

$H(\mathcal{Y})$ contains mostly "transition uncertainty"

regardless of the original info. in $\mathcal{X}$
(i.e. typical in $\mathcal{X}^n$)

avg. transition uncertainty w.r.t. $\mathcal{X}$

$$\sum_x p(x) \sum_y p(y|x) \log \frac{1}{p(y|x)}$$

$H(\mathcal{Y} | \mathcal{X})$

(note: use $p(y|x)$
instead of $q(y|x)$
for simplicity)

* will show that "best" VQ related to
coding of $\mathcal{Y}$ "—" $\mathcal{Y} | \mathcal{X}$

* consider $p(x, y) = p(x) p(y|x) = p(y) p(x|y)$

$$H(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = \sum_{x,y} p(x, y) \log \frac{1}{p(x, y)} \quad (\text{joint ensemble entropy})$$

$$H(\mathcal{X}) = \sum_x p(x) \log \frac{1}{p(x)} = \sum_{x,y} p(x, y) \log \frac{1}{p(x)}$$

$$H(\mathcal{Y}) = \sum_y p(y) \log \frac{1}{p(y)} = \sum_{x,y} p(x, y) \log \frac{1}{p(y)}$$

$$H(\mathcal{Y} | \mathcal{X}) = \sum_x p(x) \sum_y p(y|x) \log \frac{1}{p(y|x)} = \sum_{x,y} p(x, y) \log \frac{1}{p(y|x)}$$

$$H(\mathcal{X} | \mathcal{Y}) = \dots = \sum_{x,y} p(x, y) \log \frac{1}{p(x|y)}$$

$$= \sum_{x,y} p(x, y) \log \frac{p(y)}{p(x, y)}$$

$$= H(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) - H(\mathcal{Y})$$

$$= H(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) - H(\mathcal{X})$$

$H(\mathcal{Y} | \mathcal{X})$

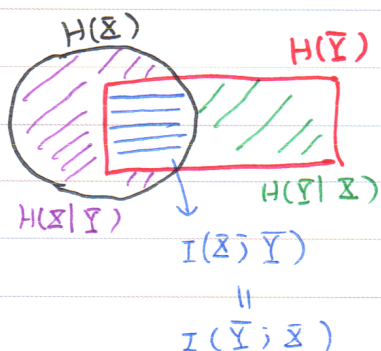
* want: $\bar{Y} - \bar{X}$

$$H(\bar{Y}) - H(\bar{Y} | \bar{X})$$

$$= \sum_{x,y} p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(y)p(x)}$$

$$= I(\bar{X}; \bar{Y})$$

← mutual information



* $0 \leq \underline{I(\bar{Y}; \bar{X})} \leq H(\bar{Y})$

$$H(\bar{Y}) - H(\bar{Y} | \bar{X})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \updownarrow & & \updownarrow \\ H(\bar{Y} | \bar{X}) \leq H(\bar{Y}) & & H(\bar{Y} | \bar{X}) \geq 0 \end{matrix}$$

"=" iff $p(y|x) = 0$ or 1 always

pf: $\sum p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x)p(y)}{p(x,y)}$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\ln 2} \sum p(x,y) \left(\frac{p(x)p(y)}{p(x,y)} - 1 \right)$$

"=" iff $p(x)p(y) = p(x,y)$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left(\sum \sum p(x)p(y) - \sum p(x,y) \right)$$

statistical independence

$$= 0$$

* some "physical" meanings of $I(\bar{X}; \bar{Y})$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{typical in } \bar{X}^N : & p(\bar{x}) \approx 2^{-N H(\bar{X})} \\ \text{typical in } \bar{Y}^N : & p(\bar{y}) \approx 2^{-N H(\bar{Y})} \\ \text{typical in } (\bar{X}, \bar{Y})^N : & p(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \approx 2^{-N H(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})} \end{array} \right.$$

→ "jointly" typical: $\frac{p(\bar{x})p(\bar{y})}{p(\bar{x}, \bar{y})} \approx 2^{-N I(\bar{X}; \bar{Y})}$

* typical in $\bar{X}^N$: $\# \approx 2^{NH(X)}$
 typical in $\bar{Y}^N$: $\# \approx 2^{NH(Y)}$
 typical in $(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})^N$: $\# \approx 2^{NH(X, Y)}$

} chance of getting
 "matching" (x, y)
 by { typical $x \sim p(x)$
 typical $y \sim p(y)$

$$\frac{2^{NH(X)} \cdot 2^{NH(Y)}}{2^{NH(X, Y)}} = 2^{-N}$$

* recall

per-symbol quantization distortion w.r.t. scheme g

$$\bar{d}_g = \sum_x p(x) \sum_y g(y|x) d(x, y)$$

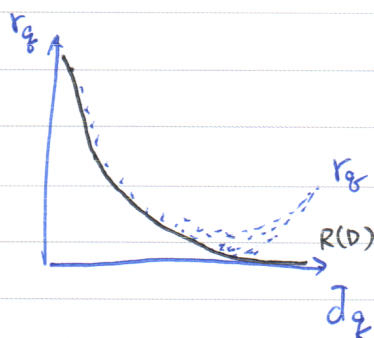
g results in ensemble $\bar{Y}$

$$I(\bar{X}; \bar{Y}) = \sum_x \sum_y p(x) g(y|x) \log \frac{p(x) g(y|x)}{\sum_x p(x) g(y|x)}$$

* Q: (min) # bits to achieve distortion constraint D (given $\bar{X}$)

will show

$$R(D) \equiv \left[\min_g \underbrace{I_g(\bar{X}; \bar{Y})}_{\text{will call "rate" } r_g} \text{ s.t. } \bar{d}_g \leq D \right]$$



$R(D)$

- monotonic
- convex (see notes)