

# 信息论第二讲作业解答

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2025 年 3 月 31 日

## 第 1 题

For random variables  $X$  and  $Y$ , prove that  $H(X + Y) \leq H(X) + H(Y)$  holds.

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} H(X + Y) &\leq H(X + Y) + H(X, Y | X + Y) \\ &= H(X, Y, X + Y) \\ &= H(X, Y) + H(X + Y | X, Y) \\ &= H(X, Y) \\ &\leq H(X) + H(Y). \end{aligned}$$

□

注 1. 两处不等号取等条件分别为  $X + Y$  到  $(X, Y)$  是单射, 以及  $X, Y$  相互独立. 以及此处的  $X + Y$  可以替换为  $f(X, Y)$ , 因为我们总是有  $H(X, Y) \geq H(f(X, Y))$ .

## 第 2 题

For random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$ , when does

$$H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) = H(X_1 | Y_1) + H(X_2 | Y_2) + \dots + H(X_n | Y_n)$$

hold?

解: 我们先定义几个命题:

1.  $H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) = H(X_1 | Y_1) + H(X_2 | Y_2) + \dots + H(X_n | Y_n)$ ;
2.  $H(X_1 | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) = H(X_1 | Y_1)$  且对每个  $i \in \{2, 3, \dots, n\}$  有

$$H(X_i | X_{i-1}, \dots, X_1, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) = H(X_i | Y_i);$$

3. 对所有  $x_1, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ , 只要

$$P_{X_1|Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n}(x_1|y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = P_{X_1|Y_1}(x_1|y_1) \quad (1)$$

中条件的概率大于 0, 1 式就成立; 对所有  $i \in \{2, 3, \dots, n\}$  和  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ , 只要

$$P_{X_i|X_{i-1}, \dots, X_1, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n}(x_i|x_{i-1}, \dots, x_1, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = P_{X_i|Y_i}(x_i|y_i) \quad (2)$$

中条件的概率大于 0, 2 式就成立;

4. 对所有  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ , 如果  $P_{Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n}(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) > 0$  则

$$P_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n|Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n|y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_{X_i|Y_i}(x_i|y_i).$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} & H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n|Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) \\ &= H(X_1|Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) + \sum_{i=2}^n H(X_i|X_{i-1}, \dots, X_1, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$H(X_1|Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) \leq H(X_1|Y_1)$ , 对每个  $i \in \{2, 3, \dots, n\}$  有

$$H(X_i|X_{i-1}, \dots, X_1, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) \leq H(X_i|Y_i),$$

所以命题 1 等价于命题 2. 用讲义的 Theorem 3.6 可以证明命题 2 等价于命题 3. 用形式与 3 式相同的概率的链式法则可以证明命题 3 等价于命题 4. 因此命题 1 等价于命题 4.  $\square$

### 第 3 题

*We know from Theorem 3.6 that conditioning reduces entropy. For mutual information  $I(X; Y)$  and conditional mutual information  $I(X; Y|Z)$ , does an analogous property hold?*

解: 设  $X$  和  $Y$  独立, 取值于  $\{0, 1\}$  且都以  $1/2$  的概率取 1. 定义随机变量  $Z = X \oplus Y$ . 这样  $I(X; Y) = 0 < 1 = I(X; Y|Z)$ .

设随机变量  $X, Z, Y$  都取值于  $\{0, 1\}$  且形成一条 Markov 链,  $P_X(1) = 1/2$ , 对所有  $x, z \in \{0, 1\}$  有

$$P_{Z|X}(z|x) = \begin{cases} 0.9, & z = x \\ 0.1, & z \neq x \end{cases},$$

对所有  $z, y \in \{0, 1\}$  有

$$P_{Y|Z}(y|z) = \begin{cases} 0.9, & y = z \\ 0.1, & y \neq z \end{cases}$$

这样  $I(X; Y) > 0 = I(X; Y|Z)$ . □

有同学把  $I(X; Y)$  写成了  $I(x; y)$ . 注意大写字母和小写字母的含义是不同的.

有同学给出的理由是:  $I(X; Y; Z) = I(X; Y) - I(X; Y|Z)$ , 而  $I(X; Y; Z)$  可能大于 0 也可能小于 0. 如果要用这个结论, 我们需要先证明它. 最好不要用这个结论, 因为我们没有定义过  $I(X; Y; Z)$ .

## 第 4 题

Using the non-negativity of relative divergence, prove the log-sum inequality: for non-negative numbers  $\{a_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n}$  and  $\{b_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n}$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \log \frac{a_i}{b_i} \geq a \log \frac{a}{b},$$

where  $a = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ ,  $b = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$ , with equality holding if and only if there exists  $c$  such that  $a_i = cb_i$  for all  $i$ .

证明: 用  $p(i) = a_i/a$  和  $q(i) = b_i/b$  定义  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  上的概率函数  $p$  和  $q$ . 这样

$$0 \leq D(p||q) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{a} \log_2 \left( \frac{a_i/a}{b_i/b} \right) = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \log_2 \left( \frac{a_i}{b_i} \right) + \log_2 \left( \frac{b}{a} \right), \quad (4)$$

所以

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \log_2 \left( \frac{a_i}{b_i} \right) \geq a \log_2 \left( \frac{a}{b} \right). \quad (5)$$

如果 5 式成立等号, 则 4 成立等号,  $p = q$ , 对每个正整数  $i \leq n$  有  $a_i = (a/b)b_i$ . 反之, 如果存在  $c$  使  $a_i = cb_i$  对每个正整数  $i \leq n$  成立, 则  $a = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = c \sum_{i=1}^n b_i = cb$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \log_2 \left( \frac{a_i}{b_i} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \log_2(c) = a \log_2 \left( \frac{a}{b} \right).$$

□

**注 2.** 也可以用  $x \log x$  的凹凸性和 Jensen 不等式或者  $\ln(1+x) \leq x$  证明, 但此处题目要求使用相对熵的非负性质。

## 第 5 题

In this exercise we apply Corollary 3.2 to a guessing problem due to James L. Massey [13]. Suppose that we want to guess the value of a random variable  $X$  over  $X(\Omega) = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ . How many times do we need to guess, on average? Without loss of generality, we can always relabel the random variable so that  $P_X(1) \geq P_X(2) \geq \dots$  holds. Prove that, on average, we need to guess no less than  $e^{H(X)-1}$  times, where the unit of entropy is nat.

证明: 为了使猜的平均次数最小, 我们第 1 次应该猜 1, 第 2 次应该猜 2, 以此类推. 此时猜的平均次数为  $\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} xP_X(x) = \mathbf{E}[X]$ . 用讲义推论 3.2 和对每个正数  $t$  成立的不等式  $\ln(t) \leq t - 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} H(X) &\leq \mathbf{E}[X] \ln(\mathbf{E}[X]) - (\mathbf{E}[X] - 1) \ln(\mathbf{E}[X] - 1) \\ &= \ln(\mathbf{E}[X]) + (\mathbf{E}[X] - 1) \ln\left(\frac{\mathbf{E}[X]}{\mathbf{E}[X] - 1}\right) \\ &\leq \ln(\mathbf{E}[X]) + (\mathbf{E}[X] - 1) \frac{1}{\mathbf{E}[X] - 1} \\ &= \ln(\mathbf{E}[X]) + 1, \end{aligned}$$

所以猜的平均次数的最小值  $\mathbf{E}[X] \geq e^{H(X)-1}$ . □

## 第 6 题

Consider a random variable  $X$  over  $X(\Omega) = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ .

- a) Prove that if  $\mathbf{E}X$  is finite, then  $H(X)$  is also finite.
- b) Prove that if  $\mathbf{E} \log X$  is finite, then  $H(X)$  is also finite.
- c) Prove that if  $H(X)$  is finite and  $P_X(x)$  is monotonically non-increasing with  $x$ , then  $\mathbf{E} \log X$  is finite.
- d) Give an example to illustrate that the monotonically non-increasing condition of  $P_X(x)$  in the previous statement is necessary.

a) 证明: 如果  $\mathbf{E}[X] = 1$ , 则  $X$  以概率 1 取 1,  $H(X) = 0$ . 如果  $\mathbf{E}[X] > 1$ , 则根据讲义推论 3.2,

$$H(X) \leq \mathbf{E}[X] \log_2(\mathbf{E}[X]) - (\mathbf{E}[X] - 1) \log_2(\mathbf{E}[X] - 1) < \infty. \quad \square$$

b) 证明: 由讲义推论 3.6 得  $H(\log_2(X)) = H(X)$ . 如果  $\mathbf{E}[\log_2(X)]$  有限, 则  $H(\log_2(X))$  有限,  $H(X)$  有限.

另一种方法是, 对随机变量  $X$  构造另一概率分布  $Q_X(x) = \frac{6}{\pi^2 x^2}$ , 可以验证  $\sum_1^\infty Q_X(x) = 1$ . 接着我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} D(P_X || Q_X) &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} P_X(x) \log \left( \frac{P_X(x)}{Q_X(x)} \right) \\ &= -H(X) - \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} P_X(x) \log Q_X(x) \\ &= -H(X) + \log \frac{\pi^2}{6} + 2 \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} P_X(x) \log x \\ &= -H(X) + \log \frac{\pi^2}{6} + 2\mathbf{E} \log X \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以我们可得,  $H(X) \leq \log \frac{\pi^2}{6} + 2\mathbf{E} \log X < \infty$ . □

c) 证明: 对每个正整数  $x$ ,  $xP_X(x) \leq \sum_{x'=1}^x P_X(x') \leq 1$ , 所以  $x \leq 1/P_X(x)$ . 这样

$$\mathbf{E}[\log_2(X)] = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} P_X(x) \log_2(x) \leq \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} P_X(x) \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{P_X(x)} \right) = H(X) < \infty. \quad \square$$

d) 证明: 记  $A = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1/i^2)$ . 设对每个正整数  $i$ , 随机变量  $X$  取  $2^i$  的概率是  $1/Ai^2$ . 这样

$$H(X) = - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{Ai^2} \log_2 \left( \frac{1}{Ai^2} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log_2(A) + 2\log_2(i)}{Ai^2} < \infty,$$

但

$$\mathbf{E}[\log_2(X)] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{Ai^2} \log_2(2^i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{Ai} = \infty. \quad \square$$

## 第 7 题

Consider a uniform random variable  $X$  over  $\{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ , and its observation  $Y$  is drawn uniformly from  $\{(X-1) \bmod m, X, (X+1) \bmod m\}$ . Define  $P_e = P(Y \neq X)$ .

- Give a lower bound of  $P_e$  using the Fano inequality.
- Find the gap between the lower bound and the exact value of  $P_e$  of the MAP decision.
- Can you resolve the gap by inspecting the proof of the Fano inequality and improving it?

这道题应该假设了  $m \geq 3$ .

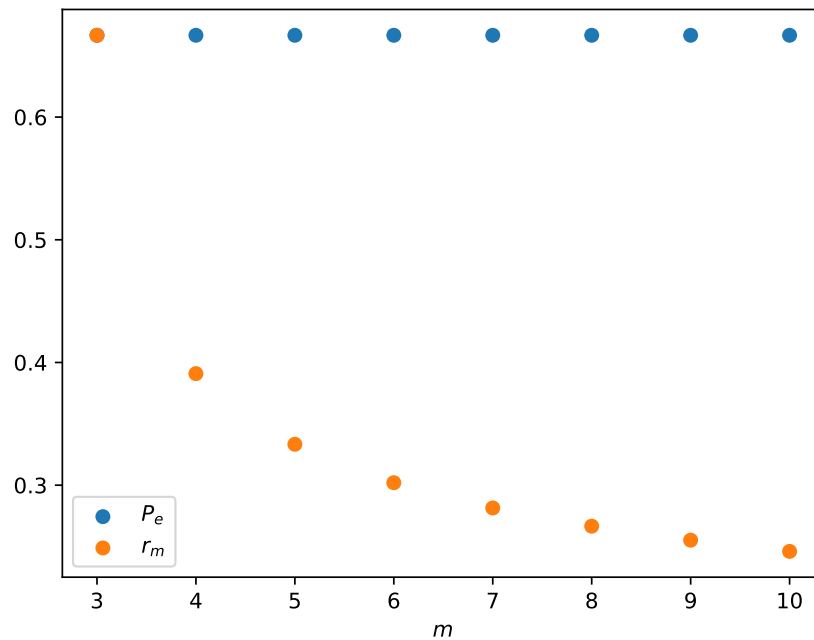


图 1: Fano 不等式给出的  $P_e$  的下界  $r_m$  和  $P_e$ .

a) 解: 对每个自然数  $y < m$ , 可以看出  $X$  在  $Y = y$  的条件下服从  $\{(y-1) \bmod m, y, (y+1) \bmod m\}$  上的均匀分布, 所以  $H(X|Y = y) = \log_2(3)$ . 这样  $H(X|Y) = \log_2(3)$ , 我们可以把 Fano 不等式写成

$$\log_2(3) \leq h_2(P_e) + P_e \log_2(m-1).$$

所以  $P_e$  大于等于关于  $p$  的方程  $h_2(p) + p \log_2(m-1) - \log_2(3) = 0$  的最小正根  $r_m$ .  $\square$

b) 解: 可以看出  $P_e = 2/3$ . 图 1 对比了  $P_e$  和  $r_m$ .  $\square$

c) 解: 令随机变量  $Z$  在  $X \neq Y$  时取 1, 否则取 0. 类似于讲义中 Fano 不等式的推导,

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|Y) &= H(X|Y) + H(Z|X, Y) = H(X, Z|Y) = H(Z|Y) + H(X|Z, Y), \\ H(Z|Y) &\leq H(Z) = h_2(P_e). \end{aligned}$$

对使  $P_{Z,Y}(0, y) > 0$  的每个  $y$ ,  $X$  在  $Z = 0$  且  $Y = y$  的条件下以概率 1 取  $y$ , 所以  $H(X|Z = 0, Y = y) = 0$ . 对使  $P_{Z,Y}(1, y) > 0$  的每个  $y$ ,  $X$  在  $Z = 1$  且  $Y = y$  的条件下以概率 1 属于  $\{(y-1) \bmod m, (y+1) \bmod m\}$ , 所以  $H(X|Z = 1, Y = y) \leq \log_2(2) = 1$ . 这样

$$H(X|Z, Y) \leq \sum_{y, P_{Z,Y}(1, y) > 0} P_{Z,Y}(1, y) \cdot 1 = P_Z(1) = P_e,$$

$$H(X|Y) \leq h_2(P_e) + P_e. \quad (6)$$

如果  $m = 3$  则 6 式就是 Fano 不等式. 如果  $m > 3$  则 6 式比 Fano 不等式紧. 由 6 式得  $P_e$  大于等于关于  $p$  的方程  $h_2(p) + p - \log_2(3) = 0$  的最小正根  $2/3$ .  $\square$

## 第 8 题

*Construct an example where equality holds in the Fano inequality.*

解: 我们仔细考察 Fano 不等式的推导过程以及取等条件, 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|\hat{X}) + H(E|X, \hat{X}) &= H(E|\hat{X}) + H(X|\hat{X}, E) \\ H(X|\hat{X}) + 0 &\leq h_2(P_e) + (1 - P_e) \cdot 0 + P_e \cdot \log(|X(\Omega)| - 1) \\ H(X|\hat{X}) &\leq h_2(P_e) + P_e \log(|X(\Omega)| - 1) \end{aligned}$$

从中可以看出, 两处放缩分别使用

$$H(E|\hat{X}) \leq H(E) = h_2(P_e), \quad H(X|\hat{X}, E = 1) \leq \log(|X(\Omega)| - 1).$$

换言之, 即:

- $\hat{X}$  的具体值对译码错误率没有影响。
- 译码错误时, 不论译为任何值,  $X$  的分布总是均匀的。

基于此, 我们构造如下两个例子:

**例子一:** 设  $X \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$  并且  $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \dots \geq p_m$ , 我们对  $X$  的最佳估计是  $\hat{X} = 1$ , 此时产生的误差概率为  $p_e = 1 - p_1$ 。此时 Fano 不等式变为:

$$h_2(p_e) + p_e \log(m - 1) \geq H(X)$$

并且概率密度分布为:

$$(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m) = \left(1 - p_e, \frac{p_e}{m-1}, \dots, \frac{p_e}{m-1}\right),$$

据此概率分布, 我们可以计算出  $H(X) = h_2(p_e) + p_e \log(m - 1)$ , 此时等号成立, Fano 不等式是精确的。

**例子二:** 设  $X \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$  并且  $p_1 = p_2 = \dots = p_m = \frac{1}{m}$ , 然后我们构造概率转移矩阵如下:

$$p_{Y|X}(y_j|x_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{p_e}{m-1} & \text{if } i \neq j \\ 1 - p_e & \text{if } i = j \end{cases}.$$

并且在译码端保证  $\hat{X} = Y$ 。此时根据  $P_{X|\hat{X}} = \frac{P_X P_{\hat{X}|X}}{P_{\hat{X}}} = P_{Y|X}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|\hat{X}) &= -\frac{p_e}{m-1} \log \frac{p_e}{m-1} (m-1) + (1-p_e) \log \frac{1}{1-p_e} \\ &= p_e \log \frac{1}{p_e} + (1-p_e) \log \frac{1}{1-p_e} + p_e \log(m-1) \\ &= h_2(p_e) + p_e \log(m-1). \end{aligned}$$

□

## 第 9 题

If the estimate  $\hat{X}$  is a size- $L$  subset of  $X(\Omega)$ , and define the error event to be  $\{X \notin \hat{X}\}$ , establish an extension of the Fano inequality.

解: 设  $X$  是离散随机变量, 正整数  $L < |X(\Omega)|$ ,  $\hat{X}$  是  $X(\Omega)$  的一个随机的子集,  $|X(\Omega)| = L$  以概率 1 成立. 用  $P_e$  表示  $X \notin \hat{X}$  的概率. 我们来证明

$$H(X|\hat{X}) \leq h_2(P_e) + (1-P_e) \log_2(L) + P_e \log_2(|X(\Omega)| - L). \quad (7)$$

令随机变量  $Z$  在  $X \notin \hat{X}$  时取 1, 否则取 0. 类似于讲义中 Theorem 3.9 关于 Fano 不等式的推导,

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|\hat{X}) &= H(X|\hat{X}) + H(Z|X, \hat{X}) = H(X, Z|\hat{X}) = H(Z|\hat{X}) + H(X|Z, \hat{X}), \\ H(Z|\hat{X}) &\leq H(Z) = h_2(P_e). \end{aligned}$$

对使  $P_{Z,\hat{X}}(0, \hat{x}) > 0$  的每个  $\hat{x}$ ,  $X$  在  $Z = 0$  且  $\hat{X} = \hat{x}$  的条件下以概率 1 属于有  $L$  个元素的集合  $\hat{x}$ , 所以

$$H(X|Z = 0, \hat{X} = \hat{x}) \leq \log_2(L).$$

对使  $P_{Z,\hat{X}}(1, \hat{x}) > 0$  的每个  $\hat{x}$ ,  $X$  在  $Z = 1$  且  $\hat{X} = \hat{x}$  的条件下以概率 1 属于有  $|X(\Omega)| - L$  个元素的集合  $X(\Omega) \setminus \hat{x}$ , 所以

$$H(X|Z = 1, \hat{X} = \hat{x}) \leq \log_2(|X(\Omega)| - L).$$

这样

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|Z, \hat{X}) &\leq \sum_{\hat{x}, P_{Z,\hat{X}}(0, \hat{x}) > 0} P_{Z,\hat{X}}(0, \hat{x}) \log_2(L) + \sum_{\hat{x}, P_{Z,\hat{X}}(1, \hat{x}) > 0} P_{Z,\hat{X}}(1, \hat{x}) \log_2(|X(\Omega)| - L) \\ &= P_Z(0) \log_2(L) + P_Z(1) \log_2(|X(\Omega)| - L) \\ &= (1 - P_e) \log_2(L) + P_e \log_2(|X(\Omega)| - L), \end{aligned}$$

7 式成立.

□



## 第 10 题

Prove the Csiszár identity:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n; Y_i | Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^n I(Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1}; X_i | X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n),$$

where  $X_{n+1}$  and  $Y_0$  are understood as degenerated.

这样说可能更好理解: 如果  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$  是离散随机变量,  $X_{n+1}$  和  $Y_0$  是常数, 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^n I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^n I(Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}; X_i | X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}). \quad (8)$$

方法一:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}) \\ \stackrel{(a)}{=} & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}, X_{n+1}) \\ \stackrel{(b)}{=} & \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n I(X_j; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}, X_{j+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}) \\ \stackrel{(c)}{=} & \sum_{j=2}^n \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} I(X_j; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}, X_{j+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}) \\ \stackrel{(d)}{=} & \sum_{j=2}^n I(X_j; Y_1, \dots, Y_{j-1} | Y_0, X_{j+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}) \\ \stackrel{(e)}{=} & \sum_{j=1}^n I(X_j; Y_0, \dots, Y_{j-1} | X_{j+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

上式第一行  $i = n$  的一项等于 0, 对每个正整数  $i < n$  有

$$I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}) = I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_n; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}, X_{n+1}),$$

所以 (a) 成立. 同理可得 (e). (b) 和 (d) 用了互信息的链式法则. 通过交换求和顺序可以得到 (c).  $\square$

方法二: 对每个正整数  $i \leq n-1$ , 我们可以以两种方式展开  $I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_i)$  得到

$$I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}) + I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1})$$

$$= I(X_{i+2}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_i) + I(X_{i+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_i | X_{i+2}, \dots, X_{n+1}). \quad (9)$$

因为  $i \in \{1, n\}$  时  $I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}) = 0$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}) &= \sum_{i=2}^n I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} I(X_{i+2}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_i). \end{aligned}$$

求 9 式对所有正整数  $i \leq n-1$  的和得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} I(X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}; Y_i | Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} I(X_{i+1}; Y_0, \dots, Y_i | X_{i+2}, \dots, X_{n+1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^n I(X_i; Y_0, \dots, Y_{i-1} | X_{i+1}, \dots, X_{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

即 8 式. □

## 第 11 题

*In this exercise, we provide an information-theoretic proof of the well known number-theoretic result that there are infinitely many prime numbers. For this, consider an arbitrary integer  $n$ , and denote the number of primes no greater than  $n$  by  $\pi(n)$ . Take a random variable  $N$  uniformly distributed over  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , and write it in its unique prime factorization,  $N = p_1^{X_1} p_2^{X_2} \dots p_{\pi(n)}^{X_{\pi(n)}}$ , where  $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{\pi(n)}\}$  are primes no greater than  $n$ , and each  $X_i$  is the largest power  $k \geq 0$  such that  $p_i^k$  divides  $N$ . By inspecting  $H(N)$ , prove that  $\pi(n) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . For further reading, refer to [14].*

证明: 由素数分解的唯一性得知, 一个  $N$  的抽样结果可以和一组  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{\pi(n)}$  形成一一对应, 从而依次根据均匀分布熵的表达、链式法则和条件减少熵的性质有

$$\log_2(n) = H(N) = H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{\pi(n)}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\pi(n)} H(X_i).$$

对每个正整数  $i \leq \pi(n)$ , 均有  $2^{X_i} \leq p_i^{X_i} \leq N \leq n$ , 从而  $0 \leq X_i \leq \lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor$ . 这样对每个正整数  $i \leq \pi(n)$ ,  $X_i$  字母表大小为  $\lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor + 1$ , 所以有  $H(X_i) \leq \log_2(\lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor + 1) \leq \log_2(\log_2(n) + 1)$ , 即有

$$\log_2(n) \leq \pi(n) \log_2(\log_2(n) + 1).$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 因为  $\log_2(n) / \log_2(\log_2(n) + 1) \rightarrow \infty$ , 所以  $\pi(n) \rightarrow \infty$ . □

## 第 12 题

For integer set  $[n] := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , drawing each of its elements independently with probability  $p$  leads to a random subset of  $[n]$ . For two such subsets,  $A$  and  $B$ , generated independently, calculate  $H(A)$  and  $H(A \cup B)$ , and show that  $H(A \cup B) > H(A)$  when  $p \leq \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ .

This is related to the so-called union-closed sets conjecture, for which the first constant lower bound was established using an information-theoretic argument; for further reading, refer to [15].

这道题应该假设了  $0 < p < (3 - \sqrt{5})/2$ .

证明: 对每个  $i \in [n]$  定义随机变量

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 0, & i \in A \\ 1, & i \notin A \end{cases}, \quad Y_i = \begin{cases} 0, & i \in B \\ 1, & i \notin B \end{cases}.$$

这样以概率 1 有  $A = \{i \in [n] | X_i = 0\}$  和  $A \cup B = \{i \in [n] | X_i Y_i = 0\}$ ,  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$  独立,

$$H(A) = H(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n H(X_i),$$

$$H(A \cup B) = H(X_1 Y_1, X_2 Y_2, \dots, X_n Y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n H(X_i Y_i).$$

对每个  $i \in [n]$ , 因为  $P_{X_i}(1) = 1 - p$ ,  $P[X_i Y_i = 1] = P_{X_i}(1)P_{Y_i}(1) = (1 - p)^2$ , 所以  $H(X_i) = h_2(1 - p)$ ,  $H(X_i Y_i) = h_2((1 - p)^2)$ . 可以验证  $(2 - \sqrt{2})/2 < (3 - \sqrt{5})/2$ .

如果  $0 < p \leq (2 - \sqrt{2})/2$ , 则  $\sqrt{2}/2 \leq 1 - p < 1$ ,  $1/2 \leq (1 - p)^2 < 1 - p$ ,

$$H(A) = nh_2(1 - p) < nh_2((1 - p)^2) = H(A \cup B).$$

如果  $(2 - \sqrt{2})/2 < p < (3 - \sqrt{5})/2$ , 则  $p < (1 - p)^2 < 1/2$ ,

$$H(A) = nh_2(p) < nh_2((1 - p)^2) = H(A \cup B). \quad \square$$

另外如果  $p = 0$  或  $(3 - \sqrt{5})/2$ , 可以验证  $h_2(1 - p) = h_2((1 - p)^2)$ , 所以有  $H(A) = H(A \cup B)$ .

## 第 13 题

Consider a random variable  $X$  generated as follows: conditioned upon a random variable  $Z$  taking values in  $\{1, 2, \dots\}$ , let  $X$  be a geometric random variable (see Example 2.3) with parameter  $2^{-Z}$ .

- a) Show that if  $\mathbf{E}[Z] = \infty$  then  $H(X) = \infty$ .
- b) Define a random variable  $Y$  as follows:  $Y = 0$  with probability  $1 - \epsilon$  and  $Y = X$  with probability  $\epsilon$ . Let  $\hat{Y} = 0$  with probability one. Show that if  $H(X) = \infty$  then  $H(Y|\hat{Y})$  does not tend to zero, no matter how small the decision error probability  $P_e = P(Y \neq \hat{Y}) = \epsilon > 0$  is. This example illustrates the delicacy when applying Fano's inequality when the alphabet is infinite ([8, Example 2.49]).

a) 证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(X) &\geq H(X|Z) \\
 &= \sum_{z, P_Z(z) > 0} P_Z(z) H(X|Z = z) \\
 &= \sum_{z, P_Z(z) > 0} P_Z(z) \frac{h_2(2^{-z})}{2^{-z}} \\
 &\geq \sum_{z, P_Z(z) > 0} P_Z(z) \frac{-2^{-z} \log_2(2^{-z})}{2^{-z}} \\
 &= \mathbf{E}[Z].
 \end{aligned}$$

□

b) 证明: 可以认为随机变量  $W$  以概率  $1 - \epsilon$  取 0, 以概率  $\epsilon$  取 1, 独立于  $X$ , 且  $Y$  由

$$Y = \begin{cases} 0, & W = 0 \\ X, & W = 1 \end{cases}$$

定义.

由于  $Y \neq \hat{Y}$  当且仅当  $W = 1$ , 所以  $P_e = \epsilon = P_W(1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(Y|\hat{Y}) &= H(Y) \\
 &\geq H(Y|W) \\
 &= P_W(0)H(Y|W = 0) + P_W(1)H(Y|W = 1) \\
 &= (1 - P_e)H(0|W = 0) + P_e H(X|W = 1) \\
 &= (1 - P_e) \cdot 0 + P_e \cdot \infty,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $P_e \rightarrow 0$  时  $H(Y|\hat{Y})$  不趋于 0.

□

## 第 14 题

Prove the submodularity property of entropy: for any two sets of random variables  $\mathbf{S}_1$  and  $\mathbf{S}_2$ ,  $H(\mathbf{S}_1 \cup \mathbf{S}_2) + H(\mathbf{S}_1 \cap \mathbf{S}_2) \leq H(\mathbf{S}_1) + H(\mathbf{S}_2)$ .

证明: 记  $X = \mathbf{S}_1 \setminus \mathbf{S}_2$ ,  $Y = \mathbf{S}_1 \cap \mathbf{S}_2$ ,  $Z = \mathbf{S}_2 \setminus \mathbf{S}_1$ . 这样  $\mathbf{S}_1 = (X, Y)$ ,  $\mathbf{S}_2 = (Y, Z)$ ,  $\mathbf{S}_1 \cup \mathbf{S}_2 = (X, Y, Z)$ . 因为

$$\begin{aligned} H(X, Y, Z) + H(Y) &= H(X, Y) + H(Z|X, Y) + H(Y) \\ &\leq H(X, Y) + H(Z|Y) + H(Y) \\ &= H(X, Y) + H(Y, Z), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $H(\mathbf{S}_1 \cup \mathbf{S}_2) + H(\mathbf{S}_1 \cap \mathbf{S}_2) \leq H(\mathbf{S}_1) + H(\mathbf{S}_2)$ .  $\square$

## 第 15 题

For random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  and a mapping  $f$ , under what condition does  $H(X|f(Y)) = H(X|Y)$  hold?

解: 因为  $I(X; f(Y)) = H(X) - H(X|f(Y))$ ,  $I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y)$ , 所以

$$H(X|f(Y)) = H(X|Y) \quad (10)$$

当且仅当

$$I(X; f(Y)) = I(X; Y). \quad (11)$$

因为  $X \leftrightarrow Y \leftrightarrow f(Y)$ , 根据讲义中 Theorem 3.5, 11 式成立当且仅当  $X \leftrightarrow f(Y) \leftrightarrow Y$ . 因此 10 式成立当且仅当  $X \leftrightarrow f(Y) \leftrightarrow Y$ .  $\square$

## 第 16 题

Suppose that  $\Theta \in (0, 1)$  is a random variable over the unit interval, and conditioned upon  $\Theta$ ,  $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  consists of  $n$  i.i.d. random variables  $X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\Theta)$ . Define  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . Is  $T$  a sufficient statistic for  $\Theta$ ?

解: 根据题目描述, 已存在 Markov chain:  $\Theta \leftrightarrow \mathbf{X} \leftrightarrow T$ , 根据充分统计量的定义, 我们需要证明的是 Markov chain:  $\Theta \leftrightarrow T \leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}$  是否成立。

当  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  时, 且  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = k$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\mathbf{X}|T, \Theta}(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x} | T = k, \Theta = \theta) &= \frac{P_{\mathbf{X}, T|\Theta}(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n, T = k | \Theta = \theta)}{P_{T|\Theta}(T = k | \Theta = \theta)} \\ &= \frac{P_{\mathbf{X}|\Theta}(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = k - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i | \Theta = \theta)}{P_{T|\Theta}(T = k | \Theta = \theta)} \\ &= \frac{\theta^k (1 - \theta)^{n-k}}{\binom{n}{k} \theta^k (1 - \theta)^{n-k}} = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{k}} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

因此有

$$P_{\mathbf{X}|T,\Theta}(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x}|T = k, \Theta = \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\binom{n}{k}}, & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = k, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

由 13 式可以看出上述条件分布与  $\Theta$  无关, 与  $T$  的取值有关, 所以 Markov chain:  $\Theta \leftrightarrow T \leftrightarrow \mathbf{X}$  成立, 即  $T$  是  $\Theta$  的充分统计量。

□

## 第 17 题

*For the two-state Markov chain in Example 3.5, if we undersample it to obtain a new stochastic process  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$ , is it still a Markov chain? Under stationarity, evaluate its entropy rate and compare with that of the original Markov chain  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots$ .*

解: 设  $n$  是正整数. 定义随机变量  $Y = (X_1, X_3, \dots, X_{2n-1})$ . 如果  $P_{X_{2n+2}, X_{2n+1}, Y}(x_2, x_1, y) > 0$  且  $x_3 \in \{0, 1\}$  则

$$\begin{aligned} & P_{X_{2n+3}, X_{2n+2}|X_{2n+1}, Y}(x_3, x_2|x_1, y) \\ &= P_{X_{2n+2}|X_{2n+1}, Y}(x_2|x_1, y) P_{X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+2}, X_{2n+1}, Y}(x_3|x_2, x_1, y) \\ &= P_{X_{2n+2}|X_{2n+1}}(x_2|x_1) P_{X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+2}, X_{2n+1}}(x_3|x_2, x_1) \\ &= P_{X_{2n+3}, X_{2n+2}|X_{2n+1}}(x_3, x_2|x_1). \end{aligned}$$

等式两边对  $x_2$  求和得  $P_{X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+1}, Y}(x_3|x_1, y) = P_{X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+1}}(x_3|x_1)$ . 因此  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  是 Markov 链.

根据平稳 Markov 链的熵率的定义, Markov 链  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots$  和  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  的熵率分别为  $H(X_3|X_2)$  和  $H(X_3|X_1)$ . 依据数据处理不等式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I(X_2; X_3) &\geq I(X_1; X_3) \\ H(X_3) - H(X_3|X_2) &\geq H(X_3) - H(X_3|X_1) \end{aligned}$$

即  $H(X_3|X_2) \leq H(X_3|X_1)$ , 说明 Markov 链  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots$  的熵率小于等于 Markov 链  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  的熵率.

我们可以通过以下方法进一步计算 Markov 链  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  的熵率. 用  $Q$  表示 Markov 链  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots$  的一步转移概率矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \alpha & \alpha \\ \beta & 1 - \beta \end{bmatrix}.$$

用  $\pi$  表示它的平稳分布.  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  的一步转移概率矩阵等于

$$Q^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2\alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta & 2\alpha - \alpha^2 - \alpha\beta \\ 2\beta - \alpha\beta - \beta^2 & 1 - 2\beta + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

因为  $[\pi(0), \pi(1)]Q = [\pi(0), \pi(1)]$ , 所以  $[\pi(0), \pi(1)]Q^2 = [\pi(0), \pi(1)]$ ,  $\pi$  也是  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  的平稳分布. 由于我们假设了  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  是平稳的,  $X_1$  服从  $\pi$ . 这样  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  的熵率等于

$$\begin{aligned} H(X_3|X_1) &= \pi(0)H(X_3|X_1=0) + \pi(1)H(X_3|X_1=1) \\ &= \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}h_2(2\alpha - \alpha^2 - \alpha\beta) + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}h_2(2\beta - \alpha\beta - \beta^2). \end{aligned}$$

□

我们也可以对每个正整数  $n$  证明  $I(X_1, X_3, \dots, X_{2n-1}; X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+1}) = 0$ , 从而证明  $X_1, X_3, X_5, \dots$  是一条 Markov 链.

$$\begin{aligned} I(Y; X_{2n+2}, X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+1}) &= I(Y; X_{2n+2}|X_{2n+1}) + I(Y; X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+1}, X_{2n+2}) \\ &= I(Y; X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+1}) + I(Y; X_{2n+2}|X_{2n+1}, X_{2n+3}) \end{aligned}$$

又因为  $Y \leftrightarrow X_{2n+1} \leftrightarrow X_{2n+2}$  和  $Y \leftrightarrow X_{2n+2} \leftrightarrow X_{2n+3}$ , 所以我们有  $I(Y; X_{2n+2}|X_{2n+1}) = 0$ ,  $I(Y; X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+1}, X_{2n+2}) = 0$  和  $I(Y; X_{2n+2}|X_{2n+1}, X_{2n+3}) = 0$ , 从而可得  $I(Y; X_{2n+3}|X_{2n+1}) = 0$ , 即  $X_1, \dots, X_{2n-1} \leftrightarrow X_{2n+1} \leftrightarrow X_{2n+2}$  成立.

用类似的方法可以证明如果正整数  $k_1 \leq n_1 < k_2 \leq n_2 < \dots$  则

$$\{(X_{k_j}, X_{k_j+1}, \dots, X_{n_j})\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$$

是一条 Markov 链. 见 [1] 推论 3.10.

## 第 18 题

Define an “almost Markov” relationship for three random variables  $(X, Y, Z)$  if they satisfy

$$p(z|x, y) = p(z|y)(1 + \epsilon(x, y, z)),$$

where  $|\epsilon(x, y, z)| \leq \delta$  for any  $(x, y, z)$  tuple. Prove that for such an “almost Markov” relationship, we have the following “ $\delta$ -approximate DPI” hold:

$$I(X; Z) \leq I(X; Y) + \delta^2.$$

这道题中互信息的底应该是  $e$ .

证明: 类似于 **数据处理不等式** 的推导,

$$I(X; Z) \leq I(X; Z) + I(X; Y|Z) = I(X; Y, Z) = I(X; Y) + I(X; Z|Y). \quad (14)$$

根据条件互信息的定义, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} I(X; Z|Y) &= \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) \ln \frac{P_{X,Z|Y}(x, z|y)}{P_{X|Y}(x|y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y)} \\ &= \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) \ln \frac{P_{Z|X,Y}(z|x, y)}{P_{Z|Y}(z|y)} \\ &= \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) \ln(1 + \epsilon(x, y, z)) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

在开始后续分析之前, 我们可以得到以下事实:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) &= 1 \\ \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|X,Y}(z|x, y) &= 1 \\ \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y)(1 + \epsilon(x, y, z)) &= 1 \\ \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y) + \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y)\epsilon(x, y, z) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

又  $\sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y) = \sum_{x,y} P_{X,Y}(x, y) \sum_z P_{Z|Y}(z|y) = 1$ , 所以有

$$\sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y)\epsilon(x, y, z) = 0 \quad (16)$$

接着从 15 式出发, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I(X; Z|Y) &= \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) \ln(1 + \epsilon(x, y, z)) \\ &\leq \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y,Z}(x, y, z) \epsilon(x, y, z) \\ &= \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y)(1 + \epsilon(x, y, z))\epsilon(x, y, z) \\ &= \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y)\epsilon(x, y, z) + \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y)\epsilon^2(x, y, z) \\ &\leq \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y)\epsilon(x, y, z) + \delta^2 \sum_{x,y,z} P_{X,Y}(x, y)P_{Z|Y}(z|y) \\ &= \delta^2 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中第一个不等式是因为  $\ln(1+x) \leq x$ , 最后一个等号基于 16 式的结果。综合 14 式和 17 式, 最终证得  $I(X; Z) \leq I(X; Y) + \delta^2$ .  $\square$



## 第 19 题

For random variables  $V, W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n$ , prove that

$$H(V) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n I(V; W_i), \quad (18)$$

when  $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n$  are mutually independent.

解: 方法一:

$$\begin{aligned} H(V) &= I(V; W_1) + H(V|W_1) \\ &= I(V; W_1) + I(V; W_2|W_1) + H(V|W_1, W_2) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n I(V; W_i|W_1, \dots, W_{i-1}) + H(V|W_1, \dots, W_n) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

进一步有

$$\begin{aligned} I(V; W_i|W_1, \dots, W_{i-1}) &= H(W_i|W_1, \dots, W_{i-1}) - H(W_i|V, W_1, \dots, W_{i-1}) \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{\geq} H(W_i) - H(W_i|V) \\ &= I(V; W_i) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

其中  $W_0$  被视为常数, 即有  $H(W_1|W_0) = H(W_1)$ ; (a) 是由条件减小熵定理 (Theorem 3.6) 得到的, 即

$$\begin{aligned} H(W_i|W_1, \dots, W_{i-1}) &\stackrel{(b)}{=} H(W_i) \\ H(W_i|V, W_1, \dots, W_{i-1}) &\stackrel{(c)}{\leq} H(W_i|V) \end{aligned}$$

其中 (b) 等式恒成立的原因是  $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n$  相互独立, (c) 取等的条件为当且仅当 Markov 链  $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_{i-1} \leftrightarrow V \leftrightarrow W_i$  存在.

结合 19 式和 20 式得

$$\begin{aligned} H(V) &= \sum_{i=1}^n I(V; W_i|W_1, \dots, W_{i-1}) + H(V|W_1, \dots, W_n) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n I(V; W_i) + H(V|W_1, \dots, W_n) \\ &\geq \sum_{i=1}^n I(V; W_i) \end{aligned}$$

方法二：

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(V) &= H(V|W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n) + I(V; W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n) \\
 &\geq I(V; W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n I(V; W_i | W_1, W_2, \dots, W_{i-1}) \\
 &\geq \sum_{i=1}^n I(V; W_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中最后一个不等号基于 (20) 式。

□

## 参考文献

- [1] I. Csiszár and J. Körner, *Information Theory: Coding Theorems for Discrete Memoryless Systems*, 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2011.