```
Ficha Foriso-Prética 1
                                     X="Grdopirel"
                                     Ax = of proto, Brancoly
                copinio pre tos
 a) H= leg z/2 = 1 e Entropia mexima (equiporario logo
                                                    H = log z lAx 1
 P(P) = 200 120.51, P(B) = 204 1=0.
 i(P)=-log 2 (05)=1, i(B)=-log 2 (05)=1
(H=0.5×1+0.5×1= 1 bits kimbol) i(a)=-log_P(a)
 b) p(P) = \frac{240}{} = 0.6
   P(B) = 0.4
                                      H (a) = & P(a;)i(a;)
 i(P) = -log_2(0.6) ≈ 0.737
                                      ot memor a probabilidado,
 i(B) = - log 2 (0.4) = 1.322
  H= 0.6 xi(P+0.4 xi(B) = 0.971 bits / simbolo
 C) X2 = "Bres de pares de pireirs"
   Ax2= } (P,P), (P,B), (B,P), (B,B) P
  P(X2=(P,P))=0.6 P(X2=(B,P))=0.1
  P(X2 = (P,B)) = 0.1
                   P(X2=(B,B))=0.2
 A= 0.6x (-log 2 (0.61) + 0.1x (-log 2 (0.11) + 0.1x (-log 2 (0.11) + 0.2x (-log 2 (0.21)
 = 1.571 bik/ simbolo
 H (x) = 1.571/2=0.783 bits/pixel
 (Agrupamento de simbolos fiz baixon a emtropia)
d) P(P)= 2/3
P(PIP) = 0.6, P(BIB) = 0.2, P(PIB) = 0.8, P(BIP) = 6.4
```

 $H = P(P) \times H(P) + P(B) + I(B) = \frac{2}{3} \times 0.971 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.722 = 0.647 + 0.241 = 0.888$ $H(P) = -P(P|P) \times \log_2 P(P|P) - P(B|P) \log_2 P(B|P) = 0.971$ $H(B) = -P(B|B) \times \log_2 P(B|B) - P(P|B) \log_2 (P|B) = 0.722$

2.

a)
$$P(x=0) = P(0,0) + P(0,1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

 $P(x=1) = P(1,1) + P(1,0) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

 $P(Y = 0) = P(0,0) + P(1,0) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ $P(Y = 1) = P(1,1) + P(0,1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ $P(Y = 1) = P(1,1) + P(0,1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ $P(Y = 1) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

 $b(x) = \frac{b(\lambda)}{b(x)}$

$$p(x=0|y=0) = \frac{p(0,0)}{p(y=0)} = \frac{1/3}{1/3} = 1$$

 $\frac{p(x=1|y=0) = \frac{p(1,0)}{p(y=0)} = \frac{0}{\frac{1}{3}} = 0}{p(y=1)} = \frac{p(0,1)}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$p(x=1|y=1) = \frac{p(1,1)}{p(g=1)} = \frac{1/3}{2/3} = 1/2$$

· 1=0

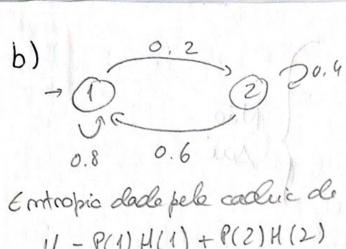
 $\frac{|Y=1|}{\Rightarrow p(x=0|y=1)} \cdot \log_2(p(x=0|y=1)) = \frac{1}{2} \times (-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{|Y=1|}{\Rightarrow p(x=1|y=1)} \cdot \log_2(p(x=1|y=1)) = \frac{1}{2} \times (-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{|Y=1|}{\Rightarrow p(x=1|y=1)} \cdot \log_2(p(x=1|y=1)) = \frac{1}{2} \times (-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$

Emtão: H(X/Y) = P(Y=0) x H(X/Y=0)+P(Y=1) H(X/Y=1) H(YIN) - - & P(x) & P(yIn) Bg2 P(yIn) = (-..) = 2/3 p(y/y) 0) H(x,Y)=- [[P(x,y) x & 2 P(x,y) H(X,Y) = H(X)+H(X|Y)=0.92+2/3 = 1.586 lit/ 1/10 d) I(V, Y) = H(X) - H(X) - 0.92 - = 0.253 lis 3. a) H(x) = [P(x) x log2 P(x) P(n) > este entre 0 e1, correspondendo a um numero portivo log2 P(M > log2 de um numero entre O e 1 è megative, porém com o"-" fice positivo Natonero positivo multiplicado por um numero positivo do positivo b) 4. $A_x = \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{18}, \frac{20}{12} = \frac{2}{12}$ $P(x = 12) = \frac{2}{12}, P(x = 14) = \frac{2}{12}, P(x = 16) = \frac{2}{12}$ $P(X=18) = \frac{2}{12}, P(X=20) = \frac{1}{18}, P(X=22) = \frac{1}{11}$ a) H= (= log2(2)) ×5 - 1 × log2(1) 22,55 bits/simbob

b) Robinos opten pon umo Modelação Física (atroves de equações matemáticas). Umo equações que corrodela a fonte é:

6 Previoco

Estro =
$$t_i - t_i$$
, $e = 10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
 t_{ogg} t_{og



Entropio dade pele cadric de llastrot. H = P(1) H(1) + P(2) H(2)

· H(1) = -0.8 × log 2 (0.8) -0.2 × log 2 (0.2) = 0.722 lis

· H(2)= -0.4x log 200,4) -0.6x log 2(0,6) = 0.971 lits

H=0.75x0.722+0.25x0.791=0.784 bits/4imbolo Les delação de Karkon e melhon!

6. P(x=1) = 9/2, P(x=2) = 1-a = P(x=3)=9/2

a) Se folk máximo, as probabilidades seriam equiprovar seja, cado uma valeria 1/3',

a/2 = /3 (=1 a= == Ninhume das anteriores

b) H(X)>0, H(X) &2 V (HE[0, lg2(3)]) (HE[0, 1.58])

MORNING ATA MAN

e) H(x,x)=H(x)+H(x(x) H(x,x)=H(x)

d) I(x,x)= H(x)-H(x)x/

e) Seria máximo quamos HIXI foste máxima, ou xje, quamos a= ? (H(x) = I(x,x))Nunhuma das anteriores

7. Y= log 2 (2X+2)

a) H(Y,Y)>0, H(Y)>0"

b) H(x,y) = H(x) + H(y|x), H(x,y)=H(y)

C) I(V,Y)=H(Y)

