

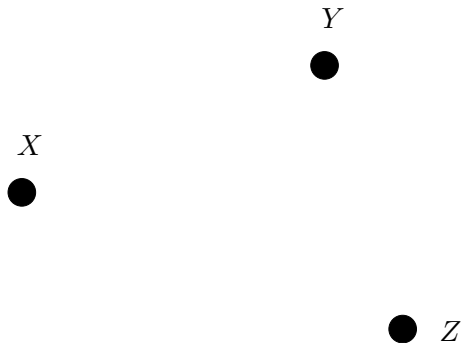
Coordination via Communication

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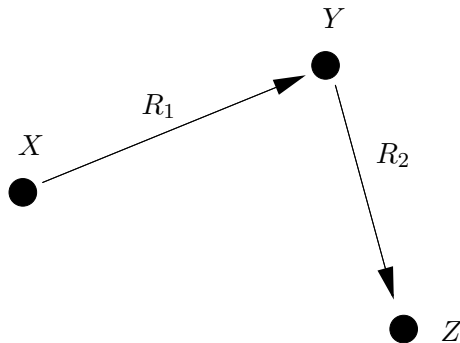
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School of Information Theory
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Coordination Defined by a Joint Distribution



Coordination Defined by a Joint Distribution



$$\{p(x, y, z)\}$$

Two Definitions of Coordination

A distribution $\hat{p}(x, y)$ is achievable if for $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists n$ such that,

Jointly Typical Objective

$$E \|P_{X^n, Y^n}(x, y) - \hat{p}(x, y)\|_{TV} < \epsilon.$$

$$P_{X^n, Y^n}(x, y) \triangleq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}((X_i, Y_i) = (x, y)).$$

Jointly Random Objective

$$\left\| p(x^n, y^n) - \prod_{i=1}^n \hat{p}(x_i, y_i) \right\|_{TV} < \epsilon.$$

Example: Assign 3 tasks to 3 people

X

Y

Z

Example: Assign 3 tasks to 3 people

1

2

3

X

Y

Z

Example: Assign 3 tasks to 3 people

3	1	2
1	2	3

X	Y	Z
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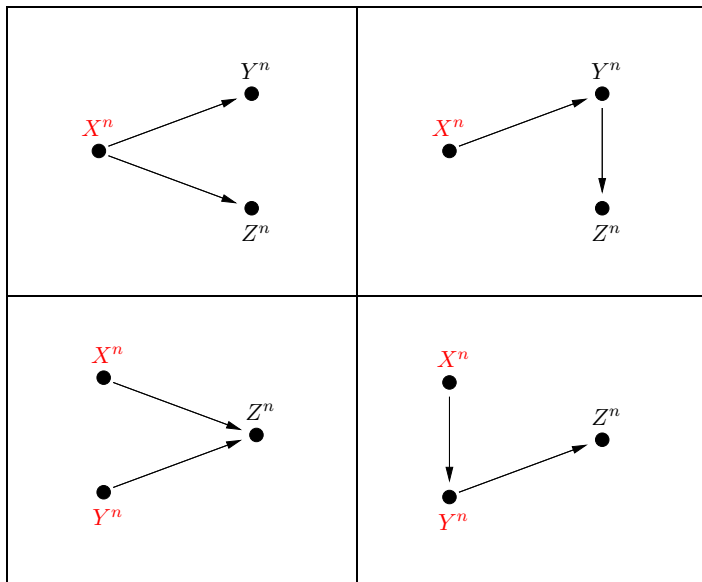
Example: Assign 3 tasks to 3 people

1	2	3
2	3	1
3	1	2
1	2	3
2	3	1
3	1	2
1	2	3

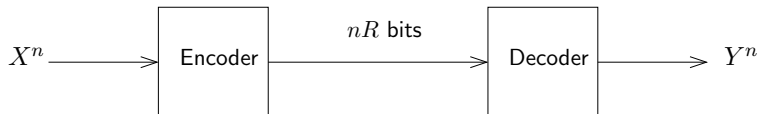
$$p(x, y, z) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1/3, (1, 2, 3) \\ 1/3, (2, 3, 1) \\ 1/3, (3, 1, 2) \end{array} \right\}$$

X	Y	Z
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Three Node Network Settings



Two Node Question for Jointly Random Coordination



Minimum communication rate needed for $p(x, y)$?

- Jointly typicality— $I(X; Y)$.
- What about jointly random coordination?

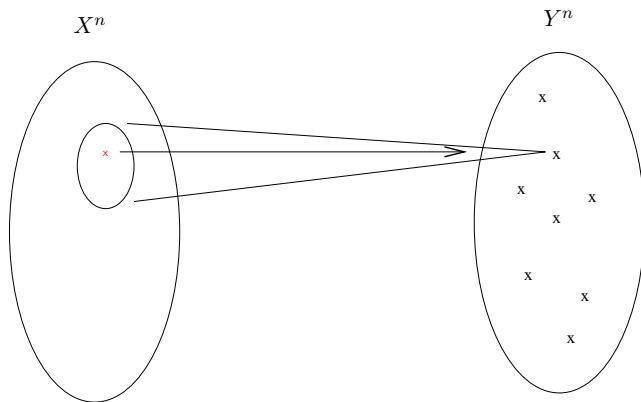
Properties of Efficient Encoding

- Randomization is required in the encoding/decoding process.
- An efficient scheme requires some randomization at the encoder and further randomization at the decoder.



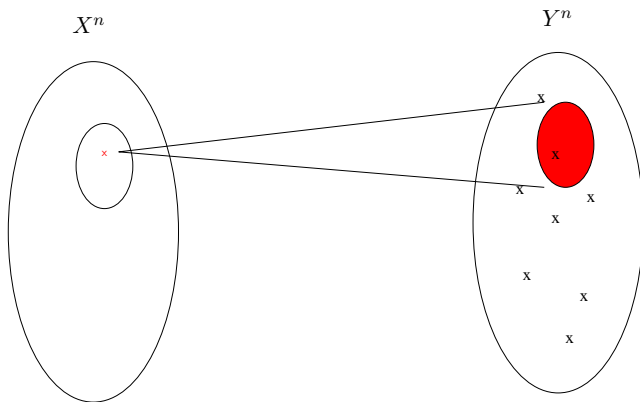
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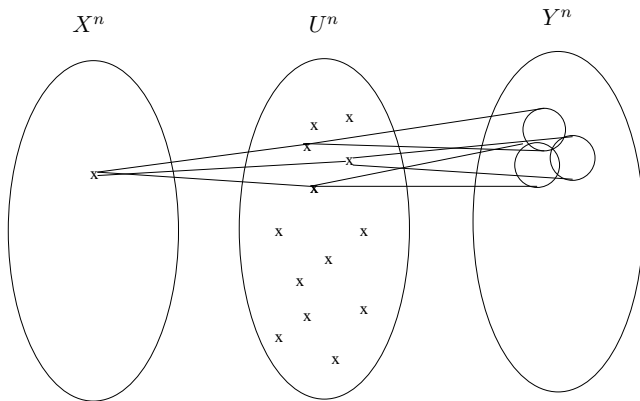
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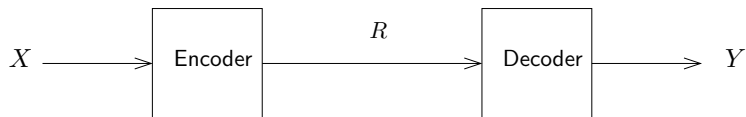


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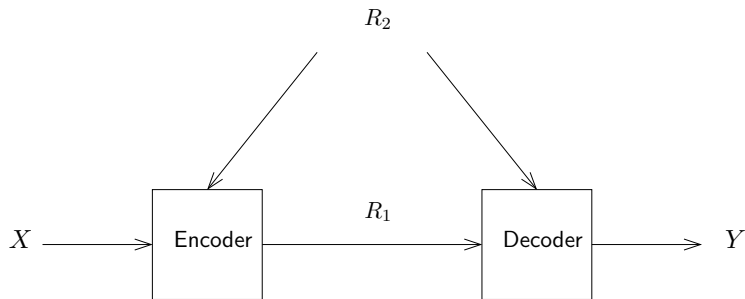
Jointly Random Coordination



Rate requirement is Wyner's Common Information

$$R > C(X;Y) = \min_{X-U-Y} I(X,Y;U)$$

Jointly Random Coordination with Common Randomness



Rate requirements

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &> I(X; U) \\ R_1 + R_2 &> I(X, Y; U) \\ X - U - Y \end{aligned}$$

Example

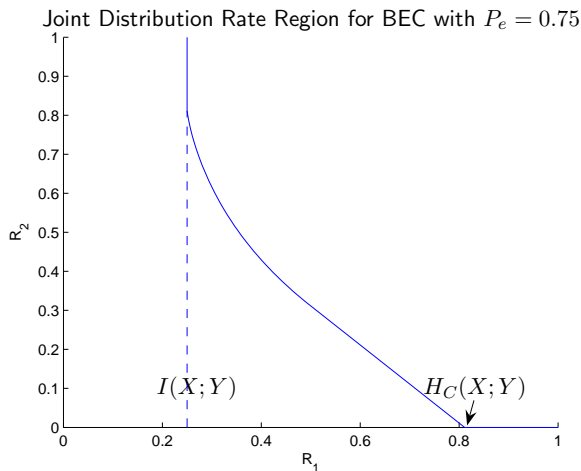
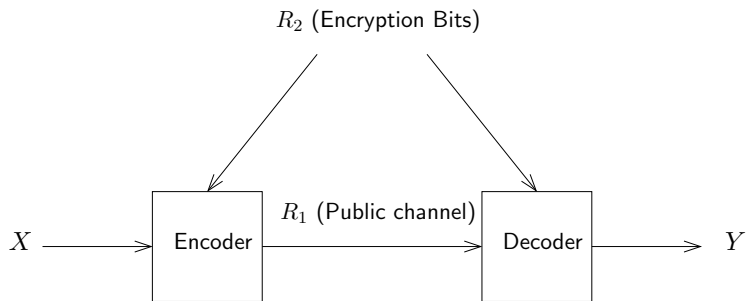


Figure: Boundary of the joint distribution rate region for a binary erasure channel with erasure probability $P_e = 0.75$ and a Bernoulli-half input.

Encryption over Public Channel



Rate requirements

$$R_1 > I(X;U)$$

$$R_2 > I(X,Y;U)$$

$$X - U - Y$$