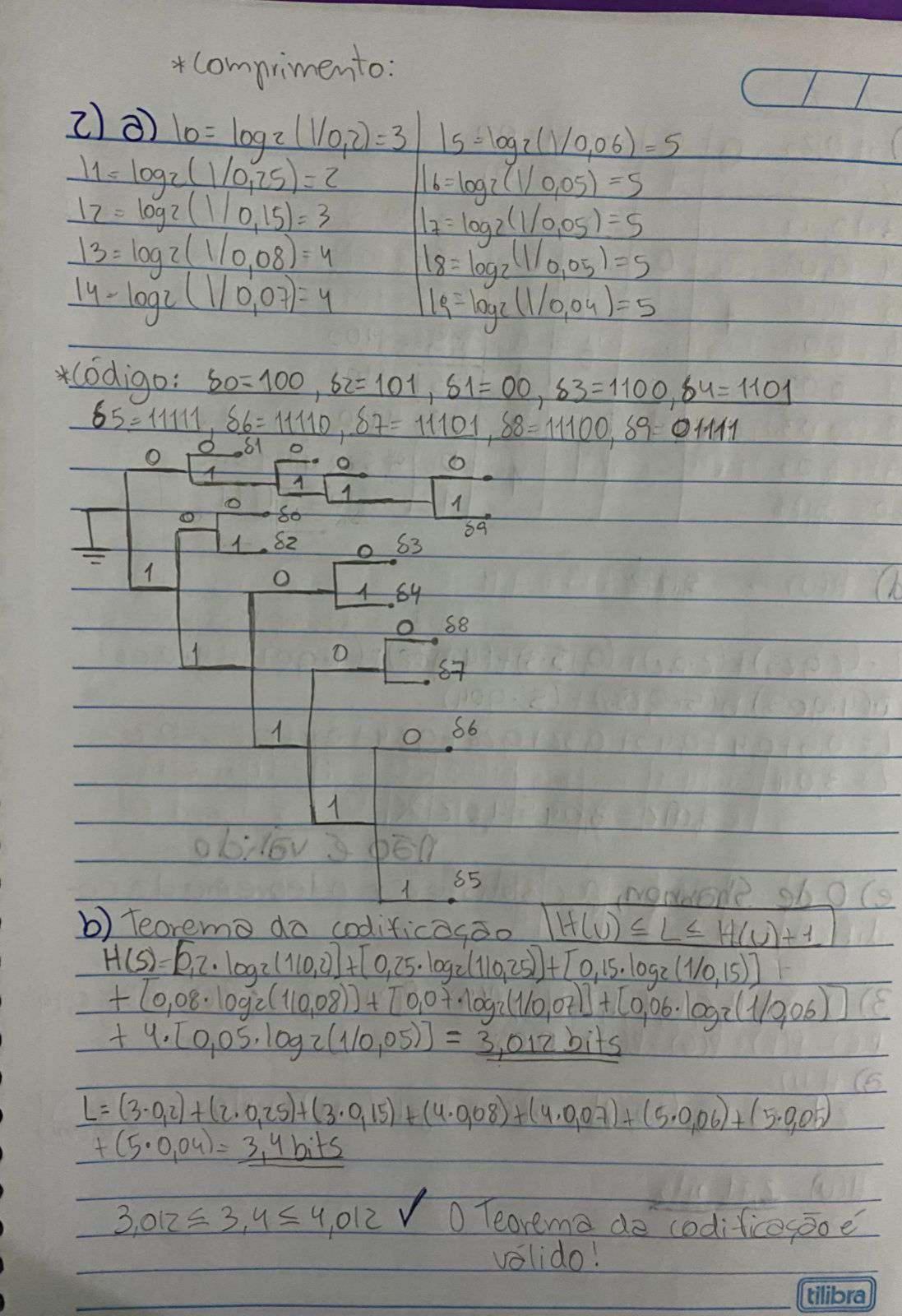
Aluno: João Victor da Silva Prado Teoria da Informação LISTA 05
D P(51)=0,8 P(52)=0,2 5=\(\xi\)5-\(\xi\
a) $n=2$ $P(81) = P(51,51) = (0,8)^2 = 0,64$ P(82) = P(51,52) = 0,8.0,2 = 0,16 $P(83) = P(52,52) = (0,2)^2 = 0,04$
P(84) = P(52,51) = 0,2.0,8 = 0,16 * Comprimentos das palavras:
$\frac{11 = \log_2(1/0,6u) = 1}{12 = \log_2(1/0,04) = 3}$ $\frac{12 = \log_2(1/0,16) = 3}{14 = \log_2(1/0,16) = 3}$
* Possivel código: 11=0, 12=111, 13=11010, 14=101
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
DEficiéncia: H(5)= 0,8. log2(110,8)+10,2. log2(110,2) → → H(5)= 0,2575 + 0,4644 = 0,722 bit
$H(5^2) = 2.H(5) = 2.0,722 = 1,444 bit$ $12 = (1.0,64) + (3.0,16) + (5.0,04) + (3.0,16) = 11.8$
N = 1,444/1.8 = 80.72.% (tillibra)

() n=3 about 5000 Victor do 501/10 Product TEONIS 0/3 INFOVMBESSO (197A 05 3= 8 515151, 515152, 515251, 515252, 525151, 525152, 525251 P(81) - P(51,51,51) = (0,8) = 0,517 P(85) = P(52,51,51) = 0,128 P(82)=P(91,51,52)=0,8.0,8.0,2=0,128 P(86)=P(5251,52)=0,032 (83)=P(51,52,51)=10,128 P(87)=P(52,52,51)=0,032 (84)=P(51,52,52)=0,8.0,2.0,2=0,032 P(88)=P(52,52,52)=0,008 * Comprimentos das palavias: 11 = logz(1/0,512)=1 5= logz(10,128)=3 Z= logz(1/0,128)=3 6=1092(110,032)=5 3= logz(110,128)=3 7=10g2(1/0,032)=5 4=1092(1/0,032)=5 18=10gz(1/0,008)=7 * Possível código: 81=0, 87=100, 83=101, 84=11100 85=110, 86=11101, 87=11110, 88=1111100 - 85 88 16 6 16 0 d) H(53)= 3. H(5)= 3. 0,777 = 2,2 bits 13=(1.0,512)+3(3.0,128)+3.(5.0,032)+(7.0,008)=2,2 n= 2,2/32= 100% tilibra



0		
52 030		751=00 (65
53 0 15	1 ->	10=52
	0 0) -> 53 = 100
29 0,08	0	0 -> 54=1010
56 0,06	13 3	1 -755=1011
(1	1 10	
2+ 0,05 58 0,05	11	1 ->57=1101
59 0,05		
510 0,04		1 1 ->59=11110
	1	
d) H(v) -> 3	,012	
L=(2.0,25)+(2.	10) + (5,0	15.3)+(4.0,08)+(4.0,07)+(4.0,06)
+ ((4.0,05)+ (5	.0,05)+	(5.904)
L= 3,04	45+0,7	32+9,28+9,24+0,45,000
The second secon	117 4 2 6	454,012 X
	10- 20	Não é válido
e) O de Shan	non, no	satisfazer o teoremadaco-
dificação		A CONCINCACO (A
2) 11 5 n n c -		2 Charles and Carlo and Carlo
3) U= {A,B,C,T	2, 6, 6,	HS; P(A) = P(B) = 0, 25; P(C) = P(D) = 0,14
2) 11(1)-		
Z. [0, 25. logz	1/0,75)]+	2.[0,14.logz(1/0,14)) +4[0,055.logz(1/2)]
		(Goss)

H(U) = 2,71 bits

1			
b) P(A)=0,75 A	0	->	A=00
P(B) = 0,75	1	-> (3=01
P(C) = 0,14	0	6	= C=100
P(D)=0,14	V	1	-> D = 101
P(E)=0,055 1		D	0 > E=1100
P(F)=0,055	1	U	1 > F = 1101
P(6)=0,055		1	0 > 6 = 1110
P(H)=0,055	E CONTRACTOR	3	1 3H=1111
		T	

U) L-(2.0,25)+(2.0,25)+(3.0,14)+(3.0,14)+(4.0,055) +(4.0,055)+(4.0,055)+(4.0,055) = 2,72

0/0, pp = SF, 5/1F, 5 = n (b

	a) P(A)=0.75		0	0->	A =	00		
	P(E)=0,75	0	1	0	-> [= 010	19/19/10	0
	P(5)=0,14		6-11	19	> 5	5=011		
	P(R)=0,11			0	->	R=100		30.5
	8(0)=0'08		0	1	0	-> 0= 1010	Malan.	
	FO,0=(U)9				1	> U=1011	618	
1	P(C)=0,4	1		10	0	> M= 1100	SAN SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF T	
	P(P)=0,05				1	-> P=1101		
	P(M)=0,06		1		0	-> C=1110		
	P(T)=0,03	100		11	1	0 T = 11110		
	6(9)=0'05	1		1	1	1 5 = 11111		

b) H(v) = L = H(v) H)
H(Q)-16-1 (11)
+ [0,15. logz(1/0,15)) + [0,15. logz(1/0,15)] + [0,14. logz(1/0,14)]
+ [0,06.100,(10,06)] + [0,08.1002(1/0,08)]+[0,07.1002(1/0,07)]
H(5) =[0,25.logz(1/0,25)) +(0,15.logz(1/0,15))+[0,14.logz(1/0,14)] +[0,11.logz(1/0,11)) +[0,08.logz(1/0,08))+[0,07.logz(1/0,04)] +[0,06.logz(1/0,06)] +[0,05.logz(1/0,05)] +[0,04.logz(1/0,04)] +[0,02.logz(1/0,06)] = 3,11 bits
[= (7.075) 1/2.016) 1/2 = 71/2
L = (2.0, 25) + (3.0, 15) + (3.0, 14) + (3.0, 11) + (4.0, 08) + (4.0, 07) $+ (4.0, 06) + (4.0, 05) + (4.0, 04) + (5.0, 03) + (5.0, 02)$ $L = 3.15$
1 = 3,15
3,11 = 3,15 = 4,11 V 0 (5dian satis
faz o teorema da (do-
0.1000
M= 3,11/3,15 = 98,73%
() 011 010 1101 100 1010 1110010 1111 00 1011 011 010 1100
- SIEIPROTESAUSEM
00 011 1110 00 100 00
HISTCIAIRIA