

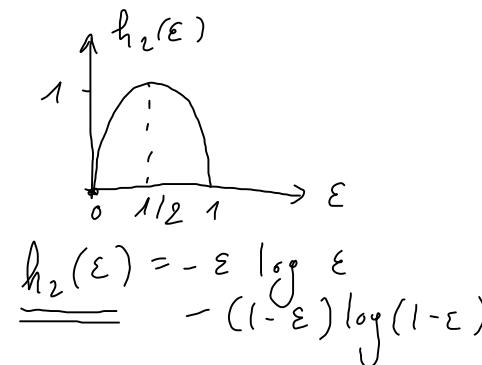
Disegualanza di Fano. Siano X, \hat{X} due v.a. su $\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, \dots, x_K\}$.

Chiamiamo $\varepsilon = \Pr[X \neq \hat{X}]$ (probab. che la stima di X sia errata)

Allora : $H(X|\hat{X}) \leq h_2(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \log(K-1)$.

Dim. Poniamo $Z = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } X = \hat{X} \\ 1 & \text{se } X \neq \hat{X} \end{cases} \rightarrow \Pr[Z=0] = \Pr[X = \hat{X}] = 1 - \varepsilon$.

$$\Pr[Z=1] = \Pr[X \neq \hat{X}] = \varepsilon$$



$$\begin{aligned} H(X, Z | \hat{X}) &= H(X | \hat{X}) + H(Z | X, \hat{X}) \\ &\stackrel{\text{catena}}{=} H(Z | \hat{X}) + H(X | Z, \hat{X}) \\ &\stackrel{=} h_2(\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(X | \hat{X}) = H(Z | \hat{X}) + H(X | Z, \hat{X}) \leq H(Z) + H(X | Z, \hat{X})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overbrace{H(Z)}^{\substack{x \in \hat{X} \text{ coincidono} \\ \text{no}}} &= h_2(\varepsilon) + \underbrace{\Pr[Z=0]}_{(1-\varepsilon)} \underbrace{H(X | Z=0, \hat{X})}_{0} + \underbrace{\Pr[Z=1]}_{\varepsilon} \underbrace{H(X | Z=1, \hat{X})}_{\leq \log(K-1)} \\ &\stackrel{s1}{=} h_2(\varepsilon) + (1-\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \cdot \log(K-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$H(X, Y | \hat{X}) = H(X) + H(Y | X)$$

$$H(X, Y | \hat{X}) =$$

$$= H(X | \hat{X}) + H(Y | X, \hat{X})$$

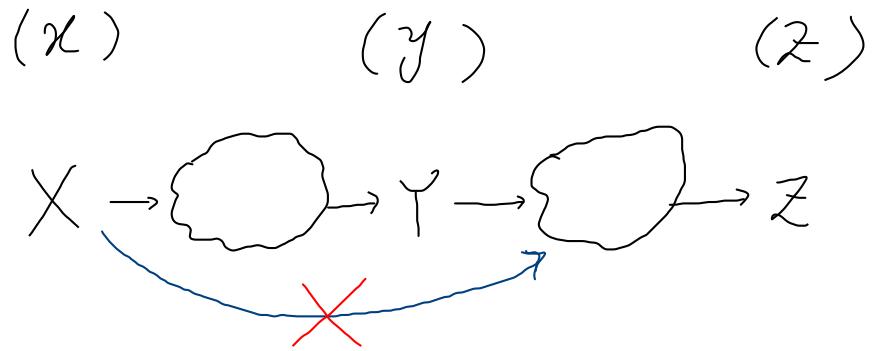
$$= h_2(\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \log(K-1)$$

QED

Teoremi di elaborazione dei dati

Tre v.a. $X, Y \in \mathcal{Z}$ sono in catena di Markov:

$$X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$$



se $p(z|x,y) = p(z|y)$ per ogni $x \in \mathcal{X}, y \in \mathcal{Y}, z \in \mathcal{Z}$

La condizione è equivalente a :

$$\rightarrow p(x,y,z) = p(x) \cdot p(y|x) \cdot p(z|y)$$

$$\text{"} p(x,y,z) = p(x) \cdot p(y,z|x) = p(x) p(y|x) \cdot \boxed{p(z|x,y)} = p(z|y) \text{ per assunzione}$$

vale sempre

Osservazioni. Se vale $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$,

$$\text{allora } H(Z|X,Y) = H(Z|Y)$$

\parallel \parallel

$$\underset{x,y,z}{\mathbb{E}}[-\log p(z|x,y)] = \underset{x,y,z}{\mathbb{E}}[-\log p(z|y)]$$

$$\text{Inoltre } H(X, Y, Z) = H(X) + H(Y|X) + H(Z|Y)$$

Inoltre, X e Z non sono necessariamente indipendenti ma sono indipendenti condizionatamente alla Y :

$$I(X; Z|Y) = H(Z|Y) - H(Z|X, Y) = 0 \quad I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y)$$

Se vale $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$, allora vale $Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X$ (lemma 2.1 nel testo)

Infatti: $I(X; Z|Y) = 0 \Rightarrow H(X|Y) = H(X|Y, Z) \Leftrightarrow p(x|y) = p(x|y, z)$

$$\left(H(X, Y, Z) = H(X) + H(Y|X) + \underbrace{H(Z|X, Y)}_{Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X} \quad \text{vale sempre} \right)$$

Primo teorema di elaboraz. dati

Se vale $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$, allora $H(X|Y) \leq H(X|Z)$

Dim. - Per il Lemma 2.1, vale $Z \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X$ e

$$H(X|Y) = H(X|Y, Z) \stackrel{\text{rimuovendo il condizionamento}}{\leq} H(X|Z) \quad . \quad \text{QED}$$
$$\Rightarrow -H(X|Z) \leq -H(X|Y)$$

Secondo teorema di elaboraz. dati:

Se vale $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$, allora $I(X;Y) \geq I(X;Z)$.

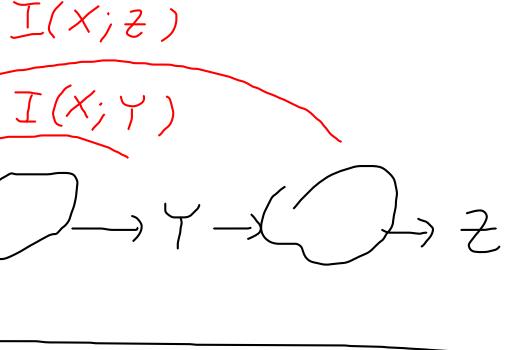
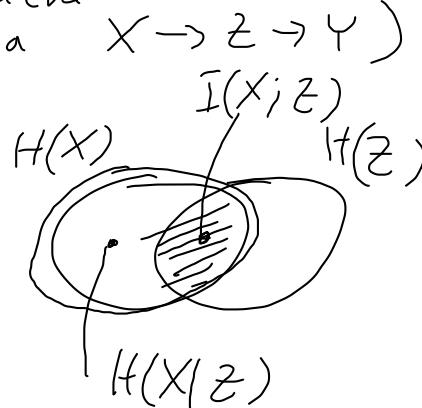
Inoltre, si ha $I(X;Y) = I(X;Z)$ se e solo se $I(X;Y|Z) = 0$.

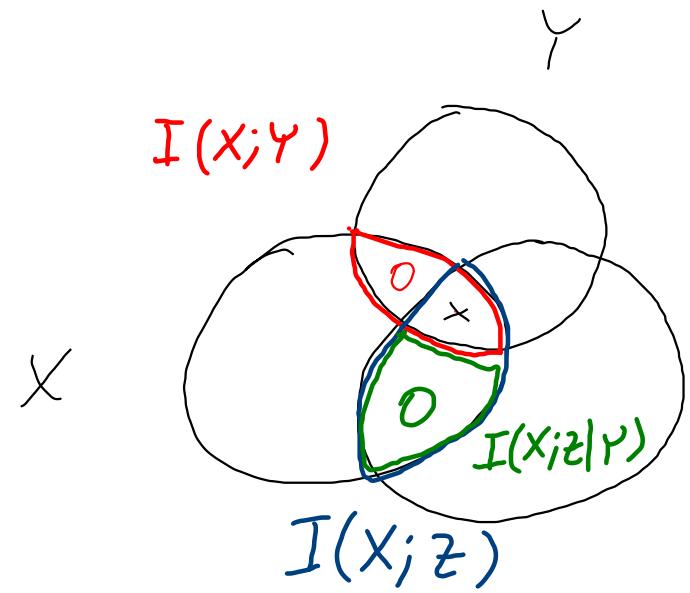
1° teorema

(cioè se e solo se vale anche

la catena $X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dim. } I(X;Z) &= H(X) - H(X|Z) \stackrel{\downarrow}{\leq} H(X) - H(X|Y) \\ &= I(X;Y). \end{aligned}$$





Se vale $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z$
 allora $\boxed{I(X;Z|Y)} = 0$

\Downarrow

$(X \cap Z) \setminus Y$

Quindi $I(X;Y) = I(X;Z)$

Se e solo se
 $I(X;Y|Z) = 0$
 $(\Leftrightarrow X \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y)$

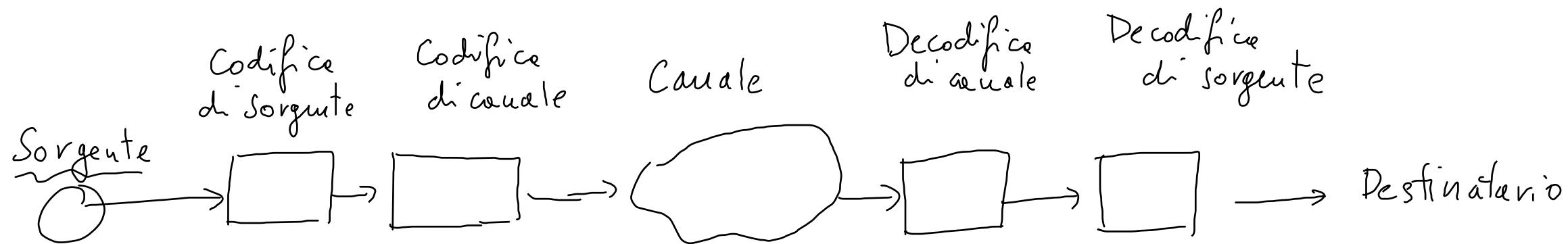
Corollario . Se $Z = g(Y)$, con $g: Y \rightarrow Z$
 (deterministica)

allora $I(X;Y) \geq I(X;g(Y))$.

Dim. Osservo $H(g(Y)|X,Y) = 0$

$$H(g(Y)|Y) = 0$$

\Rightarrow quindi vale la catena di Markov $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow g(Y)$.



Sorgente

Istanti di tempo: t_0, t_1, t_2, t_3

V.a. rappresentati:
i simboli $X_{-1}, X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots$

Alfabeto: $\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_K\}$