

Spring 1997

$$1. A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\}$$

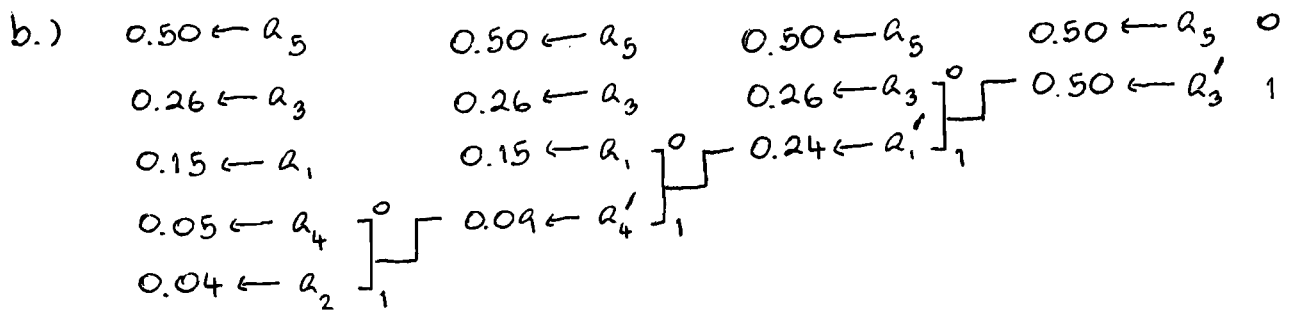
$$P(a_1) = 0.15, \quad P(a_2) = 0.04, \quad P(a_3) = 0.26, \quad P(a_4) = 0.05$$

$$P(a_5) = 0.50$$

$$a.) H = - \sum_{i=1}^5 P(a_i) \log_2(P(a_i))$$

$$= - [0.15 \log_2 0.15 + 0.04 \log_2 0.04 + 0.26 \log_2 0.26 + 0.05 \log_2 0.05 + 0.5 \log_2 0.5]$$

$$= 1.817 \text{ bits/symbol}$$



HUFFMAN CODE

 a_5 0 a_3 10 a_1 110 a_4 1110 a_2 1111

$$c.) L = \sum_{i=1}^5 P(a_i) n(a_i)$$

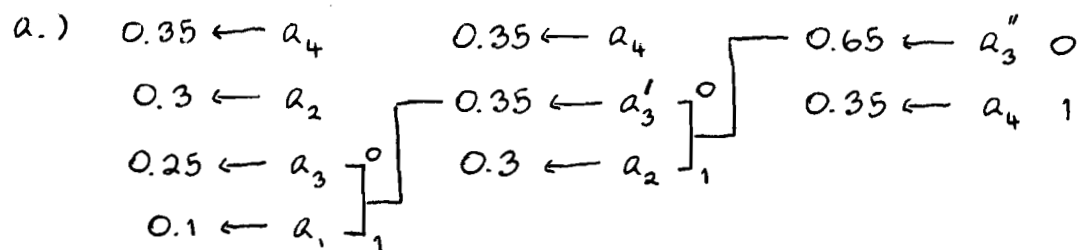
$$= 0.50(1) + 0.26(2) + 0.15(3) + 0.05(4) + 0.04(4)$$

$$= 1.83 \text{ bits/symbol}$$

$$\text{REDUNDANCY} = L - H = 0.013 \text{ bits/symbol}$$

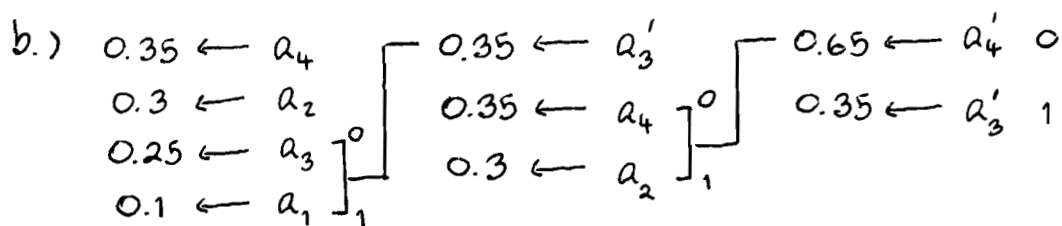
2. $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\}$

$P(a_1) = 0.1$, $P(a_2) = 0.3$, $P(a_3) = 0.25$, $P(a_4) = 0.35$



HUFFMAN CODE

a_4 1
 a_2 01
 a_3 000
 a_1 001



HUFFMAN CODE

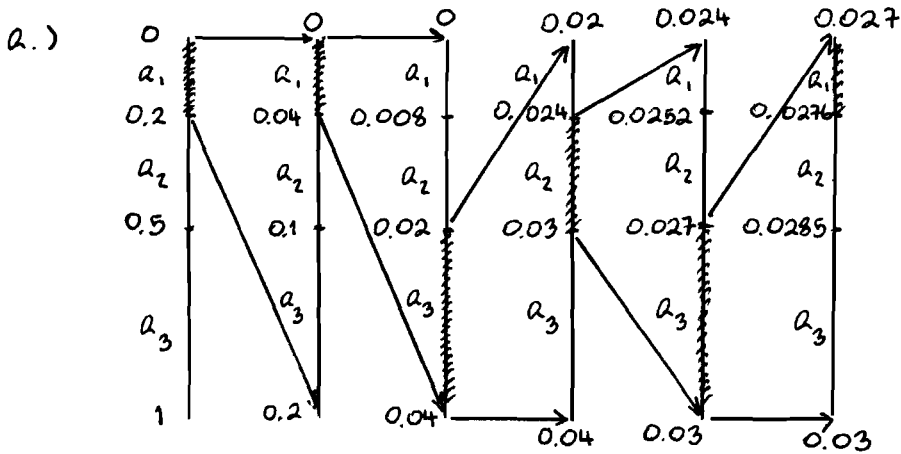
a_4 00
 a_2 01
 a_3 10
 a_4 11

ALTHOUGH METHOD A AND B HAVE THE SAME AVERAGE LENGTH OF THE CODE, CODE OF METHOD B HAS A LOWER VARIANCE (CONSTANT LENGTH),

3.

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$$

$$P(a_1) = 0.2, P(a_2) = 0.3, P(a_3) = 0.5$$



$$\text{TAG} = \frac{0.0276 - 0.027}{2} = 0.0273_{10} \quad (\text{DECIMAL})$$

$$= (0.0000011\dots)_2 \quad (\text{BINARY})$$

THE FIRST 5 BITS BINARY CODE '00000'

b.) $F(a_0) = 0, F(a_1) = 0.2, F(a_2) = 0.5, F(a_3) = 1$

$$\text{TAG} = 0.63215699$$

$$l^{(1)} = 0 + (1-0)F(x_1-1) = F(x_1-1)$$

$$u^{(1)} = 0 + (1-0)F(x_1) = F(x_1)$$

TAG LIES IN $[0.5, 1)$, THE FIRST SYMBOL IS a_3

$$l^{(2)} = 0.5 + (1-0.5)F(x_2-1) = 0.5 + 0.5F(x_2-1)$$

$$u^{(2)} = 0.5 + (1-0.5)F(x_2) = 0.5 + 0.5F(x_2)$$

AFTER SCALING, TAG IS 0.26431398

TAG LIES IN $[0.2, 0.5)$, THE SECOND SYMBOL IS a_2

CONTINUE THE PROCESS.