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**HW SET #5 (DUE BEFORE CLASS ON FEB 24, WED)**


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**Problem 1** (10 points) Consider an alphabet with two symbols  $\{A, B\}$ , where  $P(A) = x$  and  $P(B) = 1 - x$ . Plot the entropy as a function of  $x$ .

**Problem 2** (15 points) Consider an alphabet with three symbols  $\{A, B, C\}$ , where  $P(A) = x$ ,  $P(B) = y$  and  $P(C) = 1 - x - y$ . Plot the entropy as a function of  $x$  and  $y$ .

**Problem 3** (10 points) From the results of Problem 1 and Problem 2, we can expect that the entropy of a source reaches its maximum when all symbols are equally probable. Please prove this formally for a alphabet with  $N$  symbols.

**Problem 4** (15 points) Based on the RGB-to-YUV conversion in Lecture Notes on H.261, derive the YUV-to-RGB conversion in the matrix/vector form.

**Problem 5** (20 points) This is an exercise of arithmetic coding. Given the following probabilities of symbols  $A, B, C$ , and  $D$  at different time instants:

	$t = 1$	$t = 2$	$t = 3$	$t = 4$	$t = 5$
$A$	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
$B$	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
$C$	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
$D$	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

we want to encode the sequence “BCAAD” using Implementation #1 as described in class. Consider “ $D$ ” as the EOF symbol. You don’t need to write a program to do this. Simply compute the interval  $[low, high)$  after each symbol is processed, and summarize the result in a table. Note that all  $cum\_freq[i]$  are time-varying. At the end of the five symbols, pick a value in the range  $[low, high)$  and send it to the decoder. Then, based on  $value$ , the decoder can recover the symbols. Compute the interval  $[low, high)$  after each symbol is processed and summarize the result in a table. Verify that the interval  $[low, high)$  at the encoder varies in synchronization with the interval  $[low, high)$  at the decoder.

**Problem 6** (30 points) Repeat Problem 5 with Implementation #2. Use the following numbers:

$$C = 8$$

$$cum\_freq[0] = 10$$

Again, at the encoder, compute the interval  $[low, high]$  and the bits to output, after each symbol is processed. At the decoder, compute  $value$ ,  $cum$ , and  $[low, high]$  after each symbol is decoded.