

$$[P(x)] = [0.04 \quad 0.25 \quad 0.10 \quad 0.21 \quad 0.20 \quad 0.15 \quad 0.05]$$

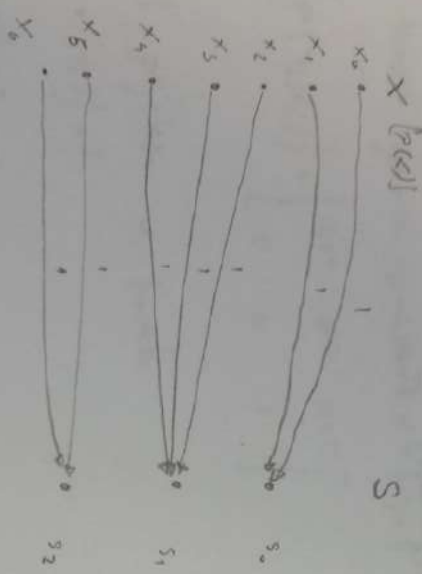
$$\{x_0, x_1\} \rightarrow S$$

$$\{x_2, x_3, x_4\} \rightarrow S_1$$

$$\{x_5, x_6\} \rightarrow S_2$$

Određite iznos izgubljene informacije u danom procesu komunikacije.

$$H(X|S) = ?$$



$$[P(S_i | x_i)] =$$

$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$
$S$	1	1	1	1	1	0
$S_1$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$S_2$	0	0	0	0	0	1

popuni!

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

$$P(S|X) =$$

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

$$= 0$$

$$I(X;S) = H(S)$$

$$P(S) = [0.25 \quad 0.51 \quad 0.20]$$

bit/simbol

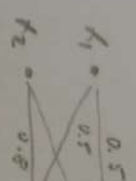
$$H(X|S) = H(X) - H(S) = 2.55 - 1.47 = 1.17$$

$$[P(Y|X)] =$$

simetričan ka

Potrebno testirati

duo binarno



$$P(x_1) = P$$

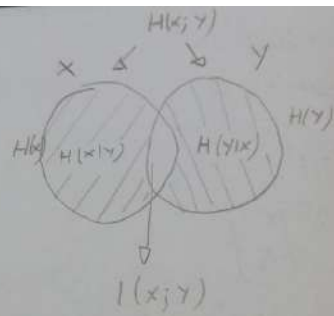
Određite ub

$$[P(x_2)] = [P$$

$$[P(x_1)] = [P$$

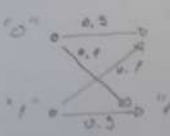
$$[P(y|x)]$$

X			Y	
$x_1$	$x_2$	$p(x_1)$	$y_1$	$p(y_1)$
$x_1$	$x_2$	$p(x_2)$	$y_2$	$p(y_2)$
$x_1$	$x_2$	$p(x_3)$	$y_3$	$p(y_3)$
$x_1$	$x_2$	$p(x_4)$	$y_4$	$p(y_4)$
$H(X)$		$H(X Y)$	$H(Y)$	
		$H(Y X)$		
		$I(X;Y)$		



$X:Y$  nezavisno  $\rightarrow I(X;Y) = 0$

Primer: 4 pisme g  
 $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_4\}$   
 $x_1 \rightarrow "00"$   
 $x_2 \rightarrow "01"$   
 $x_3 \rightarrow "10"$   
 $x_4 \rightarrow "11"$   
 prenos se bi  
 $I(X;Y) = ?$



$$p(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

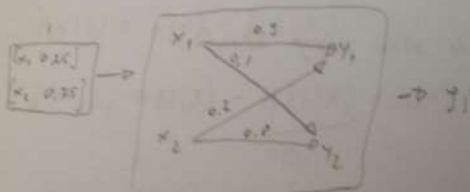
$$p(y|x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Primer: Dis. beam. izv.

$$X = \{x_1, x_2\}$$

$$p(x) = [0.25 \quad 0.75]$$

DKE:



$$H(X, Y)$$

$$I(X, Y) \rightarrow C$$

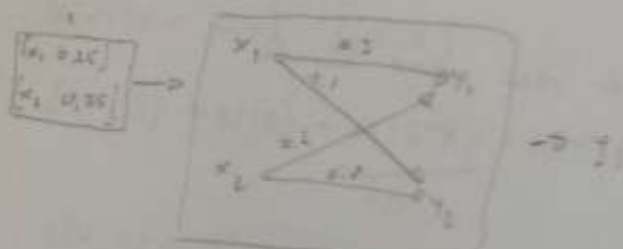
x, y nezavisne

Primer: Dva baze i kv.

$$x = \{x_1, x_2\}$$

$$p(x) = [0.25 \quad 0.75]$$

Det:



- 1) yverjetnost pojave posrednjega simbola na izlazu
- 4) matrika združenih yverjetnosti  $[p(x_i, y_j)]$
- 10) iznos šorsine inf. na izlazu kanala  $I(X; Y)$

$$1) [p(y|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} [p(x, y)] \\ p(x_i, y_j) = p(x_i) \cdot p(y_j|x_i) \end{cases}$$

$$[p(x)] = [0.25 \quad 0.75]$$

$$x_1 \rightarrow y_1$$

$$x_2 \rightarrow y_1$$

$$p_y = p(x_1) \cdot p(y_1|x_1) + p(x_2) \cdot p(y_1|x_2) = \underline{0.175}$$

$$11) [p(x, y)] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.125 & 0.025 \\ 0.15 & 0.475 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \sum \\ [p(y)] = [0.175 \quad 0.625] \end{matrix}$$

$$I(X; Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = 0.9344 - 0.6326 = 0.2958$$

Przykład: 4 punkty generowane od 4 jednostek gęstości symboli

$x = \{x_1, \dots, x_4\}$  budowane binarnie kodem

$$x_1 \rightarrow 00$$

$$x_2 \rightarrow 01$$

$$x_3 \rightarrow 10$$

$$x_4 \rightarrow 11$$

przebieg binarny symboli bin, jego pełny przebieg od  $(P_1=00)$

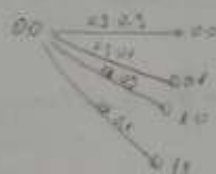
$$I(x, y) = ?$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 00 \\ x_2 = 01 \\ x_3 = 10 \\ x_4 = 11 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$[P(x)] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P(y|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$[P(y|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 & & \\ & & 0.5 & \\ & & & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

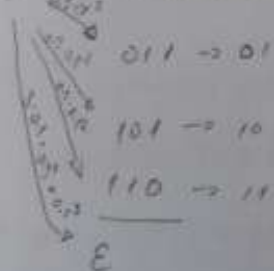
$$[P(y)] = [P(x)]$$

$$I(x, y) = 1.052 \frac{\text{bit}}{\text{symbol}}$$

Przykład:  $I(x, y) = ?$  dla 32 u przebiegu, uwzględniając jeden punkt bin (pełny przebieg)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 00 & 0 \\ 01 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 11 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 0.0625 \rightarrow 0$$

$$00 \rightarrow 00 \frac{0.25}{0.25} \rightarrow 00 \rightarrow 00$$



32 upełni składowi

$$[P(y|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

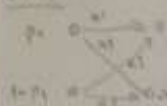
$$I(x, y) = 1.502 \frac{\text{bit}}{\text{symbol}}$$

Exercise 8.1.1

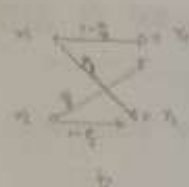
$$C = \log_2 n - H(X, Y)$$

$$I(X, Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X)$$

Exercise 8.1.2



Exercise 8.1.3



$$P(Y|X) = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 p_2 & p_2 \\ p_2 & (1-p_1)p_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(X, Y) = \begin{bmatrix} p(1-p_2) & p p_2 \\ (1-p)p_2 & (1-p)(1-p_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(x_1, y_1) = P(x_1) \cdot P(y_1|x_1) = p \cdot (1-p_2)$$

$$P(x_1, y_2) = P(x_1) \cdot P(y_2|x_1) = p \cdot p_2$$

$$P(Y) = [p(1-p_2) + (1-p)p_2 \quad p p_2 + (1-p)(1-p_2)]$$

$$P(X) = \begin{bmatrix} p & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$$

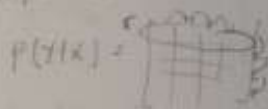
$$I(X, Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y)$$

$$H(X) = - \left[ (p(1-p_2) + (1-p)p_2) \log_2 (p(1-p_2) + (1-p)p_2) + (p p_2 + (1-p)(1-p_2)) \log_2 (p p_2 + (1-p)(1-p_2)) \right]$$

$$H(X|Y) = - \sum_i \sum_j P(x_i, y_j) \log_2 \left( \frac{P(x_i, y_j)}{P(y_j)} \right) = - \left[ p(1-p_2) \log_2 \left( \frac{p(1-p_2)}{p(1-p_2) + (1-p)p_2} \right) + p p_2 \log_2 \left( \frac{p p_2}{p p_2 + (1-p)(1-p_2)} \right) + (1-p)p_2 \log_2 \left( \frac{(1-p)p_2}{p p_2 + (1-p)(1-p_2)} \right) + (1-p)(1-p_2) \log_2 \left( \frac{(1-p)(1-p_2)}{p p_2 + (1-p)(1-p_2)} \right) \right]$$

$$I(X, Y) = \log_2 n - H(X, Y) \rightarrow H(X, Y) = \log_2 n - I(X, Y)$$

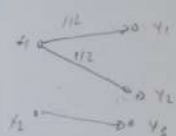
Exercise 8.1.4



$$C = \log_2 n - H(X)$$

$$P(X) = \begin{bmatrix} p & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$$

Question: specific formula = ?



$$C = \max_{\{p_i\}} I(x, y)$$

$$p(x_1) = p_1$$

$$p(x_2) = 1 - p_1 = p_2$$

$$P(y_j | x_i) = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \leadsto P(x_i, y_j) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} p_1 & \frac{1}{2} p_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I(x, y) = H(y) - H(y|x)$$

$$P(y_j) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} p_1 & \frac{1}{2} p_1 & p_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H(y) = - \sum_j P(y_j) \log_2 P(y_j) = - \left\{ 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} p_1 \log_2 \frac{p_1}{2} + p_2 \log_2 p_2 \right\}$$

$$= - p_1 \log_2 \frac{p_1}{2} - p_2 \log_2 p_2$$

$$= - p_1 \log_2 p_1 + \underbrace{p_1 \log_2 2}_{p_1} - p_2 \log_2 p_2$$

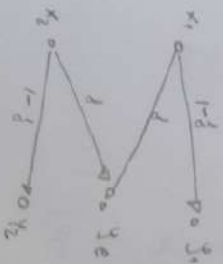
$$= p_1 - p_1 \log_2 p_1 - p_2 \log_2 p_2 = p_1 + H(x)$$

$$H(y|x) = - \sum_i \sum_j P(x_i, y_j) \log_2 P(y_j | x_i) = - \left\{ \frac{p_1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{p_1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + p_2 \log_2 1 \right\} = p_1$$

$$C = \max_{\{p_i\}} (p_1 + H(x) - p_1) = \max_{\{p_i\}} H(x) \rightarrow p_1 = p_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow I(x, y) = 1 \frac{\Delta x}{2 \ln 2}$$

Answer:

$$p(x_1) = p$$



$$P(x_1) = p$$

$$P(x_2) = 1-p$$

$$[P(y|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1-d & d & 0 \\ 0 & d & 1-d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P(x,y)] = \begin{bmatrix} P(1-d) & P(d) & 0 \\ 0 & d(1-p) & (1-p)(1-d) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P(x)] = \begin{bmatrix} P(1-d) & d & (1-p)(1-d) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H(-) = - \sum_j P(y_j) \log_2 P(y_j) = - \left\{ P(1-d) \log_2 (P(1-d)) + d \log_2 (d) + (1-p)(1-d) \log_2 ((1-p)(1-d)) \right\}$$

$$H(y|x) = - \sum_i \sum_j P(x_i, y_j) \log_2 P(x_i, y_j) = - \left\{ P(1-d) \log_2 (1-d) + P(d) \log_2 (d) + d(1-p) \log_2 (d(1-p)) + (1-p)(1-d) \log_2 ((1-p)(1-d)) \right\}$$

$$I(x,y) = -P(1-d) \log_2 (P) - \frac{P(1-d) \log_2 (1-d)}{P} - d \log_2 (d) - \frac{d(1-p) \log_2 (1-p)}{P} + \frac{P(1-d) \log_2 (1-d)}{P} + \frac{P(d) \log_2 (d)}{P}$$

$$+ d(1-p) \log_2 (d) + (1-p)(1-d) \log_2 (1-d)$$

$$= -P(1-d) \log_2 (P) - d \log_2 (d) - (1-p)(1-d) \log_2 ((1-p)(1-d)) + P(d) \log_2 (d) + d(1-p) \log_2 (d)$$

$$+ (1-p)(1-d) \log_2 (1-d)$$

$$= -P(1-d) \log_2 (P) - d \log_2 (d) - \frac{d(1-p) \log_2 (1-p)}{P} + P(d) \log_2 (d) + d(1-p) \log_2 (d)$$

$$= (1-d) H(x)$$

$$C = (1-d) \log_2 H(x) = 1-d \frac{H(x)}{\log_2 2}$$

Prüfung: D.B.K.K.

$x = \{x_1, x_2\}$

a)  $p(x_1) = ?$   $p(x_2) = ?$

$I(x; y) = \max(x, y)$

b)  $C = ?$

c)  $I(x; y) = H(y) - H(y|x)$

$[p(x, y)] = \begin{bmatrix} p & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(1-p) & \frac{1}{2}(1-p) \end{bmatrix}$

$[p(y)] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1+p) & \frac{1}{2}(1-p) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow Z=1$

$H(y) = - \left\{ \frac{1+p}{2} \log\left(\frac{1+p}{2}\right) + \frac{1-p}{2} \log\left(\frac{1-p}{2}\right) \right\} = - \left\{ \frac{1+p}{2} (\log(1+p) - \log 2) + \frac{1-p}{2} (\log(1-p) - \log 2) \right\}$

$= - \left\{ \frac{1+p}{2} \log(1+p) - \frac{1+p}{2} + \frac{1-p}{2} \log(1-p) + \frac{1-p}{2} \right\}$

$= - \left\{ 1 + \frac{1+p}{2} \log(1+p) + \frac{1-p}{2} \log(1-p) \right\}$

$H(y|x) = - \sum_i p(x_i, y_i) \log p(y_i|x_i) = - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(1+p) \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(1-p) \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\} = 1-p$

$I(x; y) = 1 - \frac{1+p}{2} \log(1+p) - \frac{1-p}{2} \log(1-p) - 1 + p = p - \frac{1+p}{2} \log(1+p) - \frac{1-p}{2} \log(1-p)$

$\frac{d I(x; y)}{d p} = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+p} + \frac{1}{2} \log(1+p) + \frac{p}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+p} \right) - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-p} + \frac{1}{2} \log(1-p) - \frac{p}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-p} \right)$

$= 0 \rightarrow p = \frac{3}{5} \quad 1-p = \frac{2}{5}$

$p(y|x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

$p(x) = [p \quad 1-p]$



$[p(z|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow H(z|x) = 0$

$[p(z, x)] = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$[p(z)] = [p_1 \quad p_2 \quad p_3]$

$C = \max_{\{p(x)\}} I(x; z) = \max_{\{p(x)\}} H(z) = 1$

b)  $C(x, y) = ?$

$[p(y|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

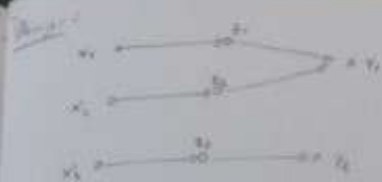
$[p(y|x)] = [p(y|x_1)][p(y|x_2)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$I(x; y) = H(y) - H(y|x) = 0$

$C_{x, y} = \max_{\{p(x)\}} H(y) = 1 \text{ bit/symbol}$

Prüfung: D.B.K.K. zu Symmetrie





$$C_{x_2, y_1} = ?$$

$$I(x, y) = H(y) - H(y|x) = H(y)$$

$$[P(z|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow H(z|x) = 0$$

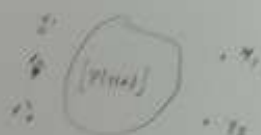
$$[P(z, x)] = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P(x)] = [P_1 \ P_2 \ P_3]$$

$$C = \max_{P(x)} I(x, z) = \max_{P(x)} H(z) = \log_2 3 = \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2}$$

$$C_{x, y} = ?$$

$$[P(y|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$[P(y|x)] = [P(z|x)] [P(x|x)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow H(y|x) = 0$$

$$I(x, y) = H(y) - H(y|x) = H(y)$$

$$C_{x, y} = \max_{P(x)} H(y) = \log_2 2 = 1$$

Answer: Since we are symmetric

$$x = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

$$y = \{y_1, y_2, y_3\}$$

$$[P(x, y)] = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

calculate p-wise to verify the positive max  $H(x, y)$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \quad p(y) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{3} \quad p(y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H(y, x) = H(x) - \underbrace{I(x, y)}_{=0} = H(x)$$

$x$  &  $y$  not a priori