

אם X היא משתנה אקראי עם צפיפות $P_X(x)$ והוא

אם K היא קבוצת מסתמים, אז $P_K(k)$ היא פונקציית ההסתברות של K .

הסתברות של $Y=y$ היא $P_Y(y) = \sum_{k \in K} P(K=k) P(X = d_k(y))$

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$$P(Y=y | X=x) = \sum_{\substack{k \in K \\ x = d_k(y)}} P(K=k)$$

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$K \backslash X$		
	a	b
k_1	S	T
k_2	T	U
k_3	U	V

$$P_X(a) = \frac{1}{4} \quad P_X(b) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P_K(k_1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P_K(k_2) = P_K(k_3) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_Y(y) \sim \text{unif}(N)$$

$$P(X=x | Y=y) \sim \text{unif}(N)$$

$K \backslash X$	a	b
k_1	S	T
k_2	T	U
k_3	U	V

$$e_{k_1}(a) = S$$

$$e_{k_1}(b) = T$$

$$e_{k_2}(a) = T$$

$$e_{k_2}(b) = U$$

$$e_{k_3}(a) = U$$

$$e_{k_3}(b) = V$$

$$d_{k_1}(S) = a$$

$$d_{k_2}(S) = \phi$$

$$d_{k_1}(U) = \phi$$

$$d_{k_2}(U) = b$$

$$d_{k_3}(S) = \phi$$

$$d_{k_3}(T) = \phi$$

הסתברות $P(X=a)$ ו- $P(X=b)$

הסתברות $P(Y=S)$

$$X = \{a, b\}$$

הסתברות $P(Y=S)$ ו- $P(Y=T)$

$$Y = \{S, T, U, V\}$$

הסתברות $P(K=k_1)$ ו- $P(K=k_2)$ ו- $P(K=k_3)$

$$K = \{k_1, k_2, k_3\}$$

הסתברות $P(X=a)$ ו- $P(X=b)$

$$d_{k_1}(T) = b$$

$$d_{k_2}(T) = a$$

$$d_{k_1}(V) = \phi$$

$$d_{k_2}(V) = \phi$$

$$d_{k_3}(U) = a$$

$$d_{k_3}(V) = b$$

$K \backslash X$	a	b
k_1	S	T
k_2	T	U
k_3	U	V

$$P_X(a) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_X(b) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P_K(k_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_K(k_2) = P_K(k_3) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(Y=y) = \sum_{k \in \{k_1, k_2, k_3\}} P(K=k) \cdot P(X = d_k(y))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y=S) &= P(K=k_1) P(X = \overbrace{d_{k_1}(S)}^a) + P(K=k_2) P(X = \overbrace{d_{k_2}(S)}^\phi) + P(K=k_3) P(X = \overbrace{d_{k_3}(S)}^\phi) \\
 &= P_K(k_1) P(X=a) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$K \backslash X$	a	b
k_1	S	T
k_2	T	U
k_3	U	V

$$P_X(a) = \frac{1}{4} \quad P_X(b) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P_K(k_1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P_K(k_2) = P_K(k_3) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(Y=y) = \sum_{k \in \{k_1, k_2, k_3\}} P(k=k) \cdot P(X=a_k(y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=T) &= P_K(k_1) P_X(a_{k_1}(T)) + P_K(k_2) P_X(a_{k_2}(T)) + P_K(k_3) P_X(a_{k_3}(T)) \\ &= P_K(k_1) P_X(b) + P_K(k_2) P_X(a) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=U) &= P_K(k_1) P_X(a_{k_1}(U)) + P_K(k_2) P_X(a_{k_2}(U)) + P_K(k_3) P_X(a_{k_3}(U)) \\ &= P_K(k_2) P_X(b) + P_K(k_3) P_X(a) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=V) &= P_K(k_1) P_X(a_{k_1}(V)) + P_K(k_2) P_X(a_{k_2}(V)) + P_K(k_3) P_X(a_{k_3}(V)) \\ &= P_K(k_3) P_X(b) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_Y(S) = \frac{1}{8}, \quad P_Y(T) = \frac{7}{16}, \quad P_Y(U) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P_Y(V) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$P_Y(S) + P_Y(T) + P_Y(U) + P_Y(V) = \frac{2}{16} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{4}{16} + \frac{3}{16} = 1. \quad \text{☺}$$

$$P(Y=S | X=a)$$

$$P(Y=S | X=a) = \sum_{k \in \{k_1, k_2, k_3\}} P(k=k) \quad a = a_k(S)$$

$$= P(k=k_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$K \backslash X$	a	b
k_1	S	T
k_2	T	U
k_3	U	V

$$P(Y=5 | X=6) = \sum_{\substack{k \in \{k_1, k_2, k_3\} \\ d_k(6) = T}} P_k(k) = P_{k_1}(k_1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Y=U | X=a) = \sum_{\substack{k \in (k_1, k_2, k_3) \\ a = d_k(U)}} P_k(k) = P(k=k_3) = \frac{1}{4}$$

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[illegible]

$$P(X=x | Y=y) = P(X=x) \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (1)$$

$$y \in Y \quad f \in H^1 \quad , \quad x \in X \quad f \in H^1$$

ζ_N ein N -ter Einheitspotenz ist : Geben

$$P(Y=y | X=x) = P(Y=y) \text{ ————— } \textcircled{2}$$

1) אברהם: נולד ב-1808, היה ממייסדי תנועת ה"חידושי התורה".

$$P(X=x \mid Y=y) = P(X=x)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(X=x|Y=y) = \frac{P(X=x \cap Y=y)}{P(Y=y)} \quad \text{p. 8}$$

$\therefore \textcircled{1}$ do die ne p 3 2 1 5 2'3 J

$$\frac{P(X=x \cap Y=y)}{P(Y=y)} = P(X=x)$$

$$: P(Y=y) = \int_{\mathcal{Y}} p(y) dy$$

$$P(X=x \cap Y=y) = P(X=x) P(Y=y)$$

$$: P(X=x) = p \cdot 2^{1-x} \quad \text{for } x=1,2,3,\dots$$

$$\frac{P(X=x \cap Y=y)}{P(X=x)} = P(Y=y)$$

$$\frac{P(X=x \cap Y=y)}{P(X=x)} = P(Y=y | X=x) \quad \text{and since } P_3 \geq .71$$

∫, ∂, ∇, ∴

$$P(Y=y \mid X=x) = P(Y=y)$$

$$d'' e_N$$

הסתברות: $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$

$X \backslash k$	c	d
k_1	U	V
k_2	V	Z
k_3	Z	W

$$P_k(k_1) = \frac{1}{6} \quad P_k(k_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_k(k_3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_x(c) = \frac{2}{5} \quad P_x(d) = \frac{3}{5}$$

P_y \rightarrow $P(Y=U)$ $P(Y=V)$ $P(Y=Z)$ $P(Y=W)$

$$P(X=c | Y=Z)$$

הסתברות $P(Y=U)$ $P(Y=V)$ $P(Y=Z)$ $P(Y=W)$

$$P(Y=U) = \sum_{k_1, k_2, k_3} P_x(d_{k_i}(U)) P_k(k_i)$$

$X \backslash k$	c	d
k_1	U	V
k_2	V	Z
k_3	Z	W

$$= P(X=\overbrace{d_{k_1}^{(U)}}^c) P_k(k_1) + P(X=\overbrace{d_{k_2}^{(U)}}^\phi) P_k(k_2) + P(X=\overbrace{d_{k_3}^{(U)}}^\phi) P_k(k_3)$$

$$= P_x(c) P_k(k_1) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$P(Y=V) = P_x(\underbrace{d_{k_1}(V)}_d) P_k(k_1) + P_x(\underbrace{d_{k_2}(V)}_c) P_k(k_2) + P_x(\underbrace{d_{k_3}(V)}_\phi) P_k(k_3)$$

$$= P_x(d) P_k(k_1) + P_x(c) P_k(k_2) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{7}{30}$$

$$P(Y=Z) = P_x(\underbrace{d_{k_1}(Z)}_\phi) P_k(k_1) + P_x(\underbrace{d_{k_2}(Z)}_d) P_k(k_2) + P_x(\underbrace{d_{k_3}(Z)}_c) P_k(k_3)$$

$$= P_x(d) P_k(k_2) + P_x(c) P_k(k_3) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(Y=W) = 1 - P_y(U) - P_y(V) - P_y(Z) = 1 - \frac{1}{15} - \frac{7}{30} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{30} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\underline{P(X=c | Y=z)} \quad (2)$$

$$\underline{P(Y=z | X=c)} = \sum_{\substack{k_1, k_2, k_3 \\ d(z)=c}} P_k(k)$$

$$= P_k(k_3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$k \backslash X$	c	d
k_1	U	V
k_2	V	Z
k_3	Z	W

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A|B)P(B)}{P(A)}$$

$$P(X=c | Y=z) = \frac{P(Y=z | X=c)P(X=c)}{P(Y=z)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$y \in Y, c \in X$ does not depend on c nor y (d.f. 0)

$$P(X=x | Y=y) = P(X=x)$$

$\therefore (2) \text{ f.d. 0 is wrong! } \quad P(X=c) = \frac{2}{5} \neq$

$$P(X=c | Y=z) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{1}{2} = P(X=c | Y=z) \neq P(X=c) = \frac{2}{5}$ "S
 . independent not! not p &

(Shannon's law)

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לכך נראה כי לכל $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 25\}$ מתקיים $P(K=k) = \frac{1}{26}$.
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הנכונות

לכן נראה כי לכל $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 25\}$ מתקיים $P(K=k) = \frac{1}{26}$.

$$e_k(x) = x + k \pmod{26}$$

$$d_k(y) = y - k \pmod{26}$$

$k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 24, 25\}$ כלומר, לכל $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 24, 25\}$ מתקיים $P(K=k) = \frac{1}{26}$.

$$e_k(x) = e_k(23)$$

$$= 23 + 9 \pmod{26}$$

$$= 32 \pmod{26}$$

$$= 6 \longrightarrow \text{"g"}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_k(\text{"g"}) &= d_k(6) = 6 - 9 \pmod{26} \\ &= -3 \pmod{26} \\ &= 23 \longrightarrow \text{"X"} \end{aligned}$$

לכן נראה כי לכל $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 25\}$ מתקיים $P(K=k) = \frac{1}{26}$.

$$P(Y=y | X=x) = \underline{P(Y=y)}$$

$$P(Y=y) = \sum_{k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 25\}} P(K=k) P(X=d_k(y))$$

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כלומר, לכל $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 25\}$ מתקיים $P(K=k) = \frac{1}{26}$.

$$P(X=d_k(y)) = P(X=y-k)$$

$$\underline{P(Y=y)} = \sum_{k \in \{0, \dots, 25\}} \frac{1}{26} P(X=y-k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{26} \sum_{k \in \{0, \dots, 25\}} P(X=y-k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{26} \left[P(X=y) + P(X=y-1) + \dots + P(X=y-25) \right]$$

כלומר, לכל $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 25\}$ מתקיים $P(K=k) = \frac{1}{26}$.

$$\Rightarrow P(Y=y) = \frac{1}{26} (1) = \frac{1}{26}$$

הנכונות

$$P(Y=y | X=x) = \sum_{\substack{k \in \{0, \dots, 25\} \\ x = d_k(y)}} P(K=k)$$

$y = e_k(x)$
 \uparrow
 $x = d_k(y)$

$$x = d_k(y)$$

$$k \in \{1, \dots, 26\} \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, 26\}$$

$$\underline{-k = y - x \bmod 26} \iff \underline{x = y - k \bmod 26} \iff$$

$$d \geq 1 \quad 1 \leq 2 \leq 3 \leq$$

$$P(Y=y | X=x) = \sum_{k \in \{1, \dots, 26\}} P(k = \underline{y - x})$$

$$k = y - x \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, 26\} \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, 26\}$$

$$P(Y=y | X=x) = P(k = y - x) = \frac{1}{26} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$-e \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, 26\} \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, 26\}$$

$$P(Y=y | X=x) = \frac{1}{26} = P(Y=y)$$

$$\text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, 26\} \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, 26\} \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, 26\}$$