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Course: Quantum Information Theory

Assignment - 1
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Problem 1

Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a finite set and p_X be a probability distribution or a probability mass function (PMF) on $\mathcal{X}$. The Shannon entropy of p_X is defined as

$$H(p_X) \triangleq -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log p_X(x)$$

.

1. Prove $\log x \leq x-1$ and $\log\frac{1}{x} \geq 1-x$ for all $x>0$.
2. $\sum\limits_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log\frac{1}{p_X(x)} \leq \log|\mathcal{X}|$
3. $H(X)+H(Y)\geq H(X,Y)$ where $H(X,Y)=H(p_{X,Y})$ is the entropy of a joint PMF, $H(X)=H(p_X)$ where p_X is marginal of $p_{X,Y}$

Solution:

1. We have $\log x = \displaystyle\int_1^x \frac{1}{t}\,dt$ and $x-1=\displaystyle\int_1^x dt$. Now for $x\geq 1$ for all $t\geq 1$ we have $1\geq\frac{1}{t}$. Hence

   $$\int_1^x \frac{1}{t}\,dt \leq \int_1^x dt \iff \log x\leq x-1$$

   For $0<x<1$ we have $t<1$ hence $\frac{1}{t}\geq 1$. Hence

   $$\int_x^1 \frac{1}{t}\,dt \geq \int_x^1 dt \iff -\log x\geq 1-x \iff x-1\geq\log x$$

   Therefore $\forall\ x>0$ we have $\log x\leq x-1$.

   Now we have $\log x\leq x-1 \iff 1-x\leq -\log x \iff 1-x\leq\log\frac{1}{x}$.

2.
   $$\begin{aligned}\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log\frac{1}{p_X(x)}-\log|\mathcal{X}| &= \sum_{x\in X} p_X(x)\log\frac{1}{p_X(x)}-\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log|\mathcal{X}|\\ &= \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log\frac{1}{|\mathcal{X}|p_X(x)}\\ &\leq \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{X}|p_X(x)}-1\right] && \text{[Using Part (1)]}\\ &= \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{X}|}-p_X(x)\right]=1-1=0\end{aligned}$$

   Hence we get

   $$\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log\frac{1}{p_X(x)}-\log|\mathcal{X}| \iff \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log\frac{1}{p_X(x)}\leq\log|\mathcal{X}|$$

   Now if we take the base of the log any number the inequality still holds since the multiplicative factor due to change of basis gets canceled out.

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
H(X)+H(Y)-H(X,Y) &= -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log p_X(x) - \sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_Y(y)\log p_Y(y) \\
&\qquad + \sum_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_{XY}(x,y) \\
&= -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_X(x) - \sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}}\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_Y(y) \\
&\qquad + \sum_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_{XY}(x,y) \\
&= -\sum_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log\frac{p_X(x)p_Y(y)}{p_{XY}(x,y)} \\
&= \sum_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log\frac{p_{XY}(x,y)}{p_X(x)p_Y(y)} \\
&\geq \sum_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\left[1-\frac{p_X(x)p_Y(y)}{p_{XY}(x,y)}\right] && \text{[Using Part (1)]} \\
&= \sum_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y) - \sum_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\frac{p_X(x)p_Y(y)}{p_{XY}(x,y)} \\
&= 1-\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\left[\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_Y(y)\right] \\
&= 1-\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x) = 1-1 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Hence we got $H(X)+H(Y)\geq H(X,Y)$.

$\square$

Problem 2

Let $p_X(x)$ be a PMF on $\mathcal{X}$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\delta > 0$, let

$$T_\delta^n(p_X) \triangleq \left\{ x^n \in \mathcal{X}^n \mid \left| \frac{N(a|x^n)}{n} - p_X(a) \right| \leq \frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \; \forall \, a \in \mathcal{X} \right\}$$

where $N(a|x^n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{x_i = a\}}$ denotes the number of occurrences of a in the sequences $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$.

1. Prove that

$$\sum_{x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)} \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_X(x_i) \leq \exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2 \eta_{p_X}^2}{(\log |\mathcal{X}|)^2} \right]$$

where $\eta_{p_X} = \min_{a \in \mathcal{X}} \{ p_X(a) \mid 0 < p_X(a) < 1 \}$

2. Prove that

$$\left[1 - \exp\left(\frac{2n\delta^2 \eta_{p_X}^2}{(\log |\mathcal{X}|)^2} \right) \right] \exp\left[n(H(p_X) - \delta) \right] \leq |T_\delta^n(p_X)| \leq \exp\left[n(H(p_X) + \delta) \right]$$

3. Prove that

$$x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X) \implies \exp[-n(H(p_X) + \delta)] \leq \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_X(x_i) \leq \exp[-n(H(p_X) - \delta)]$$

Solution:

1. $\sum_{x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)} \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_X(x_i) = \sum_{x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)} p_X^n(x^n) = Pr[x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)]$. If $x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)$ then there exists $a \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $\left| \frac{N(a|x^n)}{n} - p_X(a) \right| > \frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|}$. Now $N(a|x^n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{x_i = a}$. Hence take the indicator random variables $\mathbb{1}_{x_i = a}$ for a, $i \in [n]$ then $\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{1}_{x_i = a} \right] = p_X(a)$. Then by Hoeffding Inequality we get

$$Pr\left[\left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{x_i = 1} - p_X(a) \right| > \frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \right] \leq 2 \exp\left[-2n \left(\frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \right)^2 \right] \leq 2 \exp\left[-2n \left(\frac{\delta \eta_{p_X}}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \right)^2 \right]$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
Pr[x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)] &\leq \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} Pr\left[\left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{x_i = 1} - p_X(a) \right| > \frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \right] \\
&\leq \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} 2 \exp\left[-2n \left(\frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \right)^2 \right] \leq 2 \exp\left[-2n \left(\frac{\delta \eta_{p_X}}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \right)^2 \right] \\
&= 2|\mathcal{X}| \exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2 \eta_{p_X}^2}{\log^2 |\mathcal{X}|} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

2. Using part (3) of we have

$$1 \geq \sum_{x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)} p_X^n(x^n) \geq \sum_{x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)} \exp[-n(H(p_X) + \delta)] \geq |T_\delta^n(p_X)| \exp[-n(H(p_X) + \delta)]$$

Therefore we obtain

$$|T_\delta^n(p_X)| \leq \exp[n(H(p_X) + \delta)]$$

Now

$$Pr[x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)] \leq 2|\mathcal{X}| \exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta_{p_X}^2}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}|}\right] \implies Pr[x^n \in T_\delta] \geq 1 - 2|\mathcal{X}| \exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta_{p_X}^2}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}|}\right]$$

And again using part (3)

$$Pr[x^n \in T_\delta] = \sum_{x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)} p_X^n(x^n) \leq \sum_{x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)} \exp[-n(H(p_X) - \delta)] \leq T_\delta^n(p_X)| \exp[-n(H(p_X) - \delta)]$$

Therefore we have

$$|T_\delta^n(p_X)| \geq \left[1 - 2|\mathcal{X}| \exp\left(-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta_{p_X}^2}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}|}\right)\right] \exp[n(H(p_X) - \delta)]$$

Hence we finally obtain

$$\left[1 - 2|\mathcal{X}| \exp\left(\frac{2n\delta^2\eta_{p_X}^2}{(\log|\mathcal{X}|)^2}\right)\right] \exp\left[n(H(p_X) - \delta)\right] \leq |T_\delta^n(p_X)| \leq \exp\left[n(H(p_X) + \delta)\right]$$

3. $p_X(x^n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_X(x_i) = \prod_{a \in \mathcal{X}} p_X(a)^{N(a|x^n)}$. Now from the definition we get for all $a \in \mathcal{X}$ if $x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)$

$$-\frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log|\mathcal{X}|} \leq \frac{N(a|x^n)}{n} - p_X(a) \leq \frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log|\mathcal{X}|} \implies np_X(a)\left[1 - \frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right] \leq N(a|x^n) \leq np_X(a)\left[1 + \frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right]$$

Now we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{a \in \mathcal{X}} p_X(a)^{N(a|x^n)} &\leq \prod_{a \in \mathcal{X}} p_X(a)^{np_X(a)\left[1 - \frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right]} \\
&= \prod_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \exp[np_X(a)\left[1 - \frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right] \log p_X(a)] \\
&= \exp\left[\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} np_X(a)\left(1 - \frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right) \log p_X(a)\right] \\
&= \exp\left[n\left(1 - \frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right) \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p_X(a) \log p_X(a)\right] \\
&= \exp\left[-n\left(1 - \frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right) H(p_X)\right]
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly we get

$$\prod_{a \in \mathcal{X}} p_X(a)^{N(a|x^n)} \geq \exp\left[-n\left(1 + \frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right) H(p_X)\right]$$

By Problem 1.(2) we have $H(p_X) \leq \log|\mathcal{X}|$. Hence

$$-n\left(H(p_X) + \frac{\delta H(p_X)}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right) \geq -n(H(p_X) + \delta)$$

$$-n\left(H(p_X) - \frac{\delta H(p_X)}{\log|\mathcal{X}|}\right) \leq -n(H(p_X) - \delta)$$

Therefore we get

$$\exp[-n(H(p_X) + \delta)] \leq \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_X(x_i) \leq \exp[-n(H(p_X) - \delta)]$$

□

Definitions: Let $p_{X,Y}$ be a joint PMF on $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ where $\mathcal{X}$, $\mathcal{Y}$ are finite sets. (Essentially $p_{XY}(x,y) \geq 0$ and $\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{y \in mcY} p_{XY}(x,y) = 1$). We define the marginal of p_{XY} on X as $p_X(x) \triangleq \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)$ for $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and marginal of p_{XY} on Y as $p_Y(y) \triangleq \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p_{XY}(x,y)$ for $y \in \mathcal{Y}$.

For a pair $(x^n, y^n) \in \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n$ of sequences we define $N(a, b \mid x^n, y^n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{(x_i, y_i) = (a,b)\}}$ as the number of occurrences of (a, b) in (x^n, y^n).

Next the joint typical set wrt p_{XY} is defined as

$$T_\delta^n(p_{XY}) \triangleq \left\{ (x^n, y^n) \in \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n \mid \left| \frac{N(a, b \mid x^n, y^n)}{n} - p_{XY}(a, b) \right| \leq \frac{\delta p_{XY}(a, b)}{\log |\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|} \; \forall \, (a, b) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \right\}$$

Problem 3

1. Prove that if $p_{XY}(a,b) = 0$ for some $(a,b) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ and $(x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ then $N(a, b | x^n, y^n) = 0$. In other words, a pair that has 0 probability does not occur in any typical pair of sequences.

2. Let $\eta_{p_{XY}} = \min_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}} \{p_{XY}(x,y) \mid 0 < p_{XY}(a,b) < 1\}$. Use the Hoeffding Inequality to prove that

$$\sum_{(x^n, y^n) \notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY})} p_{XY}^n(x^n, y^n) \leq 2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}| \exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2 \eta_{p_{XY}}^2}{(\log |\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|)^2} \right]$$

   Hoeffding Inequality: Let $Z_1, \ldots, Z_m$ are independent and identically distributed random variables for which $P[a \leq Z_i \leq b] = 1$ for ever $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $\mu = \mathbb{E}[Z_i]$. Then for every $\epsilon > 0$

$$Pr\left[\left| \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} Z_i - \mu \right| > \epsilon \right] \leq 2 \exp\left[-2m \frac{\epsilon^2}{(b-a)^2} \right]$$

3. For any $(x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ prove that

$$2^{-n[H(p_{XY}) + \delta]} \leq p_{XY}^n(x^n, y^n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_{XY}(x_i, y_i) \leq 2^{-n[H(p_{XY}) - \delta]}$$

4. Prove that

$$(1 - \tilde{\delta}) 2^{n[H(p_{XY}) - \delta]} \leq |T_\delta^n(p_{XY})| \leq 2^{n[H(p_{XY}) + \delta]}$$

   where $\tilde{\delta} = 2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}| \exp\left[\frac{2n\delta^2 \eta_{p_{XY}}^2}{(\log |\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|)^2} \right]$

5. Prove that $(x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ then $x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)$ and $y^n \in T_\delta^n(p_Y)$.

Solution:

1. Given that $p_{XY}(a,b) = 0$. Now if $(x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$

$$\left| \frac{N(a, b \mid x^n, y^n)}{n} - p_{XY}(a, b) \right| \leq \frac{\delta p_{XY}(a, b)}{\log |\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}$$

   putting the given value $p_{XY}(a,b) = 0$ we get

$$\left| \frac{N(a, b \mid x^n, y^n)}{n} \right| \leq 0$$

   Hence we get $\frac{N(a,b|x^n,y^n)}{n} = 0 \iff N(a, b \mid x^n, y^n) = 0$.

2. $\sum_{(x^n,y^n)\notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY})} p_{XY}^n(x^n,y^n) = Pr[(x^n,y^n)\notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY})]$. If $(x^n,y^n)\notin inT_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ then there exists $(a,b)\in \mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}$ such that

$$\left|\frac{N(a,b\mid x^n,y^n)}{n} - p_{XY}(a,b)\right| > \frac{\delta p_{XY}(a,b)}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}$$

Now we have $N(a,b\mid x^n,y^n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{\{(x_i,y_i)=(a,b)\}}$. Take the indicator random variables $\mathbb{1}_{(x_i,y_i)=(a,b)}$ for $(a,b)7in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}$ for each $i\in[n]$. Then $\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{1}_{(x_i,y_i)=(a,b)}\right] = p_{XY}(a,b)$. Hence by Hoeffding Inequality

$$\begin{aligned}
Pr\left[\left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{(a,b)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{1}_{(x_i,y_i)=(a,b)} - p_{XY}(a,b)\right| > \frac{\delta p_{XY}(a,b)}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right] &\le 2\exp\left[-2n\left(\frac{\delta p_{XY}(a,b)}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)^2\right]\\
&\le 2\exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta_{XY}^2}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right]
\end{aligned}$$

So by union bound we get

$$\begin{aligned}
Pr[(x^n,y^n)\notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY})] &\le \sum_{(a,b)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} Pr\left[\left|\frac{1}{n}\sum_{(a,b)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{1}_{(x_i,y_i)=(a,b)} - p_{XY}(a,b)\right| > \frac{\delta p_{XY}(a,b)}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right]\\
&\le \sum_{(a,b)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} 2\exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta_{XY}^2}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right] = 2|\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{Y}|\exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta_{XY}^2}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right]
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore we get

$$\sum_{(x^n,y^n)\notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY})} p_{XY}^n(x^n,y^n) \le 2|\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{Y}|\exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta_{XY}^2}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right]$$

3. $p_{XY}^n(x^n,y^n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n}(x^n,y^n) = \prod_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(a,b)^{N(a,b|x^n,y^n)}$. Now from the definition of $T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ we get

$$np_{XY}(a,b)\left[1-\frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right] \le N(a,b|x^n,y^n) \le np_{XY}(a,b)\left[1+\frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right]$$

So we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(a,b)^{N(a,b|x^n,y^n)} &\le \prod_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(a,b)^{np_{XY}(a,b)\left[1-\frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right]}\\
&= \prod_{(a,b)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} 2^{np_{XY}(a,b)\left(1-\frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)\log p_{XY}(a,b)}\\
&= 2^{\sum_{(a,b)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} np_{XY}(a,b)\left(1-\frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)\log p_{XY}(a,b)}\\
&= 2^{n\left(1-\frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)\sum_{(a,b)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(a,b)\log p_{XY}(a,b)}\\
&= 2^{-n\left(1-\frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)H(p_{XY})}
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly we obtain

$$\prod_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(a,b)^{N(a,b|x^n,y^n)} \ge 2^{-n\left(1+\frac{\delta}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)H(p_{XY})}$$

Now we will prove a claim

Claim: $H(p_{XY}) \le \log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|$

Proof:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log\frac{1}{p_{XY}(x,y)} - \log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}| \\
&= \sum_{x\in X}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log\frac{1}{p_X(x)} - \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log|\mathcal{X}| \\
&= \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log\frac{1}{(|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|)p_{XY}(x,y)} \\
&\leq \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\left[\frac{1}{(|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|)p_{XY}(x,y)} - 1\right] && \text{[Using 1.(1)]} \\
&= \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}}\left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|} - p_{XY}(x,y)\right] = 1 - 1 = 0
\end{aligned}
$$

□

Now using the claim we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
2^{-n\left(H(p_{XY})-\frac{\delta H(p_{XY})}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)} &\leq 2^{-n(H(p_{XY})-\delta)} \\
2^{-n\left(H(p_{XY})+\frac{\delta H(p_{XY})}{\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)} &\geq 2^{-n(H(p_{XY})+\delta)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence we get if $(x^n, y^n) \in T^n_\delta(p_{XY})$ then

$$2^{-n(H(p_{XY})+\delta)} \leq p^n_{XY}(x^n, y^n) \leq 2^{-n(H(p_{XY})-\delta)}$$

4. Using part (2) we have

$$1 \geq \sum_{(x^n,y^n)\in T^n_\delta(p_{XY})} p^n_{XY}(x^n,y^n) \geq \sum_{(x^n,y^n)\in T^n_\delta(p_{XY})} 2^{-n(H(p_{XY})+\delta)} \geq |T^n_\delta(p_{XY})|2^{-n(H(p_{XY})+\delta)}$$

Hence we get

$$|T^n_\delta(p_{XY})| \leq 2^{n(H(p_{XY})+\delta)}$$

In part (1) we proved $Pr[(x^n, y^n) \notin T^n_\delta(p_{XY})] \leq 2|\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{Y}|\exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta^2_{XY}}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right]$. Hence

$$Pr[(x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta(p_{XY})] \geq 1 - 2|\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{Y}|\exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta^2_{XY}}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right]$$

and

$$
\begin{aligned}
Pr[(x^n, y^n) \in T^n_\delta(p_{XY})] &= \sum_{(x^n,y^n)\in T^n_\delta(p_{XY})} p^n_{XY}(x^n,y^n) \\
&\leq \sum_{(x^n,y^n)\in T^n_\delta(p_{XY})} 2^{-n(H(p_{XY})-\delta)} \leq |T^n_\delta(p_{XY})|2^{-n(H(p_{XY})-\delta)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
&|T^n_\delta(p_{XY})|2^{-n(H(p_{XY})-\delta)} \geq 1 - 2|\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{Y}|\exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta^2_{XY}}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right] \\
\implies &|T^n_\delta(p_{XY})| \geq \left[1 - 2|\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{Y}|\exp\left(-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta^2_{XY}}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)\right]2^{n(H(p_{XY})-\delta)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore finally we get

$$\left[1 - 2|\mathcal{X}|\mathcal{Y}|\exp\left(-\frac{2n\delta^2\eta^2_{XY}}{\log^2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}\right)\right]2^{n(H(p_{XY})-\delta)} \leq |T^n_\delta(p_{XY})| \leq 2^{n(H(p_{XY})+\delta)}$$

5. Since $(x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$, for all $(a,b) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$

$$\left| \frac{N(a,b \mid x^n, y^n)}{n} - p_{XY}(a,b) \right| \leq \frac{\delta p_{XY}(a,b)}{\log |\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|}$$

We have

$$N(a|x^n) = \sum_{b \in \mathcal{Y}} N(a,b|x^n,y^n) \text{ and } N(b|y^n) = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} N(a,b|x^n,y^n)$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \frac{N(a|x^n)}{n} - p_X(a) \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{Y}} N(a,b|x^n,y^n) - \sum_{b \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(a,b) \right| \\
&= \left| \sum_{b \in \mathcal{Y}} \left[\frac{N(a,b|x^n,y^n)}{n} - p_{xy}(a,b) \right] \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{b \in \mathcal{Y}} \left| \frac{N(a,b|x^n,y^n)}{n} - p_{xy}(a,b) \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{b \in \mathcal{Y}} \frac{\delta p_{XY}(a,b)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} = \frac{\delta}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(a,b) = \frac{\delta p_X(a)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence $x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \frac{N(b|y^n)}{n} - p_Y(b) \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} N(a,b|x^n,y^n) - \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} p_{XY}(a,b) \right| \\
&= \left| \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} \left[\frac{N(a,b|x^n,y^n)}{n} - p_{xy}(a,b) \right] \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} \left| \frac{N(a,b|x^n,y^n)}{n} - p_{xy}(a,b) \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} \frac{\delta p_{XY}(a,b)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} = \frac{\delta}{\log |\mathcal{X}|} \sum_{a \in \mathcal{X}} p_{XY}(a,b) = \frac{\delta p_Y(b)}{\log |\mathcal{X}|}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence $y^n \in T_\delta^n(p_y)$.

$\square$

Definitions: Suppose p_{XY} is a probability distribution (probability mass function (PMF)) on $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$. We recall the condition distribution $p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{p_{XY}(x,y)}{p_X(x)}$ and for a pair $(x^n, y^n) \in \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n$ of sequence $(x^n, y^n) \in \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n$ of sequences $p^n_{Y|X}(y^n|x^n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_{Y|X}(y_i|x_i)$

We define

$$H(Y|X = x) \triangleq H(p_{XY}|X = x) = -\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{Y|X}(y|x) \log p_{Y|X}(y|x)$$

and

$$H(Y|X) = H(p_{Y|X}|p_X) \triangleq \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x) h(Y|X = x)$$

For any $x^n \in \mathcal{X}^n$ define the conditional typical set of x^n as

$$T^n_\delta(p_{Y|X}|x^n) = \{y^n \in \mathcal{Y}^n \mid (x^n, y^n) \in T^n_\delta(p_{XY})\}$$

Problem 4

1. Prove that $\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{Y|X}(y|x) = 1$
2. Prove that $H(Y|X) = H(X,Y) - H(X)$
3. Prove that $H(Y|X) \geq 0$
4. Prove that Verify that if $x^n \notin T^n_\delta(p_X)$ then $T^n_\delta(p_{XY}|x^n) = \emptyset$
5. Suppose $x^n \in T^n_\delta(p_X)$ and $y^n \in T^n_\delta(p_{XY}|x^n)$ prove that
$$\exp[-n[H(Y|X) + 2\delta]] \leq p^n_{Y|X}(y^n|x^n) \leq \exp[-n[H(Y|X) - 2\delta]]$$
6. Prove that if $x^n \in T^n_\delta(p_X)$ then
$$\sum_{y^n\in T^n_{2\delta}(p_{XY}|x^n)} p^n_{Y|X}(y^n|x^n) \geq 1 - 2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}| \exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2}{(\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|)^2}\eta_{p_{Y|X}}\right]$$
where $\eta_{p_{Y|X}} = \min_{(x,y)\in\mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}} \{p_{Y|X}(y|x) \mid 0 < p_{Y|X}(y|x) < 1\}$
7. Suppose $x^n \in T^n_\delta(p_X)$ then
$$(1-\tilde{\delta})2^{n[H(Y|X)-4\delta]} \leq |T^n_\delta(p_{XY}|x^n)| \leq 2^{n[H(Y|X)+4\delta]}$$
where $\tilde{\delta} = 2|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}| \exp\left[-\frac{2n\delta^2}{(\log|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}|)^2}\eta_{p_{Y|X}}\right]$

Solution:

1. We have $p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{p_{XY}(x,y)}{p_X(x)}$. Hence
$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{Y|X}(y|x) &= \sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} \frac{p_{XY}(x,y)}{p_X(x)} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)}{p_X(x)} = \frac{p_X(x)}{p_X(x)} = 1\end{aligned}$$
Therefore
$$\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{Y|X}(y|x) = 1$$

2.

$$
\begin{aligned}
H(Y|X) &= -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x) H(Y|X=x) = -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x) \sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{Y|X}(y|x)\log p_{Y|X}(y|x) \\
&= -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_X(x) p_{Y|X}(y|x)\log p_{Y|X}(y|x) \\
&= -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_{Y|X}(y|x)
\end{aligned}
$$

Now we will show that $H(X,Y) = H(Y|X) + H(X)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
H(X,Y) &= -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_{XY}(x,y) \\
&= -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log\left[p_{Y|X}(y|x)p_X(x)\right] \\
&= -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\left[\log p_{Y|X}(y|x) + \log p_X(x)\right] \\
&= -\sum_{x\in mcX}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_{Y|X}(y|x) - \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\left[\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\right]\log p_X(x) \\
&= H(Y|X) - \sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}} p_X(x)\log p_X(x) = H(Y|X) + H(X)
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence we get $H(Y|X) = H(X,Y) - H(X)$

3. $p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{p_{XY}(x,y)}{p_X(x)} = \dfrac{p_{XY}(x,y)}{\sum\limits_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)} \leq 1$ and $p_{Y|X}(y|x) \geq 0$. Now in the previous part we showed that

$$
H(Y|X) = -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_{Y|X}(y|x)
$$

Now

$$
p_{Y|X}(y|x) \leq 1 \implies \log p_{Y|X}(y|x) leq 0 \implies -\log p_{Y|X}(y|x) \geq 0
$$

Hence

$$
\forall\ (x,y) \in \mathcal{X}\times\mathcal{Y}\ p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_{Y|X}(y|x) \geq 0
$$

Therefore

$$
H(Y|X) = -\sum_{x\in\mathcal{X}}\sum_{y\in\mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x,y)\log p_{Y|X}(y|x) \geq 0
$$

4. By Problem 3.(5) we have if $(x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ then $x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)$ and $y^n \in T_\delta^n(p_Y)$. Hence if $x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)$ or $y^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_Y)$ then $(x^n, y^n) \notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$. Since we are given that $x^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_X)$ then for all $y^n \in \mathcal{Y}^n$, $(x^n, y^n) \notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ because otherwise by Problem 3.(5) $x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X)$ which is false. Hence for all $y^n \in \mathcal{Y}^n$, $(x^n, y^n) \notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ therefore $T_\delta^n(p_{XY}|x^n) = \emptyset$

5. $p_{Y|X}^n(y^n|x^n) = \prod\limits_{i=1}^n p_{Y|X}(y_i|x_i) = \dfrac{p_{XY}^n(x,y)}{p_X^n(x^n)}$. Now from Problem 3.(3) we have

$$
\exp[-n[H(X,Y)+\delta]] \leq p_{XY}^n(x^n, y^n) \leq \exp[-n[H(X,Y)-\delta]]
$$

and from Problem 2.(3) we get

$$
x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X) \implies \exp[-n(H(X)+\delta)] \leq \prod_{i=1}^n p_X(x_i) \leq \exp[-n(H(X)-\delta)]
$$

Therefore we have

$$
\frac{\exp[-n[H(X,Y)+\delta]]}{\exp[-n(H(X)-\delta)]} \leq \frac{p_{XY}^n(x,y)}{p_X^n(x^n)} \leq \frac{\exp[-n[H(X,Y)-\delta]]}{\exp[-n(H(X)+\delta)]}
$$

Now

$$\frac{\exp[-n[H(X,Y)+\delta]]}{\exp[-n(H(X)-\delta)]} = \exp[-n((H(X,Y)+\delta)-(H(X)-\delta))]$$
$$= \exp[-n(H(X,Y)-H(X)+2\delta)] = \exp[-n(H(Y|X)+2\delta)]$$

Similarly

$$\frac{\exp[-n[H(X,Y)-\delta]]}{\exp[-n(H(X)+\delta)]} = \exp[-n((H(X,Y)-\delta)-(H(X)+\delta))]$$
$$= \exp[-n(H(X,Y)-H(X)-2\delta)] = \exp[-n(H(Y|X)+2\delta)]$$

Therefore we get

$$\exp[-n(H(Y|X)+2\delta)] \leq p^n_{Y|X}(y^n|x^n) \leq \exp[-n(H(Y|X)+2\delta)]$$

6. Given that $x^n \in T^n_\delta(p_X(x))$ and $T^n_\delta(p_{XY}) = \{y^n \mathcal{Y}^n \mid (x^n, y^n) \in T^n_\delta(p_{XY}(x,y))\}$.
7.

$\square$

Given that $x^n \in T_\delta^n(p_X(x))$ and $T_\delta^n(p_{XY}) = \{y^n \in \mathcal{Y}^n \mid (x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY}(x,y))\}$. Now for any $a \in \mathcal{X}$ let $S_a = \{i \in [n] \mid x_i = a\}$. Then naturally $|S_a| = N(a|x^n)$. Now consider the projection of y^n on to S_a. Let's denote it by $y^n|_{S_a}$. Since $(x^n, y^n) \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY})$ we have $y^n|_{S_a} \in T_\delta^{N(a|x^n)}(p_{Y|X=a})$ where $P_{Y|X=a}(y)$ is the probability distribution over $y \in \mathcal{Y}$. Ans since a is any arbitrary element of $\mathcal{X}$, $y^n|_{S_a} \in T_\delta^{N(a|x^n)}(p_{Y|X=a})$ should be true for all $a \in \mathcal{X}$. Hence

$$y^n \in T_\delta^n(p_{XY}|x^n) \iff \forall\, a \in \mathcal{X},\ y_a^{N(a|x^n)} \in T_\delta^{N(a|x^n)}(p_{Y|X=a})$$

where when going from left to right we mean $y_a^{N(a|x^n)} := y^n|_{S_a}$ and when going from right to left y^n is constructed by putting the elements in each $y_a^{N(a|x^n)}$ in their corresponding positions according to x^n.

Therefore

$$y^n \notin T_\delta^n(p_{XY}|x^n) \iff \exists\, a \in \mathcal{X},\ y_a^{N(a|x^n)} \notin T_\delta^{N(a|x^n)}(p_{Y|X=a})$$

Now

$$T_\delta^{N(a|x^n)}(p_{Y|X=a}) = \left\{ \left| \frac{N(b|y_a^{N(a|x^n)})}{N(a|x^n)} - p_{Y|X=a}(b) \right| \le \frac{\delta p_{Y|X=a}}{\log|\mathcal{Y}|} \right\}$$

By Hoeffding inequality take the $\mathbb{1}_{y_i=b}$ for $i \in [N(a|x^n)]$ as random variables then

$$Pr\left[\left| \frac{1}{N(a|x^n)} \sum_{i=1}^{N(a|x^n)} \mathbb{1}_{y_i=b} - p_{Y|X=a}(b) \right| > \frac{\delta p_{Y|X=a}}{\log|\mathcal{Y}|} \right] \le 2\exp\left[-2N(a|x^n) \frac{\delta^2 p_{Y|X=a}^2(b)}{\log^2|\mathcal{Y}|} \right]$$