

Transmission de données one-shot



$$P_n[M \neq \hat{M}] \leq 2^{R - I_{\min}(X; Y)_{\text{paw}}}$$

distribution sur X
selon laquelle on choisit le
cod.

P_n : - Le code $\{c(0^R), \dots, c(1^R)\}$ est choisi au hasard selon P_X ($c(m) \in X$).

- Le décideur:

$$d(\hat{m} | y) = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(\hat{m}); y)}}{\sum_{m'} 2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(m'); y)}}$$

- On suppose que $M = 0^R$.

$$\begin{aligned} P_n[\hat{M} \neq 0^R | Y=y, \mathcal{C}=\{c(0^R), \dots, c(1^R)\}] \\ = \frac{\sum_{\hat{m} \neq 0^R} 2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(\hat{m}); y)}}{\sum_{m'} 2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(m'); y)}} \leq \frac{\sum_{\hat{m} \neq 0^R} 2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(\hat{m}); y)}}{2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(0^R); y)}} \\ = 2^{-\frac{1}{2} S(c(0^R); y)} \cdot \sum_{\hat{m} \neq 0^R} 2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(\hat{m}); y)} \end{aligned}$$

→ Prenons l'espérance sur $c(\hat{m})$ où $\hat{m} \neq 0^R$:

$$\mathbb{E}_{c(\hat{m}) \sim P_X} \left[2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(\hat{m}); y)} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(c(\hat{u}); y) &= S(c(\hat{u})) + S(y) - S(c(\hat{u}), y) \\
 &= S(c(\hat{u})) - S(c(\hat{u})|y) \\
 \mathbb{E}_{c(\hat{u}) \sim p_0} &\left[2^{\frac{1}{2}} (S(c(\hat{u})) - S(c(\hat{u})|y)) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Divergence de Rényi:

$$2^{(\alpha-1) D_\alpha(p \parallel q)} = \mathbb{E}_{X \sim p} \left[2^{(\alpha-1) (S(X)_q - S(X)_p)} \right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{c(\hat{u}) \sim p_x} \left[2^{-\frac{1}{2} (S(c(\hat{u})|y) - S(c(\hat{u})))} \right] \rightarrow \text{Divergence de Rényi avec } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$= 2^{+\frac{1}{2} D_{\frac{1}{2}}(p_x \parallel p_{x|y=y})} = 2^{\frac{1}{2} D_{\frac{1}{2}}(p_{x|y=y} \parallel p_0)}$$

Regardons maintenant le terme $2^{-\frac{1}{2} S(c(o^R); y)}$:

$$\mathbb{E}_{c(o^R) \sim p_{x|y=y}} \left[2^{-\frac{1}{2} S(c(o^R); y)} \right] = 2^{-\frac{1}{2} D_{\frac{1}{2}}(p_{x|y=y} \parallel p_x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}_c \left[2^{-\frac{1}{2} S(c(o^R); y)} \cdot \sum_{\hat{u} \neq o^R} 2^{\frac{1}{2} S(c(\hat{u}); y)} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2^{-\frac{1}{2} D_{\frac{1}{2}}(p_{x|y=y} \parallel p_x)} \cdot (2^R - 1) \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{2} D_{\frac{1}{2}}(p_{x|y=y} \parallel p_0)} \\
 &\leq 2^{R-1} D_{\frac{1}{2}}(p_{x|y=y} \parallel p_x)
 \end{aligned}$$

→ Prendre l'espérance sur Y :

$$\mathbb{E}_Y \left[2^{R - D_{\frac{1}{2}}(P_{X|Y=Y} \| P_X)} \right]$$

Information mutuelle de Rényi:

$$2^{\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha} I_{\alpha}(X;Y)} = \mathbb{E}_Y \left[2^{\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha} D_{\alpha}(P_{X|Y=Y} \| P_X)} \right]$$

On est dans cette situation pour $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$:

$$\rightarrow = 2^R \cdot 2^{-I_{\frac{1}{2}}(X;Y)} = 2^{R - I_{\frac{1}{2}}(X;Y)} = 2^{R - I_{\min}(X;Y)}$$

$$I_{\min}(X;Y) := I_{\frac{1}{2}}(X;Y)$$

□

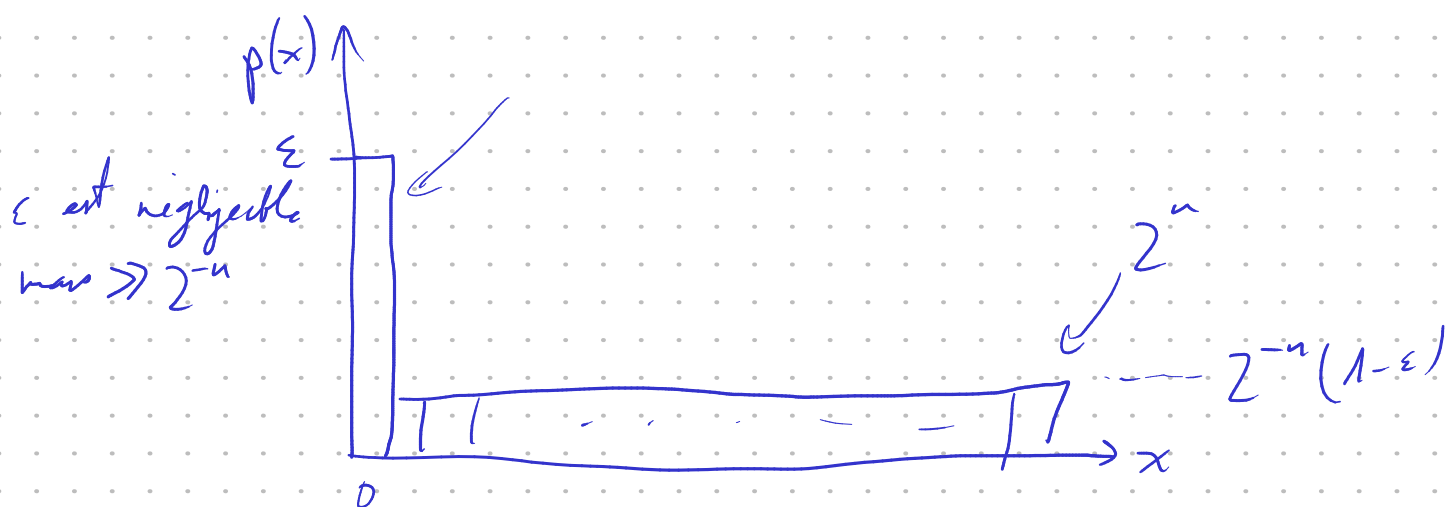
Compression: $P_n[\text{erreur}] \leq 2^{-(R - H_{\max}(X|Y))}$

Extraction d'idée: $\|(\text{cas réel}) - (\text{cas idéal})\|_1 \leq 2^{\frac{1}{2}(h - H_{\min}(X|Y))}$

Transmission de donnée: $P_n[\text{erreur}] \leq 2^{R - I_{\min}(X;Y)}$

Liasage ("Smoothing")

→ Peut-on récupérer les théorèmes iid via les théorèmes one-shot?



→ Extraction d'alea :

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{-H_2(X)} &= \mathbb{E}[2^{-S(X)}] \\
 &= \sum_x [p(x)^2] \\
 &= \epsilon^2 + 2^n (1-\epsilon)^2 2^{-2n} \\
 &= \epsilon^2 + (1-\epsilon)^2 \cdot 2^{-n} \geq \epsilon^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_2(X) \leq 2 \log \frac{1}{\epsilon} \ll n.$$

→ Pourtant, on dit pouvoir extraire $\approx n$ bits, car l'événement que $x=0$ a une probabilité négligeable.

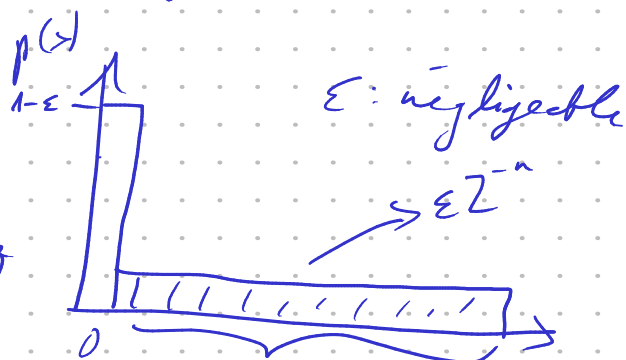
→ On définit des version "lisses" des mesures one-shot :
 $\epsilon \in (0, 2)$:

$$\tilde{H}_{\min}^{\epsilon}(X|Y)_p := \max_{q: \|q-p\|_1 \leq \epsilon} H_{\min}(X|Y)_q$$

$$\tilde{H}_{\max}^{\epsilon}(X|Y)_p$$

$$:= \min_{q: \|q-p\|_1 \leq \epsilon}$$

$$H_{\max}(X|Y)_q$$



$$\tilde{I}_{\min}^{\varepsilon}(X;Y)_p = \max_{g: \|g-p\|_1 \leq \varepsilon} I_{\min}(X;Y)_g.$$

Extension also: $\|p_{ZYH} - u_Z \times g_Y \times u_H\|_1 \leq \|p_{ZYH} - g_{ZYH}\|_1$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \|g_{ZYH} - u_Z \times g_Y \times u_H\|_1 \\ \text{On choisit } g \text{ t.g. } & \tilde{H}_{\min}^{\varepsilon}(X|Y)_p = H_{\min}(X|Y)_g \\ & \text{et } \|p-g\|_1 \leq \varepsilon \\ & \leq \varepsilon + 2^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}(k - \tilde{H}_{\min}^{\varepsilon}(X|Y)_p)} \end{aligned}$$

Compression: Soit g_{XY} t.g. $\|g-p\|_1 \leq \varepsilon$ et $\tilde{H}_{\max}^{\varepsilon}(X|Y)_p = H_{\max}(X|Y)_g$

$$p_{XY\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}} \text{ t.g. } P_1[(X,Y) \neq (\tilde{X},\tilde{Y})] = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{et } p_{XY} = p_{\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}} \quad p_{\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}} = g_{\tilde{X}\tilde{Y}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{(X,Y) \sim p}[\text{error}] & \leq P_{(X,Y) \sim p} \left[\text{error}_{(X,Y)} \wedge (X,Y) = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) \right] \\ & \quad + P_{(X,Y) \sim p} \left[\text{error}_{(X,Y)} \wedge (X,Y) \neq (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) \right] \\ & \leq P_{(X,Y) \sim p}[\text{error}] + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ & \leq 2^{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}(H_{\max}^{\varepsilon}(X|Y) - R)} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Transmission de données: P_{xy} , q_{xy} et $R_{xy\tilde{x}\tilde{y}}$ comme précédemment

$$P_{(X,Y) \sim p}[\text{error}] \leq P_{(X,Y) \sim p}[\text{error} \wedge (X,Y) = (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})] + P_{(X,Y) \sim p}[\text{error} \wedge (X,Y) \neq (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \dots \\ &\leq P_{(X,Y) \sim q}[\text{error}] + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &\leq 2^{R - \tilde{I}_{\text{min}}(X;Y)} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Pour récupérer les théorèmes iid à partir des méthodes one-shot, on doit montrer que:

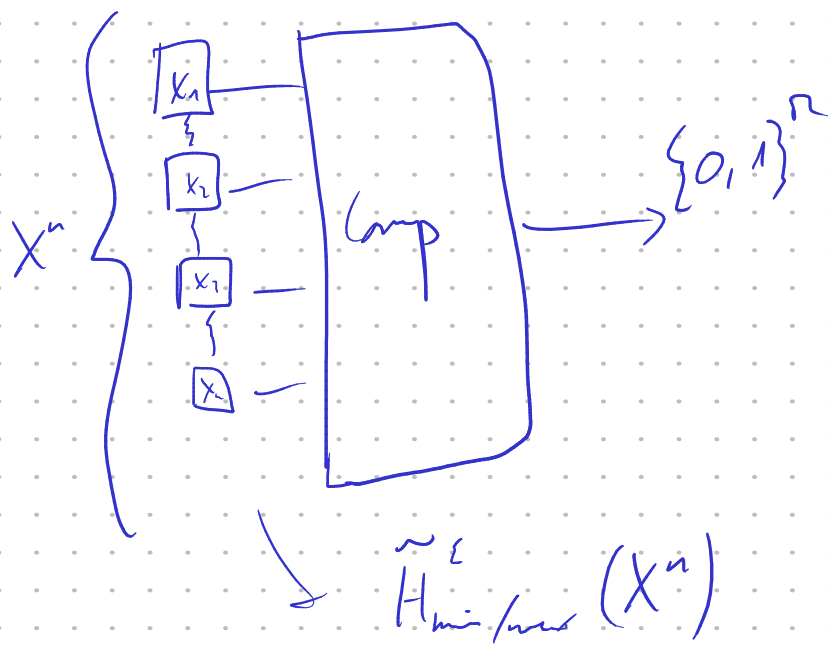
$(X^n, Y^n) \sim \text{iid}$:

$$\tilde{H}_{\min}^{\varepsilon}(X^n|Y^n) \approx nH(X|Y) \geq nH(X|Y) - O(\sqrt{n})$$

$$\tilde{H}_{\max}^{\varepsilon}(X^n|Y^n) \approx nH(X|Y) \leq nH(X|Y) + O(\sqrt{n})$$

$$\tilde{I}_{\min}^{\varepsilon}(X^n; Y^n) \approx nI(X;Y) \geq nI(X;Y) - O(\sqrt{n}).$$

$$\geq nH(X|Y) - \sqrt{n} \left(\frac{\ln 2}{2} \mathbb{E}[S(X)^2] + \log \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \right)$$



$$H_{\min}^{\epsilon}(X^n) \geq (\text{processus d'échantillonnage}).$$

$$\tilde{H}_{\min}^{\epsilon}(X^n)$$