



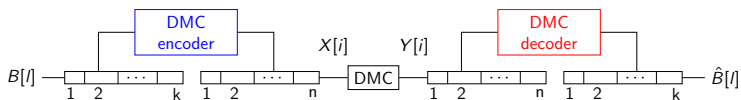
Noisy-channel coding theorem and differential entropy

Communication Theory

Manuel A. Vázquez

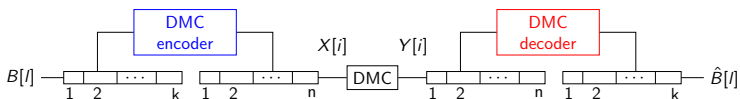
April 18, 2024

Noisy-channel coding theorem



$$\text{Rate: } R = \frac{k}{n} \quad | \quad \text{Capacity: } C = \max_{p(x_i), i=1, \dots, M} I(X, Y)$$

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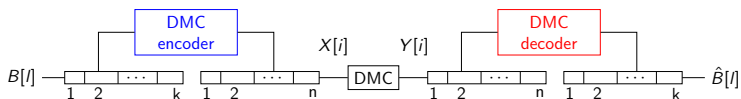
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Theorem: Noisy-channel coding (Shannon, 1948)

- ① $mR < C \Rightarrow \forall \delta > 0, \exists$ code yielding $P_e < \delta$
- ② $mR > C \Rightarrow P_e > \epsilon$, where $\epsilon > 0$ is a constant.

$m = \log_2 M \equiv$ number of bits per symbol

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There *exist* codes attaining the channel capacity, and

- low R : easy to find one
- high R : hard to find one

Differential entropy

Definition: Differential entropy

$$h(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) \log_2 \frac{1}{f_X(x)} dx \text{ bits}$$

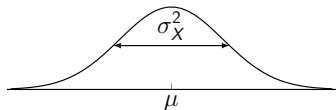
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Gaussian random variable

$$X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma_X^2)$$



$$h(X) = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 (2\pi e \sigma_X^2) \text{ bits}$$

(irregardless of the mean!!)

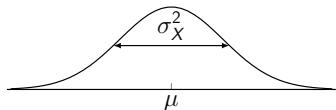
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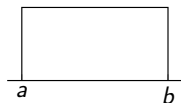


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Uniform random variable

$$X \sim \mathcal{U}[a, b]$$



$$h(X) = \log_2(b - a) \text{ bits}$$

Bounds on the differential entropy

- for X **unbounded**, i.e. $X \in (-\infty, \infty)$, with variance σ_X^2 ,

$$h(X) \text{ maximum} \Leftrightarrow X \sim \mathcal{N}(\cdot, \sigma_X^2),$$

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Definition: Joint differential entropy

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$$h(X|Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_Y(y) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X|Y}(x|y) \log_2 \frac{1}{f_{X|Y}(x|y)} dx dy$$

or, equivalently,

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Definition: Mutual information

$$I(X, Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x, y) \log_2 \frac{f_{X,Y}(x, y)}{f_X(x)f_Y(y)} dx dy$$

Mutual information and conditional entropy

Properties

- $I(X, Y) \geq 0$ (non negative function)
- $I(X, Y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow X$ and Y independent
- $I(X, Y) = I(Y, X)$

Mutual information and conditional entropy

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Identities

(counterparts of those for the discrete case)

- mutual information

$$\begin{aligned}I(X, Y) &= h(Y) - h(Y|X) \\ &= h(X) - h(X|Y)\end{aligned}$$

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- joint entropy

$$\begin{aligned}h(X, Y) &= h(X|Y) + h(Y) \\ &= h(Y|X) + h(X)\end{aligned}$$