

Université de Montpellier, Autumn 2019.
The program of the course *Information theory*.

Section 1, weeks 1-5.

- 1.1 Measure of information in a finite set (Hartley's information).
- 1.2 Problems of optimal search: the "guess a number" game; search of a fake coin; sorting algorithm. Techniques of lower bounds: the counting argument and the adversarial argument.
- 1.3 Shannon's entropy for a distribution with a finite range: definition and basic properties. [1, chapter 2]
- 1.4 The average number of questions in the "guess a number" game with a non-uniform distribution on possible answers. Shannon's bounds for the average length of a prefix code.
- 1.5 Uniquely decodable codes and lossless data compression. Kraft's inequality. Equivalence of prefix codes and uniquely decodable codes. [1, chapter 5]
- 1.6 Expectation and variance of a random variable distributed on real numbers. The Bienaymé–Chebyshev inequality. [8, chapters 9-10]
- 1.7 Stirling's formula for the factorial; approximation for binomial coefficients. Shannon's theorem on the block coding for a sequence of independent identically distributed random variables. [1, chapter 11]
- 1.8 Classical coding techniques: the Shannon–Fano codes and Huffman's codes. [1, chapter 5]
- 1.9 Shannon's entropy as a heuristic rule in search problems (by the example of the search of a fake coin).
- 1.10 Conditional entropy and of the mutual information, their basic properties. Universal inequalities for Shannon's entropy. [1, chapter 2], [2, chapter 7]
- 1.11 Symmetric encryption schemes and the optimal size of the secret key. [2, chapter 7]
- 1.12 The problem of secret sharing. Threshold access structures and Shamir's scheme. [7]

Section 3, weeks 11-13.

- 3.1 The simplest mathematical model of a communication channel with a random noise: discrete memoryless noisy channel. Shannon's definition of the capacity of a random noisy channel. [1, chapter 7]
- 3.2 Shannon's coding theorem for a discrete memoryless noisy channel [excluded from the final exam]. [1, chapter 7]
- 3.3 Simple Kolmogorov complexity: the definition, existence of an optimal decompressor. [1, chapter 14], [2, chapters 0-1]
- 3.4 Basic properties of Kolmogorov complexity. Non-computability of the function of Kolmogorov complexity. [1, chapter 14] [2, chapters 0-1]
- 3.5 Kolmogorov complexity of a pair; proofs of the inequalities

$$C(x, y) \leq C(x) + C(y) + O(\log C(x))$$

and

$$C(x, y) \not\leq C(x) + C(y) + O(1).$$

[2, chapters 0 and 2]

- 3.6 Conditional Kolmogorov complexity: the main definition and existence of an optimal decompressor. [1, chapter 14], [2, chapters 0 and 2]
- 3.7 Basic properties of the conditional Kolmogorov complexity. [1, chapter 14], [2, chapters 0 and 2]
- 3.8 Algorithmic mutual information (mutual information for Kolmogorov complexity): the Kolmogorov–Levin theorem
$$C(x, y) = C(x) + C(y|x) + O(\log(C(x) + C(y)))$$
and symmetry of the mutual information. [2, chapter 2]
- 3.9 An example of application of Kolmogorov complexity: duplicating a word on a one tape Turing machine requires quadratic time. [2, chapter 8]
- 3.10 Deterministic and randomized communication protocols for two parties; a formal definition of deterministic communication complexity. Deterministic communication complexity of the predicate $Equality_n$ (for two n -bit strings) is $n + 1$. Randomized communication protocol of logarithmic complexity for the predicate $Equality_n$ is $O(\log n)$. [6, chapter 1 and 3]

References

- [1] T.M. Cover, J.A. Thomas. Elements of information Theory. John Wiley & Sons.
- [2] A. Shen, V. Uspensky, and N. Vereshchagin. Kolmogorov complexity and algorithmic randomness. AMS.
<http://www.lirmm.fr/~ashen/kolmbook-eng.pdf>
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- [3] D. MacKay. Information Theory, Inference, and Learning Algorithms. Cambridge University Press.
<https://www.inference.org.uk/itprnn/book.pdf>
- [4] M. Li and P. Vitányi. An introduction to Kolmogorov complexity and its applications. Springer.
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<http://people.cs.uchicago.edu/~fortnow/papers/kaikoura.pdf>
- [6] E. Kushilevitz and N. Nisan. Communication Complexity. Cambridge University Press, NY, USA.
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- [8] W. Feller An introduction to probability theory and its applications. Vol. 1. John Wiley & Sons.
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<http://www.yann-ollivier.org/entropie/entropie.php>
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