4.5 变长编码方法

变长编码采用非续长码;

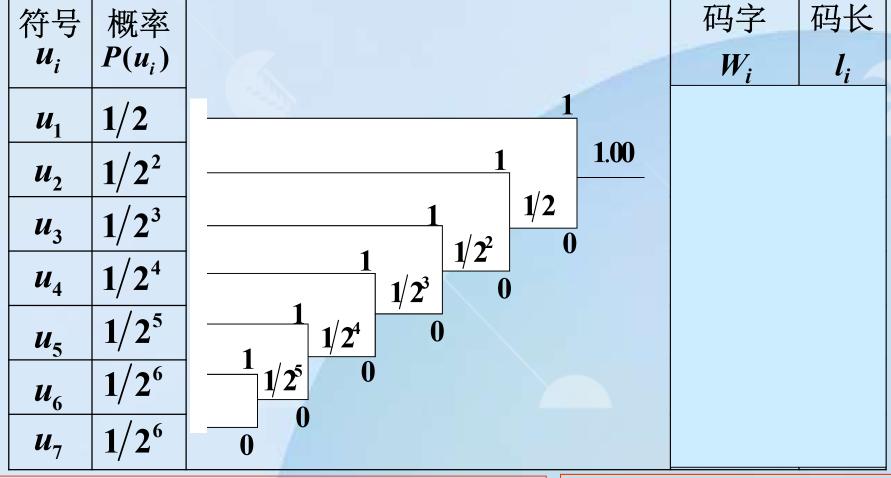
- •力求平均码长最小,此时编码效率最高,信源的冗余得到最大程度的压缩;
- •对给定的信源,使平均码长达到最小的编码方法称为最佳编码,编出的码称为最佳码;
- •三种变长编码方法: 霍夫曼编码、费诺编码 以及香农编码;
- •霍夫曼编码是真正意义下的最佳编码。

4.5.1 霍夫曼编码

- 二进制霍夫曼编码过程如下:
- (1)将信源符号按概率大小排序;
- (2)对概率最小的两个符号求其概率之和,同时给两符号分别赋予码元"0"和"1";
- (3)将"概率之和"当作一个新符号的概率, 与剩下符号的概率一起,形成一个缩减信 源,再重复上述步骤,直到"概率之和" 为1为止;
- (4)按上述步骤实际上构造了一个码树,从树根到端点经过的树枝即为码字。

$$\begin{bmatrix} U \\ P_U \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & u_4 & u_5 & u_6 & u_7 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2^2} & \frac{1}{2^3} & \frac{1}{2^4} & \frac{1}{2^5} & \frac{1}{2^6} & \frac{1}{2^6} \end{bmatrix} 2 进制霍夫曼编码。$$
码元集: $X = \{0, 1\}$

码元集: X={0,1}



$$\overline{l} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2^{2}} \times 2 + \frac{1}{2^{3}} \times 3 + \frac{1}{2^{4}} \times 4 + \frac{1}{2^{5}} \times 5 + \frac{1}{2^{6}} \times 6 + \frac{1}{2^{6}} \times 6 = \frac{63}{32}$$

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$$\eta_c = \frac{H(U)}{\overline{l} \log r} = \frac{\frac{63}{32}}{\frac{63}{32} \times \log 2} = 100\%$$

霍夫曼编码的基本特点

- •编出的码是非续长码:霍夫曼编码实际上构造了一个码树,码树从最上层的端点开始构造,直到树根结束,最后得到一个横放的码树,而且码字在终端节点上。
- 平均码长最小:霍夫曼编码采用概率匹配方法来 决定各码字的码长,概率大的符号对应于短码, 概率小的符号对应于长码。
- •码字不唯一:每次对概率最小的两个符号求概率 之和形成缩减信源时,就构造出两个树枝,由于 给两个树枝赋码元是任意的,码字不唯一。 23

定长编码与变长编码冗余压缩效果比较

$$\begin{bmatrix} U \\ P_U \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & u_4 & u_5 & u_6 & u_7 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2^2} & \frac{1}{2^3} & \frac{1}{2^4} & \frac{1}{2^5} & \frac{1}{2^6} & \frac{1}{2^6} \end{bmatrix} \quad H(U) = 63/32 \text{ bit/} \stackrel{\text{H}}{\text{F}} \stackrel{\text{H}}{\text{F}} = \frac{63/32}{\log 7} \approx 0.3$$

定长编码: {001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111}

变长编码: {1,01,001,0001,00001,000001,000000}

定长编码

$$\overline{l} = l = 3$$
 码元/符号

$$H(X) = \frac{H(U)}{\overline{l}} = \frac{63/32}{3} = 0.65625$$
 bit/码元 $H(X) = \frac{H(U)}{\overline{l}} = \frac{63/32}{63/32} = 1$ bit/码元

$$\eta_c = \frac{H(X)}{H_{\text{max}}(X)} = \frac{0.65625}{\log 2} = 65.625\%$$

$$\eta_c = \frac{H(X)}{H_{\text{max}}(X)} = \frac{1}{\log 2} = 100\%$$

$$\gamma_c = 1 - \eta_c = 0.34375$$

$$\gamma_c = 1 - \eta_c = 0$$

$$\gamma_c = 1 - \eta_c = 0.34375$$

变长编码

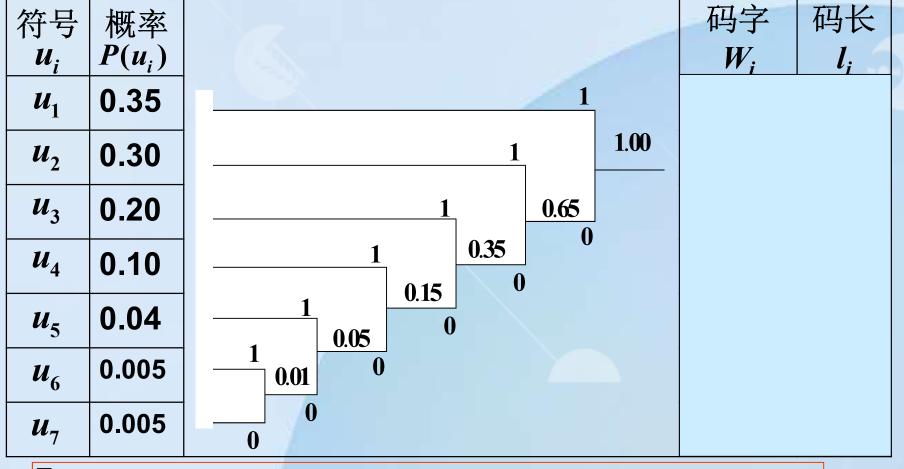
$$\overline{l} = 63/32$$
 码元/符号

$$H(X) = \frac{H(U)}{\overline{l}} = \frac{63/32}{63/32} = 1$$
 bit/码元

$$\eta_c = \frac{H(X)}{H_{\text{max}}(X)} = \frac{1}{\log 2} = 100\%$$

$$\gamma_c = 1 - \eta_c = 0$$

码子不唯一(1)



$$\overline{l} = 0.35 \times 1 + 0.30 \times 2 + 0.20 \times 3 + 0.10 \times 4 + 0.04 \times 5 + 0.005 \times 6 + 0.005 \times 6$$

= 2.21 码元/符号

码子不唯一(2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} U \\ P_U \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & u_4 & u_5 & u_6 & u_7 \\ 0.35 & 0.30 & 0.20 & 0.10 & 0.04 & 0.005 & 0.005 \end{bmatrix}$$
 2进制霍夫曼编码。

符号	概率	码字 码长	
u_i	$P(u_i)$	W_i l_i	
u_1	0.35	0.65 1	
u_2	0.30	0 1.00	
u_3	0.20	1 0.35	
u_4	0.10	0.15	
u_5	0.04	0.05	
u_6	0.005	0.01	
u_7	0.005		

$$\overline{l} = 0.35 \times 2 + 0.30 \times 2 + 0.20 \times 2 + 0.10 \times 3 + 0.04 \times 4 + 0.005 \times 5 + 0.005 \times 5$$

= 2.21 码元/符号

码字	码长
W_i	l_i
1	1
01	2
001	3
0001	4
00001	5
000001	6
000000	6

码长	
l_i	
2	
2	
2	
3	
4	
5	
5	

码字不同,码长也不同,但平均码长相同,因此编码效率相同。

码方差:

$$\sigma^{2}(l) = E[(l_{i} - \overline{l})^{2}] = \sum_{i=1}^{q} P(u_{i})(l_{i} - \overline{l})^{2}$$

$$\sigma_1^2(l) = 1.4259$$

$$\sigma_2^2(l) = 0.3059$$