#### 2018 Fall Data Compression Homework #1

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### Problem 1 Entropy

Let X be a random variable with an alphabet  $H = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ . Please determine H(X) for the following three cases of probability mass function p(i) = prob[X = i]. (15%)

(a) 
$$P(1) = P(2) = 1/2$$
:

Ans

$$\begin{split} H(X) &= -(P(1)\log_2 P(1) + P(2)\log_2 P(2)) \\ &= -(0.5\log_2(0.5) + 0.5\log_2(0.5)) \\ &= -(-0.5 - 0.5) \\ &= 1 \ bits/symbol \end{split}$$

(b) 
$$P(i) = 1/4$$
, for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ , and  $p(4) = p(5) = 1/8$ :

Ans

$$\begin{split} H(X) &= -(3 \times P(1) \log_2 P(1) + P(4) \log_2 P(4) + P(5) \log_2 P(5)) \\ &= -(3 \times 0.25 \log_2 (0.25) + 2 \times 0.125 \log_2 (0.125)) \\ &= -(-1.5 - 0.75) \\ &= 2.25 \ bits/symbol \end{split}$$

(c) 
$$P(i) = 2^{-i}$$
, for  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , and  $p(5) = 1/16$ :

Ans

$$\begin{split} H(X) &= -(\sum_{i=1}^4 2^{-i} \log_2 2^{-i} + \frac{1}{16} \log_2 \frac{1}{16}) \\ &= -(0.5 \times (-1) + 0.25 \times (-2) + 0.125 \times (-3) + 0.0625 \times (-4) + 0.0625 \times (-4)) \\ &= 1.875 \ bits/symbol \end{split}$$

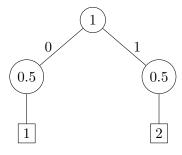
# Problem 2 Huffman Code

Design a Huffman code C for the source in Problem 1. (15%)

(a) Specify your codewords for individual pmf model in Problem 1.

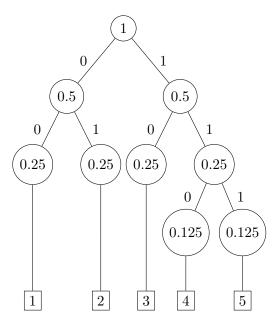
### Ans

## 1.(a)



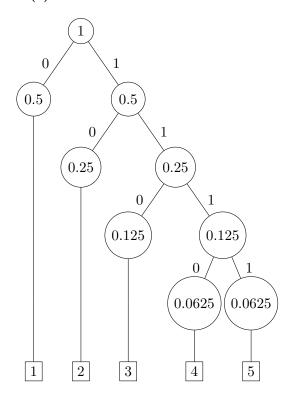
Alphabet	P	Codeword
1	0.5	0
2	0.5	1

# 1.(b)



Alphabet	P	Codeword
1	0.25	00
2	0.25	01
3	0.25	10
4	0.125	110
5	0.125	111

1.(c)



Alphabet	P	Codeword
1	0.5	0
2	0.25	10
3	0.125	110
4	0.0625	1110
5	0.0625	1111

(b) Compute the expected codeword length and compare with the entropy for your codes in (a).

Ans

1.(b)

Expected codeword length = 
$$0.5 \times 1 + 0.5 \times 1$$
  
=  $1 \ bits/symbol$  (Equal Entropy)

1.(b)

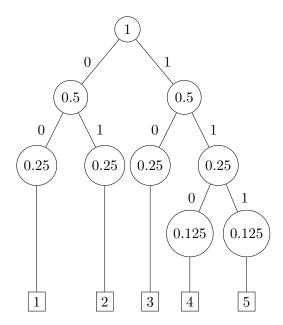
Expected codeword length = 
$$0.25 \times 2 + 0.25 \times 2 + 0.25 \times 2 + 0.125 \times 3 + 0.125 \times 3$$
  
=  $2.25 \ bits/symbol$  (Equal Entropy)

1.(c)

$$Expected\ codeword\ length = 0.5 \times 1 + 0.25 \times 2 + 0.125 \times 3 + 0.0626 \times 4 + 0.0625 \times 4 \\ = 4.125\ bits/symbol\ \textbf{(NOT\ Equal\ Entropy)}$$

(c) Design a code with minimum codeword length variance for the pmf model in Problem 1.(b)

#### Ans



Alphabet	P	Codeword
1	0.25	00
2	0.25	01
3	0.25	10
4	0.125	110
5	0.125	111

### Problem 3 Empirical Distribution C++

Empirical distribution. In the case a probability model is not known, it can be estimated from empirical data. Let's say the alphabet is  $H = \{1, 2, 3, ..., m\}$ . Given a set of observations of length N, the empirical distribution is given by  $p = total\ number\ of\ symbol\ 1/N,\ for\ i = 1, 2, 3, ..., m$ . Please determine the empirical distribution for **santaclaus.txt**, which is an ASCII file with only lower-cased English letters (i.e.,  $a \sim z$ ), space and CR (carriage return), totally 28 symbols. The file can be found on the class web site. Compute the entropy. (14%)

#### Ans

The source code for this problem are available at https://github.com/justin-changqi/2018\_fall\_data\_compression.git. Please check README.md to know how to execute the code. After I executed the program the entropy is 4.12 bits/symbol. Empirical distribution shows in Figure 2

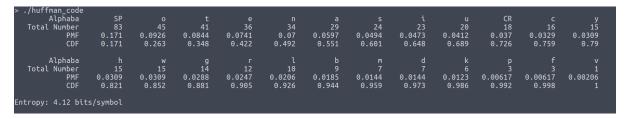


Figure 1: Statistics result for santaclaus.txt

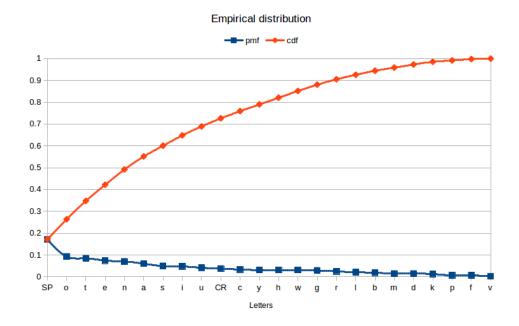


Figure 2: Empirical distribution for  $\mathbf{santaclaus.txt}$ 

# Problem 4 Huffman Code Encode C++

Write a program that designs a Huffman code for the given distribution in Problem 3. (14  $\mathbf{Ans}$ 

## Problem 5 Adaptive Huffman Tree

Let X be a random variable with an alphabet H, i.e., the 26 lower-case letters. Use adaptive Huffman tree to find the binary code for the sequence  ${\bf a}$   ${\bf a}$   ${\bf b}$   ${\bf b}$   ${\bf a}$ . (24%)

You are asked to use the following 5 bits fixed-length binary code as the initial codewords for the 26 letters. That is

a: 00000 b: 00001 : z: 11001

Note: Show the Huffman tree during your coding process.

Ans

## Problem 6 Golomb Encoding and Decoding.

(a) Find the Golomb code of n=21 when m=4.

Ans

(b) Find the Golomb code of n=14 when m=4.

Ans

(c) Find the Golomb code of n=21 when m=5.

Ans

(d) Find the Golomb code of n=14 when m=5.

Ans

(e) A two-integer sequence is encoded by Golomb code with m=4 to get the bitstream 11101111000. What's the decoded two-integer sequence?

Ans

(f) A two-integer sequence is encoded by Golomb code with m=5 to get the bitstream 11101111000 (the same bitstream as that in (e)). What's the decoded two-integer sequence?

**Hint**: The unary code for a positive integer q is simply q 1s followed by a 0.

Ans