

Q1. A source has an alphabet  $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5\}$  with probabilities  $P = \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18}\}$ . Find code efficiency and code redundancy, when coded with ① Code u and ② Code v.

Source symbol	Code u	Code v.
$s_1$	0	00
$s_2$	10	01
$s_3$	110	10
$s_4$	1110	110
$s_5$	1111	111

Sol. ① Average length ;  $L = \sum_{i=1}^5 p_i l_i$

$$= p_1 l_1 + p_2 l_2 + p_3 l_3 + p_4 l_4 + p_5 l_5$$

Here  $l_1 = 1$  ;  $l_2 = 2$  ;  $l_3 = 3$  ;  $l_4 = l_5 = 4$ .

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{6} \times 2 + \frac{1}{6} \times 3 + \frac{1}{9} \times 4 + \frac{1}{18} \times 4$$

$$= 2 \text{ bits/msg}$$

$$H(S) = - \sum_{j=1}^5 p_j \log p_j$$

$$= - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{6} \log \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} \log \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18} \log \frac{1}{18} \right]$$

$$= 1.94553 \text{ bits/msg}$$

$$\text{Code Efficiency ; } \eta_c = \frac{H(S)}{L} = \frac{1.94553}{2} \times 100 = 97.28\%$$

$$\text{Code Redundancy, } R_c = (1 - 0.9728) \times 100 = 2.72\%$$

②  $l_1 = l_2 = l_3 = 2$  ;  $l_4 = l_5 = 4$

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^5 p_i l_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + \frac{1}{6} \times 2 + \frac{1}{6} \times 2 + \frac{1}{9} \times 4 + \frac{1}{18} \times 4 = 2.1667 \text{ bits/msg}$$

$$H(s) = 1.94553 \text{ bits/msg.}$$

$$\eta_c = \frac{H(s)}{L} = \frac{1.94553 \times 100}{2.16667} = \underline{\underline{89.79\%}}$$

$$R_c = (1 - 0.8979) 100 = \underline{\underline{10.21\%}}$$

### SHANNON'S FIRST THEOREM (Noiseless coding Theorem) :

Shannon suggested that the length  $l_i^0$  using the formula

$$l_i^0 = \log_r \frac{1}{p_i^0}$$

$$\text{i.e. } l_i^0 = \frac{\log_2 \frac{1}{p_i^0}}{\log_2 r}$$

If  $l_i^0$  be a fraction, then it is rounded off to next integer.

$$\log_r \frac{1}{p_i^0} \leq l_i^0 \leq 1 + \log_r \frac{1}{p_i^0}$$

$$\frac{\log \frac{1}{p_i^0}}{\log r} \leq l_i^0 \leq 1 + \frac{\log \frac{1}{p_i^0}}{\log r}$$

Multiply through out by  $p_i^0$ :

$$\frac{p_i^0 \log \frac{1}{p_i^0}}{\log r} \leq p_i^0 l_i^0 \leq p_i^0 + \frac{p_i^0 \log \frac{1}{p_i^0}}{\log r}$$

Take summation for all  $i^0$  varying from 1 to  $q$ :