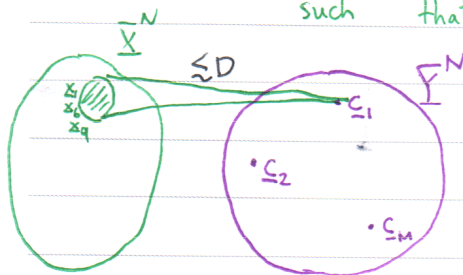


* idea 2:

get enough typical y 's as $\Phi = \{c_m\}_{m=1}^M$

such that every typical x is (usually) $\leq D$ to some c_m



recall: $v(x) = c_m; d(x, c_m)$ smallest

intuition: good Φ should "spread" typical y 's

* a "randomized algorithm" for "constructing" good Φ

$\Phi_1 \sim (P(y))^M$ "good" (pay $\leq d_g + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$, within T)

typical x_1 $(1 - P(y))^{T(x_1)}$ "BAD" (pay $> D + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$)

$$\sum_{y \in T(x_1)} P(y)$$

$$\geq \sum_{y \in T(x_1)} 2^{-(I + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon)N} P(y|x_1)$$

$$\approx 2^{-(I + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon)N}$$

≈ 1

because typical

Φ_1 is bad for x_1 with prob $\approx (1 - 2^{-(I + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon)N})^M$

Φ_1 is bad for x_2 "

Φ_1 " "

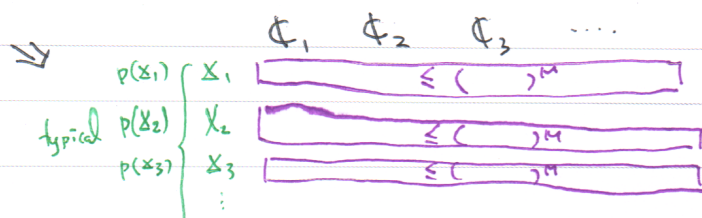
Φ_1 " "

Φ_2 is bad for x_1 with prob $\approx ()^M$

Φ_2 " "

Φ_2 " "

Φ_2 " "



$$x_{AT} \leq \epsilon$$

* when $M = \lfloor 2^{(R+\epsilon)N} \rfloor$ (small VQ rate)

$$(1 - \epsilon)^M \leq e^{-M\epsilon}$$

by $e^{M \ln(1-\epsilon)} \leq e^{M(-\epsilon)}$

$$\approx e^{-2^{(R+\epsilon)N} \epsilon}$$

$$= e^{-2^{\epsilon N}}$$

$$\text{total BAD} \leq \left(\sum_{\text{typical}} p(x) e^{-2^{\epsilon N}} + \text{atypical} \right) d_k \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{GOOD} \leq \bar{d}_k + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \leq D + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

small VQ distortion

for "average Φ_t "



exists small VQ distortion

for "one Φ_t "