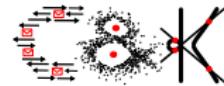
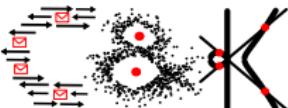


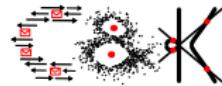
Lossless compression



- $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_d\}$ finite alphabet, $p = (p_1, \dots, p_d) \in S^d$, i.e. probability distribution
- $X = X_1 \cdots X_l \in A^*$
- $\forall j, i : \Pr[X_j = a_i] = p_i$



Lossless compression

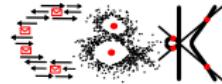


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Want function $f : A \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^*$ such that

- 1 $\forall i, j, i \neq j : f(a_i)$ is not a prefix of $f(a_j)$
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Lossless compression



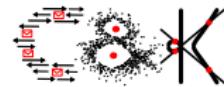
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- 1 guarantees that X can be recovered from $f(X) = f(X_1) \cdots f(X_l)$
- 2 $E[f]$ called expected codeword length of f

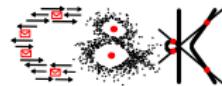
Shannon code



Given $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_d\}$, Shannon code $S : A \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^*$ achieves

- 1 $\forall i : |S(a_i)| = \lceil \log(1/p_i) \rceil$
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Shannon code

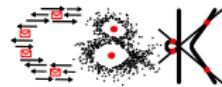


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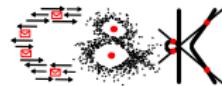
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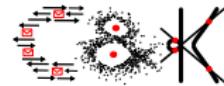
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Question What happens, if we start with "wrong" distribution q to construct Shannon code S' ?

Loss in compression: $E[S'] - E[S] = \sum p_i \log(p_i/q_i) = D_{KLD}(p, q)$.

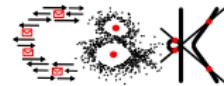
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Lemma 3.1

$$\forall p, q \in S^d : D_{KLD}(p, q) \geq 0.$$

Loss in compression



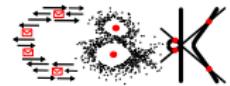
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Observation

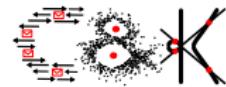
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+ : \ln(x) \leq x - 1.$$

Markov models



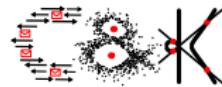
- $X = X_1 \cdots X_l$ sequence over alphabet $A, b \in \mathbb{N}$

Markov models



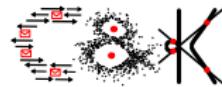
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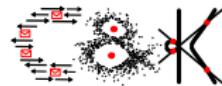
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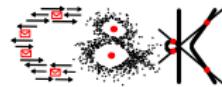
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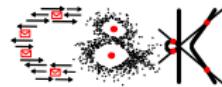
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Markov models



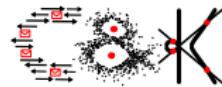
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Markov models



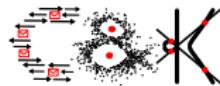
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Markov models



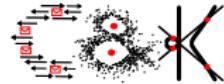
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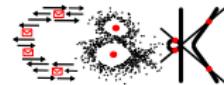
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- + can yield very good compression if b is sufficiently large
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 - ⇒ may outweigh gain of compression

Compression and clustering



Idea Use large b , then use "few" ($= k$) representative distributions to compress.

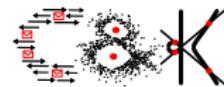
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- $P = \{P_c | c \in A^b\}$
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Compression and clustering

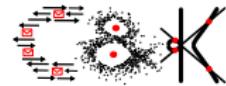


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Goal Find centroids and corresponding partition that minimize loss in compression.

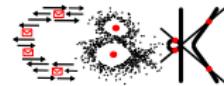
Loss in compression



Loss is given by

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{P_j \in C_i} D_{KLD}(P_j, c_i)$$

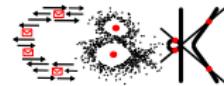
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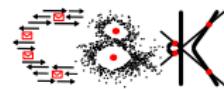
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⇒ k -median problem for Kullback-Leibler divergence