ILLC Project Course in Information Theory

Crash course
13 January – 17 January 2014
12:00 to 14:00

Student presentations
27 January – 31 January 2014
12:00 to 14:00

Location
ILLC, room F1.15,
Science Park 107, Amsterdam

Materials
informationtheory.weebly.com

Contact
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mathias.winther@gmail.com

Monday
Probability theory
Uncertainty and coding

Tuesday
The weak law of large numbers
The source coding theorem

Wednesday
Random processes
Arithmetic coding

Thursday
Divergence
Kelly Gambling

Friday
Kolmogorov Complexity
The limits of statistics
PLAN

- Binary intervals
- Codes for binary intervals
- Inner binary intervals
- The chain rule for intervals
- Arithmetic coding
A binary interval is an interval of the form

\[ [s \cdot 2^{-k}, (s + 1) \cdot 2^{-k}] \],

where \( s \) and \( k \) are integers.
Binary intervals have names.

$[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{8}] \sim "010"$
Binary intervals have names.

\[ \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad ~ 10 \]

\[ \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad ~ 011 \]

\[ \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad ~ ? \]

\[ 0 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad ~ ? \]
Binary intervals have names.

\[ \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \sim 10 \]

\[ \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \sim 011 \]

\[ \frac{1}{2} \quad \sim 1 \]

\[ 0 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \sim 00 \]
A distribution is a set of intervals

\[ a, b, c \]
A distribution is a set of intervals

\[ [0, \frac{1}{4}] \ [\frac{1}{2}, 8] \ [\frac{3}{4}, 1] \]

which can be approximated by binary intervals.
A distribution is a set of intervals which can be approximated by binary intervals. The binary intervals have names.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>[0, .4]</th>
<th>[.4, 1]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[0, 1/4]</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>1</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>[0, .3]</th>
<th>[.3, .6]</th>
<th>[.6, 1]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[0, 1/4]</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>011</td>
<td>11</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>[0, .2]</th>
<th>[.2, .4]</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>[0, 1/4]</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
[0, .4] & [.4, 1] \\
[0, 1/4] & [1/2, 1] \\
00 & 1 \\

\hline
[0, .3] & [.3, .6] & [.6, 1] \\
00 & 011 & 11 \\

\hline
[0, .2] & [.2, .4] & [.4, 1] \\
000 & 010 & 1
\end{array}
\]
Conditional distributions are also distributions

\[
\begin{align*}
\Pr(x_1) & \quad \Pr(x_2 | x_1) & \quad \Pr(x_3 | x_1, x_2)
\end{align*}
\]
But by the chain rule, they should be downscaled.

\[ \Pr(x_1) \quad \Pr(x_2 | x_1) \Pr(x_1) \]

\[ \Pr(x_3 | x_1, x_2) \Pr(x_2 | x_1) \Pr(x_1) \]
LOGIC IS BUT ELECTRICAL ENGINEERI
Arithmetic coding:

1. Distribute the unit line into segments according to your probability estimates.

2. Whenever a new observation arrives, subdivide the interval corresponding to that observation according to your conditional probability estimates.

3. Keep dividing and subdividing, and always use your best probability estimate of what the next character is going to be.

4. When the text ends, find the inner binary interval and output its codeword.
Straws (McKay, Exercise 15.4) How can you use a fair coin to draw lots among three people? Come up with at least two different alterantives and compare them in terms of (1) fairness, and (2) expected number of coin flips.

Arithmetic coding for a bent coin  Suppose we are going to do $n = 2$ flips of a bent coin with bias $p = \frac{1}{4}$.

1. Construct the arithmetic code for the outcomes of this experiment.

2. If $k_i$ is the length of the $i$th codeword, what is $\sum_i 2^{-k_i}$?

3. How does that compare to the same sum for $n = 1$?

Spaced-out language  A language consists of all binary strings with no consecutive 1s. Find a code for the set of messages from this language, assuming that the length of the message is known in advance.

Palindrome machine  A function picks an $L = 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots$ with probabilities $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \ldots$ and then returns a binary palindrome of length $L$. Possible return values are, e.g., 1, 00, and 1001, but not 1010 or 10.

A machine repeatedly calls this function and prints the outputs. An output stream from this machine is thus a series of palindromes like 00 101 11 1001\ldots, but without the spaces.

You start this machine and observe the output

1100\ldots

What is the probability that the next character is a 0?