

# 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	— — — — —



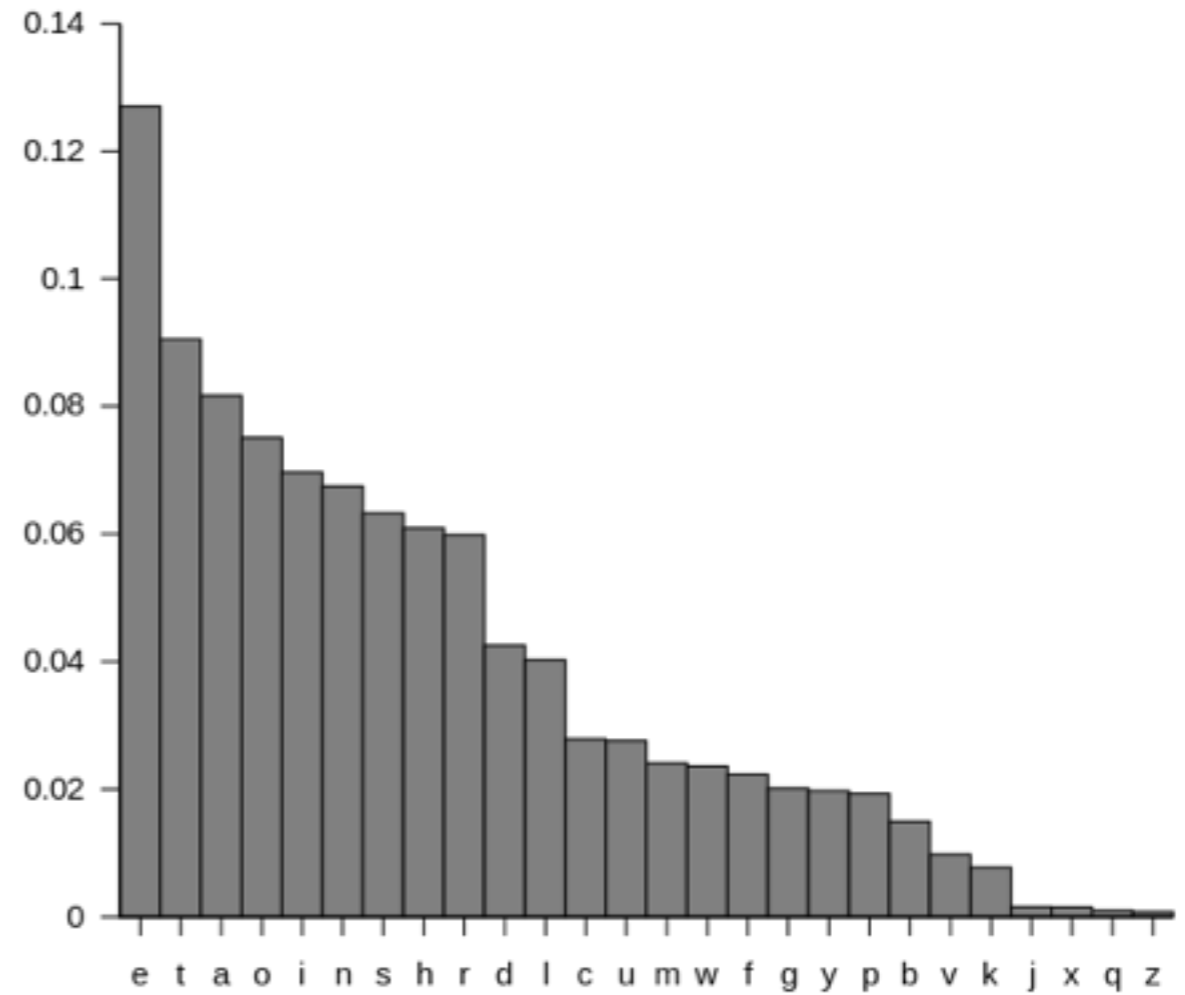
# International Morse Code

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 — — — — —



# 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

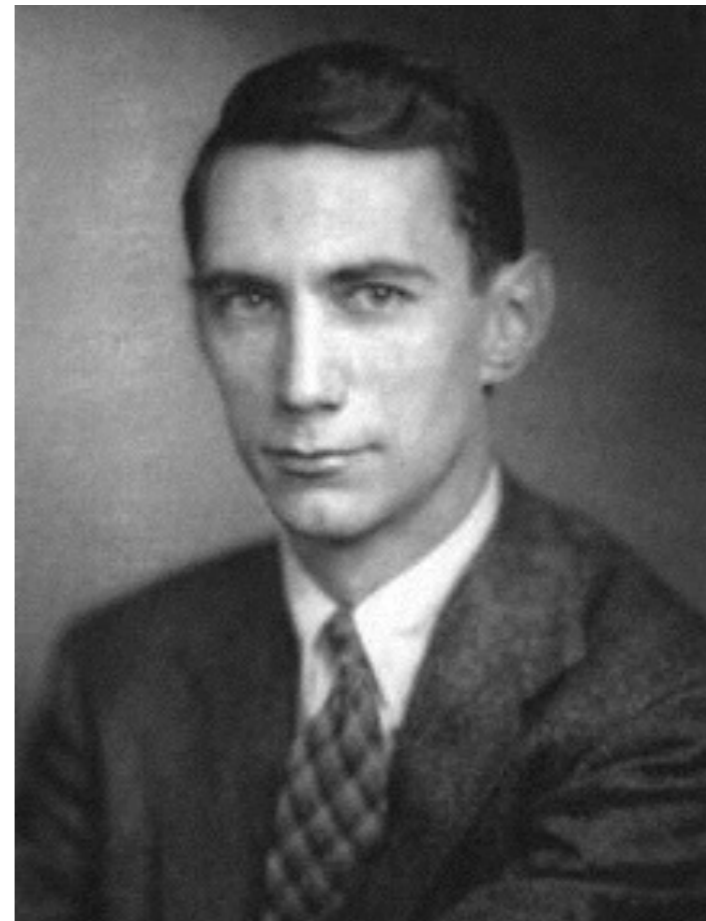
- *Transmission of Information.*  
Bell Labs Technical Journal.  
1928

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

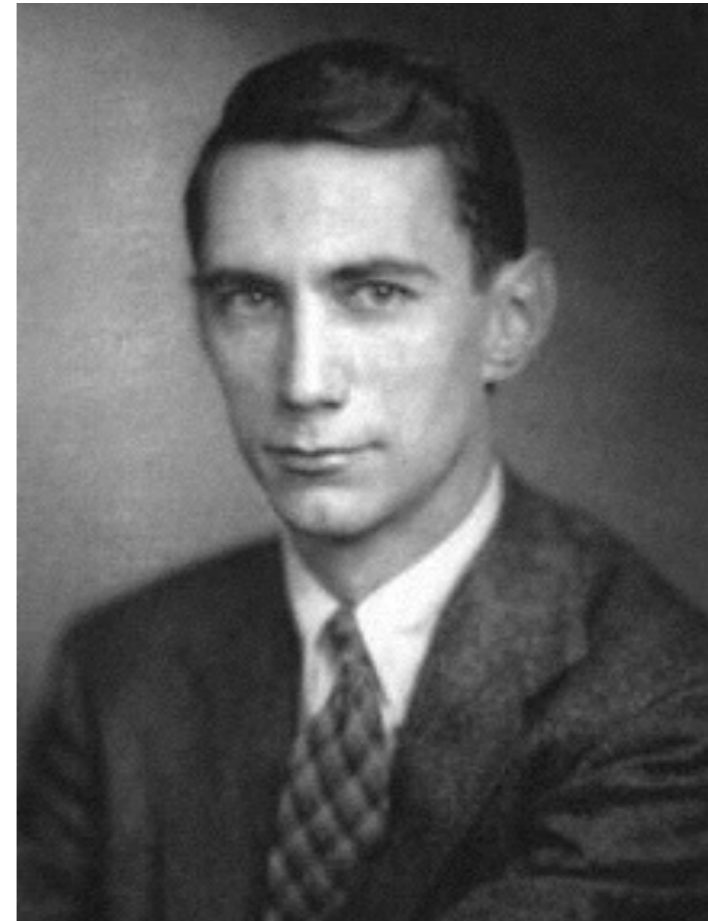


# Claude Shannon

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



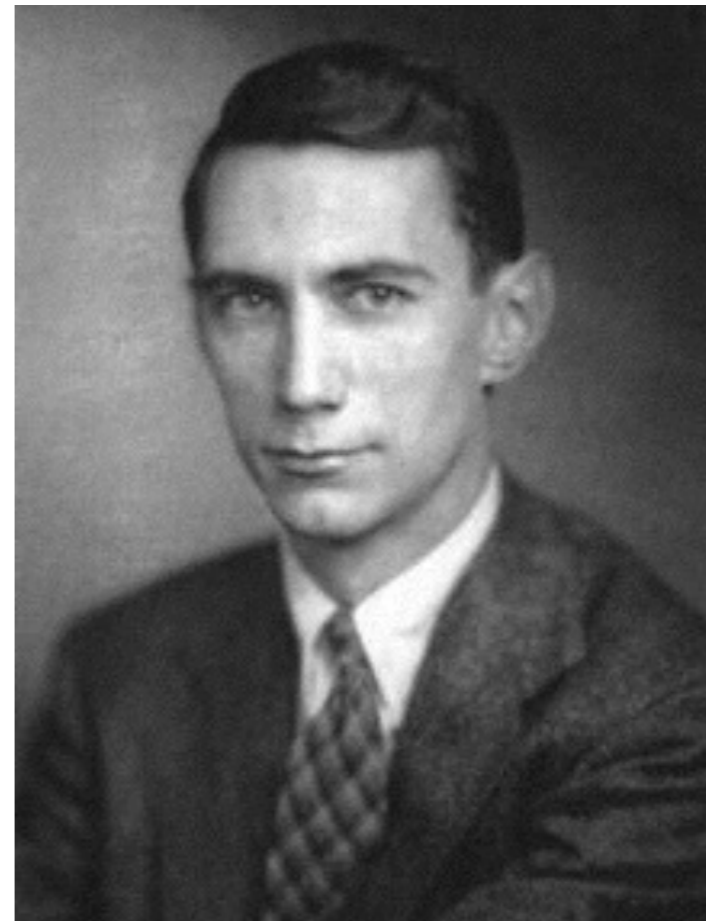
# Claude Shannon



# Claude Shannon

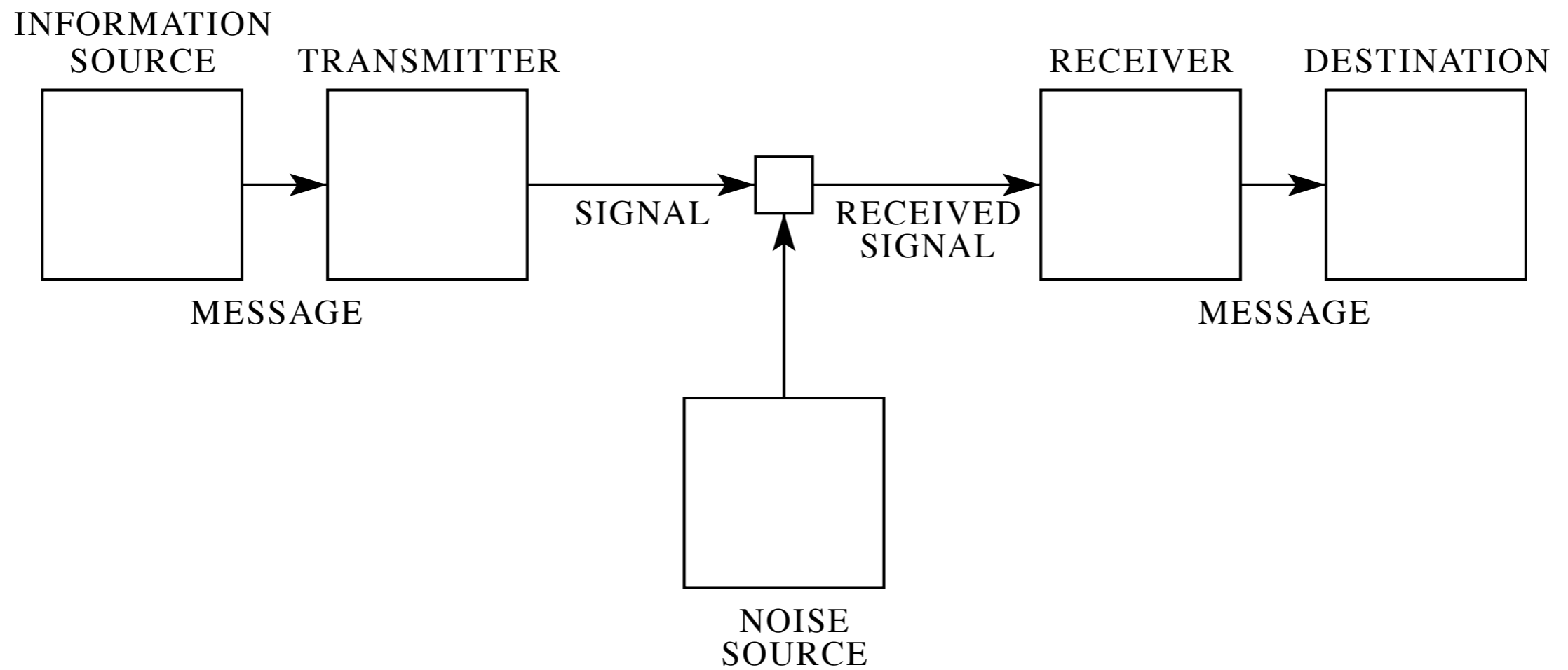
- *A Mathematical Theory of Communication*. Bell Labs Technical Journal. 1948

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

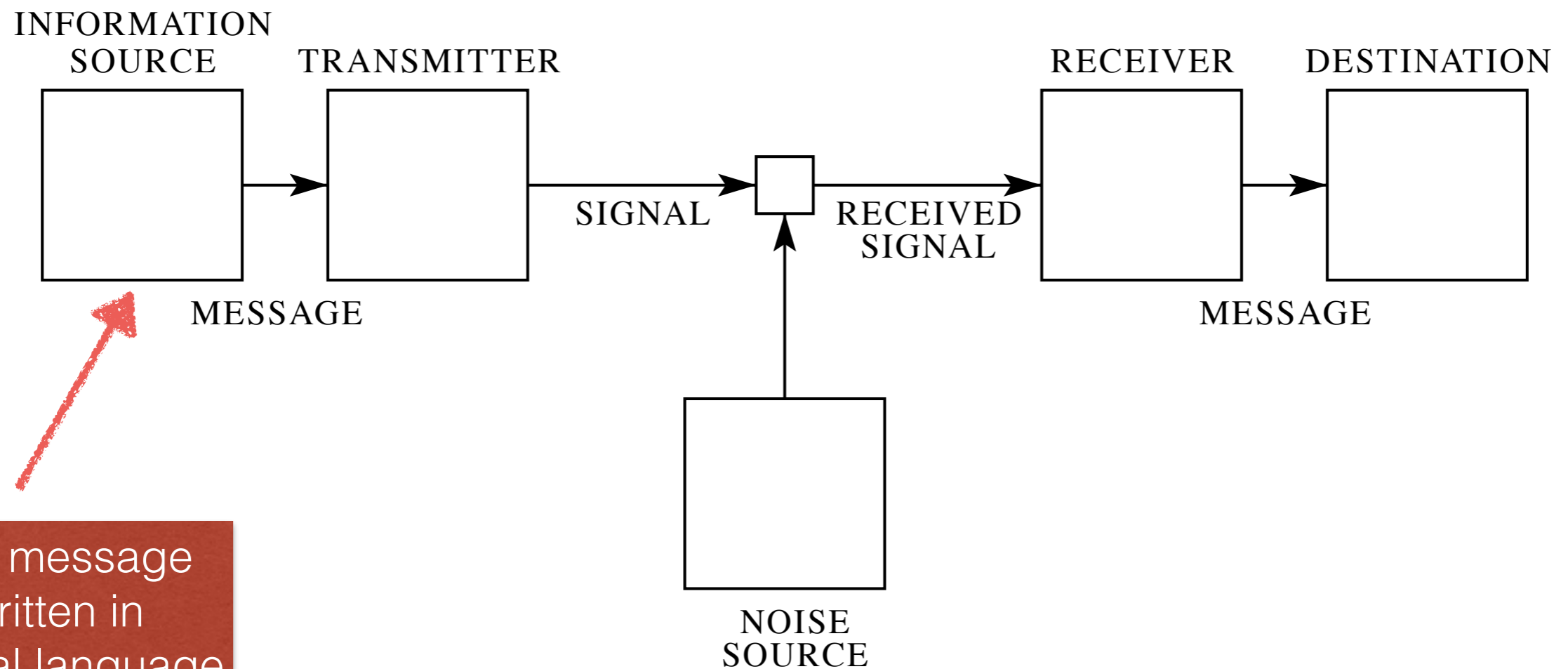




# The Noisy Channel Model

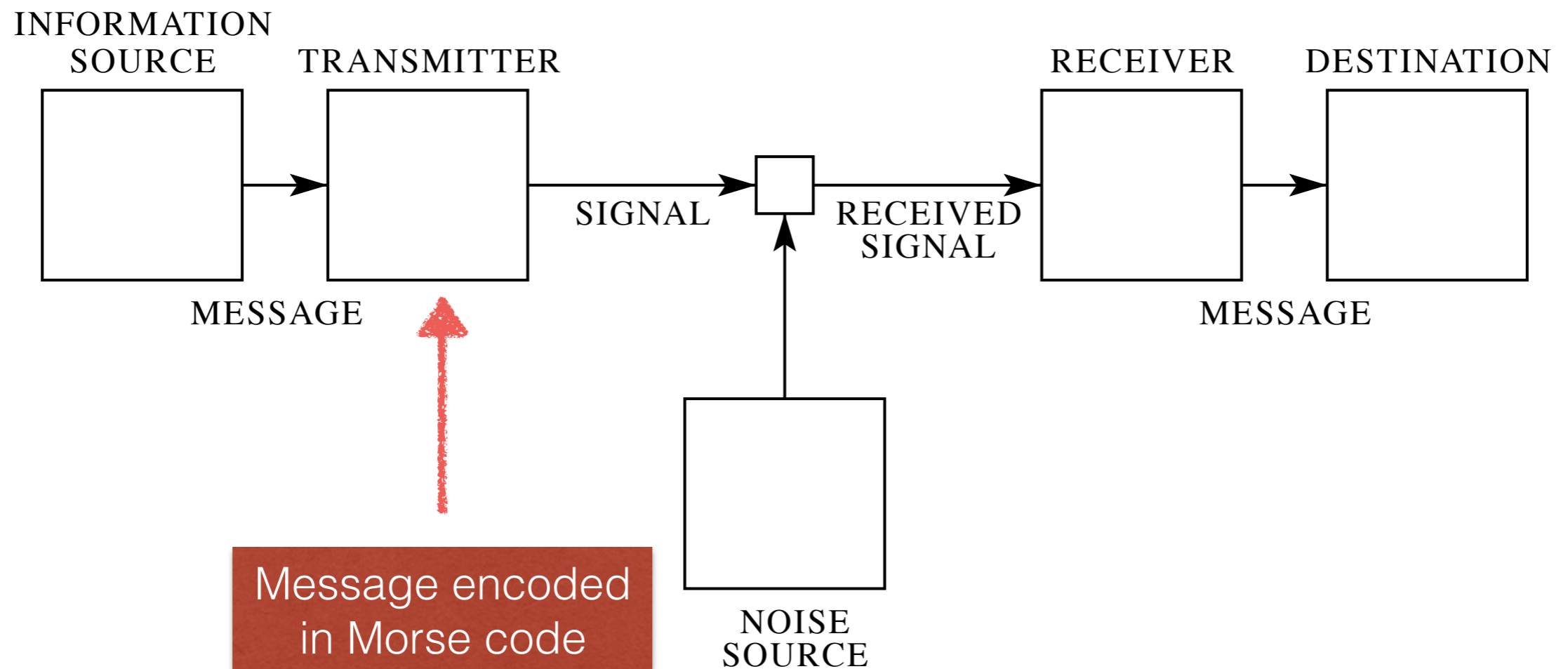


# The Noisy Channel Model

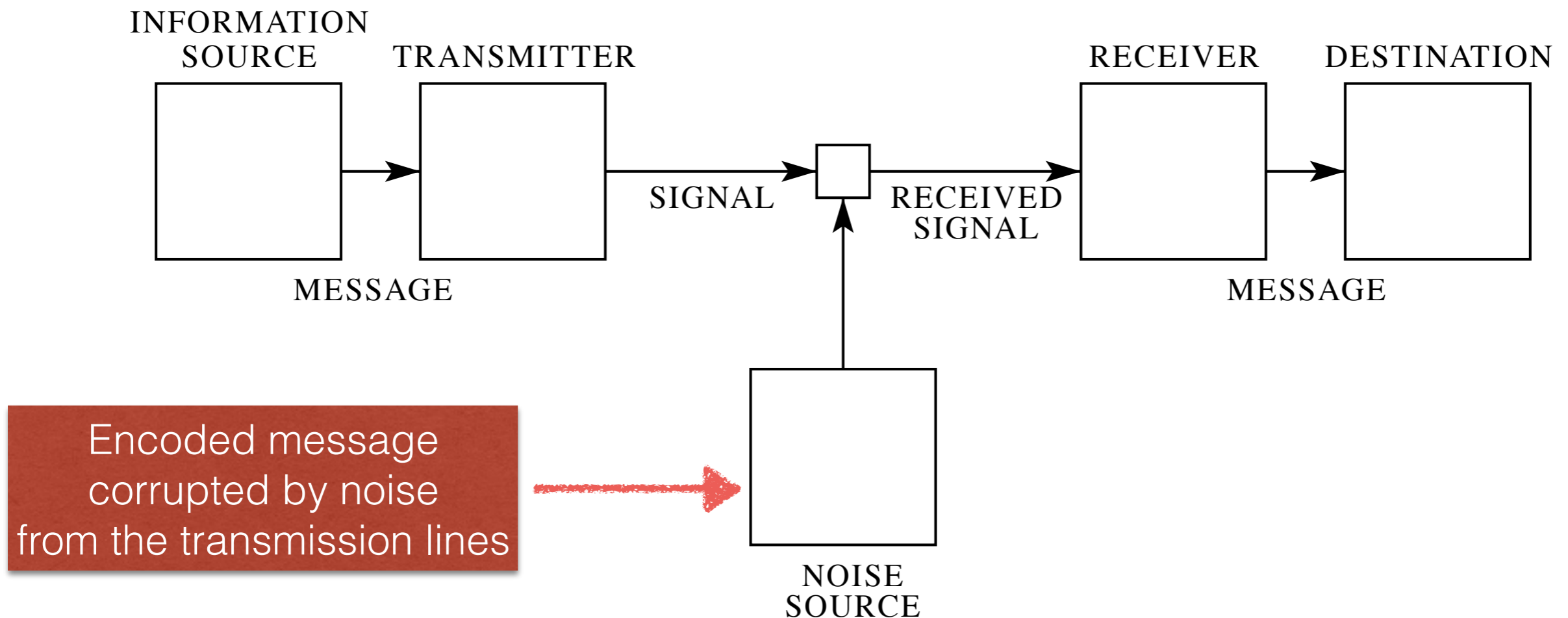


Text message  
written in  
natural language

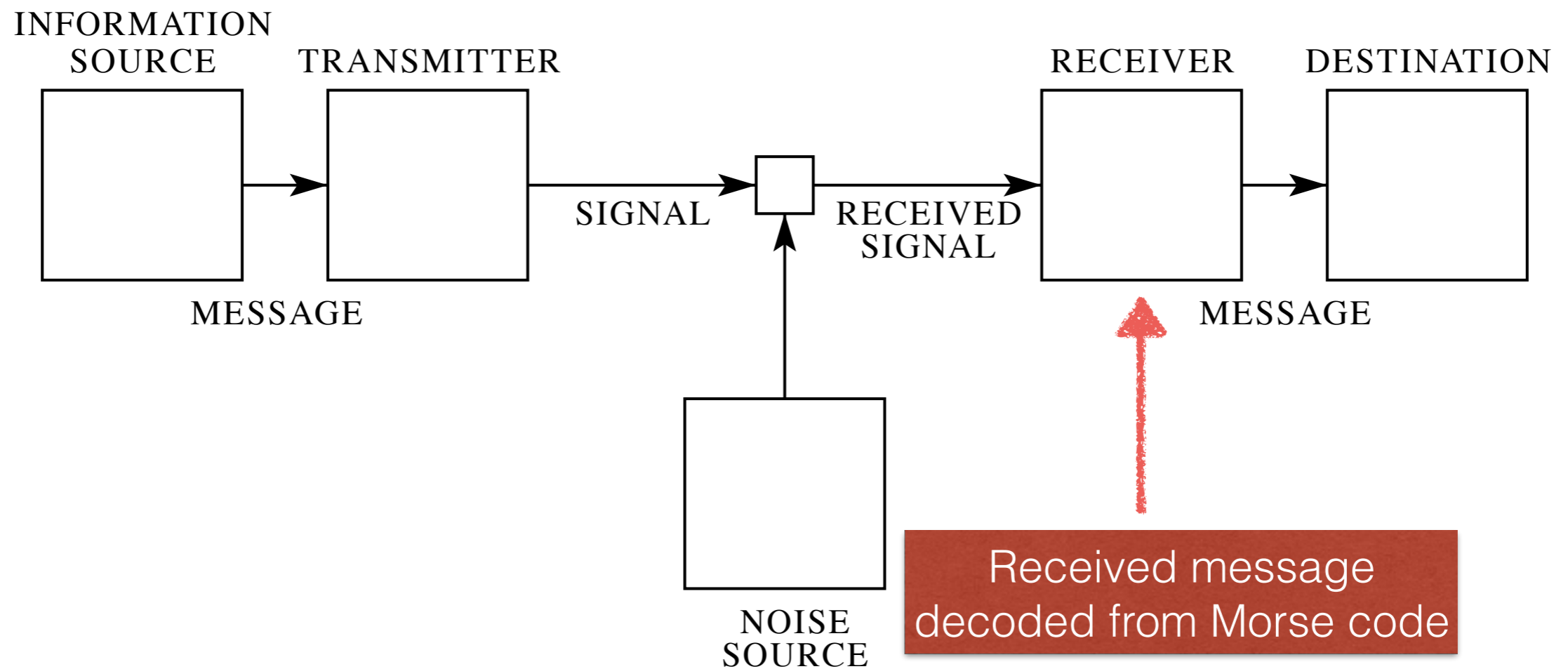
# The Noisy Channel Model



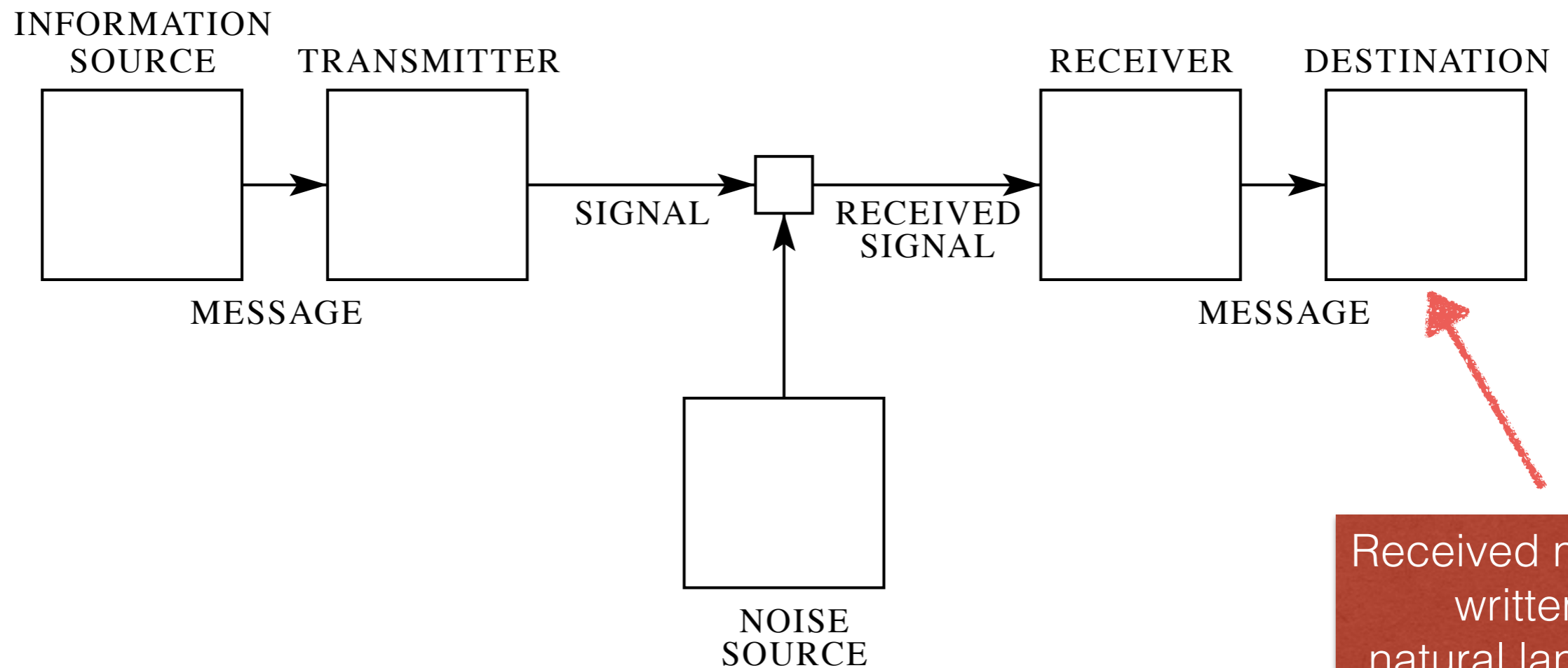
# The Noisy Channel Model



# The Noisy Channel Model

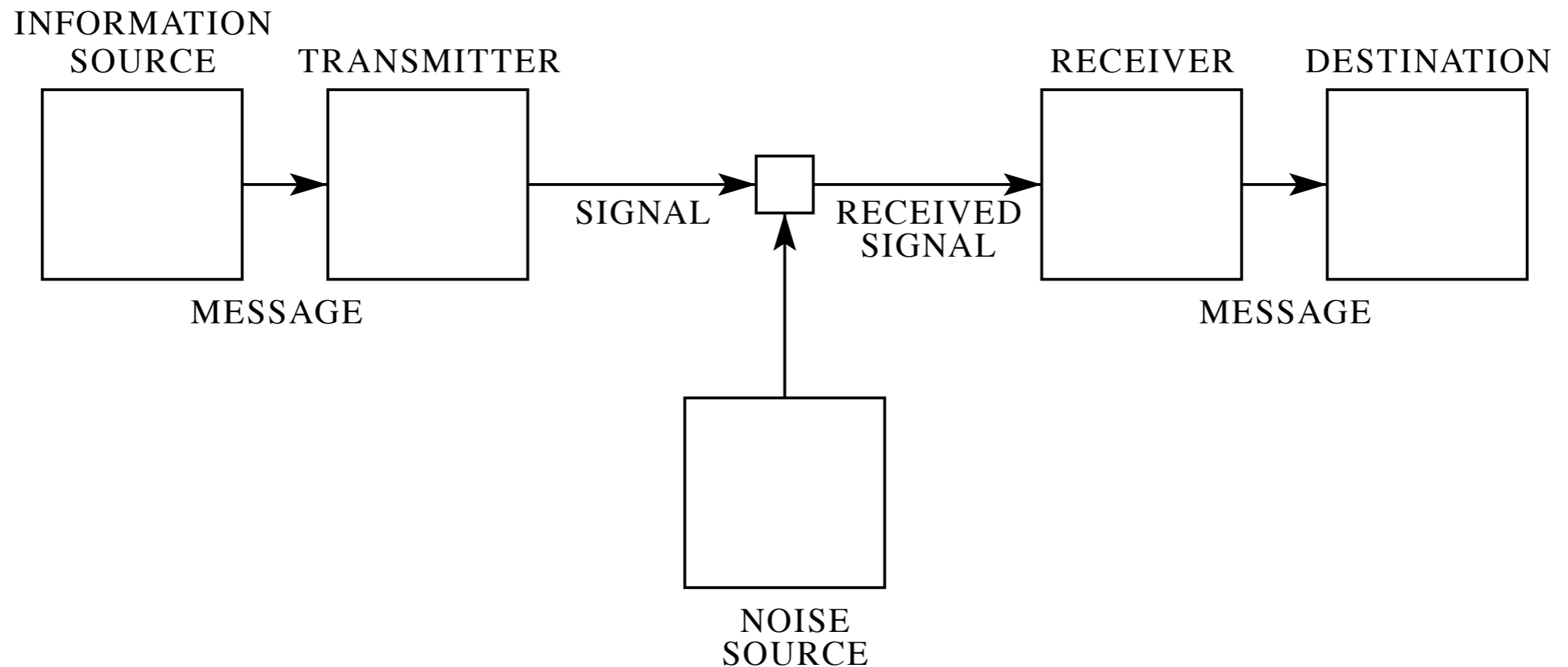


# The Noisy Channel Model

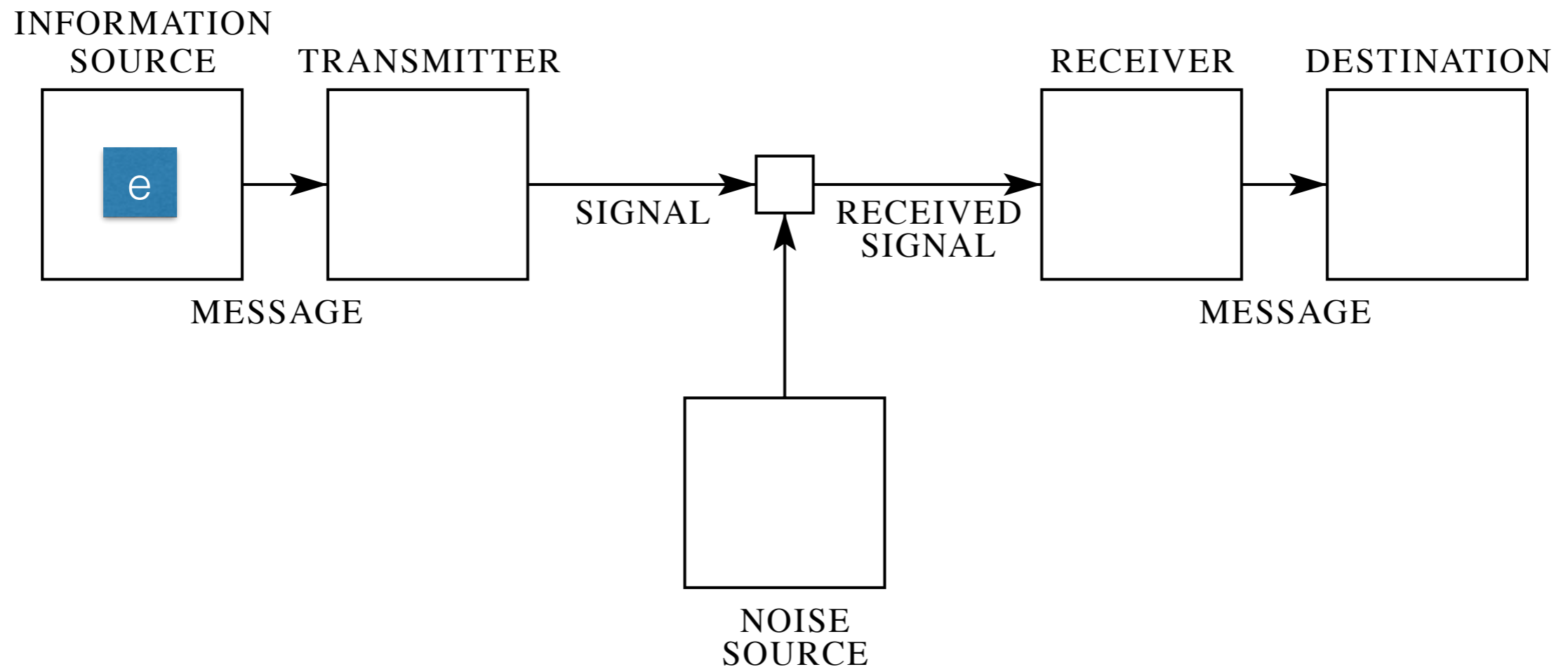


Received message written in natural language. May contain errors.

# The Noisy Channel Model

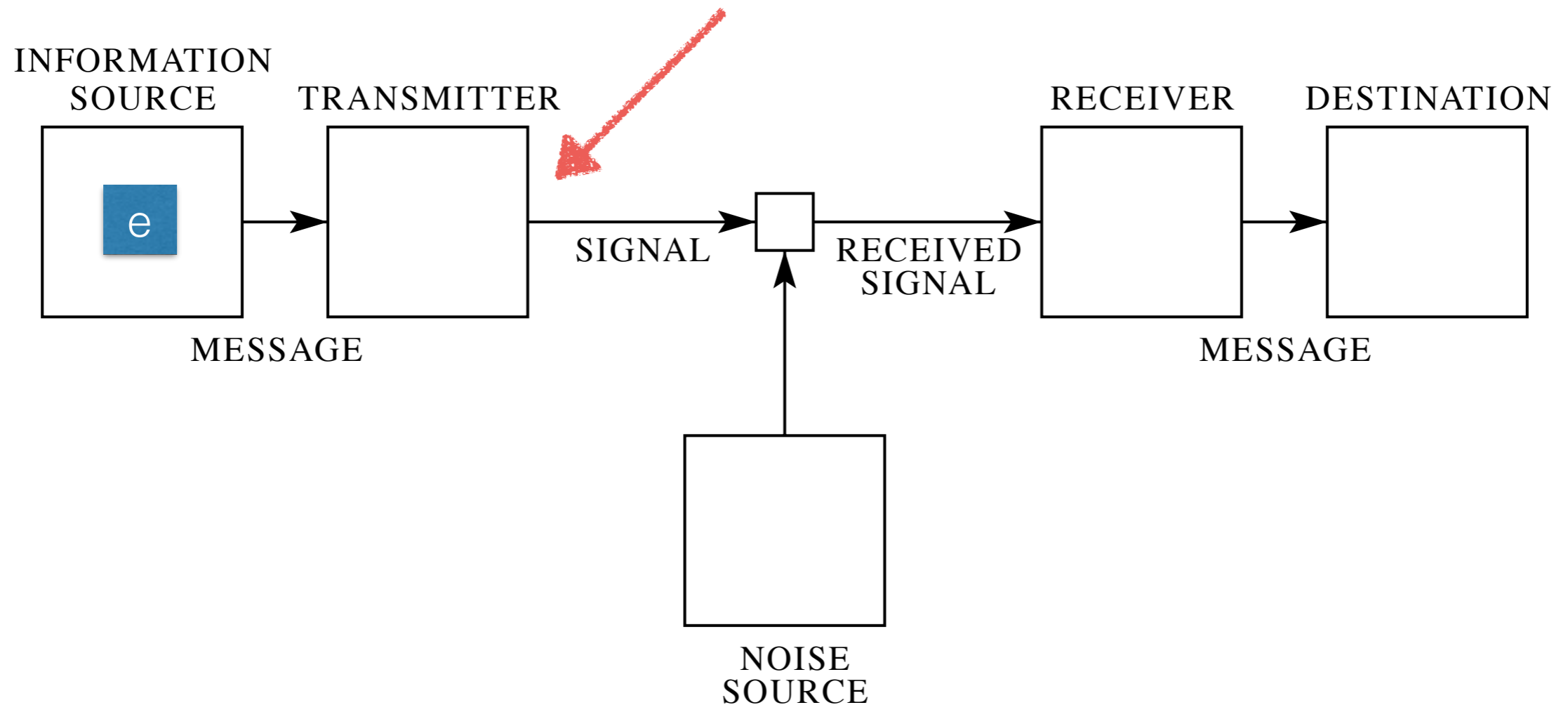


# The Noisy Channel Model

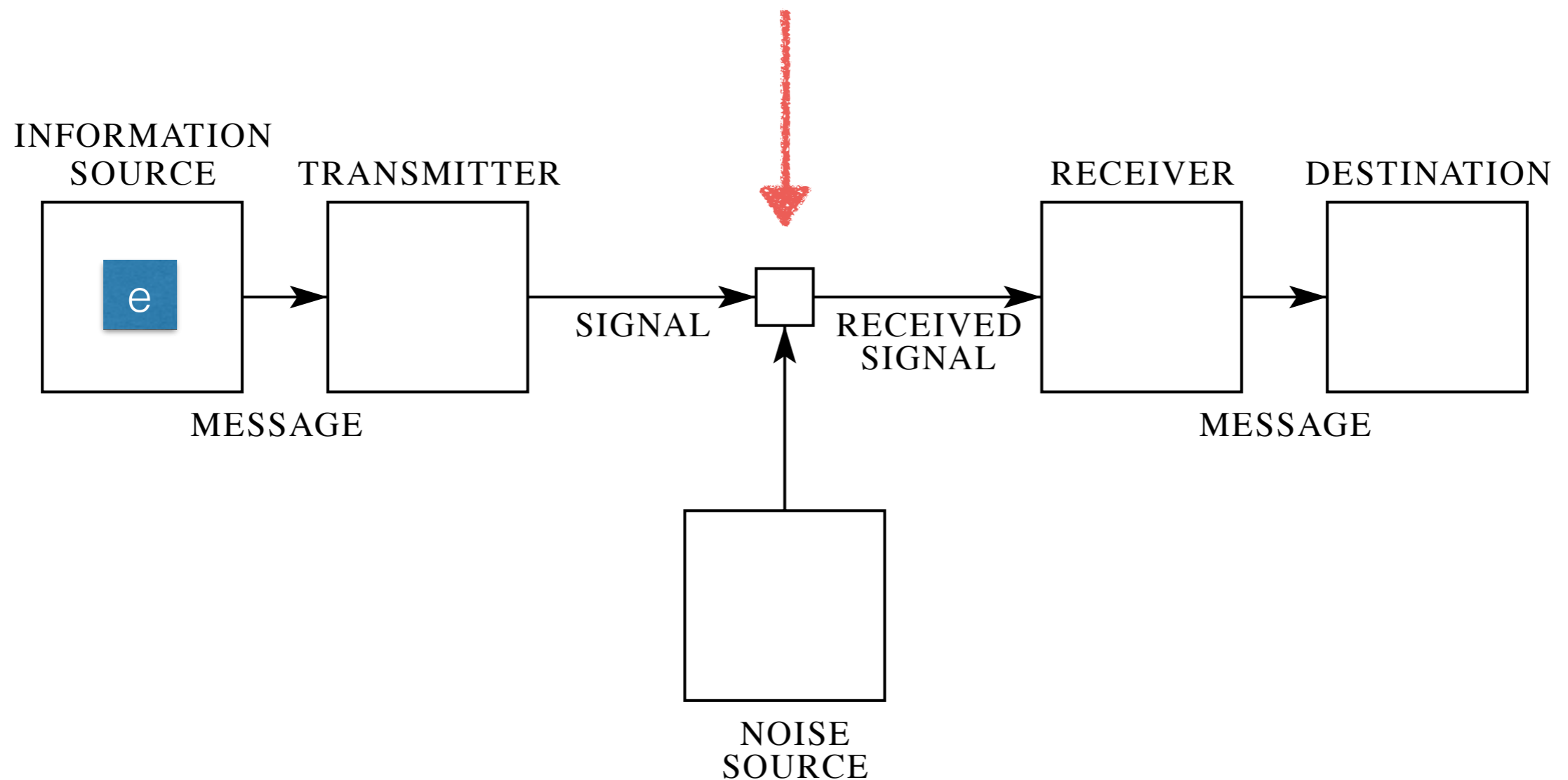




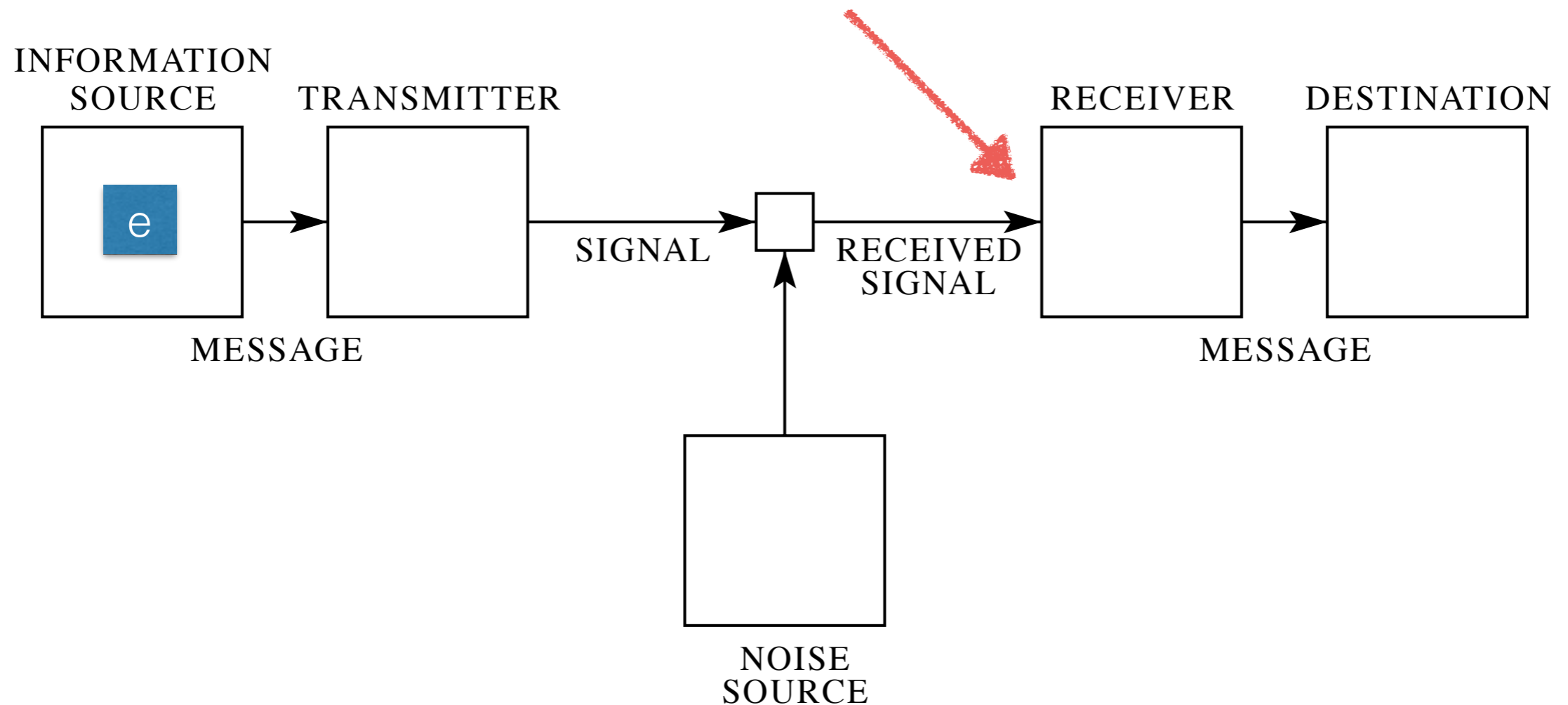
# The Noisy Channel Model



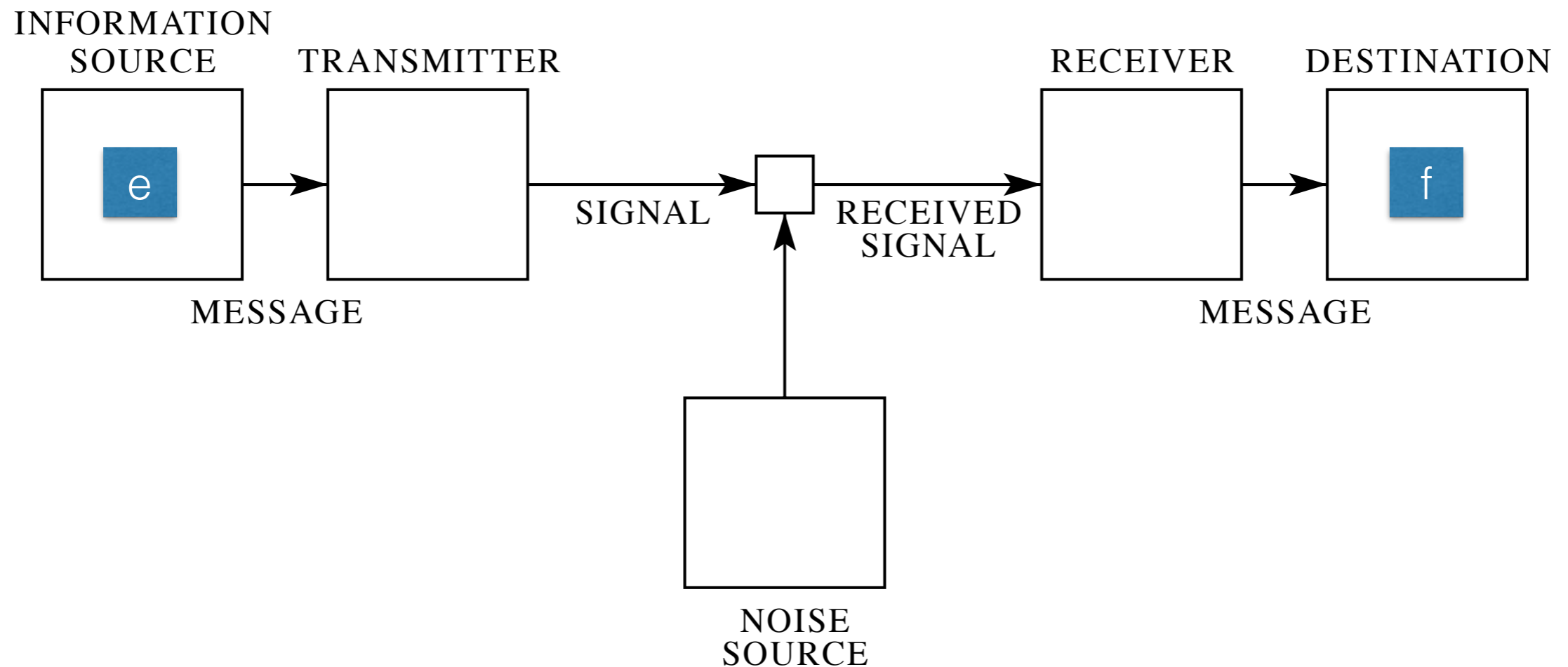
# The Noisy Channel Model



# The Noisy Channel Model

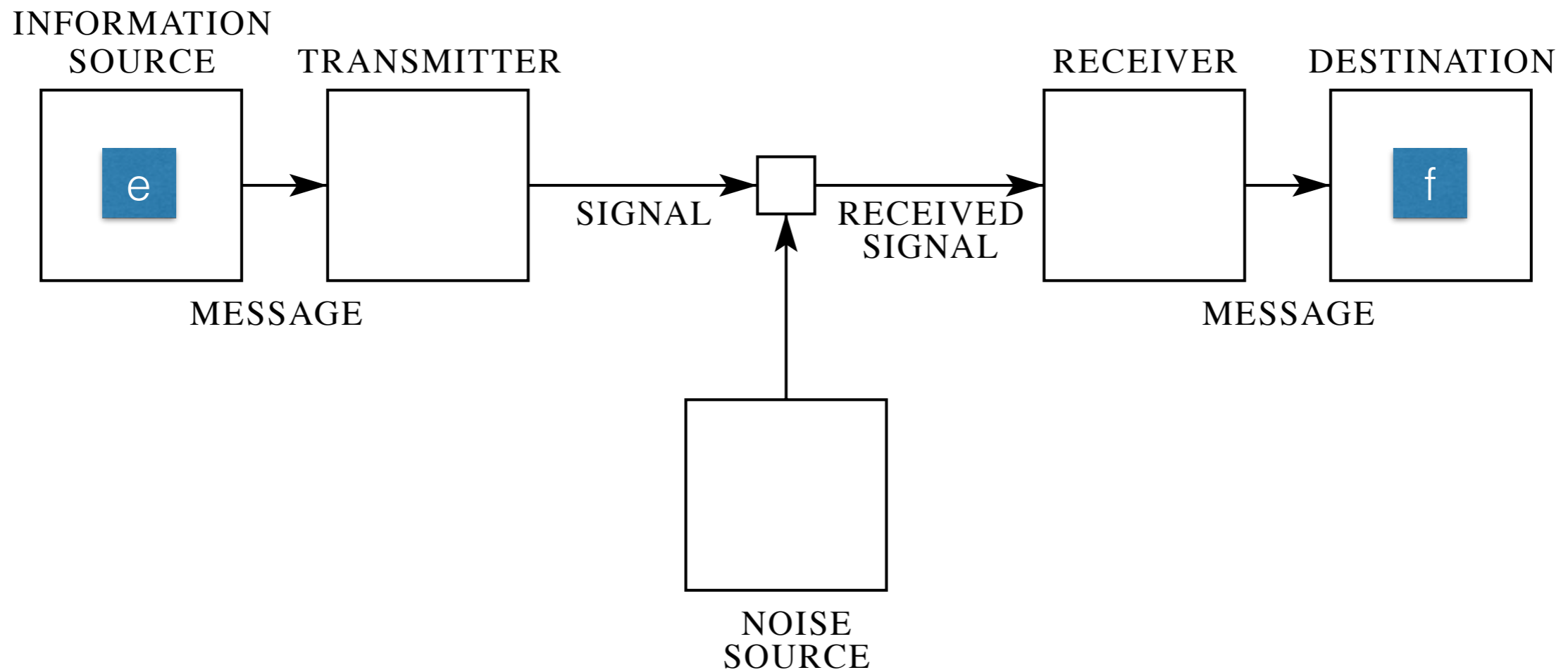


# The Noisy Channel Model



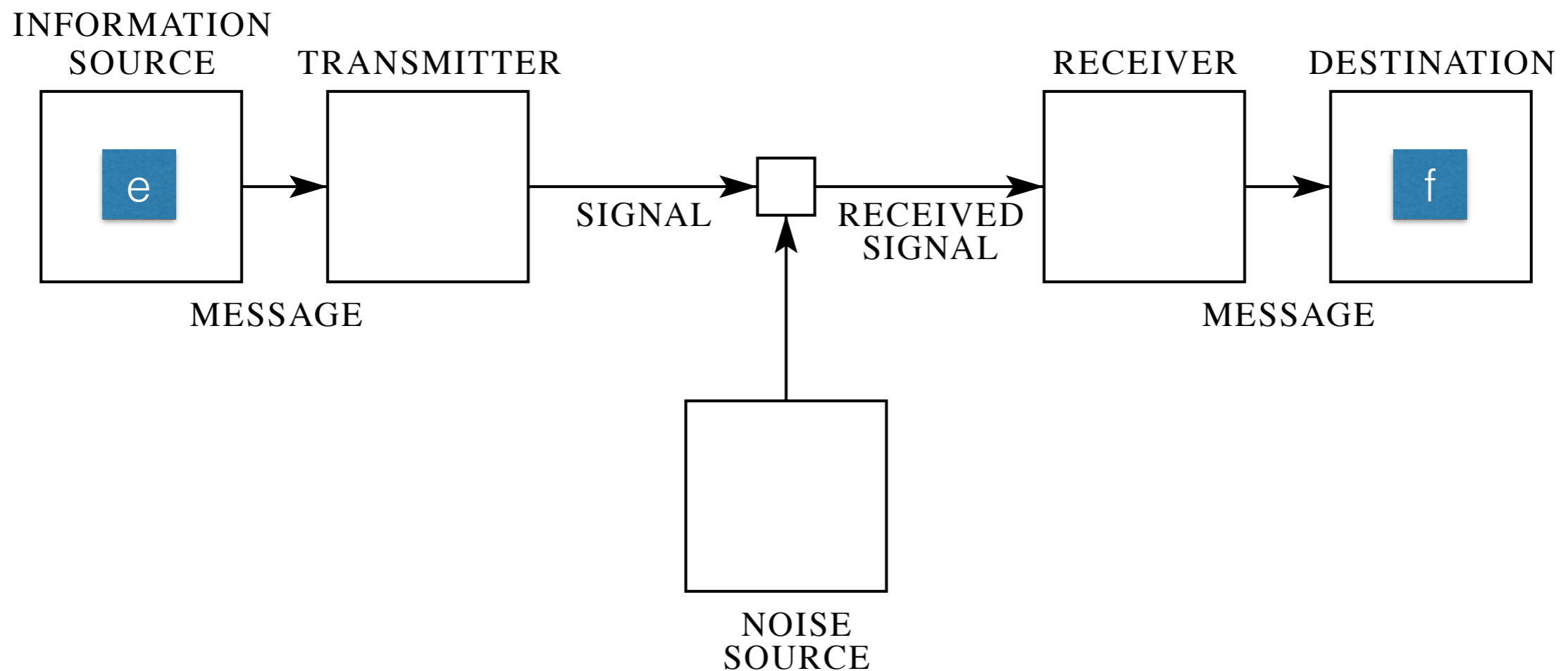
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



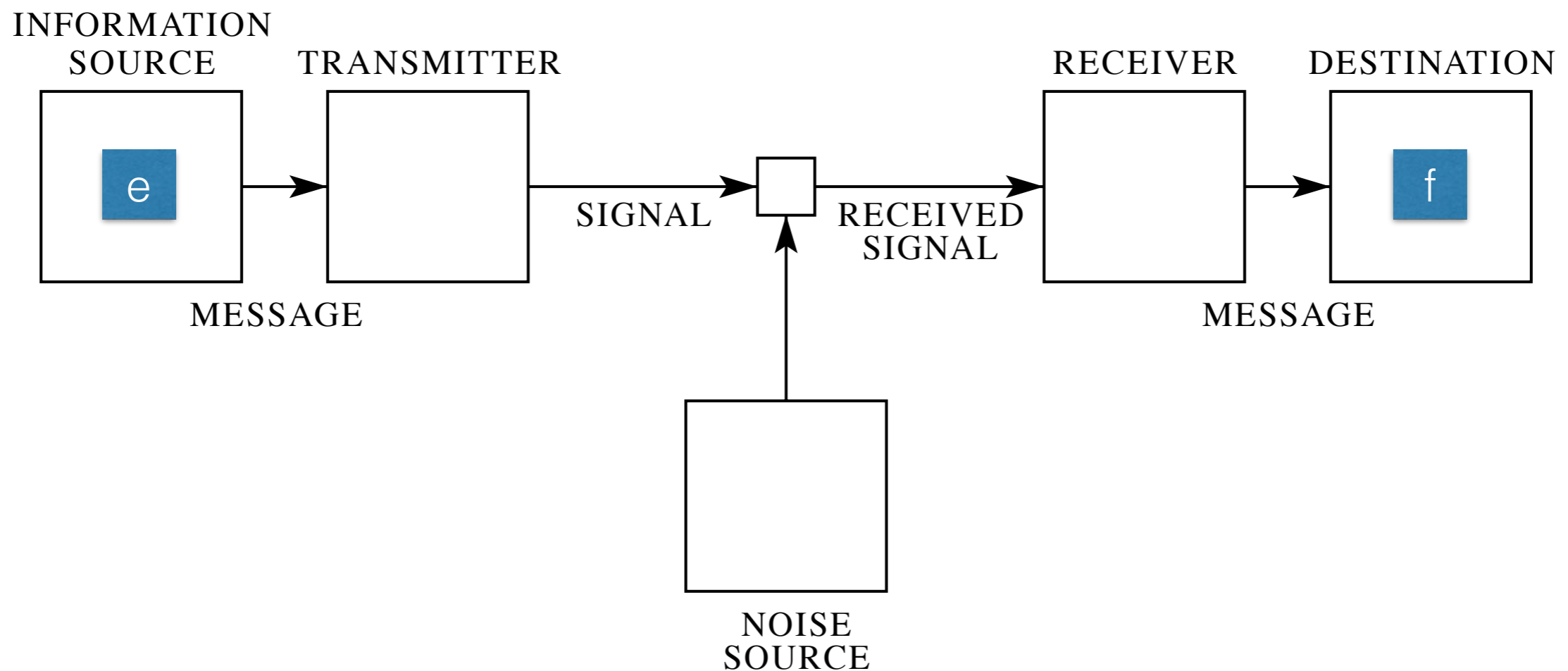
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



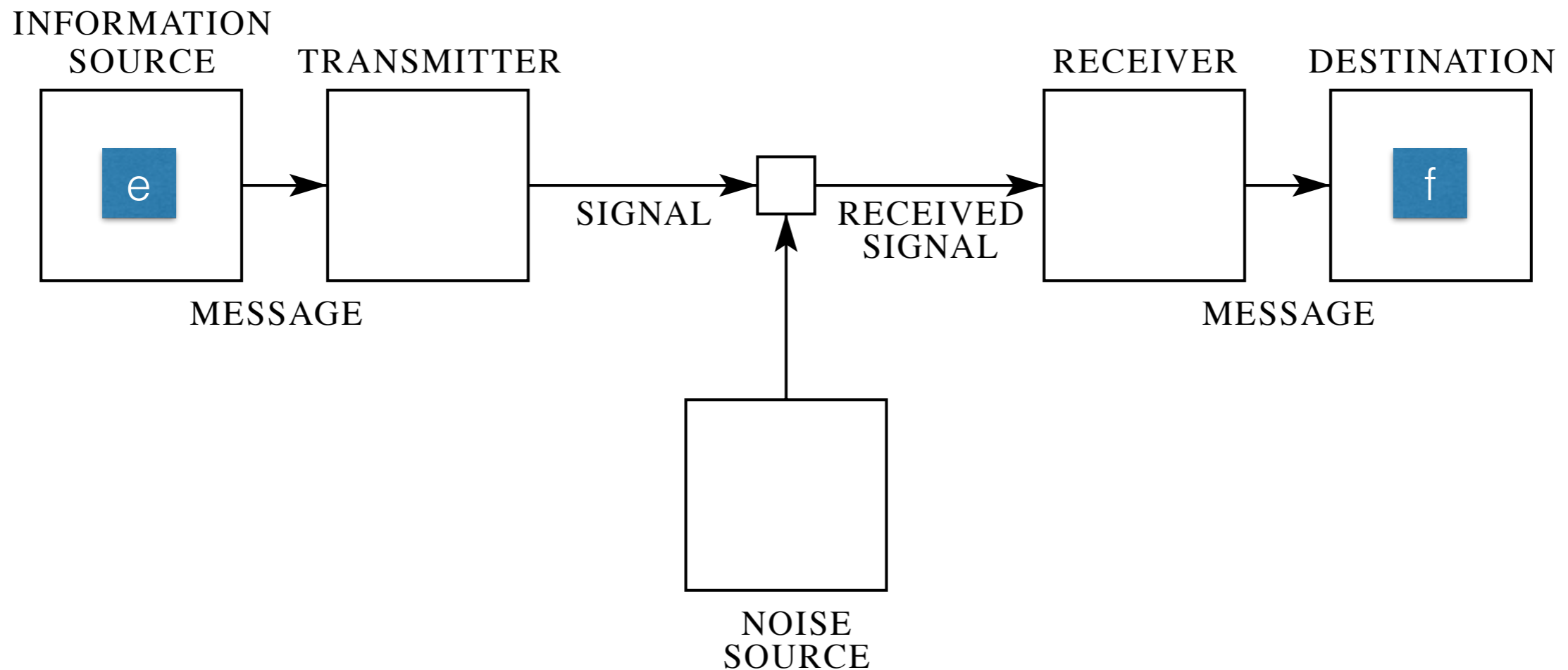
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



# The Noisy Channel Model

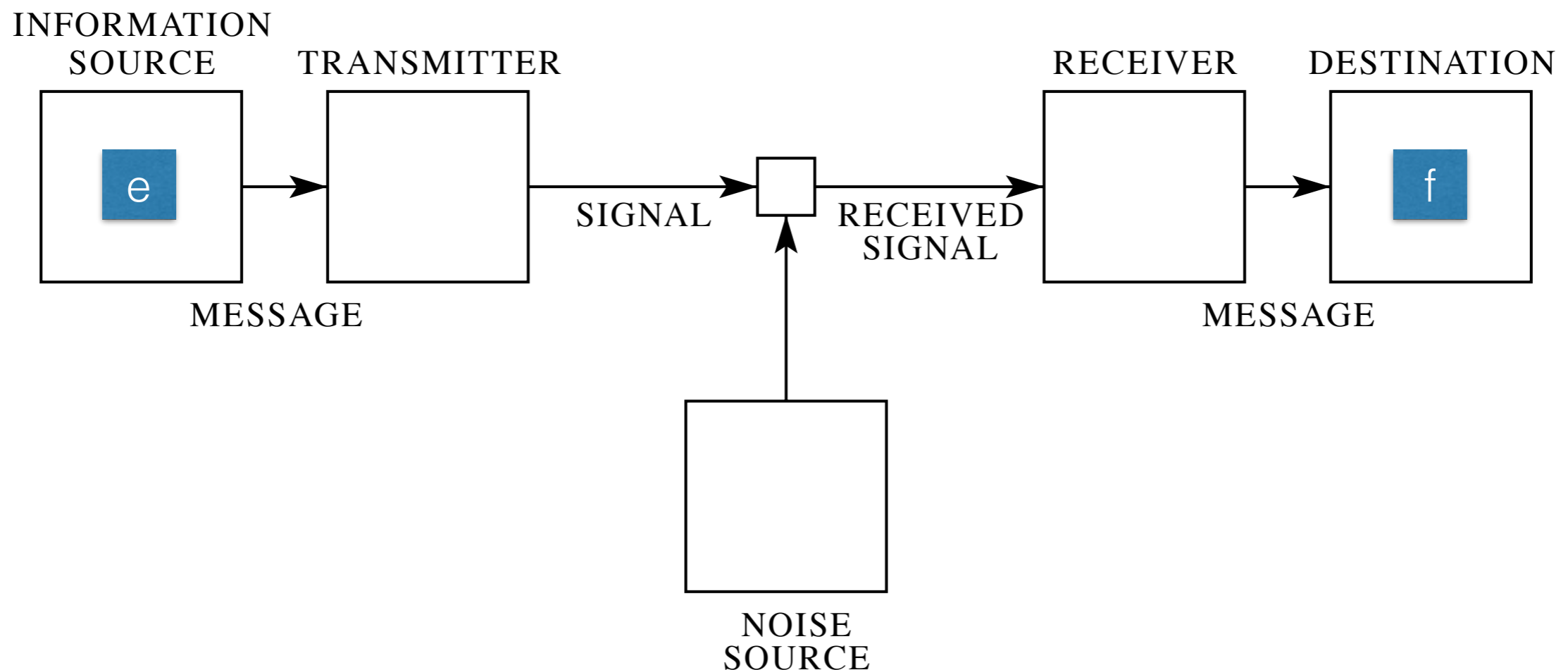
$$\hat{\mathbf{e}} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} p(\mathbf{e}|\mathbf{f})$$





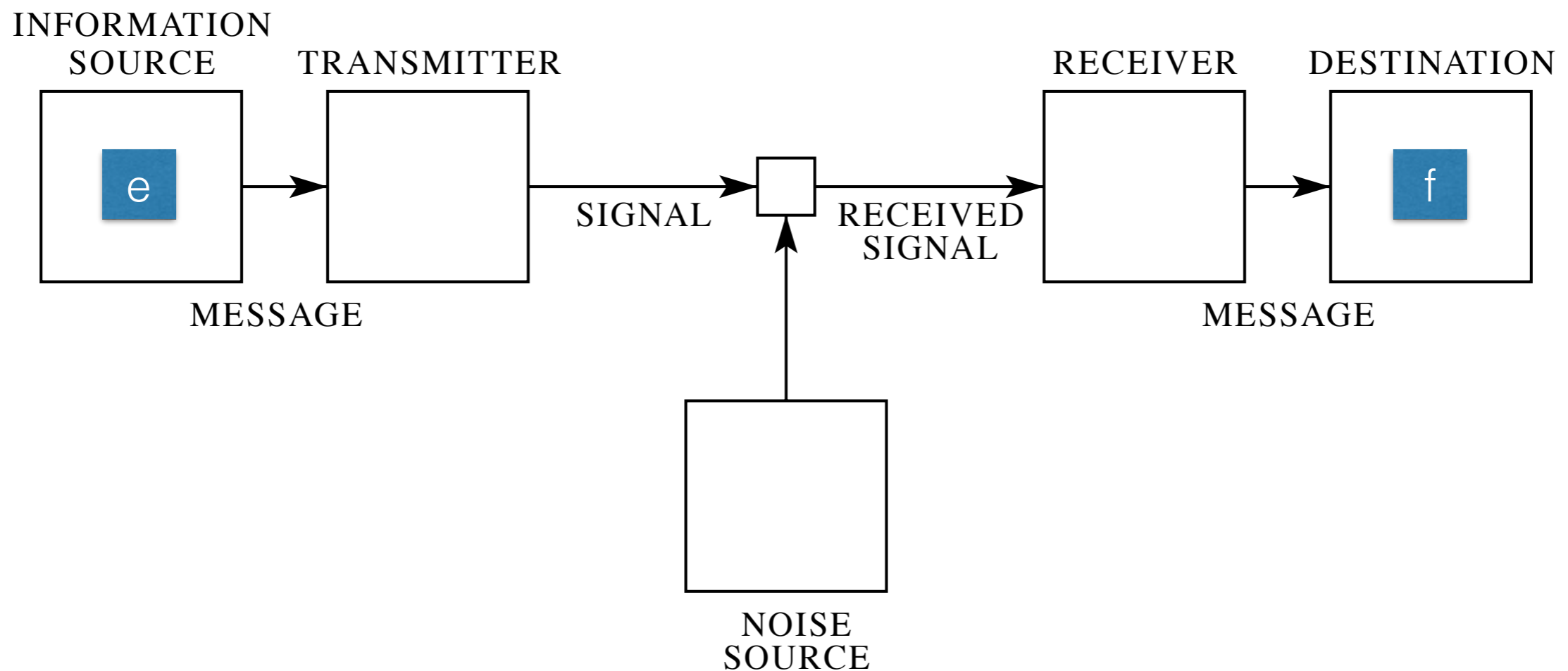
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



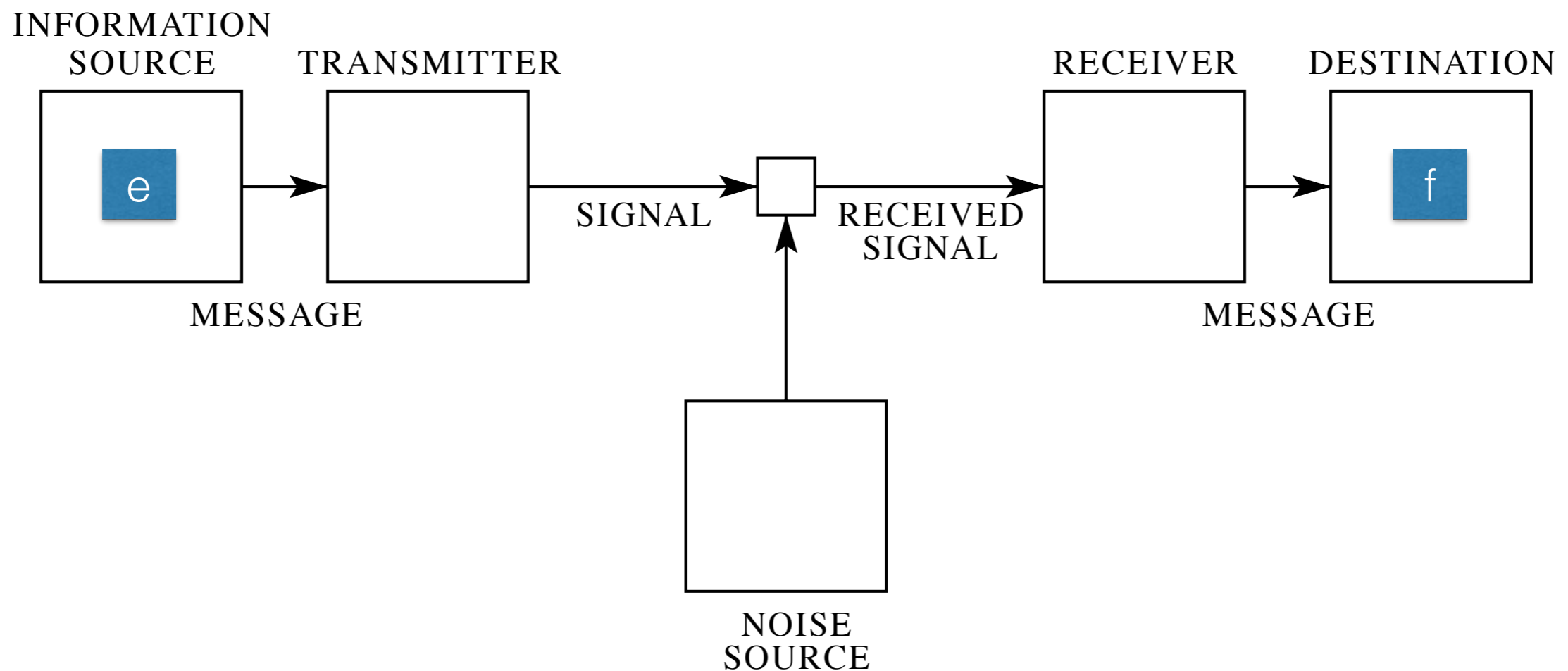
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



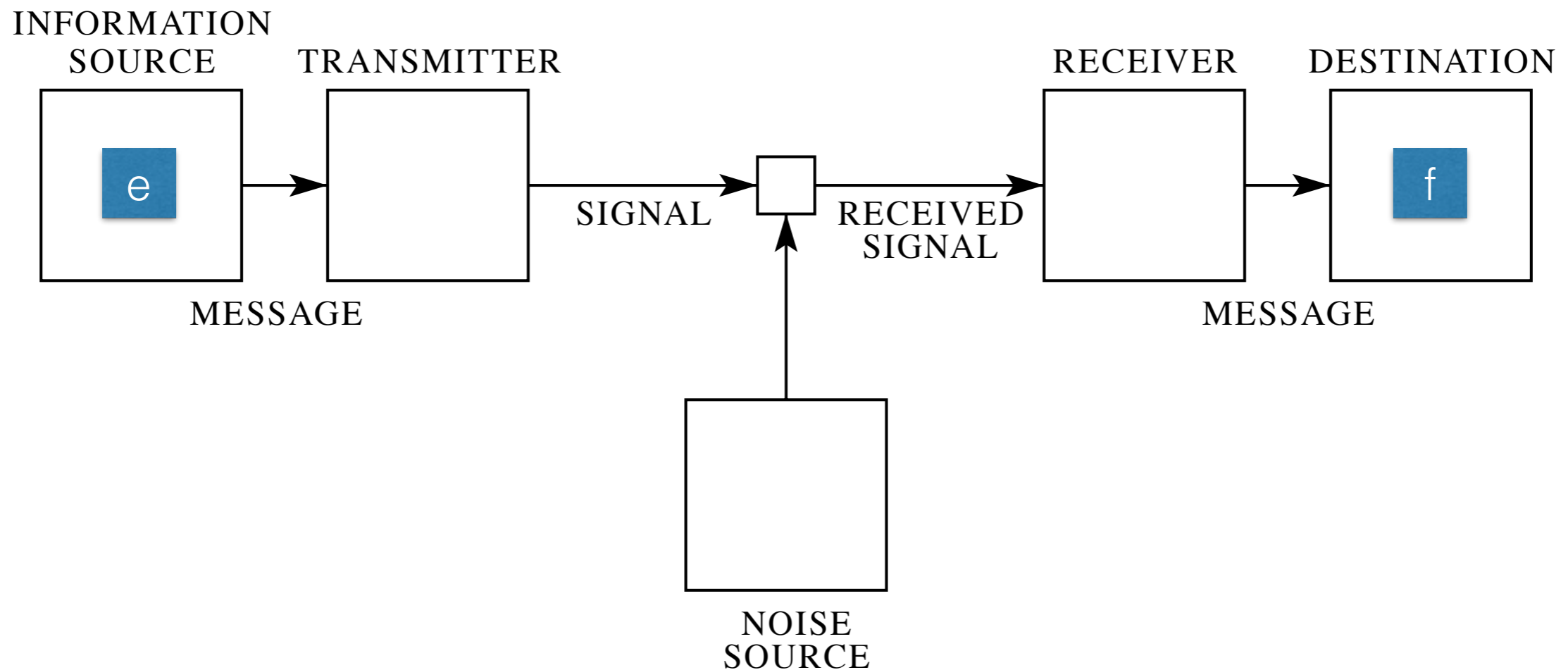
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



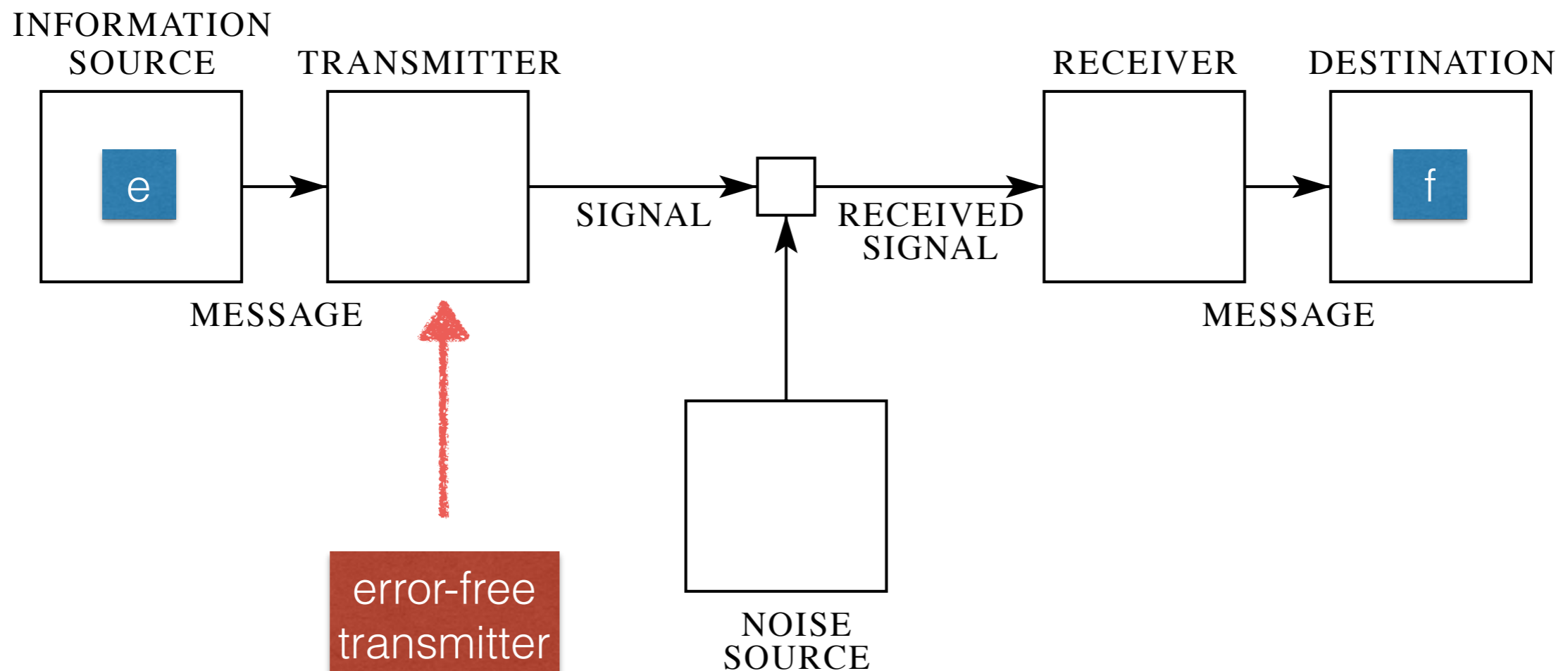
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



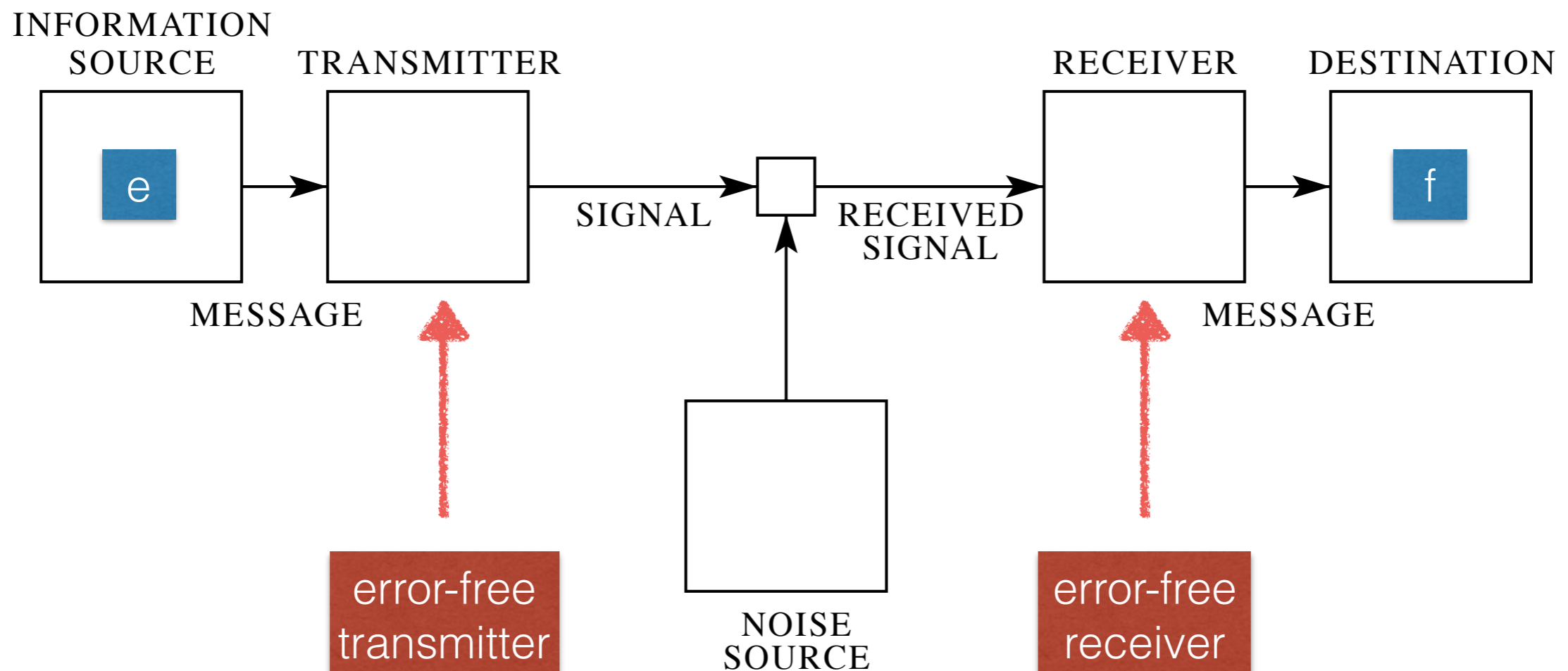
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



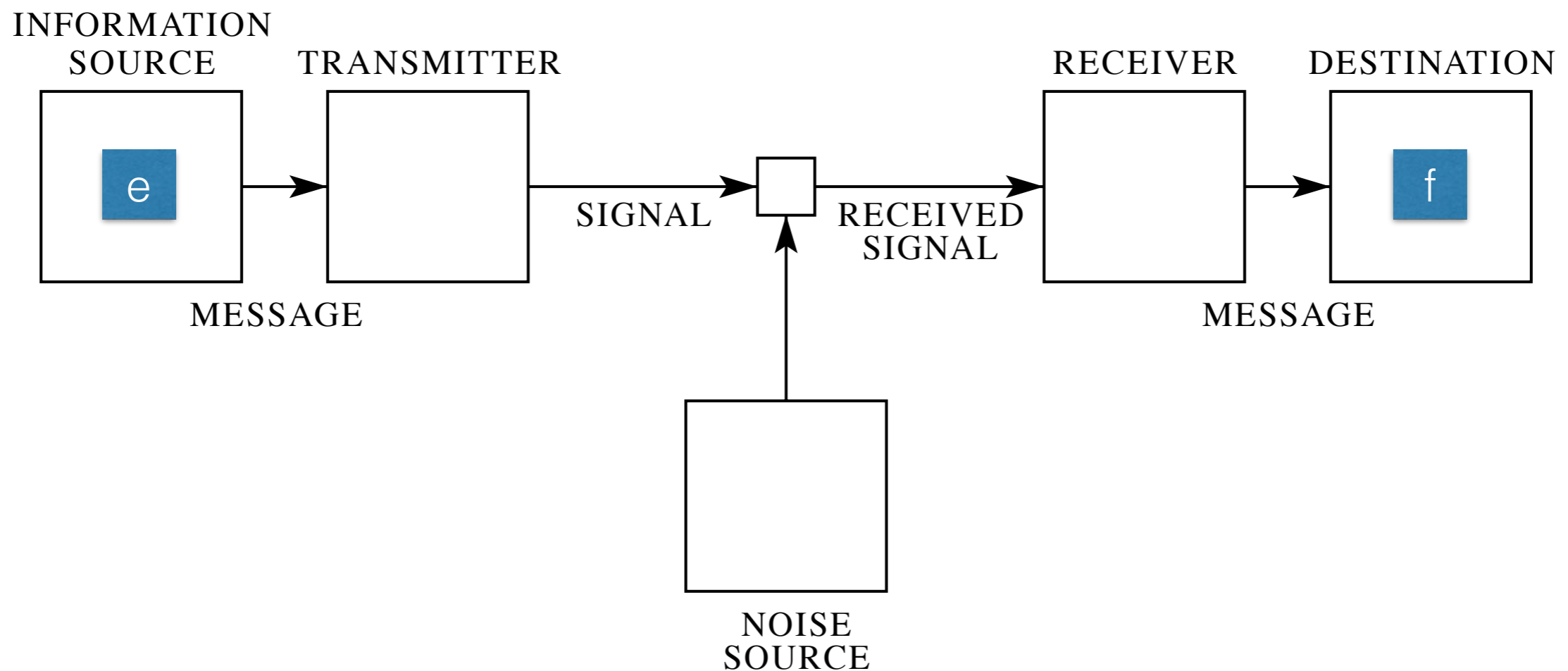
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



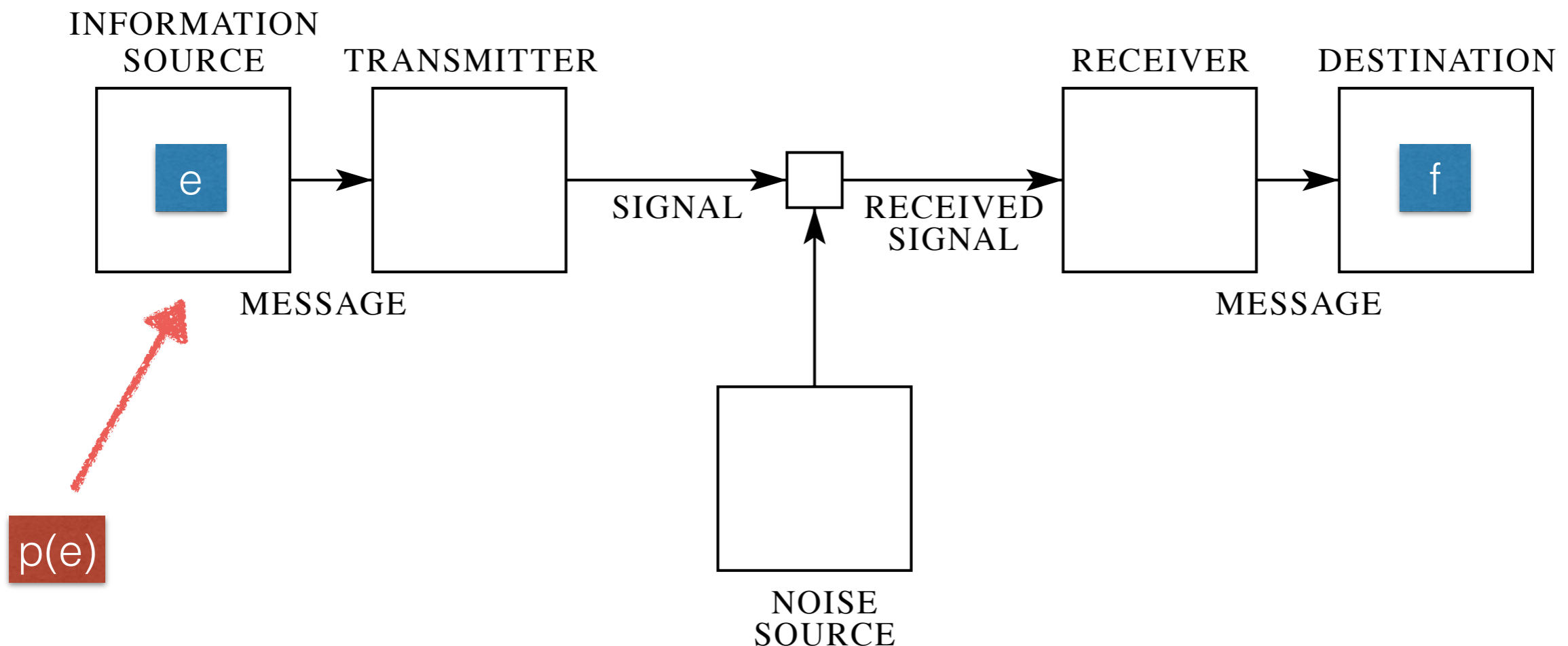
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



# The Noisy Channel Model

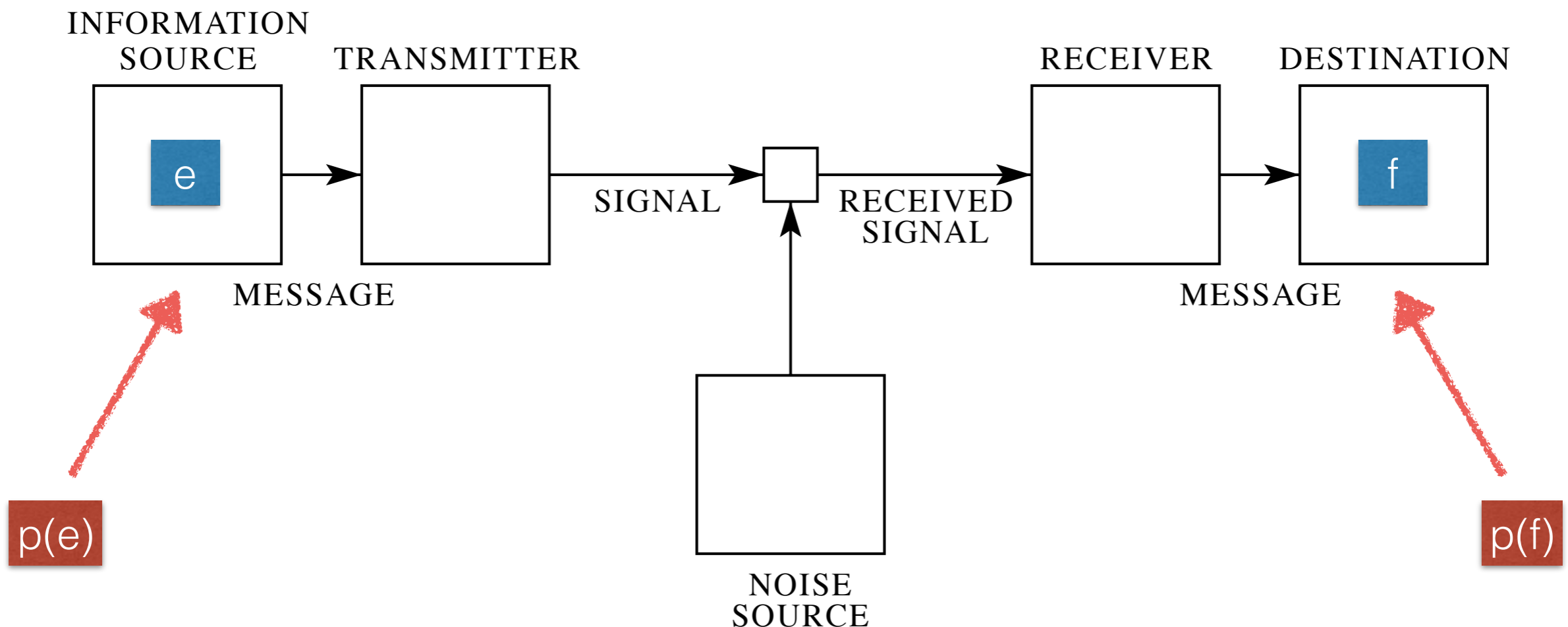
$$\hat{e} = \arg \max_e p(\mathbf{e}|\mathbf{f})$$





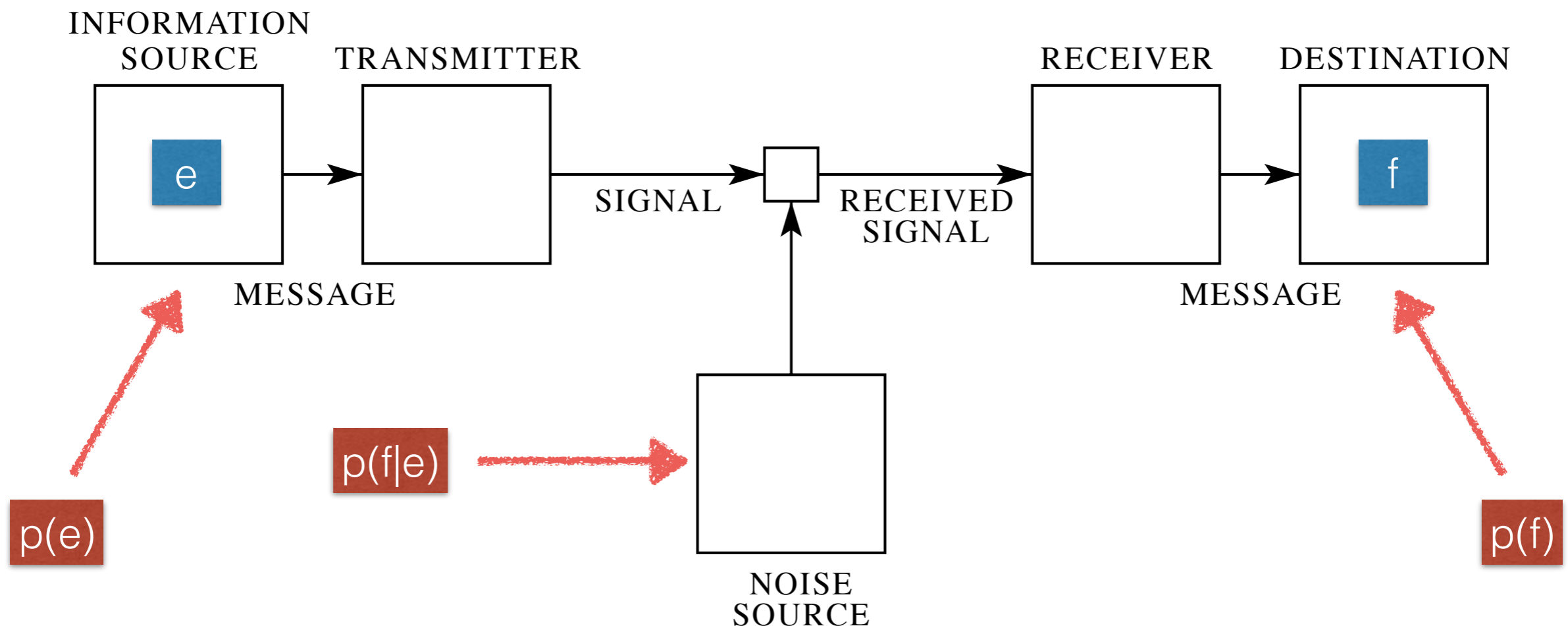
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



# The Noisy Channel Model

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



# 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:

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



# 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:

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



# 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:

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



# 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:

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





# Bayes to the rescue

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



# Bayes to the rescue

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

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





# Bayes to the rescue

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

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



# Bayes to the rescue

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

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

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



# Bayes to the rescue

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

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

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



# Bayes to the rescue

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

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

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



# Bayes to the rescue

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

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

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





# Bayes to the rescue

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

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

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



# Bayes to the rescue

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

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

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

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



# Bayes to the rescue

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

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

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

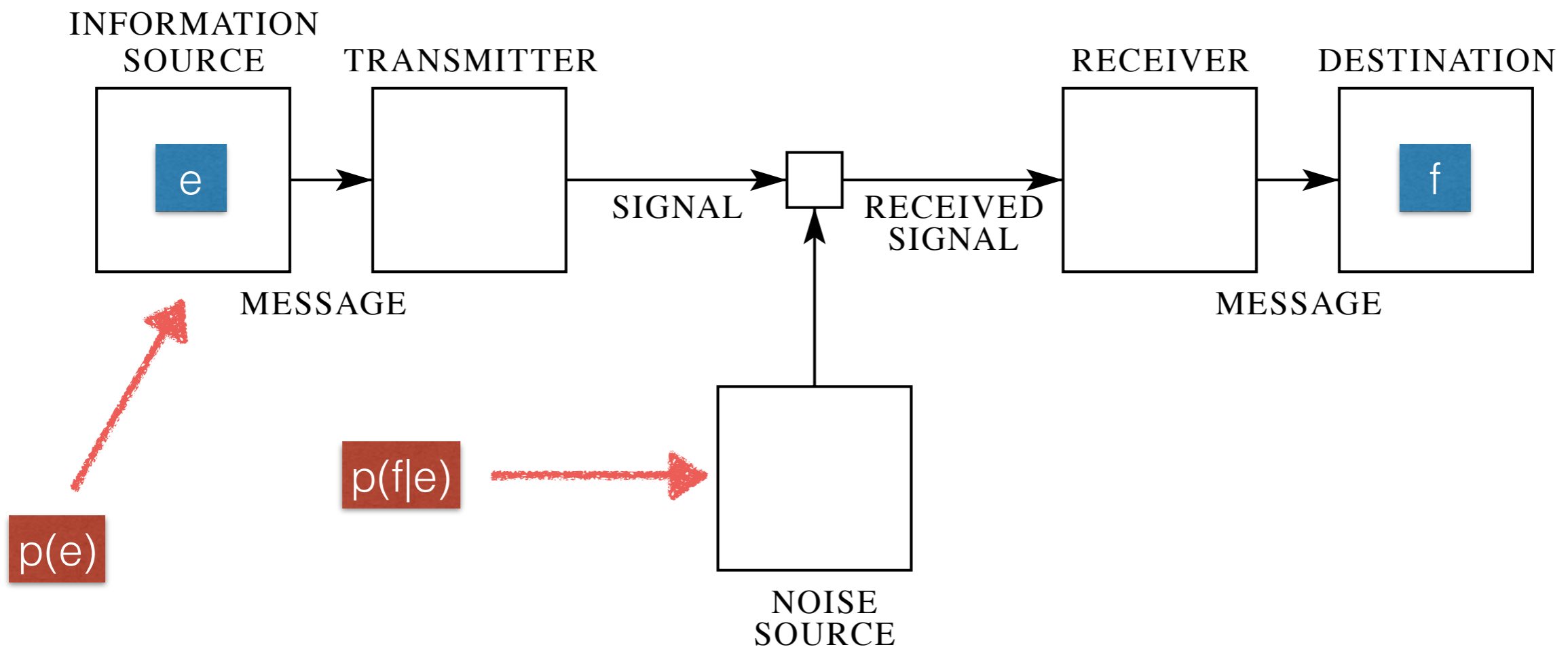
$$= \arg \max_{\mathbf{e}} p(\mathbf{f}|\mathbf{e}) p(\mathbf{e})$$





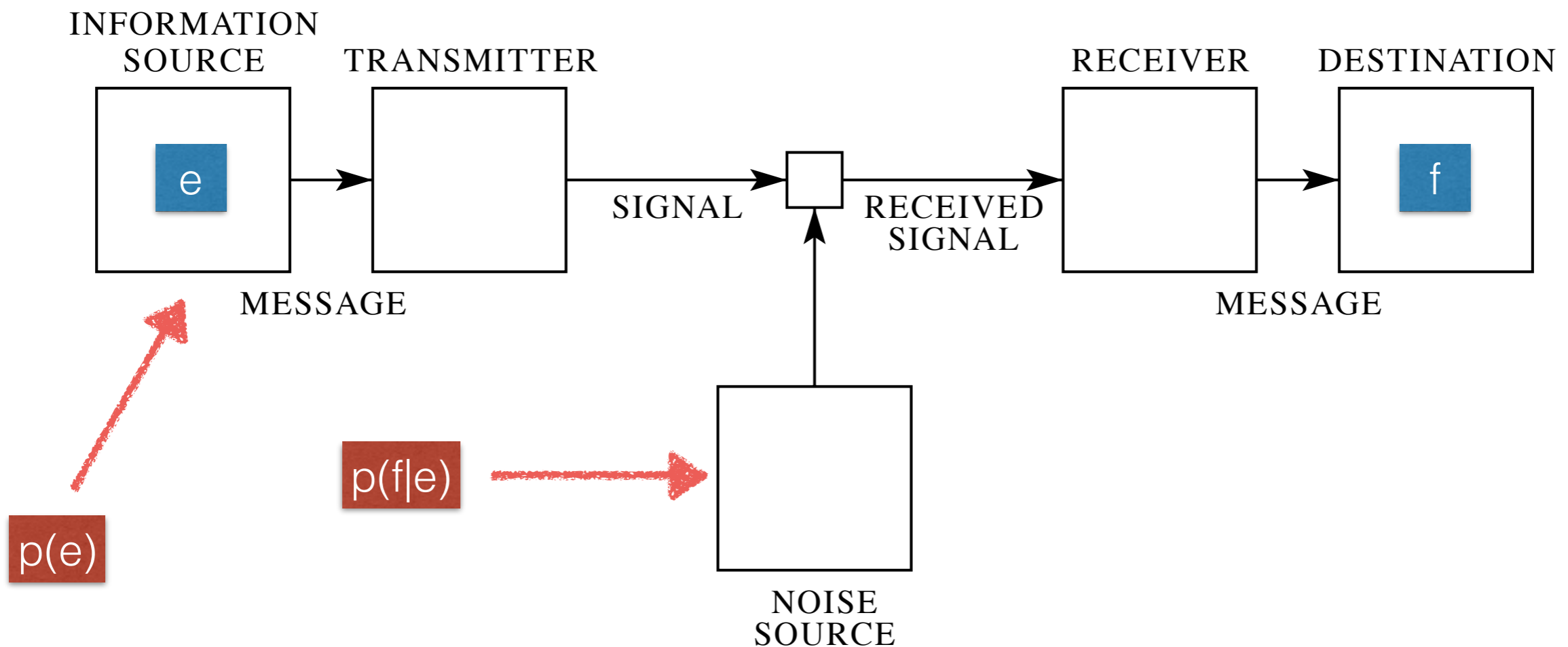
# The Noisy Channel Model

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



# The Noisy Channel Model

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





- This presentation was created by Lane Schwartz
- You are free to reproduce and adapt this work under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

# References (Primary)

- *An Essay towards solving a Problem in the Doctrine of Chances*. Thomas Bayes. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. 1763.
- *Certain Factors Affecting Telegraph Speed*. Harry Nyquist. Bell Labs Technical Journal. 1924.
- *Transmission of Information*. Ralph Hartley. Bell Labs Technical Journal. 1928.
- *A Mathematical Theory of Communication*. Claude Shannon. The Bell Systems Technical Journal. October 1948.

# References (Secondary)

- *The Mathematics of Communication*. Warren Weaver. Scientific American. July 1949.
- *Mathematical Theory of Claude Shannon*. Eugene Chiu, Jocelyn Lin, Brok Mcferron, Noshirwan Petigara, Satwiksai Seshasai. 2001.

# Image Credits

- *Chart of the Morse code letters and numerals*. By Rhey Snodgrass & Victor Camp. 1922. [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:International\\_Morse\\_Code.svg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:International_Morse_Code.svg)
- *Daguerrotype of Morse in Paris*. 1840. [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Samuel\\_Morse\\_1840.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Samuel_Morse_1840.jpg)
- *J-38 "straight key" telegraph*. Lou Sander. 2007. <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:J38TelegraphKey.jpg>
- English letter frequencies. Nandhp. 2010. [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:English\\_letter\\_frequency\\_\(frequency\).svg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:English_letter_frequency_(frequency).svg)

# Image Credits

- Harry Nyquist. American Institute of Physics. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Harry\\_Nyquist.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Harry_Nyquist.jpg)
- Ralph Hartley. Hartley family. [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hartley\\_ralph-vinton-lyon-001.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hartley_ralph-vinton-lyon-001.jpg)
- Claude Shannon. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Claude\\_Elwood\\_Shannon\\_\(1916-2001\).jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Claude_Elwood_Shannon_(1916-2001).jpg)
- George Boole. Circa 1860. [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George\\_Boole\\_color.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Boole_color.jpg)
- Thomas Bayes. [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thomas\\_Bayes.gif](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thomas_Bayes.gif)