

Communication and Distributional Complexity of Joint Probability Mass Functions

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Abstract — The problem of truly-lossless ($P_e = 0$) distributed source coding [1] requires knowledge of the joint statistics of the sources. In particular the locations of the zeroes of the probability mass functions (pmfs) are crucial for encoding at rates below $(H(X), H(Y))$ [2]. We consider the distributed computation of the empirical joint pmf P_n of a sequence of random variable pairs observed at physically separated nodes of a network. We consider both worst-case and average measures of information exchange and treat both exact calculation of P_n and a notion of approximation. We find that in all cases the communication cost grows linearly with the size of the input. Further, we consider the problem of determining whether the empirical pmf has a zero in a particular location and show that in most cases considered this also requires a communication cost that is linear in the input size.

I. INTRODUCTION

A source pmf $Q = \{q_{xy}\}$ on the alphabet $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$ generates an independent and identically distributed sequence of random variable pairs (X_i, Y_i) , $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Xavier observes only $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^n$; Yvonne observes only $\{Y_i\}_{i=1}^n$. Let $1(\cdot)$ be the indicator function. The empirical pmf $P_n(X^n, Y^n) = \{p_{xy}\}$ of (X^n, Y^n) is defined as

$$p_{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 1((X(k), Y(k)) = (x, y)), \text{ for } x \in \mathcal{X}, y \in \mathcal{Y}.$$

We study two problems. In the first, Xavier and Yvonne communicate with the goal of computing approximation \hat{P}_n of P_n . We define $F(\hat{P}_n, \epsilon)$ as 1 if $\|P_n - \hat{P}_n\|_1 < \epsilon$ and 0 otherwise, where $\|P_n - \hat{P}_n\|_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}} |P_n(x,y) - \hat{P}_n(x,y)|$ is the variational distance between P_n and \hat{P}_n . In the second problem, Xavier and Yvonne communicate with the goal of determining whether $p_{ab} = 0$ for a fixed $(a, b) \in \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$. We define $G(P_n, (a, b))$ as 1 if $p_{ab} = 0$, and 0 otherwise.

We restate several definitions from [3]. Consider function $f_n : \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$. A communication protocol Φ_n is a binary tree where each internal node v is labeled either by a function $a_v : \mathcal{X}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ or by a function $b_v : \mathcal{Y}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, and each leaf is labeled with an element $z \in \mathcal{Z}$. The value of Φ_n on input (x^n, y^n) , denoted by $\Phi_n(x^n, y^n)$, is the label of the leaf reached by starting from the root and walking on the tree in the following manner. At each internal node v labeled by a_v , walk left if $a_v(x^n) = 0$ and right if $a_v(x^n) = 1$, and at each internal node v labeled by b_v , walk left if $b_v(y^n) = 0$ and right if $b_v(y^n) = 1$. We say that Φ_n computes function f if $\Phi_n(x^n, y^n) = f(x^n, y^n)$ for all $(x^n, y^n) \in \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n$.

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For each $(x^n, y^n) \in \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n$, let $l_\Phi(x^n, y^n)$ be the length of the path from the root to the leaf for (x^n, y^n) . The cost of Φ_n is $C(\Phi_n) = \max_{(x^n, y^n) \in \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n} l_\Phi(x^n, y^n)$. The communication complexity $D(f)$ of f , is the minimum of $C(\Phi_n)$, over all protocols Φ_n that compute f . Let μ be a pmf on $\mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n$. The average cost of Φ_n over μ is $A(\Phi_n, \mu) = \sum_{(x^n, y^n) \in \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n} \mu(x^n, y^n) l_\Phi(x^n, y^n)$. The distributional complexity $D^\mu(f)$ of f for pmf Q is the minimum of $A(\Phi_n, \mu)$ over all protocols Φ_n that compute f .

II. RESULTS

A z - f -monochromatic rectangle (denoted by z - f -mr) is a set $R \subseteq \mathcal{X}^n \times \mathcal{Y}^n$ such that for all $(x^n, y^n), (\bar{x}^n, \bar{y}^n) \in R$, $f(x^n, y^n) = f(\bar{x}^n, \bar{y}^n) = z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $(x^n, \bar{y}^n), (\bar{x}^n, y^n) \in R$. Let $w_{Q^n}(f, z) = \max_{R: R \text{ is a } z\text{-}f\text{-mr}} \sum_{(x^n, y^n) \in R} Q^n(x^n, y^n)$ and $W_{Q^n}(f, z) = \sum_{(x^n, y^n): f(x^n, y^n)=z} Q^n(x^n, y^n)$.

Lemma 1 Given a fixed pmf Q ,

$$D^{Q^n}(f) > - \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} W_{Q^n}(f, z) \log w_{Q^n}(f, z).$$

Using combinatorial arguments and Lemma 1, Theorem 1 shows that the worst case and average case costs of calculating the empirical joint pmf are linear in n .

Theorem 1 For any $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} nI_Q(X; Y) - 2^{-\Omega(n\epsilon^2)} - O(n\epsilon \log(1/\epsilon)) \\ \leq D^{Q^n}(F(\hat{P}_n, \epsilon)) \leq D(F(\hat{P}_n, 0)) \\ \leq \min\{\lceil n \log(|\mathcal{X}|) \rceil, \lceil n \log(|\mathcal{Y}|) \rceil\} + O(\log(n)). \end{aligned}$$

Using techniques similar to those in Theorem 1, Theorem 2 shows that the worst case cost of determining whether p_{ab} equals 0 is linear in n . If $q_{ab} > 0$, then the average cost is constant; otherwise it is also linear in n .

Theorem 2

$$D(G(P_n, (a, b))) \geq n \log \left(\frac{|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}| - 1}{|\mathcal{X}||\mathcal{Y}| - \min\{|\mathcal{X}|, |\mathcal{Y}|\}} \right), \text{ if } \forall (a, b), q_{ab} > 0$$

$$D^{Q^n}(G(P_n, (a, b))) \begin{cases} \leq (\lceil \log |\mathcal{X}| \rceil + \lceil \log |\mathcal{Y}| \rceil) / q_{ab}, & \text{if } q_{ab} > 0 \\ \geq n(q_a + q_b)H(q_a / (q_a + q_b)) \\ \quad - O(\sqrt{n \log^2(n)}), & \text{if } q_{ab} = 0 \end{cases}$$

where $q_a = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} q_{ay}$ and $q_b = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} q_{xb}$.

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