

Fibonacci connection between Huffman codes and Wythoff array

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math.research/2004-10/0063.html>

From: Alex Vinokur (alexvn_at_big-foot.com)

Date: 10/08/04

Date: Fri, 8 Oct 2004 14:57:28 +0200

Fibonacci connection between non-decreasing sequences of positive integers producing maximum height Huffman trees and the Wythoff array has been proved.

<http://arxiv.org/abs/cs.DM/0410013>

Abstract

A non-decreasing sequence of positive integer weights

$$P = \{p[1], p[2], \dots, p[n]\}$$

is called k -ordered if an intermediate sequence

$$P(i) = \{p(i)[1], p(i)[2], \dots, p(i)[k]\}$$

of weights produced by Huffman algorithm for initial sequence P on i -th step satisfy the following conditions:

$$p(i)[2] = p(i)[3], 0 \leq i \leq k;$$

$$p(i)[2] < p(i)[3], k+1 \leq i \leq n-3.$$

Let T be a binary tree of size n and $M = M(T)$ be a set of such sequences of positive integer weights that the tree T is the Huffman tree of P ($|P|=n$).

A sequence P_{min} of n positive integer weights is called a minimizing sequence of the binary tree T in the class M , if P_{min} produces the minimal Huffman cost of the tree T over all sequences from M .

Fibonacci related connection between minimizing k -ordered sequences of the maximum height Huffman tree and the Wythoff array [Sloane, A035513:

<http://www.research.att.com/cgi-bin/access.cgi/as/njas/sequences/eisA.cgi?Anum=035513>,

<http://www.research.att.com/~njas/sequences/classic.html>]

has been proved.

Let $M[n,k]$ ($0 \leq k \leq n-3$) denote the set of all k -ordered sequences of size n for which the Huffman tree has maximum height. Let $F(i)$ denote i -th Fibonacci number.

Theorem: A minimizing k -ordered sequence of the maximum height Huffman tree in the class $M[n,k]$ is $P_{min}[n,k] = \{p[1], \dots, p[n]\}$ where

$$p[1] = 1,$$

$$p[2] = F(1),$$

$$p[3] = F(2),$$

....

$$p[k+2] = F(k+1),$$

$$p[k+3] = F(k+2) = w[F(k+2), 0],$$

sci.math.research: Fibonacci connection between Huffman codes and Wythoff array

$$p[k+4] = w[F(k+2),1],$$

$$p[k+5] = w[F(k+2),2],$$

...

$$p[n] = w[F(k+2),n-k-3],$$

where $w[i,j]$ is (i,j) -th element of the Wythoff array. The cost of Huffman trees for those sequences has been computed. Several examples of minimizing ordered sequences for Huffman codes are shown.

--

Alex Vinokur

email: alex DOT vinokur AT gmail DOT com

<http://mathforum.org/library/view/10978.html>

<http://sourceforge.net/users/alexvn>