

- let  $x = \alpha_1\alpha_2\dots\alpha_n$  a sequence of length  $n$  generated by a iid source and  $Q(x) =$  the probability to see such a sequence

- say LempelZiv breaks into  $c$  phrases  $x = y_1y_2\dots y_c$  and call  $c_l = \#$  of phrases of length  $l$  then  $-\log Q(x) \geq \sum_l c_l \log c_l$

(proof)  $\sum_{|y_i|=l} Q(y_i) < 1$  so  $\prod_{|y_i|=l} Q(y_i) < (\frac{1}{c_l})^{c_l}$

- if  $p_i$  is the source probab for  $\alpha_i$  then by law of large numbers  $x$  will have roughly  $np_i$  occurrences of  $\alpha_i$  and then

$$\log Q(x) = -\log \prod_i p_i^{np_i} \approx n \sum p_i \log p_i = nH_{source}$$

- note that  $\sum_l c_l \log c_l$  is roughly the LempelZiv encoding length so th inequallity reads  $nH \geq \approx LZ\text{encoding}$  which is to say  $H \approx \geq LZ\text{rate}$ .