Information Theory Discussion 8

許博翔

November 10, 2023

1 General Convex Optimization Solver

I used cvxpy as the general convex optimization solver.

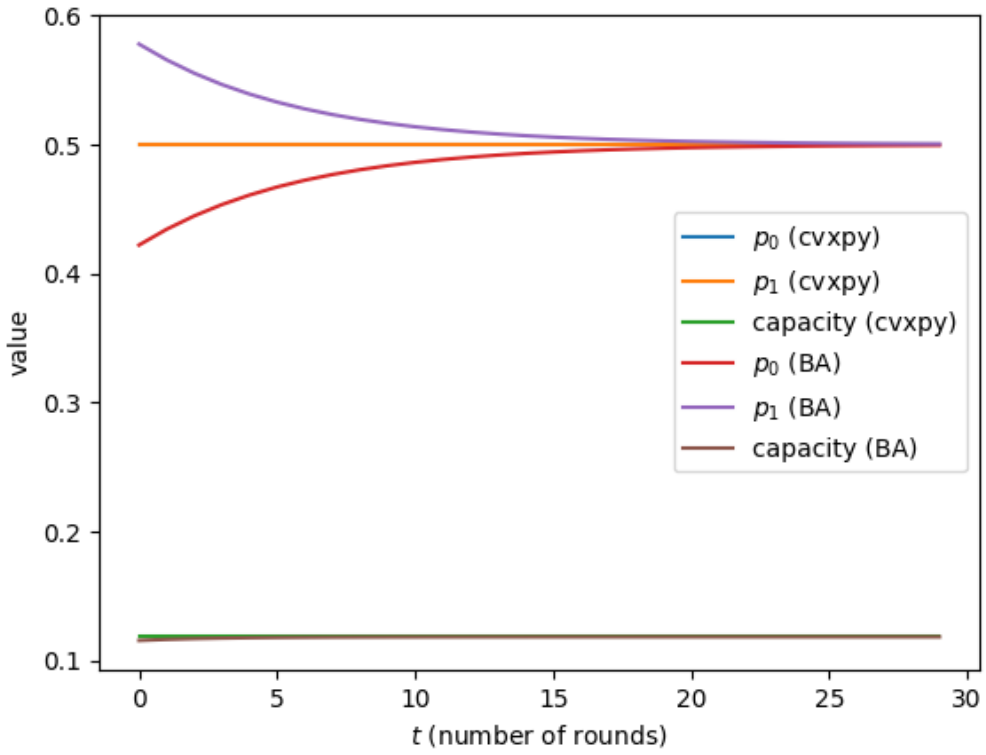
2 Result

Note: the result of cvxpy on the graph is that counted by cvxpy directly, which is independent of the number of rounds implemented in the Blahut-Arimoto algorithm.

2.1 Symmetric Channel

2.1.1 Binary

$P_{Y|X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{pmatrix}$ where $p = 0.3$.

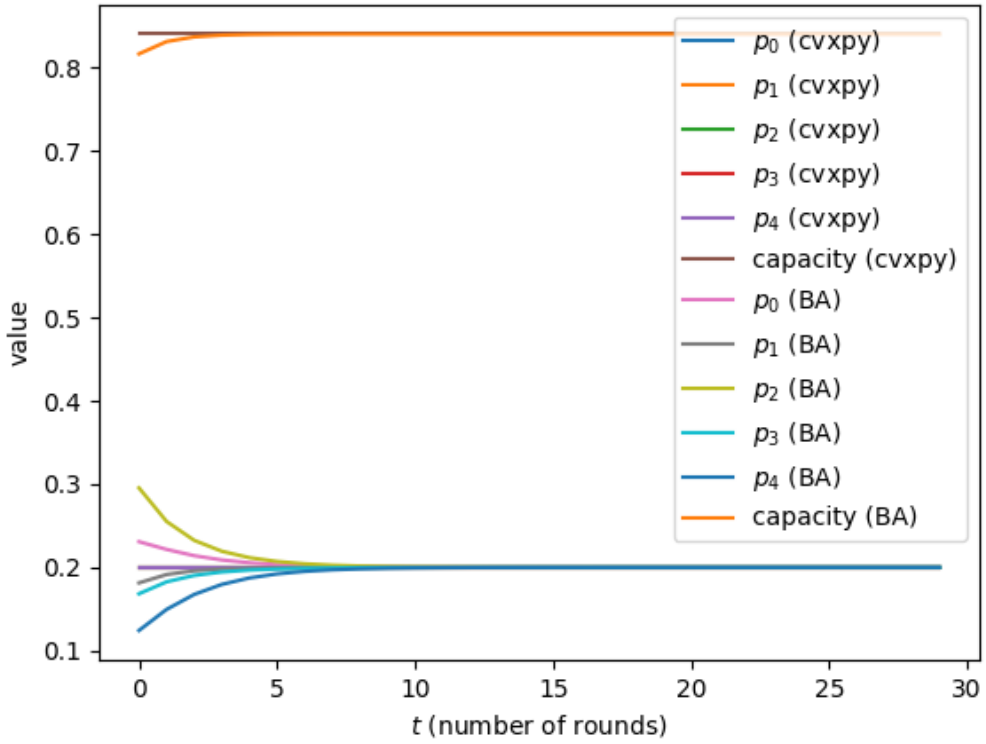


Result: uniform distribution.

Capacity: ≈ 0.119.

2.1.2 Complicated

$$P_{Y|X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p/4 & p/4 & p/4 & p/4 \\ p/4 & 1-p & p/4 & p/4 & p/4 \\ p/4 & p/4 & 1-p & p/4 & p/4 \\ p/4 & p/4 & p/4 & 1-p & p/4 \\ p/4 & p/4 & p/4 & p/4 & 1-p \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } p = 0.3.$$



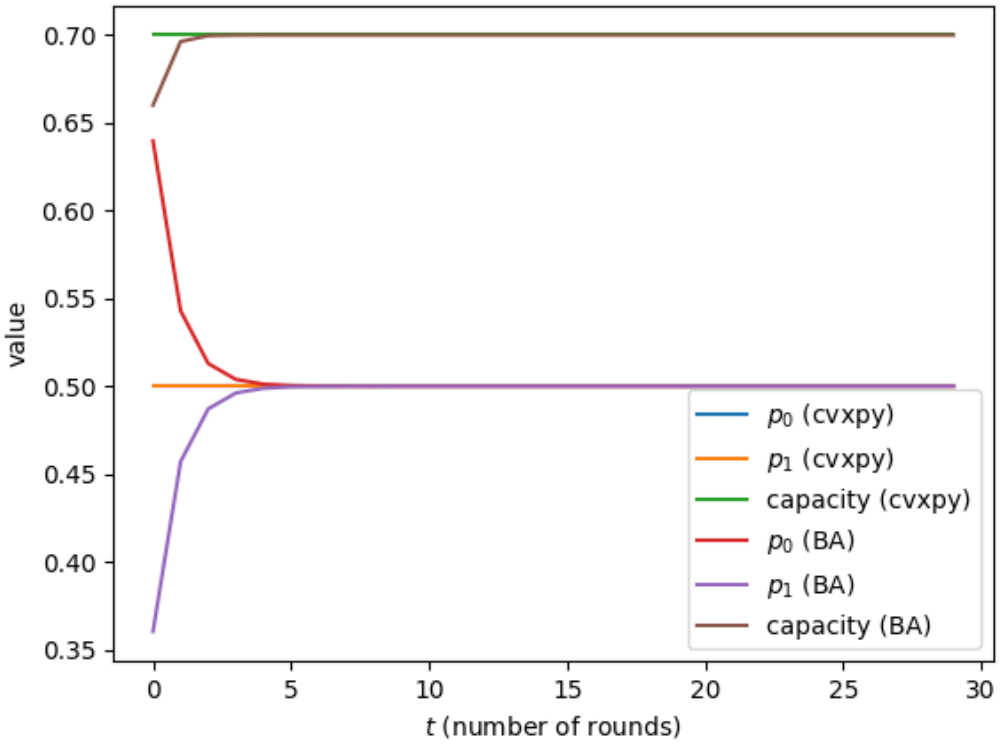
Result: uniform distribution.

Capacity: ≈ 0.841.

2.2 Erasure Channel

2.2.1 Binary

$$P_{Y|X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & p & 0 \\ 0 & p & 1-p \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } p = 0.3.$$

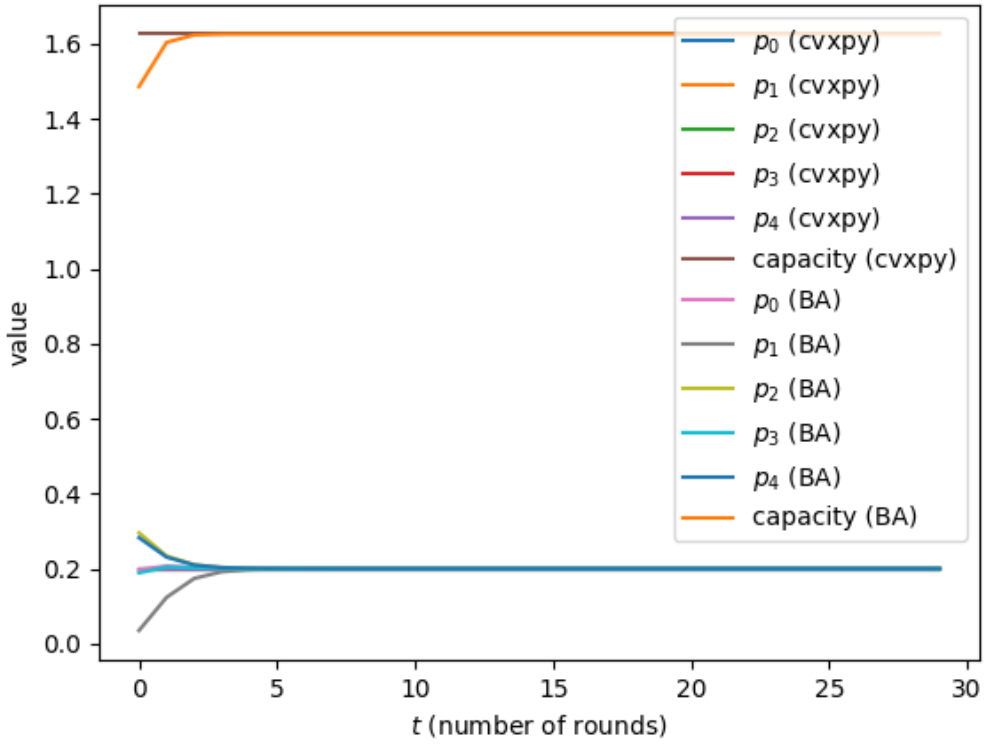


Result: uniform distribution.

Capacity: 0.7.

2.2.2 Complicated

$$P_{Y|X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-p & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p \\ 0 & 1-p & 0 & 0 & 0 & p \\ 0 & 0 & 1-p & 0 & 0 & p \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-p & 0 & p \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-p & p \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } p = 0.3.$$



Result: uniform distribution.

Capacity: ≈ 1.625.

3 Source Code

The following is my source code, where the `BA()` function is to compute the capacity by the Blahut-Arimoto algorithm, while the `general()` function is to compute using cvxpy.

```
1 import numpy as np
```

```
import cvxpy as cp
from random import *
from scipy.special import xlogy
from numpy import log
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

T=30

def BA(P):
        n, m=len(P), len(P[0])
        p, q=[], []
        xx, yy=[], [[] for i in range(n+1)]
        for t in range(T):
                pd=[]
                if t==0:
                        pd=[random() for i in range(n)]
                else:
                        pd=[1]*n
                        for i in range(n):
                                for j in range(m):
                                        pd[i]*=q[j][i]**P[i
                                           ][j]
                sm=sum(pd)
                p=[i/sm for i in pd]
                xx.append(t)
                for i in range(n):
                        yy[i].append(p[i])
                q=[]
                for j in range(m):
                        pd=[p[k]*P[k][j] for k in range(n)]
                        sm=sum(pd)
```

```
32                          q.append([i/sm for i in pd])
33                  C=sum([sum([xlogy(p[i]*P[i][j]/log(2), q[j
                        ][i]/p[i]) for j in range(m)]) for i in
                        range(n)])
34                  yy[n].append(C)
35          print(p)
36          print(C)
37          for i in range(n):
38                  plt.plot(xx, yy[i], label='$p_'+str(i)+'$ (
                        BA)')
39          plt.plot(xx, yy[n], label='capacity (BA)')
40          plt.xlabel('$t$ (number of rounds)')
41          plt.ylabel('value')
42
43  def general(P):
44          n, m=len(P), len(P[0])
45          p=cp.Variable(shape=n)
46          q=P@p
47          C=cp.sum(cp.entr(q)/log(2))+cp.sum([p[i]*sum([xlogy
                (P[i][j]/log(2), P[i][j]) for j in range(m)])
                for i in range(n)])
48          prob=cp.Problem(cp.Maximize(C), [cp.sum(p)==1, p
                >=0])
49          prob.solve()
50          print(p.value)
51          print(prob.value)
52          xx, yy=[], [[] for i in range(n+1)]
53          for t in range(T):
54                  xx.append(t)
55                  for i in range(n):
56                          yy[i].append(p.value[i])
```

```
57                  yy[n].append(prob.value)
58          for i in range(n):
59                  plt.plot(xx, yy[i], label='$p_'+str(i)+'$ (
                       cvxpy)')
60          plt.plot(xx, yy[n], label='capacity (cvxpy)')
61
62  seed(77777144949)
63
64  p=0.3
65  P=[[1-p, p], [p, 1-p]]
66  general(P)
67  BA(P)
68  plt.legend(loc='best')
69  plt.savefig('symmetric.png')
70  plt.show()
71
72  n, m=5, 5
73  p=0.3
74  P=[[1-p if i==j else p/(n-1) for j in range(m)] for i in
       range(n)]
75  print(np.array(P))
76  general(P)
77  BA(P)
78  plt.legend(loc='best')
79  plt.savefig('symmetric2.png')
80  plt.show()
81
82  p=0.3
83  P=[[1-p, p, 0], [0, p, 1-p]]
84  general(P)
85  BA(P)
```

```
86 plt.legend(loc='best')
87 plt.savefig('erasure.png')
88 plt.show()
89
90 n, m=5, 6
91 p=0.3
92 P=[[1-p if j==i else p if j==m-1 else 0 for j in range(m)]
      for i in range(n)]
93 print(np.array(P))
94 general(P)
95 BA(P)
96 plt.legend(loc='best')
97 plt.savefig('erasure2.png')
98 plt.show()
```