Information Theory HW2

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Problem 1.

(a) Define $Q_X(x) = q_x$.

$H(X)+\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i \log q_i = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathrm{E}\left[\log \frac{Q_X}{P_X}\right] \overset{\because \log \text{ is concave}}{\leq} \log \mathrm{E}\left[\frac{Q_X}{P_X}\right] = \log\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i \cdot \frac{q_i}{p_i}\right) = \log\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i\right) = \log 1 = 0.$

$\therefore H(X) \leq -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i \log q_i.$

(b) $-\log q_i$ is an arithmetic sequence $\Rightarrow q_i$ is an geometric sequence.

Suppose that $q_i = q_0 r^i$, where $1 < r < 1$ and $q_0 > 0$.

$\because 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i = \frac{q_0 r}{1-r}$

$\Rightarrow q_0 = \frac{1-r}{r}.$

$\because \mu_X = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i q_i = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_0 i r^i = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\sum_{j=1}^{i} q_0 r^i = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\sum_{i=j}^{\infty} q_0 r^i = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 r^j}{1-r} = \frac{q_0 r}{(1-r)^2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-r} = \mu_X$

$\therefore r = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu_X} = \frac{\mu_X - 1}{\mu_X},\ q_0 = \frac{\frac{1}{\mu_X}}{1-\frac{1}{\mu_X}} = \frac{1}{\mu_X - 1}.$

$-\log q_i = -\log q_0 r^i = -\log q_0 - i \log r.$

Take $\alpha = -\log r = \log(\mu_X) - \log(\mu_X - 1),\ \beta = -\log q_0 = \log(\mu_X - 1)$ satisfies the conditions.

$\therefore$ the answer is $q_i = \frac{(\mu_X-1)^{i-1}}{(\mu_X)^i},\ \alpha = \log(\mu_X) - \log(\mu_X - 1),\ \beta = \log(\mu_X - 1).$

(c) $-\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i \log q_i = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_i(\alpha i + \beta) = \alpha\mu_X + \beta = \log(\mu_X)\mu_X - \log(\mu_X - 1)\mu_X + \log(\mu_X - 1) = \mu_X(\log(\mu_X) - (1 - \frac{1}{\mu_X})\log(\mu_X - 1)) = \mu_X(\log(\frac{\mu_X}{\mu_X - 1}) - \frac{1}{\mu_X}\log(\frac{\mu_X}{\mu_X - 1}) +$

$\frac{1}{\mu_X}\log(\mu_X)) = \mu_X(-(1-\frac{1}{\mu_X})\log(1-\frac{1}{\mu_X}) - \frac{1}{\mu_X}\log(\frac{1}{\mu_X})) = \mu_X h_b(\mu_X^{-1})$.
$\therefore H(X) \le \mu_X h_b(\mu_X^{-1})$, and the equation holds when $p_i = q_i$ for all i, that is, $X \sim \text{Geo}(\frac{1}{\mu_X})$ is the geometric distribution.

Problem 2.

(a) $\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x(\log x)^\alpha}dx = \int_{x=2}^\infty (\log x)^{-\alpha} d(\log x)$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(\log x)^{1-\alpha}|_{x=2}^\infty & \text{, if } \alpha \ne 1 \text{, which converges } \iff 1-\alpha < 0 \iff \alpha > 1, \\ & \text{since } \lim_{y\to\infty} y^a = 0 \text{ for } a < 0 \text{, and } \lim_{y\to\infty} y^a \text{ does not exist for } a > 0 \cdot \\ \log\log x|_{x=2}^\infty & \text{, if } \alpha = 1 \text{, which does not converges} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1}{n(\log n)^\alpha}$ converges $\iff \alpha > 1$.

(b) First, we know that the series converges $\iff \alpha > 1$, so we only consider $\alpha > 1$.

$H(X_\alpha) = -\text{E}(\log P_{X_\alpha}) = \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha}\log(s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha) = \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{\log s_\alpha}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha} + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^{\alpha-1}} + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{\alpha\log\log n}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha}$.

For $\alpha \le 2$, since $H(X_\alpha) > \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^{\alpha-1}} \to \infty$ from (a); therefore $H(X_\alpha)$ diverges to ∞.

For $\alpha > 2$, since $H(X_\alpha) < \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{\log s_\alpha}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha} + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^{\alpha-1}} + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{\alpha\log\log n}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha}$

$\overset{\log\log n < \log n \text{ for } n\ge 2}{<} \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{\log s_\alpha}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha} + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^{\alpha-1}} + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{\alpha}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^{\alpha-1}}$

$= \log s_\alpha + \frac{(1+\alpha)s_{\alpha-1}}{s_\alpha} < \infty$,

and $\sum_{n=2}^m \frac{1}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha}\log(s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha)$ is increasing as m increases.

$\Rightarrow H(X_\alpha) = \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1}{s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha}\log(s_\alpha n(\log n)^\alpha)$ converges.

$\therefore H(X_\alpha)$ exists if $\alpha > 2$, and diverges to ∞ if $1 < \alpha \le 2$.

Problem 3. Note that $P_{X_{\Theta_i}[i]}(\theta_i, x_i)$ is defined as $\Pr\{\Theta_i = \theta_i \wedge X_{\theta_i}[i] = x_i\}$, while $P_{X_{\theta_i}[i]}(x_i)$ is defined as $\Pr\{X_{\theta_i}[i] = x_i\}$.

Since $X_{\theta_i}[i]$ and Θ_i are independent, there is $P_{X_{\Theta_i}[i]}(\theta_i, x_i) = P_{\Theta_i}(\theta_i)P_{X_{\theta_i}[i]}(x_i)$.

(a) $\because \forall l,n\in\mathbb{N},\ P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1],X_{\Theta_2}[2],\ldots,X_{\Theta_n}[n]} = P_{X_\Theta[1],X_\Theta[2],\ldots,X_\Theta[n]}$
$\overset{X_\Theta \text{ is stationary no matter } \Theta \text{ is 0 or 1}}{=} P_{X_\Theta[l+1],X_\Theta[l+2],\ldots,X_\Theta[l+n]} = P_{X_{\Theta_{l+1}}[l+1],X_{\Theta_{l+2}}[l+2],\ldots,X_{\Theta_{l+n}}[l+n]}.$

$\therefore \{X_{\Theta_i}[i]\}$ is stationary.

By the definition of entropy rates,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} -\frac{1}{n}\mathrm{E}[\log P_{X_k[1],X_k[2],\ldots,X_k[n]}] = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}H(X_k[1],X_k[2],\ldots,X_k[n]) = \mathcal{H}_k.$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{H}(\{X_{\Theta_i}[i]\}) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}H(X_{\Theta_1}[1],X_{\Theta_2}[2],\ldots,X_{\Theta_n}[n])$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} -\frac{1}{n}\mathrm{E}[\log P_{X_\Theta[1],X_\Theta[2],\ldots,X_\Theta[n]}]$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} -\frac{1}{n}\big(\Pr\{\Theta=0\}\mathrm{E}[\log\Pr\{\Theta=0\}P_{X_0[1],X_0[2],\ldots,X_0[n]}]$$

$$+\Pr\{\Theta=1\}\mathrm{E}[\log\Pr\{\Theta=1\}P_{X_1[1],X_1[2],\ldots,X_1[n]}]\big)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} -\frac{1}{n}\big((1-q)\mathrm{E}[\log(1-q)+\log P_{X_0[1],X_0[2],\ldots,X_0[n]}] + q\mathrm{E}[\log q+\log P_{X_1[1],X_1[2],\ldots,X_1[n]}]\big)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} -\frac{1}{n}((1-q)\log(1-q)+q\log q) + (1-q)\mathcal{H}_0 + q\mathcal{H}_1 = (1-q)\mathcal{H}_0 + q\mathcal{H}_1.$$

(b) $\because P_{X_{\Theta_{i+1}}[i+1]|X_{\Theta_i}[i]} \overset{X_j[i] \text{ is independent of } X_{j'}[i'] \text{ for any } (i',j')\neq(i,j)}{=} P_{\Theta_{i+1}|\Theta_i}P_{X_{\theta_{i+1}}[i+1]}.$

$$\therefore P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1],X_{\Theta_2}[2],\ldots,X_{\Theta_n}[n]} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P_{X_{\Theta_i}[i]|X_{\Theta_1}[1],X_{\Theta_2}[2],\ldots,X_{\Theta_{i-1}}[i-1]} = P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1]}\prod_{i=2}^{n} P_{X_{\Theta_i}[i]|X_{\Theta_{i-1}}[i-1]}$$

$$= P_{\Theta_1}P_{X_{\theta_1}[1]}\prod_{i=2}^{n}P_{\Theta_i|\Theta_{i-1}}P_{X_{\theta_i}[i]} = \left(P_{\Theta_1}\prod_{i=2}^{n}P_{\Theta_i|\Theta_{i-1}}\right)\prod_{i=1}^{n}P_{X_{\theta_i}[i]}$$

$$\overset{X_j[i] \text{ is independent of } X_{j'}[i'] \text{ for any } (i',j')\neq(i,j)}{=} P_{\Theta_1,\Theta_2,\ldots,\Theta_n}P_{X_{\theta_1}[1],X_{\theta_2}[2],\ldots,X_{\theta_n}[n]}.$$

$\Rightarrow \forall l,n\in\mathbb{N},\ P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1],X_{\Theta_2}[2],\ldots,X_{\Theta_n}[n]} = P_{\Theta_1,\Theta_2,\ldots,\Theta_n}P_{X_{\theta_1}[1],X_{\theta_2}[2],\ldots,X_{\theta_n}[n]} \overset{\{X_0[i]\},\{X_1[i]\},\{\Theta_i\} \text{ are stationary}}{=}$

$P_{\Theta_{l+1},\Theta_{l+2},\ldots,\Theta_{l+n}}P_{X_{\theta_1}[l+1],X_{\theta_2}[l+2],\ldots,X_{\theta_n}[l+n]} = P_{X_{\Theta_{l+1}}[l+1],X_{\Theta_{l+2}}[l+2],\ldots,X_{\Theta_{l+n}}[l+n]}.$

$\therefore \{X_{\Theta_i}[i]\}$ is stationary.

By theorem 11, $\mathcal{H}(\{X_{\Theta_i}[i]\}) = H(X_{\Theta_2}[2]|X_{\Theta_1}[1])$

$$= -\sum_{\theta_1,\theta_2,x_1,x_2} P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1]}(\theta_1,x_1)P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1)P_{X_{\theta_2}[2]}(x_2)(\log(P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1))+\log(P_{X_{\theta_2}[2]}(x_2)))$$

$$= -\sum_{\theta_1,\theta_2,x_1,x_2} P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1]}(\theta_1,x_1)P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1)P_{X_{\theta_2}[2]}(x_2)\log(P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1))$$

$$-\sum_{\theta_1,\theta_2,x_1,x_2} P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1]}(\theta_1,x_1)P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1)P_{X_{\theta_2}[2]}(x_2)\log(P_{X_{\theta_2}[2]}(x_2)))$$

$$= -\sum_{\theta_1,\theta_2,x_1} P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1]}(\theta_1,x_1)P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1)\log(P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1))$$

$$+\sum_{\theta_1,\theta_2,x_1} P_{X_{\Theta_1}[1]}(\theta_1,x_1)P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1)H(X_{\theta_2}[2])$$

$$= -\sum_{\theta_1,\theta_2} P_{\Theta_1}(\theta_1)P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1)\log(P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1))$$

$$+\sum_{\theta_1,\theta_2} P_{\Theta_1}(\theta_1)P_{\Theta_2|\Theta_1}(\theta_2|\theta_1)H(X_{\theta_2}[2])$$
$= -(1-q)(1-\alpha)\log(1-\alpha) - (1-q)\alpha\log(\alpha) - q\beta\log(\beta) - q(1-\beta)\log(1-\beta) + H(X_0[2])((1-q)(1-\alpha)+q\beta) + H(X_1[2])((1-q)\alpha+q(1-\beta))$

$\overset{\{X_k[i]\}\text{ are i.i.d.}\Rightarrow\mathcal{H}_k=H(\{X_k[i]\})=H(X_k[i])}{=} (1-q)H_b(\alpha)+qH_b(\beta)+\mathcal{H}_0((1-q)(1-\alpha)+q\beta)+\mathcal{H}_1((1-q)\alpha+q(1-\beta)).$