Ubung 6

All

(3) a)
$$H_A(B) = \sum_{x} B(x) \log_2(\frac{1}{A(x)}) = \frac{1}{2} \lfloor \log_2(8) + \frac{1}{4} \lfloor \log_2(2) + \frac{1}{8} \lfloor \log_2(4) + \frac{1}{8} \lfloor \log_2(8) + \frac{1}{8} \rfloor \log_2(8)$$

= $\frac{19}{8}$

b)
$$H_g(A) = \frac{1}{8} \log_2(2) + \frac{1}{2} \log_2(4) + \frac{1}{4} \log_2(8) + \frac{1}{8} \log_2(8) = \frac{9}{4}$$

d)
$$\mathcal{D}_{A}(B) = H_{A}(B) - H(B) = \frac{15}{8} - 1.75 = 0.625$$

 $\mathcal{D}_{B}(A) = H_{B}(A) - H(A) = \frac{9}{4} - 1.75 = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\mathcal{D}_{B}(B) = H_{B}(B) - H(B) = 0$

(i)
$$D_{\alpha}(\alpha) = H_{\alpha}(\alpha) - H(\alpha) = H(\alpha) - H(\alpha) = 0$$

(I)
$$D_{\alpha}(P) = H_{\alpha}(P) - H(P) \ge 0$$

History

(5) a)
$$D_c(B)$$
 minimal, wenn $H_c(B) = H(B)$ (=) $C = B$ (=) $t = \frac{2}{3}$

AZI

(1) a)
$$e^{x} \ge 0$$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow y_{i} \ge 0$
 \vdots $y_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{e^{cu_{i}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} e^{cu_{j}}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} e^{cu_{j}}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{cu_{i}} = 1$

b)
$$y_1 = \frac{e^{Cu_1}}{\frac{3}{2} e^{Cu_2}} = \frac{e^{Cu_1}}{e^{(u_1} + e^{Cu_2} + e^{Cu_3}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{C(u_2 - u_1)} + e^{C(u_3 - u_1)}}$$

c)
$$\lim_{C\to\infty} y_1 = \lim_{C\to\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^{c(u_2-u_1)}+e^{c(u_3-u_1)}}$$

(i)
$$u_2 > u_1 > u_3 : e^{(u_2 - u_1)} \le 0 \to 0$$
 $e^{(u_3 - u_1)} \ge 0 \to \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} y_1 = 0$

(ii)
$$u_2$$
, u_3 , u_1 : $e^{(u_2-u_1)} \le 0 \to 0$ $e^{(u_3-u_1)} \le 0 \to 0 = 1$ u_2 , u_3 , u_4 : $e^{(u_2-u_1)} \le 0 \to 0$ $e^{(u_3-u_1)} \le 0 \to 0 = 1$ u_4

(2) a)
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial y_1} = -t_1 \frac{1}{y_1 \left[u_1(u_1), u_2(u_1) \right]}$$

 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial y_2} = -t_2 \frac{1}{y_2 \left[u_1(u_1), u_2(u_2) \right]}$

b)
$$y_1 = \frac{e^{Cu_1}}{e^{Cu_2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial u_2} = e^{Cu_1} (-1) (e^{Cu_1} + e^{Cu_2})^2 \cdot c e^{Cu_2} = -\frac{e^{u_1} e^{u_2}}{(e^{u_1} + e^{u_2})(e^{u_1} + e^{u_2})} = -y_1 y_2$$

$$y_2 = \frac{e^{Cu_2}}{e^{Cu_3} + e^{Cu_2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial y_{z}}{\partial u_{z}} = c e^{cu_{z}} \frac{1}{e^{cu_{x}} + e^{cu_{z}}} + e^{cu_{z}} (e^{cu_{x}} + e^{cu_{z}})^{-2} \cdot ce^{cu_{z}}$$

$$c = 1 \frac{e^{u_{z}}}{e^{u_{x}} + e^{u_{z}}} - \frac{e^{u_{z}} e^{cu_{z}}}{(e^{cu_{x}} + e^{cu_{z}}) \cdot (e^{cu_{x}} + e^{cu_{z}})} = y_{z} - y_{z}^{2}$$

c)
$$u_1 = N_2 \cdot x + p^2$$
 $\frac{9N^2}{9n^3} = x$

d)
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial N_z} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial u_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial N_z} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial u_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial N_z}$$

$$= \frac{t}{y_n [u_n(w_n)_1 y_2(u_2)]} y_1 y_2 \times - \frac{t}{y_2 [u_n(w_n)_1 u_2(w_2)]} (y_2 - y_2^2) \times$$

$$= t_1 y_2 \times - t_1 \times + t_2 y_2 \times = \times (y_2 (t_1 + t_2) - t_2) = \times (y_2 - t_2)$$

e) Bei Blott 3 aird nach einem gewissen Puntt abgeleitet. Bei Blott 6 wird allsemein abgeleitet.