

Problem: $H(x) \leq L(x) \leq H(x) + \epsilon$ ←
 → Given an ϵ → how to develop a code

$$H(X_1, \dots, X_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k H(X_i) = k \cdot H(X_1)$$

independent
identically
distributed

Block coding

$x \rightarrow$	$x^{(k)}, x^{(k-1)}, \dots, x^{(k-K+1)}$	y
N^k	$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & \dots & a_1 \\ a_2 & a_2 & \dots & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_N & a_N & \dots & a_N \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{N^k} \end{pmatrix}$

Data Speed: $O(\frac{1}{k}) \iff O(N^k)$: LUT size

Next question: How do we do source coding without the knowledge of $p(x)$?

⇒ Non-parametric / Distribution-free data compression
 ↗ different name ↖ ⇒ $p(x)$ can change in time for new things

IT Source γ

→ Shannon-Fano coding on γ

$$H(\gamma) \leq L \leq H(\gamma) + 1$$

$$k \cdot H(x) \leq L \leq k \cdot H(x) + 1$$

$$\boxed{H(x) \leq \lambda \leq H(x) + \frac{1}{k}}$$

→ given ϵ : $k = \lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rceil \implies$ we can approach L with

$H(x)$ as close as we want

→ Then what is the problem

⇒ we need a N^k size LUT