

Lossy Compression, Asymptotic Equipartition Property

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In the following X will be a random variable taking values in $A_X = \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$, having probabilities $P_X = \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$, with $P(X = a_i) = p_i$. We define $X^n := (X_1, \dots, X_n)$, with i.i.d. random variables X_1, \dots, X_n , all having the same distribution as X .

Definition:

- $\{0, 1\}^+ := \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \{0, 1\}^n$
- A map $C : A_X^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^+$ is called a code. $C(A_X^n)$ is the set of codewords.
- A map $D : \{0, 1\}^+ \rightarrow A_X^n$ is called a decoder.
- The maximal length of C is defined as $L(C) := \max_{x \in A_X^n} \ell_x$ with $\ell_x = m$ iff $C(x) \in \{0, 1\}^m$

Theorem:

Let $C : A_X^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^+$ be a code with $H(X^n) \geq L(C)$, h^{-1} the inverse of the binary entropy function and $P_e = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i \neq f_i(C(X^n)))$ the "average bit error" for a sequence of functions $f_i : \{0, 1\}^+ \rightarrow A_X$. Then

$$P_e \geq h^{-1} \left(\frac{H(X^n) - L(C)}{n} \right)$$

Definition: Raw bit content:

$$H_0(X) = \log_2 |A_X|$$

Definition:

- S_δ is the smallest subset of A_X satisfying $P(X \in S_\delta) \geq 1 - \delta$
- $H_\delta(X) := \log_2 |S_\delta|$ (Essential bit content)

Definition: Typical set:

$$T_{n\beta} := \left\{ x \in A_X^n : \left| \frac{1}{n} \log_2 \frac{1}{P(x)} - H \right| < \beta \right\}$$

where $H := H(X)$

$$- 2^{-n(H+\beta)} < P(x) < 2^{-n(H-\beta)} \quad \forall x \in T_{n\beta}$$

$$- 2^{n(H-\beta)} < |T_{n\beta}| < 2^{n(H+\beta)}$$

Theorem: (Asymptotic equipartition property)

Let $\beta > 0$. Then

$$P(X^n \in T_{n\beta}) \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{for } n \rightarrow \infty$$

Theorem: (Shannon's source coding theorem)

Let X be a random variable, $H(X) =: H$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $0 < \delta < 1$. Then there exists an $N \in \mathbb{N}$ s.th. for $n > N$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} H_\delta(X^n) - H \right| < \varepsilon$$

References

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