Lecture 13: Factor graphs and Sum-Product algorithm

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Distributive Law

$$ab + ac = a(b + c)$$

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$$\sum_{i,j} a_i b_j \qquad\qquad (\sum_i a_i)(\sum_j b_j)$$

Example

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$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) f_2(x_1, x_4, x_6) f_3(x_4) f_4(x_4, x_5)$$

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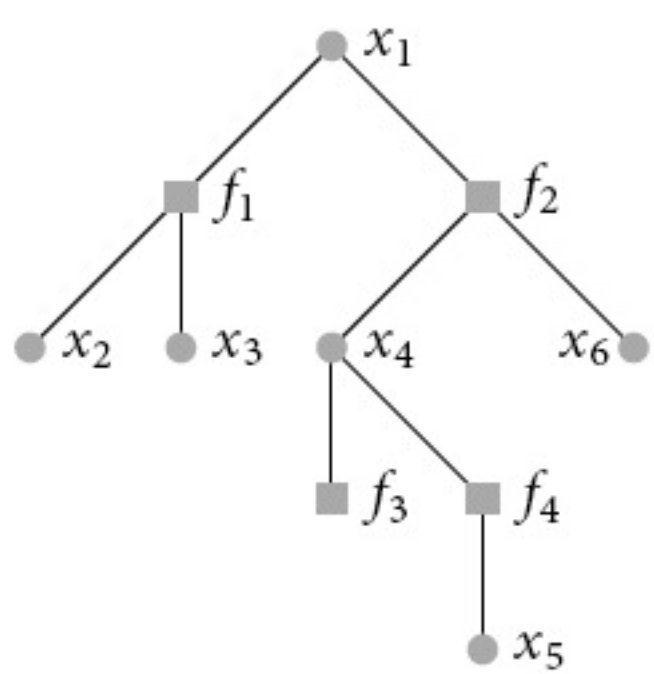

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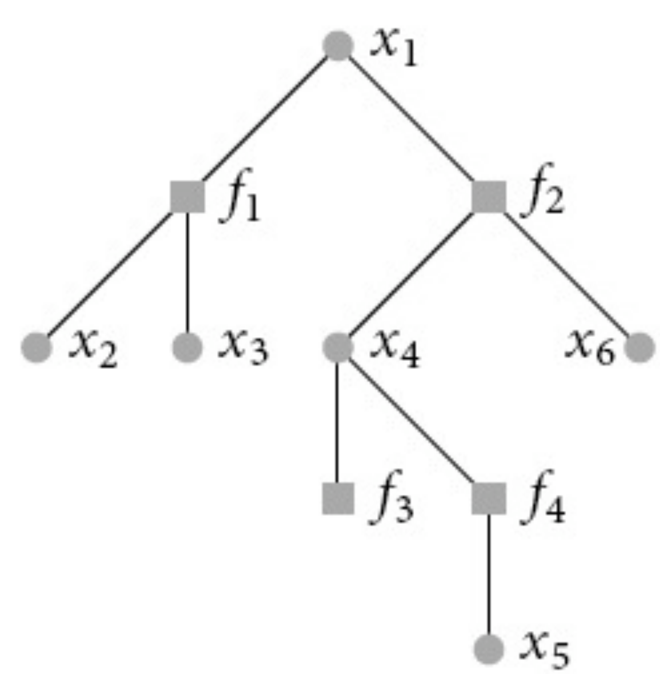

$$f(x_1) = \sum_{x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6} f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = \sum_{\sim x_1} f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6)$$

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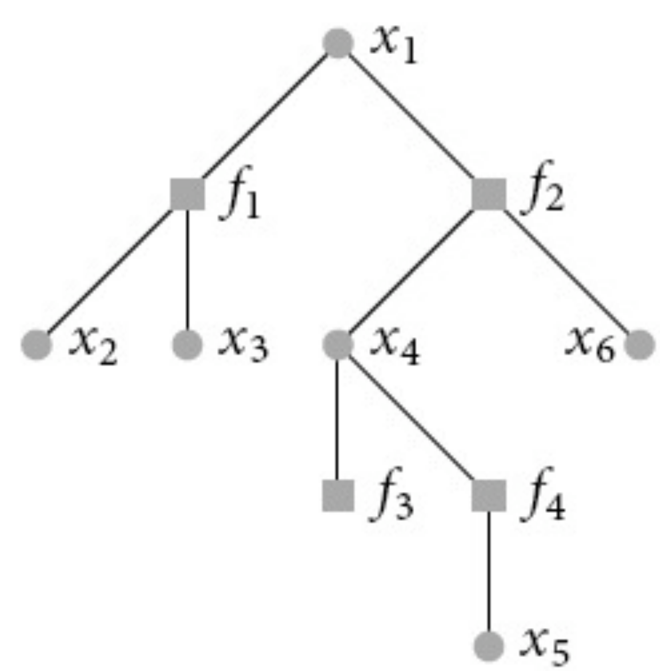

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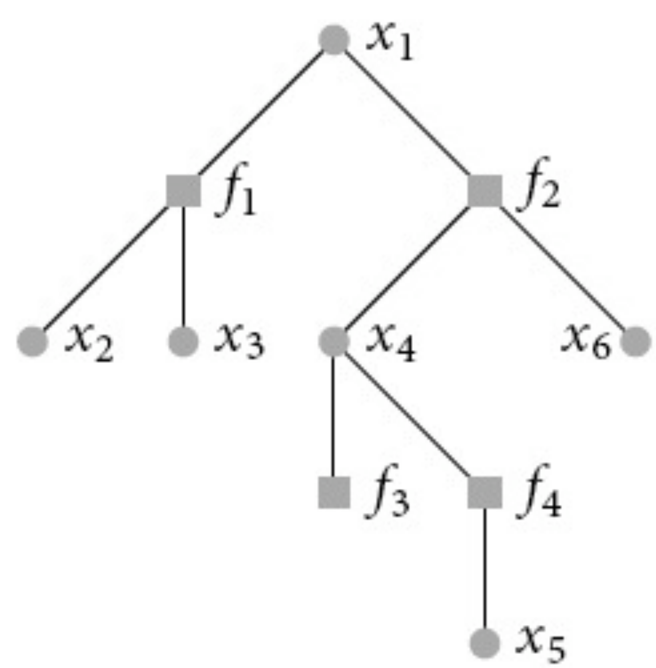

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$|\mathcal{X}|$ alphabet

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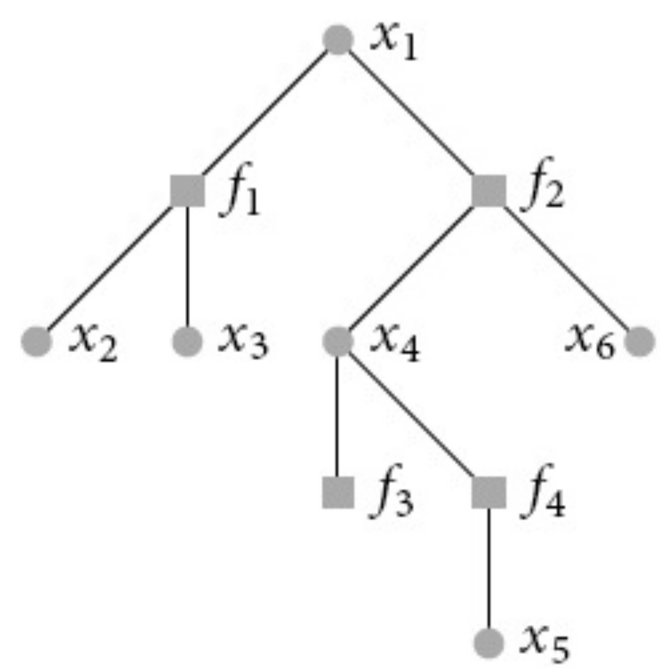

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$\Theta\left(|\mathcal{X}|^6\right)$ brute force complexity

Example

$$f(x_1) = \Big[\sum_{x_2, x_3} f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3)\Big]\Big[\sum_{x_4} f_3(x_4)\Big(\sum_{x_6} f_2(x_1, x_4, x_6)\Big)\Big(\sum_{x_5} f_4(x_4, x_5)\Big)\Big]$$

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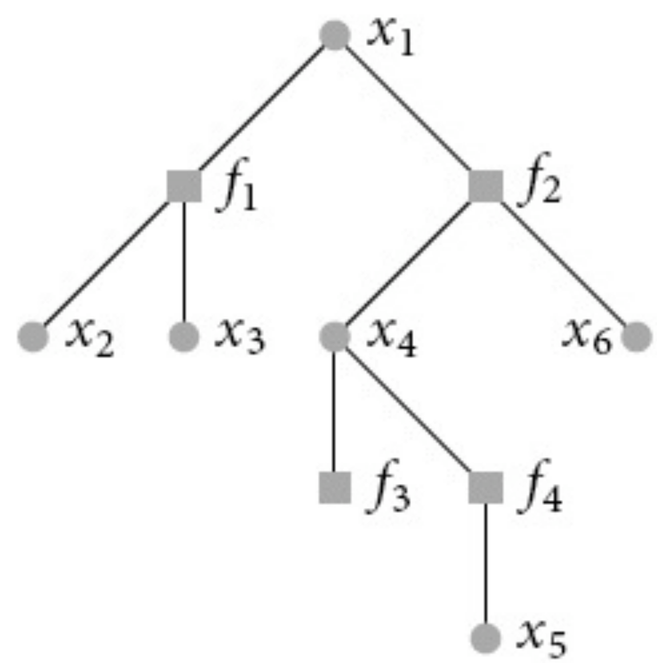

Does there exist a systematic way to find this low complexity scheme using the structure of the graph?

Marginalization via Message Passing for Trees

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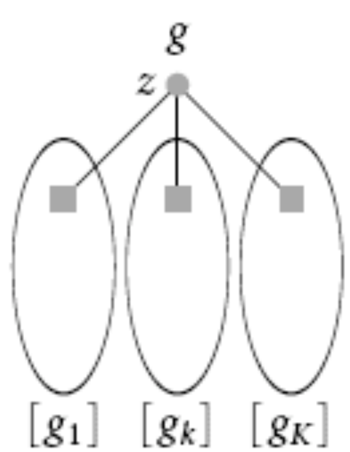

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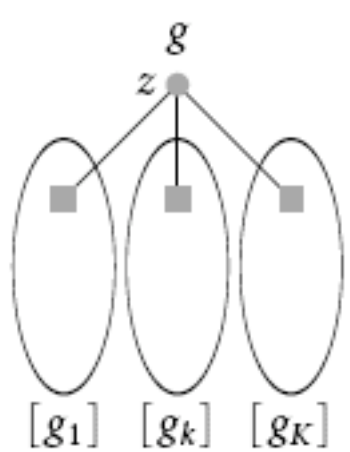

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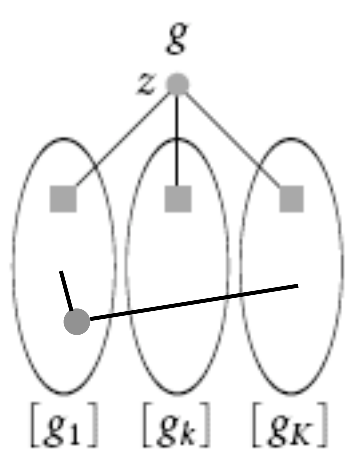

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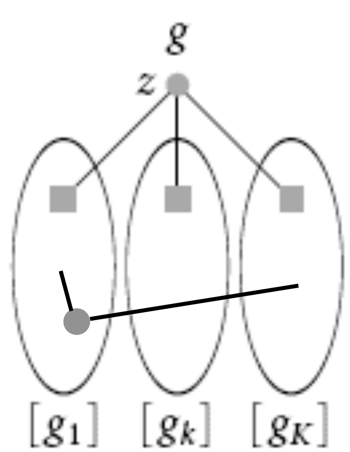

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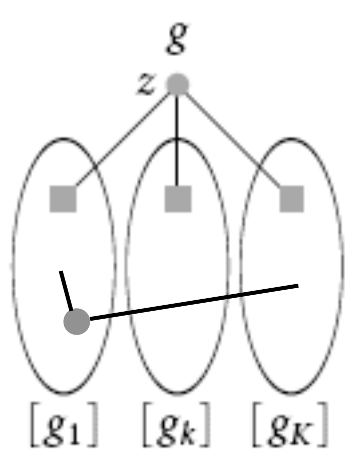

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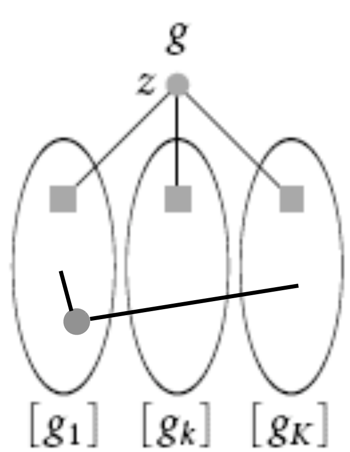

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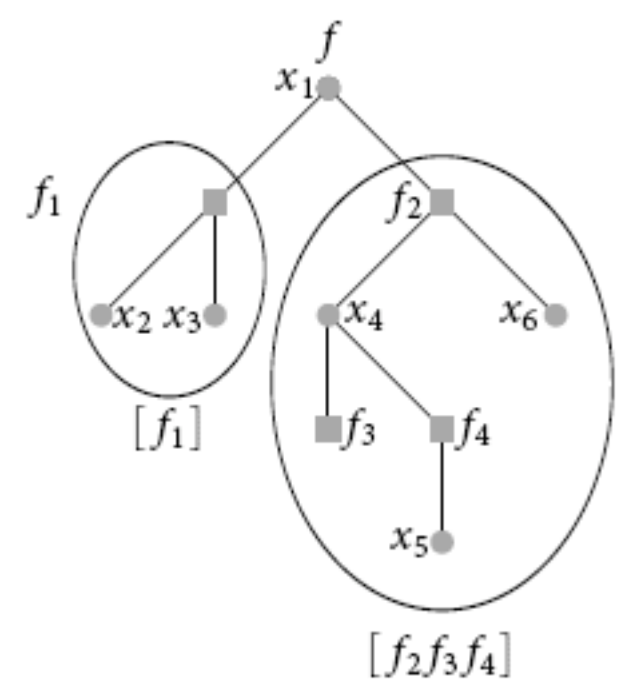

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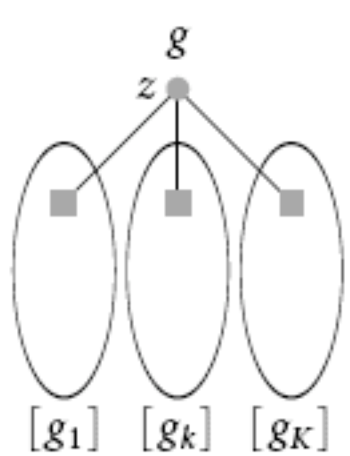

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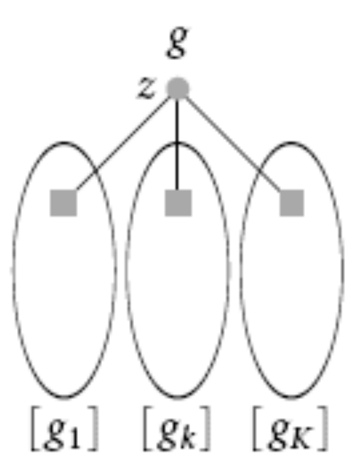

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Marginalization via Message Passing for Trees

recall that g(z) is a function, taking a distinct value for each value of z

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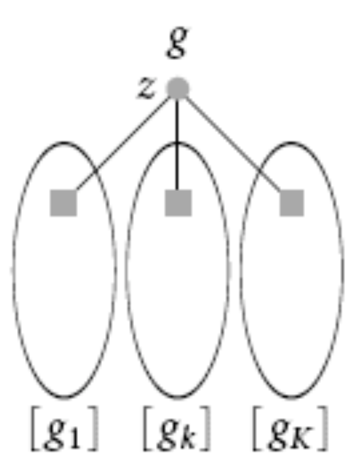

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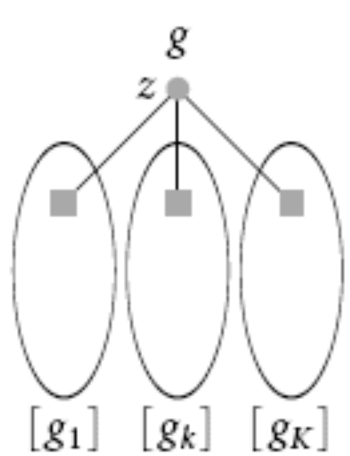

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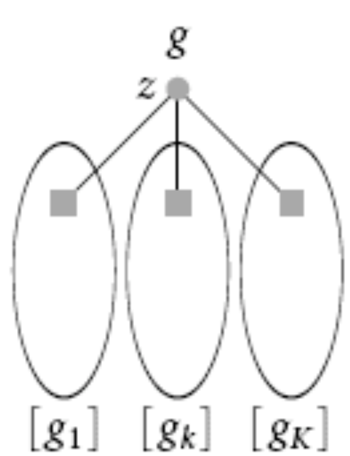

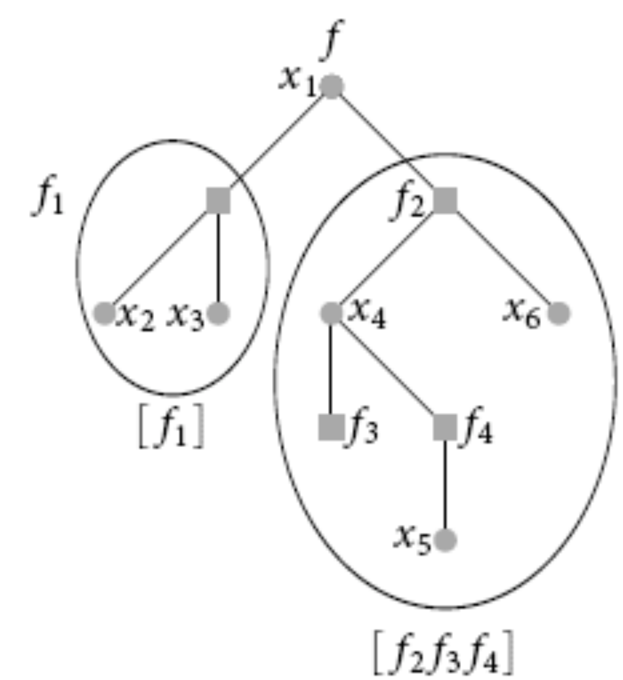

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$$g_k(z, \ldots)$$

$$g_k(z, \ldots) = \underbrace{h(z, z_1, \ldots, z_J)}_{\text{kernel}} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \underbrace{\big[h_j(z_j, \ldots)\big]}_{\text{factors}}$$

"kernel" $h(z, z_1, \ldots, z_J)$

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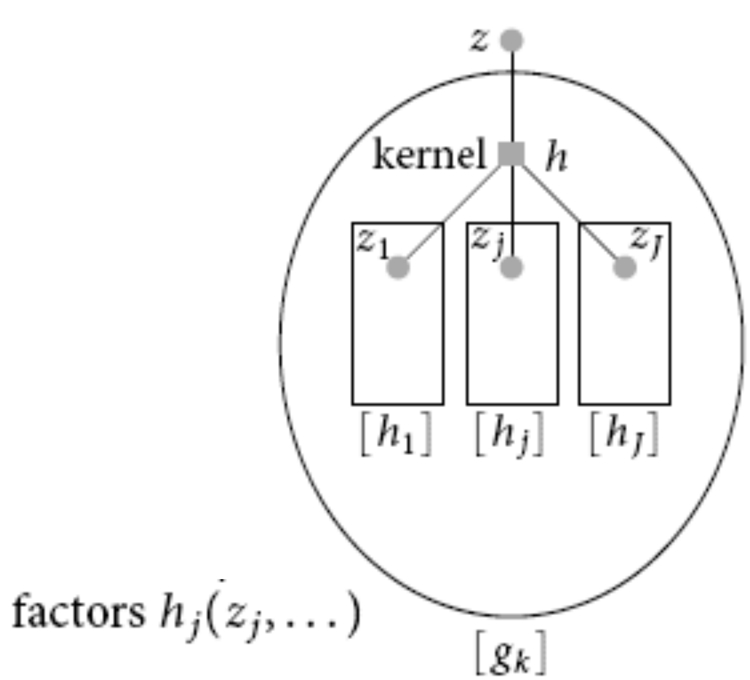

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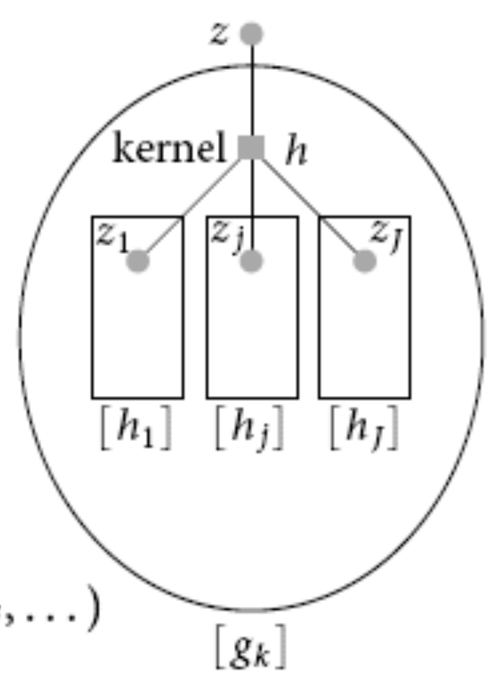

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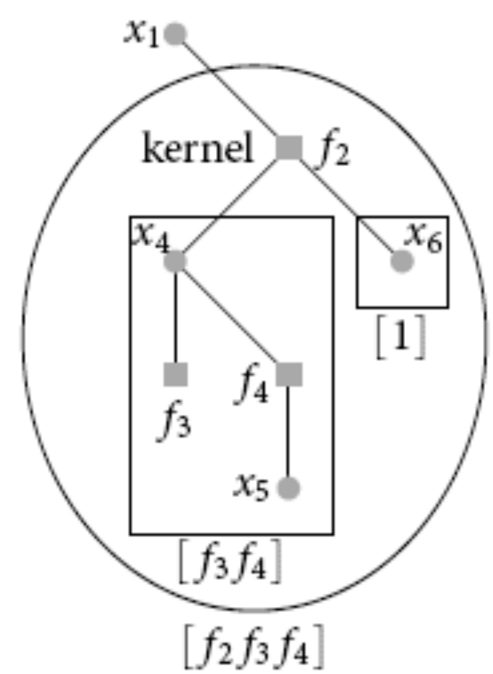

$$f_2(x_1, x_4, x_6)\, f_3(x_4)\, f_4(x_4, x_5) = \underbrace{f_2(x_1, x_4, x_6)}_{\text{kernel}} \underbrace{[f_3(x_4) f_4(x_4, x_5)]}_{x_4} \underbrace{[1]}_{x_6}.$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{\sim z} g_k(z, \dots) &= \sum_{\sim z} h(z, z_1, \dots, z_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \left[h_j(z_j, \dots) \right] \\ &= \sum_{\sim z} h(z, z_1, \dots, z_J) \underbrace{\prod_{j=1}^{J} \Big[\sum_{\sim z_j} h_j(z_j, \dots) \Big]}_{\text{product of marginals}}\end{aligned}$$

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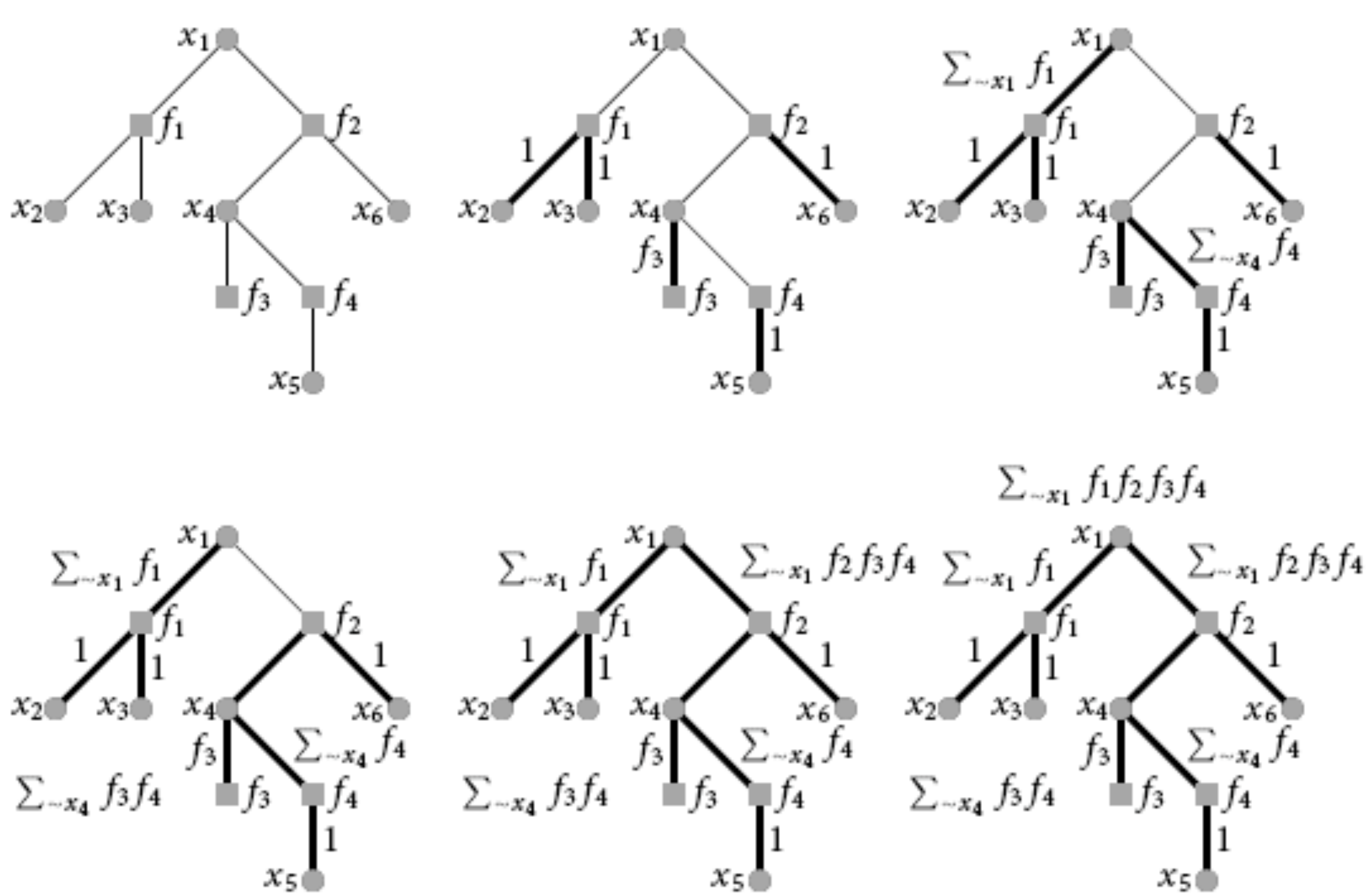

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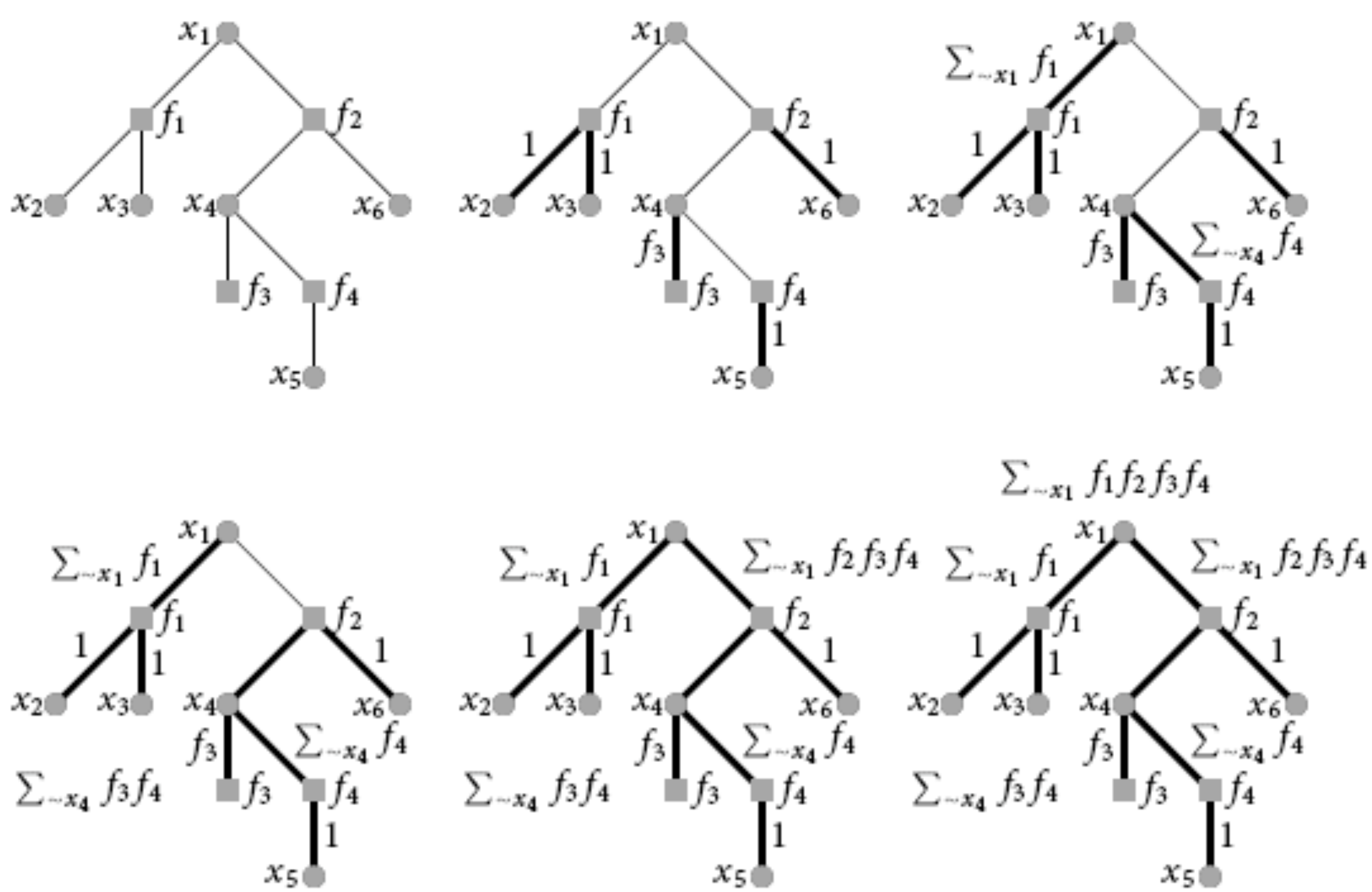
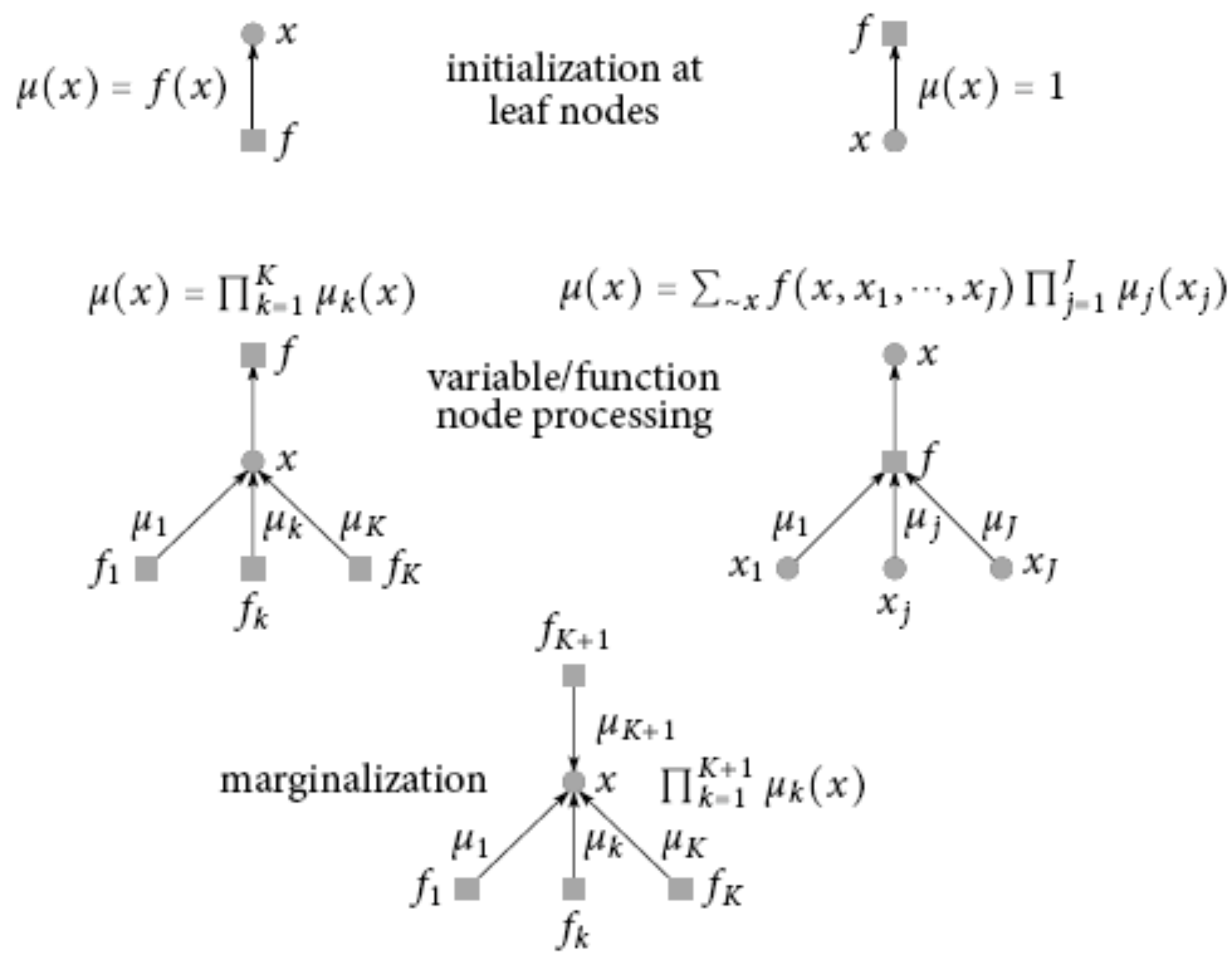


complexity proportional to highest degree

Message Passing Rules



Example

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$$H = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & x_7 \end{array} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

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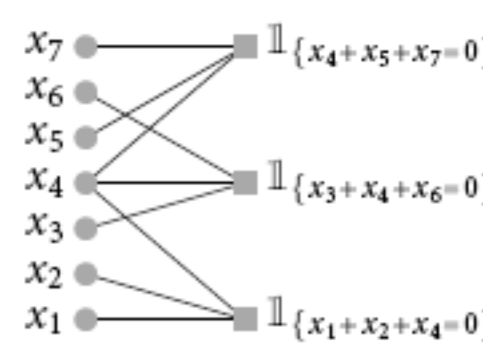

Example

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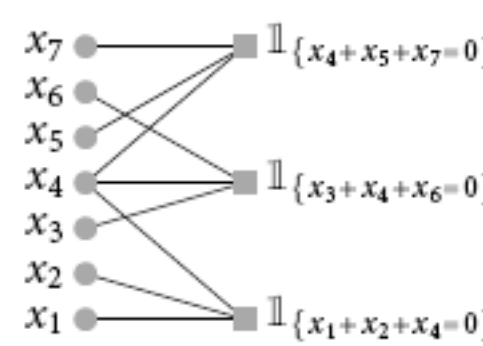
$$f(x_1, \dots, x_7) = \mathbb{1}_{\{x \in C(H)\}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } Hx^T = 0^T, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_7) = \mathbb{1}_{\{x_1+x_2+x_4=0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_3+x_4+x_6=0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_4+x_5+x_7=0\}}$$



again a tree

Bitwise MAP Decoding

$$
\begin{aligned}
\hat{x}_i^{\mathrm{MAP}}(y) &= \mathrm{argmax}_{x_i \in \{\pm 1\}} p_{X_i \mid Y}(x_i \mid y) \\
\text{(law of total probability)} \quad &= \mathrm{argmax}_{x_i \in \{\pm 1\}} \sum_{\sim x_i} p_{X \mid Y}(x \mid y) \\
\text{(Bayes')} \quad &= \mathrm{argmax}_{x_i \in \{\pm 1\}} \sum_{\sim x_i} p_{Y \mid X}(y \mid x) p_X(x) \\
&= \mathrm{argmax}_{x_i \in \{\pm 1\}} \sum_{\sim x_i} \Big(\prod_j p_{Y_j \mid X_j}(y_j \mid x_j) \Big) \mathbb{1}_{\{x \in C\}}
\end{aligned}
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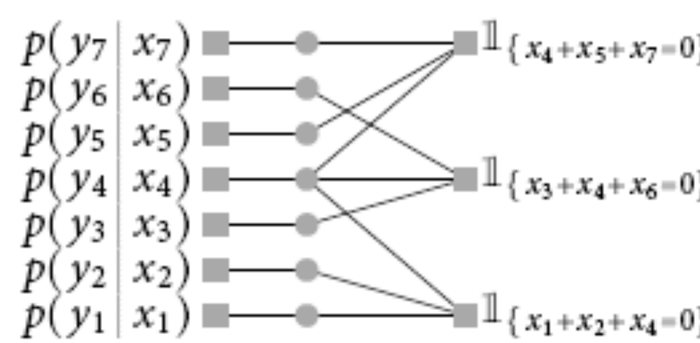
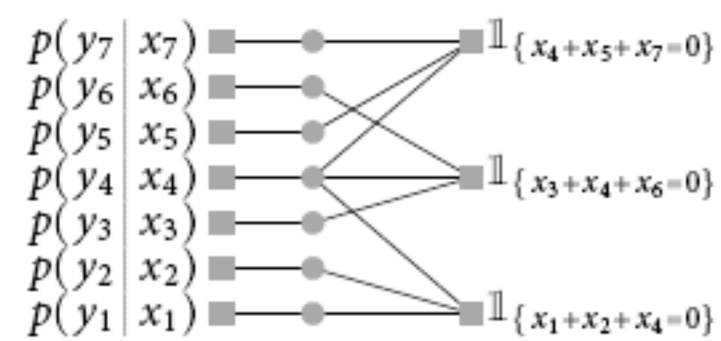
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\operatorname{argmax}_{x_i \in \{\pm 1\}} \sum_{\sim x_i} \Big(\prod_{i=1}^{7} p_{Y_i \mid X_j}(y_j \mid x_j) \Big) \mathbb{1}_{\{x_1+x_2+x_4=0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_3+x_4+x_6=0\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_4+x_5+x_7=0\}}
$$

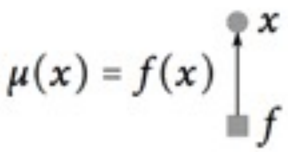
$$
H = \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{ccccccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & x_7 \end{array} \\
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\end{array}
$$



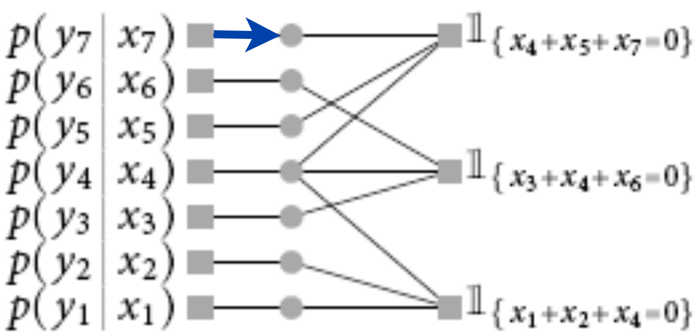
Decoding for Trees via Message Passing



Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

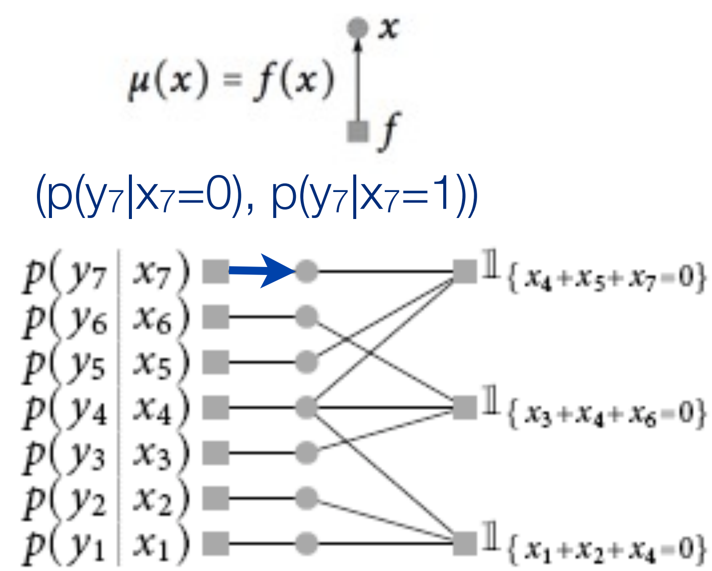


Initial messages from leaf check nodes on the left:



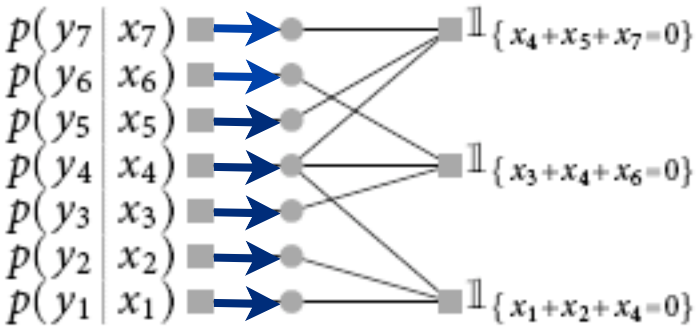
Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

Initial messages from leaf check nodes on the left:



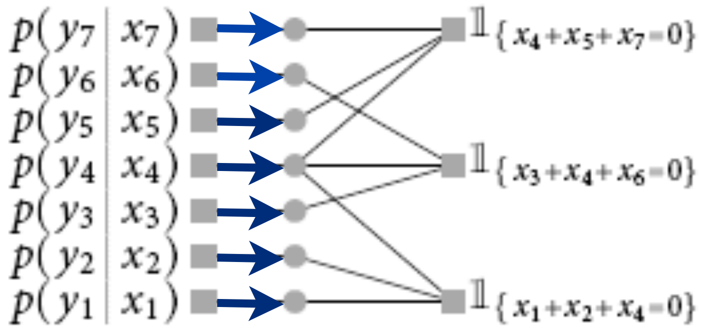
Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

same for all other leafs

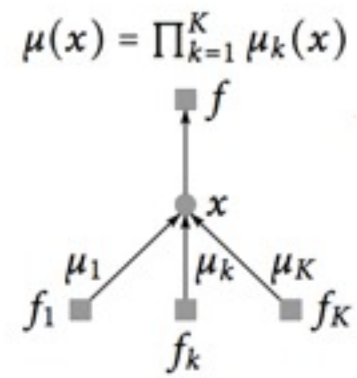


Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

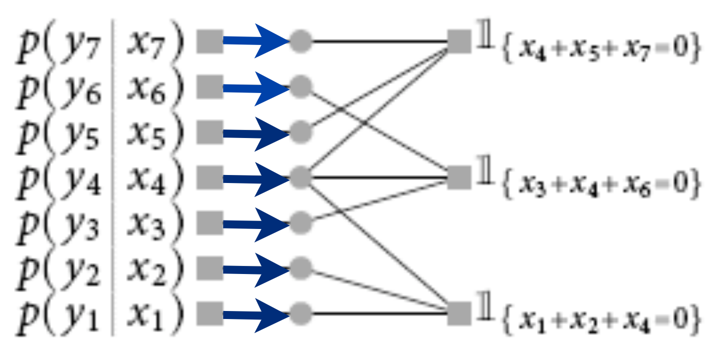
now use message passing rules



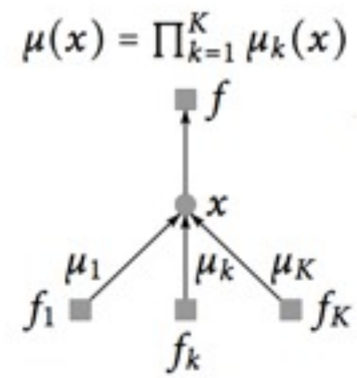
Decoding for Trees via Message Passing



at variables we multiply messages

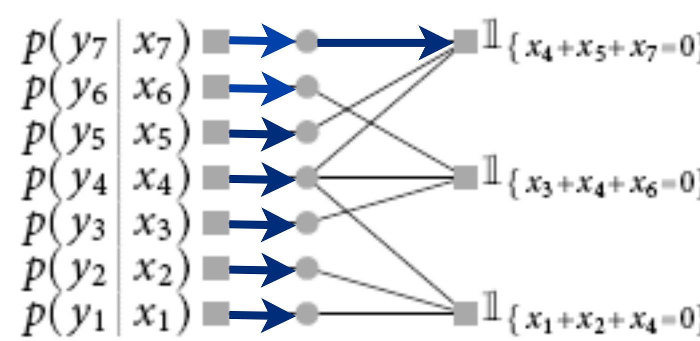


Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

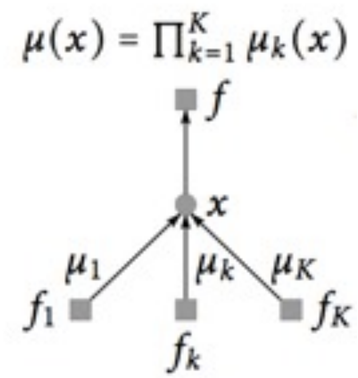


at variables we multiply messages

$(p(y_7|x_7=0), p(y_7|x_7=1))$



Decoding for Trees via Message Passing



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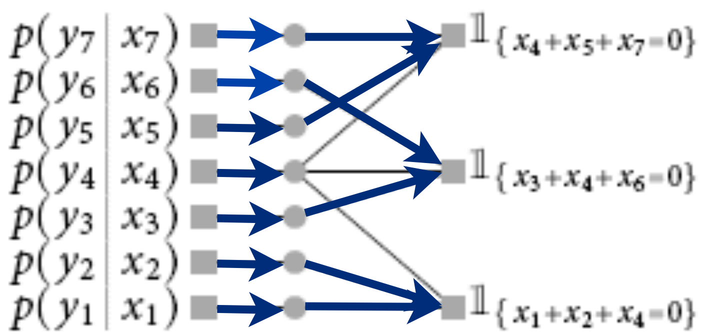
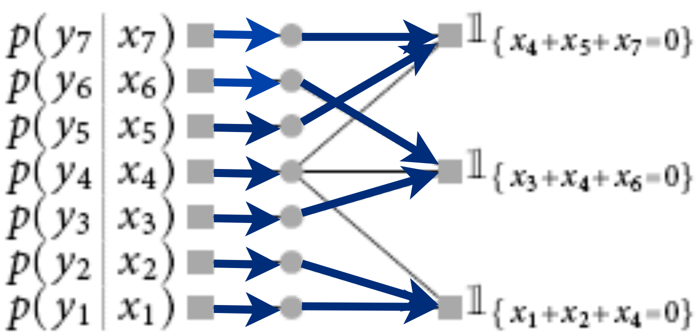
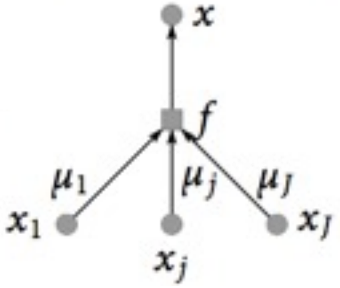


Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

at check nodes we multiply messages, multiply with kernel and marginalize



$$\mu(x) = \sum_{\sim x} f(x, x_1, \cdots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)$$



Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

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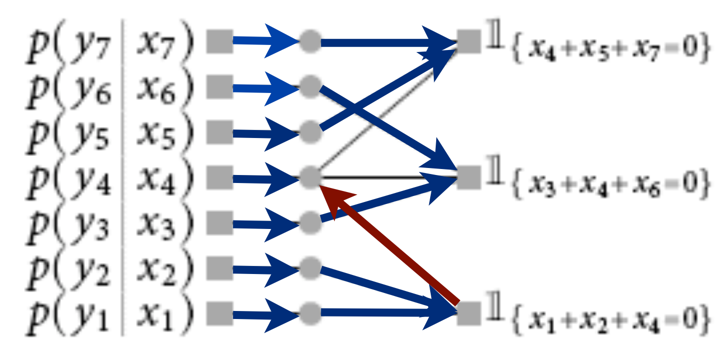
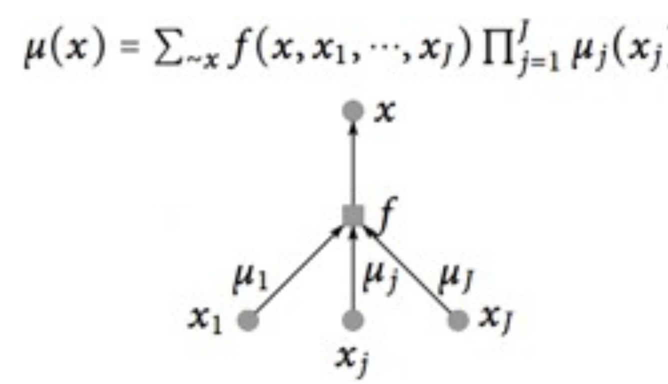
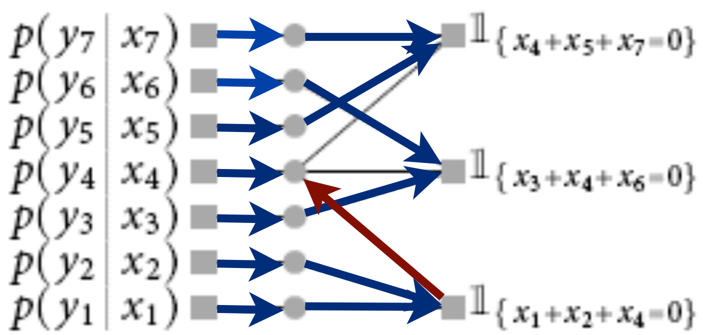


$\mu(x_4)=\sum_{\sim x4} 1_{\{x1+x2+x4=0\}}\, p(y_1|x_1)\, p(y_2|x_2)$



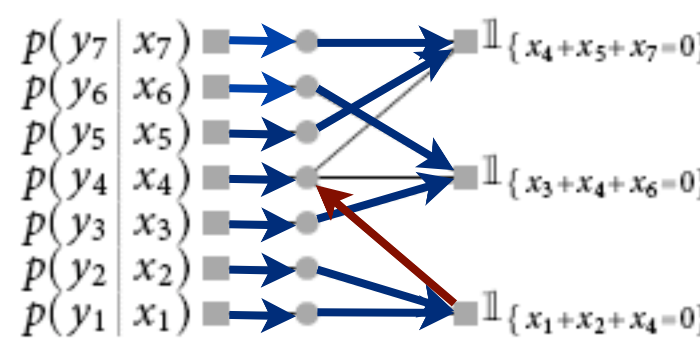
Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

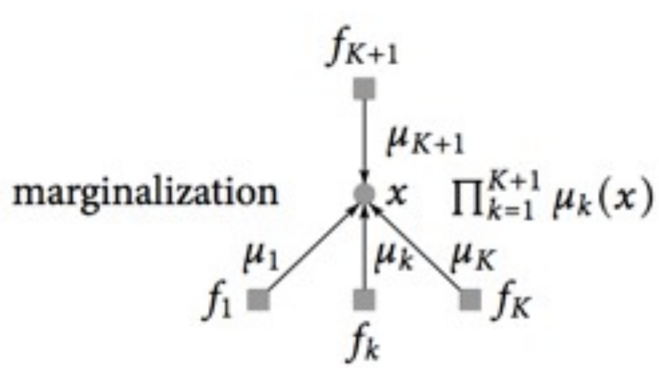
continue in this fashion until all messages along all edges have been determined



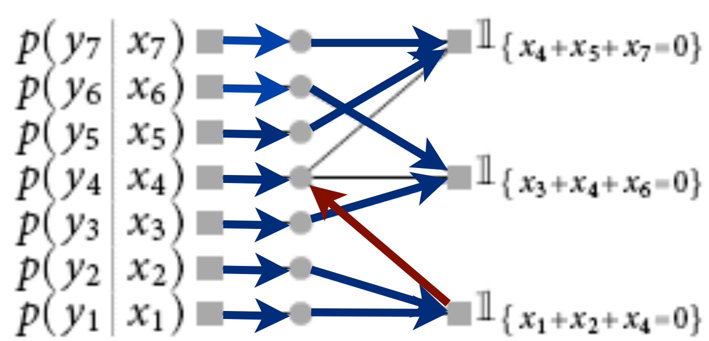
Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

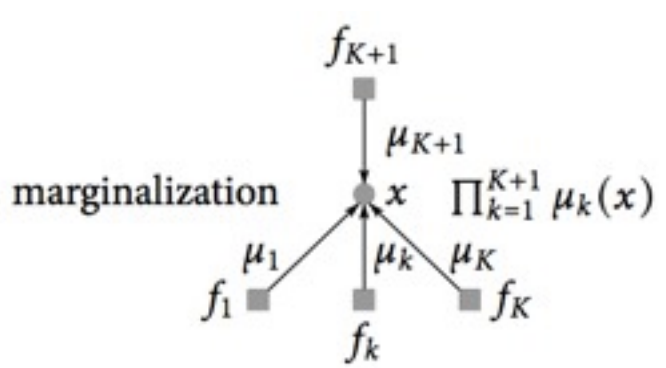
the final decision for each variable is given by the product of all incoming messages





Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

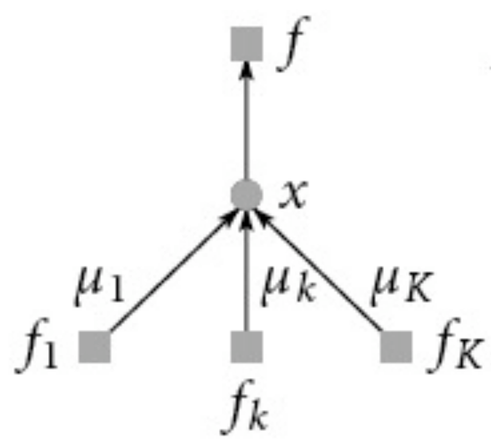




Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$\mu(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k(x)$



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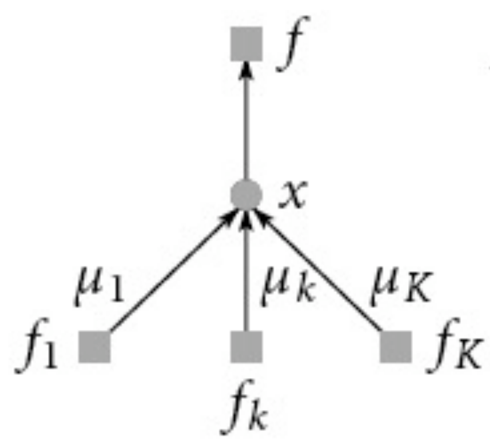

$$(\mu(1), \mu(-1))$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

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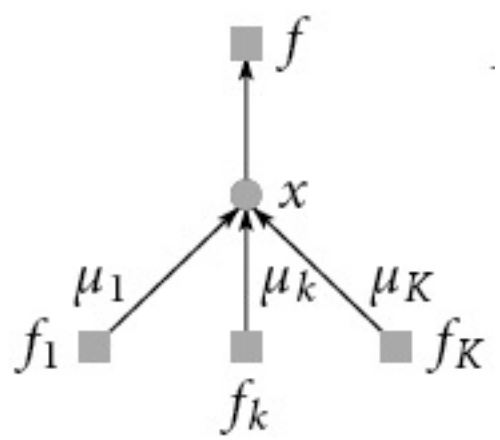

$$(\mu(1), \mu(-1))$$

$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k(1)}{\prod_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k(-1)} = \prod_{k=1}^{K} r_k$$

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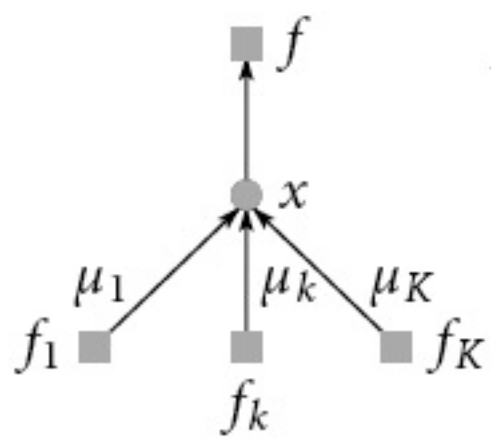

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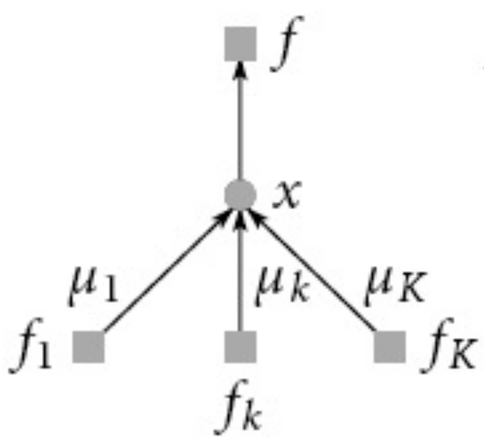

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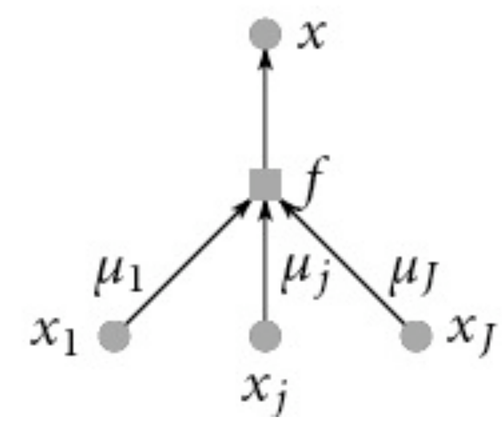

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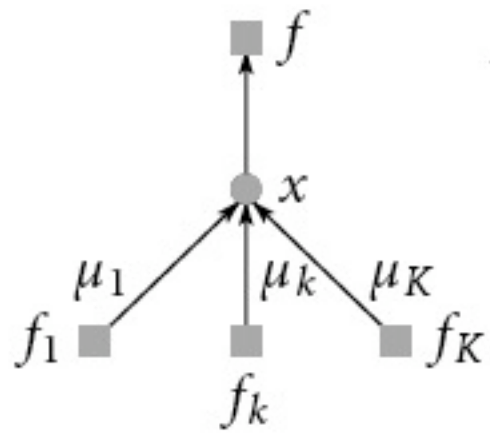

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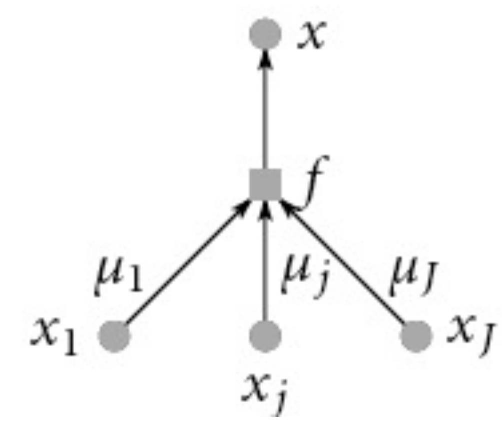

$$(p_{Y_i|X_i}(y_i|1), p_{Y_i|X_i}(y_i|-1))$$

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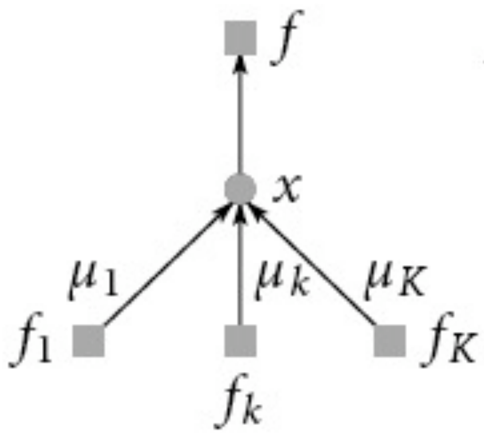

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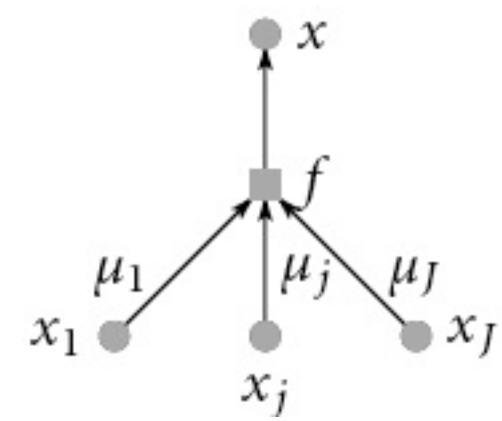


$$(p_{Y_i \mid X_i}(y_i \mid 1), p_{Y_i \mid X_i}(y_i \mid -1))$$

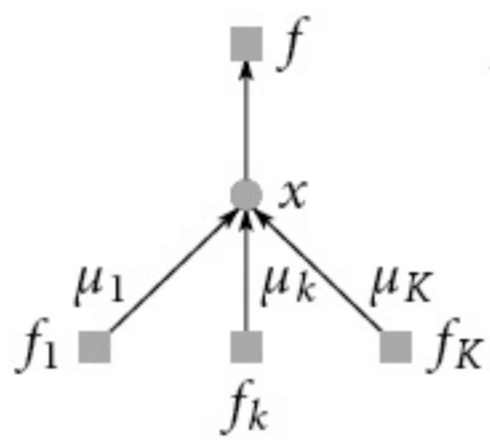
$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k(1)}{\prod_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k(-1)} = \prod_{k=1}^{K} r_k$$

$$r = \frac{1 + \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}}{1 - \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}}$$

$$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$$\mu(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{K} \mu_k(x)$$



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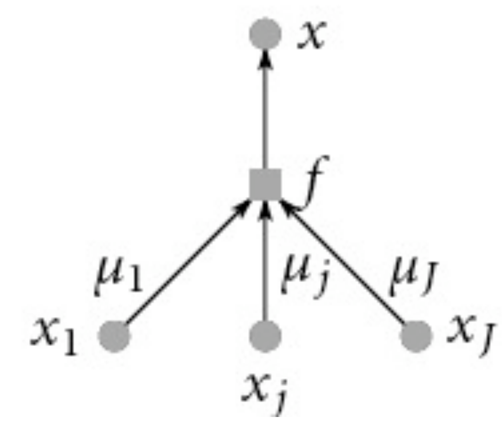

$$(p_{Y_i|X_i}(y_i|1), p_{Y_i|X_i}(y_i|-1))$$

$$r = \frac{1 + \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}}{1 - \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}}$$

$$l = 2 \tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\right)$$

Aside

Aside

$$\prod_{j=1}^{3}(r_j + 1) = 1 + r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + r_1 r_2 + r_1 r_3 + r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_2 r_3$$

Aside

$$\prod_{j=1}^{3}(r_j + 1) = 1 + r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + r_1 r_2 + r_1 r_3 + r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_2 r_3$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^{3}(r_j - 1) = -1 + r_1 + r_2 + r_3 - r_1 r_2 - r_1 r_3 - r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_2 r_3$$

Aside

$$\prod_{j=1}^{3}(r_j + 1) = 1 + r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + r_1 r_2 + r_1 r_3 + r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_2 r_3$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^{3}(r_j - 1) = -1 + r_1 + r_2 + r_3 - r_1 r_2 - r_1 r_3 - r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_2 r_3$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j + 1) + \prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j - 1) = 2 \sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = 1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}.$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\sum_{\sim x} f(1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{\sim x} f(-1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = 1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = -1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)} = \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = 1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \frac{\mu_j(x_j)}{\mu_j(-1)}}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = -1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \frac{\mu_j(x_j)}{\mu_j(-1)}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = 1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = -1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j + 1) + \prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j - 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j + 1) - \prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j - 1)}$$

$$f(x, x_1, \ldots, x_J) = \mathbb{1}_{\{\prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = x\}}$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\sum_{\sim x} f(1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^J \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{\sim x} f(-1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^J \mu_j(x_j)}$$

$$f(x, x_1, \ldots, x_J) = \mathbb{1}_{\{\prod_{j=1}^J x_j = x\}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J:\prod_{j=1}^J x_j=1} \prod_{j=1}^J \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots x_J:\prod_{j=1}^J x_j=-1} \prod_{j=1}^J \mu_j(x_j)} = \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J:\prod_{j=1}^J x_j=1} \prod_{j=1}^J \frac{\mu_j(x_j)}{\mu_j(-1)}}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J:\prod_{j=1}^J x_j=-1} \prod_{j=1}^J \frac{\mu_j(x_j)}{\mu_j(-1)}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J:\prod_{j=1}^J x_j=1} \prod_{j=1}^J r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J:\prod_{j=1}^J x_j=-1} \prod_{j=1}^J r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^J (r_j+1) + \prod_{j=1}^J (r_j-1)}{\prod_{j=1}^J (r_j+1) - \prod_{j=1}^J (r_j-1)}$$

$$r = \frac{1 + \prod_j \frac{r_j-1}{r_j+1}}{1 - \prod_j \frac{r_j-1}{r_j+1}}$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\sum_{\sim x} f(1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{\sim x} f(-1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}$$

$$f(x, x_1, \ldots, x_J) = \mathbb{1}_{\{\prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = x\}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = 1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = -1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)} = \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = 1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \frac{\mu_j(x_j)}{\mu_j(-1)}}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = -1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} \frac{\mu_j(x_j)}{\mu_j(-1)}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = 1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = -1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j + 1) + \prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j - 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j + 1) - \prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j - 1)}$$

$$r = \frac{1 + \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}}{1 - \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}} \qquad \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\sum_{\sim x} f(1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{\sim x} f(-1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}$$

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$$r = \frac{1 + \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}}{1 - \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}} \qquad \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1} \qquad r = e^{l}$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\sum_{\sim x} f(1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{\sim x} f(-1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}$$

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$$r = \frac{1 + \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}}{1 - \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}} \qquad \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1} \qquad r = e^l \qquad \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \tanh(l/2).$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\sum_{\sim x} f(1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{\sim x} f(-1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}$$

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$$= \frac{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = 1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}}{\sum_{x_1,\ldots,x_J : \prod_{j=1}^{J} x_j = -1} \prod_{j=1}^{J} r_j^{(1+x_j)/2}} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j + 1) + \prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j - 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j + 1) - \prod_{j=1}^{J}(r_j - 1)}$$

$$r = \frac{1 + \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}}{1 - \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1}} \qquad \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \prod_j \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1} \qquad r = e^l \qquad \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \tanh(l/2).$$

$$\tanh(l/2) = \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \prod_{j=1}^{J} \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1} = \prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2).$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Decoding

$$r = \frac{\mu(1)}{\mu(-1)} = \frac{\sum_{\sim x} f(1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}{\sum_{\sim x} f(-1, x_1, \ldots, x_J) \prod_{j=1}^{J} \mu_j(x_j)}$$

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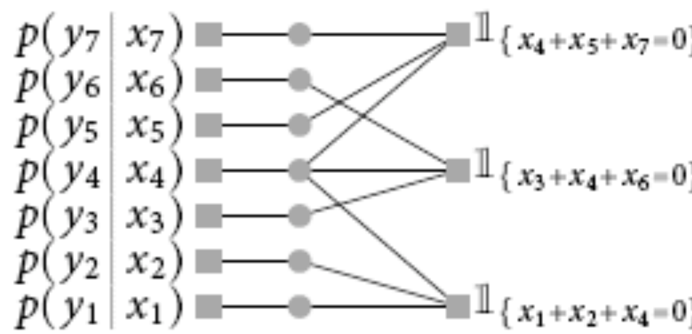
$$\tanh(l/2) = \frac{r-1}{r+1} = \prod_{j=1}^{J} \frac{r_j - 1}{r_j + 1} = \prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2). \qquad l = 2\tanh^{-1}\Big(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\Big).$$

Decoding for Trees via Message Passing

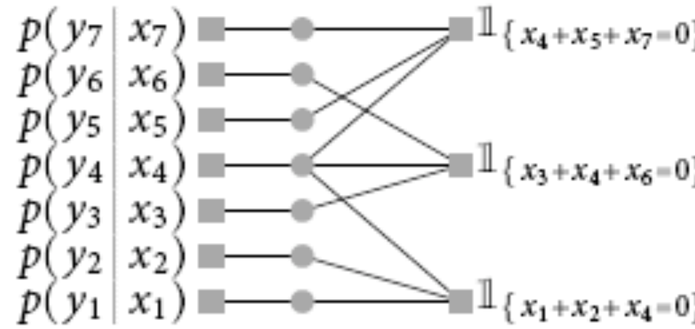
$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$



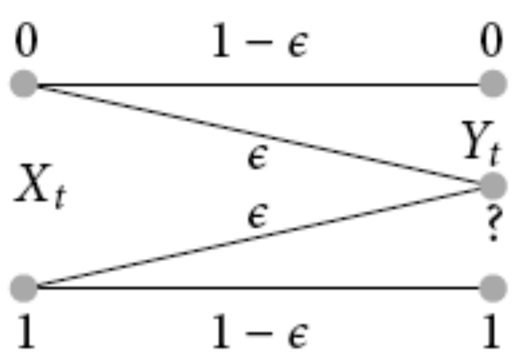
$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\right)$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

$$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$$

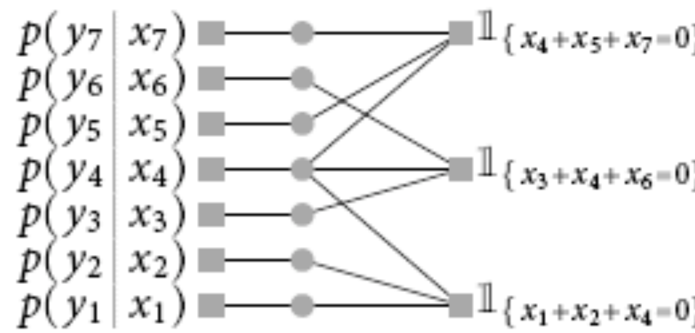


$$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\Big(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\Big)$$



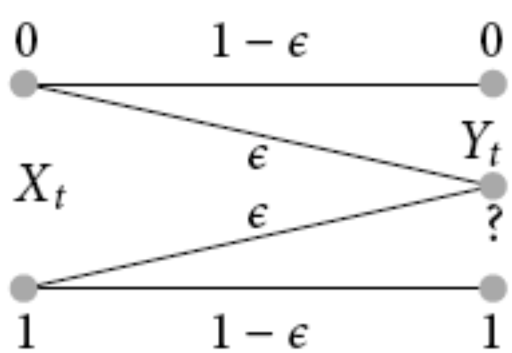
Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

$$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$$



$$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\right)$$

What are the initial log-likelihood values?



Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

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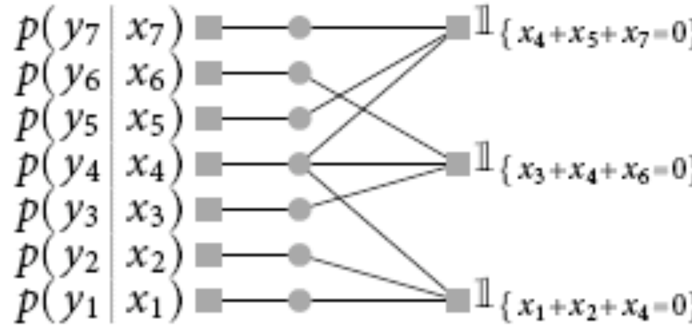
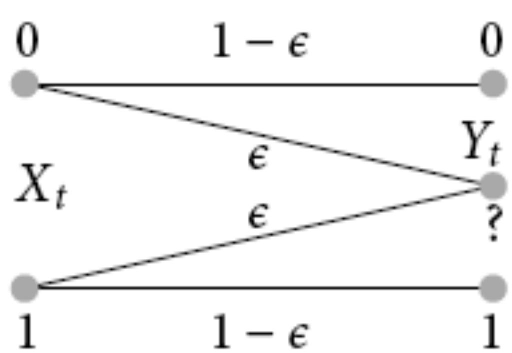


$$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\Big(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\Big)$$

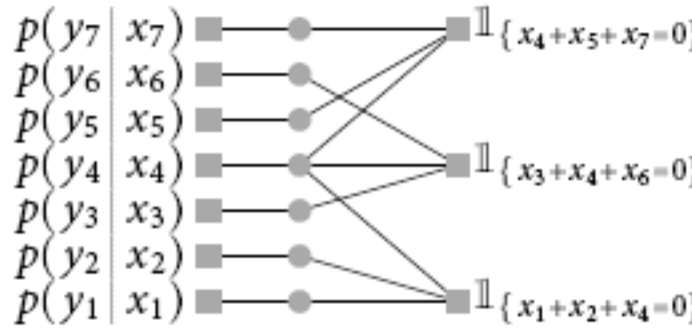
What are the initial log-likelihood values?

Assume that we send x=0; we then either receive y=0 or we receive y=?.

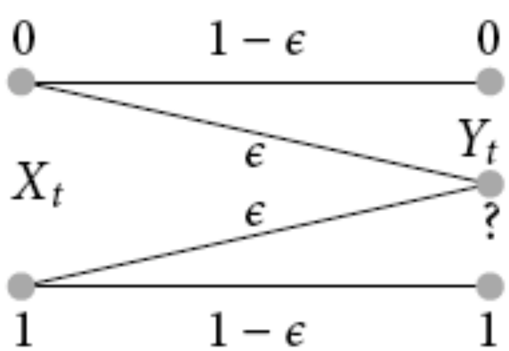


Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$



$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J}\tanh(l_j/2)\right)$



What are the initial log-likelihood values?

Assume that we send x=0; we then either receive y=0 or we receive y=?.

The corresponding log-likelihood values are:

l(y=0) = log(p(y=0|x=0)/p(y=0|x=1))

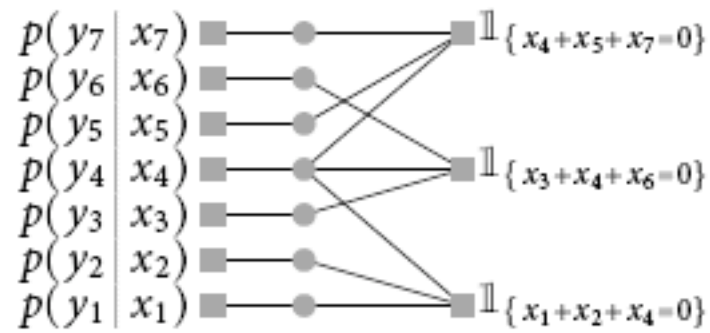
= log((1-ε)/0)=+∞

l(y=?) = log(p(y=?|x=0)/p(y=?|x=1))

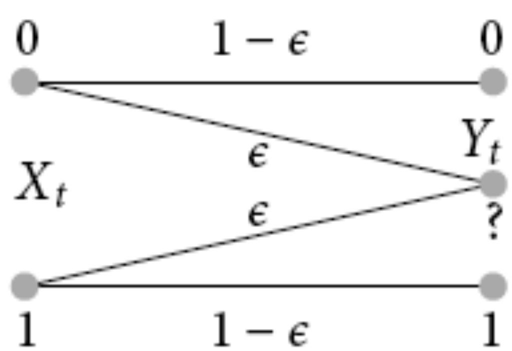
= log(ε/ε)=0

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

$$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$$



$$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\Big(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\Big)$$



What are the initial log-likelihood values?

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The corresponding log-likelihood values are:

$l(y=0) = \log(p(y=0|x=0)/p(y=0|x=1))$

$= \log((1-\varepsilon)/0) = +\infty$

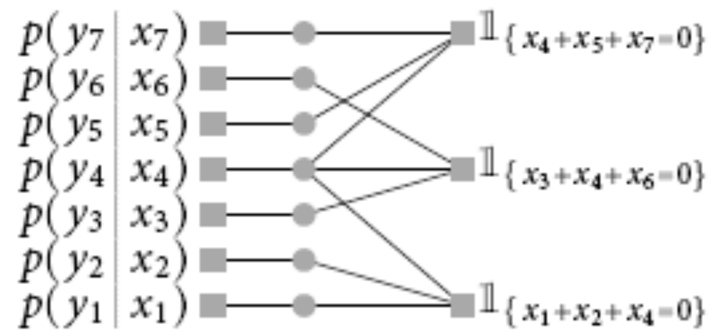
$l(y=?) = \log(p(y=?|x=0)/p(y=?|x=1))$

$= \log(\varepsilon/\varepsilon) = 0$

This corresponds to the two options; we either are completely sure about the received bit or have no knowledge about it.

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

$$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$$



$$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\Big(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\Big)$$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

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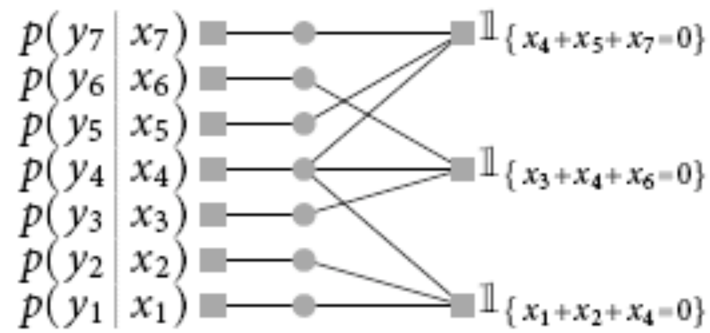
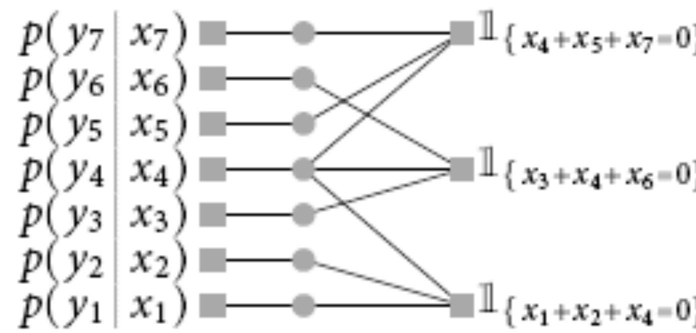


$$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\Big(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\Big)$$

What does this mean for the message-passing rules?

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$



$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\right)$

What does this mean for the message-passing rules?

variables: $l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

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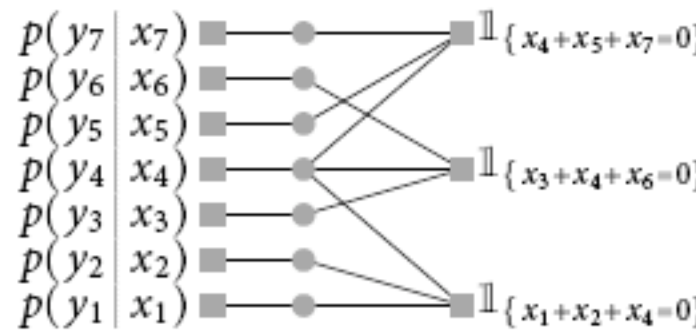


$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\right)$

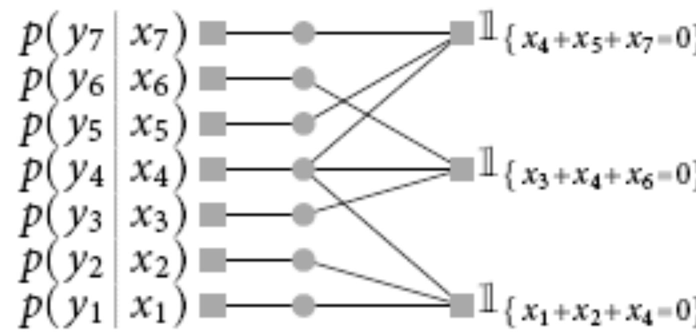
What does this mean for the message-passing rules?

variables: $l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$

If any of the inputs is $+\infty$ then the output is $+\infty$ otherwise the output is 0.

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$



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What does this mean for the message-passing rules?

variables: $l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$

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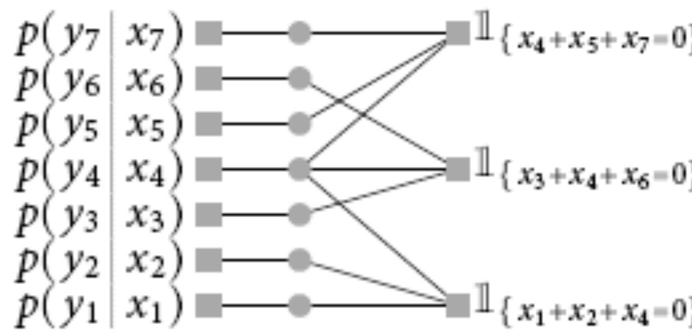

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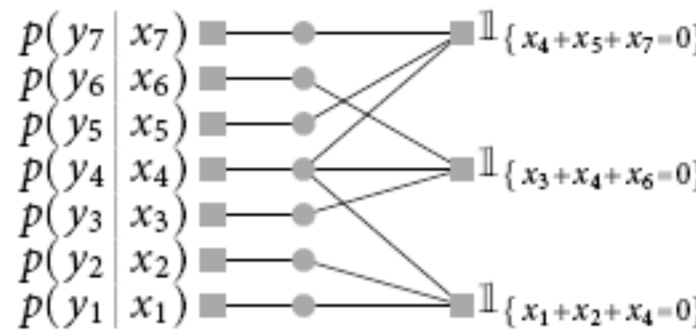
If all of the inputs are $+\infty$ then the output is $+\infty$ otherwise the output is 0.

Simplification of Message-Passing Rules for Transmission over the BEC

$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$



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If any of the inputs is $+\infty$ then the output is $+\infty$ otherwise the output is 0.

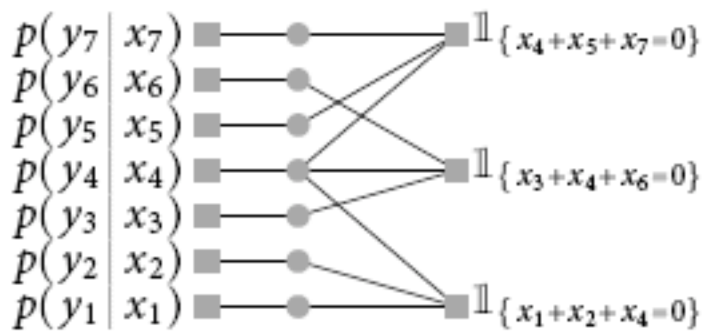
checks: $l = 2\tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\right)$

If all of the inputs are $+\infty$ then the output is $+\infty$ otherwise the output is 0.

Instead of log-likelihood we can send the value of bit if log-likelihood is $+\infty$ or ? in case the log-likelihood is 0.

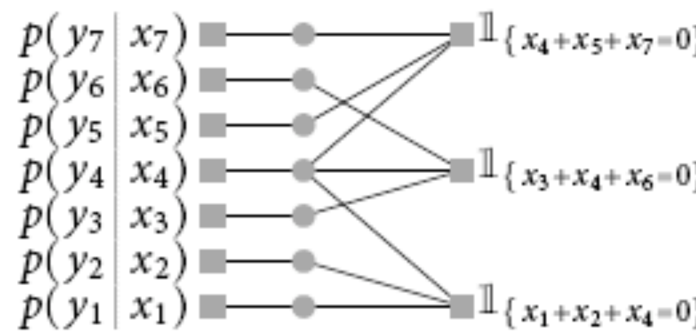
Summary and Limitations

Summary and Limitations



Summary and Limitations

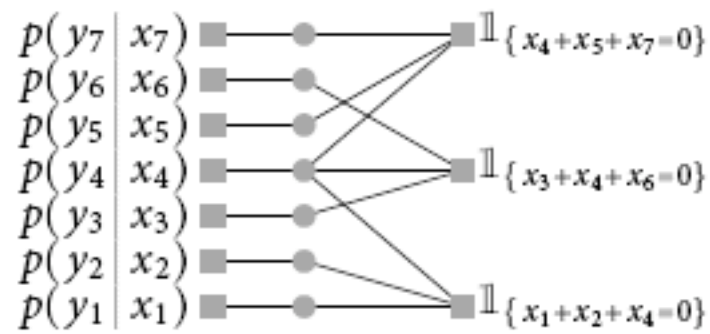
$$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$$



$$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\Big(\prod_{j=1}^{J}\tanh(l_j/2)\Big)$$

Summary and Limitations

$$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$$



$$l = 2\tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\right)$$

Lemma 2.24 (Bad News about Cycle-Free Codes). Let C be a binary linear code of rate r that admits a binary Tanner graph that is a forest. Then C contains at least $\frac{2r-1}{2}n$ codewords of weight 2.

Approach: Apply Algorithm to Graph with Loops

schedule

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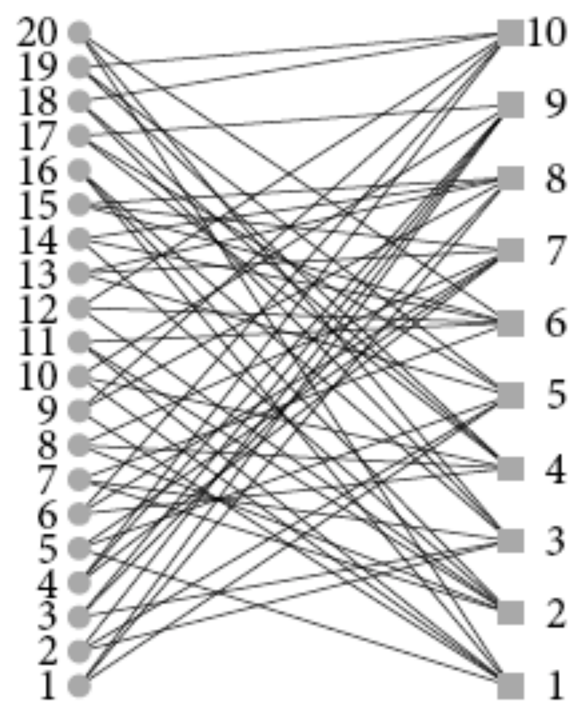
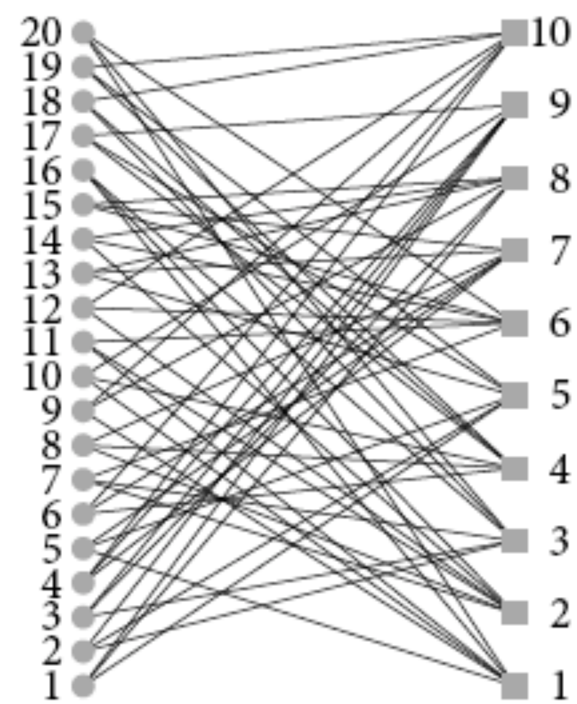


schedule

Approach: Apply Algorithm to Graph with Loops

$$l = \sum_{k=1}^{K} l_k$$



$$l = 2 \tanh^{-1}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{J} \tanh(l_j/2)\right)$$

schedule

Questions

- Can we determine performance of BP?
- How should we design graphs?
- How much loss of BP versus MAP?

Thank you for your attention!