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Title: Entropy rate for hidden Markov chains with rare transitions.

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Review text:

Given a Markov chain (X_n) in a finite state space S with transition probability matrix P(p) = I + pA, where p is a small positive parameter, and a sequence (Y_n) , with values in some set T, obtained by passing (X_n) through a homogeneous memoryless channel, this paper derives an estimate for the entropy h(Y)of (Y_n) . Specifically, letting Q_{ij} be the probability that the channel output is $j \in T$ given that the input is $i \in S$, and assuming that P(p) is irreducible for all small p, and that the rows of the matrix Q are all distinct, it is shown that there exists a constant C > 0, such that

 $h(X) + h(Y|X) - Cp \le h(Y) \le h(X) + h(Y|X),$

for all small p > 0. If π is the invariant probability distribution of X ($\pi A = 0$), then, as usual, $h(X) = -\sum_{i,j} \pi_i P_{ij} \log P_{ij}$, and $h(Y|X) = -\sum_{i,j} \pi_i Q_{ij} \log Q_{ij}$. The method of proof consists in showing that $H(X|Y) \leq Cp$ by splitting the probability space into a suitable finite partition which takes into account the number of transitions that the chain X can perform in a stretch L of time which goes to ∞ appropriately as $p \to 0$. Essentially, the authors make direct use of the intuition that, since p is small, the chain will stay constant for long stretches of time, thereby allowing reconstruction of the input symbol from the observation of the output with error probability O(p). It is also shown the upper bound can be improved, under the mild assumption that there exist $i, i' \in S$, $j \in T$, with $P_{ii'} > 0$, $Q_{ij} > 0$, and $Q_{i'j} > 0$. In this case, there is a constant c>0 such that

$$h(Y) \le h(X) + h(Y|X) - cp.$$

The paper improves and generalizes the result of Nair *et. al* (2005), concerning an inequality with $O(p \log p)$ error for the case of some 2-state Markov chain and for the binary symmetric channel.

Bibliography used in this review:

• C. Nair, E. Ordentlich, and T. Weissman. Asymptotic filtering and entropy rate of a hidden Markov process in the rare transitions regime. In: *Proc. International Symposium on Information Theory*, pp. 1838-1842, 2005.