Information Theory **DCC/ICEx/UFMG**
Prof. Mário S. Alvim **2017/02**

HOMEWORK

Stream Codes
(MacKay - Chapter 6)

Necessary reading for this assignment:

- *Information Theory, Inference, and Learning Algorithms* (MacKay):
  - Chapter 6.1: *The guessing game*
  - Chapter 6.2: *Arithmetic codes*
  - Chapter 6.4: *Lempel-Ziv coding*
  - Chapter 6.6: *Summary*

Note: The exercises are labeled according to their level of difficulty: `[Easy]`, `[Medium]` or `[Hard]`. This labeling, however, is subjective: different people may disagree on the perceived level of difficulty of any given exercise. Don't be discouraged when facing a hard exercise, you may find a solution that is simpler than the one the instructor had in mind!

Exercises.

1. The following exercises regard stream codes.

   (a) (MacKay 6.5) `[Medium]`

   (b) (MacKay 6.6) `[Medium]`

2. **(The entropy of a compressed file)** This exercise regards compression algorithms in general.

   An information-theory student wants to check whether she can beat Shannon's compression limit of $H(X)$ bits per symbol for an optimal code C applied to a source ensemble $X = (x, \mathcal{A}_X, \mathcal{P}_X)$.

   She envisions a lossless compression method in two steps as follows:

   Step 1. Apply an optimal lossless code C to the source X, obtaining a compressed binary file Y.

   Step 2. Consider the new file Y as a new source ensemble, in which each symbol of Y is a bit. Apply a new optimal lossless code C' to compress Y into a new binary file Z.

   Recalling Shannon's Source Coding Theorem, the student makes the following claims about her newly proposed compressing method:

   Claim 1: Since code C is optimal for the source X, file Y uses approximately $H(X)$ bits to represent each symbol of X.

   Claim 2: Since code C' is optimal for the source Y, file Z uses approximately $H(Y)$ bits to represent each bit of Y (note that each symbol of Y is itself a bit).

   Claim 3: File Z represents each symbol of X using approximately $H(X)H(Y)$ bits.

   (a) `[Easy]` Discuss whether or not each of the student's three claims are correct.

(b) `[Medium]` What can we say about the size of file Y in comparison to the size of file Z? Is Z gonna be smaller, larger, or of equal size to Y? (Hint: Recall that Shannon's Source Coding Theorem must be valid for the compression from X to Z.)

(c) `[Medium]` Using your answers to the previous items, what would be an accurate estimation for the value of $H(Y)$?

(d) `[Medium]` Using your answers to the previous items, what can the student conclude about the frequency of bits 0 and 1 in any optimally compressed file? How does that relate to the title of this assignment: "*Compression and redundancy*"?