

Lecture 4

Entropy

For a purely random image:

$$P(k) = \frac{1}{256}$$

$$\text{Entropy} = \sum_{k=0}^{255} -p(k) \cdot \log_2 p(k) = -256 \times \left(\frac{1}{256} \times \log_2 \frac{1}{256} \right) = 8 \text{ bits/symbol}$$

Review of Probability theory

Random Variables (RV's): X

CDF: Cumulative Distribution Function

$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

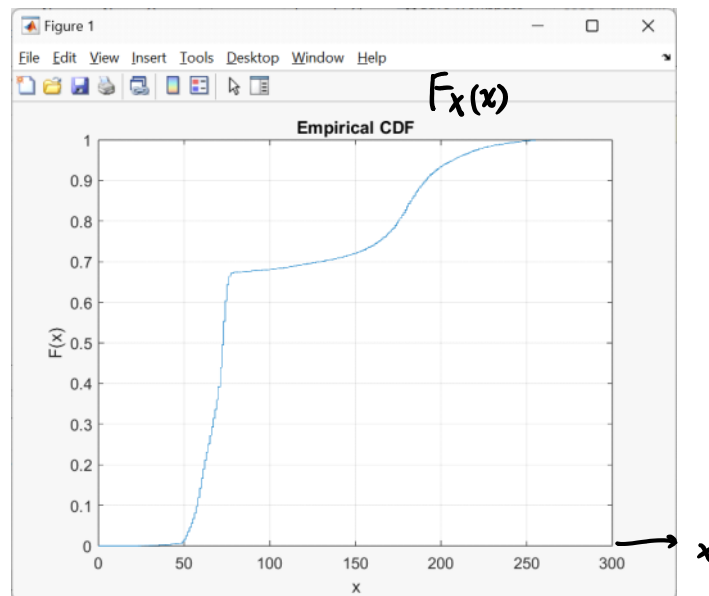
↑ ↑ ↑ any given value
RV RV

```
>> I = imread('coins.png');  
>> I1d = reshape(I, 1, 73800);  
>> cdfplot(I1d)
```

```
>> y = find(I1d <= 149);  
>> length(y)/length(I1d)
```

ans =

0.720298102981030



- Continuous RV's
PDF (Probability Density Function)

$$f_X(x) = \frac{dF_X(x)}{dx}$$

Discrete RV's
PMF (Probability Mass Function)
 $p(X = x_i)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$$

$$\sum_{\text{all } i} P(X=x_i) = 1$$

Moments:

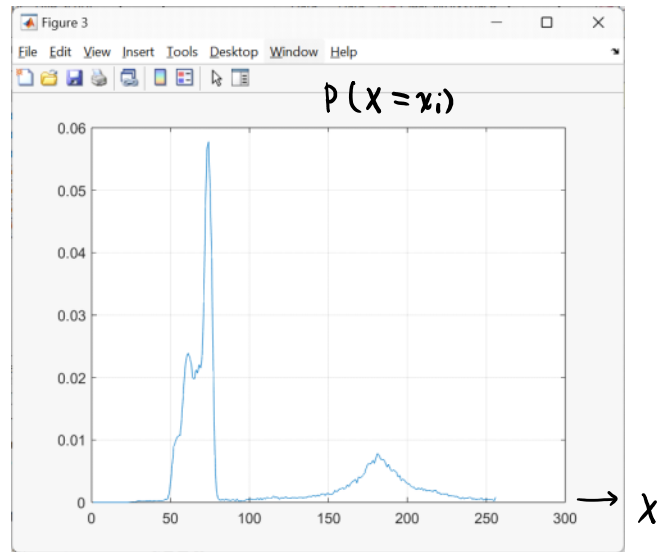
Expected Value (Mean) :

$$E[X] = \sum_{\text{all } i} x_i \cdot P(X = x_i), \quad E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx$$

```
>> I = imread('coins.png');
>> [c, b] = imhist(I);
>> p = c/(246*300);
>> figure; plot(p)
>> sum(p)
ans =
    1

>> sum(b.*p)
ans =
    102.9791

>> mean(I, "all")
ans =
    102.9791 => same result
```



- Mean Square

$$E[X^2] = \sum_{\text{all } i} x_i^2 \cdot P(X = x_i)$$

- Expected value of a function on random variables

$$E[g(X)] = \sum_{\text{all } i} g(x_i) \cdot P(X = x_i), \quad E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f_X(x) dx$$

Example: RV with Geometric Distribution

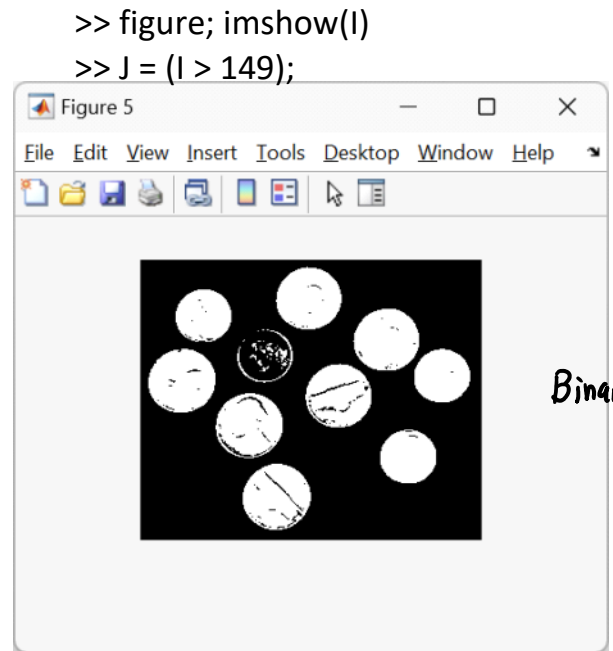
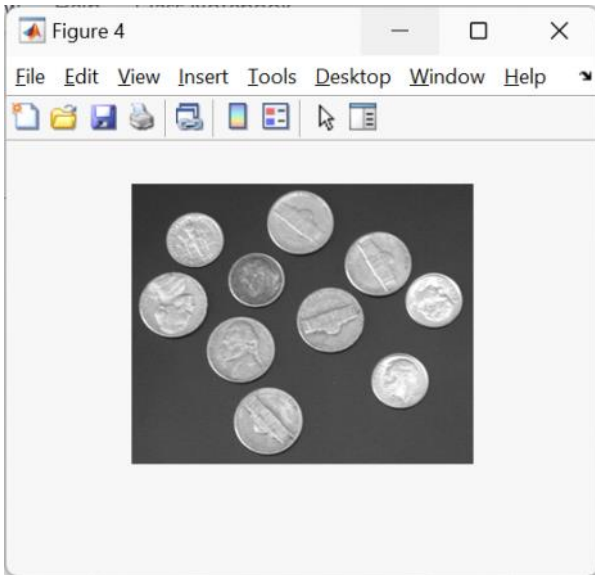
X: takes non-negative integer values (n)

$$G(n) = P(X=n) = p^n (1-p), \quad \text{where } 0 < p < 1 : \text{ given parameter}$$

Assume that the probability of a symbol '0' occurring is: $p \Rightarrow P('1') = 1-p$ for binary source

$$P(\underbrace{00 \dots 0}_n 1) = p^n \cdot (1-p)$$

run length = n



```
>> [c, b] = imhist(J);           >> b
>> p = c/(246*300);           b =
>> sum(p)                       0
ans =                             1
    1
```

```
>> stem(b,p)
```

PMF of the above binary image

