MA3466 Tutorial Sheet 7, q1-2 solutions¹

6 April 2010

1. (C& T 5.2) Let $p(S_i) = p_i$ for some set of outcomes $\{S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_n\}$. The S_i 's are uniquely encoded into strings from a *D*-symbol alphabet in a uniquely decodable manner. If n = 6 and the code word lengths are $(l_1, l_2, \ldots, l_n) = (1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3)$ find a good lower bound on *D*.

Solution: Well this question is easy to do by checking the first few cases. D = 2 clearly doesn't work, since $l(S_1) = l(S_2) = 1$ then we need to have $c(S_1) = 0$ and $c(S_2) = 1$ or visa versa, and then the length two code word for S_3 , which needs to be 00, 01, 10 or 11, is ambiguous, since it could also be decoded as a pair from S_1 and S_2 . However, D = 3 does work, for example

is a prefix code with the correct lengths.

2. (C& T 5.4) Slackness in the Kraft inequality. An instantaneous code has word lengths l_1 to l_m satisfying the strict inequality

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} D^{-l_i} < 1 \tag{1}$$

Show there are arbitrarily long sequences of code symbols in \mathcal{D}^* which cannot be decoded into sequences of codewords: that is, not all sequences of symbols in D form a sentence.

Solution: So the trick here is that, if

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} D^{-l_i} < 1 \tag{2}$$

then, with l_x with maximum length,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} D^{l_x - l_i} < D^{l_x} \tag{3}$$

and, we know, that D^{l_x} is the number of nodes at level l_x , which the sum on the right hand side gives the number of nodes at that level which are codewords or their

descendents. Thus, the strict inequality means that there are nodes at level l_x which are not codewords and which are not the descendents of codewords. Taking one these nodes: the node will correspond to a codeword and could of been added to the existing prefix code to extend it to a further symbol, this code would still be uniquely decodable. This means that strings in the codeword corresponding to this node do not correspond to any of the existing symbols.

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