The (Noisy) Channel Coding Theorem

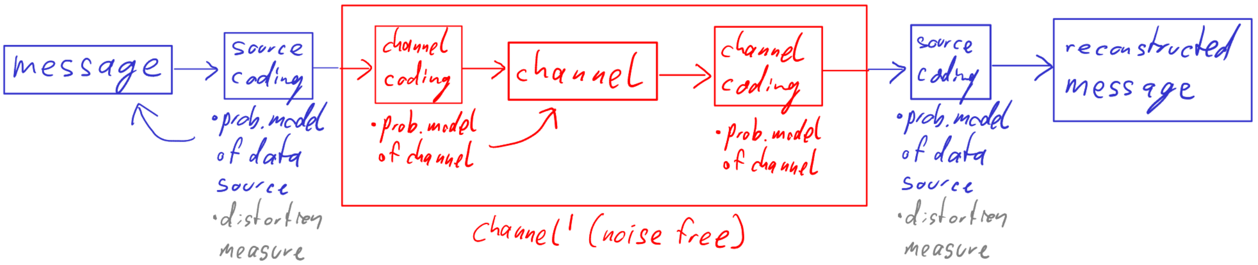
Robert Bamler · 7 July 2022

This lecture constitutes part 10 of the Course “Data Compression With and Without Deep Probabilistic Models” at University of Tübingen.

More course materials (lecture notes, problem sets, solutions, and videos) are available at:

https://robamler.github.io/teaching/compress22/

Recall from very first lecture:



- so far: focus on source coding (blue)
- (only) today: channel coding (following closely MacKay, “Information Theory, Inference, and Learning Algorithms”)
- next week: use “inverse channel coding” to derive theory of lossy compression

Motivating Example

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{S} \arrow[r, "\text{channel encoder}", "P(\mathbf{X}\,|\,\mathbf{S})"'] & \mathbf{X} \arrow[r, "\text{channel}", "P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X})"'] & \mathbf{Y} \arrow[r, "\text{channel decoder}", "P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\,|\,\mathbf{Y})"'] & \hat{\mathbf{S}} \\
\{0,1\}^k \arrow[u, phantom, "\cap"] & \{0,1\}^n \arrow[u, phantom, "\cap"] & \{0,1\}^n \arrow[u, phantom, "\cap"] & \{0,1\}^k \arrow[u, phantom, "\cap"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

- $\mathbf{S}$ is uniformly random distributed over $\{0,1\}^k$ and $n \geq k$.
- The channel transmits each bit independently but it introduces random bit flips:

$$P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(Y_i\,|\,X_i) \quad \text{with} \quad P(Y_i{=}y_i\,|\,X_i{=}x_i) = \begin{cases} 1-f & \text{if } y_i = x_i; \\ f & \text{if } y_i \neq x_i. \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq f \leq 1)$$

1. Assume there’s no channel coding (i.e., $n = k$, $P(\mathbf{X}\,|\,\mathbf{S}) = \delta_{\mathbf{X},\mathbf{S}}$, $P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\,|\,\mathbf{Y}) = \delta_{\hat{\mathbf{S}},\mathbf{Y}}$):
   - How many bits are flipped in expectation? $\mathbb{E}_P\big[\sum_{i=1}^{k}(1-\delta_{S_i,\hat{S}_i})\big] = k\,\mathbb{E}_P\big[1-\delta_{S_i,\hat{S}_i}\big] = kf$
   - What is the probability that no bits are flipped? $P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}{=}\mathbf{S}) = \mathbb{E}_P\Big[\prod_{i=1}^{k}\delta_{S_i,\hat{S}_i}\Big] = (1-f)^k$ (example: $f = 0.01$, $k = 10\,\text{kbit}$ $\Rightarrow (1-f)^k \approx 10^{-44}$)

Motivating Example

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{S} \arrow[r, "\text{channel encoder}", "P(\mathbf{X}\,|\,\mathbf{S})"'] & \mathbf{X} \arrow[r, "\text{channel}", "P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X})"'] & \mathbf{Y} \arrow[r, "\text{channel decoder}", "P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\,|\,\mathbf{Y})"'] & \hat{\mathbf{S}} \\
\{0,1\}^k \arrow[u, phantom, "\cap"] & \{0,1\}^n \arrow[u, phantom, "\cap"] & \{0,1\}^n \arrow[u, phantom, "\cap"] & \{0,1\}^k \arrow[u, phantom, "\cap"]
\end{tikzcd}$$

- $\mathbf{S}$ is uniformly random distributed over $\{0,1\}^k$ and $n \geq k$.
- $P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(Y_i\,|\,X_i)$ with $P(Y_i{=}y_i\,|\,X_i{=}x_i) = \begin{cases} 1-f & \text{if } y_i = x_i \\ f & \text{if } y_i \neq x_i \end{cases}$ $(0 \leq f \leq 1)$

2. Come up with a simple encoding/decoding scheme to transmit **S** more reliably. ← Transmit 3 copies of each bit, receiver takes majority vote.
   - What is the ratio of transmitted bits k per channel invocations: $\frac{k}{n} = \frac{1}{3}$
   - What is the expected number of bit errors: $\mathbb{E}_P\big[\sum_{i=1}^{k}(1-\delta_{S_i,\hat{S}_i})\big] = k\big(3(1-f)f^2+f^3\big) \approx k\big(3f^2+\mathcal{O}(f^3)\big)$
   - What is the probability of having no error: $P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}{=}\mathbf{S}) \approx (1-3f^2)^k$

(same example as on last slide: $f=0.01$; $k=10\,\text{kbit}$

$\Rightarrow (1-3f^2)^k \approx 0.05$

still really bad despit 3x reduction in transfer rate)

(Noisy) Channel Coding Theorem

Claim: we can do a lot better than replicating each bit three times:

- For a memoryless channel $P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(Y_i\,|\,X_i)$ (where $X_i \in \mathbb{X}$ and $Y_i \in \mathbb{Y}$ are not necessarily binary), let the *channel capacity* C be:

$$C := \max_{P(X_i)} I_P(X_i; Y_i).$$

→ examples on problem set (Problem 10.2)

- Then: in the limit of long messages (i.e., large n) there exists a channel coding scheme that satisfies both of the following:
  - the ratio $\frac{k}{n}$ can be made arbitrarily close to C; and
  - the error probability $P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}{\neq}\mathbf{s}\,|\,\mathbf{S}{=}\mathbf{s})$ can be made arbitrarily small for all $\mathbf{s} \in \{0,1\}^k$.
- More formally: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ and $R < C$, there exists an $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\forall n \geq n_0$: there exists a code with $k \geq Rn$ and $P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}{\neq}\mathbf{s}\,|\,\mathbf{S}{=}\mathbf{s}) < \varepsilon$ for all $\mathbf{s} \in \{0,1\}^k$.

Intuition: block error correction

- We only care whether the *entire* bit string **S** gets transmitted without error. Thus:
  - make it as probable as possible that *no* bit is transmitted incorrectly;
  - if *one* bit S_i is transmitted incorrectly then we don't care if the other bits are also incorrect.
- E.g., split $\mathbf{S} \in \{0,1\}^k$ into blocks of 2 bits:

(S_{2i}, S_{2i+1})	3x replication	shorter code
$(0,0)$	000 000	00000
$(0,1)$	000 111	00111
$(1,0)$	111 000	11100
$(1,1)$	111 111	11011
k/n	$1/3 = 2/6$	$2/5 > 2/6$

← In both codes, any two code words differ in at least 3 bits.

⇒ both codes can correct errors as long as at most one bit per block is corrupted.

But the shorter code achieves this property at higher ratio $\frac{k}{n}$

- The proof of the channel coding theorem scales up this idea to giant blocks.

Prerequisits (1 of 2): Chebychev's Inequality

- Let X be a nonnegative (discrete or continuous) scalar random variable with a finite expectation $\mathbb{E}_P[X]$. Then:

$$\boxed{P(X \geq \beta) \;\leq\; \frac{\mathbb{E}_P[X]}{\beta} \qquad \forall \beta > 0.}$$

- Proof:

$$= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } X \geqslant \beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \geqslant \beta) = \mathbb{E}_P\left[\mathbb{1}_{X\geqslant\beta}\right] \leqslant \mathbb{E}_P\Big[\underbrace{\frac{X}{\beta}}_{\substack{\geqslant 1 \text{ for all}\\ \text{contributing terms}}} \mathbb{1}_{X\geqslant\beta}\Big] = \frac{1}{\beta}\mathbb{E}_P\big[X \underbrace{\mathbb{1}_{X\geqslant\beta}}_{\leqslant 1}\big] \leqslant \frac{1}{\beta}\mathbb{E}_P[X]$$

Prerequisits (2 of 2): Weak Law of Large Numbers

- Let $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ be independent random variables, all with the same expectation value $\mu := \mathbb{E}_P[X_i]$ and with the same (finite) variance $\sigma^2 := \mathbb{E}_P\big[(X_i - \mu)^2\big] < \infty$.
- Denote the *empirical mean* of all X_i as $\langle X_i \rangle_i := \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ (thus, $\langle X_i \rangle_i$ is itself a random variable).
- Then: $\boxed{P\big(\big|\langle X_i\rangle_i - \mu\big| \geq \beta\big) \;\leq\; \frac{\sigma^2}{n\,\beta^2} \qquad \forall \beta > 0.}$
- Proof: $P(|\langle x_i\rangle_i - \mu| \geqslant \beta) = P((\langle x_i\rangle - \mu)^2 \geqslant \beta^2) \overset{\substack{\text{chebychev}\\ \downarrow}}{\leqslant} \frac{\mathbb{E}_P[(\langle x_i\rangle - \mu)^2]}{\beta} \overset{(*)}{=} \frac{\sigma^2}{n\beta}$

where $(*)$: $\mathbb{E}_P[(\langle x_i\rangle_i - \mu)^2] = \mathbb{E}_P\Big[\Big(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu\Big)^2\Big] = \frac{1}{n^2}\mathbb{E}_P\Big[\Big(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)\Big)^2\Big]$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2}\mathbb{E}_P\Big[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - \mu)(x_j - \mu)\Big] = \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_P[(x_i - \mu)(x_j - \mu)]}_{= \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if } i \neq j & (\text{since } x_i, x_j \text{ indep}) \\ \sigma^2 \text{ if } i = j \end{cases}} = \frac{n\sigma^2}{n^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

Apply Weak Law of Large Numbers to Information Content

Consider a data source P of messages $\mathbf{X} \equiv (X_1, \ldots, X_n) \in \mathbb{X}^n$ where all X_i are i.i.d.

Thus, the information content of a symbol X_i is a random variable: $-\log P(X_i)$.

- Its *expectation* is the entropy of a symbol: $\mathbb{E}_P\big[-\log_2 P(X_i)\big] = H_P[X_i]$
- Its *empirical mean* is: $\langle -\log_2 P(X_i)\rangle_i = -\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n \log_2 P(X_i) \overset{(i.i.d.)}{=} -\frac{1}{n}\log_2 P(\mathbf{X})$
- Apply weak law of large numbers: for long messages (i.e., large n), large deviations β of the empirical mean from the expectation value are improbable:

$$\boxed{P\left(\left|\frac{-\log_2 P(\mathbf{X})}{n} - H_P[X_i]\right| \geq \beta\right) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n\,\beta^2} \qquad \forall \beta > 0.}$$

(where σ^2 is the variance of $-\log P(X_i)$) ← (assume $\sigma^2 < \infty$ as, e.g., for a finite alphabet)

What are “typical” messages?

Last slide: $\boxed{P\left(\left|\frac{-\log_2 P(\mathbf{X})}{n} - H_P[X_i]\right| \geq \beta\right) \leq O\left(\frac{1}{n\beta^2}\right) \qquad \forall \beta > 0.}$

- Thus, for “most” long random messages, the information content per symbol is close to the entropy of a symbol.
- Define the *typical set* $T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}$ as the set of messages of length n whose information content per symbol deviates from the entropy of a symbol by less than some given threshold β:

$$\boxed{T_{P(X_i),n,\beta} := \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{X}^n \quad \text{that satisfy:} \quad \left|\frac{-\log_2 P(\mathbf{X}=\mathbf{x})}{n} - H_P[X_i]\right| < \beta \right\}}$$

- Thus: $P\big(\mathbf{X} \in T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}\big) \geq 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{n\beta^2} \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 1 \quad \forall \beta > 0$

(weak law of large numbers)

Examples of Typical Sets

Consider sequences of binary symbols, $\mathbf{X} \in \{0,1\}^n$, with $\begin{cases} P(X_i\!=\!1) = \alpha \\ P(X_i\!=\!0) = 1-\alpha \end{cases}$. $(0 \leq \alpha \leq 1)$

- Entropy per symbol: $H_P[X_i] = H_2(\alpha)$ $= -\alpha \log_2 \alpha - (1-\alpha)\log_2(1-\alpha) \in [0,1]$
- Size of full message space: $\big|\{0,1\}^n\big| = 2^n$
- If $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ then all messages $\mathbf{x} \in \{0,1\}^n$ have the same information content, and thus all messages are typical: $T_{P(X_i),n,\beta} = \{0,1\}^n \; \forall n, \beta > 0$.
- But if $\alpha \neq \frac{1}{2}$ then, for long messages, *significantly* (exponentially) fewer messages are typical: $\big|T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}\big| \approx 2^{nH_2(\alpha)} \ll 2^n$ ← (see next slide)
  - fraction of typical messages: $\frac{|T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}|}{|\{0,1\}^n|} \approx 2^{-n(1-H_2(\alpha))} \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$ (exponentially fast)

Size of the Typical Set

$$T_{P(X_i),n,\beta} := \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{X}^n \quad \text{that satisfy:} \quad \left|\frac{-\log_2 P(\mathbf{X}=\mathbf{x})}{n} - H_P[X_i]\right| < \beta \right\}$$

- **Claim:** $\big|T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}\big| < 2^{n(H_P[X_i]+\beta)}$
- **Proof:** $\forall \underline{x} \in T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}: -\frac{1}{n}\log_2 P(\underline{X}=\underline{x}) - H_P[X_i] < \beta$

$\Rightarrow P(\underline{X}=\underline{x}) > 2^{-n(H_P[X_i]+\beta)}$

$\Rightarrow$ There can be at most $\frac{1}{2^{-n(H_P[X_i]+\beta)}} = 2^{n(H_P[X_i]+\beta)}$ elements in $T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}$.

Back to Channel Coding: Transmitting "Typical" Messages

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{S} \arrow[r, "\text{channel encoder}", "P(\mathbf{X}\,|\,\mathbf{S})"'] \arrow[d, phantom, "\rotatebox{90}{$\ni$}"] & \mathbf{X} \arrow[r, "\text{channel}", "P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X})"'] \arrow[d, phantom, "\rotatebox{90}{$\ni$}"] & \mathbf{Y} \arrow[r, "\text{channel decoder}", "P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\,|\,\mathbf{Y})"'] \arrow[d, phantom, "\rotatebox{90}{$\ni$}"] & \hat{\mathbf{S}} \arrow[d, phantom, "\rotatebox{90}{$\ni$}"] \\
\{0,1\}^k & \mathbb{X}^n & \mathbb{Y}^n & \{0,1\}^k
\end{tikzcd}$$

- Draw a message $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{X}^n$ from some input distribution $P(\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i)$.
- Transmit $\mathbf{x}$ over the channel $\Rightarrow$ receive $\mathbf{y} \sim P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X}{=}\mathbf{x})$.
- Thus:
  - $\mathbf{x} \sim P(\mathbf{X})$ and therefore $P(\mathbf{x} \in T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}) \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 1 \quad \forall \beta > 0$
  - $\mathbf{y} \sim P(\mathbf{Y})$ and therefore $P(\mathbf{y} \in T_{P(Y_i),n,\beta}) \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 1 \quad \forall \beta > 0$
  - $(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \sim P(\mathbf{X},\mathbf{Y}) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i)\, P(Y_i\,|\,X_i)$ and thus $P\big((\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \in T_{P(X_i,Y_i),n,\beta}\big) \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 1 \quad \forall \beta > 0$
- We say that $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ are *jointly typical*: $P\big((\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \in J_{P(X_i,Y_i),n,\beta}\big) \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 1 \quad \forall \beta > 0$

("ancestral sampling" of tuple (x,y) from distribution $P(X,Y) = \underbrace{P(X)}_{\text{under our control}}\ \underbrace{P(Y|X)}_{\text{dictated by channel}}$)

Understanding Joint Typicality

Compare the example on the last slide to a situation where $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ are drawn *independently* from their respective marginal distributions, i.e.,

- $\mathbf{x} \sim P(\mathbf{X})$;and
- $\mathbf{y} \sim P(\mathbf{Y})$ where $P(\mathbf{Y}) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}' \in \mathbb{X}^n} P(\mathbf{X}{=}\mathbf{x}')\, P(\mathbf{Y}{=}\mathbf{y}\,|\,\mathbf{X}{=}\mathbf{x}')$

Question: What is the probability that $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ are jointly typical?

Answer: $P\big((\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \in J_{P(X_i,Y_i),n,\beta}\big) = \sum_{(x,y)\in J}$ [probability that this process results in tuple (x,y)]

$$\approx \sum_{(x,y)\in J} \underbrace{P(\underline{X}=\underline{x})}_{\leqslant 2^{-n(H_P(X_i)-\beta)}}\ \underbrace{P(\underline{Y}=\underline{y})}_{\leqslant 2^{-n(H_P(Y_i)-\beta)}} \leqslant \underbrace{|J_{P(X_i,Y_i),n,\beta}|}_{\leqslant 2^{n(H_P((X_i,Y_i))+\beta)}}\ 2^{-n(H_P(X_i)+H_P(Y_i)-2\beta)} = 2^{-n(\underbrace{H_P(X_i)+H_P(Y_i)-H_P((X_i,Y_i))}_{=I_P(X_i;Y_i)}-3\beta)}$$

$$= 2^{-n(I_P(X_i,Y_i)-3\beta)} \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$$

since $(\underline{x},\underline{y}) \in J$ implies $(\underline{x},\underline{y}) \in T$

since $(\underline{x},\underline{y}) \in J_{P(X_i,Y_i),n,\beta}$ implies that $\underline{x} \in T_{P(X_i),n,\beta}$ and $\underline{y} \in T_{P(Y_i),n,\beta}$

Insight: *Randomly Designed* Channel Codes Work Surprisingly Well

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{S} \in \{0,1\}^k \arrow[r, "\text{channel encoder}", "P(\mathbf{X}\,|\,\mathbf{S})"'] & \mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{X}^n \arrow[r, "\text{channel}", "P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X})"'] & \mathbf{Y} \in \mathbb{Y}^n \arrow[r, "\text{channel decoder}", "P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\,|\,\mathbf{Y})"'] & \hat{\mathbf{S}} \in \{0,1\}^k
\end{tikzcd}$$

For given n, k, β, $P(X_i)$ and channel $P(Y_i\,|\,X_i)$, construct a random channel code $\mathcal{C}$:

- For each $\mathbf{s} \in \{0,1\}^k$, draw a code word $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{s}) \in \mathbb{X}^k$ from $P(\mathbf{X})$.
- Define a channel encoder: $P(\mathbf{X}{=}\mathbf{x}\,|\,\mathbf{S}{=}\mathbf{s},\mathcal{C}) := \delta_{\mathbf{x},\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{s})}$
- Decoder: map $\mathbf{y}$ to $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$ if $(\mathcal{C}(\hat{\mathbf{s}}),\mathbf{y}) \in J_{P(X_i,Y_i),n,\beta}$ for exactly one $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$. Otherwise, fail.

Claim: In expectation over all random codes $\mathcal{C}$ that are constructed in this way, and over all input strings $\mathbf{s} \sim P(\mathbf{S}) := \text{Uniform}\big(\{0,1\}^k\big)$, the error probability for long messages goes to zero as long as $\frac{k}{n} < I_P(X_i, Y_i) - 3\beta$:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}_{P(\mathcal{C})P(\mathbf{S})}\big[P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}{\neq}\mathbf{S}\,|\,\mathbf{S},\mathcal{C})\big] \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \frac{k}{n} < I_P(X_i, Y_i) - 3\beta.}$$

Proof of $\mathbb{E}_{P(\mathcal{C})P(\mathbf{S})}\big[P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\neq\mathbf{S}\,|\,\mathbf{S},\mathcal{C})\big] \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$ if $\frac{k}{n} < I_P(X_i, Y_i) - 3\beta$

2 possibilities for errors:

- $(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{s}), \mathbf{y}) \notin J_{P(X_i,Y_i),n,\beta}$: probability → 0 for $n \to \infty$ since $(C(s), y) \sim P(X, Y)$ ↙ slide 12
- $(\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{s}'), \mathbf{y}) \in J_{P(X_i,Y_i),n,\beta}$ for some $\mathbf{s}' \neq \mathbf{s}$: probability that this happens for any given s' is $\leq 2^{-n(I_p(X_i;Y_i)-3\beta)}$ ↙ slide 13

⇒ probability that this happens for any of the $2^k - 1$ s' with $s' = s$ is $\leq 2^k \times 2^{-n(I_p(X_i;Y_i)-3\beta)} = 2^{-n\underbrace{(I_p(X_i;Y_i)-3\beta-\frac{k}{n})}_{<0 \text{ by assumption}}}$

Total error probability:

$$\mathbb{E}_{P(C)P(S)}\left[P(\hat{S}\neq S\,|\,C)\right] \xrightarrow{n-\infty} 0 \quad \text{if } \frac{k}{n} < I_p(X_i;Y_i) - 3\beta$$

i.e., in expectation over all random codes C and all input bit strings S, we can make $\frac{k}{n}$ arbitrarily close to $I_p(X_i;Y_i)$ and still expect perfect reconstruction in the limit of long messages.

Proof of the Noisy Channel Coding Theorem

Theorem (reminder): $\forall\varepsilon > 0$ and $R < C$, there exists an $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\forall n \geq n_0$: there exists a code with $k \geq Rn$ and $P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\neq\mathbf{s}\,|\,\mathbf{S}=\mathbf{s}) < \varepsilon$ for all $\mathbf{s} \in \{0,1\}^k$.

- Set $P(X_i) := \arg\max_{P(X_i)} I_P(X_i; Y_i)$. Thus, $I_P(X; Y) = C$.
- Assume $\frac{k}{n} < C - 3\beta$. Thus, $\mathbb{E}_{P(\mathcal{C})P(\mathbf{S})}\big[P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\neq\mathbf{S}\,|\,\mathbf{S},\mathcal{C})\big] \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$.
- This means that $\forall\varepsilon$: $\exists n_0$ such that $\mathbb{E}_{P(\mathcal{C})P(\mathbf{S})}\big[P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\neq\mathbf{S}\,|\,\mathbf{S},\mathcal{C})\big] < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ $\forall n > n_0$.

  ⇒ For all $n > n_0$, there exists at least one code $\mathcal{C}$ with $\mathbb{E}_{P(\mathbf{S})}\big[P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\neq\mathbf{S}\,|\,\mathbf{S},\mathcal{C})\big] < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

  ⇒ Since $P(\mathbf{S})$ is a uniform distribution over 2^k bit strings, the $2^k/2 = 2^{k-1}$ bit strings $\mathbf{s}$ with lowest $P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\neq\mathbf{s}\,|\,\mathbf{S}=\mathbf{s},\mathcal{C})$ must all satisfy $P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\neq\mathbf{s}\,|\,\mathbf{S}=\mathbf{s}) < \varepsilon$.

  ⇒ Use their 2^{k-1} code words $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{s})$ to define a code with ratio $\frac{k-1}{n}$ ($\approx \frac{k}{n}$ for $n \to \infty$).
- We can make $\frac{k}{n}$ and therefore R arbitrarily close to capacity C by letting $\beta \to 0$.

Summary

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{S} \arrow[r, "\text{channel encoder}", "P(\mathbf{X}\,|\,\mathbf{S})"'] \arrow[d, phantom, sloped, "\in"] & \mathbf{X} \arrow[r, "\text{channel}", "P(\mathbf{Y}\,|\,\mathbf{X})"'] \arrow[d, phantom, sloped, "\in"] & \mathbf{Y} \arrow[r, "\text{channel decoder}", "P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\,|\,\mathbf{Y})"'] \arrow[d, phantom, sloped, "\in"] & \hat{\mathbf{S}} \arrow[d, phantom, sloped, "\in"] \\
\{0,1\}^k & \{0,1\}^n & \{0,1\}^n & \{0,1\}^k
\end{tikzcd}$$

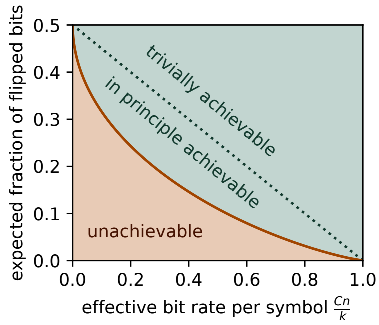
- **Memoryless channel:** $P(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{X}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(Y_i|X_i)$
- **Channel capacity:** $C := \max_{P(X_i)} I_P(X_i; Y_i)$
- **Proved so far:** error-free communication is possible as long as $\frac{k}{n} < C$.
- **Problem 10.3 (e):** prove that error-free communication is *not* possible if $\frac{k}{n} > C$.

  (follows from *data processing inequality*: $I_P(\mathbf{S}; \hat{\mathbf{S}}) \leq I_P(\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{Y})$)
- **But:** communication with $\frac{k}{n} > C$ *is* possible if we accept errors.
  - How many errors do we have to accept for a given $\frac{k}{n} > C$?

Poll

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathbf{S} \arrow[r, "\text{channel encoder}", "P(\mathbf{X}\mid\mathbf{S})"'] & \mathbf{X} \arrow[r, "\text{channel}", "P(\mathbf{Y}\mid\mathbf{X})"'] & \mathbf{Y} \arrow[r, "\text{channel decoder}", "P(\hat{\mathbf{S}}\mid\mathbf{Y})"'] & \hat{\mathbf{S}} \\
\rotatebox{-90}{$\in$} & \rotatebox{-90}{$\in$} & \rotatebox{-90}{$\in$} & \rotatebox{-90}{$\in$} \\
\{0,1\}^k & \mathbb{X}^n & \mathbb{Y}^n & \{0,1\}^k
\end{tikzcd}$$

Assume you want to transmit $k > Cn$ uniformly distributed random bits using n invocations of a channel with capacity C. How many bit flips should you expect?



satisfy additional constraint: receiver knows which bits might be flipped.

(a) about $k - Cn$; ← transmit only first Cn bits

(b) about $(k - Cn)/2$; ← transmit only first Cn bits and let decoder guess the remaining k-Cn bits → will get half of them right, in expectation

receiver can't tell which bits might be flipped → (c) fewer than $(k - Cn)/2$.

Problem 11.5: $\frac{k}{n}$ can go up to $\frac{C}{1 - H_2(\mathcal{D})}$

expected number of bit flips

Application of Channel Coding Theorem:

Theoretical bound for *lossy* compression

Theoretical Bound for Lossy Compression

Consider a lossy compression code:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\text{message } \mathbf{X} \arrow[r, "\text{source encoder}", "P(\mathbf{S}\mid\mathbf{X})"'] & \mathbf{S} \arrow[r, "\text{source decoder}", "P(v\hat{X}\mid\mathbf{S})"'] & \text{reconstruction } \hat{\mathbf{X}} \\
 & \rotatebox{-90}{$\in$} & \\
 & \{0,1\}^* &
\end{tikzcd}$$

- Assume the data distribution $P(\mathbf{X})$ and the mapping from $\mathbf{X}$ to its reconstruction $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ is given and we want to find a suitable encoder/decoder pair.
- **Theorem:** optimal $\mathbb{E}_P\big[\text{amortized bit rate}\big] = I_P(\mathbf{X}; \hat{\mathbf{X}})$.
  - Below: prove that $\exists$ code with $\mathbb{E}_P\big[\text{amortized bit rate}\big]$ arbitrarily close to $I_P(\mathbf{X}; \hat{\mathbf{X}})$
  - Problem 11.2: prove that $\nexists$ code with $\mathbb{E}_P\big[\text{amortized bit rate}\big] < I_P(\mathbf{X}; \hat{\mathbf{X}})$

Proof of Theoretical Bound for Lossy Compression

$$\text{message } \mathbf{X} \xrightarrow[P(\mathbf{S}\,|\,\mathbf{X})]{\text{source encoder}} \mathbf{S} \in \{0,1\}^* \xrightarrow[P(v\hat{X}\,|\,\mathbf{S})]{\text{source decoder}} \text{reconstruction } \hat{\mathbf{X}}$$

- **Given:** $P(\mathbf{X})$ and $P(\hat{\mathbf{X}}|\mathbf{X})$; **we seek:** source encoder $P(\mathbf{S}|\mathbf{X})$ and decoder $P(\hat{\mathbf{X}}|\mathbf{S})$.

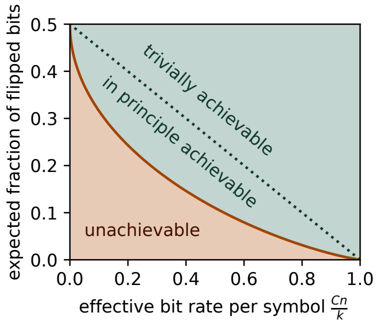
→ next week

Rate/Distortion Theorem

Recap: For given $P(\mathbf{X})$ and $P(\hat{\mathbf{X}}|\mathbf{X})$: optimal $\mathbb{E}_P\big[\text{amortized bit rate}\big] = I_P(\mathbf{X};\hat{\mathbf{X}})$.

Corollary: ("rate/distortion theorem")

- consider a distortion metric $d(\mathbf{X},\hat{\mathbf{X}})$ between messages and their reconstructions, and a distortion threshold $\mathcal{D} \geq 0$.
- Then: optimal $\mathbb{E}_P\big[\text{amortized bit rate}\big]$ of code that satisfies $\mathbb{E}_P[d(\mathbf{X},\hat{\mathbf{X}})] \leq \mathcal{D}$ is:



$$\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{D}) := \inf_{P(\hat{\mathbf{X}}|\mathbf{X}):\,\mathbb{E}_P[d(\mathbf{X},\hat{\mathbf{X}})]\leq\mathcal{D}} I_P(\mathbf{X};\hat{\mathbf{X}}).$$

Outlook

- **Problem Set 11:**
  - finish your implementation of a VAE-based compression method
  - prove Source-channel separation theorem
- **Next week:** overview of recent research in machine-learning based data compression