

TP1

① montrer que  $H[X, Y] = H[Y|X] + H[X]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{on sait que } H[X, Y] &= - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 P(\alpha, \beta) \\
 &= - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 [P(\beta|\alpha) P(\alpha)] \\
 &= - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 P(\beta|\alpha) - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 P(\alpha) \\
 \text{or } H[Y|X] &= - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 P(\beta|\alpha) \\
 H[X, Y] &= H[Y|X] - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\beta|\alpha) P(\alpha) \log_2 P(\alpha) \\
 &= H[Y|X] - \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \log_2 P(\alpha) = H[X] \\
 \text{d'où } \sum_{\beta} P(\beta|\alpha) &= 1 \text{ et } H[X] = - \sum_{\alpha} P(\alpha) \log_2 P(\alpha)
 \end{aligned}$$

donc :  $\boxed{H[X, Y] = H[Y|X] + H[X]} \quad \text{c.q.f.d.}$

② montrer que  $I[X, Y] = H[X] - H[X|Y]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{on sait que } I[X, Y] &= - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 \frac{P(\alpha, \beta)}{P(\alpha) P(\beta)} \\
 &= + \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \left[ \log_2 P(\alpha, \beta) - \log_2 P(\alpha) P(\beta) \right] \\
 &= + \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 P(\alpha, \beta) - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 P(\alpha) \\
 &\quad - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 P(\beta) \\
 \text{or } H[X, Y] &= - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} P(\alpha, \beta) \log_2 P(\alpha, \beta) = H[Y|X] + H[X] = \\
 &= H[X] + H[X|Y] + H[Y]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I[X, Y] = -H[X, Y] - \sum_{\alpha} p(\alpha) \log_2 p(\alpha) - \sum_{\beta} p(\beta) \log_2 p(\beta) \\ = -\cancel{E[X, Y]} - \cancel{H[X]} + H[X] + H[Y]$$

donc  $\boxed{I[X, Y] = H[X] - H[X|Y]}$  CQFD

(3) montrer que  $\text{cov}[X, Y] = E_{xy}[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$

on sait que  $\text{cov}[X, Y] = E[(x - E[x])(y - E[y])]$

$$= E[xy] - E[E[x]] - E[y]$$

$$= E\left[xy - xE[y] - yE[x] + E[x]E[y]\right]$$

$$= E[xy] - E[xE[y]] - E[yE[x]]$$

$$= E[xy] - E[x]E[y] + E[E[x]E[y]]$$

or  $E[x] = x$  si  $x$  constante

$$= E[xy] - E[x]E[y] - E[y]E[x] + E[x]E[y]$$

donc  $\boxed{\text{cov}[X, Y] = E[xy] - E[x]E[y]}$  CQFD

(4) considérons une variable aléatoire binaire  $X$  ayant pour loi une distribution

a - colonnelle distribution  $p(\alpha)$

$$\text{ma } p(\alpha_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m p(\alpha_i)$$



$$P(\alpha=0) = \frac{7}{10} = 0,7$$

$$P(\alpha=2) = \frac{3}{10} = 0,3$$

b) calculons l'espérance mathématique

$$E[X] = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N x_i P(x_i)$$

~~$$E[X] = 7 \times 0,7 + 3 \times 0,3$$~~

$$E[X] = 0 \times 0,7 + 1 \times 0,3$$

$$E[X] = 0,3$$

c) calculons la variance

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X] &= E[(X - E[X])^2] \quad \text{ou} \quad E[X^2] = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 P(x_i) \\ &= (0 - (0,3))^2 \times 0,7 + (1 - 0,3)^2 \times 0,3 \\ &= (0,3)^2 \times 0,7 + (1 - 2 \times 0,3 + (0,3)^2) \times 0,3 \\ &= 0,063 + 0,147 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = 0,22$$

d) calculons l'entropie de X

$$H[X] = - \sum x_i \log_2 P(x_i)$$

$$= - (0,7 \log_2(0,7) + 0,3 \log_2(0,3))$$

$$H[X] = 0,54$$