

HW 1 — Due: Feb 9

Lecturer: Asst. Prof. Dr. Prapun Suksompong

Instructions

- (a) This assignment has 4 pages.
- (b) (1 pt) Write your first name and the last three digit of your student ID on the upper-right corner of *every* submitted sheet.
- (c) (1 pt) For each part, write your explanation/derivation and answer in the space provided.
- (d) (8 pt) It is important that you try to solve all non-optional problems.
- (e) Late submission will be heavily penalized.

Problem 1. Consider the code $\{0, 01\}$

- (a) Is it nonsingular?

Yes, it is non singular. The two codewords are different.

- (b) Is it uniquely decodable?

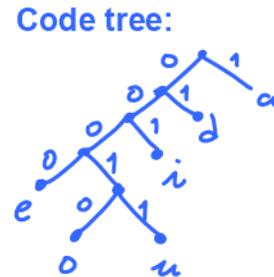
Yes, it is UD. Given a sequence of codewords, first isolate occurrences of 01 (i.e., find all the ones) and then parse the rest into 0's.**Remark: This code is suffix-free.****No codeword is a suffix of any other codeword.****To see this, use backward decoding. For any received sequence/string, we work backward from the end, and look for the reversed codewords. Since the codewords satisfy the suffix-free condition, the reversed codewords satisfy the prefix-free condition, and therefore we can uniquely decode the reversed sequence/string.**

- (c) Is it prefix-free?

No, the code is not prefix-free. The first codeword (0) is a prefix of the second codeword (01).**Reminder: prefix-free code is the same as prefix code.****This is more accurate in terms of meaning.****This is the name that has been traditionally used.****Remark: Observe that we can specify whether a code is nonsingular, uniquely decodable, or prefix-free even when there is no information about the shared alphabet nor the pmf of the DMS symbols**

Problem 2. In this question, each output string from a DMS is encoded by the following source code:

x	Codeword $c(x)$
'a'	1
'd'	01
'e'	0000
'i'	001
'o'	00010
'u'	00011



(a) Is the code prefix-free?

From the code tree, all the codewords are located at leaf nodes of the tree. So, yes, the code is prefix-free.

(b) Is the code uniquely decodable?

Yes, any prefix-free code is uniquely decodable (UD).

This is one of many reasons we consider prefix-free code.

(c) Suppose the DMS produces the string 'audio'. Find the output of the source encoder.

1000110100100010
 a u d i o

(d) Suppose the output of the source encoder is

0 0 0 1 / 0 1 / 0 0 0 / 0 0 1 / 0 1 / 0 0 0 / 1 / 0 1 / 0 0 1 / 0 0 0 0

o d e i d e a d i e

Find the corresponding source string produced by the DMS. Use “/” to indicate the locations where the sting above is split into codewords.

odeideadie

Problem 3. Consider the random variable X whose support S_X contains seven values:

$$S_X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_7\}.$$

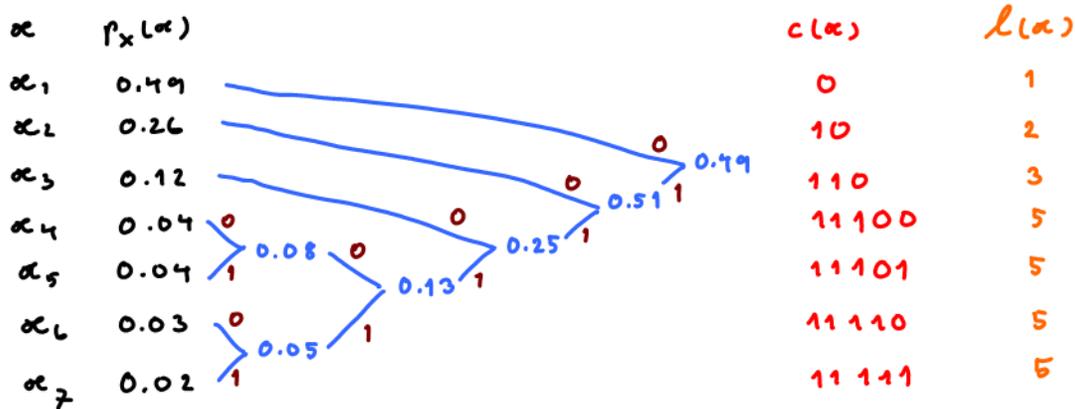
Their corresponding probabilities are given by

x	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7
$p_X(x)$	0.49	0.26	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02

(a) Find the entropy $H(X)$.

$$H(X) = -\mathbb{E}[\log_2 p_X(X)] = -\sum_x p_X(x) \log_2 p_X(x) = 2.0128 \text{ bits per symbol.}$$

(b) Find a binary Huffman code for X .



(c) Find the expected codelength for the encoding in part (b).

$$\mathbb{E}[l(X)] = 1 \times 0.49 + 2 \times 0.26 + 3 \times 0.12 + 5 \times (2 \times 0.04 + 0.03 + 0.02)$$

$$= 2.02 \text{ bits per symbol}$$

$\underbrace{2 \times 0.04 + 0.03 + 0.02}_{0.08}$
 $\underbrace{0.08}_{0.13}$

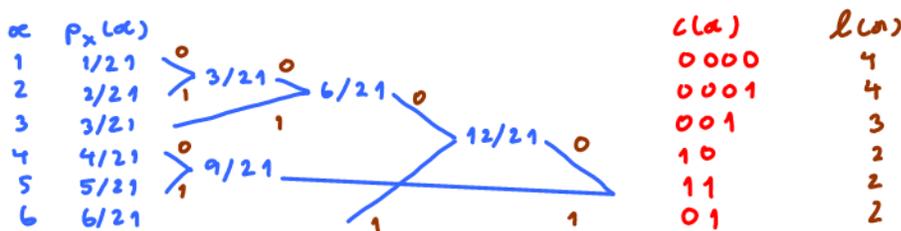
Problem 4. Find the entropy and the binary Huffman code for the random variable X with pmf

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{21}, & x = 1, 2, \dots, 6, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Also calculate $\mathbb{E}[l(X)]$ when Huffman code is used.

MATLAB

$$H(X) = -\sum_x p_X(x) \log_2 p_X(x) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} 2.3983 \text{ bits per symbol}$$



$$\mathbb{E}[l(X)] = \frac{17}{7} \approx 2.43 \text{ bits per symbol}$$

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Problem 5. These codes cannot be Huffman codes. Why?

- (a) $\{00, 01, 10, 110\}$
- (b) $\{01, 10\}$
- (c) $\{0, 01\}$

(a) The code $\{00, 01, 10, 110\}$ can be shortened to $\{00, 01, 10, 11\}$. The prefix-free property is preserved; so the shortened code is still UD. Regardless of the probability associated with each source symbol (as long as the last symbol has non-zero probability), the shortened code will have smaller expected length. Because Huffman code is optimal, the original code can't be Huffman.



(b) The code $\{01, 10\}$ can be shortened to $\{0, 1\}$. The prefix-free property is preserved; so the shortened code is still UD. Regardless of the probability associated with each source symbol, the shortened code will have smaller expected length. Because Huffman code is optimal, the original code can't be Huffman.

(c) The code $\{0, 01\}$ is not prefix-free. Any Huffman code must be prefix-free. Therefore, it cannot be a Huffman code.

Alternatively, one can also use the same reasoning in part (a) and (b): The code $\{0, 01\}$ can be shortened to $\{0, 1\}$. The new code is prefix-free and hence still UD. Regardless of the probability associated with each source symbol, the shortened code will have smaller expected length. Because Huffman code is optimal, the original code can't be Huffman.

Extra Questions

Here are some optional questions for those who want more practice.

Problem 6. (Optional) The following claim is sometimes found in the literature:

“It can be shown that the length $\ell(x)$ of the Huffman code of a symbol x with probability $p_X(x)$ is always less than or equal to $\lceil -\log_2 p_X(x) \rceil$ ”.

Even though it is correct in many cases, this claim is not true in general.

Find an example where the length $\ell(x)$ of the Huffman code of a symbol x is greater than $\lceil -\log_2 p_X(x) \rceil$.

Hint: Consider a pmf that has the following four probability values $\{0.01, 0.30, 0.34, 0.35\}$.

Following the hint, we create a Huffman code from the suggested probability values

$p_X(x)$	$c(x)$	$\ell(x)$	$\lceil -\log_2 p_X(x) \rceil$
0.01	000	3	7
0.30	001	3	2
0.34	01	2	2
0.35	1	1	2

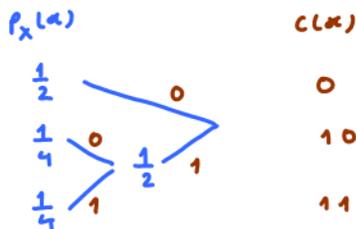
This column is added for comparison

Use `ceil(-log2(.))` in MATLAB

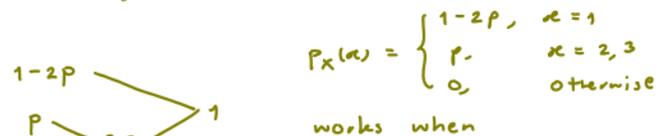
The claim says $\ell(x) \leq \lceil -\log_2 p_X(x) \rceil$ for any x .
 Here, we found a case where $\ell(x) > \lceil -\log_2 p_X(x) \rceil$.
 Therefore, the claim is not true in general.

Problem 7. (Optional) Construct a random variable X (by specifying its pmf) whose corresponding Huffman code is $\{0, 10, 11\}$.

$\{0, 10, 11\}$ is a Huffman code for

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & x = 1 \\ 1/4, & x = 2, 3 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$


Note that the answer for this question is not unique. You may check that



$$1-2p \geq p \iff p \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

This condition is here to guarantee that $x = 2$ and $x = 3$ are grouped first.