

ECE 231A HW 1

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Problem 2

Since a uniquely decodable code is a instantaneous code we can use the Kraft Inequality. We have

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 D^{-l_i} \leq 1$$

The smallest D that satisfies this is $D = 3$, therefore a good lower bound on D would be $\boxed{3}$.

Problem 3

(a)

The entropy of $H(X)$ is

$$H(X) = - \sum_{x \in X} p(x) \log_2(p(x))$$

and we have that

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|Y) &= \sum_{x \in X, y \in Y} p(y) H(X|Y = y) \\ &= \left(\sum_{x \in S} p(x) \right) H(X|Y = 1) + \left(\sum_{x \notin S} p(x) \right) H(X|Y = 0) \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|Y = 1) &= - \sum_{x \in S} p(x|Y = 1) \log_2(p(x|Y = 1)) \\ &= - \sum_{x \in S} \frac{p(x)}{\sum_{x \in S} p(x)} \log_2 \left(\frac{p(x)}{\sum_{x \in S} p(x)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

likewise we have

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|Y = 0) &= - \sum_{x \notin S} p(x|Y = 0) \log_2(p(x|Y = 0)) \\ &= - \sum_{x \notin S} \frac{p(x)}{\sum_{x \notin S} p(x)} \log_2 \left(\frac{p(x)}{\sum_{x \notin S} p(x)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} H(X|Y) &= - \sum_{x \in S} p(x) \left(\log_2(p(x)) - \log_2 \left(\sum_{x \in S} p(x) \right) \right) - \sum_{x \notin S} p(x) \left(\log_2(p(x)) - \log_2 \left(\sum_{x \notin S} p(x) \right) \right) \\ &= H(X) + \sum_{x \in S} p(x) \log_2 \left(\sum_{x \in S} p(x) \right) + \sum_{x \notin S} p(x) \log_2 \left(\sum_{x \notin S} p(x) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have

$$H(X) - H(X|Y) = \boxed{- \sum_{x \in S} p(x) \log_2 \left(\sum_{x \in S} p(x) \right) - \sum_{x \notin S} p(x) \log_2 \left(\sum_{x \notin S} p(x) \right)}$$

(b)

$H(X) - H(X|Y)$ is maximized when $\sum_{x \in S} p(x) = \sum_{x \notin S} p(x) = \frac{1}{2}$, this is possible when $S = \boxed{2, 5}$ or $S = \boxed{1, 2, 4}$

Problem 4

(a)

If a codeword is l_j long, but if it has to start with $C(i)$, then it would be effectively be concatenating $C(i)$ with a code word from A_{j-i} , ie all the code words with length $l_j - l_i$. Therefore the total number of words of A_j would be the total combinations of A_{j-i} , ie $2^{l_j-l_i}$

Likewise, if a codeword is l_j long, but if it has to end with $C(i)$, then it would be effectively be concatenating a code word from A_{j-i} with $C(i)$, ie all the code words with length $l_j - l_i$. Therefore the total number of words of A_j would be the total combinations of A_{j-i} , ie $2^{l_j-l_i}$

(b)

If we assume that $l_j > l_i$ we would have that the total number of words to remove from A_j would be the total number of words to remove that start with $C(i)$ plus the total number of words that end with $C(i)$. Therefore we would have that the total number of words to remove would be $2^{l_j-l_i+1}$. And if $l_j = l_i$ then we would only remove 1 word, $C(i)$.

(c)

We have that for any $1 \leq j \leq k$, in order for the algorithm to not fail, we must have that the number of initial codewords, is greater than the number of removed code words, in otherwords we must have that

$$2^{l_j} > \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} 2^{l_j-l_i+1}$$

Since, $\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} 2^{l_j-l_i+1} < \sum_{i=1}^j 2^{l_j-l_i+1}$, we can assure the above inequality will be satisfied by the following inequality:

$$2^{l_j} \geq \sum_{i=1}^j 2^{l_j-l_i+1}$$

This can be generalized to

$$2^{l_k} \geq \sum_{i=1}^k 2^{l_k-l_i+1}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{l_k} &\geq \sum_{i=1}^k 2^{l_k-l_i+1} \\ 2^{l_k} 2^{l_j-l_k} &\geq 2^{l_j-l_k} \sum_{i=1}^k 2^{l_k-l_i+1} \\ 2^{l_j} &\geq \sum_{i=1}^k 2^{l_j-l_i+1} \geq \sum_{i=1}^j 2^{l_j-l_i+1} \end{aligned}$$

For any $1 \leq j \leq k$, we could rearrange the inequality to

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\geq \sum_{i=1}^j 2^{-l_i+1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^j 2^{-l_i+1} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5

(a)

We have that

$$H(X) = - \sum_{i \in \chi_1} (1-\gamma)p(i) \log_2((1-\gamma)p(i)) - \sum_{i \in \chi_2} \gamma q(i) \log_2(\gamma q(i))$$

Likewise for $H(X, Y)$ we have

$$H(X, Y) = - \sum_{y \in \{1, 2\}} \sum_{x \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}} P(x, y) \log_2(P(x, y))$$

we have that

$$p(x, 1) = \begin{cases} (1 - \gamma)p(x) & \text{if } x \in \chi_1 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin \chi_1 \end{cases}$$

$$p(x, 2) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in \chi_1 \\ \gamma q(x) & \text{if } x \notin \chi_1 \end{cases}$$

Therefore we have

$$H(X, Y) = - \sum_{i \in \chi_1} (1 - \gamma)p(i) \log_2((1 - \gamma)p(i)) - \sum_{i \in \chi_2} \gamma q(i) \log_2(\gamma q(i))$$

And thus we have

$$\boxed{H(X, Y) = H(X)}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} H(X) &= - \sum_{i \in \chi_1} (1 - \gamma)p(i) \log_2((1 - \gamma)p(i)) - \sum_{i \in \chi_2} \gamma q(i) \log_2(\gamma q(i)) \\ &= -(1 - \gamma) \sum_{i \in \chi_1} p(i) (\log_2(p(i)) + \log_2(1 - \gamma)) - \gamma \sum_{i \in \chi_2} q(i) (\log_2(q(i)) + \log_2(\gamma)) \\ &= -(1 - \gamma) \left(\log_2(1 - \gamma) + \sum_{i \in \chi_1} p(i) \log_2(p(i)) \right) - \gamma \left(\log_2(\gamma) + \sum_{i \in \chi_2} q(i) \log_2(q(i)) \right) \\ &= -(1 - \gamma) (\log_2(1 - \gamma) - H(X_1)) - \gamma (\log_2(\gamma) - H(X_2)) \\ &= \boxed{(1 - \gamma) (H(X_1) - \log_2(1 - \gamma)) + \gamma (H(X_2) - \log_2(\gamma))} \end{aligned}$$

(c)

Assuming $H(X_1)$ and $H(X_2)$ are in units of shannons we have, that to maximize $H(x)$ with take the derivative of $H(X)$ with respect to γ we get

$$\frac{\partial H(X)}{\partial \gamma} = (\log_2(1 - \gamma) - H(X_1)) + (H(X_2) - \log_2(\gamma))$$

This is maximized when

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial H(X)}{\partial \gamma} &= 0 \\ (\log_2(1 - \gamma) - H(X_1)) + (H(X_2) - \log_2(\gamma)) &= 0 \\ H(X_2) - H(X_1) &= \log_2(\gamma) - \log_2(1 - \gamma) \\ e^{H(X_2) - H(X_1)} &= \frac{\gamma}{1 - \gamma} \\ 1 - \gamma e^{H(X_2) - H(X_1)} &= \gamma \\ \gamma &= \boxed{\frac{2^{H(X_2) - H(X_1)}}{1 + 2^{H(X_2) - H(X_1)}}}\end{aligned}$$

Problem 6

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}1, 2H(x) &= - \sum_{x \in X} p(x) \log_2(p(x)) \\ &= p(A) \log_2(p(A)) + p(B) \log_2(p(B)) + p(C) \log_2(p(C)) \\ &\quad + p(D) \log_2(p(D)) + p(E) \log_2(p(E)) + p(F) \log_2(p(F)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log_2(4) + \frac{1}{4} \log_2(8) + \frac{3}{16} \log_2\left(\frac{16}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{16} \log_2(16) \\ &= \boxed{2.2452 \text{ shannons}}\end{aligned}$$