信息论作业3

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2020年3月12日

题目 1

1.

$$P(Y|x=1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & -1 < y \le 3\\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$P(Y|x=-1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & -3 < y \le 1\\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

$$P(Y|x = -1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & -3 < y \le 1\\ 0 & \end{cases}$$
 (2)

$$\omega(Y) = \sum_{x} P(x)P(Y|x) \tag{3}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} & -3 < y \le -1\\ \frac{1}{4} & -1 < y \le 1\\ \frac{1}{8} & 1 < y \le 3\\ 0 \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

2.

$$I(X;Y) = H_c(Y) - H_c(Y|X)$$
(5)

$$= -\int_{y} P(y) \log_{2} P(y) dy + \int_{-2}^{2} P(x) P(y|x) \log_{2} P(y|x) dy$$
 (6)

$$= -2\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{8} \log_{2} \frac{1}{8} dy - \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} \log_{2} \frac{1}{4} + \int_{-2}^{2} \sum_{x} P(x)P(y|x) \log_{2} P(y|x) dy$$
 (7)

$$= \frac{12}{8} + 1 + \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} dy \tag{8}$$

$$=0.5bit (9)$$

3.

$$P(V) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & y \le -1\\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 < y \le 1\\ \frac{1}{4} & y > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (10)

$$P(V|x=1) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \le -1\\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 < y \le 1\\ \frac{1}{2} & y > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (11)

$$P(V|x = -1) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & y \le -1\\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 < y \le 1\\ 0 & y > 1 \end{cases}$$
 (12)

$$I(X;V) = H(V) - H(V|X)$$

$$\tag{13}$$

$$= -\sum_{v} P(v) \log_2 P(v) + \sum_{x} \sum_{v} P(x, v) \log_2 P(v|x)$$
 (14)

$$=1.5 + \log_2 \frac{1}{2} \tag{15}$$

$$= 0.5bit (16)$$

由于 P(V) 是 $\omega(Y)$ 的积分,所以两者信息量相同。或者由数据处理不等式, $I(X|Y) \geq I(X|V)$,而 P(V) 与 $\omega(Y)$ 互为可逆函数,所以等号成立,两者信息量相同。

题目 2

1.

$$\left[\log_2(C_{100}^0 + C_{100}^1 + C_{100}^2)\right] \tag{17}$$

$$= \lceil \log_2(1 + 100 + 4950) \rceil \tag{18}$$

$$=13 \tag{19}$$

2.

$$P_e = 1 - C_{100}^0 P(a_2)^{100} - C_{100}^1 P(a_1) P(a_2)^{99} - C_{100}^2 P(a_1)^2 P(a_2)^{98}$$
(20)

$$\approx 0.00775 \tag{21}$$

题目 3

$$H(U) = -\sum_{u} P(u) \log_2 P(u)$$
(22)

$$=\frac{1}{4}\log_2 4 + \frac{3}{4}\log_2 \frac{4}{3} \tag{23}$$

$$\approx 0.81128bit \tag{24}$$

$$\sigma^{2} = \sum_{u} P(u)(I(u) - H(U))^{2}$$
(25)

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\log_2 4 - H(U))^2 + \frac{3}{4}(\log_2 \frac{4}{3} - H(U))^2$$
 (26)

$$\approx 0.47102bit \tag{27}$$

1. 由切比雪夫不等式可得

$$L \ge \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon \delta^2} \tag{28}$$

$$\approx 1884.08\tag{29}$$

$$L_0 = \lceil L \rceil \tag{30}$$

$$=1885$$
 (31)

2. 由切比雪夫不等式可得

$$L \ge \frac{\sigma^2}{\varepsilon \delta^2} \tag{32}$$

$$\approx 47101989912979.88\tag{33}$$

$$L_0 = \lceil L \rceil \tag{34}$$

$$=47101989912980\tag{35}$$

3. (a) $\delta = 0.05, \varepsilon = 0.1, L_0 = 1885$

$$upper_bound = \lfloor 2^{L_0(H(U)+\delta)} \rfloor \tag{36}$$

$$= |2^{1623.51}| \tag{37}$$

$$lower_bound = \lceil (1 - \varepsilon) 2^{L_0(H(U) - \delta)} \rceil$$
 (38)

$$= \lceil 0.9 \times 2^{1435.01} \rceil \tag{39}$$

(b) $\delta = 10^{-3}, \varepsilon = 10^{-8}, L_0 = 47101989912980$

$$upper_bound = \lfloor 2^{L_0(H(U)+\delta)} \rfloor \tag{40}$$

$$= \lfloor 2^{38259916024808.39} \rfloor \tag{41}$$

$$lower_bound = \lceil (1 - \varepsilon) 2^{L_0(H(U) - \delta)} \rceil$$
(42)

$$= \lceil 0.99999999 \times 2^{38165712044982.43} \rceil \tag{43}$$

话说在看书的时候遇到一个问题,关于切比雪夫不等式的使用。首先列出切比雪夫不等式,对于随机变量 X, 数学期望 E(X), 方差 DX:

$$P[|X - E(X)| \ge \varepsilon] \le \frac{D(X)^2}{\varepsilon^2} \tag{44}$$

在书上公式 (3.2.10) 中, $\frac{I(\mathbf{u}_L)}{L}$ 表示平均单个字母的自信息,为什么 $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{L\varepsilon^2}$ 比标准的切比雪夫不等式增加了变量 L:

$$P_r[|\frac{I(\mathbf{u}_L)}{L} - H(U)| > \varepsilon] < \frac{\sigma_I^2}{L\varepsilon^2} = \delta$$
(45)