

TEOREMA:

$$H(U^n) = n \cdot H(U)$$

Prova: U^n é uma extensão de ordem n da fonte $U = \{\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_K\}$.
 $U^n = \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{K^n}\}$, em que

$$\sigma_i = \mu_{i1} \mu_{i2} \dots \mu_{in}$$

σ_i corresponde a uma sequência específica de n símbolos de U

$$H(U^n) = - \sum_{i=1}^{K^n} P(\sigma_i) \cdot \log P(\sigma_i)$$

$$H(U^n) = - \sum_{i_1=1}^K \sum_{i_2=1}^K \dots \sum_{i_n=1}^K P(\mu_{i1}, \mu_{i2}, \dots, \mu_{in}) \cdot \log P(\mu_{i1}, \mu_{i2}, \dots, \mu_{in})$$

$$H(U^n) = - \sum_{i_1=1}^K \sum_{i_2=1}^K \dots \sum_{i_n=1}^K P(\mu_{i1}) \cdot P(\mu_{i2}) \dots P(\mu_{in}) \cdot \log [P(\mu_{i1}) \cdot P(\mu_{i2}) \dots P(\mu_{in})]$$

$$H(U^n) = - \sum_{i_1=1}^K \sum_{i_2=1}^K \dots \sum_{i_n=1}^K P(\mu_{i1}) \cdot P(\mu_{i2}) \dots P(\mu_{in}) \cdot [\log P(\mu_{i1}) + \log P(\mu_{i2}) + \dots + \log P(\mu_{in})]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 H(U^n) = & - \sum_{i_1=1}^K \sum_{i_2=1}^K \dots \sum_{i_m=1}^K P(u_{i_1}) \cdot P(u_{i_2}) \dots P(u_{i_m}) \cdot \log P(u_{i_1}) + \dots + \\
 & - \sum_{i_1=1}^K \sum_{i_2=1}^K \dots \sum_{i_m=1}^K P(u_{i_1}) P(u_{i_2}) \dots P(u_{i_m}) \cdot \log P(u_{i_2}) + \dots + \\
 & - \sum_{i_1=1}^K \sum_{i_2=1}^K \dots \sum_{i_m=1}^K P(u_{i_1}) \cdot P(u_{i_2}) \dots P(u_{i_m}) \cdot \log P(u_{i_m}) .
 \end{aligned}$$

Observe-se aqui: $\sum_i P(x_i) = 1$ (somar todos os valores que "x" pode assumir)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(U^n) = & - \sum_{i_1=1}^K P(u_{i_1}) \cdot \log P(u_{i_1}) + \sum_{i_2=1}^K P(u_{i_2}) \cdot \log P(u_{i_2}) - \dots - \sum_{i_m=1}^K P(u_{i_m}) \cdot \log P(u_{i_m}) \\
 & \underbrace{H(U)} + \underbrace{H(U)} + \dots + \underbrace{H(U)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{H(U^n) = n \times H(U)}$$