

T1: Lösung 1Hilf. 1

$$a) H(x) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \log f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x \geq 0 \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(x) &= - \int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \ln(\lambda e^{-\lambda x}) dx \\ &= - \ln \lambda \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{\lambda e^{-\lambda x}}_{f(x)} dx + \lambda \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} dx}_{E(x)} \\ &= - \ln \lambda + \lambda \cdot E(x) \\ &= - \ln \lambda + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) X = Y + Z \quad Y \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) \quad Z \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$$

Entropie der Normalverteilung

$$H(Y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi e \sigma_1^2)$$

$$H(Z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi e \sigma_2^2)$$

f_x ist die Faltung von f_y und f_z
Normalverl. ist Faltungstabil

$$\Rightarrow X \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$$

$$\hookrightarrow H(X) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi e (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2))$$

Th. 2

$$a) H(T(x)) \leq H(x)$$

$$\text{Hinweis: } T(x) = 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad T^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{2} y$$

Transformationsatz

$$\begin{aligned} f_{T(x)}(y) &= \left| \frac{dT(x)}{dx} \right|^{-1} f_x(T^{-1}(y)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f_x\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(T(x)) &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{T(x)}(y) \cdot \log(f_{T(x)}(y)) dy \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} f_x\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \cdot \log\left(\frac{1}{2} f_x\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)\right) dy \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} f_x(x) \cdot \log\left(\frac{1}{2} f_x(x)\right) 2 dx \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) \cdot \left(\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \log f_x(x)\right) dx \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) \log f_x(x) dx + \log 2 \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(x) dx}_{=1} \\ &= H(x) + \underbrace{\log 2}_{>0} > H(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$b) H(x, y) \leq H(x)$$

$$x \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1), \quad y \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1) \quad x, y \text{ i.u.}$$

$$H(x, y) = H(x) + H(y)$$

$$H(x) = 0 = H(y) \quad \text{Bsp. 3.4.2 a)}$$

f_{X+Y} ist Faltung von f_X und f_Y

\Rightarrow Dreiecksförmigkeit

$$f_{X+Y}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(t) \cdot f_Y(z-t) dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ z & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 2-z & 1 \leq z \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(X+Y) &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X+Y}(z) \log f_{X+Y}(z) dz \\ &= - \int_0^1 z \cdot \log z \, dz - \int_1^2 (2-z) \cdot \log(2-z) \, dz \\ &= \dots = \frac{1}{2} \log e > 0 = H(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \quad H(X+Y) \leq \underbrace{H(X)}_{=0} + \underbrace{H(Y)}_{=0}$$

$$H(X+Y) = \frac{1}{2} \log e > 0 = H(X) + H(Y)$$

$$d) \quad H(X) \geq 0$$

Gegenbeispiel z.B.: $X \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1/2)$

$$H(X) = \log(1/2) = -1 < 0$$

Aufg. 3

$$(x, y) \sim \mathcal{N}_2 \left(\underline{0}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}}_{=C} \right), \quad -1 < \rho < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(x, y) &= H(x) - H(x|y) \\ &= H(y) - H(y|x) \\ &= H(x) + H(y) - H(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$H(x) = \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_1^2)$$

$$H(y) = \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_2^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_2^2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \log((2\pi e)^2 [\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 - \rho^2 \sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2]) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{(2\pi e)^2 \cancel{\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2}}{(2\pi e)^2 [\sigma_1^2 \sigma_2^2 (1 - \rho^2)]} = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1}{1 - \rho^2} \right) // \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} \log(1 - \rho^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_1^2 (1 - \rho^2))$$

$$H(y|x) = \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi e \sigma_2^2 (1 - \rho^2))$$