

1) Tyca d - czyrainoe sperznarnoe mono, pobuo Ogna suppa koro poro resna, B - npouzbegenne ero supp Morga I (1:B) = H(B) - H(B) = Epilog Fi 25e Pi - Repositions Onpegeneumon nponsbegenne supp. Mocinial e nouvoys to expunsa, nongrum orber: I (1. B) 2 17. Dus unpopulajun I (J:p) ≈ 5 dur unpopuajun 2) Tyca mono zamicano 6 Buje abc Moya I (a.b: rex) = H(a.b) - H(a.b | rex) = = H(a-b) - H(a-b|2es). P[a-res] + H(a-b|2es) P[b-zes] - H(a-b|2es) P[c-res]: = 4 (a.b) - 4(b) P[a-resi] - 4(a) P[b-resi] - 4 (a.b) P[c-resi] 1 (a.b:c) = H(a.5) - H(a.5 1c) = H(a.5) - H(a.5) = 0 zel c - zernae sucoppa Inarus nouzberenne hererune snoop we never unepopularun o remai

Date :......

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In [23]: 1 def even(x):
              return bool(x % 2 == 0)
      def first_even(i, j, k):
return even(i) and not even(j) and not even(k)
       6
          def exactly_one_even(i, j, k):
return first_even(i, j, k) or first_even(j, k, i) or first_even(k, i, j)
       7
       8
      9
      10
      11 bins = {}
      12 for i in range(10):
      13
             for j in range(10):
                  for k in range(10):
      14
      15
                      if i == 0:
      16
                           continue
      17
                       if exactly_one_even(i, j, k):
      18
                           p = i * j * k
      19
                           bins.setdefault(p, 0)
      20
                           bins[p] += 1
      21
      22 total = sum(bins.values())
      probabilities = [i / total for i in bins.values()]
      24 entropy = -sum(p * np.log2(p) for p in probabilities)
      25 entropy
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Out[23]: 5.238645247324717