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# 1 The Model

There are two players, a sender and a receiver, and a state of nature $q \in [0,1]$ that is known to the sender but not the receiver. Let $g$ denote the density of $q$. The sender sends an *intended* message $m(q) \in [0,1]$. The receiver receives a noisy version of the intended message, which we call the *received* message, $\widetilde{m} = m(q) + e$. $e$ is distributed according to a continuous density $f$ with support $[-\overline{e}, \overline{e}]$, where for some integer $N \geq 2$, $\overline{e} = \frac{1}{2N}$.

We specify $f$ as follows. Let $x : [-\overline{e}, \overline{e}] \to [0,1]$ be given by

$$x(e) = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 + \frac{e}{\overline{e}}\right] \tag{1}$$

Consider, as an example, the Beta PDF:

$$f(e) = x(e)^{a-1}(1 - x(e))^{b-1} \tag{2}$$

for constants $a > 0$ and $b > 0$. The receiver then takes an action $a(\widetilde{m}) \in [0,1]$. Both sender and receiver have utility over the state, $q$, and the receiver's action, $a$, of

$$U(q,a) = -\frac{1}{2}(q-a)^2 \tag{3}$$

Prior to the start of the game, the sender can specify an intended message function $m(q)$ that she will use. The receiver chooses an action based upon the function $m(q)$ and the received message $\widetilde{m}$, and we denote this function $a(\widetilde{m})$. We work backward and start with the optimal action, given $m(q)$ and $\widetilde{m}$.

Fix a message function $m$. Let $Q(\widetilde{m})$ denote the set of all states $q \in [0,1]$ such that for some noise $e \in [-\bar{e}, \bar{e}]$, $\widetilde{m} = m(q) + e$. In set builder notation,

$$Q(\widetilde{m}) = \{q \in [0,1] \mid m(q) - \bar{e} \leq \widetilde{m} \leq m(q) + \bar{e}\}. \tag{4}$$

Finally, define

$$q_+(\widetilde{m}) \equiv \sup Q(\widetilde{m}) \tag{5}$$
$$q_-(\widetilde{m}) \equiv \inf Q(\widetilde{m}) \tag{6}$$

$q_+(\widetilde{m})$ and $q_-(\widetilde{m})$ are the highest and lowest states that could possibly be associated with the received message $\widetilde{m}$. Define

$$I(\widetilde{m}; \alpha, \beta, \gamma) \equiv \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} q^{\gamma} f(\widetilde{m} - m(q)) g(q) dq \tag{7}$$

Suppose that the receiver receives the message $\widetilde{m} \in [-\bar{e}, 1+\bar{e}]$. $q|\widetilde{m}$ has support $[q_-(\widetilde{m}), q_+(\widetilde{m})]$ and density

$$g(q|\widetilde{m}) = \frac{f(\widetilde{m} - m(q))g(q)}{\int_0^1 f(\widetilde{m} - m(t))g(t)dt} \tag{8}$$

The receiver's problem is to

$$\max_{a(\widetilde{m})} \int_{q_-(\widetilde{m})}^{q_+(\widetilde{m})} U(q,a) g(q|\widetilde{m}) dq. \tag{9}$$

The receiver's optimal action is simply the expected value of the state, $q$, given the received message $\widetilde{m}$ :

$$a(\widetilde{m}) = \int_{q_-(\widetilde{m})}^{q_+(\widetilde{m})} q g(q|\widetilde{m}) dq = \frac{I(\widetilde{m}; q_-(\widetilde{m}), q_+(\widetilde{m}), 1)}{I(\widetilde{m}; q_-(\widetilde{m}), q_+(\widetilde{m}), 0)} \tag{10}$$

It will be helpful to refer to the *cost* of a message function. Let the cost functional $C$ be given by

$$C[m] \equiv \int_0^1 \int_{-\bar{e}}^{\bar{e}} (q - a(m(q) + e))^2 f(e) de dq, \tag{11}$$

where $a$ is the receiver's optimal action from Equation (10). $C[m]$ is the expected loss for a given message function $m$. The integrand is the loss for a given state $q$ and action $a(\widetilde{m})$. The interior integral integrates over the possible exogenous errors, to generate the expected loss given the state. The exterior integral integrates over possible states. Therefore, the *sender's problem* is to choose a message function $m$ that minimizes $C[m]$:

$$\min_{m \in M} C[m] \tag{12}$$

where $M$ is the space of weakly increasing piece-wise continuous functions on $[0, 1]$. The change of variables $\widetilde{m} = m(q) + e$ and an application of Fubini's Theorem yield

$$C[m] = \int_0^1 \int_{m(q)-\bar{e}}^{m(q)+\bar{e}} (q - a(\widetilde{m}))^2 f(\widetilde{m} - m(q)) g(q) d\widetilde{m} dq \tag{13}$$

$$= \int_{-\bar{e}}^{1+\bar{e}} \int_{q_-(\widetilde{m})}^{q_+(\widetilde{m})} (q - a(\widetilde{m}))^2 f(\widetilde{m} - m(q)) g(q) dq d\widetilde{m}. \tag{14}$$

We consider the costs of identity ("$\mathcal{I}$") and discrete ("$\mathcal{D}$") message functions.

## 2 Identity Message

We consider the identity message function, $m(q) = q$, only for the case in which $q$ is uniformly distributed.

$$a(\widetilde{m}) = \begin{cases} \overline{a}(\widetilde{m}) & \text{if } 1 - \overline{e} < \widetilde{m} \leq 1 + \overline{e} \\ a(\widetilde{m}) & \text{if } \overline{e} < \widetilde{m} \leq 1 - \overline{e} \\ \underline{a}(\widetilde{m}) & \text{if } -\overline{e} \leq \widetilde{m} \leq \overline{e} \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

where

$$\overline{a}(\widetilde{m}) = \frac{I(\widetilde{m}; \widetilde{m} - \bar{e}, 1, 1)}{I(\widetilde{m}; \widetilde{m} - \bar{e}, 1, 0)} \tag{16}$$

$$a(\widetilde{m}) = \frac{I(\widetilde{m}; \widetilde{m} - \bar{e}, \widetilde{m} + \bar{e}, 1)}{I(\widetilde{m}; \widetilde{m} - \bar{e}, \widetilde{m} + \bar{e}, 0)} \tag{17}$$

$$\underline{a}(\widetilde{m}) = \frac{I(\widetilde{m}; 0, \widetilde{m} + \bar{e}, 1)}{I(\widetilde{m}; 0, \widetilde{m} + \bar{e}, 0)} \tag{18}$$

Note that the normalizing constant cancels out when computing the conditional expectation. The cost of the identity message function is given by

$$C[m_{\mathcal{I}}] = \int_{-\bar{e}}^{1+\bar{e}} \int_{q_-(\widetilde{m})}^{q_+(\widetilde{m})} (q - a(\widetilde{m}))^2 f(\widetilde{m} - q) dq d\widetilde{m}. \tag{19}$$

where $q_+(\widetilde{m}) = \min\{\widetilde{m} + \bar{e}, 1\}$ and $q_-(\widetilde{m}) = \max\{\widetilde{m} - \bar{e}, 0\}$. Define

$$\overline{z} = \int_{1-\bar{e}}^{1+\bar{e}} \int_{\widetilde{m}-\bar{e}}^{1} (q - \overline{a}(\widetilde{m}))^2 f(\widetilde{m} - q) dq d\widetilde{m} \tag{20}$$

$$z = \int_{\bar{e}}^{1-\bar{e}} \int_{\widetilde{m}-\bar{e}}^{\widetilde{m}+\bar{e}} (q - a(\widetilde{m}))^2 f(\widetilde{m} - q) dq d\widetilde{m} \tag{21}$$

$$\underline{z} = \int_{-\bar{e}}^{\bar{e}} \int_{0}^{\widetilde{m}+\bar{e}} (q - \underline{a}(\widetilde{m}))^2 f(\widetilde{m} - q) dq d\widetilde{m} \tag{22}$$

so that $C[m_{\mathcal{I}}] = \overline{z} + z + \underline{z}$.

# 3 Discrete Message

## 3.1 Setup

Fix an integer $M \geq 1$ and define $K = M \times N$. Define $\bar{d} = \frac{1}{2K}$. Consider the partition

$$0 = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_K < x_{K+1} = 1 \tag{23}$$

of $[0, 1]$. Let $x = (x_0, \ldots, x_{K+1})$. For each $i \in \{0, \ldots, K\}$, define $X_i = [x_i, x_{i+1})$. A discrete message with $K + 1$ messages is given by

$$m_{\mathcal{D}}(q) = \sum_{i=0}^{K} \tfrac{i}{K} \chi_{X_i}(q) \tag{24}$$

(where $\chi$ is the characteristic function). Let $k_- : [-\bar{e}, 1+\bar{e}] \to \{0, \ldots, K\}$ and $k_+ : [-\bar{e}, 1+\bar{e}] \to \{1, \ldots, K+1\}$ be given by

$$k_+(\widetilde{m}) = \min\{\lfloor \widetilde{m}K \rfloor + M + 1, K+1\} \tag{25}$$

$$k_-(\widetilde{m}) = \max\{0, \lfloor \widetilde{m}K \rfloor - M\} \tag{26}$$

respectively. Note that

$$q_+(\widetilde{m}) = x_{k_+(\widetilde{m})} \tag{27}$$

$$q_-(\widetilde{m}) = x_{k_-(\widetilde{m})} \tag{28}$$

There are

$$\frac{1+2\bar{e}}{2\bar{d}} = M + K \tag{29}$$

unique actions (corresponding to $M+K$ equispaced subintervals of $[-\bar{e}, 1+\bar{e}]$). For each $i \in \{-M, \ldots, K-1\}$, define

$$y_i = 2\bar{d}(i+M) - \bar{e} \tag{30}$$

$$Y_i = [y_i, y_{i+1}) \tag{31}$$

so that for each $y \in Y_i$,

$$k_+(y) = k_+(y_i) = \min\{i + M + 1, K+1\} \tag{32}$$

$$k_-(y) = k_-(y_i) = \max\{0, i+1\} \tag{33}$$

## 3.2 Message Cost

Note that $y_{i+1} = y_i + 2\bar{d}$. For $i \in \{-M, \ldots, K-1\}$ and $j \in \{0, \ldots, K+1\}$, let

$$\alpha_{i,j} \equiv \int_{y_i}^{y_{i+1}} f(\widetilde{m} - 2\bar{d}j) d\widetilde{m} \tag{34}$$

$$= \int_{y_{i-1}+2\bar{d}}^{y_i+2\bar{d}} f((\widetilde{m} + 2\bar{d}) - 2\bar{d}(j+1)) d\widetilde{m} \tag{35}$$

$$= \int_{y_{i-1}}^{y_i} f(\widetilde{m} - 2\bar{d}(j+1)) d\widetilde{m} = \alpha_{i-1,j+1} \tag{36}$$

$A$ is a Hankel matrix and therefore symmetric. To summarize,

$$\alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_{i-1,j+1} = \alpha_{j,i} \tag{37}$$

Note that when the error is uniformly distributed, The cost is given by

$$C[m_{\mathcal{D}}] = \int_{-\bar{e}}^{1+\bar{e}} \left[ \int_{x_{k_-(\widetilde{m})}}^{x_{k_+(\widetilde{m})}} (q - a(\widetilde{m}))^2 f(\widetilde{m} - m_{\mathcal{D}}(q)) g(q) dq \right] d\widetilde{m}. \tag{38}$$

$$= \int_{-\bar{e}}^{1+\bar{e}} \left[ \sum_{j=k_-(\widetilde{m})}^{k_+(\widetilde{m})-1} \int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} (q - a(\widetilde{m}))^2 f\left(\widetilde{m} - \tfrac{j}{K}\right) g(q) dq \right] d\widetilde{m} \tag{39}$$

$$= \sum_{i=-M}^{K-1} \int_{y_i}^{y_{i+1}} \left[ \sum_{j=k_-(y_i)}^{k_+(y_i)-1} \int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} (q - a_i)^2 f\left(\widetilde{m} - \tfrac{j}{K}\right) g(q) dq \right] d\widetilde{m} \tag{40}$$

$$= \sum_{i=-M}^{K-1} \int_{y_i}^{y_{i+1}} \left[ \sum_{j=k_-(y_i)}^{k_+(y_i)-1} \int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} (q - a_i)^2 f\left(\widetilde{m} - \tfrac{j}{K}\right) g(q) dq \right] d\widetilde{m} \tag{41}$$

$$= \sum_{i=-M}^{K-1} \sum_{j=k_-(y_i)}^{k_+(y_i)-1} \left[ \int_{y_i}^{y_{i+1}} \int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} (q - a_i)^2 f\left(\widetilde{m} - \tfrac{j}{K}\right) g(q) dq d\widetilde{m} \right] \tag{42}$$

$$= \sum_{i=-M}^{K-1} \sum_{j=k_-(y_i)}^{k_+(y_i)-1} \left[ \alpha_{i,j} \int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} (q - a_i)^2 g(q) dq \right] \tag{43}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{K} \sum_{i=j-M}^{j-1} \left[ \alpha_{i,j} \int_{x_j}^{x_{j+1}} (q - a_i)^2 g(q) dq \right] \tag{44}$$

Equations 43 and 44 provide two different characterizations of $C[m_{\mathcal{D}}]$.

### 3.3 First-Order Conditions

Define

$$\beta_\gamma(x_i, x_{i+1}) = \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} q^\gamma g(q) dq. \tag{45}$$

For $i = -M, \ldots, K-1$, the first-order condition for $a_i(x)$ is

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial a_i} C[m_{\mathcal{D}}] = -2 \sum_{k=k_-(y_i)}^{k_+(y_i)-1} \alpha_{i,k} \int\limits_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (q - a_i(x)) g(q) dq \tag{46}$$

For $j = 1, \ldots, K$, the first-order condition for $x_j$ is

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} C[m_{\mathcal{D}}] = &\sum_{i=j-1-M}^{j-2} \alpha_{i,j-1} (x_j - a_i(x))^2 g(x_j) - \sum_{i=j-M}^{j-1} \alpha_{i,j} (x_j - a_i(x))^2 g(x_j) \\ &- 2 \sum_{k=k_-(y_i)}^{k_+(y_i)-1} \left[ \alpha_{i,k} \int\limits_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (q - a_i(x)) g(q) dq \right] \frac{\partial a_i}{\partial x_j} \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

According to Equation 46, the last term in Equation 47 vanishes. If $g(x_i) > 0$, then for $j = 1, \ldots, K$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{i=j-1-M}^{j-2} (x_j - a_i(x))^2 \alpha_{i,j-1} - \sum_{i=j-M}^{j-1} (x_j - a_i(x))^2 \alpha_{i,j} && (48) \\ &= \sum_{i=j-1-M}^{j-2} \left( (x_j - a_i(x))^2 \alpha_{i,j-1} - (x_j - a_{i+1}(x))^2 \alpha_{i+1,j} \right) && (49) \\ &= \sum_{i=j-1-M}^{j-2} \left( \left( x_j^2 - 2a_i(x) x_j - a_i(x)^2 \right) \alpha_{i,j-1} - \left( x_j^2 - 2a_{i+1}(x) x_j - a_{i+1}(x)^2 \right) \alpha_{i+1,j} \right) && (50) \\ &= x_j^2 \left[ \sum_{i=j-1-M}^{j-2} (\alpha_{i,j-1} - \alpha_{i+1,j}) \right] - 2x_j \left[ \sum_{i=j-1-M}^{j-2} (a_i(x) \alpha_{i,j-1} - a_{i+1}(x) \alpha_{i+1,j}) \right] \\ &\quad + \left[ \sum_{i=j-1-M}^{j-2} \left( a_i(x)^2 \alpha_{i,j-1} - a_{i+1}(x)^2 \alpha_{i+1,j} \right) \right] && (51) \end{aligned}$$

Let the $(i, j)$-the element of the matrix $B \in \mathbb{R}^{(M+K) \times K}$ be given by

$$[B]_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \alpha_{j-1-M,j-1} & \text{if } j - 1 - M = i \\ \alpha_{i,j-1} - \alpha_{i,j} & \text{if } j - 1 - M < i < j - 2 \\ -\alpha_{j-1,j} & \text{if } i = j - 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{52}$$

so that

$$0 = \mathcal{F}(x, a(x)) := (x \circ x) \circ (B'u) - (2x) \circ (B'a(x)) + u \circ (B'(a(x) \circ a(x))) \tag{53}$$

where $\circ$ denotes the Hadamard product, $u = (1, \ldots, 1)' \in \mathbb{R}^K$, and $\mathcal{F} : \mathbb{R}^K \times \mathbb{R}^{M+K} \to \mathbb{R}^K$.

### 3.4 Uniformly Distributed State

In what follows, suppose that $g(q) = \chi_{[0,1]}(q)$. Equation 46 becomes

$$0 = \left[\sum_{k=k_-(y_i)}^{k_+(y_i)-1} \alpha_{i,k} \left(x_{k+1}^2 - x_k^2\right)\right] - 2a_i(x) \left[\sum_{k=k_-(y_i)}^{k_+(y_i)-1} \alpha_{i,k}(x_{k+1} - x_k)\right] \tag{54}$$

Let the $(i, j)$-the element of the matrix $C \in \mathbb{R}^{(M+K)\times(K+2)}$ be given by

$$[C]_{i,j} = \begin{cases} -\alpha_{i,k_-(y_i)} & \text{if } k_-(y_i) = j \\ \alpha_{i,j-1} - \alpha_{i,j} & \text{if } k_-(y_i) < j < k_+(y_i) - 1 \\ \alpha_{i,k_+(y_i)-1} & \text{if } j = k_+(y_i) - 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{55}$$

so that

$$0 = \mathcal{G}(x, a(x)) := C(x \circ x) + 2a(x) \circ (Cx) \tag{56}$$

where $\mathcal{G} : \mathbb{R}^{K+2} \times \mathbb{R}^{M+K} \to \mathbb{R}^{M+K}$. $\mathcal{F}(x, a(x)) = 0$ is a system of $K$ equations and $\mathcal{G}(x, a(x)) = 0$ a system of $K + M$ equations. $x$ contains $K$ unknowns ($x_0 = 0$ and $x_{K+1} = 1$) and $a(x)$ $K + M$ unknowns. In total, there are $M + 2K$ equations and $M + 2K$ unknowns.