

A1

 $M_j = \{ \text{Münze } j \text{ wird entnommen} \}$ $K = \{ \text{Kopf geworfen} \}$

$$P(M_j) = \frac{1}{3} \quad j=1,2,3$$

$$P(K|M_1) = \frac{1}{2}, P(K|M_2) = \frac{1}{2}, P(K|M_3) = 0,8$$

$$a) P(M_1|K) = \frac{P(K|M_1) \cdot P(M_1)}{\sum_{j=1}^3 P(K|M_j) \cdot P(M_j)} = 0,4348$$

 $b) (M_i, M_j) = \{ \text{Münzen } M_i \text{ und } M_j \text{ werden entnommen} \}$

$$A_1 = (M_1, M_2), A_2 = (M_2, M_3), A_3 = (M_1, M_3)$$

$$(K, Z) = \{ M_i = \text{"Kopf"}, M_j = \text{"Zahl"} \}$$

$$(Z, K) = \{ M_i = \text{"Zahl"}, M_j = \text{"Kopf"} \}$$

$$P(A_1) = P(A_2) = P(A_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\text{"Kopf und Zahl"}) = P((K, Z)) + P((Z, K)) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P((K, Z)|A_i) \cdot P(A_i) + \sum_{i=1}^3 P((Z, K)|A_i) \cdot P(A_i) = 0,4$$

A2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax & -7 \leq x < 0 \\ be^x & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

a) Voraussetzung für Dichte

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$2) f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underline{b=7:}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-7}^0 ax dx + \int_0^2 e^x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a(x^2) \Big|_{-7}^0 + e^x \Big|_0^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} a + e^2 - 1 \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2(e^2 - 2) \Rightarrow a > 0$$

b) $Y=7 \equiv$ gerade Augenzahl

$Z=7 \equiv$ Augenzahl < 5

$$P(Y=7) = 0,575$$

$$P(Z=7) = 0,625$$

$$H(Y) = 0,983$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y|Z) &= - \left(P(Y=0, Z=0) \cdot \ln(P(Y=0|Z=0)) \right. \\ &\quad + P(Y=7, Z=0) \cdot \ln(P(Y=7|Z=0)) \\ &\quad + P(Y=0, Z=7) \cdot \ln(P(Y=0|Z=7)) \\ &\quad \left. + P(Y=7, Z=7) \cdot \ln(P(Y=7|Z=7)) \right) \\ &= 0,959 \end{aligned}$$

c) U fairer Würfelwurf

$$V = X \bmod U \in \{0, \dots, 5\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(V=0) &= P(X=7, U=7) + \dots + P(X=6, U=7) \\ &\quad + P(X=2, U=2) + \dots + P(X=6, U=6) \\ &\quad + P(X=4, U=2) + P(X=6, U=3) + P(X=6, U=2) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 7 + \frac{1}{6} \left(7 - \frac{7}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{8} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{12} = 0,417 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(V=1) &= P(7, 2) + \dots + P(7, 6) \\ &\quad + P(3, 2) + P(4, 3) + P(5, 4) + P(6, 5) + P(5, 2) \\ &= 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(V=2) &= P(2, 3) + \dots + P(2, 6) \\ &\quad + P(5, 3) + P(6, 4) = 0,746 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(V=3) = P(3, 4) + P(3, 5) + P(3, 6) = 0,051$$

$$P(V=4) = P(4, 5) + P(4, 6) = 0,067$$

$$P(V=5) = P(5, 6) = 0,02$$

$$H(V) = - \left(0,417 \cdot \ln(0,417) + 0,3 \cdot \ln(0,3) + \dots \right) = 2,043$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) < 0 \text{ für } -7 \leq x < 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ mit $b=7$ keine Dichte wegen 2)

$$b) F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(u) du$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & , x < -7 \\ -\frac{7}{2}x^2 + \frac{7}{2} & , -7 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2e^2-2}e^x - \frac{1}{2e^2-2} + \frac{7}{2} & , 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \frac{e^2}{2e^2-2} - \frac{1}{2e^2-2} + \frac{7}{2} & , x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$c) P(X > 7) = 1 - F_X(7) = 0,366$$

A3

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad , \mu \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma^2 > 0$$

$$y = g(x) = 3x - 2 \quad \text{Transformation}$$

Voraussetzung:

$g(x)$ monoton in $\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ injektive Abbildung

$$g^{-1}(y) = x = \frac{y+2}{3}$$

$$\frac{dg^{-1}}{dy} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \left| \frac{dg^{-1}}{dy} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$$

Transformationssatz

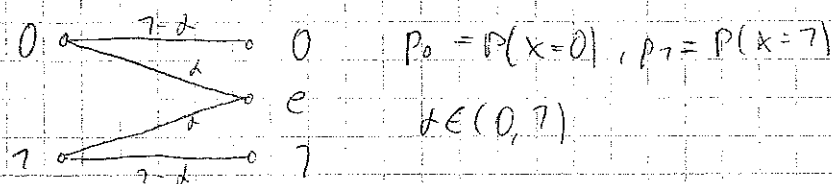
$$\begin{aligned} f_Y(y) &= \frac{1}{3} f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 3\sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{18\sigma^2}(y+2-3\mu)^2} \end{aligned}$$

A4

k	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P(X=k)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$$a) H(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^6 p_i \cdot \log_2(p_i) = 2,57$$

A5 gedächtnisloser binärer Kanal mit Auslöschung



a) Kapazität

$$C = \max_{p_0, p_1} I(X, Y) = \max_{p_0, p_1} H(Y) - H(Y|X)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(Y) &= -((1-\delta)p_0 \log((1-\delta)p_0) + \delta \log(\delta) + (1-\delta)p_1 \log((1-\delta)p_1)) \\
 &= -(1-\delta)p_0 (\log(1-\delta) + \log(p_0)) + \delta \log(\delta) \\
 &\quad + (1-\delta)p_1 (\log(1-\delta) + \log(p_1)) \\
 &= (1-\delta)p_0 \log(1-\delta) + (1-\delta)p_0 \log(p_0) + \delta \log(\delta) \\
 &\quad + (1-\delta)p_1 \log(1-\delta) + (1-\delta)p_1 \log(p_1) \\
 &= -(1-\delta)(p_0 \log(p_0) + p_1 \log(p_1)) - \delta \log(\delta) - (1-\delta) \log(1-\delta)(p_0 + p_1) \\
 &= (1-\delta)H(X) + H(\delta, 1-\delta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(Y|X) &= -(P(X=0, Y=0) \log(P(Y=0|X=0)) \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{P(X=1, Y=0)}_{=0 \text{ laut Kanalmodell}} \log(P(Y=0|X=1)) \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{P(X=0, Y=1)}_{=0} \log(P(Y=1|X=0)) \\
 &\quad + P(X=1, Y=1) \log(P(Y=1|X=1)) \\
 &\quad + P(X=1, Y=e) \log(P(Y=e|X=1)) \\
 &\quad + P(X=0, Y=e) \log(P(Y=e|X=0)) \\
 &= -p_0(1-\delta) \cdot \log(1-\delta) + 0 + 0 + p_1(1-\delta) \cdot \log(1-\delta) + p_1 \delta \cdot \log(\delta) + p_0 \delta \cdot \log(\delta) \\
 &= -(1-\delta) \log(1-\delta) \underbrace{(p_0 + p_1)}_{=1} - \delta \log(\delta) \underbrace{(p_0 + p_1)}_{=1} \\
 &= H(\delta, 1-\delta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \max_{p_0, p_1} (H(Y) - H(Y|X))$$

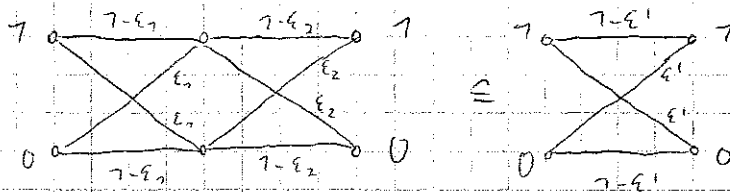
$$= \max_{p_0, p_1} ((1-\delta)H(X) + H(\delta, 1-\delta) - H(\delta, 1-\delta))$$

$$= \max_{p_0, p_1} ((1-\delta)H(X))$$

b) $p_0 = \frac{1}{2}$

A6

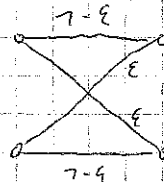
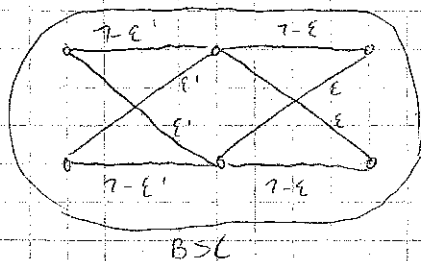
a) 1. zeige Gesamtkanal ist BSC



$$\epsilon' = \epsilon_1(1-\epsilon_2) + (1-\epsilon_1)\epsilon_2 = \epsilon_1 - 2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_2$$

$$1-\epsilon' = (1-\epsilon_1)(1-\epsilon_2) + \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 = 1 - \epsilon_2 - \underbrace{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_1\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1\epsilon_2}_{\epsilon'}$$

→ resultierender Kanal ist BSC



2. zeige Fehlerwahrscheinlichkeit des Gesamtkanals

$$\epsilon_n = \frac{1}{2} (1 - (1-2\epsilon)^n)$$

Induktionsanfang: $\epsilon_1 = P(G_1=1) = \epsilon$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - (1-2\epsilon)^1) = \frac{1}{2} (2\epsilon) = \epsilon \quad \checkmark$$

Induktionsvoraussetzung: Die Aussage gelte für ein $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Induktionschluss: $n \rightarrow n+1$

$$P(G_{n+1}=1) = P(G_{n+1}=1 | G_n=1) \cdot P(G_n=1) + P(G_{n+1}=1 | G_n=0) \cdot P(G_n=0)$$

Induktionsvoraussetzung

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-\epsilon) \frac{1}{2} (1 - (1-2\epsilon)^n) + \epsilon \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - (1-2\epsilon)^n) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} ((1-\epsilon) - (1-\epsilon)(1-2\epsilon)^n + 2\epsilon - \epsilon + \epsilon(1-2\epsilon)^n) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - (1-2\epsilon)^{n+1}) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

b) Kapazität eines BSC (resultierender Kanal):

$$C = 1 + (1 - \epsilon_n) \log_2 (1 - \epsilon_n) + \epsilon_n \log_2 \epsilon_n$$

$$= 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2\epsilon)^n \log_2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2\epsilon)^n \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2} (1 - (1 - 2\epsilon)^n) \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 - (1 - 2\epsilon)^n) \right)$$

$$\epsilon = 0,1, n = 5 \Rightarrow C = 0,0789$$

A7

$$Y = X + Z \quad Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2), \quad \varphi(z)$$

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

$$\text{Es gilt: } f_{Y|Y} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \underbrace{\varphi(y - x_j)}_{\varphi_j(y)} = \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \varphi_j(y)$$

$$H(Y) = - \int \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \varphi_j(y) \cdot \log \left(\sum_{j=1}^n p_j \varphi_j(y) \right) dy$$

$$H(Z) = - \int \varphi(y) (\log(\varphi(y))) dy$$

$$= - \int \varphi_j(y) \cdot \log(\varphi_j(y)) dy$$

$$= - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \int \varphi_j(y) \log(\varphi_j(y)) dy$$

mit 1 multiplizieren

$$H(Y) - H(Z) = - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \int \varphi_j(y) \log \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \varphi_i(y) \right) dy$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \int \varphi_j(y) \log(\varphi_j(y)) dy$$

~~$$- \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \int \varphi_j(y) \log(\varphi_j(y)) dy$$~~

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \int \varphi_j(y) \log \left(\frac{\varphi_j(y)}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \varphi_i(y)} \right) dy$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n p_j D(\varphi_j \| \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \varphi_i)$$

A8

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\log \left(\frac{p_i x_i}{0,5} \right) \right)^+$$

$$H^* H = \begin{pmatrix} 2-i & 1 & 0 & -1-i \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{10} & 0 \\ 2-i & -1-i & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2+i & 0 & 2+i \\ 1 & 0 & -1+i \\ 0 & \sqrt{10} & 0 \\ -1+i & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenwerte von H^*H : 5, 70, 77

Bestimmung des water-filling Parameters:

$$(0 - \frac{770}{5})^+ + (0 - \frac{770}{70})^+ + (0 - \frac{770}{77})^+ = 32$$

$$= (0 - 22)^+ + (0 - 11)^+ + (0 - 10)^+ = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 25$$

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\log \left(\frac{0 \cdot y_i}{\sigma^2} \right) \right)^+$$

$$= \left(\log \left(\frac{25 \cdot 5}{770} \right) \right)^+ + \left(\log \left(\frac{25 \cdot 70}{770} \right) \right)^+ + \left(\log \left(\frac{25 \cdot 77}{770} \right) \right)^+$$

$$= \left(\log \left(\frac{25}{77} \cdot \frac{25}{77} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \right) \right)^+ \approx 7,865$$

b) EV zu EV 5:

$$5x = 8x + 3z \Rightarrow x = -z$$

$$5y = 70y$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5z = 3x + 8z$$

EV zu EV 70:

$$70x = 8x + 3z$$

$$70y = 70y \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$70z = 3x + 8z$$

EV zu EV 77:

$$77x = 8x + 3z \Rightarrow x = z$$

$$77y = 70y$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$77z = 3x + 8z$$

$$X \sim \text{SCW} \left(0, V \cdot \text{diag} \left(0 - \frac{\sigma^2}{r_i} \cdot U^* \right) \right)$$

$$\text{diag} \left(0 - \frac{\sigma^2}{r_i} \right)^+ = \text{diag} (3, 74, 75)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 74 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 75 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 74 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u \cdot \text{diag}(0, 2, 3) u^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =: Q$$

$$\Rightarrow X \sim \text{SCN}(0, Q)$$