2nd homework set, Due !!!March 29!!!

1. (2p.) Find out whether there exists a binary prefix code with code lengths

   (a) 2,3,3,3,4,4,4,5,5,5,5,5,6,7,7

   (b) 2,3,3,4,4,4,4,4,4,5,5,5,5,6

   If yes, then define such a coding!

2. (2p.) For a closed convex set Π of distributions on A, show that P^* maximizes $H(\mathbb{P})$ subject to $\mathbb{P} \in \Pi$ if and only if P^* is the I-projection of the uniform distribution on A onto Π, and that then

$$D(\mathbb{P}||\mathbb{P}^*) \leq H(\mathbb{P}^*) - H(\mathbb{P}), \text{ for all } \mathbb{P} \in \Pi. \tag{1}$$

3. (6p.) (Hypothesis testing with both errors exponentially decreasing)

   (a) We observe independent drawings from an unknown distribution $\mathbb{Q}$ on the finite set A. Let γ be a positive number and let $\mathbb{P}_0$ and $\mathbb{P}_0$ be strictly positive distributions on A with $D(\mathbb{P}_1||\mathbb{P}_0) > \gamma$. To test the (simple) null hypothesis $\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{P}_0$ against the simple alternative hypothesis $\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{P}_1$, let the acceptance region $A_n \subset \mathcal{X}^n$ be the union of all type classes $|\mathcal{T}^n_{\mathbb{P}}|$ with $D(\mathbb{P}||\mathbb{P}_0) \leq \gamma$. Show that then the probability of type 1 error decreases with exponent γ, i.e.,

$$\mathbb{P}_0^n(\mathcal{X}^n - A_n) = 2^{-n\gamma+o(n)} \quad \left(\text{or, i.e., } \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \mathbb{P}_0^n(\mathcal{X}^n - A_n) = -\gamma\right), \tag{2}$$

   whereas the type 2 error probability ($\mathbb{P}_1^n(A_n)$) decreases with exponent $\delta = D(\mathbb{P}^*||\mathbb{P}_1)$ where $\mathbb{P}^*$ is the I-projection of P_1 onto the "divergence ball"

$$B(\mathbb{P}_0, \gamma) = \{\mathbb{P} : D(\mathbb{P}||\mathbb{P}_0) \leq \gamma\}. \tag{3}$$

   (b) Show that the above is the best possible, i.e., for any $\tilde{A}_n \subset \mathcal{X}^n$ satisfying (2), always

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \mathbb{P}_1^n(\tilde{A}_n) \geq -\delta. \tag{4}$$

   (c) With the notation used above, show that the I-Projection $\mathbb{P}^*$ of $\mathbb{P}_1$ onto $B(\mathbb{P}_0, \gamma)$ equals the I-projection of both $\mathbb{P}_0$ and $\mathbb{P}_1$ onto the linear family

$$\mathcal{L} = \{\mathbb{P} : \sum_{a\in A} \mathbb{P}(a) \log \frac{\mathbb{P}_0(a)}{\mathbb{P}_1(a)} = \delta - \gamma\}, \tag{5}$$

   and also equals the I-projection of $\mathbb{P}_0$ onto $B(\mathbb{P}_1, \delta)$. Give a geometric interpretation. Finally conclude that $\mathbb{P}^*$ is of the form $\mathbb{P}^*(a) = c \cdot \mathbb{P}_0^{\theta}(a) \cdot \mathbb{P}_1^{1-\theta}(a)$ for some $0 < \theta < 1$.