

The Mathematical Theory of Communication

International Morse Code

1. The length of a dot is one unit.
2. A dash is three units.
3. The space between parts of the same letter is one unit.
4. The space between letters is three units.
5. The space between words is seven units.

A • —
B — • • •
C — • — •
D — • •
E •
F • • — •
G — — •
H • • • •
I • •
J • — — —
K — • —
L • — • •
M — —
N — •
O — — —
P • — — •
Q — — • —
R • — •
S • • •
T —

U • • —
V • • • —
W • — —
X — • • —
Y — • — —
Z — — • •

1 • — — —
2 • • — —
3 • • • — —
4 • • • • —
5 • • • • •
6 — • • • •
7 — — • • •
8 — — — • •
9 — — — — •
0 — — — — —



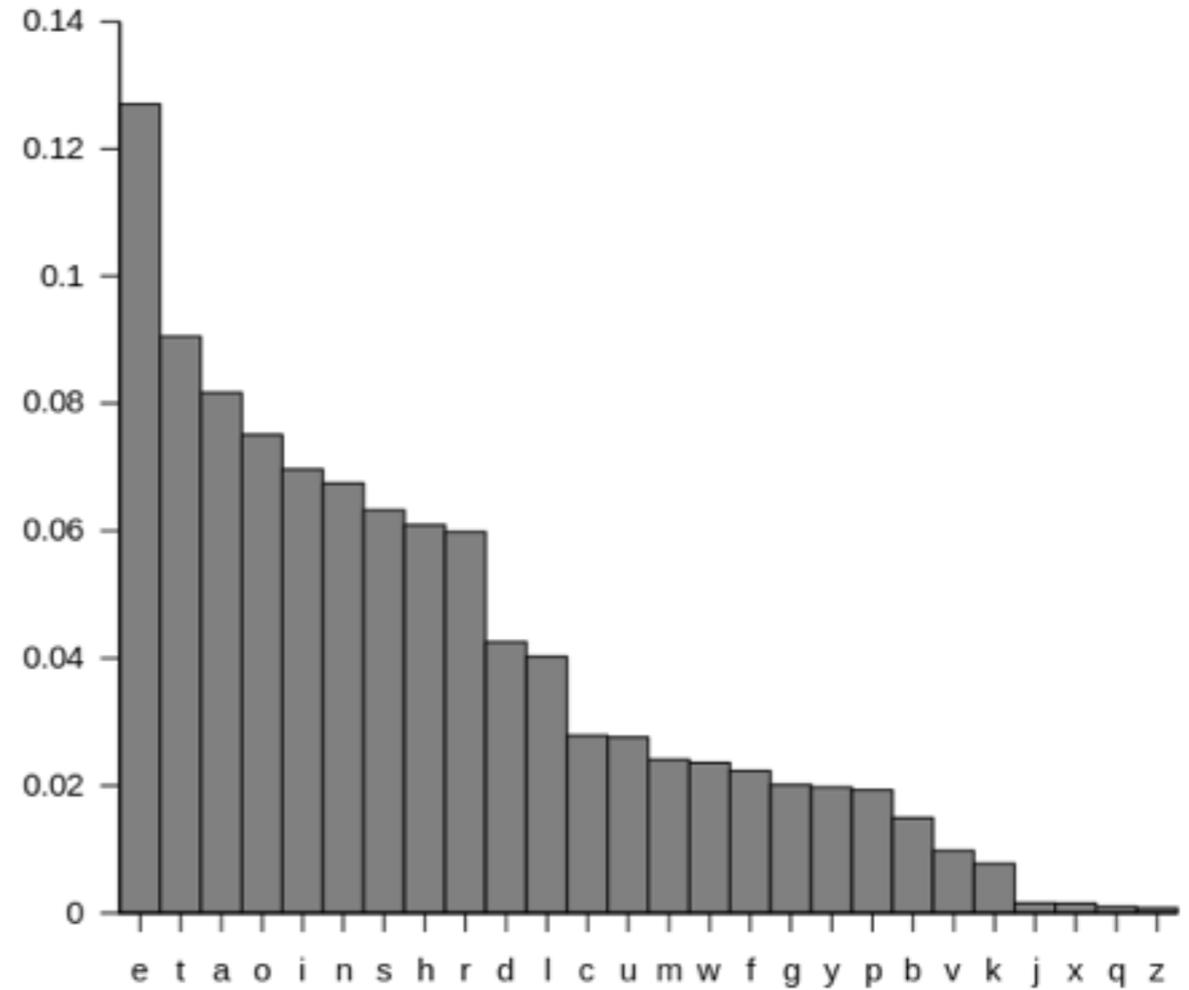
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A ● —
 B — ● ● ●
 C — ● — ●
 D — ● ●
 E ●
 F ● ● — ●
 G — — ●
 H ● ● ● ●
 I ● ●
 J ● — — —
 K — ● —
 L ● — ● ●
 M — —
 N — ●
 O — — —
 P ● — — ●
 Q — — ● —
 R ● — ●
 S ● ● ●
 T —

U ● ● —
 V ● ● ● —
 W ● — —
 X — ● ● —
 Y — ● — —
 Z — — ● ●

1 ● — — —
 2 ● ● — —
 3 ● ● ● —
 4 ● ● ● ● —
 5 ● ● ● ● ●
 6 — ● ● ● ●
 7 — — ● ● ●
 8 — — — ● ●
 9 — — — — ●
 0 — — — — —



Harry Nyquist

- *Certain Factors Affecting Telegraph Speed*. Bell Labs Technical Journal. 1924

$$W = K \log m$$

Where W is the speed of transmission of intelligence,
 m is the number of current values,
and, K is a constant.



Ralph Hartley

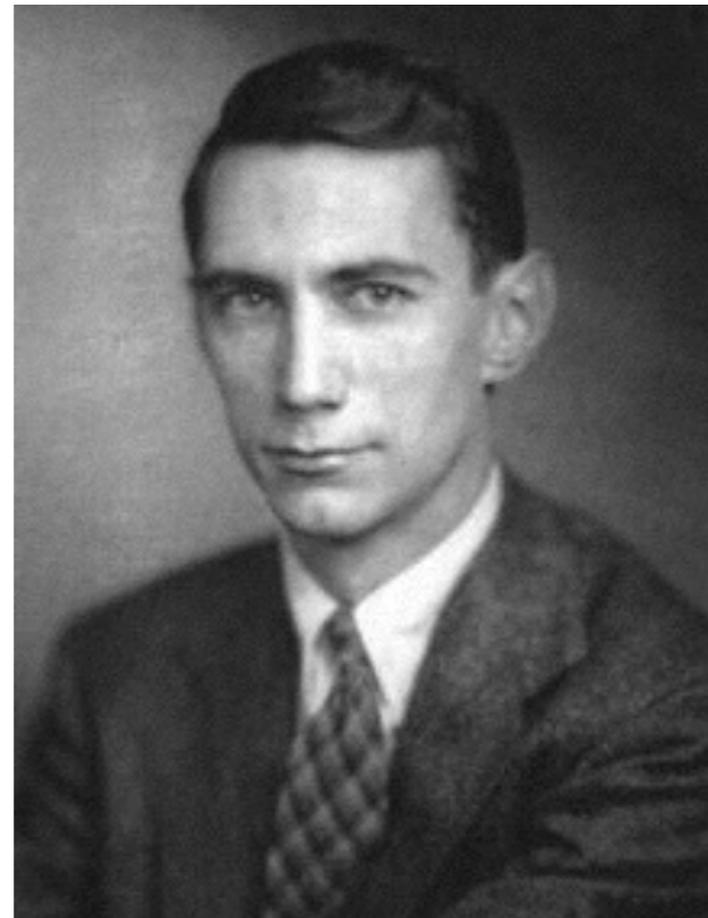
- *Transmission of Information.*
Bell Labs Technical Journal.
1928

$$\begin{aligned} H &= n \log s \\ &= \log s^n. \end{aligned}$$

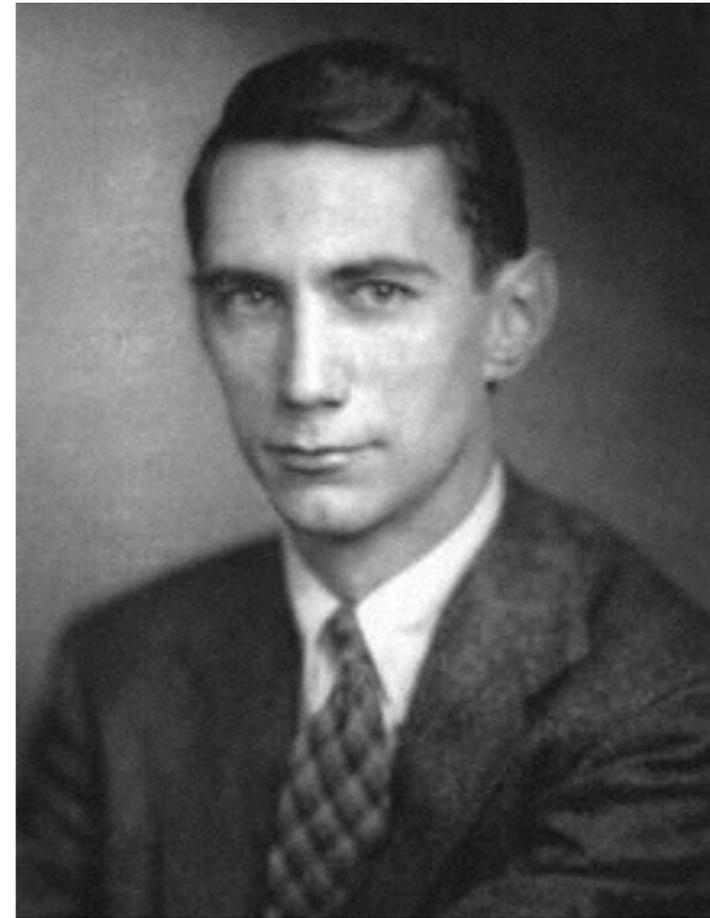


Claude Shannon

- *A Symbolic Analysis of Relay and Switching Circuits.*
Master's Thesis. MIT. 1937



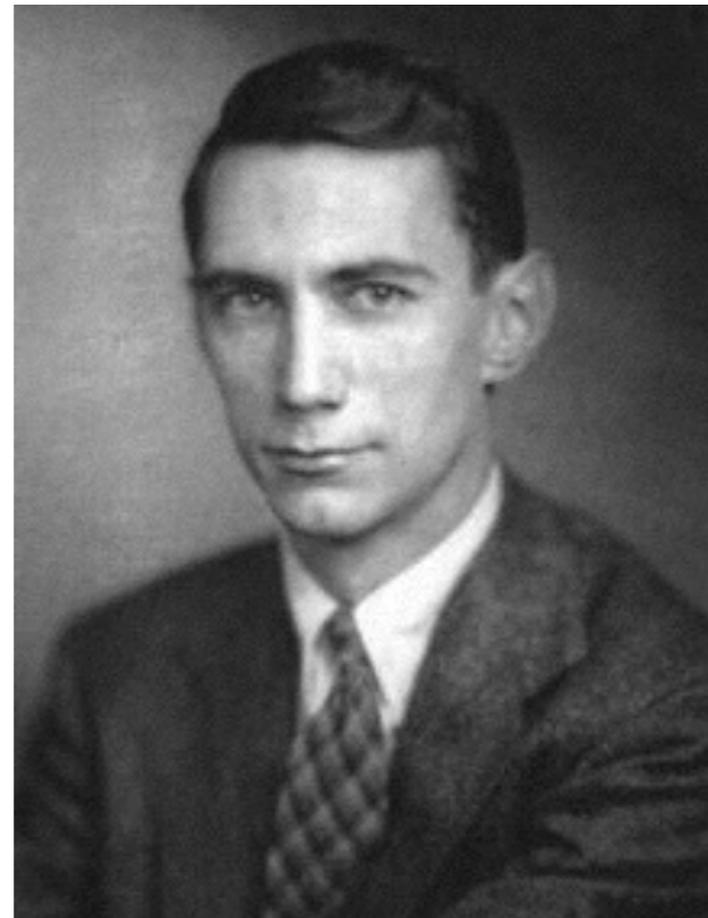
Claude Shannon



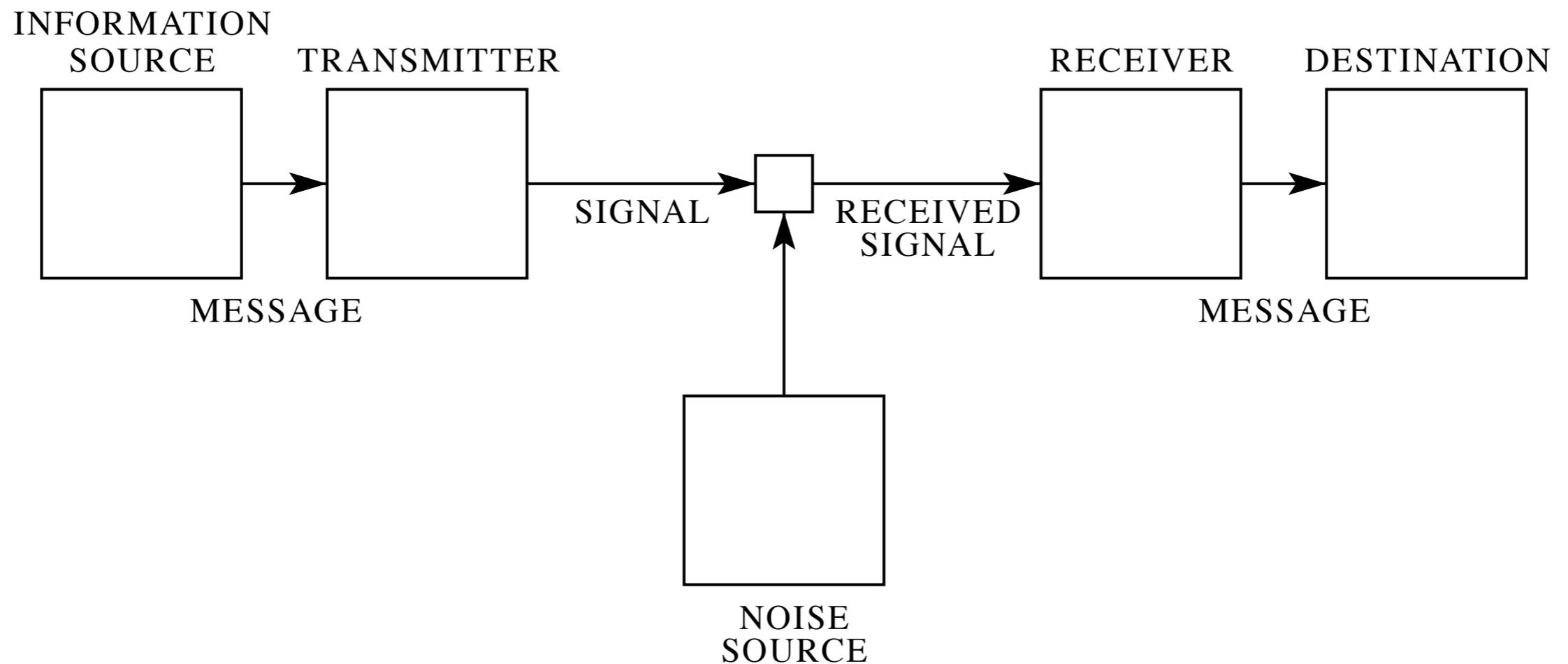
Claude Shannon

- *A Mathematical Theory of Communication*. Bell Labs Technical Journal. 1948

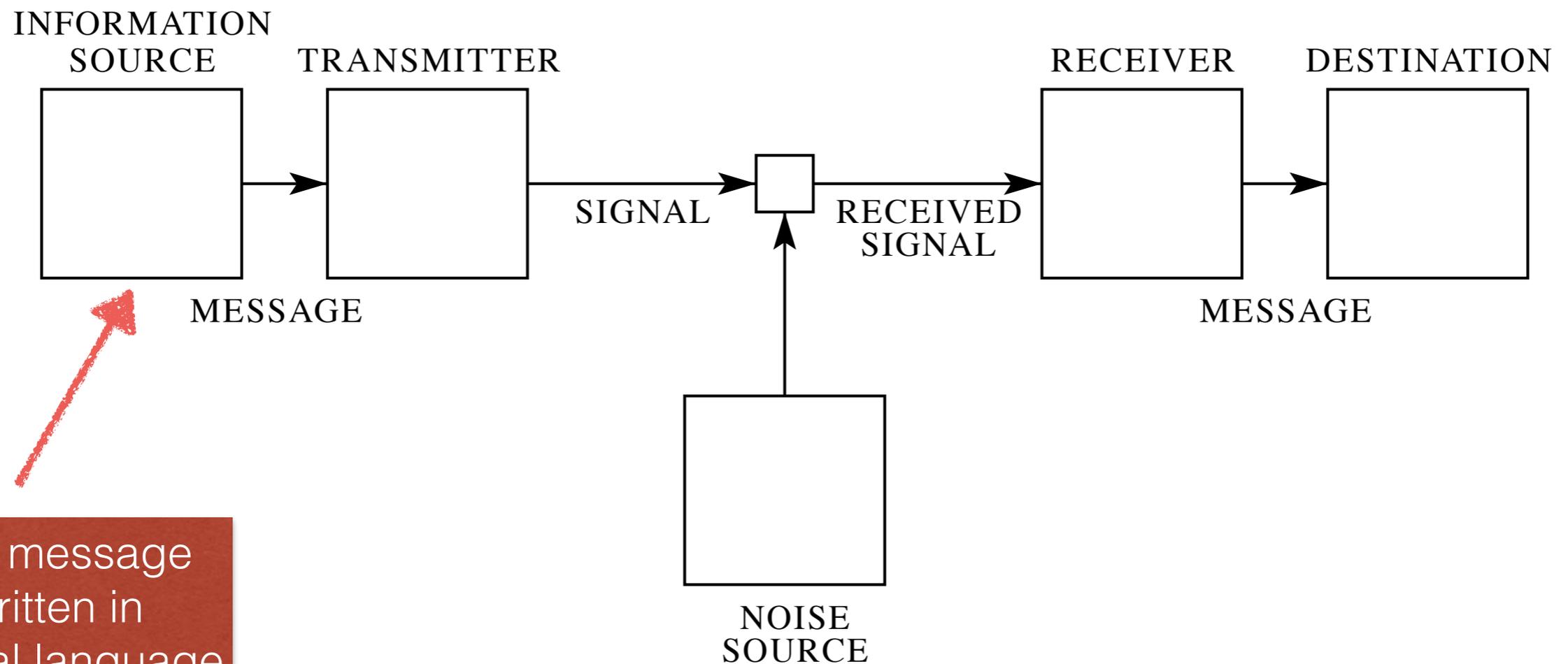
$$H = - \sum p_i \log p_i$$



The Noisy Channel Model

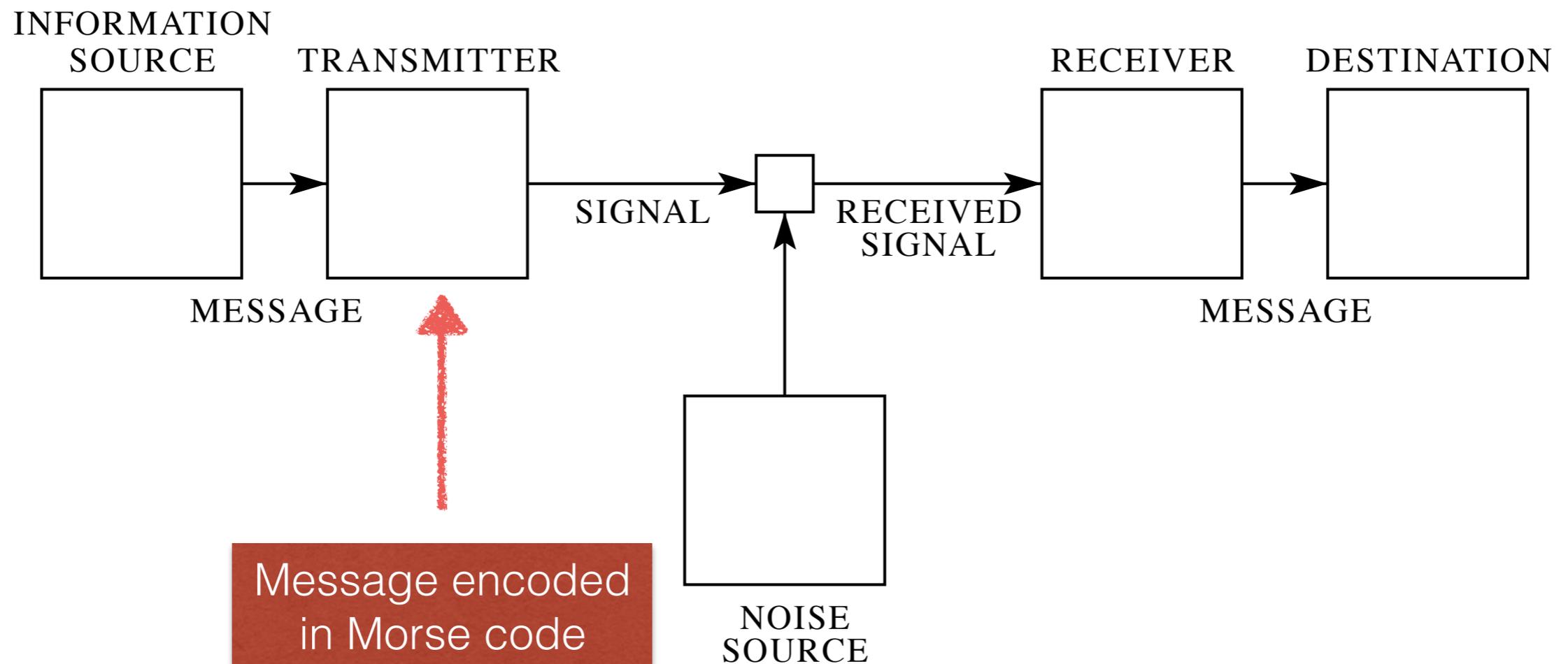


The Noisy Channel Model

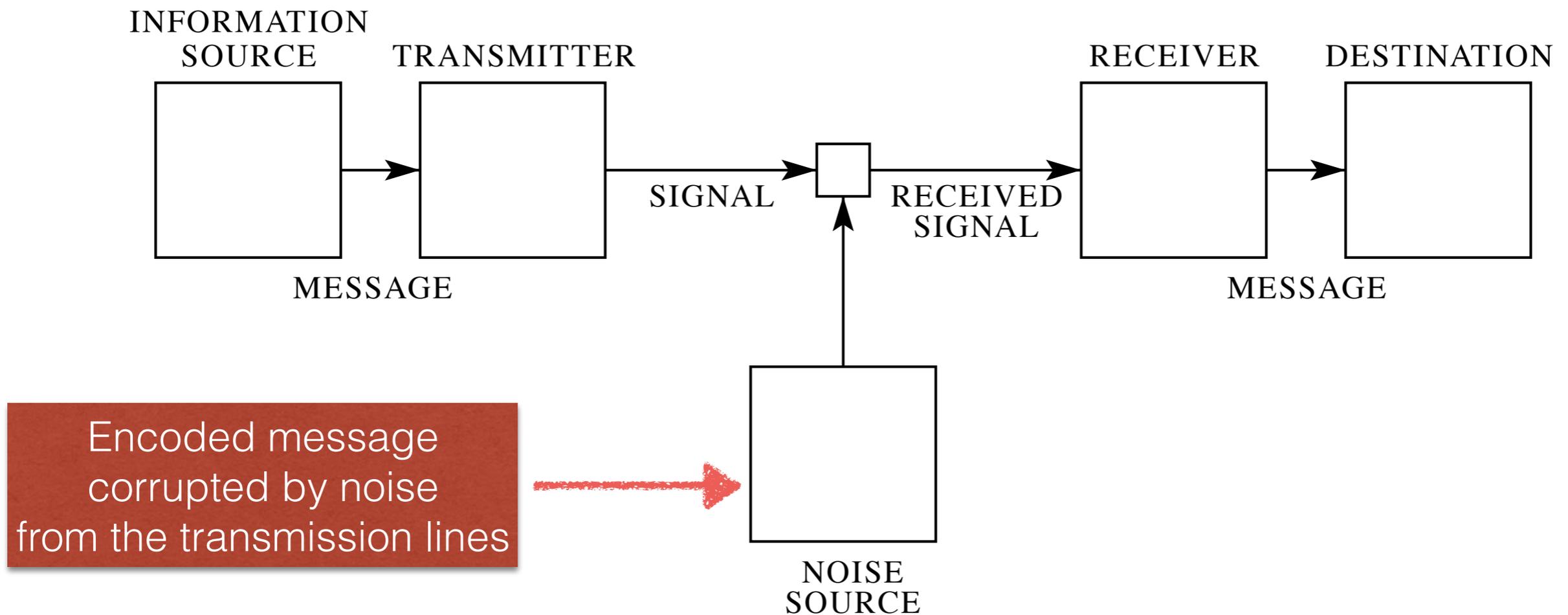


Text message
written in
natural language

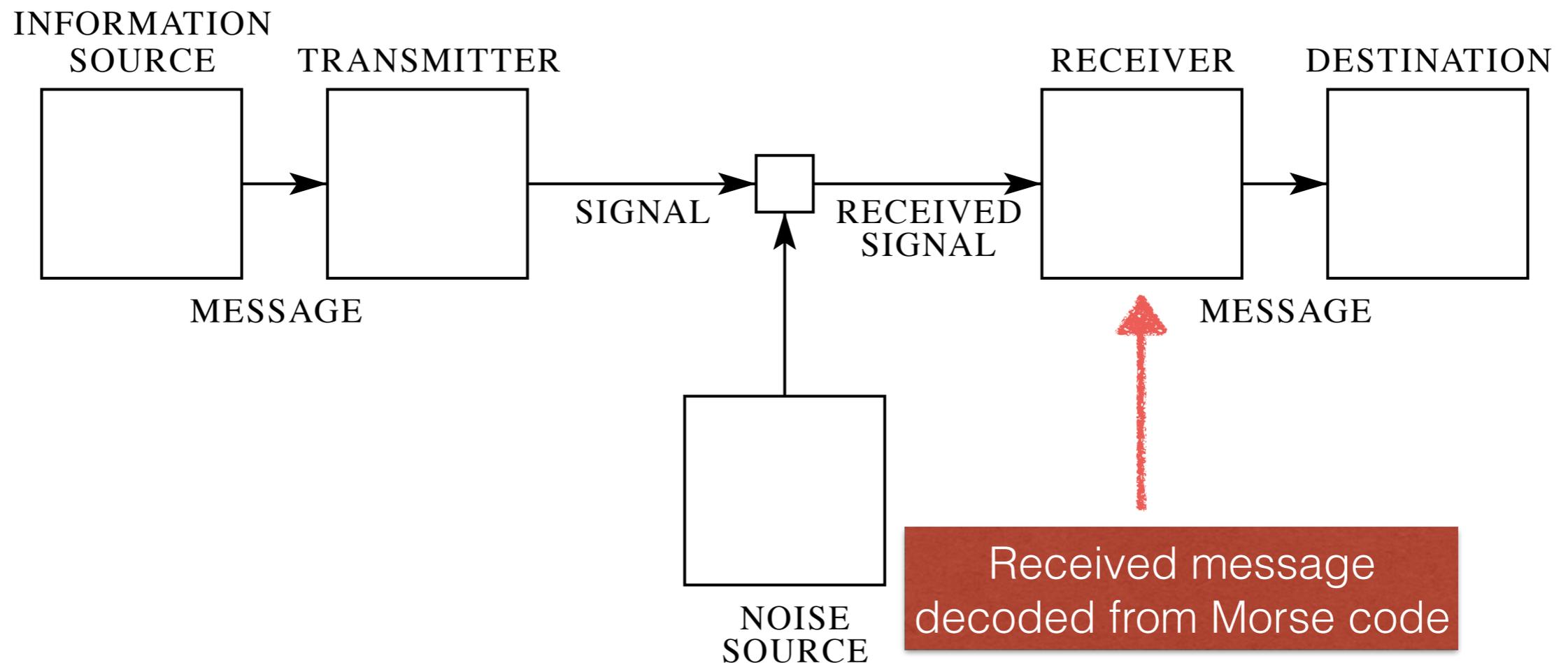
The Noisy Channel Model



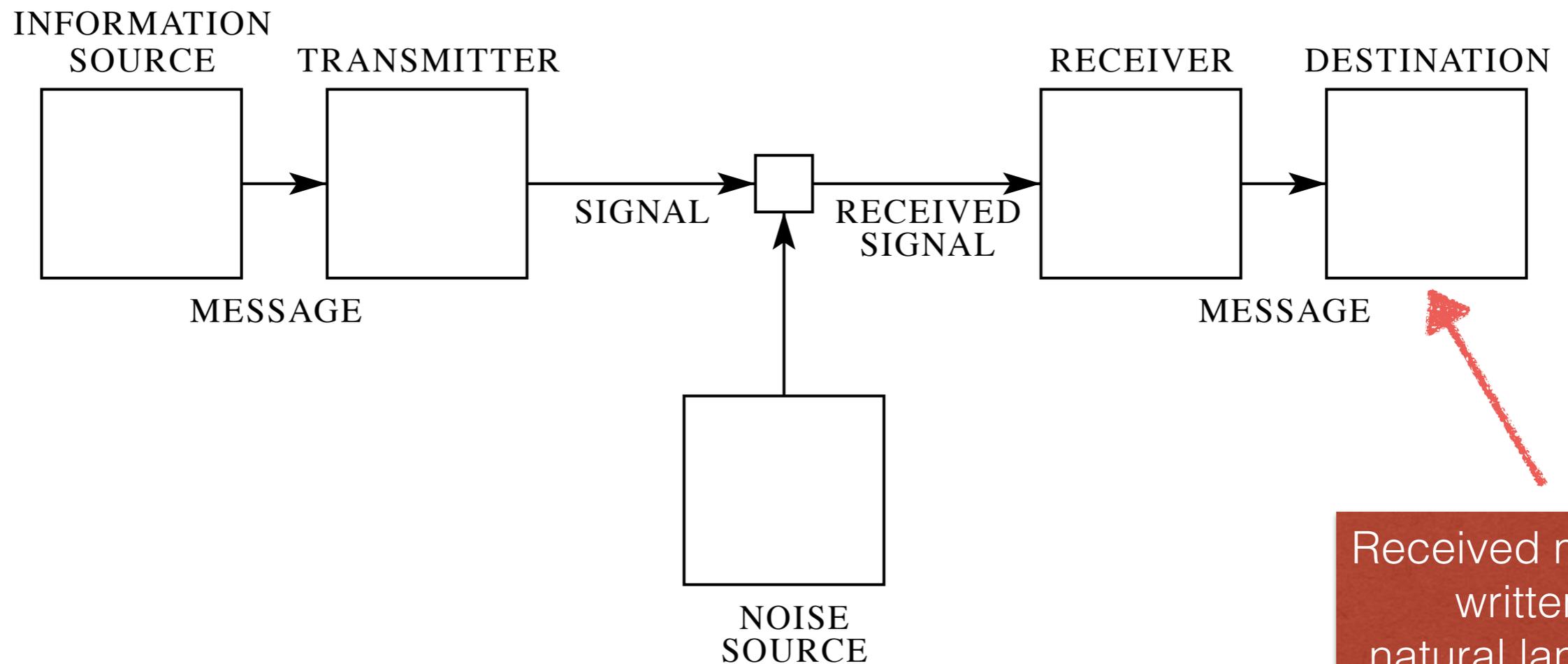
The Noisy Channel Model



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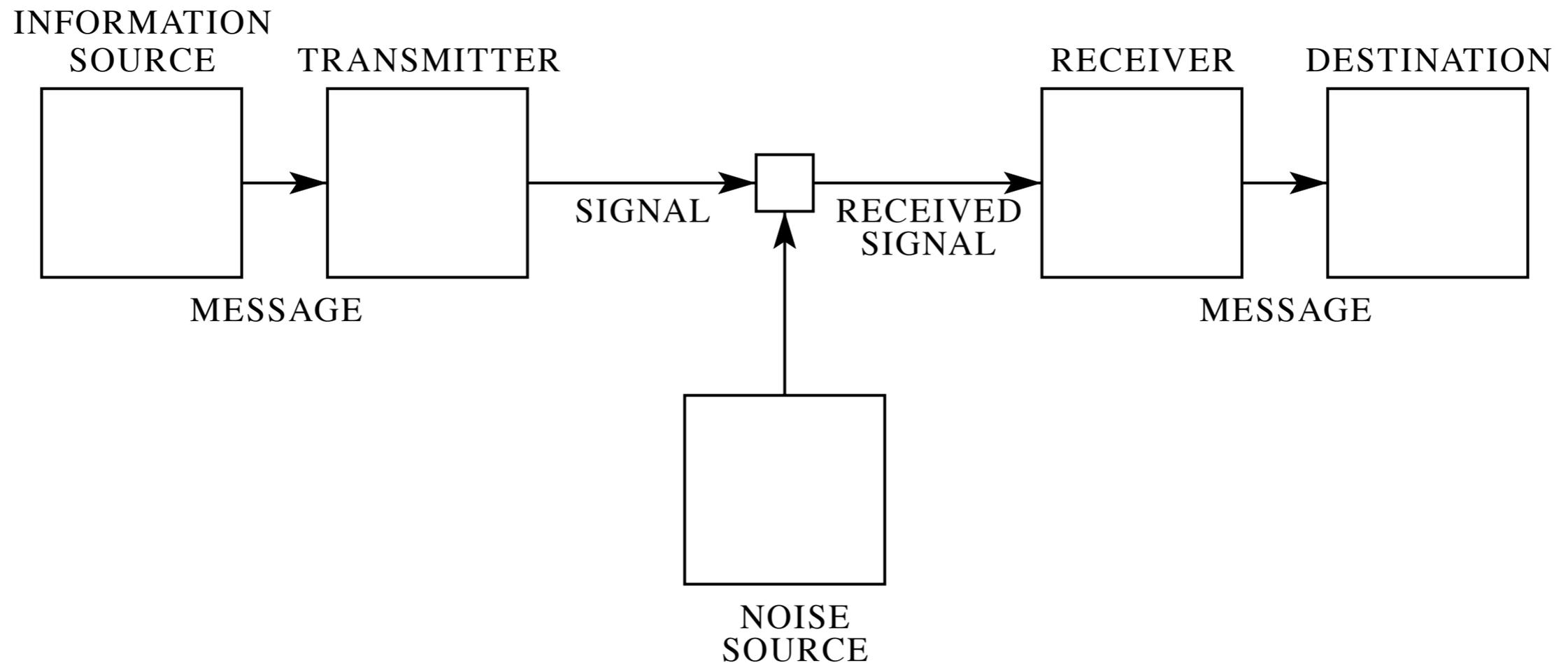


The Noisy Channel Model

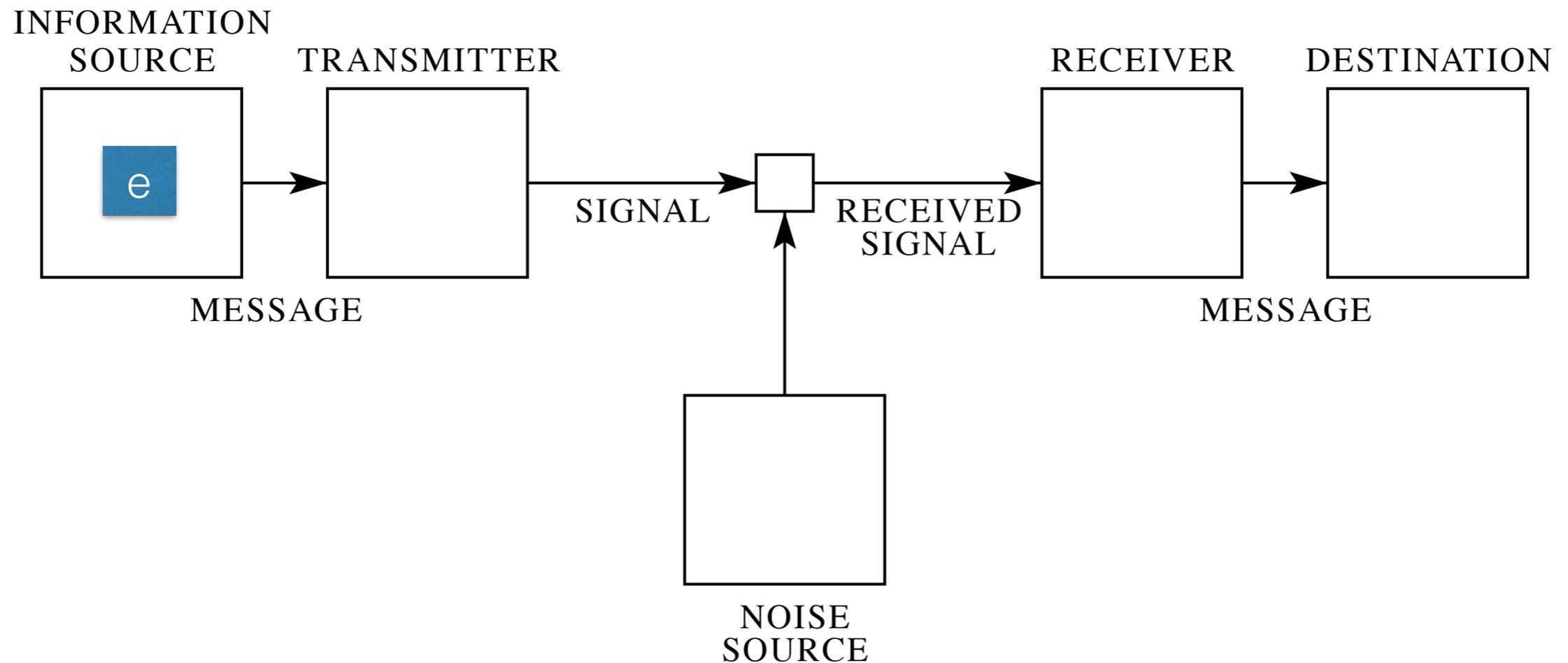


Received message written in natural language. May contain errors.

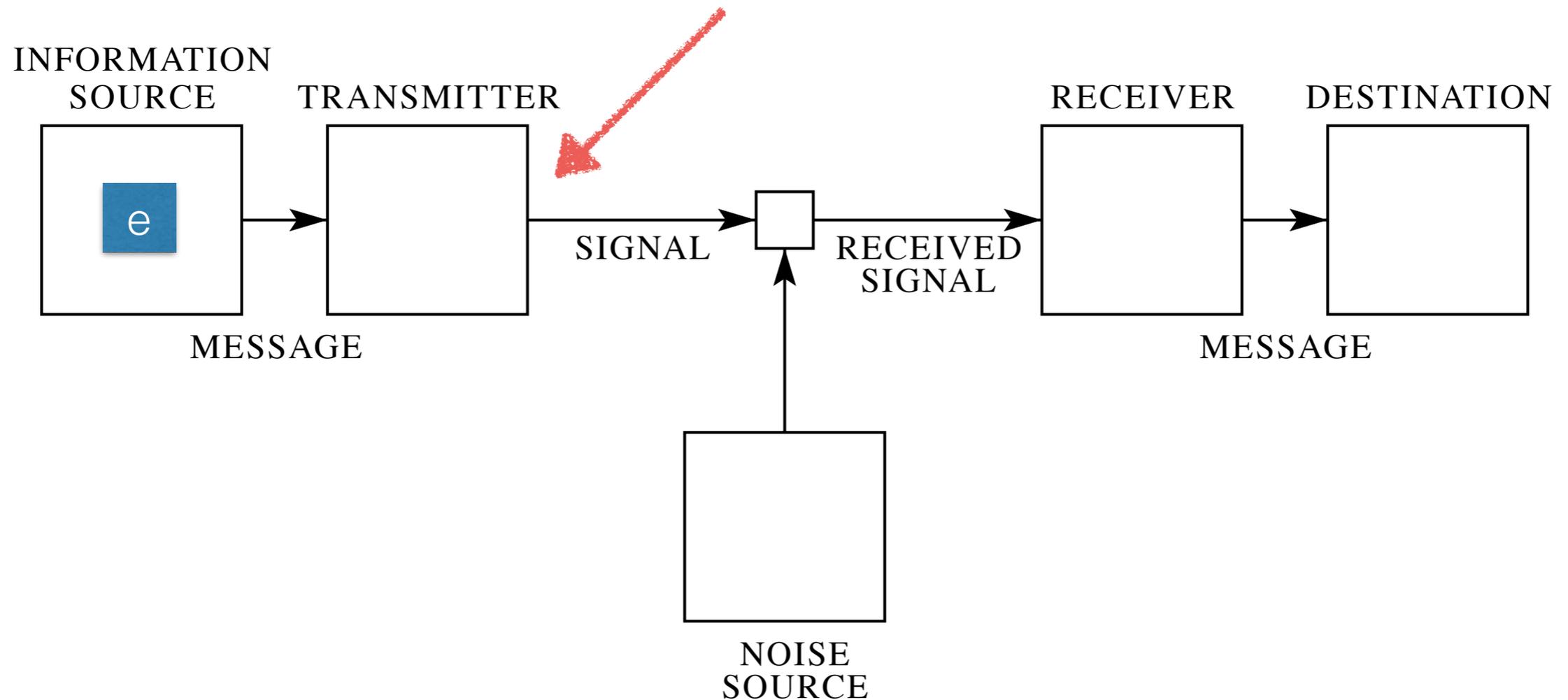
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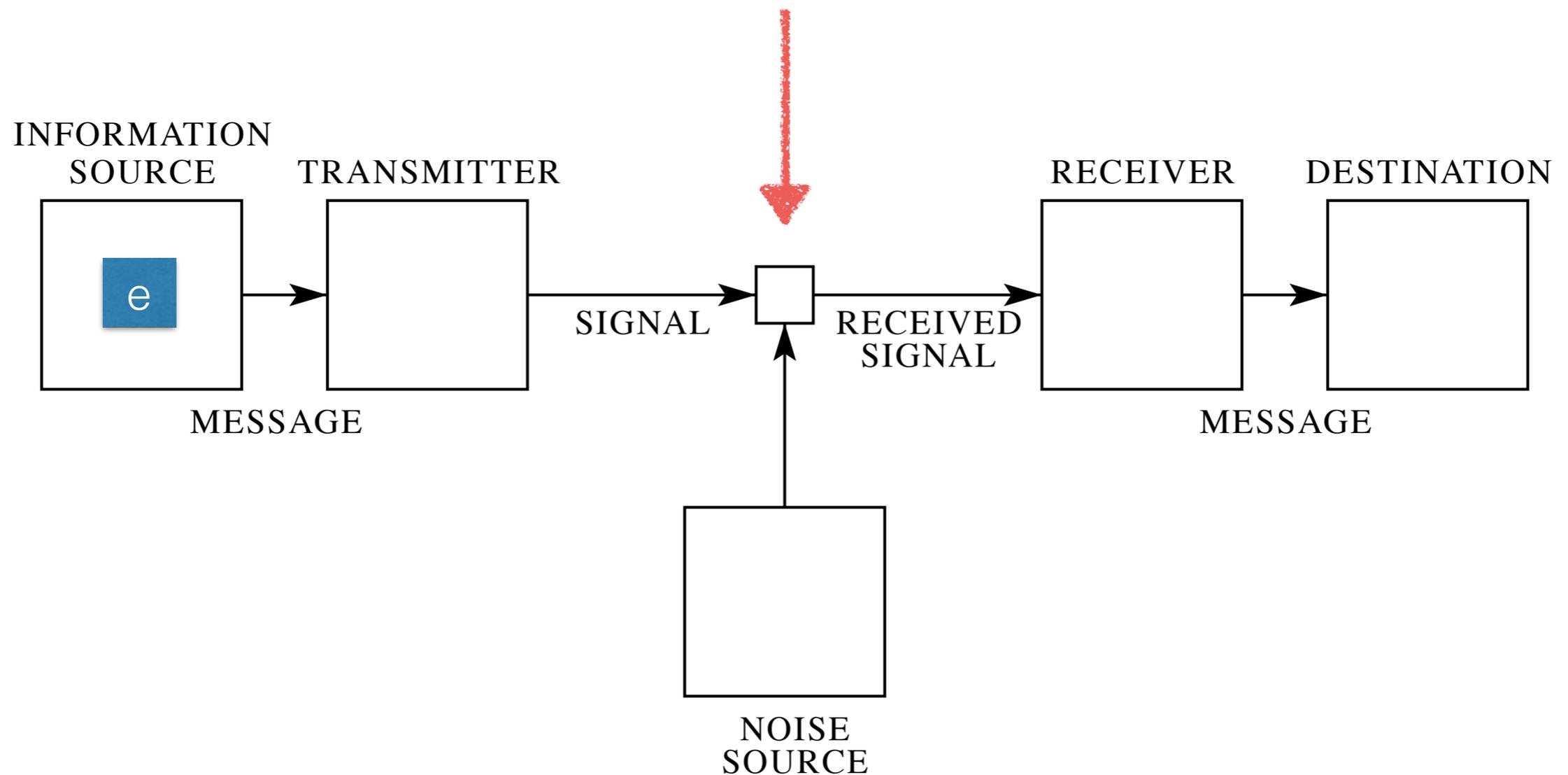
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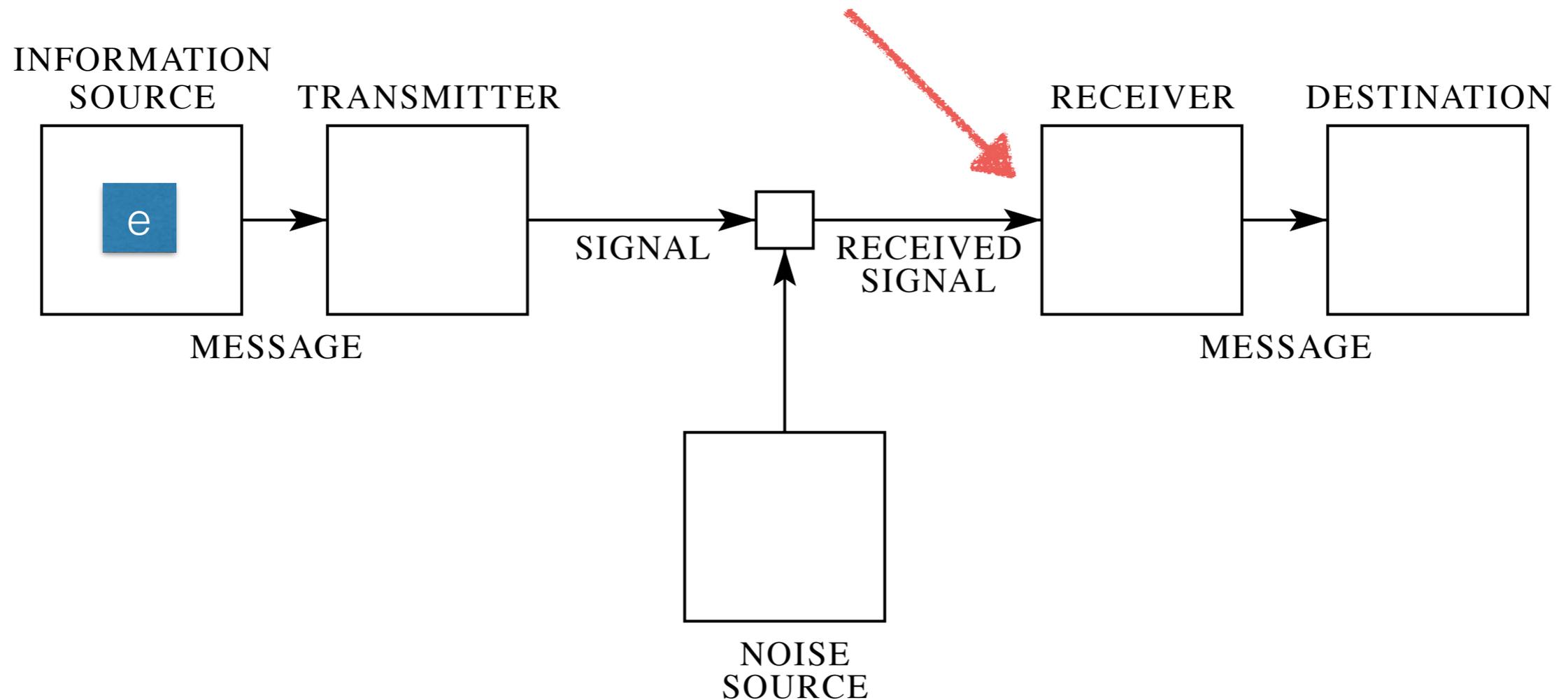
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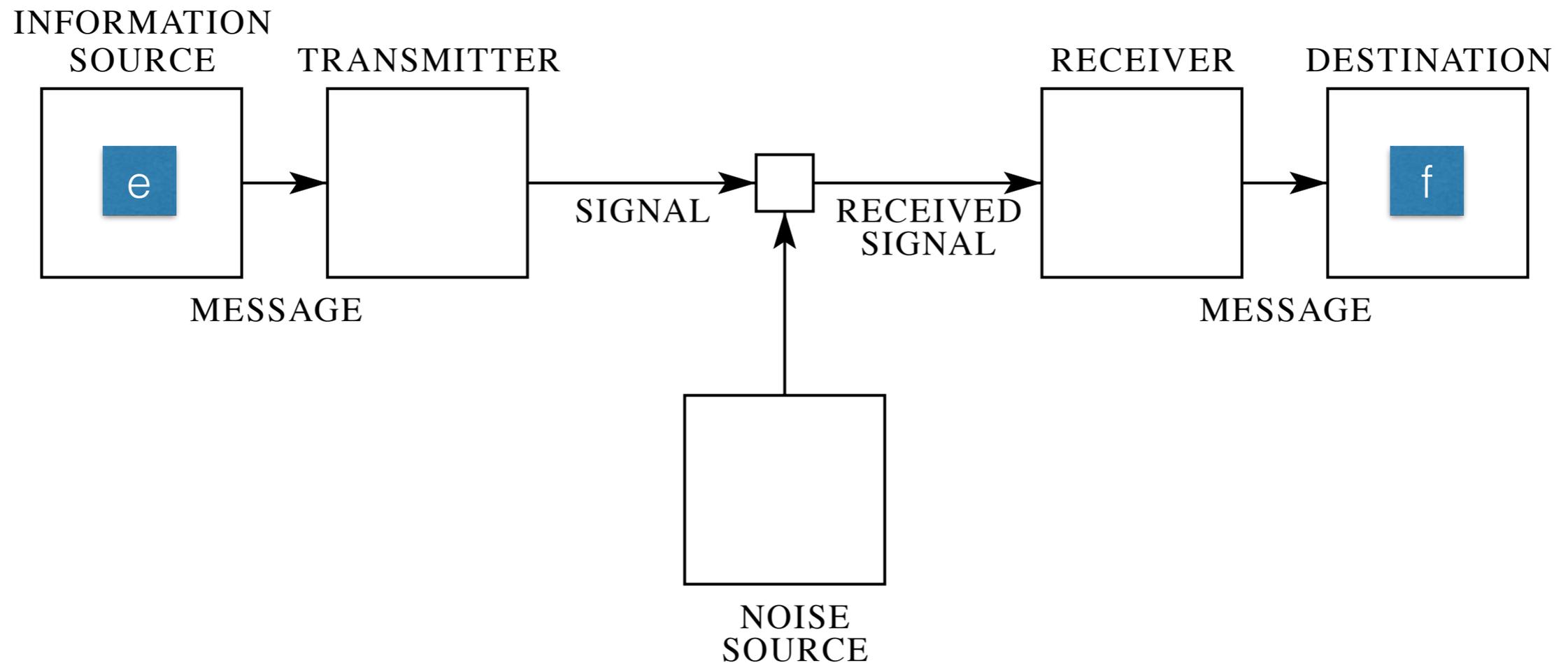
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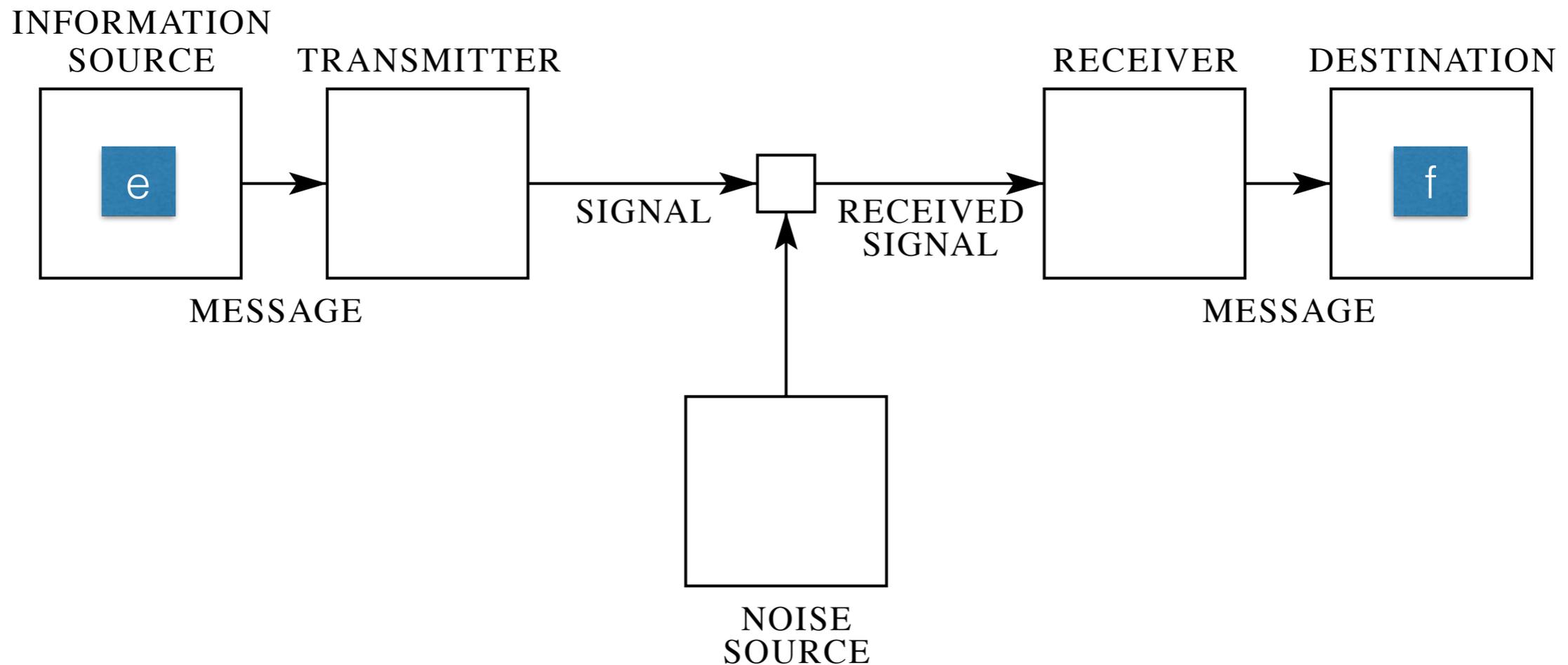


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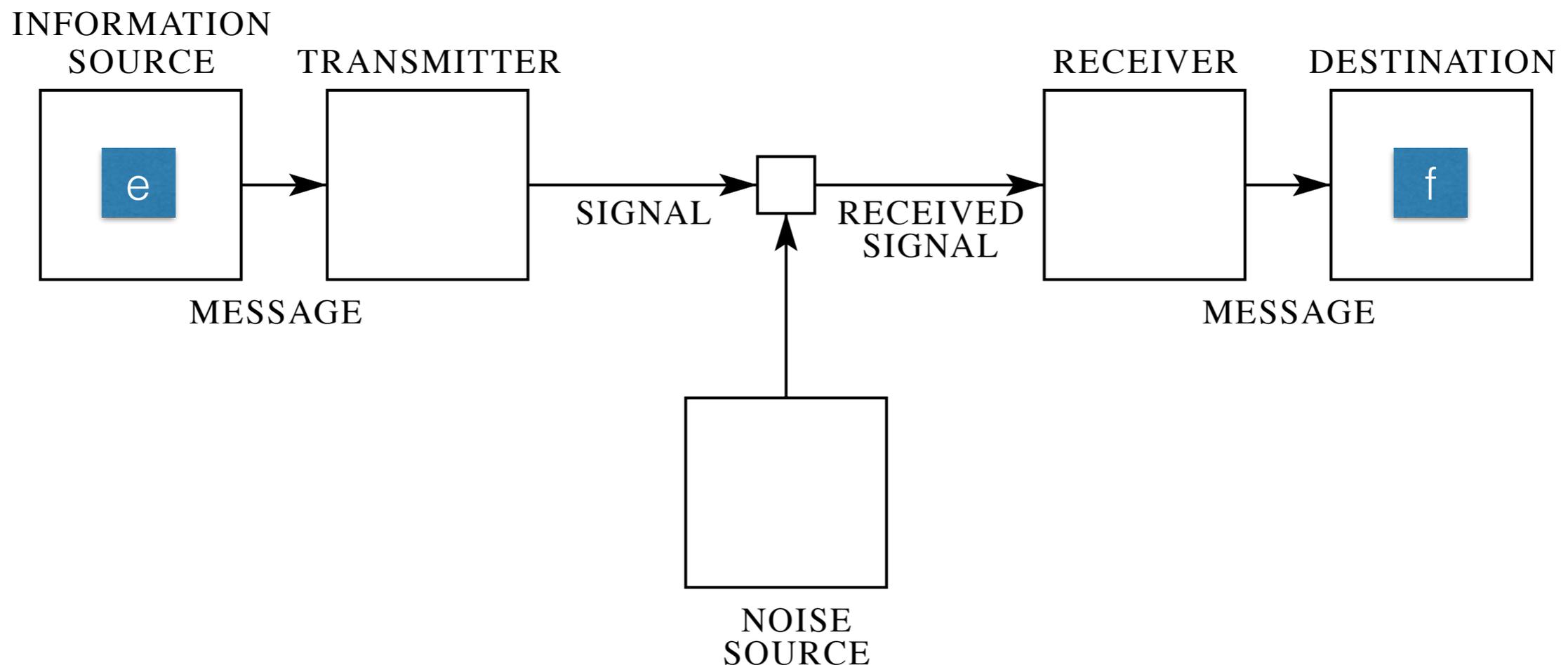
The Noisy Channel Model

$$\hat{\mathbf{e}} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} p(\mathbf{e}|\mathbf{f})$$



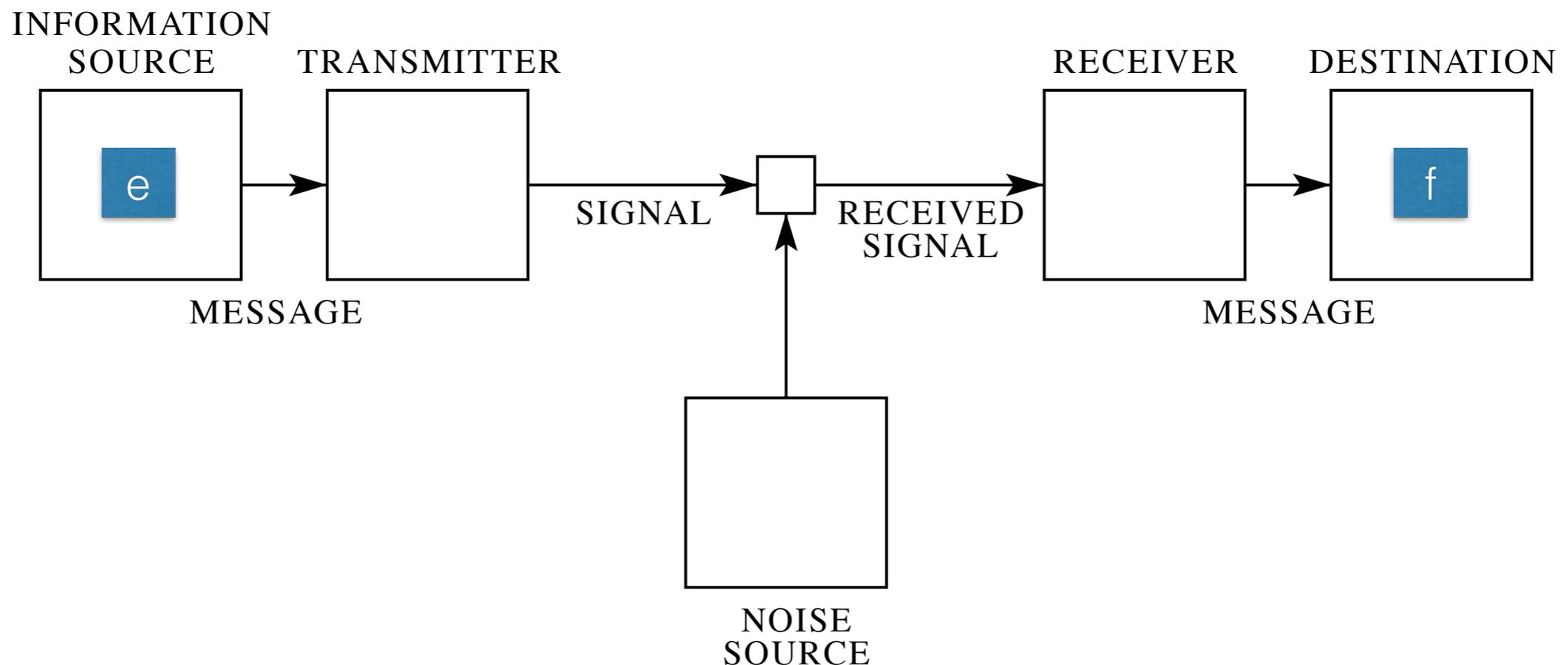
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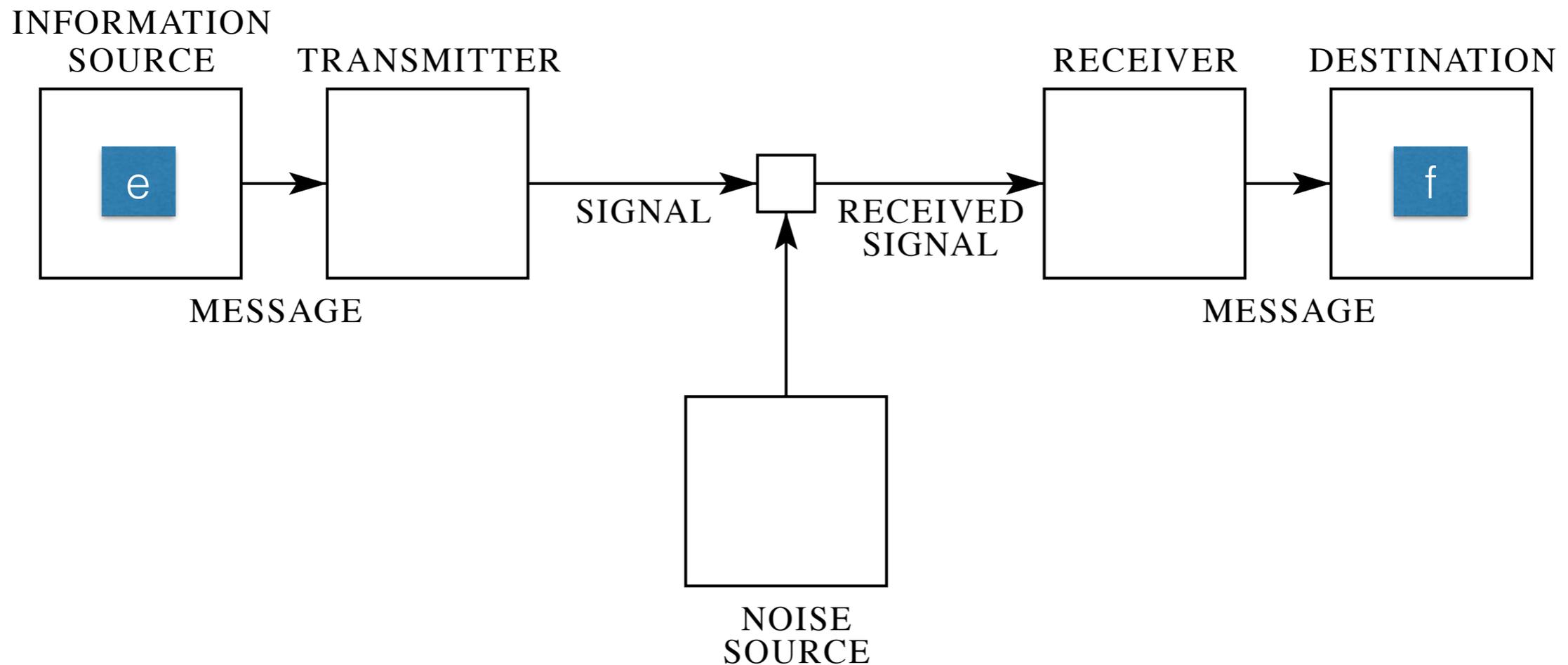
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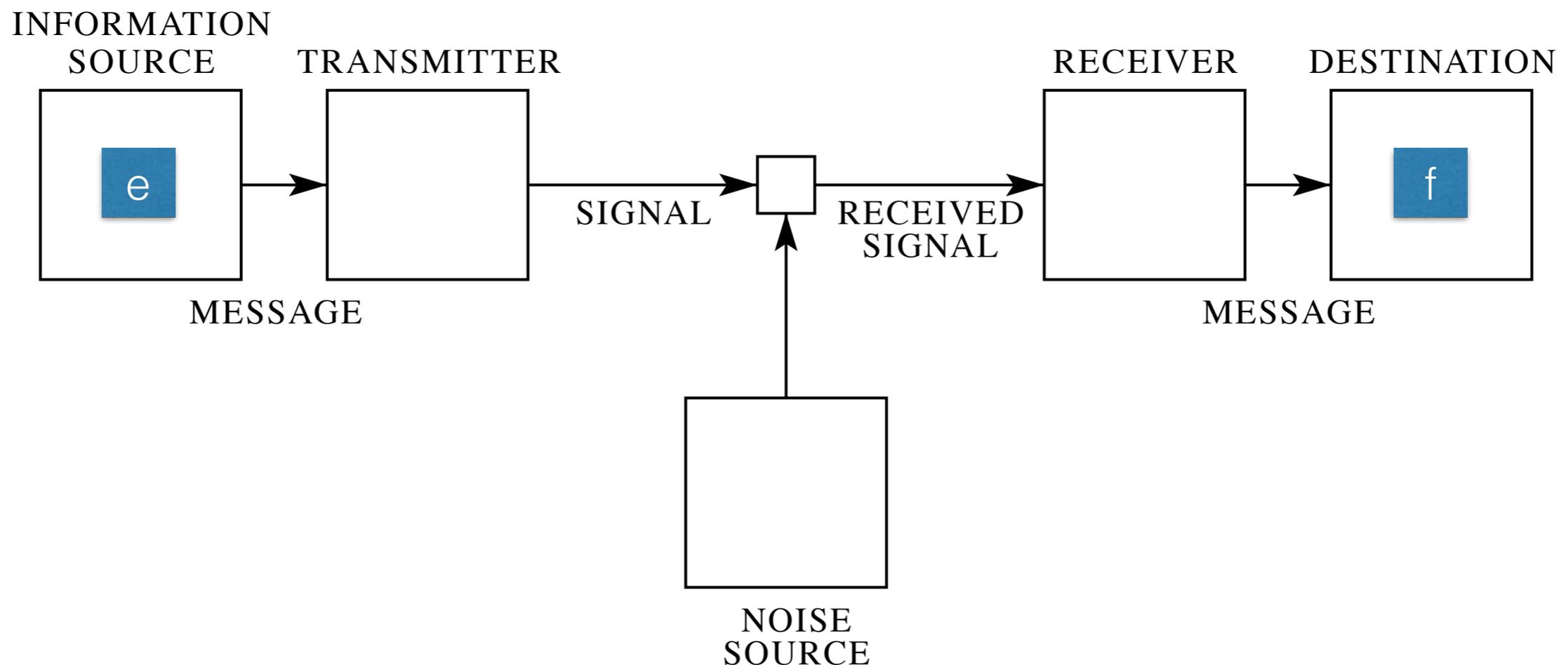
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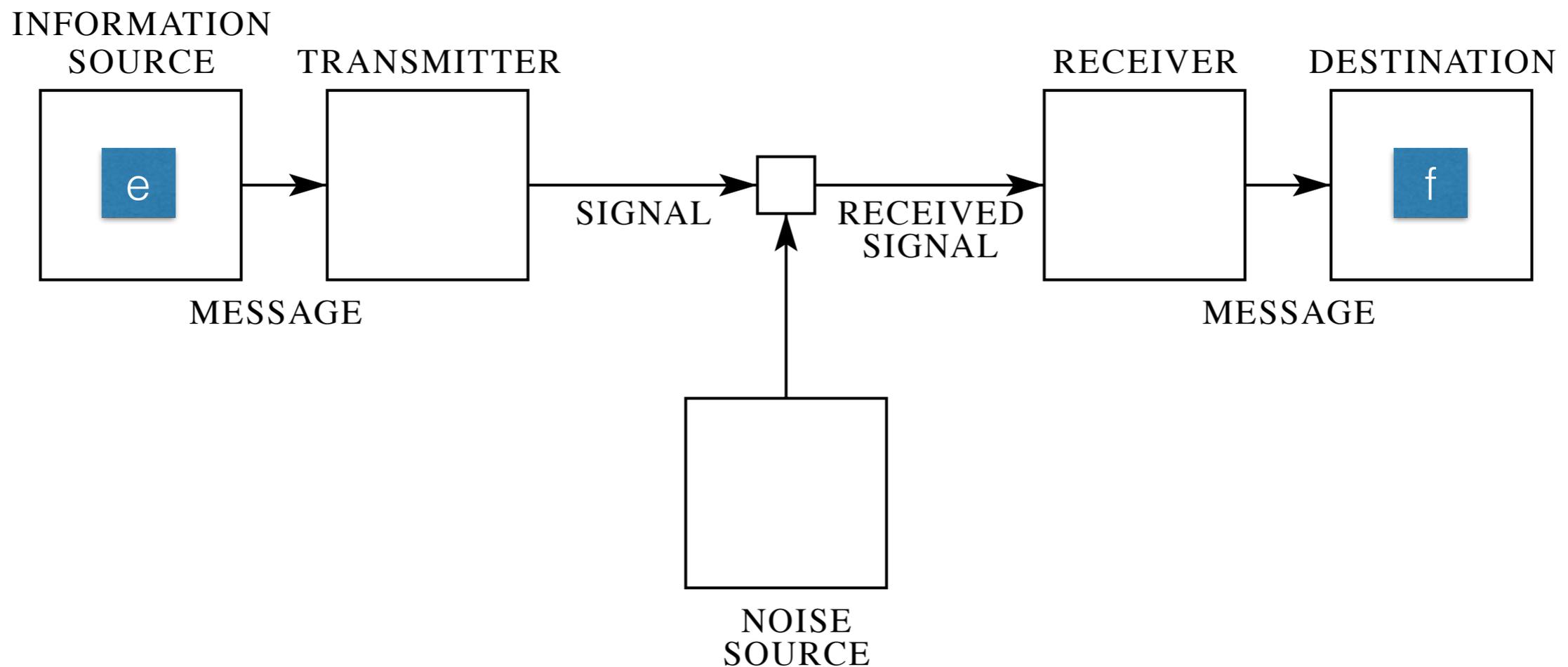
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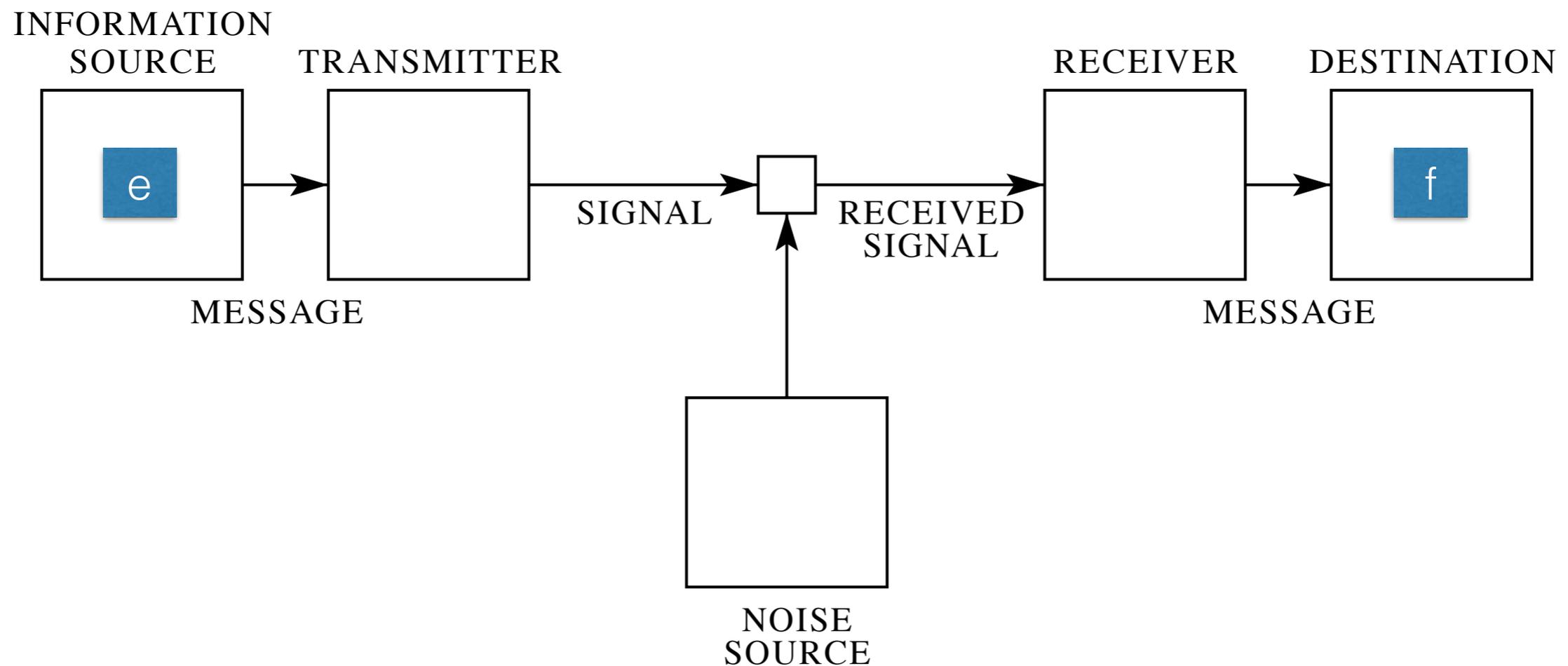
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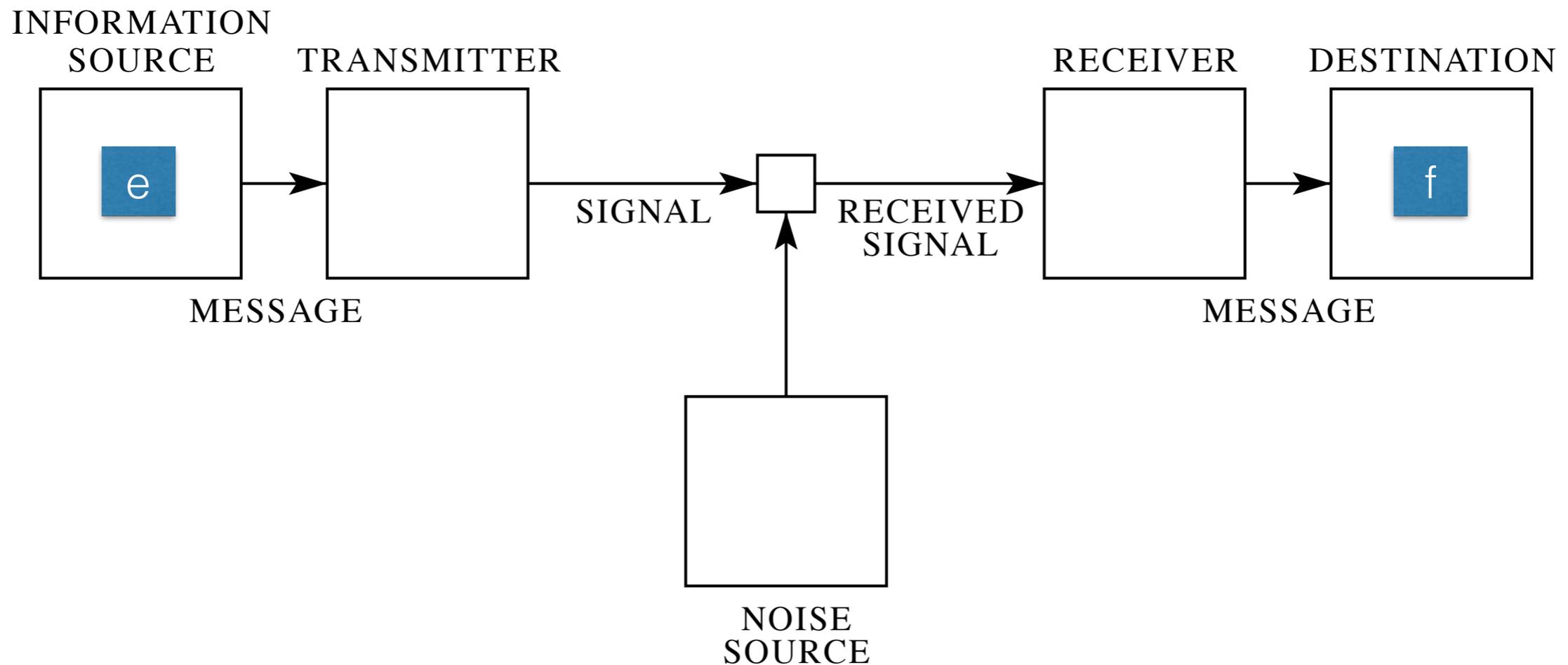
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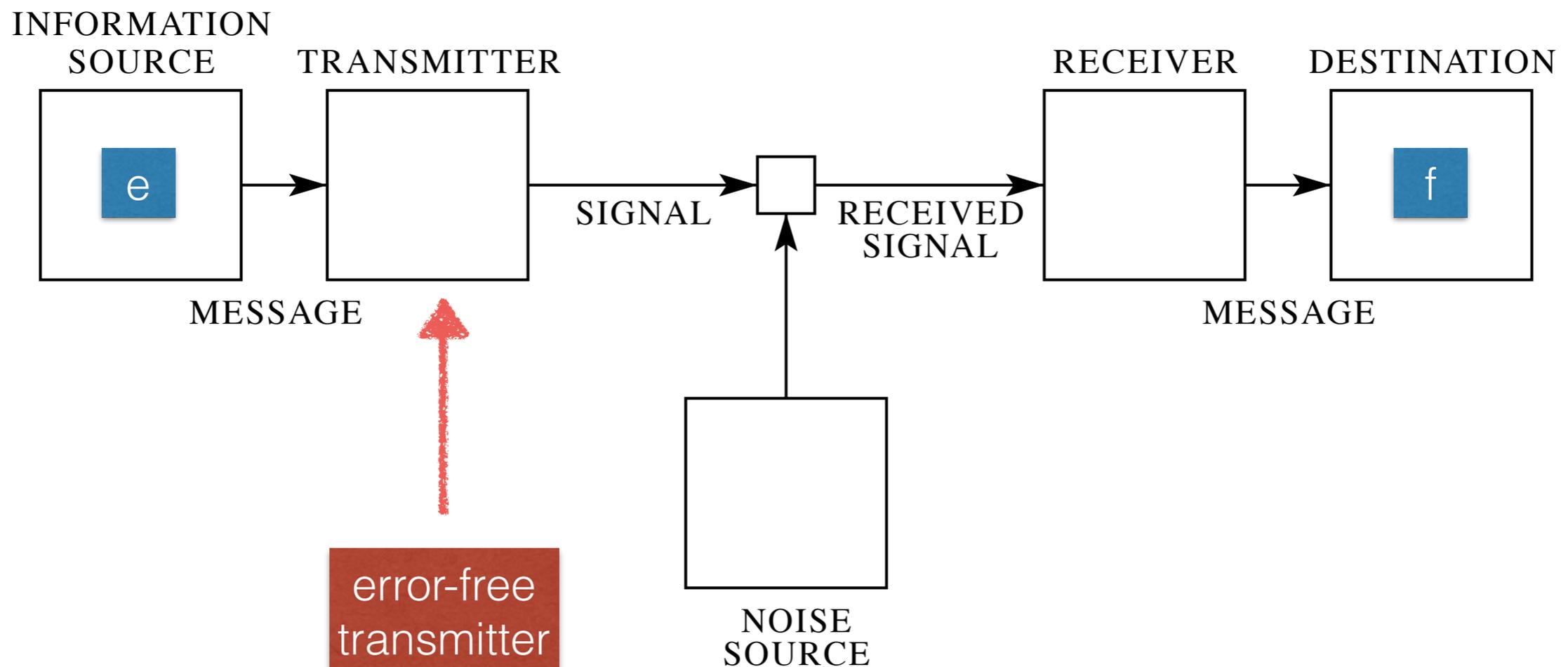
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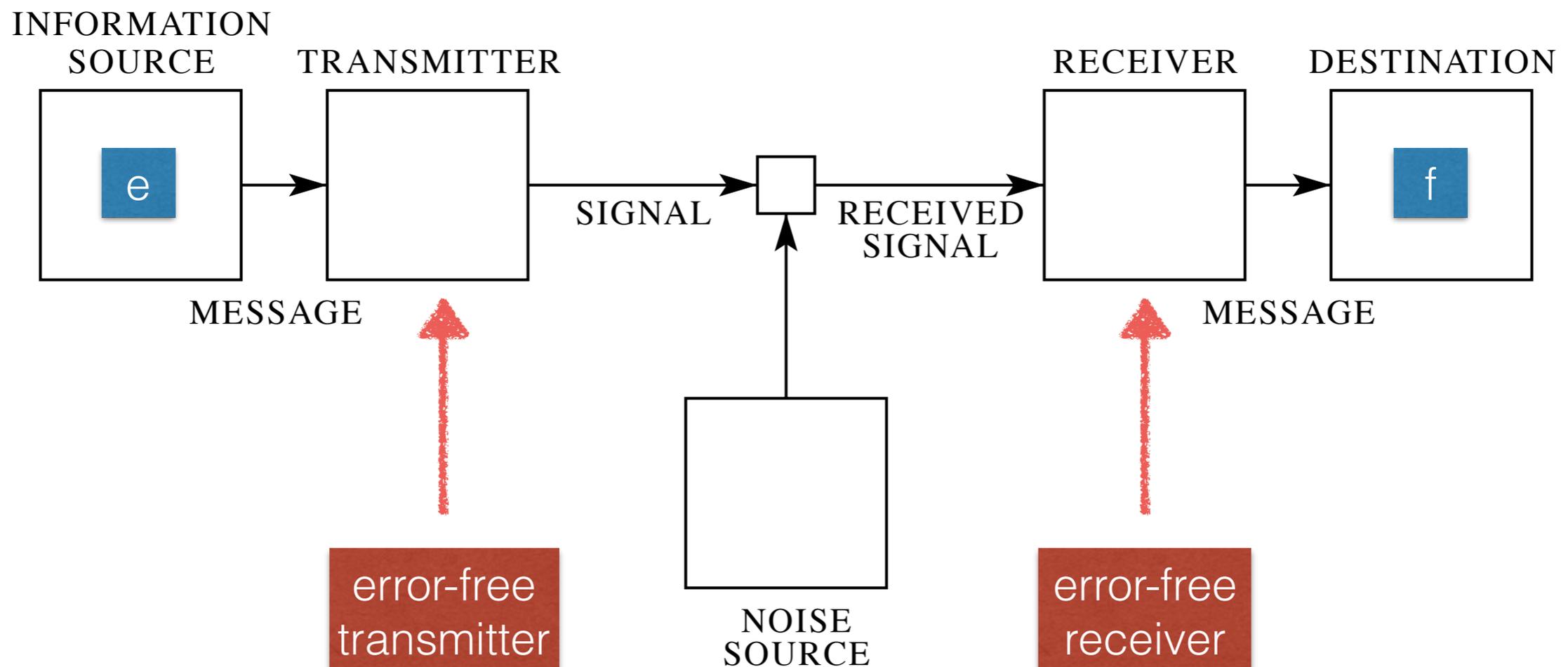
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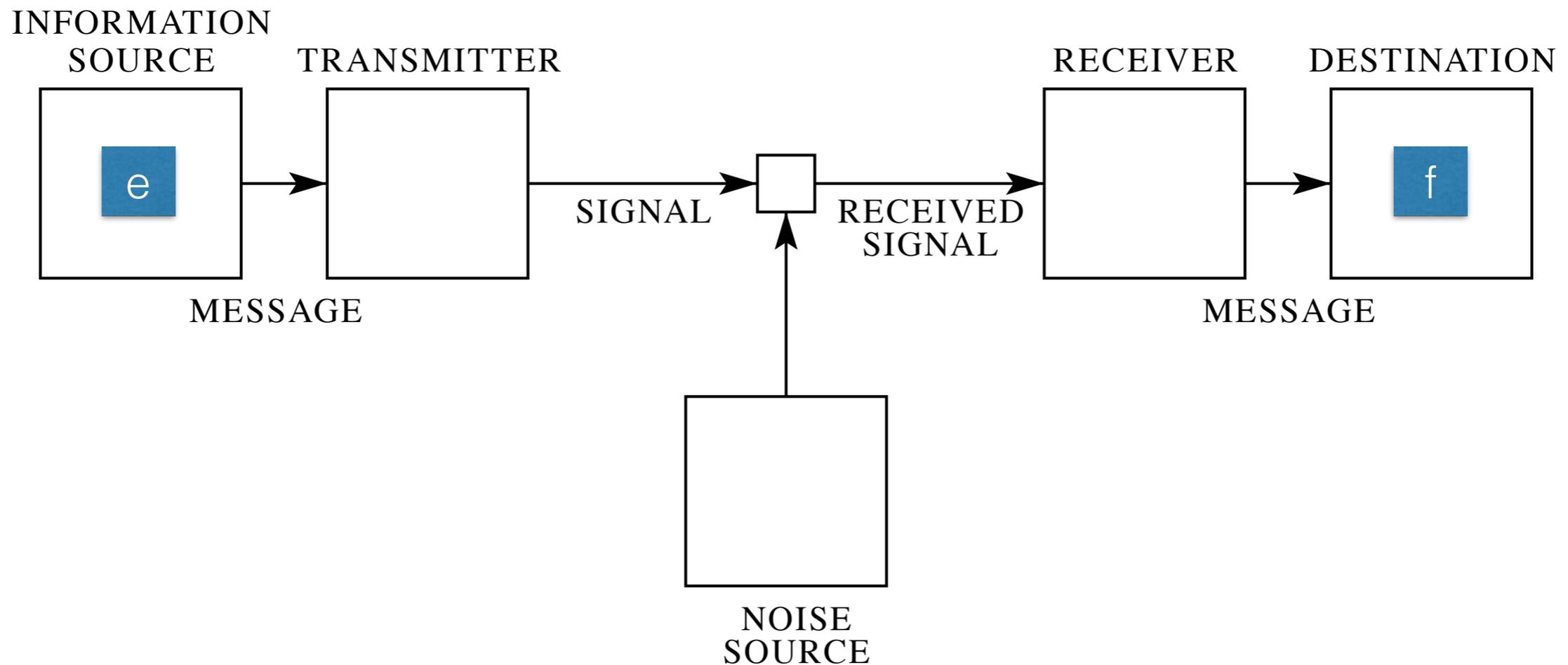
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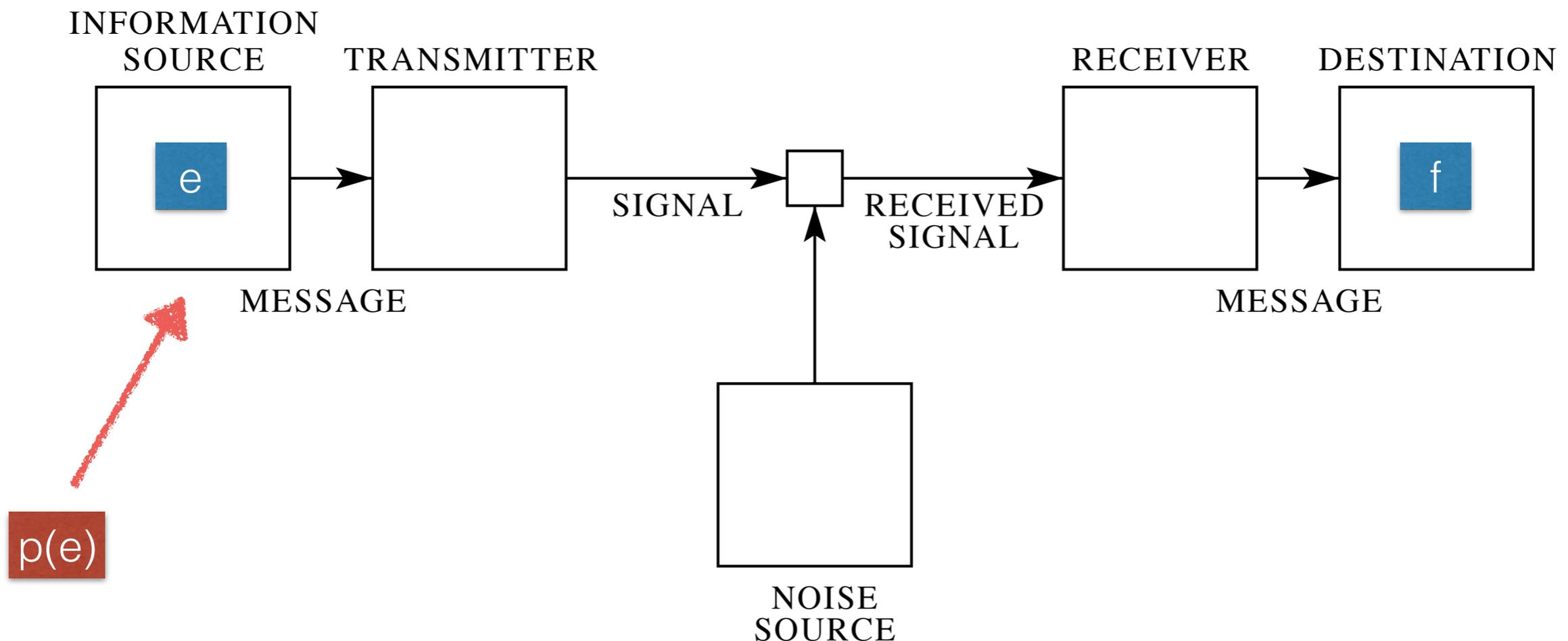
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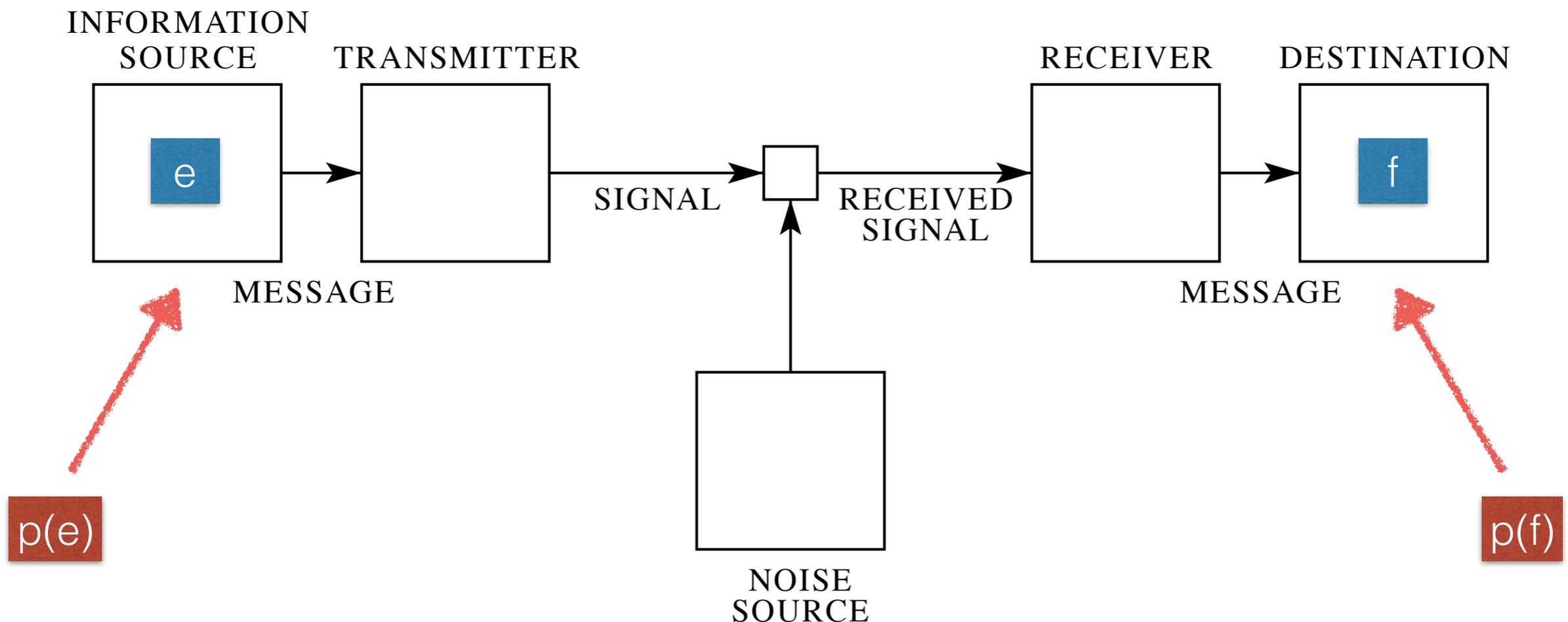
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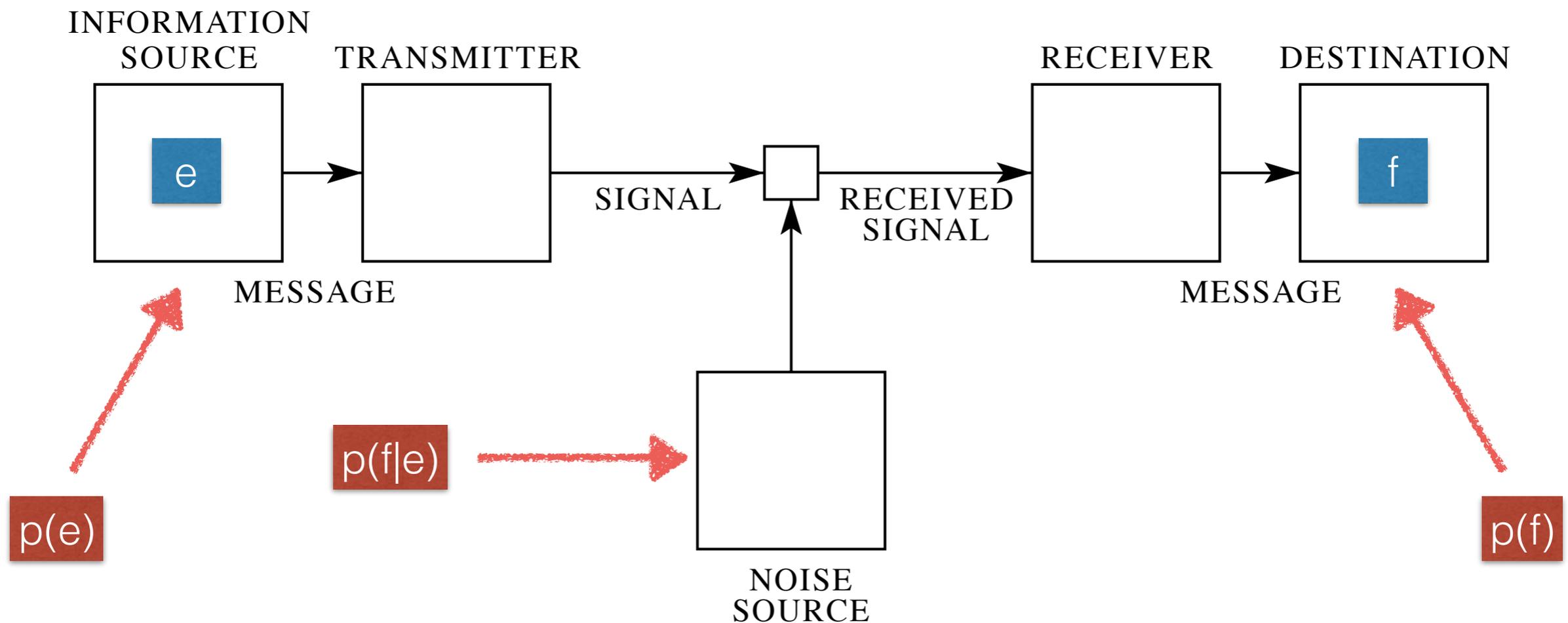
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The Noisy Channel Model

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Bayes to the rescue

- *An Essay towards solving a Problem in the Doctrine of Chances*. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. 1763

- Bayes's Law:

$$p(\mathbf{e}|\mathbf{f}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{e}) p(\mathbf{e})}{p(\mathbf{f})}$$



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Bayes to the rescue

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$$= \arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} \frac{p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{e}) p(\mathbf{e})}{p(\mathbf{f})}$$

$$= \arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{e}) p(\mathbf{e})$$



Bayes to the rescue

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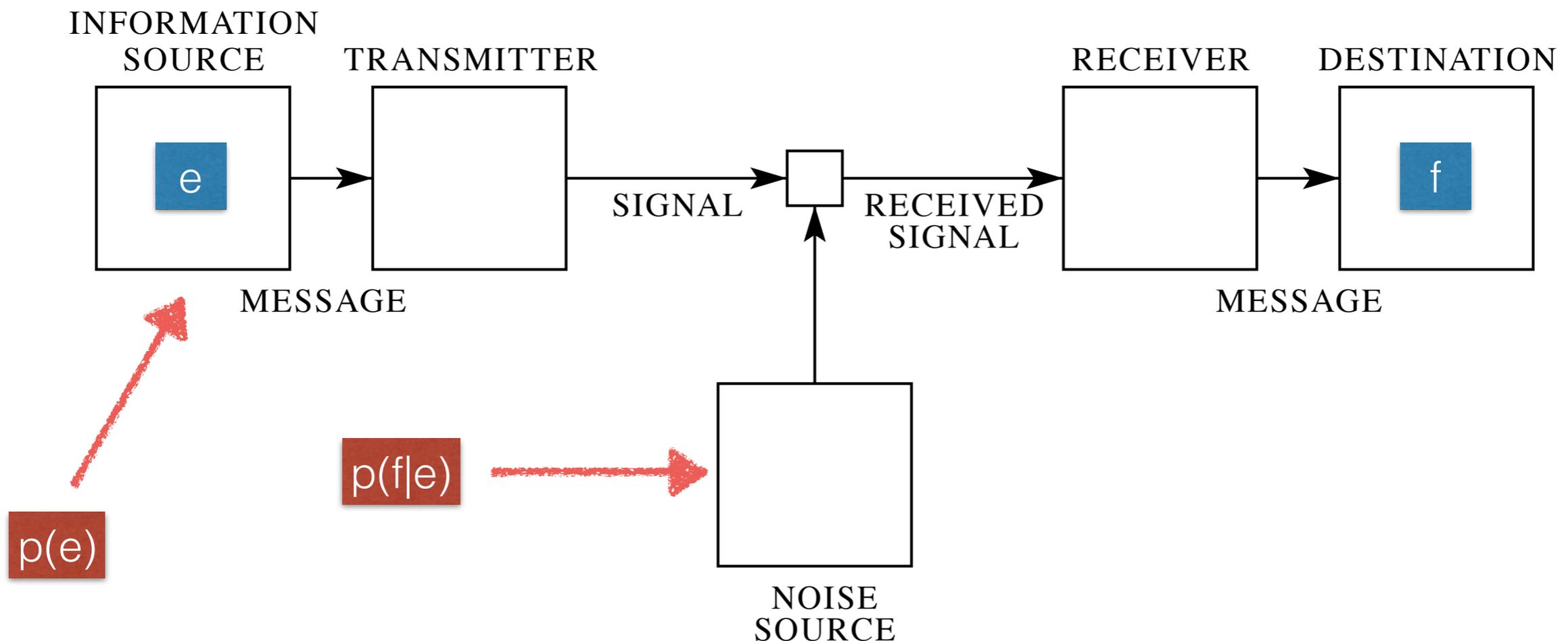
$$= \arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} \frac{p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{e}) p(\mathbf{e})}{p(\mathbf{f})}$$

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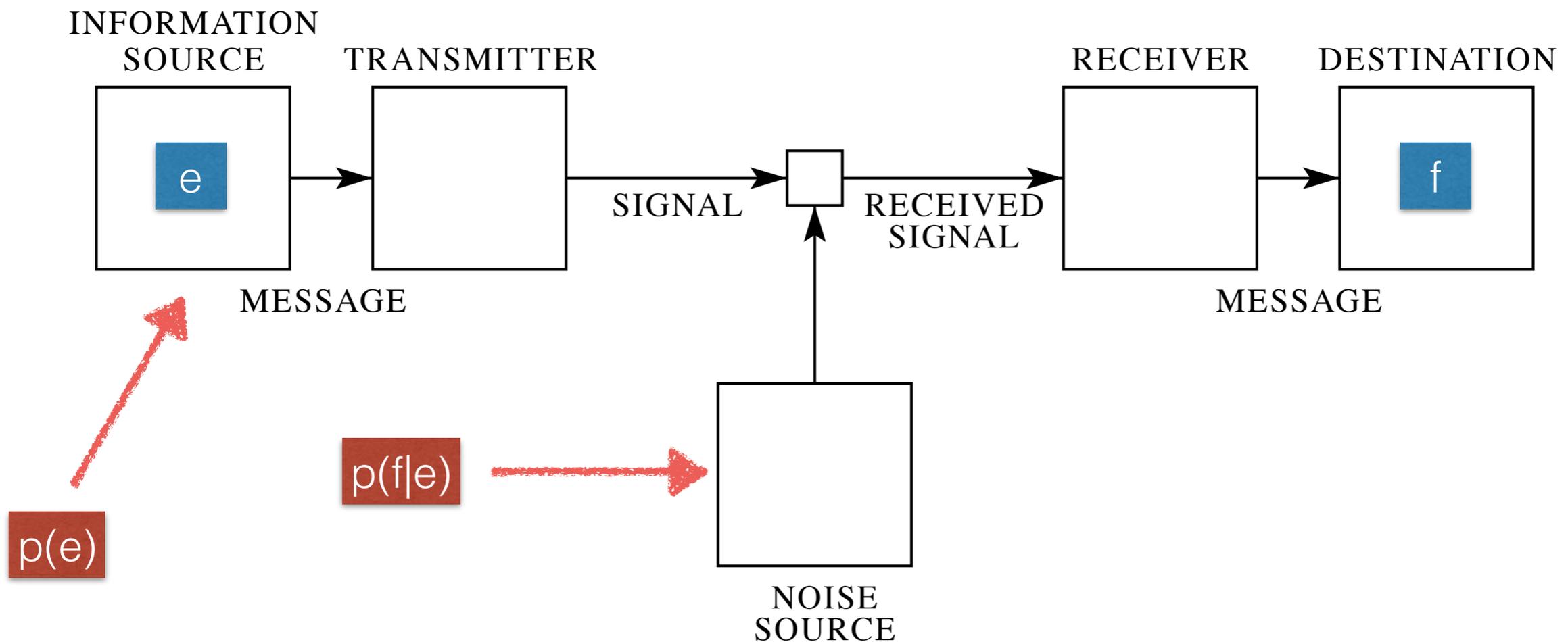
The Noisy Channel Model

$$\hat{e} = \arg \max_e p(\mathbf{e}|\mathbf{f})$$



The Noisy Channel Model

$$\hat{e} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} (\mathbf{f} | \mathbf{e}) p(\mathbf{e})$$





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References (Primary)

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