

Lecture 6

Source Entropy for two random variables X and Y.

Joint Entropy: Uncertainty about the joint sources X and Y.

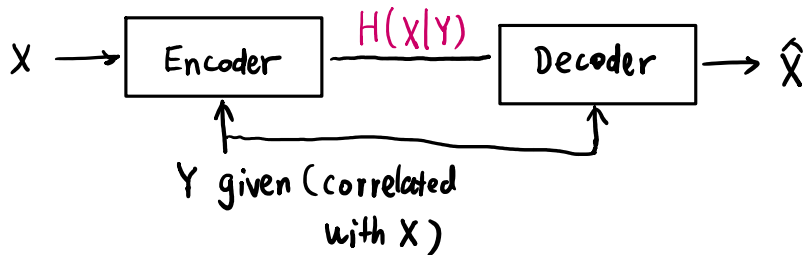
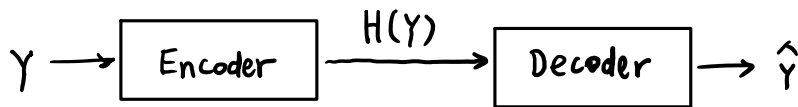
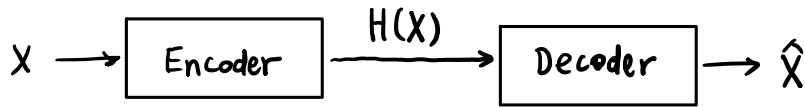
$$H(X, Y) = - \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} P(x, y) \log_2 P(x, y)$$

Joint Distribution P(X,Y):

Y \ X	1	2	3	4	Σ
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$P(Y=2) = \frac{1}{4}$
3	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$P(Y=3) = \frac{1}{4}$
4	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	$P(Y=4) = \frac{1}{4}$
Σ	$P(X=1)$	$P(X=2)$	$P(X=3)$	$P(X=4)$	
	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	

$$\sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} P(x, y) = 1$$

- Conditional Entropy: $H(X|Y)$ -- uncertainty about X given Y;
 $H(Y|X)$ -- uncertainty about Y given X.



$$H(X|Y) < H(X)$$

Definition:

$$H(X|Y) = - \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(X=x, Y=y) \log_2 p(X=x|Y=y)$$

$$H(Y|X) = - \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(X=x, Y=y) \log_2 \underbrace{p(Y=y|X=x)}_?$$

How about $H(Y|X)$?

$$P(Y=y | X=x) = ?$$

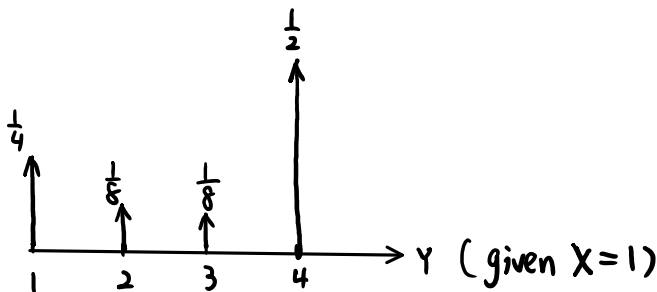
$$P(Y=1 | X=1) = \frac{P(Y=1, X=1)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(Y=2 | X=1) = \frac{P(Y=2, X=1)}{P(X=1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(Y=3 | X=1) = \dots = \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(Y=4 | X=1) = \dots = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Conditional PMF: $P(Y|x=1)$



⋮

Joint Distribution $P(X,Y)$:

$Y \backslash X$	1	2	3	4	Σ
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$P(Y=2) = \frac{1}{4}$
3	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$P(Y=3) = \frac{1}{4}$
4	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	$P(Y=4) = \frac{1}{4}$
Σ	$P(X=1)$	$P(X=2)$	$P(X=3)$	$P(X=4)$	
	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	

$P(AB) = P(A) \times P(B|A) = P(B) \times P(A|B)$: Bayes Rule

$$\Rightarrow P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} \text{ or } P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$

Alternatively,

$$H(Y|X) = - \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} \underbrace{p(X=x, Y=y)}_{P(Y=y|X=x) \cdot \underbrace{P(X=x)}_{\text{Fixed for the group}}} \log_2 p(Y=y|X=x)$$

e.g., define

$$H(Y|X=1) = - \{ P(Y=1|X=1) \cdot \log_2 P(Y=1|X=1) + P(Y=2|X=1) \cdot \log_2 P(Y=2|X=1) \\ + P(Y=3|X=1) \cdot \log_2 P(Y=3|X=1) + P(Y=4|X=1) \cdot \log_2 P(Y=4|X=1) \}$$

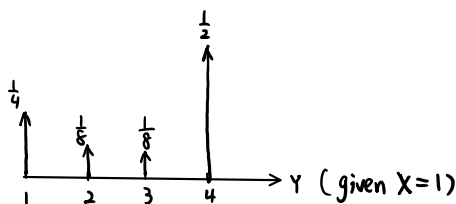
$$= H\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{4} \text{ bits}$$

Conditional PMF: $P(Y|X=1)$

$P(AB) = P(A) \times P(B|A) = P(B) \times P(A|B)$: Bayes Rule

\Rightarrow



Thus for the 4 groups: 1st group

$$H(Y|X) = P(X=1) \cdot H(Y|X=1) \\ + P(X=2) \cdot H(Y|X=2) \\ + P(X=3) \cdot H(Y|X=3) \\ + P(X=4) \cdot H(Y|X=4)$$

$$= \frac{13}{8} \text{ bits (Verify this!)}$$

Compared with $H(Y) = H\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$

$$= -4 \times \frac{1}{4} \log_2 \frac{1}{4} = 2 \text{ bits}$$

PMF of Y:

$P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{4}$
$P(Y=2) = \frac{1}{8}$
$P(Y=3) = \frac{1}{8}$
$P(Y=4) = \frac{1}{2}$

Check if X and Y are dependent on each other?

If A and B are independent, then $P(AB) = P(A) \times P(B)$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(X|Y) &= - \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(X=x, Y=y) \log_2 p(X=x|Y=y) \\
 &= p(Y=1) \cdot H(X|Y=1) + p(Y=2) \cdot H(X|Y=2) + p(Y=3) \cdot H(X|Y=3) \\
 &\quad + p(Y=4) \cdot H(X|Y=4) \\
 &= \frac{11}{8} \text{ bits (Verify this!)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Compared with $H(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= H\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}\right) \\
 &= \frac{7}{4} \text{ bits}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 P(X=1) & P(X=2) & P(X=3) & P(X=4) \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8}
 \end{array}$$

$$H(X|Y) < H(X)$$

Next, check if X and Y are independent?

If X and Y are independent, then $P(XY) = P(X) \times P(Y)$

$$P(X=1, Y=1) = P(X=1) \cdot P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(X=2, Y=2) = \frac{1}{8} \neq P(X=2) \cdot P(Y=2), \text{ since}$$

$$P(X=2) \cdot P(Y=2) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$$

Thus X and Y are NOT independent.

Joint Distribution P(X,Y):

Y \ X	1	2	3	4	Σ
1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$P(Y=1) = \frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$P(Y=2) = \frac{1}{4}$
3	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$P(Y=3) = \frac{1}{4}$
4	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	$P(Y=4) = \frac{1}{4}$
Σ	$P(X=1)$	$P(X=2)$	$P(X=3)$	$P(X=4)$	
	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	