## S-72.340 INFORMATION THEORY

## Tutorial 1, September 22, 2004, Problems

1. The sample space S of an random experiment is given by

$$S = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

with probabilities P(a) = 0.2, P(b) = 0.3, P(c) = 0.4, P(d) = 0.1.

Let A denote event  $\{a, b\}$ , B the event  $\{b, c, d\}$ . Determine the following probabilities P(A), P(B),  $P(A^c)$ ,  $P(A \cup B)$  and  $P(A \cap B)$ .

- 2. Two events A and B are said to be independent, if and only if  $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ . The conditional probability of an event A given event B, denoted by P(A|B), is defined as  $P(A|B) = P(A \cap B)/P(B)$ .
  - Show that
  - a) If events A and B are independent, then events A and  $B^c$  and events  $A^c$  and  $B^c$  are also independent.
  - b) If events A and B are independent, then P(A|B) = P(A)
  - c) P(A|B) = P(B|A)P(A)/P(B). (Bayes Rule)
  - e)  $P(A \cap B|C) = P(A|B \cap C)P(B|C)$
- 3. Urn A contains one red ball and one white ball. Urn B contains one red ball and n white balls. Urn is selected at random and one ball is drawn.
  - a) What is probability that ball is red?
  - b) Suppose drawn ball was red. What is probability that selected urn was urn A?
- 4. (Cover 2.1) A fair coin is flipped until the first head occurs. Let X denote the number of flips required.
  - (a) Find the entropy H(X) in bits. The following expressions (Geometric series) may be useful:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n = r/(1-r),$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n r^n = r/(1-r)^2.$$

(b) A random variable X is drawn according to this distribution. Find an "efficient" sequence of yes-no questions of the form, "Is X contained in the set S?" Compare H(X) to the expected number of questions required to determine X.

- 5. Distributions of random variables X and Y are P(X=0)=P(X=1)=1/2, P(Y=0)=1/3 and P(Y=1)=2/3. X and Y are independent (i.e P(X=i,Y=j)=P(X=i)P(Y=j), i,j  $\in$   $\{0,1\}$ ). Random variable Z is defined as Z=(X+Y) mod 2.
  - a) Find H(X), H(Y) and H(Z).
  - b) Find H(X, Y), H(X, Z) and H(Y, Z).