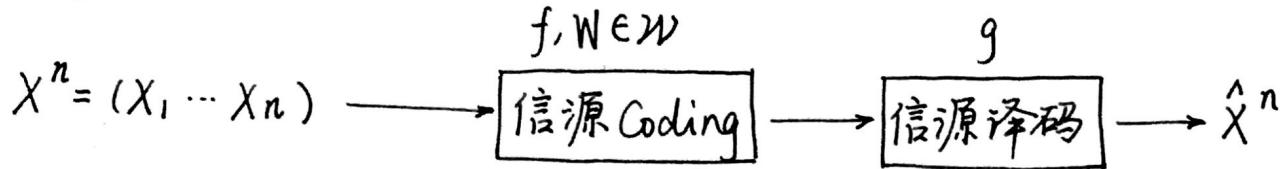
§5.3. Reserve.

§5.4. 求信道容量. ( $I(p)$  最大值问题).  $p = (p(u), u \in U)$ .

$I(p)$  是  $p$  的上凸函数.

对称

# Chapter 5.



$$\begin{cases} f: X^n \mapsto W & \text{码率: } R = \frac{1}{n} \log M. \\ g: W \mapsto \hat{X}^n \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{d(x^n, \hat{x}^n)} = \begin{cases} \text{other, } x^n \neq \hat{x}^n \\ 0, x^n = \hat{x}^n \end{cases} \quad d(x, \hat{x}) = \begin{cases} \text{other, } x \neq \hat{x} \\ 0, x = \hat{x} \end{cases}$$

(失真测度).  $d(x^n, \hat{x}^n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum d(x_i, \hat{x}_i).$

平均失真:  $E_d(X^n, g_n(f_n(X^n))) = \sum p(x^n) \cdot d(x^n, g(f(x^n))).$

率失真码  $(M, n)$ .  
率失真对  $(R, D)$ .  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow E_d(\sim) \leq D, \text{ 则 } (R, D) \text{ 可达} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \end{array} \right.$

率失真函数:  $R(D) = \inf \{R : (R, D) \in \mathcal{L}\}$  最小的码率

失真率函数:  $R(D) = \inf \{D : (R, D) \in \mathcal{L}\}.$

$$R^1(D) = \min_{Q(\hat{X}|X), E_d \leq D} I(X; \hat{X}).$$

无记忆 + 有界失真:  
 $R(D) = R^1(D).$

(信息率失真函数).

$\downarrow$  (多维)

$$R_n^1(D) = \min \inf I(X; \hat{X}) \mid X^n \times \hat{X}^n \text{ 上.}$$

且有  $R^1(D) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot R_n^1(D).$

(平稳信源是成立的):

## Chapter 6. 连续一

$$\S 6.1. \quad h(X) = - \int_R p(x) \log p(x) \cdot dx. \quad x \in R.$$

$$h(X) \leq \log L \quad L: \text{length of } R.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (H(X_n) - n \log 2) = h(X), \text{ The 6.1.1. 条件. Page. 136.}$$

$$h(X|Y) = - \iint_{R^2} p(x,y) \log p(x|y) \cdot dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{箭头}} \frac{f(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} \text{ or } f_{X|Y}(x|y)$$

$$h(X,Y) = - \iint_{R^2} p(x,y) \log p(x,y) \cdot dx dy \quad \text{都用 } f(x,y) \text{ 代替 } p(x,y)$$

相对熵(互熵)  $D(f||g) = \int f(x) \cdot \log \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx.$

互信息:  $I(X;Y) = \iint_{R^2} f(x,y) \log \frac{f(x,y)}{f_X(x)f_Y(y)} dx dy.$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I(X_n; Y_n) = I(X; Y).$$

$$0 \leq H(X) \leq \log N. \quad (\log \|X\|)$$

信源无错编码码率  $R = \frac{k}{n} \log_2 D$

$$H(X) \leq R \quad \text{否则无法信源编码}$$

(等长).  $R \geq \log_2 D$ .

$$0 \leq H_{\infty}(X) \leq \log \|X\|.$$

$$H_D(X) \leq \lceil \log_2 D \rceil$$

$$0 \leq C \leq \min \{ \log \|X\|, \log \|Y\| \} \quad \text{信道容量(离散无记忆)}$$

$$(1-\varepsilon)2^{n(H(X,Y)-\varepsilon)} \leq \|W_{\varepsilon}^{(n)}\| \leq 2^{n(H(X,Y)-\varepsilon)}$$

对称信道：(行列均为置换)

$$C = \max I(X; Y) = \log \|Y\| - h(Y)$$

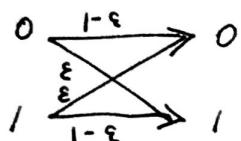
出口均匀分布  
入口均匀分布

弱对称信道：(行置换列和相等)

$$C = \max I(X; Y) = \log \|Y\| - h(Y)$$

出口均匀分布  
入口不一定.

二进对称： $C = 1 - h(\varepsilon)$ .



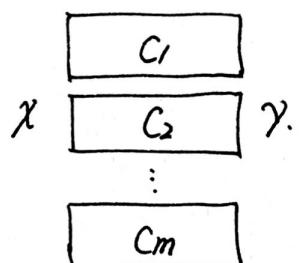
复合信道：



$$C = \sum_{i=1}^m q_i C_i$$

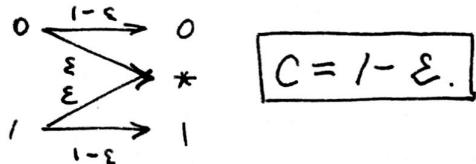
调用第*i*个信道概率为 $q_i$

并列信道：



$$C = \log \sum_{i=1}^m 2^{c_i}$$

二进对称删除：(M信道)



$$C = 1 - \varepsilon.$$