

Abstract Huffman Coding and PIFO Tree Embeddings

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Introduction

- A similarity exists between Huffman coding and a recent algorithm developed for compiling PIFO (priority-in first-out) trees to trees of fixed shape, but they work with different underlying algebraic operations.
- We utilize the monad of d -ary prefix codes on the category Set; that is, $\mathcal{C} : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ where $\mathcal{C}X$ is the set of pairs (C, r) such that C is a prefix code over a d -ary alphabet for a fixed $d \geq 2$ and $r : C \rightarrow X$ and $\mathcal{C}h : \mathcal{C}X \rightarrow \mathcal{C}Y$ is defined by $\mathcal{C}h(C, r) = (C, h \circ r)$ for $h : X \rightarrow Y$.

Applications

- For Huffman coding, we want to minimize the value $\sum_{x \in C} |x| \cdot r(x)$, where $r(x)$ is the frequency of letters assigned to the codeword x .
- For PIFO tree embeddings, we wish to minimize the value $\max_{x \in C} |x| + r(x)$, where $r(x)$ is the height of the subtree.

Algorithm

Suppose we are given a multiset M of weights in W , $|M| \geq 2$. We would like to find an optimal tree for this multiset of weights. The following is a recursive algorithm to find such an optimal tree.

1. Say there are $n \geq 2$ elements in M . Let $k \in \{2, \dots, d\}$ such that $n \equiv k \pmod{d-1}$. Let a_0, \dots, a_{k-1} be the k elements of least weight. Form the object

$$(\{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}, i \mapsto a_i) \in \mathcal{C}W.$$

If there are no other elements of M , return that object.

2. Otherwise, let

$$M' = \{(\{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}, i \mapsto a_i)\} \cup \{\eta_W(a) \mid a \in M \setminus \{a_0, \dots, a_{k-1}\}\},$$

a multiset of $n - k + 1 < n$ elements of $\mathcal{C}W$.

3. Recursively call the algorithm at step 1 with $M'' = \{\mathcal{C}w(E, t) \mid (E, t) \in M'\}$, a multiset of elements of W . This returns a tree (D, s) of type $\mathcal{C}W$ that is optimal for M'' . The bijective map $s : D \rightarrow M''$ factors as $\mathcal{C}w \circ s'$ for some bijective $s' : D \rightarrow M'$, and $(D, s') \in \mathcal{C}^2W$.

Flatten this to $\mu_W(D, s') \in \mathcal{C}W$ and return that value.

Application 1- Huffman Coding

- The multiset of weights comes from $W = \mathbb{R}_+ = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \geq 0\}$ with weighting $w(C, r) = \sum_{x \in C} r(x)$.
- (W, w) is an Eilenberg Moore algebra for the d – ary prefix code monad (\mathcal{C}, μ, η) .
- The order \leq on $\mathcal{C}W$ can be defined as follows- Let $\alpha : \mathcal{C}W \rightarrow W$ be defined as $\alpha(C, r) = \sum_{x \in C} |x| \cdot r(x)$ and define $(C, r) \leq (D, s)$ if $(C, r) \sim (D, s)$; that is, there is a bijective map $f : C \rightarrow D$ such that $r = s \circ f$ and $\alpha(C, r) \leq \alpha(D, s)$.

Theorem 1. *The algorithm shown previously for the algebra (\mathbb{R}_+, w) and ordering relation \leq is equivalent to Huffman's algorithm and produces an optimal Huffman code for a given multiset of weights.*

Application 2- PIFO Tree Embeddings

- The multiset of weights comes from $W = \mathbb{N}$ with weighting $w(C, r) = \max_{x \in C} |x| + r(x)$.
- (W, w) is an Eilenberg Moore algebra for the d – ary prefix code monad (\mathcal{C}, μ, η) .
- We define $(C, r) \leq (D, s)$ if there is a bijective function $f : C \rightarrow D$ such that $r = s \circ f$ and $w(C, r) \leq w(D, s)$.

Theorem 2. *The algorithm shown previously for the algebra (\mathbb{N}, w) and ordering relation \leq is equivalent to determining whether an embedding of a PIFO tree into a bounded d -ary tree exists and finding the embedding if so.*

References

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