

Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**5 **A. Field of the Invention**

The present invention involves the adapting of an estimated probability of a decision event as successive decisions are processed.

10 **B. Description of the Problem**

Various phenomena are represented as binary decisions in which one of two decision symbols (such as yes and no) is characterized by one probability (Pr) and the other symbol is characterized by a probability (1-Pr). The less likely symbol is typically referred to as the less probable symbol LPS whereas the other symbol is referred to as the more probable symbol MPS.

For example, in optical imaging, a frame of data may include a plurality of picture elements (or pels) which can be black or white. In a particular area of the frame, black pels may predominate. The probability of a white pel being in such an area is then the less probable event and the probability of a white pel being noted in the area may be characterized as Pr. Over time, the relative likelihood of black pels and white pels in the area may change, so that Pr and (1-Pr) may vary. In fact, over time white pels may become dominant in the area.

In various environments such as that outlined hereinabove, binary decisions are processed in some manner dependent on the probabilities Pr and (1-Pr) of the respective LPS and MPS decision outcomes.

In prior technology, the probability Pr is initially determined as an estimate from previous data or as an estimate based on intuition, mathematics, assumptions, a statistics collection, or the like. In some instances, the initial estimate may be used throughout the processing of decision data even though the original estimate may deviate considerably from the probability reflected in actual data.

In other instances, however, the estimated value for the probability is made to track the actual probability as reflected by actual data. In compressing and decompressing data based on binary arithmetic coding, for example, the estimate of the probability of an LPS event is notably important. In binary arithmetic coding, successive binary decisions are mapped into successively smaller, lesser-included probability intervals along a number line. In particular, for each binary decision an interval is partitioned into a P segment and a Q segment. The length of each segment is intended to correspond to the respective probability of the event or symbol corresponding to the segment. According to this type of coding, if there is an MPS event, the P segment becomes the new interval which is then partitioned into two segments for the next decision. Alternatively, if a less probable LPS event is encoded, the Q segment becomes the new interval which is then partitioned. A significant aspect of the compression achieved by arithmetic coding resides in the fact that the P segment is represented by fractional bits whereas the Q segment is represented by one or more bits. Because the MPS event is more likely to occur, a great majority of events are encoded with relatively few bits. To accurately allocate the portions of a number line interval and to ensure that the proper number of bits is allocated to each possible binary event, the respective probabilities should be reasonably accurate. Accordingly, adapting an estimated probability of the LPS event or MPS event as conditions change is particularly significant in arithmetic encoding.

In one approach to the problem of adapting the probabilities of an arithmetic coding device, a prior method has been suggested in which symbol probabilities are generated to reflect data history. One article which discusses such prior art is included in the IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin in volume 22, No. 7, December 1979, pp. 2880-2882, and is entitled "Method for Converting Counts to Coding Parameters" (by G.G. Langdon, Jr. and J.J. Rissanen). The article states that it is desired to detect changes in the symbol probabilities from observed symbol occurrences, and to modify the LPS probability q accordingly. One approach suggested by the article is to change q to reflect the number of counts of one symbol divided by the total number of symbols counted during a symbol string. That is, if k is the counts for one symbol and n is the number of counts for both symbols, symbol probability is changed based on k/n.

Another article by Langdon and Rissanen, "Compression of Black-White Images with Arithmetic Coding", IEEE Transactions on Communications, volume COM-29, No. 6, pp. 858-867, June 1981, also discusses adapting probabilities in an arithmetic coding environment. In discussing adaptation to nonstationary statistics, the IEEE article proceeds on page 865 as follows: "Suppose that we have received r [consecutive] 0's at state z, and our current estimate of the probability of [symbol] s(i) being 0 is $p=c_0/c$ [where c_0 is a count defined as $c_0(z, s(0)...s(i))$ and c is a count defined as $c(z, s(0)...s(i))$]. We receive the symbol s(i). If s(i) is 0, we test: Is $p'(r+1)H \geq 0.2$? If yes, we regard the observation as being ... consistent with our estimate of p, and we update c_0 and c by 1 to form a new estimate. ... If, however, $p'(r+1) < 0.2$, the observation is likely an indication of

changed statistics, and we ought to be prepared to change our estimates to a larger value of p . We do this by halving the counts c_0 and c before updating them by 1. If the received symbol $s(i)$ is 1, we do the same confidence test using the probability $p(r)$ In reality, for the sake of easier implementation, we put suitable upper and lower bounds on the count of the less probable symbol for each skew value Q [$Q(s)$] to indicate when to halve or not the counts." In describing the $Q(s)$ value, it is noted that the IEEE article discusses the approximating of the less probable symbol probability to the nearest value of $2^{-Q(s)}$ where $Q(s)$ is an integer referred to as the "skew number".

A further discussion of probability adaptation in an arithmetic coding skew coder is set forth in an article by G.G. Langdon, Jr. entitled "An Introduction to Arithmetic Coding", IBM Journal of Research and Development, vol. 28, n. 2, March 1984, 135-149.

As noted hereinabove, the skew coder is limited to probability values which are powers of 2 (for example, $1/2$, $1/4$, $1/8$, ...). Although the skew coder can provide rapid adaptation, the limitation on possible probability values to powers of 2 results in inefficiency when the probability is at or near 0.5.

Other prior technology includes U.S. Patents 4467317, 4286256, and 4325085 and an IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin article in volume 23, No. 11, April 1981, pp. 5112-5114, entitled "Arithmetic Compression Code Control Parameters Approximation" (by D.R. Helman, G.G. Langdon, Jr., and J.J. Rissanen). The cited references are incorporated herein by reference to provide background information.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention addresses the problem of providing a computationally simple yet nearly optimum technique for adaptively determining symbol probabilities, especially in a binary arithmetic coding environment.

One sample environment of the invention is in binary arithmetic coding. In binary arithmetic coding, a number interval shrinks to successively smaller dimensions after each decision in a sequence of decisions is encoded. How much a current interval shrinks in response to an encoded decision event depends on the outcome of the decision, the size of the resulting interval being relatively large for more probable outcomes and relatively small for less probable outcomes. Each resulting interval is represented as an augend value A . If the augend value A is less than a prescribed minimum value $AMIN$, the augend value A is renormalized to exceed $AMIN$.

In other environments as well an augend value may be defined which is renormalized in response to decision event inputs.

In accordance with one preferred mode of the present invention, there is a table of probability values associated with one of the two possible binary events that can result from a decision. At a given time and for a given context in which decisions are made, one table value is identified as the current probability value. According to the invention, a renormalization of the augend A in response to the encoding of a decision event prompts an up-dating of the current probability value. That is, providing the table has sufficient entries, a pointer moves to a higher probability value in response to a renormalization caused by a first type of decision event and moves to a lower probability value caused by the other type of binary decision event.

It is thus an object of the invention to provide for up-dating the probability value of a decision event based on augend renormalization.

This object is achieved by a method according to Claim 1.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, decisions may be associated with differing contexts. For example, black-white binary picture element (pel) decisions may be applied to differing contexts --a first context perhaps applying to a neighborhood of pels having much more black pels than white pels, a second context applying to a predominantly white pel area, and a third context in which the pels may be fairly evenly distributed. The present invention permits the processing of decisions in such multiple contexts, wherein for each context there is a respective table value identified therefor.

It is thus another object of the invention to adapt the probability value for each respective context in response to the encoding of decision events in the respective context.

Moreover, in one multiple context embodiment, it is a related object to adapt the probability values for differing contexts based on the renormalization of a common augend value. In another multiple context embodiment, each context has a respective augend value associated therewith.

Also according to the invention, the "rate" at which adaptation occurs may be varied. In a first single rate embodiment, the present invention permits a current value to be (a) incremented to one prescribed higher value in the table in response to renormalization following a first type of binary decision input and (b) decremented to one prescribed lower value in the table in response to renormalization following the other type of binary decision input. For example, in the event of an LPS renormalization, the estimated probability value Q_n of the LPS event increments to the next prescribed higher value in the table whereas in the event of an MPS renormalization, the estimated probability for Q_n decrements to the next lower value in the table. In an alternative,

multiple rate embodiment, any of a plurality of probability values can succeed a current value. In particular, when there is a high renormalization correlation (i.e., numerous successive LPS renormalizations, MPS renormalizations, or both), larger changes in the probability value are provided.

It is thus another object of the invention to permit the probability value to index through the table over varying distances depending on the instability recognized through renormalization correlation, in order to move more rapidly to correct for assumed gross errors in estimation.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, the paths that can be followed from probability value to probability value in the table are specified in accordance with a finite state machine implementation. That is, a plurality of states are provided, one of which is the current state for a given time. The current state indicates not only what the present probability value is but also reflects a history of prior renormalizations in the possible next states linked thereto.

In another embodiment, selection of the next probability value from among the possible succeeding values is determined logically. Based on a count indicative of renormalization correlation, the current probability value is up-dated to a next value which may be more than the next higher or lower value in the table.

For an ordered table, the present invention thus achieves the object of permitting indexing by various prescribed increments along the table depending on renormalization correlation.

It is yet a further object of the invention to choose entries in the probability value table to balance increment and decrement probabilities at each probability value.

Moreover, in choosing values for the table, it is an additional object of the invention to avoid probability values which are too close to the minimal augend value. Such values would too readily prompt MPS renormalization.

Finally, the present invention provides good adaptation over the range of possible probability values and permits a convenient method of probability adaptation without event counters being required.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- Fig. 1 is an illustration showing the changing of the estimated probability value Q_n in response to augend renormalization.
- Fig. 2 is a graph showing coding inefficiency.
- Fig. 3 is a table showing current information stored for differing decision contexts.
- Fig. 4 is an illustration showing a sequence of decision inputs in various contexts.
- Fig. 5 is an illustration of a finite state machine embodiment of the invention which features single-rate probability up-dating.
- Fig. 6 is an illustration of a finite state machine implementation of the invention featuring multi-rate up-dating of the probability value.
- Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the present invention in an arithmetic coding environment.
- Fig. 8 through Fig. 35 are flowcharts depicting an implementation of the present invention in an arithmetic coding environment.
- Fig. 36 is an illustration depicting a word/speech recognition environment to which the present invention is applicable.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

I. An Arithmetic Coding Embodiment

A. Arithmetic Coding and Probability Adaptation Environment

The above-cited prior art articles by Langdon and by Langdon and Rissanen discuss arithmetic coding in detail and are incorporated herein by reference for such teachings.

Arithmetic coding has been found to be a powerful technique for encoding strings of data symbols into compressed form, transferring the compressed (encoded) data, and retrieving the original data symbol string by means of a decoder which undoes the encoding. Arithmetic coding derives its power from two basic attributes: (1) the ability to approach the entropy limit in coding efficiency and (2) the ability to dynamically change the probabilities of the symbols being encoded.

In accordance with arithmetic coding, a plurality of decisions are to be encoded to represent a point on a number line. The point is associated with a number line interval which uniquely represents a particular sequence of decisions. Such encoding is accomplished by initially defining a current interval bounded by two points on a number line. The current interval is then partitioned into segments, each segment corresponding

to one of the possible events that may result from a decision. The possible events should be exclusive; no segments overlap. In a multiple symbol environment, each decision can result in one of m events (where $2 \leq m$). The length of each segment is determined by the relative probability of the decision event corresponding thereto. That is, the larger the decision event probability, the larger the segment corresponding thereto. This is significant, in that larger segments can be represented by fewer bits; hence, the events which should be encoded more frequently are represented by relatively few bits.

For binary arithmetic coding in which $m=2$, a less probable symbol LPS event may correspond to either a YES or a NO symbol (or event) for a given YES/NO (Y/N) decision; the other event then corresponding to a more probable symbol MPS event. The segments are conveniently referred to as the Q segment (which corresponds to the less probable event) and the P segment (which corresponds to the more probable event). The length of the Q segment corresponds to the estimated probability Q_0 for the LPS event and the P segment corresponds to the probability $(1 - Q_0)$. If the Q segment is at the lower-in-value end of the number line, the coding scheme is styled a P/Q scheme. However, as noted in the co-pending European patent application EP-A-0260 462 filed on even date herewith, entitled "Arithmetic Coding for Data Compression/De-compression By Selectively Employed Diverse Arithmetic Coding Encoders and Decoders," invented by J. L. Mitchell and W. B. Pennebaker, the ordering of the segments may be varied. The above-referenced application is incorporated herein by reference for the discussion of various arithmetic coding embodiments with which the present invention may be employed.

Referring to the P/Q binary arithmetic coding scheme by way of example, a code point C is specified to point at the bottom of a current interval. Depending on whether the next event is an LPS or MPS event, the Q segment or P segment, respectively, is selected as the current interval which is then divided into a Q segment and P segment, and so on. The current interval continues to shrink with each decision, and the point C identifying successive current intervals increases in precision.

The value of the current interval is represented as an augend value A. To facilitate computation, the augend value is maintained within prescribed limits. For example, A can be held between 0.5 and 1, or between 0.75 and 1.5, or between 1.0 and 2.0. The advantages achieved by these choices are noted herein and in a co-pending European patent application EP-A-0260 461 filed on even date herewith, invented by researchers at the IBM corporation and entitled: Arithmetic Coding Encoder and Decoder System. At this point it should be noted that, traditionally, probability intervals range between 0 and 1.

Although having a probability interval bound which exceeds unity may appear improper, prescribing such a limit results in no adverse consequences and in fact facilitates coding because of renormalization.

When the augend value A falls below the lower limit A_{MIN} , the augend value is renormalized. In particular, the renormalization involves multiplying the augend value by two (or some power of two) to bring the value of A to above A_{MIN} . As noted hereinbelow, the value for A is typically involved in various multiply operations. During encoding with properly prescribed limits, these operations can be greatly simplified. In this regard, it is observed that the coding process for the typical P/Q binary coding scheme may be summarized as follows:

If an MPS is encoded--

$$C \leftarrow C + A \times Q_0$$

$$A \leftarrow A(1 - Q_0)$$

If an LPS is encoded--

$$A \leftarrow A \times Q_0$$

In these and the following formulas the sign " $\leftarrow$ " means that the left term (new value, e.g. A_{new} , C_{new}) results from the right term (previous value, e.g. $A_{previous}$).

By maintaining A within the limits 0.75 to 1.5, the value of A may be approximated as 1.0. It is then noted that the above computations simplify to:

If an MPS is encoded--

$$C \leftarrow C + Q_0$$

$$A \leftarrow A - Q_0$$

If an LPS is encoded--

$$A \leftarrow Q_0$$

In the event that $A < 0.75$ after a decision event is encoded, there is a renormalization of A and C. By renormalizing C as well as A, the code point value remains in the same proportions as the interval. Hence, the renormalization allows finite precision arithmetic and does not adversely affect the coding process precision.

In accordance with the present invention, the value of Q_0 is up-dated each time A and C are renormalized.

For decoding the encoded data generated according to the P/Q scheme, the following operations are performed:

If $C > Q_0$,

an MPS is decoded and the following computations are made:

$$C \leftarrow C - Q_0$$

$$A \leftarrow A - Q_0$$

If the above condition does not hold, an LPS is decoded and

$$A \leftarrow Q_0$$

5 The simplified encoder (and decoder) described above are ideal for hardware implementation because the range subtraction (addition) and the code stream addition (subtraction) can be done in parallel. However, a software implementation employing the same conventions for defining and changing the code stream is not as efficient because two arithmetic operations are required on the most frequently taken path. Therefore, a more efficient software implementation of the encoder is realized by pointing the code stream, C, at the top of the current interval rather than the bottom. For software, the encoding process is as follows:

10 If there is an MPS event--

$$A \leftarrow A - Q_0$$

If there is an LPS event--

$$C \leftarrow C - (A - Q_0)$$

15 A $\leftarrow Q_0$

In either case, if $AH < 0.75$

renormalize A and C;

update Q_0 .

20 A description of inverted coding is set forth in the aforementioned patent application relating to arithmetic encoding with selectively employed encoders and decoders.

In examining the above conventions, it is noted that A and C are renormalized in each embodiment when $A < 0.75$, and Q_0 is correspondingly up-dated.

The manner in which Q_0 is up-dated according to the invention is now described.

25 B. Up-dating the Probability Estimator

1. Up-dating Q_0 with Each Augend Renormalization

Fig. 1 illustrates the up-dating of an estimated probability value Q_0 ; as succeeding events are decoded and renormalizations occur. In Fig. 1, the ordinate represents values of the augend A and the abscissa represents allowed values of Q_0 as included in a Q_0 table (discussed hereinbelow). Starting at the allowed Q_0 value of 0.421875, an LPS event is encoded resulting in an augend value of 0.421875. The LPS event, which drives the augend to a value less than 0.75, results in an LPS renormalization (or "LPS renorm") which results in an incrementing of the Q_0 value to 0.46875 and a renormalization of A to a value of 0.84375. It is noted that re-

35 normalizing A and C in the present embodiment involves a multiplication by two. This operation is not only simple --being performed with simply a register shift-- but also makes it easy to keep count of the number of renormalizations performed. A subsequent MPS event results in A taking on the value 0.375 according to the simplified expression:

$$A \leftarrow A - Q_0$$

40 That is,

$$A = (0.84375 - 0.46875) = 0.375$$

Because A is less than 0.75, an MPS renormalization (or "MPS renorm") takes place. Q_0 takes on the lower value of 0.421875 and A is renormalized to a value of 0.75. (A further renormalization is not required because the value of A is no longer less than 0.75.) On the next MPS event, A decreases to 0.328125 which is less than 0.75. A lower Q_0 value is chosen at 0.328125. The value of A is doubled to equal 0.65625 which is still less than 0.75. The value of A is doubled again so that A becomes 1.3125. A subsequent MPS event reduces the augend to 0.984375 which exceeds 0.75 so that no renormalization occurs. Another MPS event causes A to drop to 0.65625 which results in an MPS renorm. A lower value of Q_0 is chosen, namely 0.3046875, and the augend A is multiplied by two to become 1.3125. On the second MPS event thereafter, an MPS renorm is required.

2. The Q_0 Table(s)

In accordance with the invention, Q_0 values such as those shown in FIG. 1 are stored in table form. In Table 1, a plurality of allowed Q_0 values are shown in hexadecimal notation in the left column. Each Q_0 value in the table is preferably a 12-bit value and is defined to occupy two bytes. The Q_0 values are divided by 5461 (hexadecimal 1555) to convert to N-decimal fractional representation. A 5 bit index is sufficient to uniquely identify the Q_0 value. To move to an adjacent entry in the table, a shift of two bytes is required. In Table 1, the second

column indicates how many bytes are to be shifted for each listed probability value following an LPS renorm. It is observed that, in some instances, an LPS renorm results in the probability value incrementing by one, two, or three index positions in the table.

In examining Table 1, it is observed that entries therein correspond to the Q_n values set forth in Fig. 1. That is, 0.46875 in decimal corresponds to the 0a80 hexadecimal value in Table 1. The three entries listed thereafter--namely 0a00, 0900, and 0700--correspond respectively to the 0.421875, 0.328125, and 0.3046875 values of Fig. 1. The negative of Q_n is used where MPS is 1.

An alternative to Table 1 is shown in Table 2. Table 2 shows $qi0$ values for allowed Q_n values which are associated with LPS renormalization. The $qi0$ term in Table 2 is referred to as $qilps(i0)$ indicating that the index contains information relating to the next Q_n value ($q0$) for both MPS of 0, i.e., positive Q_n and MPS of 1, i.e., negative Q_n and the index ($i0$) therefor which apply when an LPS renorm occurs. In Table 2, both the next Q_n value and its associated $i0$ value are found at the previous index. In Table 1, however, a next index is first determined and then the next Q_n value is determined therefrom. Table 2 provides a simpler look-up procedure.

Table 3 is similar to Table 2, except that it is intended for use with MPS renorms. In particular, in the event of an MPS renorm, Table 3 shows the next probability value $q0$ and next index $i0$ for each Q_n value in the table. In Table 2, higher values are chosen whereas in Table 3 lower values are chosen. Note that the index changes in multiples of 4 for tables 2 and 3 because $qi0$ has both the new $Q0$ and $i0$ at an entry.

It should be recognized that the tables only include Q_n values in the range from 0 to 0.5. At 0.5, the binary event representing the LPS becomes the MPS and vice versa. The event which corresponds to Q_n thus changes. For example, if a white pel event represents an LPS event, Q_n values represent the probability estimated for the white pel event; however, when the Q_n value reaches and exceeds 0.5, the black pel event now becomes the LPS event identified by Q_n . The Q_n table may be viewed as symmetric about the exchange point where the definitions of the LPS and MPS change.

The selection of allowed Q_n values is determined based on a number of factors. First, certain values are recognized as "bad" values. In particular, those values which can result in "trapping" the Q_n value are not permitted. Probability values that are at or near the values $AMIN/2, AMIN/4, \dots, \frac{AMIN}{2^n}$ —where n is some positive integer—are considered "bad" values. At such values, a cycle of (1) LPS renormalization, (2) movement to a first Q_n value, (3) MPS renorm after a single likely MPS, with a corresponding movement to a second (lower) Q_n value, (4) another LPS and LPS renorm, and (5) a return to the first Q_n value could trap the estimation process. Accordingly, the values of Q_n are preferably selected to exceed $\frac{AMIN}{2^n}$ by a prescribed value δ , so that the probability of an MPS renorm after an LPS renorm is not excessively high. One method of accomplishing this end is to space all smaller Q_n values after renormalization far enough away from hexadecimal value '1000' to require a plurality of MPS events to invoke an MPS renorm following an LPS renorm. For Q_n values near 0.5 this condition is relaxed. For very small Q_n the interval between the renormalized Q_n and $AMIN$ must be large enough that the MPS renorm probability is of the same order of magnitude as the LPS probability.

A second consideration in selecting table values involves coding inefficiency. In this regard, it is desirable that minimum coding inefficiency be achieved over the range of allowed Q_n values. Referring to Fig. 2, a graph of coding inefficiency vs. the magnitude of the $\log_2 Q_n$ for the Q_n values included in Table 1. The circles represent experimental results and the solid line represents theoretical results for a single context coding embodiment (see section 3). Coding inefficiency is calculated from the difference between the number of renormalization shifts per symbol and the entropy. Preferably, but not necessarily, the most uniform curve—given table granularity and arithmetic approximations used in the coding—is desired.

Third, system responsiveness is a consideration; namely, how long it takes to reach the proper Q_n value from a value far from the mark. In furtherance of this end, larger increments and decrements are selected between adjacent Q_n values, provided that such large differentials do not adversely impact stationary results. Stationary results are generated based on data provided according to a fixed probability—for example, by a pseudorandom number generator producing outputs based on a fixed probability. Nonstationary results are based on actual data wherein the probability may fluctuate over time.

Table 1 was determined in accordance with the above considerations and represents a compromise between simplicity, minimum storage requirements for each context (e.g., six bits which include one bit for the sense of the MPS symbol and five bits for the index to the Q_n value), reasonable coding efficiency for fixed (i.e., stationary) statistics, and good performance on multiple context data obtained from different data compression models (for example, a facsimile compression model and a continuous tone image compression model).

In the above description, a compromise between coding efficiency and rapid estimation of changing probabilities is noted. In furtherance of these two objectives, the present invention further suggests an alternative

methodology for increasing the correction rate. Using the same number of bits for each table entry (e.g., six bits), any one of a plurality of next possible succeeding values may be chosen as the next probability value based on a renormalization correlation count. This multiple rate embodiment is described hereinbelow in section 4.

5

3. Single Context and Multiple Context Adaptation

Referring to Fig. 3, a context table is shown. In particular, three contexts C0, C1, and C2 are listed. Each context corresponds to a different setting in which decisions are being made. For example, the differing contexts could represent different areas in a frame of optical data. One area of the frame may be predominately black, another may be predominately white, and a third area may be fairly evenly represented by each type of event. Accordingly, for each context, there is a respective MPS identifier; that is, an indicator as to whether the black (or YES) decision is the MPS or whether the white (or NO) decision is the MPS. In binary notation this is represented in the Fig. 3 table by the MPS column in which the 0 event represents the MPS event for the C0 and C2 contexts, while the 1 event represents the MPS event for the C1 context.

The next column in the table is a Q_e index table which indicates the Q_e entry currently being pointed to for the respective context. In context C0, the 0th entry is being pointed to; in the C1 context, the 12th entry is being pointed to; and in the C2 context the 29th entry is being pointed to. The respective current Q_e values are shown in the last column to be 0.5, 0.10, and 0.001, respectively. The MPS identifier and Q_e index are preferably represented by 6 bits, the Q_e index preferably being represented by 5 bits in this embodiment --it being recognized that the number of bits may vary.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, a single augend value is stored and used regardless of which context is being considered. As decisions are entered in each context and as renormalizations are provided for each context, a common augend is processed.

By way of example, a string of 0 and 1 bits are shown, each being associated with a corresponding context. The string 01100 represents bits in the C0-C1-C0-C0-C2 contexts, respectively. From the table of Fig. 3, it is observed that the bit sequence represents an MPS (for C0), an MPS (for C1), an LPS (for C0), an MPS (for C0), and an MPS (for C2). Let the initial value of A before the first bit is encoded be 1.0 for purposes of this example. In response to the bit string 01100, then, the following operations take place given a P/Q encoding scheme as described hereinabove:

- i. For the first bit,
 $A \leftarrow A - Q_e(C0) = 1.0 - 0.5 = 0.5$;
 Because A is now less than 0.75, A is renormalized to 1.0 and the value $Q_e(C0)$ is decremented to 0.48.
- ii. The second bit represents an MPS in context C1, causing the value of the augend A to drop according to the expression $A \leftarrow A - Q_e(C1)$; which is equal to $(1.0 - 0.1) = 0.90$. Neither renormalization nor Q_e updating is performed.
- iii. The third bit is an LPS in context C0, resulting in an LPS renorm. The augend value changes from 0.90 to $Q_e(C0)$, or 0.48. The value for A must be renormalized (doubled) to the value of 0.96 and the Q_e value for the C0 context is incremented. For this example, it is assumed that the value $Q_e(C0)$ increments by one entry back to the 0th entry. As discussed hereinbelow, the invention also contemplates the Q_e value being moved upward to a single value which is more than one entry away. Alternatively, the invention contemplates the possibility of moving the Q_e value upward to a chosen one of several possible next Q_e values depending on how far the Q_e value appears to be from the actual probability. The latter methodology is discussed hereinbelow as a multiple rate embodiment.
- iv. At the fourth bit, there is an MPS for context C0. A is altered to $(0.96 - 0.5) = 0.46$ which requires an MPS renorm. The value for A is doubled to 0.92 and $Q_e(C0)$ drops to 0.48.
- v. The fifth bit corresponds to an MPS in context C2. The value of the augend A becomes $(0.92 - Q_e(C2)) = 0.92 - 0.001 = 0.919$; which is greater than 0.75. No renormalization takes place.

After the five bits, the table has the following entries. For context C0, MPS=0, the $Q_e(C0)$ index is 1, and the $Q_e(C0)$ value is 0.48. For context C1, all data remains unchanged. For context C2, all data remains unchanged. The current augend A for the next encoded decision event is 0.919 regardless of the context of the decision.

Another multiple context embodiment is also within the scope of the invention. In particular, each of a plurality of contexts has a respective augend value which is up-dated and renormalized only for decisions in the context thereof. In environments where additional precision is desired for the estimator, an independent augend for each context increases the storage per context to include the augend bits.

The multiple context embodiment, compared to a single context embodiment, permits a plurality of decision contexts to be processed together.

4. Single Rate and Multiple Rate

A single rate estimator provides that, for a given Q_0 value, there is only one specified greater value which is to be chosen as the next probability for an LPS renorm and one specified lesser value to be chosen for an MPS renorm. An embodiment of a single rate estimator is set forth hereinbelow in section 5 as a finite state machine.

In addition to the single rate estimator, a multiple rate estimator is also contemplated by the present invention. In particular, any one of a plurality of possible permitted next Q_0 values can be chosen after a renorm depending on renormalization correlation. Renormalization correlation indicates the stability (or instability) of the statistics of the data set for each context individually. This is done by remembering the last renormalization (either from an LPS or due to an MPS), and incrementing a four bit counter by one if the renormalization is the same and decrementing the counter by two if it is different. The counter is clamped to prevent it from going negative or exceeding 15. The amount of change in the estimate Q_0 is determined by the value of the counter, the change being larger as the counter value increases. The counter is also locked at the smallest allowed value of Q_0 . This counter, a flag bit whose state is determined by the previous renormalization for the context, and the variable increment/decrement structure provide the multi-rate estimation process.

The renormalization correlation measure requires an additional five bits of storage for each context. It also uses a table of estimated Q_0 values with about twice the number of entries as the 6 bit context version. Thus, a total of twelve bits of storage per context is required for this version: six bits for the value of Q_0 , one for the MPS sense, one bit for the sense of the last renorm, and four bits for the correlation count. Table 4 lists the Q_0 values used for the multi-rate estimator. The 61 entries require at least a 6 bit index. The LPS decrement is listed in the second column in units of 2 bytes.

5. Finite State Machine Representation of the Q_0 Table

Fig. 5 shows a finite state machine implementation of a single rate, single context estimator. The value $k_{\max}$ represents a state at which an event which MPS and LPS event definitions are exchanged. In Fig. 5, each state has one outgoing path for an MPS renorm and one outgoing path for an LPS renorm. For $k_{\max}$ the MPS renorm results in an up-dating which returns to the same state.

Each state may be thought of as a table entry, representing a particular Q_0 value. Each entry is linked to two possible succeeding entries. Preferably, MPS renorms result in movement to the next state closer to $k_{\max}$. On an LPS renorm, it is noted that the state may change by one, two, or more state position on its path to a single possible next state.

In Fig. 6, a sample multiple rate finite state machine implementation is illustrated. For a given value of Q_0 , e.g., 0.42, there are a plurality of states $(k_m)^1$ and $(k_m)^2$ which can follow state k_{m-1} . Also deriving from state k_{m-1} are two other possible states: $(k_m)^3$ and $(k_m)^4$. Each follows a unique path from state k_{m-1} , each path being identified by two bits. One bit indicates whether the present renorm is an LPS or an MPS renorm and the other bit indicates whether the most recent previous renorm correlates to the current type of renorm. "00" indicates, for example, that the present renorm is an LPS renorm and that the renorm previous thereto was not an LPS. The "01" indicates that the current renorm is an LPS and that there is correlation. In the simplified sample finite state machine, the 00 path goes to the adjacent higher value, 0.43 in the sample. (The values for Q_0 have been selected to simplify the explanation and do not represent probability values taken from an actual table.) For the 01 path, however, the next value is two entries up --namely 0.44-- reflecting the earlier correlation. For the two MPS renorm states, the same Q_0 value results. However, if appropriate, the two MPS paths may result in different Q_0 values sometime thereafter. In the finite state machine, the renormalization count is integrated into the plurality of paths.

C. Flowchart Implementations

Referring to Fig. 7, the basic structure of the adaptor or probability adaptor system is shown in a specific image processing embodiment. An optical scanner 700 receives reflectance or photon count information from a item being scanned. The information in analog form is converted to digital data by an A/D converter 702 which directs the data in to an image buffer 704. The image buffer conveys data stored therein to a state generator (model) 706.

The state generator 706 uses input data DATAIN to determine the context STATE and current symbol YN (yes/no). The sense of the most probable symbol (MPS) and the least probable symbol (LPS) probability Q_0 , which are stored at that context are generated as outputs by the probability adaptor for use externally. If a decision results in renormalization and an up-dating of Q_0 , the output values from the probability adaptor 708

correspond to values stored prior to such renormalization and up-dating.

Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing the general operation of the probability adaptor 708.

The operation INITADAPT (Fig. 9 and Fig. 10) initializes the system and context storage. The model process is represented by the statement "get S,YN". The ADAPT block (FIG.13) uses the state S to immediately look up the MPS and Q values for that state and then adapts MPS and Q according to the YN value. The decision as to when to stop is provided by some external means.

For purposes of explanation, the following definitions of terms used in the various flowchart operations discussed hereinbelow are provided.

Q is defined as a fixed point fraction with 12 significant bits in the programs and flow charts.

A is a 16 bit integer, but can be considered a binary fraction with the binary point positioned to provide 12 fractional bits and 4 integer bits. A can be treated either as a universal parameter (in flow chart names followed by the suffix -U) or as a function of context (suffix -C). In the latter case, for example, each context may keep an independent value of A, A0(S).

Q0(S) represents the LPS estimated probability for context STATE S. (It is noted that the context STATE relates to different backgrounds of decisions which may be processed at the same time, each having its own respective estimated Q value and its own definition of MPS and LPS events. This context STATE differs from the k_x states discussed with regard to the finite state machine, wherein each state corresponded to a particular Q_0 value.) Q0 is positive when MPS is zero. When MPS is one, Q0 is the negative of the LPS estimated probability.

I0(S) is an indicator of the current estimated LPS probability in the table. I0 can have two parts. The low order byte I0B is always the index of the current estimated LPS probability in the NEWQ0 table. An example of a NEWQ0 table can be created from the first halfword column in Table 1 for a 5 bit Q_0 . The high order byte ROB is the current rate parameter for the multi-rate implementation (suffix -M). For the single rate implementation (suffix -S) ROB is always 0 which means that I0(S) is equal to I0B(S). For the multi-rate implementation the low order four bits of ROB contain the four bit counter measuring renormalization correlation. The next bit is a flag which is set to 1 when the renormalization is on the MPS path, and reset to 0 when the renormalization occurs on the LPS path.

RMPS is the table used to up-date the rate for the multi-rate system after an MPS renormalization. The index to RMPS is 5 bits. The most significant bit is one if the previous renormalization for the context was an MPS renorm and zero if the previous renorm for the context was an LPS renorm. The low order 4 bits of the input contain the current correlation count. The output has the same structure, with the most significant bit being set to indicate that this renormalization is an MPS renormalization, and the low order 4 bits containing the new correlation count. The correlation count in the output is incremented by one relative to the input (to a maximum of 15) if the renormalization flag of the input is set, and decremented by 2 (to a minimum of zero) when the renormalization is not set.

RLPS is the table used to up-date the multi-rate system after an LPS renormalization. The table structure is similar to RMPS, except that the correlation count is incremented by one (to a maximum of 15) if the input renormalization flag bit is zero, and decremented by 2 (to a minimum of zero) if the flag bit is one.

IMPS is the table used to up-date the index I0 after an MPS. The previous I0 is the index to this table and the output of the table is the new I0. The low order byte of I0 (I0B) is the index to the new Q_0 . One possible table of allowed Q_0 values for this multi rate system is given in the first column of Table 4. The high order byte contains the new ROB rate byte.

When ROB is zero, the MPS renormalization moves the Q_0 index by 2 to the next smaller entry.

When ROB is not zero, extra change is added or subtracted from the Q_0 index. In the case of the MPS renorm, a single increment by two is always used, and therefore is combined with the extra increments to simplify the computations. INC is the table referenced by the rate to determine the total amount added to the I0B index into the NEWQ0 table. One possible table has entries of

2 2 2 4 4 4 6 6 8 8 10 12 12 12 12 12

2 2 2 4 4 4 6 6 8 8 10 12 12 12 12 12.

The index values in IMPS are generated according to these rules, with appropriate clamping at the smallest Q_0 .

ILPS is the table used to up-date the index I0 after an LPS. It has the same structure as IMPS, as the low order byte of I0 (I0B) is the index to the new Q_0 , and the high order byte contains the new ROB rate byte. When ROB is zero, the LPS renormalization requires the index change listed in the second column of Table 4. When ROB is not zero, an extra change is made to the Q_0 index. XDEC is the table referenced by the rate to determine the extra amount decremented from the I0B index. One possible table has entries of

0 0 2 2 4 4 6 8 10 14 18 22 26 28 30 30

0 0 2 2 4 4 6 8 10 14 18 22 26 28 30 30.

The index values in ILPS are generated according to these rules, with exchange of LPS and MPS sense when the index change would exceed the maximum Q_e .

AMIN determines when renormalization is needed.

T is a temporary variable to save intermediate results.

5 Referring now to Fig.9 and Fig.10, the operation INITADAPT is shown. INITADAPT initializes the probability adaptor. Fig.9 shows the initialization for the case when A is a universal parameter. After setting up the tables, the AMIN is also initialized to '1000', which represents 0.75. INITSTATE-U (Fig.11) block initializes the context storage. Then A is initialized to one and AMIN is initialized to '1000' which represents 0.75.

10 In Fig. 10 the INITADAPT-C block sets up tables and then loops within the INITSTATE-C (Fig.12) block to initialize the context storage. The INITSTATE-C block differs from the INITSTATE-U block in that it also has to initialize A0(S) for each context.

An example of initializing the context storage for each state is given in INITSTATE (Fig.11 and Fig.12). For speed in computation, the estimated LPS probability $Q0(S)$ is stored for each state. $Q0(S)$ is initialized to the first Q value in the NEWQ0 table. Since NEWQ0(0) is positive, MPS is assumed to be 0. The index of the LPS probability is also initialized to 0. This simultaneously sets both IOB(S) and ROB(S) to zero. The IO(S) could be set to fixed initial conditions for each state. Alternately, ROB might be set to the maximum rate so that adaptation would be rapid at first. For the context dependent case, A0(S) is initialized to X'1000'.

ADAPT (Fig.13) shows the two paths taken according to whether YN is 1 or 0 during the probability adaptation. Note that MPS and $Q0(S)$ are used externally before this adaptation occurs.

20 ADAPTYN1-U (Fig. 14) adapts the probability for YN=1. If $Q0(S) < 0$, an MPS symbol has occurred. A is decreased by adding the negative $Q0$. For the universal case, a single A is used for all states. On the MPS path if A is less than AMIN, then $Q0$ will be decreased in UPDATEMP1 (Fig.18, Fig.19, Fig.20 and Fig.21). The RENORMP-U (Fig.34) block renormalizes A. If $Q0$ was positive (zero is not allowed), A is set to $Q0$, and the $Q0$ is increased in the UPDATELPS0 block. Since $Q0$ is always less than AMIN, renormalization is required.

25 ADAPTYN1-C (Fig.15) shows a similar adaptation process for YN=1 for the case of context dependent A0(S). However, instead of a single A, each state saves its own A0(S). The RENORMP-C (Fig.35) block renormalizes A0(S).

30 ADAPTYN0-U (Fig.16) adapts the probability for YN=0. The MPS path is to be taken when $Q0(S)$ is positive. A is decreased by $Q0$ before checking if A is less than AMIN. If so, $Q0$ will be decreased in UPDATEMPS0 (Fig.22, Fig.23, Fig.24 and Fig.25) and then RENORMP-U called for renormalization. On the LPS path, A must be set to the negative of $Q0$, since $Q0$ is negative for MPS=1. $Q0$ is increased in UPDATELPS1 (Fig.26, Fig.27, Fig.28 and Fig.29) and then renormalization is necessary. The context dependent case for ADAPTYN0-C (Fig. 17) follows the same process except that the context dependent A0(S) is used instead of A.

35 The logic of the probability updating processes are illustrated for both the single rate (-SL) and multi-rate (-ML) versions. The same result is achieved in the preferred embodiment with a finite state machine implementation for the single rate (-SF) and multi-rate (-MF) versions. The flow charts for the logical versions have table limits explicitly given by name even though for a given Q_e table the values can be set to constants. (Note that the Q_e entries are each two bytes). The following table defines these table limits for the 5 and 6 bit Q_e tables. The A version for the 5 bit Q_e was used to generate the finite state machine. The B version has the MPS=1 table starting at hex 80 so that the most significant bit in the byte will be set. This simplifies construction of the tables for the multi-rate version (6 bit Q_e and 12 bit total context). For the 12 bit context, the B version was used. For an MPS = 0, the value table entries are from IMIN0 to IMAX0 inclusive. The MPS = 1 table will be from IMIN1 to IMAX1 inclusive.

45

Q_e table limits

	5 bit Q_e		6 bit Q_e	
	A	B	A	B
50				
	IMIN0	0	0	0
	IMAX0	3A	78	78
55				
	IMIN1	3C	7A	80
	IMAX1	76	F2	F8

The single rate version in its logical form for the MPS path for $YN=1$ is shown in UPDATEMPS1-SL (Fig. 18). The next table entry is calculated by adding 2 (2 byte table entries) to $I0B(S)$ and is saved in the temporary variable T . If T is not less than $IMAX1$, then it is set to $IMAX1$. T is stored at $I0B(S)$ and the new $Q0$ looked up in the NEWQ0 table.

5 The multi-rate process UPDATEMPS1-ML (Fig.19) is slightly more complex. The increment added to the old $I0B$ is a function of the rate $R0B$. If the result is less than $IMAX1$, the rate is updated through the RMPS table. Otherwise, the new $I0B$ is reset to $IMAX1$ and the rate is not changed. After storing the new $I0B$, a new $Q0$ is looked up and saved.

10 The single rate finite state machine implementation of the probability update on the MPS path for $YN=1$ UPDATEMPS1-SF (Fig.20) finds the new $I0B$ in the IMPS table at the old $I0B$ location. Then a new $Q0$ is found at the new $I0B$ location in the NEWQ0 table. Instead of $I0B$, $I0$ could have been used because $R0B$ is always 0. For the multi-rate finite state machine case UPDATEMPS1-MF (Fig.21) the entire $I0(S)$ must be used to find the new $I0(S)$ in the IMPS table. Then the new $Q0$ can be found in the NEWQ0 table using just the low order byte $I0B$.

15 The logical versions of the MPS path update for $YN=0$, UPDATEMPS0-SL (Fig.22) and UPDATEMPS0-ML (Fig.23), are similar to the $YN=1$ path except that $IMAX0$ is used instead of $IMAX1$ and a logical comparison is made instead of an arithmetic signed comparison. The finite state machine versions for $YN=0$, UPDATEMPS0-SF (Fig.24) and UPDATEMPS0-MF (Fig. 25), are identical to the $YN=1$ cases, since the MPS distinction is contained in $I0B$.

20 Updating the estimated probability on the LPS path for the single rate logical version (UPDATELPS1-SL Fig.26) starts with looking up the new indicator in the ILPS table. If the result is logically less than $IMIN1$ (i.e. the result is not in the table so an MPS exchange is needed), a new index is calculated by subtracting from $IMIN1$ minus 2 the calculated value and then adding it to $IMIN0$. The index is stored in $I0B$ and a new $Q0$ is looked up in the NEWQ0 table.

25 The multi-rate logical LPS update for $YN=1$ (UPDATELPS1-ML Fig.27) also starts by looking up the new index in the ILPS table. Then an extra decrement which is a function of the current rate $R0B$ is subtracted. The new rate can be found in the RLPS table. If the calculated index temporarily in T is logically less than $IMIN1$, a new index which accounts for the MPS exchange is found and the bit which flags the sense of the renormalization is flipped to indicate an MPS last. The calculated index is stored in $I0B$ and the new $Q0$ looked up in the NEWQ0 table.

30 The finite state machine versions of the single and multi-rate versions (UPDATELPS1-SF Fig.28 and UPDATELPS1-MF Fig.29) look up the new index either as a byte or two byte quantity in the ILPS table. Then the new $Q0$ is found in the NEWQ0 table.

35 When $YN=0$, the updating LPS path process UPDATELPS0-SL (Fig.30) looks up the new index in the ILPS table. If the new index is less than $IMIN0$ (i.e 0), an MPS exchange is needed. The new value with MPS exchange is calculated by subtracting from $IMIN0-2$ the temporary index and then adding it to $IMIN1$. The new index is calculated and stored in $I0B$. Finally a new $Q0$ is looked up in the NEWQ0 table.

The multi-rate LPS update for $YN=0$ UPDATELPS0-ML (Fig.31) decreases the new index obtained from the ILPS table by the extra decrement which is a function of the rate. The new rate is found in the RLPS table.

40 If the calculated index is less than $IMIN0$, an MPS exchange is needed. The new index is calculated and the flag bit is forced to an MPS last. The index is stored and a new $Q0$ looked up.

The finite state machine versions for the LPS path when $YN=0$ (UPDATELPS0-SF Fig.32 and UPDATELPS0-MF Fig.33) are exactly the same as the versions for $YN=1$.

45 RENORMP-U (Fig.34) renormalizes the universal A value one bit at a time. A is shifted until it is no longer less than $AMIN$. The RENORMP-C (Fig.35) is used when A is saved as a function of context. $A0$ is shifted until greater than $AMIN$.

The above flowcharts may be prepared in various software languages including the Program Development System Language which uses the forward Polish notation and may be run on any of various computers such as an IBM 370 system.

50 D. Test Sequence for a small data set

An example of use of the present probability adaptor in an arithmetic coding environment is now depicted.

55 The test file was generated using a random number generator such that the probability of 0's in the binary sequence was 0.1875. The actual number of zeros in the file was 48, as expected. The initial Q value was set to hex '0A80' and the initial MPS was set to 0. Then a multi-rate 12 bit context with only one state was used.

In the following encoder tests, the "codebytes" are listed as they are output. Two bytes in that column list both a changed preceding byte along with the new byte.

Test data (in hexadecimal form):

EBB7FAFEBFEFD6C7F7FFDFE7FFBDF3FDFFFF97F6F5F7FEB97BDF-76EDD7E7FF

For this file the coded bit count is 208, including the overhead to flush the final data. The actual compressed data stream is (in hexadecimal form):

459BB80493E801627BB33497424C3D5D2B60D29D0ED7561B1C00

For this multi-rate embodiment having a twelve-bit context, the following Tables 4 and 5 demonstrate the encoding and decoding using probability adaptation. It is noted that the high order byte of I0 represent R0B and the low order byte represent I0B. "ec" is the event count. "I0" and "Q0", which together form qi0 referred to hereinabove, represent an index containing renormalization correlation information. "Y/N" represents the input data in binary form. The test data starts with EB... which, in binary, is 1110 1011 --the first eight Y/N decision event inputs. "A" is the current augend value. "x" is the value of the most recent encoded portion of an arithmetic coded code stream.

The "codebytes" indicate the actual compressed data stream in hexadecimal notation. Table 5 shows encoding and Table 6 below shows the decoding process in which the Q/P ordering is inverted. Methodology relating to the encoding and decoding is set forth in the above-mentioned co-pending application relating to arithmetic coding selectively employing disparate encoders and decoders.

II. Word/Speech Recognition Embodiment and Other Embodiments

The present invention is applicable to any environment in which a estimated probability Q_e is to be adapted based on a history of decision events. One example of such a further embodiment relates to selecting an appropriate word path from a plurality of word paths arranged in a tree. Such an arrangement is shown in Fig. 36. In Fig. 36, the word "THE" may be followed by "DOG" or "DUCK" at junction J1. For convenience, the decision at junction J1 is a simple binary decision between two possible events.

Initially there is a relative probability for each event -- "DOG" and "DUCK" -- such that the probability of one of the two events is less than the probability of the other event and thus estimated by Q_e .

As the junction J1 is reached a number of times, the respective probabilities of the two events may vary. For example, the Q_e value may be 0.10 where Q_e indicates the probability of the word "DUCK" following the word "THE", the probability of the word "DOG" thereby being 0.90. If, for the next one hundred times the junction J1 is traversed, "DUCK" occurs once and "DOG" occurs ninety-nine times, the prior estimate of $Q_e = 0.10$; should be adjusted. The adjustment of Q_e is made in accordance with the invention.

First, an augend A is defined at an initial value, e.g. one. Each time the junction J1 is traversed, a determination is made whether the MPS event (in this instance, the word "DOG") or the LPS event (in this instance, the word "DUCK") has occurred. If there is an LPS event, the initial value of the augend A is set equal to the initial value set for the estimated probability multiplied by the previous value for A, or $A \times Q_e$.

When A is held near a value of one, A is set equal to simply Q_e .

If the value of A falls below a predetermined threshold AMIN, it is increased by one or more prescribed amounts until the increased, or renormalized, A value is at least equal to the value of AMIN. Preferably, AMIN is greater than 0.5 so that each LPS event results in a renormalization of the A value. As noted hereinabove, the increase is preferably by powers of two so that the value of A is successively doubled until the doubled result is not less than AMIN. For the LPS event, the value of Q_e is also changed to a higher value. The value may be incremented by a known amount or may, as described hereinabove for the arithmetic coding embodiment, be moved to a higher value listed in a Q_e table.

For an MPS event, the augend value is reduced according to the expression:

$$A \leftarrow A - A \times Q_e,$$

which simplifies to

$$A \leftarrow A - Q_e,$$

when A is maintained near a value of one. If A is greater than or equal to AMIN, the value for Q_e remains unchanged. In the event that A drops below AMIN, the value of A is increased (e.g., doubled) until it exceeds AMIN and the value of Q_e is reduced.

Implicit in this strategy is the notion that if an LPS occurs, the Q_e value is too low, whereas if enough MPS events occur to cause an MPS augend renormalization (before there is an LPS event), the Q_e value is too high.

By way of example, suppose that A is set at one, that AMIN is 0.75, that Q_e which estimates the likelihood of the word "DUCK" occurring at junction J1 is valued at 0.35, and that other estimated probability values in a table (not shown) include 0.375 as the next higher adjacent value and 0.34 as the next lower adjacent value. If junction J1 is traversed and the recognized word is determined to be "DUCK", the value of A drops to 0.35, which is doubled to 0.70 and re-doubled to 1.4 in order to exceed AMIN. And the value of Q_e increments to

0.375.

If in the above example, an MPS event (the word "DOG") was recognized, the value of A would have been reduced to $.eq (1.0 - 0.35) = 0.65$; which is less than AMIN. A would be doubled to a value of 1.3 which exceeds AMIN. And Q_e would be decremented in response to the MPS augend renormalization.

5 Junction J1 may be viewed as one context. Similarly junction J2 may be viewed as a second context.

Additional junctions would similarly represent respective contexts.

As in the arithmetic coding environment, each context may have its own augend value or, alternatively, a common running augend may be applied to all of the contexts. In the latter instance, the augend resulting after junction J1 follows the "DOG" path would then be applied to junction J2. The augend resulting from the decision made at junction J2 would then be applied to the decision to be made at junction J3 or J4 as appropriate.

10 It is thus noted that the teachings of the present invention are applicable to a wide variety of applications --namely wherever a probability estimator is to be adapted based on a history of earlier decisions which affect the probability.

15 It is further observed that the binary decisions discussed hereinabove may involve decisions in which more than two outcomes may result for a given decision, such multiple decisions being re-formulated as a set of binary decisions.

The preferred embodiment has been described in terms of renormalization by doubling of A when A is less than a prescribed limit AMIN. Other renormalization conventions may be used, such as setting A to a fixed known value when A is less than AMIN.

20

TABLE 1

	Q_e	I (dQ)
25	hex 0a80	2
	hex 0ac0	2
	hex 0a00	2
	hex 0900	2
30	hex 0700	2
	hex 0680	2
	hex 0600	2
	hex 0500	4
	hex 0480	4
35	hex 0440	4
	hex 0380	4
	hex 0300	4
	hex 02c0	4
	hex 0280	4
40	hex 0240	4
	hex 0180	4
	hex 0120	4
	hex 00e0	4
	hex 00a0	4
45	hex 0070	4
	hex 0060	4
	hex 0054	4
	hex 0028	4
	hex 0018	4
50	hex 0014	6
	hex 000a	4
	hex 0007	6
	hex 0005	4
	hex 0003	6
55	hex 0001	4

TABLE 2

		qi0	

		q0	i0
5		hex f540	hex 0078
		hex 0ac0	hex 0000
		hex 0a80	hex 0004
		hex 0a00	hex 0008
10		hex 0900	hex 000c
		hex 0700	hex 0010
		hex 0680	hex 0014
		hex 0680	hex 0014
		hex 0600	hex 0018
15		hex 0500	hex 001c
		hex 0480	hex 0020
		hex 0440	hex 0024
		hex 0380	hex 0028
		hex 0300	hex 002c
20		hex 02c0	hex 0030
		hex 0280	hex 0034
		hex 0240	hex 0038
		hex 0180	hex 003c
		hex 0120	hex 0040
25		hex 00e0	hex 0044
		hex 00a0	hex 0048
		hex 0070	hex 004c
		hex 0060	hex 0050
		hex 0054	hex 0054
30		hex 0054	hex 0054
		hex 0018	hex 005c
		hex 0018	hex 005c
		hex 000a	hex 0064
		hex 000a	hex 0064
35		hex 0005	hex 006c
		hex 0ac0	hex 0000
		hex f540	hex 0078
		hex f580	hex 007c
		hex f600	hex 0080
40		hex f700	hex 0084
		hex f900	hex 0088
		hex f980	hex 008c
		hex f980	hex 008c
		hex fa00	hex 0090
45		hex fb00	hex 0094
		hex fb80	hex 0098
		hex fbc0	hex 009c
		hex fc80	hex 00a0
		hex fd00	hex 00a4
50		hex fd40	hex 00a8
		hex fd80	hex 00ac
		hex fdc0	hex 00b0

55

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

hex fe80	hex 00b4
hex fee0	hex 00b8
hex ff20	hex 00bc
hex ff60	hex 00c0
hex ff90	hex 00c4
hex ffa0	hex 00c8
hex ffac	hex 00cc
hex ffac	hex 00cc
hex ffe8	hex 00d4
hex ffe8	hex 00d4
hex fff6	hex 00dc
hex fff6	hex 00dc
hex fffb	hex 00e4

TABLE 3

		qi0	

5		q0	i0
		hex 0a80	hex 0004
10		hex 0a00	hex 0008
		hex 0900	hex 000c
		hex 0700	hex 0010
		hex 0680	hex 0014
15		hex 0600	hex 0018
		hex 0500	hex 001c
		hex 0480	hex 0020
		hex 0440	hex 0024
20		hex 0380	hex 0028
		hex 0300	hex 002c
		hex 02c0	hex 0030
		hex 0280	hex 0034
25		hex 0240	hex 0038
		hex 0180	hex 003c
		hex 0120	hex 0040
		hex 00e0	hex 0044
30		hex 00a0	hex 0048
		hex 0070	hex 004c
		hex 0060	hex 0050
		hex 0054	hex 0054
35		hex 0028	hex 0058
		hex 0018	hex 005c
		hex 0014	hex 0060
		hex 000a	hex 0064
40		hex 0007	hex 0068
		hex 0005	hex 006c
		hex 0003	hex 0070
		hex 0001	hex 0074
45		hex 0001	hex 0074
		hex f580	hex 007c
		hex f600	hex 0080
		hex f700	hex 0084
50		hex f900	hex 0088
		hex f980	hex 008c
		hex fa00	hex 0090
		hex fb00	hex 0094
55		hex fb80	hex 0098
		hex fbc0	hex 009c
		hex fc80	hex 00a0
		hex fd00	hex 00a4
		hex fd40	hex 00a8
		hex fd80	hex 00ac
		hex fdc0	hex 00b0
		hex fe80	hex 00b4
		hex fee0	hex 00b8
		hex ff20	hex 00bc

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

hex ff60	hex 00c0
hex ff90	hex 00c4
hex ffa0	hex 00c8
hex ffac	hex 00cc
hex ffd8	hex 00d0
hex ffe8	hex 00d4
hex ffec	hex 00d8
hex fff6	hex 00dc
hex fff9	hex 00e0
hex fffb	hex 00e4
hex fffd	hex 00e8
hex ffff	hex 00ec
hex ffff	hex 00ec

TABLE 4

	Q_e	I (dQ)
5	hex 0a80	2
	hex 0a00	2
	hex 0980	2
	hex 0900	2
	hex 08a0	2
10	hex 07c0	2
	hex 0760	2
	hex 0700	2
	hex 06c0	2
	hex 0680	2
15	hex 0640	2
	hex 0600	2
	hex 0580	2
	hex 0500	4
	hex 04c0	2
20	hex 04a0	2
	hex 0480	4
	hex 0460	2
	hex 0440	4
	hex 0420	4
25	hex 03c0	2
	hex 0380	2
	hex 0340	2
	hex 0300	2
	hex 02e0	4
30	hex 02c0	2
	hex 02a0	2
	hex 0280	4
	hex 0260	2
	hex 0240	4
35	hex 0220	4
	hex 01e0	2
	hex 01a0	4
	hex 0180	2
	hex 0160	4
40	hex 0140	2
	hex 0130	4
	hex 0120	4
	hex 00f0	2
	hex 00e0	4
45	hex 00c0	2
	hex 00a0	4
	hex 0090	4
	hex 0078	2
	hex 0070	4
50	hex 0060	2
	hex 0054	4
	hex 0048	4
	hex 0038	2

55

hex 0030	2
hex 0028	4
hex 0024	4
hex 0018	2
hex 0014	4
hex 0012	4
hex 000c	4
hex 000a	4
hex 0007	4
hex 0005	4
hex 0003	4
hex 0001	4

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

TABLE 5

	ec	I0	Q0	YN	A	x	bits	codebytes
5	0	0000	0a80		00001000	01801000	0	
	1	1180	f580	1	00001500	03001500	1	
	2	1282	f600	1	00001500	06002a00	2	
	3	1384	f680	1	00001600	0c005400	3	
10	4	0180	f580	0	00001300	18008f00	4	
	5	1082	f600	1	00001100	30011e00	5	
	6	0080	f580	0	00001400	60022e00	6	
	7	1082	f600	1	00001300	c0045c00	7	
	8	1184	f680	1	00001200	01801800	8	45
15	9	1286	f700	1	00001100	03003000	9	
	10	0082	f600	0	00001200	06005000	10	
	11	1084	f680	1	00001000	0c00a000	11	
	12	1186	f700	1	00001a00	30028000	13	
	13	0084	f680	0	00001200	6004de00	14	
	14	1086	f700	1	00001100	c009bc00	15	
20	15	1188	f760	1	00001000	01801800	16	9b
	16	128a	f840	1	00001d80	06006000	18	
	17	128a	f840	1	000015c0	06006000	18	
	18	138c	f8a0	1	00001c00	0c00c000	19	
	19	138c	f8a0	1	000014a0	0c00c000	19	
25	20	1490	f940	1	00001a80	18018000	20	
	21	1490	f940	1	000013c0	18018000	20	
	22	028a	f840	0	00001b00	6005cc00	22	
	23	028a	f840	1	00001340	6005cc00	22	
	24	0386	f700	0	00001f00	01800200	24	b8
30	25	0386	f700	1	00001600	01800200	24	
	26	118a	f840	1	00001a00	03000400	25	
	27	118a	f840	1	00001240	03000400	25	
	28	128c	f8a0	1	00001500	06000800	26	
	29	138e	f900	1	00001b40	0c001000	27	
35	30	138e	f900	1	00001440	0c001000	27	
	31	1492	f980	1	00001a80	18002000	28	
	32	028c	f8a0	0	00001a00	60003000	30	
	33	028c	f8a0	1	000012a0	60003000	30	
	34	0388	f760	0	00001d80	01801300	32	04
	35	0388	f760	1	000014e0	01801300	32	
40	36	118c	f8a0	1	00001880	03002600	33	
	37	118c	f8a0	1	00001120	03002600	33	
	38	128e	f900	1	00001380	06004c00	34	
	39	1390	f940	1	00001900	0c009800	35	
	40	1390	f940	1	00001240	0c009800	35	
45	41	1494	f9c0	1	00001700	18013000	36	
	42	1494	f9c0	1	000010c0	18013000	36	
	43	1598	fa80	1	00001500	30026000	37	
	44	0392	f980	0	00001600	c0094200	39	
	45	1196	fa00	1	00001f00	01800400	40	94
50	46	1196	fa00	1	00001900	01800400	40	
	47	1196	fa00	1	00001300	01800400	40	

	48	1298	fa80	1	00001a00	03000800	41	
	49	1298	fa80	1	00001480	03000800	41	
	50	139a	fb00	1	00001e00	06001000	42	
5	51	0194	f9c0	0	00001400	17ffdc00	44	
	52	1096	fa00	1	00001b80	2fffb800	45	
	53	0094	f9c0	0	00001800	bffe8a00	47	
	54	0094	f9c0	1	000011c0	bffe8a00	47	
	55	1096	fa00	1	00001700	01801400	48	93 e8
10	56	0094	f9c0	0	00001800	06000c00	50	
	57	0094	f9c0	1	000011c0	06000c00	50	
	58	1096	fa00	1	00001700	0c001800	51	
	59	0094	f9c0	0	00001800	30001c00	53	
	60	0192	f980	0	00001900	c0002900	55	
15	61	0290	f940	0	00001a00	03001a00	57	01
	62	0290	f940	1	00001340	03001a00	57	
	63	1092	f980	1	00001900	06003400	58	
	64	1092	f980	1	00001280	06003400	58	
	65	1194	f9c0	1	00001800	0c006800	59	
20	66	1194	f9c0	1	000011c0	0c006800	59	
	67	1296	fa00	1	00001700	1800d000	60	
	68	1296	fa00	1	00001100	1800d000	60	
	69	0092	f980	0	00001800	60031400	62	
	70	0092	f980	1	00001180	60031400	62	
25	71	1094	f9c0	1	00001600	c0062800	63	
	72	1196	fa00	1	00001f80	01801000	64	62
	73	1196	fa00	1	00001980	01801000	64	
	74	1196	fa00	1	00001380	01801000	64	
	75	1298	fa80	1	00001b00	03002000	65	
30	76	1298	fa80	1	00001580	03002000	65	
	77	1298	fa80	1	00001000	03002000	65	
	78	139a	fb00	1	00001500	06004000	66	
	79	139a	fb00	1	00001000	06004000	66	
	80	149e	fb60	1	00001600	0c008000	67	
35	81	149e	fb60	1	00001160	0c008000	67	
	82	15a2	fba0	1	00001980	18010000	68	
	83	15a2	fba0	1	00001520	18010000	68	
	84	15a2	fba0	1	000010c0	18010000	68	
	85	16a6	fbe0	1	000018c0	30020000	69	
	86	16a6	fbe0	1	000014a0	30020000	69	
40	87	049c	fb40	0	00001080	c007be00	71	
	88	12a0	fb80	1	00001780	01801c00	72	7b
	89	12a0	fb80	1	00001300	01801c00	72	
	90	13a2	fba0	1	00001d00	03003800	73	
	91	13a2	fba0	1	000018a0	03003800	73	
45	92	13a2	fba0	1	00001440	03003800	73	
	93	14a6	fbe0	1	00001fc0	06007000	74	
	94	14a6	fbe0	1	00001ba0	06007000	74	
	95	14a6	fbe0	1	00001780	06007000	74	
	96	029e	fb60	0	00001080	18017280	76	
50	97	039a	fb00	0	00001280	60059a80	78	
	98	119e	fb60	1	00001b00	c00b3500	79	
	99	119e	fb60	1	00001660	c00b3500	79	

55

100	119e	fb60	1	000011c0	c00b3500	79	
101	12a0	fb80	1	00001a40	01800a00	80	b3
102	12a0	fb80	1	000015c0	01800a00	80	
5 103	12a0	fb80	1	00001140	01800a00	80	
104	13a2	fba0	1	00001980	03001400	81	
105	13a2	fba0	1	00001520	03001400	81	
106	13a2	fba0	1	000010c0	03001400	81	
107	14a6	fbe0	1	000018c0	06002800	82	
108	14a6	fbe0	1	000014a0	06002800	82	
10 109	14a6	fbe0	1	00001080	06002800	82	
110	029e	fb60	0	00001080	18006e80	84	
111	10a0	fb80	1	000017c0	3000dd00	85	
112	10a0	fb80	1	00001340	3000dd00	85	
113	11a2	fba0	1	00001d80	6001ba00	86	
15 114	11a2	fba0	1	00001920	6001ba00	86	
115	00a0	fb80	0	00001180	01801500	88	34
116	10a2	fba0	1	00001a00	03002a00	89	
117	10a2	fba0	1	000015a0	03002a00	89	
118	10a2	fba0	1	00001140	03002a00	89	
20 119	11a4	fbcb	1	000019c0	06005400	90	
120	11a4	fbcb	1	00001580	06005400	90	
121	11a4	fbcb	1	00001140	06005400	90	
122	12a6	fbe0	1	00001a00	0c00a800	91	
123	12a6	fbe0	1	000015e0	0c00a800	91	
25 124	12a6	fbe0	1	000011c0	0c00a800	91	
125	00a0	fb80	0	00001080	30026980	93	
126	019c	fb40	0	00001200	c0097600	95	
127	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	01800c00	96	97
128	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	01800c00	96	
30 129	109e	fb60	1	00001140	01800c00	96	
130	11a0	fb80	1	00001940	03001800	97	
131	11a0	fb80	1	000014c0	03001800	97	
132	11a0	fb80	1	00001040	03001800	97	
133	12a2	fba0	1	00001780	06003000	98	
35 134	12a2	fba0	1	00001320	06003000	98	
135	009e	fb60	0	00001180	18008500	100	
136	10a0	fb80	1	000019c0	30010a00	101	
137	10a0	fb80	1	00001540	30010a00	101	
138	10a0	fb80	1	000010c0	30010a00	101	
40 139	11a2	fba0	1	00001880	60021400	102	
140	11a2	fba0	1	00001420	60021400	102	
141	12a4	fbcb	1	00001f80	c0042800	103	
142	12a4	fbcb	1	00001b40	c0042800	103	
143	12a4	fbcb	1	00001700	c0042800	103	
45 144	12a4	fbcb	1	000012c0	c0042800	103	
145	13a6	fbe0	1	00001d00	01801000	104	42
146	13a6	fbe0	1	000018e0	01801000	104	
147	13a6	fbe0	1	000014c0	01801000	104	
148	13a6	fbe0	1	000010a0	01801000	104	
50 149	14aa	fc80	1	00001900	03002000	105	
150	14aa	fc80	1	00001580	03002000	105	
151	14aa	fc80	1	00001200	03002000	105	

	152	15ae	fd00	1	00001d00	06004000	106	
	153	15ae	fd00	1	00001a00	06004000	106	
	154	03a8	fc40	0	00001800	30014800	109	
5	155	04a4	fb00	0	00001e00	01801e00	112	4c
	156	04a4	fb00	1	000019c0	01801e00	112	
	157	059c	fb40	0	00001100	06002200	114	
	158	13a0	fb80	1	00001880	0c004400	115	
	159	13a0	fb80	1	00001400	0c004400	115	
10	160	14a4	fb00	1	00001f00	18008800	116	
	161	14a4	fb00	1	00001ac0	18008800	116	
	162	14a4	fb00	1	00001680	18008800	116	
	163	14a4	fb00	1	00001240	18008800	116	
	164	15a8	fc40	1	00001c00	30011000	117	
15	165	03a2	fb00	0	00001e00	01801e00	120	3d
	166	03a2	fb00	1	000019a0	01801e00	120	
	167	03a2	fb00	1	00001540	01801e00	120	
	168	049e	fb60	0	00001180	06003480	122	
	169	12a2	fb00	1	000019c0	0c006900	123	
20	170	12a2	fb00	1	00001560	0c006900	123	
	171	12a2	fb00	1	00001100	0c006900	123	
	172	13a4	fb00	1	00001940	1800d200	124	
	173	019e	fb60	0	00001100	6002f400	126	
	174	10a0	fb80	1	000018c0	c005e800	127	
25	175	009c	fb40	0	00001200	03000f00	129	5d
	176	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	06001e00	130	
	177	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	06001e00	130	
	178	109e	fb60	1	00001140	06001e00	130	
	179	11a0	fb80	1	00001940	0c003c00	131	
30	180	11a0	fb80	1	000014c0	0c003c00	131	
	181	009c	fb40	0	00001200	3000af00	133	
	182	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	60015e00	134	
	183	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	60015e00	134	
	184	109e	fb60	1	00001140	60015e00	134	
35	185	11a0	fb80	1	00001940	c002bc00	135	
	186	11a0	fb80	1	000014c0	c002bc00	135	
	187	11a0	fb80	1	00001040	c002bc00	135	
	188	12a2	fb00	1	00001780	01801800	136	2b
	189	12a2	fb00	1	00001320	01801800	136	
40	190	13a4	fb00	1	00001d80	03003000	137	
	191	13a4	fb00	1	00001940	03003000	137	
	192	019e	fb60	0	00001100	0c006c00	139	
	193	10a0	fb80	1	000018c0	1800d800	140	
	194	009c	fb40	0	00001200	60030f00	142	
	195	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	c0061e00	143	
45	196	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	c0061e00	143	
	197	109e	fb60	1	00001140	c0061e00	143	
	198	009c	fb40	0	00001280	03000580	145	61
	199	019a	fb00	0	00001300	0bffdff00	147	
	200	109c	fb40	1	00001c00	17ffbe00	148	
50	201	009a	fb00	0	00001300	5ffe9b00	150	
	202	109c	fb40	1	00001c00	bffd3600	151	
	203	109c	fb40	1	00001740	bffd3600	151	

	204	109c fb40	1	00001280	bffd3600	151	
	205	119e fb60	1	00001b80	01800c00	152	60 d3
	206	009c fb40	0	00001280	05ffd480	154	
5	207	109e fb60	1	00001b80	0bffa900	155	
	208	109e fb60	1	000016e0	0bffa900	155	
	209	109e fb60	1	00001240	0bffa900	155	
	210	11a0 fb80	1	00001b40	17ff5200	156	
	211	009c fb40	0	00001200	5ffced00	158	
10	212	109e fb60	1	00001a80	bff9da00	159	
	213	109e fb60	1	000015e0	bff9da00	159	
	214	109e fb60	1	00001140	bff9da00	159	
	215	11a0 fb80	1	00001940	01801400	160	d2 9d
	216	11a0 fb80	1	000014c0	01801400	160	
15	217	009c fb40	0	00001200	06000f00	162	
	218	109e fb60	1	00001a80	0c001e00	163	
	219	109e fb60	1	000015e0	0c001e00	163	
	220	109e fb60	1	00001140	0c001e00	163	
	221	009c fb40	0	00001280	30004580	165	
20	222	109e fb60	1	00001b80	60008b00	166	
	223	109e fb60	1	000016e0	60008b00	166	
	224	009c fb40	0	00001280	01800300	168	0f
	225	109e fb60	1	00001b80	03000600	169	
	226	109e fb60	1	000016e0	03000600	169	
	227	109e fb60	1	00001240	03000600	169	
25	228	009c fb40	0	00001280	0bffe180	171	
	229	109e fb60	1	00001b80	17ffc300	172	
	230	109e fb60	1	000016e0	17ffc300	172	
	231	009c fb40	0	00001280	5ffec300	174	
	232	109e fb60	1	00001b80	bffd8600	175	
30	233	109e fb60	1	000016e0	bffd8600	175	
	234	109e fb60	1	00001240	bffd8600	175	
	235	009c fb40	0	00001280	03002180	177	0e d7
	236	109e fb60	1	00001b80	06004300	178	
	237	009c fb40	0	00001280	1800b080	180	
	238	109e fb60	1	00001b80	30016100	181	
35	239	109e fb60	1	000016e0	30016100	181	
	240	109e fb60	1	00001240	30016100	181	
	241	11a0 fb80	1	00001b40	6002c200	182	
	242	11a0 fb80	1	000016c0	6002c200	182	
	243	11a0 fb80	1	00001240	6002c200	182	
40	244	009c fb40	0	00001200	01801100	184	56
	245	019a fb00	0	00001300	06000f00	186	
	246	109c fb40	1	00001c00	0c001e00	187	
	247	109c fb40	1	00001740	0c001e00	187	
	248	109c fb40	1	00001280	0c001e00	187	
45	249	119e fb60	1	00001b80	18003c00	188	
	250	119e fb60	1	000016e0	18003c00	188	
	251	119e fb60	1	00001240	18003c00	188	
	252	12a0 fb80	1	00001b40	30007800	189	
	253	12a0 fb80	1	000016c0	30007800	189	
	254	12a0 fb80	1	00001240	30007800	189	
50	255	13a2 fba0	1	00001b80	6000f000	190	
55	256	13a2 fba0	1	00001720	6000f000	190	
	x-a				6000d8e0		

TABLE 6

5

Decoder (inverted version):

	ec	I0	Q0	YN	A	X	bits	codebytes
10	0	0000	0a80		00001000	074c9e20	0	
	1	1180	f580	1	00001500	03993c40	1	
	2	1282	f600	1	00001500	07327880	2	
	3	1384	f680	1	00001600	0e644701	3	b8
	4	0180	f580	0	00001300	03c88e02	4	
	5	1082	f600	1	00001100	07911c04	5	
15	6	0080	f580	0	00001400	01223808	6	
	7	1082	f600	1	00001300	02447010	7	
	8	1184	f680	1	00001200	0488e020	8	
	9	1286	f700	1	00001100	0911c040	9	
	10	0082	f600	0	00001200	02238080	10	
20	11	1084	f680	1	00001000	0447fb01	11	04
	12	1186	f700	1	00001a00	111fec04	13	
	13	0084	f680	0	00001200	003fd808	14	
	14	1086	f700	1	00001100	007fb010	15	
	15	1188	f760	1	00001000	00ff6020	16	
25	16	128a	f840	1	00001d80	03fd8080	18	
	17	128a	f840	1	000015c0	03fd8080	18	
	18	138c	f8a0	1	00001c00	07fb6c01	19	93
	19	138c	f8a0	1	000014a0	07fb6c01	19	
	20	1490	f940	1	00001a80	0ff6d802	20	
	21	1490	f940	1	000013c0	0ff6d802	20	
30	22	028a	f840	0	00001b00	0bdb6008	22	
	23	028a	f840	1	00001340	0bdb6008	22	
	24	0386	f700	0	00001f00	016d8020	24	
	25	0386	f700	1	00001600	016d8020	24	
	26	118a	f840	1	00001a00	02db0040	25	
35	27	118a	f840	1	00001240	02db0040	25	
	28	128c	f8a0	1	00001500	05b60080	26	
	29	138e	f900	1	00001b40	0b6c1701	27	e8
	30	138e	f900	1	00001440	0b6c1701	27	
	31	1492	f980	1	00001a80	16d82e02	28	
40	32	028c	f8a0	0	00001a00	0b60b808	30	
	33	028c	f8a0	1	000012a0	0b60b808	30	
	34	0388	f760	0	00001d80	0082e020	32	
	35	0388	f760	1	000014e0	0082e020	32	
	36	118c	f8a0	1	00001880	0105c040	33	
45	37	118c	f8a0	1	00001120	0105c040	33	
	38	128e	f900	1	00001380	020b8080	34	
	39	1390	f940	1	00001900	0417fe01	35	01
	40	1390	f940	1	00001240	0417fe01	35	
	41	1494	f9c0	1	00001700	082ffc02	36	
	42	1494	f9c0	1	000010c0	082ffc02	36	
50	43	1598	fa80	1	00001500	105ff804	37	

55

	44	0392 f980	0	00001600	037fe010	39	
	45	1196 fa00	1	00001f00	06ffc020	40	
	46	1196 fa00	1	00001900	06ffc020	40	
5	47	1196 fa00	1	00001300	06ffc020	40	
	48	1298 fa80	1	00001a00	0dff8040	41	
	49	1298 fa80	1	00001480	0dff8040	41	
	50	139a fb00	1	00001e00	1bff0080	42	
	51	0194 f9c0	0	00001400	0bfd3a02	44	62
	52	1096 fa00	1	00001b80	17fa7404	45	
10	53	0094 f9c0	0	00001800	09e9d010	47	
	54	0094 f9c0	1	000011c0	09e9d010	47	
	55	1096 fa00	1	00001700	13d3a020	48	
	56	0094 f9c0	0	00001800	0b4e8080	50	
	57	0094 f9c0	1	000011c0	0b4e8080	50	
15	58	1096 fa00	1	00001700	169d8401	51	7b
	59	0094 f9c0	0	00001800	16761004	53	
	60	0192 f980	0	00001900	12d84010	55	
	61	0290 f940	0	00001a00	01610040	57	
	62	0290 f940	1	00001340	01610040	57	
20	63	1092 f980	1	00001900	02c20080	58	
	64	1092 f980	1	00001280	02c20080	58	
	65	1194 f9c0	1	00001800	05844c01	59	b3
	66	1194 f9c0	1	000011c0	05844c01	59	
	67	1296 fa00	1	00001700	0b089802	60	
25	68	1296 fa00	1	00001100	0b089802	60	
	69	0092 f980	0	00001800	00226008	62	
	70	0092 f980	1	00001180	00226008	62	
	71	1094 f9c0	1	00001600	0044c010	63	
	72	1196 fa00	1	00001f80	00898020	64	
30	73	1196 fa00	1	00001980	00898020	64	
	74	1196 fa00	1	00001380	00898020	64	
	75	1298 fa80	1	00001b00	01130040	65	
	76	1298 fa80	1	00001580	01130040	65	
	77	1298 fa80	1	00001000	01130040	65	
35	78	139a fb00	1	00001500	02260080	66	
	79	139a fb00	1	00001000	02260080	66	
	80	149e fb60	1	00001600	044ccb01	67	34
	81	149e fb60	1	00001160	044ccb01	67	
	82	15a2 fba0	1	00001980	08999602	68	
40	83	15a2 fba0	1	00001520	08999602	68	
	84	15a2 fba0	1	000010c0	08999602	68	
	85	16a6 fbe0	1	000018c0	11332c04	69	
	86	16a6 fbe0	1	000014a0	11332c04	69	
	87	049c fb40	0	00001080	02ccb010	71	
45	88	12a0 fb80	1	00001780	05996020	72	
	89	12a0 fb80	1	00001300	05996020	72	
	90	13a2 fba0	1	00001d00	0b32c040	73	
	91	13a2 fba0	1	000018a0	0b32c040	73	
	92	13a2 fba0	1	00001440	0b32c040	73	
50	93	14a6 fbe0	1	00001fc0	16658080	74	
	94	14a6 fbe0	1	00001ba0	16658080	74	
	95	14a6 fbe0	1	00001780	16658080	74	

	96	029e fb60	0	00001080	0c16d002	76	97
	97	039a fb00	0	00001280	00db4008	78	
5	98	119e fb60	1	00001b00	01b68010	79	
	99	119e fb60	1	00001660	01b68010	79	
	100	119e fb60	1	000011c0	01b68010	79	
	101	12a0 fb80	1	00001a40	036d0020	80	
	102	12a0 fb80	1	000015c0	036d0020	80	
10	103	12a0 fb80	1	00001140	036d0020	80	
	104	13a2 fba0	1	00001980	06da0040	81	
	105	13a2 fba0	1	00001520	06da0040	81	
	106	13a2 fba0	1	000010c0	06da0040	81	
	107	14a6 fbe0	1	000018c0	0db40080	82	
	108	14a6 fbe0	1	000014a0	0db40080	82	
15	109	14a6 fbe0	1	00001080	0db40080	82	
	110	029e fb60	0	00001080	05517a02	84	42
	111	10a0 fb80	1	000017c0	0aa2f404	85	
	112	10a0 fb80	1	00001340	0aa2f404	85	
	113	11a2 fba0	1	00001d80	1545e808	86	
20	114	11a2 fba0	1	00001920	1545e808	86	
	115	00a0 fb80	0	00001180	0217a020	88	
	116	10a2 fba0	1	00001a00	042f4040	89	
	117	10a2 fba0	1	000015a0	042f4040	89	
	118	10a2 fba0	1	00001140	042f4040	89	
	119	11a4 fbc0	1	000019c0	085e8080	90	
25	120	11a4 fbc0	1	00001580	085e8080	90	
	121	11a4 fbc0	1	00001140	085e8080	90	
	122	12a6 fbe0	1	00001a00	10bdb301	91	4c
	123	12a6 fbe0	1	000015e0	10bdb301	91	
	124	12a6 fbe0	1	000011c0	10bdb301	91	
30	125	00a0 fb80	0	00001080	0c76cc04	93	
	126	019c fb40	0	00001200	01db3010	95	
	127	109e fb60	1	00001a80	03b66020	96	
	128	109e fb60	1	000015e0	03b66020	96	
	129	109e fb60	1	00001140	03b66020	96	
	130	11a0 fb80	1	00001940	076cc040	97	
35	131	11a0 fb80	1	000014c0	076cc040	97	
	132	11a0 fb80	1	00001040	076cc040	97	
	133	12a2 fba0	1	00001780	0ed98080	98	
	134	12a2 fba0	1	00001320	0ed98080	98	
	135	009e fb60	0	00001180	00678402	100	3d
40	136	10a0 fb80	1	000019c0	00cf0804	101	
	137	10a0 fb80	1	00001540	00cf0804	101	
	138	10a0 fb80	1	000010c0	00cf0804	101	
	139	11a2 fba0	1	00001880	019e1008	102	
	140	11a2 fba0	1	00001420	019e1008	102	
	141	12a4 fbc0	1	00001f80	033c2010	103	
45	142	12a4 fbc0	1	00001b40	033c2010	103	
	143	12a4 fbc0	1	00001700	033c2010	103	
	144	12a4 fbc0	1	000012c0	033c2010	103	
	145	13a6 fbe0	1	00001d00	06784020	104	
	146	13a6 fbe0	1	000018e0	06784020	104	
50	147	13a6 fbe0	1	000014c0	06784020	104	

	148	13a6	fbe0	1	000010a0	06784020	104	
	149	14aa	fc80	1	00001900	0cf08040	105	
	150	14aa	fc80	1	00001580	0cf08040	105	
5	151	14aa	fc80	1	00001200	0cf08040	105	
	152	15ae	fd00	1	00001d00	19e10080	106	
	153	15ae	fd00	1	00001a00	19e10080	106	
	154	03a8	fc40	0	00001800	170a8804	109	5d
	155	04a4	fbco	0	00001e00	16544020	112	
10	156	04a4	fbco	1	000019c0	16544020	112	
	157	059c	fb40	0	00001100	03510080	114	
	158	13a0	fb80	1	00001880	06a2d401	115	2b
	159	13a0	fb80	1	00001400	06a2d401	115	
	160	14a4	fbco	1	00001f00	0d45a802	116	
15	161	14a4	fbco	1	00001ac0	0d45a802	116	
	162	14a4	fbco	1	00001680	0d45a802	116	
	163	14a4	fbco	1	00001240	0d45a802	116	
	164	15a8	fc40	1	00001c00	1a8b5004	117	
	165	03a2	fbao	0	00001e00	125a8020	120	
20	166	03a2	fbao	1	000019a0	125a8020	120	
	167	03a2	fbao	1	00001540	125a8020	120	
	168	049e	fb60	0	00001180	05ea0080	122	
	169	12a2	fbao	1	000019c0	0bd49f01	123	60
	170	12a2	fbao	1	00001560	0bd49f01	123	
25	171	12a2	fbao	1	00001100	0bd49f01	123	
	172	13a4	fbco	1	00001940	17a93e02	124	
	173	019e	fb60	0	00001100	0aa4f808	126	
	174	10a0	fb80	1	000018c0	1549f010	127	
	175	009c	fb40	0	00001200	0427c040	129	
30	176	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	084f8080	130	
	177	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	084f8080	130	
	178	109e	fb60	1	00001140	084f8080	130	
	179	11a0	fb80	1	00001940	109f2d01	131	d2
	180	11a0	fb80	1	000014c0	109f2d01	131	
35	181	009c	fb40	0	00001200	017cb404	133	
	182	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	02f96808	134	
	183	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	02f96808	134	
	184	109e	fb60	1	00001140	02f96808	134	
	185	11a0	fb80	1	00001940	05f2d010	135	
40	186	11a0	fb80	1	000014c0	05f2d010	135	
	187	11a0	fb80	1	00001040	05f2d010	135	
	188	12a2	fbao	1	00001780	0be5a020	136	
	189	12a2	fbao	1	00001320	0be5a020	136	
	190	13a4	fbco	1	00001d80	17cb4040	137	
45	191	13a4	fbco	1	00001940	17cb4040	137	
	192	019e	fb60	0	00001100	0b2d6201	139	9d
	193	10a0	fb80	1	000018c0	165ac402	140	
	194	009c	fb40	0	00001200	086b1008	142	
	195	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	10d62010	143	
50	196	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	10d62010	143	
	197	109e	fb60	1	00001140	10d62010	143	
	198	009c	fb40	0	00001280	10d88040	145	
	199	019a	fb00	0	00001300	0c62f101	147	0e

	200	109c	fb40	1	00001c00	18c5e202	148	
	201	009a	fb00	0	00001300	06178808	150	
	202	109c	fb40	1	00001c00	0c2f1010	151	
5	203	109c	fb40	1	00001740	0c2f1010	151	
	204	109c	fb40	1	00001280	0c2f1010	151	
	205	119e	fb60	1	00001b80	185e2020	152	
	206	009c	fb40	0	00001280	05f88080	154	
	207	109e	fb60	1	00001b80	0bf12801	155	d7
	208	109e	fb60	1	000016e0	0bf12801	155	
10	209	109e	fb60	1	00001240	0bf12801	155	
	210	11a0	fb80	1	00001b40	17e25002	156	
	211	009c	fb40	0	00001200	04894008	158	
	212	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	09128010	159	
	213	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	09128010	159	
15	214	109e	fb60	1	00001140	09128010	159	
	215	11a0	fb80	1	00001940	12250020	160	
	216	11a0	fb80	1	000014c0	12250020	160	
	217	009c	fb40	0	00001200	07940080	162	
	218	109e	fb60	1	00001a80	0f28a901	163	56
20	219	109e	fb60	1	000015e0	0f28a901	163	
	220	109e	fb60	1	00001140	0f28a901	163	
	221	009c	fb40	0	00001280	0a22a404	165	
	222	109e	fb60	1	00001b80	14454808	166	
	223	109e	fb60	1	000016e0	14454808	166	
25	224	009c	fb40	0	00001280	08152020	168	
	225	109e	fb60	1	00001b80	102a4040	169	
	226	109e	fb60	1	000016e0	102a4040	169	
	227	109e	fb60	1	00001240	102a4040	169	
	228	009c	fb40	0	00001280	0a29e401	171	1b
30	229	109e	fb60	1	00001b80	1453c802	172	
	230	109e	fb60	1	000016e0	1453c802	172	
	231	009c	fb40	0	00001280	084f2008	174	
	232	109e	fb60	1	00001b80	109e4010	175	
	233	109e	fb60	1	000016e0	109e4010	175	
35	234	109e	fb60	1	00001240	109e4010	175	
	235	009c	fb40	0	00001280	0bf90040	177	
	236	109e	fb60	1	00001b80	17f20080	178	
	237	009c	fb40	0	00001280	0449c602	180	1c
	238	109e	fb60	1	00001b80	08938c04	181	
40	239	109e	fb60	1	000016e0	08938c04	181	
	240	109e	fb60	1	00001240	08938c04	181	
	241	11a0	fb80	1	00001b40	11271808	182	
	242	11a0	fb80	1	000016c0	11271808	182	
	243	11a0	fb80	1	00001240	11271808	182	
45	244	009c	fb40	0	00001200	0d9c6020	184	
	245	019a	fb00	0	00001300	01718080	186	
	246	109c	fb40	1	00001c00	02e3ff01	187	00
	247	109c	fb40	1	00001740	02e3ff01	187	
	248	109c	fb40	1	00001280	02e3ff01	187	
50	249	119e	fb60	1	00001b80	05c7fe02	188	
	250	119e	fb60	1	000016e0	05c7fe02	188	
	251	119e	fb60	1	00001240	05c7fe02	188	

	252	12a0 fb80	1	00001b40	0b8ffc04	189
	253	12a0 fb80	1	000016c0	0b8ffc04	189
	254	12a0 fb80	1	00001240	0b8ffc04	189
5	255	13a2 fba0	1	00001b80	171ff808	190
	256	13a2 fba0	1	00001720	171ff808	190

10 Claims

1. Method of arithmetic coding, whereby portions C of the code are calculated step by step as code points $C_{\text{new}} \leftarrow C_{\text{previous}} + A_{\text{previous}} * Q_e$ on a number line, wherein C_{new} is the code point of the new step, C_{previous} the code point of the previous step and A_{previous} the previous step value of the augend A, an interval on the number line, which is reduced with each coding step and wherein Q_e is the estimated probability which is adapted in response to at least two decision event inputs (e.g. less probable symbol LPS or more probable symbol MPS) comprising the steps of:
 15 reducing the next step augend value A_{new} in dependence of the previous augend value A_{previous} as $A_{\text{new}} \leftarrow A_{\text{previous}} * (1 - Q_e)$ if the decision event input (e.g. MPS) is different from the estimated probability Q_e ; or
 20 reducing the next step augend value A_{new} in dependence of the previous augend value A_{previous} as $A_{\text{new}} \leftarrow A_{\text{previous}} * Q_e$, if the decision event input (e.g. LPS) is equal to the estimated probability Q_e ;
 comparing the reduced augend values A to a prescribed minimum value AMIN and renormalizing, preferably doubling, the augend value A to a value $A_{\text{new}} > \text{AMIN}$ whenever A is less than AMIN;
 25 updating the estimated probability value Q_e from a number of preselected Q_e values each time A is renormalized;
 repeating the above-cited steps.
2. The method of claim 1, especially for hardware binary coding where AMIN is 0.75 and the augend A is maintained between the limits 0.75 to 1.5 characterized by:
 30 calculating $C_{\text{new}} \leftarrow C_{\text{previous}} + Q_e$ and reducing the next step augend value A_{new} in dependence of the previous augend value A_{previous} as $A_{\text{new}} \leftarrow A_{\text{previous}} - Q_e$ if Q_e is the most probable symbol MPS; or
 reducing the next step value A_{new} to Q_e , if Q_e is the less probable symbol LPS; and
 renormalizing the code point C and the augend A and changing the Q_e value whenever A is less than 0.75.
3. The method of claim 1, especially for software binary coding, where AMIN is 0.75 and the augend A is maintained between the limits 0.75 to 1.5 characterized by:
 35 reducing the next step augend value A_{new} in dependence of the former augend value A_{previous} as $A_{\text{new}} \leftarrow A_{\text{previous}} - Q_e$ if Q_e is the most probable symbol MPS; or
 calculating $C_{\text{new}} \leftarrow C_{\text{previous}} - (A_{\text{previous}} - Q_e)$ and reducing the next step value A_{new} to Q_e , if Q_e is the less
 40 probable symbol LPS; and
 renormalizing the code point C and augend A and changing the Q_e value whenever A is less than 0.75.
4. The method of one of the preceding Claims comprising the further step of:
 45 storing a table of selectable Q_e values in a memory;
 wherein the current value for Q_e at any given time is a value from the table; and
 wherein said up-dating step includes selecting a prescribed table value which becomes the current Q_e value.
5. The method of Claim 4 wherein the Q_e value corresponds to a less probable binary decision event and wherein the Q_e value up-dating step includes the steps of:
 50 in response to a less probable decision event being entered as the next input and the changed value of A being less than AMIN, choosing a larger-in-value Q_e value from the table; and
 in response to a more probable decision event being entered as the next input and the changed value of A being less than AMIN, choosing a lower-in-value Q_e value from the table.
6. The method of Claim 5 wherein said table storing step includes the steps of:
 55 assigning Q_e values for the table to converge (i) the actual probability of the less probable event and (ii) the estimated value Q_e .



252	12a0	fb80	1	00001b40	0b8ffc04	189
253	12a0	fb80	1	000016c0	0b8ffc04	189
254	12a0	fb80	1	00001240	0b8ffc04	189
255	13a2	fba0	1	00001b80	171ff808	190
256	13a2	fba0	1	00001720	171ff808	190

10 Claims

1. Method of arithmetic coding, whereby portions C of the code are calculated step by step as code points $C_{\text{new}} \leftarrow C_{\text{previous}} + A_{\text{previous}} * Q_e$ on a number line, wherein C_{new} is the code point of the new step, C_{previous} the code point of the previous step and A_{previous} the previous step value of the augend A, an interval on the number line, which is reduced with each coding step and wherein Q_e is the estimated probability which is adapted in response to at least two decision event inputs (e.g. less probable symbol LPS or more probable symbol MPS) comprising the steps of:
 reducing the next step augend value A_{new} in dependence of the previous augend value A_{previous} as $A_{\text{new}} \leftarrow A_{\text{previous}} * (1 - Q_e)$ if the decision event input (e.g. MPS) is different from the estimated probability Q_e ; or
 reducing the next step augend value A_{new} in dependence of the previous augend value A_{previous} as $A_{\text{new}} \leftarrow A_{\text{previous}} * Q_e$, if the decision event input (e.g. LPS) is equal to the estimated probability Q_e ;
 comparing the reduced augend values A to a prescribed minimum value AMIN and renormalizing, preferably doubling, the augend value A to a value $A_{\text{new}} > \text{AMIN}$ whenever A is less than AMIN;
 updating the estimated probability value Q_e from a number of preselected Q_e values each time A is renormalized;
 repeating the above-cited steps.
2. The method of claim 1, especially for hardware binary coding where AMIN is 0.75 and the augend A is maintained between the limits 0.75 to 1.5 characterized by:
 calculating $C_{\text{new}} \leftarrow C_{\text{previous}} + Q_e$ and reducing the next step augend value A_{new} in dependence of the previous augend value A_{previous} as $A_{\text{new}} \leftarrow A_{\text{previous}} - Q_e$ if Q_e is the most probable symbol MPS; or
 reducing the next step value A_{new} to Q_e , if Q_e is the less probable symbol LPS; and
 renormalizing the code point C and the augend A and changing the Q_e value whenever A is less than 0.75.
3. The method of claim 1, especially for software binary coding, where AMIN is 0.75 and the augend A is maintained between the limits 0.75 to 1.5 characterized by:
 reducing the next step augend value A_{new} in dependence of the former augend value A_{previous} as $A_{\text{new}} \leftarrow A_{\text{previous}} - Q_e$ if Q_e is the most probable symbol MPS; or
 calculating $C_{\text{new}} \leftarrow C_{\text{previous}} - (A_{\text{previous}} - Q_e)$ and reducing the next step value A_{new} to Q_e , if Q_e is the less probable symbol LPS; and
 renormalizing the code point C and augend A and changing the Q_e value whenever A is less than 0.75.
4. The method of one of the preceding Claims comprising the further step of:
 storing a table of selectable Q_e values in a memory;
 wherein the current value for Q_e at any given time is a value from the table; and
 wherein said up-dating step includes selecting a prescribed table value which becomes the current Q_e value.
5. The method of Claim 4 wherein the Q_e value corresponds to a less probable binary decision event and wherein the Q_e value up-dating step includes the steps of:
 in response to a less probable decision event being entered as the next input and the changed value of A being less than AMIN, choosing a larger-in-value Q_e value from the table; and
 in response to a more probable decision event being entered as the next input and the changed value of A being less than AMIN, choosing a lower-in-value Q_e value from the table.
6. The method of Claim 5 wherein said table storing step includes the steps of:
 assigning Q_e values for the table to converge (i) the actual probability of the less probable event and (ii) the estimated value Q_e .



7. The method of Claim 5 or 6, wherein said table storing step includes the steps of:
assigning Q_n values for the table in which each value after renormalization to a value greater than AMIN
is at least a prescribed value Δ ; greater than AMIN.
- 5 8. The method of Claim 7 comprising the further step of:
for each entry in the table, specifying which Q_n values can be chosen as succeeding values.
9. The method of one of the Claims 1-3 comprising the further step of:
defining a plurality of contexts, each having a corresponding current Q_n value in the stored table;
10 wherein said up-dating step includes the step of:
for each decision event resulting in a renormalization in a corresponding context, up-dating the Q_n value
for the corresponding context.
10. The method of Claim 9 wherein the value of A at a given time is common to all contexts at said given time.
- 15 11. The method of Claim 9 wherein each context has a respective A value assigned thereto.
12. The method of Claim 8 wherein said specifying step includes the steps of:
for each of at least some Q_n values in the table, identifying a plurality of selectable succeeding Q_n values
one of which becomes the current Q_n value in response to a selected one of the two possible binary de-
20 cision events being entered as input.
13. The method of Claim 12 wherein the Q_n up-dating step includes the step of:
adjusting the Q_n value in correspondence with a renormalization correlation that represents the repetitive
occurrence of LPS renormalization events and the repetitive occurrence of MPS renormalization events.
- 25 14. The method of Claim 13 wherein the Q_n adjusting step includes the steps of:
indexing a counter in a first direction if an LPS renormalization follows an LPS renormalization or if an
MPS renormalization follows an MPS renormalization; and
indexing the counter in the opposite direction in the event that an LPS or an MPS renormalization follows
an MPS or an LPS renormalization, respectively.
- 30 15. The method of Claim 14 wherein the indexing in said other direction is at twice the rate as the indexing
in said first direction.
- 35 16. The method of Claim 13 comprising the further step of:
representing the Q_n table as a finite state machine in which each of at least some Q_n sub table entries
has a plurality of states corresponding thereto, each state in the plurality indicating and being selected
according to a corresponding renormalization correlation history.
- 40 17. The method of Claim 8 wherein said specifying step includes the steps of:
for each of at least some of the Q_n values in the table, identifying a single succeeding Q_n value which is
selected as the current Q_n value in response to renormalization after a first of the two possible binary
decision events being entered as input.
- 45 18. The method of Claim 8 wherein said specifying step further includes the steps of:
for each Q_n value in the table, identifying a first succeeding Q_n value which is selected as the current Q_n
value if a first of the two possible binary events is entered as input; and
for each Q_n value in the table, identifying a second succeeding Q_n value which is selected as the current
 Q_n value if the other possible binary event is entered as input.
- 50 19. The method of Claim 5 wherein the current augend value A is changed in value to equal (a) Q_n if the less
probable event is entered as input and (b) Q_n if the more probable event is entered as input, where Q_n is
the most recent current value thereof, and
wherein the Q_n value up-dating step includes the steps of:
in response to a less probable decision event input, choosing a larger-in-value Q_n value from the table;
55 and
in response to a more probable decision event input which results in the changed value of A being less
than AMIN, choosing a lower-in-value Q_n value from the table.



20. Method according to one of the preceding claims, whereby the step of comparing the reduced augend values A to a prescribed minimum value AMIN is modified such that an augend A is renormalized in the event of (a) the entering of a less probable binary event (LPS) input which reduces A below a prescribed minimum AMIN1, or (b) the entering of a more probable binary event (MPS) input which reduces A below a prescribed minimum value AMIN2.
21. An arithmetic coding apparatus of adapting the probability of one of at least two possible binary events, using one of the methods of claims 1 to 20, whereby a current interval along a probability number line is divided into (a) a lesser-included first interval which becomes the current interval if a first type of decision event is entered as the next input, and (b) a lesser-included second interval which becomes the current interval if a second type of decision event is entered as the next input, the length of the first interval corresponding to a first estimated probability of the first type of event being entered as the next input and the length of the second interval corresponding to a probability associated with the second type of decision event being entered as the next input; and whereby the value of the current interval A is stored in a memory and is renormalized to increase the value thereof if A is less than a prescribed minimum value AMIN; further comprising: table means (Q_o table) for storing selectable values Q_o for the probability of said first binary decision event; pointer means (Q_o index table) for identifying a current probability value in said table means (Q_o table); and up-dating means which include means for moving said pointer means (Q_o index table) to a higher-in-value entry in said table means (Q_o table) in response to a renormalisation after one of the two possible binary events and to a lower-in-value entry in response to a renormalisation after the other of the two possible binary events.
22. The apparatus of Claim 21 wherein said table means comprises: a finite state machine wherein the respective preceding entries and succeeding entries for each table entry are specified.
23. The apparatus of Claim 21 wherein binary decisions in differing contexts are processed together, the apparatus further comprising: a plurality of pointers including said first pointer means, each pointer identifying a respective value in said table means for each context; and means for recognizing the context in which a binary decision event is made; wherein said pointer moving means includes means for re-positioning the pointer corresponding to the recognized context.
24. The apparatus of Claim 22 further comprising: means for varying the rate of pointer movement according to a measure of renormalization correlation.
25. The apparatus of Claim 22 wherein said table means comprises: a first stored table including a list of probability value entries and for each entry therein, a corresponding index which identifies a higher succeeding probability value and the corresponding index thereof; and a second stored table including a list of probability value entries and, for each entry therein, a corresponding index which identifies a lower succeeding probability value and the corresponding index thereof; the apparatus further comprising: means for up-dating the probability value to the identified higher value entry in said first table in response to a renormalization following a first type of decision event and for up-dating the probability value to the identified lower value entry in said second table in response to a renormalization following the second type of decision event.

50 Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur arithmetischen Codierung, wobei Teile C des Codes schrittweise als Codepunkte auf einer Zahlengeraden gemäß $C_{\text{neu}} \leftarrow C_{\text{vorhergehend}} + A_{\text{vorhergehend}} * Q_o$ berechnet werden, worin C_{neu} der Codepunkt des neuen Schrittes ist, $C_{\text{vorhergehend}}$ der Codepunkt des vorhergehenden Schrittes ist und $A_{\text{vorhergehend}}$ der Wert des Augend A des vorhergehenden Schrittes ist, einem Intervall auf der Zahlengeraden, welches in jedem Codierschritt reduziert wird, und worin Q_o die geschätzte Wahrscheinlichkeit ist, welche in Reaktion auf mindestens zwei Entscheidungsereignis-Eingangssignale (z.B. das weniger wahrscheinliche Zeichen



9. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, als weiteren Schritt umfassend:
Definieren einer Vielzahl von Zusammenhängen, von denen jeder einen entsprechenden aktuellen Q_o -Wert in der gespeicherten Tabelle besitzt;
wobei der Aktualisierungsschritt den folgenden Schritt enthält:
5 Aktualisieren des Q_o -Wertes für den entsprechenden Zusammenhang, wenn ein Entscheidungsereignis in einem entsprechenden Zusammenhang zu einer Renormierung führt.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, worin der Wert von A zu einem gegebenen Zeitpunkt für alle Zusammenhänge an diesem gegebenen Zeitpunkt gleich ist.
- 10 11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, worin jedem Zusammenhang ein entsprechender A-Wert zugeordnet ist.
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, worin der Spezifikationsschritt folgende weitere Schritte enthält:
für jeden von zumindestens einigen Q_o -Werten der Tabelle Identifizieren einer Vielzahl wählbarer nachfolgender Q_o -Werte, von denen einer zum aktuellen Q_o -Wert wird, in Reaktion auf eins von zwei möglichen
15 binären Entscheidungsereignissen, das als Eingangssignal eintritt.
13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, worin der Q_o -Aktualisierungsschritt den folgenden Schritt enthält:
Einstellen des Q_o -Wertes entsprechend einer Renormierungsbeziehung, die das wiederholte Auftreten von LPS-Renormierungsereignissen und das wiederholte Auftreten von MPS-Renormierungsereignissen repräsentiert.
20
14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, worin der Q_o -Einstellschritt die folgenden Schritte enthält:
Indizieren eines Zählers in einer ersten Richtung, wenn eine LPS-Renormierung auf eine LPS-Renormierung folgt oder wenn eine MPS-Renormierung auf eine MPS-Renormierung folgt; und
25 Indizieren des Zählers in der entgegengesetzten Richtung in dem Fall, wenn eine LPS- beziehungsweise MPS-Renormierung auf eine MPS- beziehungsweise LPS-Renormierung folgt.
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, worin die Indizierung in der anderen Richtung mit zweifacher Geschwindigkeit wie die Indizierung in der ersten Richtung erfolgt.
- 30 16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 13, als weiteren Schritt umfassend:
Darstellen der Q_o -Tabelle als Finite State Maschine, in welcher jeder von zumindestens einigen Q_o -Q-sub Tabelleneinträgen eine Vielzahl diesem entsprechender Zustände besitzt, wobei jeder Zustand aus dieser Vielzahl eine entsprechende Renormierungsbeziehungs-Geschichte anzeigt und entsprechend dieser ausgewählt wird.
35
17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, worin der Spezifikationsschritt die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:
für jeden von zumindestens einigen der Q_o -Werte in der Tabelle, Identifizieren eines einzelnen nachfolgenden Q_o -Wertes, welcher in Reaktion auf eine Renormierung nach dem Auftreten eines ersten von zwei
40 möglichen binären Entscheidungsereignissen als Eingangssignal als aktueller Q_o -Wert ausgewählt wird.
18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, worin der Spezifikationsschritt desweiteren die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:
für jeden Q_o -Wert in der Tabelle, Identifizieren eines ersten nachfolgenden Q_o -Wertes, welcher als aktueller Q_o -Wert ausgewählt wird, wenn ein erstes von zwei möglichen binären Entscheidungsereignissen
45 als Eingangssignal eintritt; und
für jeden Q_o -Wert in der Tabelle, Identifizieren eines zweiten nachfolgenden Q_o -Wertes, welcher als aktueller Q_o -Wert ausgewählt wird, wenn das andere von zwei möglichen binären Entscheidungsereignissen als Eingangssignal eintritt.
- 50 19. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, worin der aktuelle Augendwert A in seinem Wert verändert wird, auf (a) Q_o , wenn das weniger wahrscheinliche Ereignis als Eingangssignal eintritt, und (b) auf Q_o , wenn das wahrscheinlichere Ereignis als Eingangssignal eintritt, wobei Q_o den zuletzt aktuellen Wert bezeichnet und worin der Aktualisierungsschritt des Q_o -Wertes die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:
in Reaktion auf ein weniger wahrscheinliches Entscheidungsereignis, Auswählen eines größeren Eingangs- Q_o -Wertes aus der Tabelle; und
55 in Reaktion auf ein wahrscheinlicheres Entscheidungsereignis, welches zu einem veränderten Wert von A führt, der kleiner als AMIN ist, Auswählen eines niedrigeren Eingangs Q_o -Wertes aus der Tabelle.



- LPS oder das wahrscheinlichere Zeichen MPS angepaßt wird, die folgenden Schritte umfassend:
 Reduzieren des Augendwertes des nächsten Schrittes A_{neu} in Abhängigkeit von dem vorhergehenden Augendwert $A_{\text{vorhergehend}}$ zu $A_{\text{neu}} \leftarrow A_{\text{vorhergehend}} * (1 - Q_e)$, wenn das Entscheidungsereignis-Eingangssignal (z.B. MPS) von der geschätzten Wahrscheinlichkeit Q_e verschieden ist; oder
- 5 Reduzieren des Augendwertes des nächsten Schrittes A_{neu} in Abhängigkeit von dem vorhergehenden Augendwert $A_{\text{vorhergehend}}$ zu $A_{\text{neu}} \leftarrow A_{\text{vorhergehend}} * (1 - Q_e)$, wenn das Entscheidungsereignis-Eingangssignal (z.B. LPS) der geschätzten Wahrscheinlichkeit Q_e entspricht;
 Vergleichen des reduzierten Augendwertes A mit einem vorgegebenen Minimalwert A_{MIN} und Renormieren, vorzugsweise Verdoppeln, des Augendwertes A auf einen Wert $A_{\text{neu}} > A_{\text{MIN}}$, immer wenn A kleiner
- 10 A_{MIN} ist;
 Aktualisieren der geschätzten Wahrscheinlichkeit Q_e aus einer Anzahl, zu jedem Zeitpunkt zu dem A renormiert wurde vorgewählter Q_e -Werte;
 Wiederholen der oben erwähnten Schritte.
- 15 2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, speziell für die binäre Hardware-Codierung, worin A_{MIN} 0,75 ist und der Augend A zwischen den Grenzwerten 0,75 und 1,5 gehalten wird, gekennzeichnet durch:
 Berechnen von $C_{\text{neu}} \leftarrow C_{\text{vorhergehend}} + Q_e$ und Reduzieren des Augendwertes des nächsten Schrittes A_{neu} in Abhängigkeit von dem vorhergehenden Augendwert $A_{\text{vorhergehend}}$ zu $A_{\text{neu}} \leftarrow A_{\text{vorhergehend}} - Q_e$, wenn Q_e dem wahrscheinlicheren Zeichen MPS entspricht; oder
- 20 Reduzieren des Wertes des nächsten Schrittes A_{neu} auf Q_e , wenn Q_e dem weniger wahrscheinlichen Zeichen LPS entspricht; und
 Renormieren des Codepunktes C und des Augend A und Verändern des Q_e -Wertes immer dann, wenn A kleiner als 0,75 ist.
- 25 3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, speziell für die binäre Software-Codierung, worin A_{MIN} 0,75 ist und der Augend A zwischen den Grenzwerten 0,75 und 1,5 gehalten wird, gekennzeichnet durch:
 Reduzieren des Augendwertes des nächsten Schrittes A_{neu} in Abhängigkeit von dem früheren Augendwert $A_{\text{vorhergehend}}$ zu $A_{\text{neu}} \leftarrow A_{\text{vorhergehend}} - Q_e$, wenn Q_e dem wahrscheinlicheren Zeichen MPS entspricht; oder
 Berechnen von $C_{\text{neu}} \leftarrow C_{\text{vorhergehend}} - (A_{\text{vorhergehend}} - Q_e)$ und Reduzieren des Augendwertes des nächsten
- 30 Schrittes A_{neu} zu Q_e , wenn Q_e dem weniger wahrscheinlichen Zeichen LPS entspricht; und
 Renormieren des Codepunktes C und des Augend A und Verändern des Q_e -Wertes immer dann, wenn A kleiner als 0,75 ist.
- 35 4. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, desweiteren den folgenden Schritt umfassend:
 Speichern einer Tabelle wählbarer Q_e -Werte in einem Speicher;
 wobei der aktuelle Wert für Q_e zu jedem beliebigen Zeitpunkt ein Wert aus der Tabelle ist; und
 wobei der Aktualisierungsschritt die Auswahl eines vorgegebenen Tabellenwertes beinhaltet, welcher zum aktuellen Q_e -Wert wird.
- 40 5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, worin der Q_e -Wert einem weniger wahrscheinlichen binären Entscheidungsereignis entspricht und worin der Aktualisierungsschritt des Q_e -Wertes die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:
 Auswählen eines größeren Eingangs- Q_e -Wertes aus der Tabelle, wenn als nächstes Eingangssignal ein weniger wahrscheinliches Entscheidungsereignis eintritt und der veränderte Wert von A kleiner als A_{MIN} wird; und
- 45 Auswählen eines kleineren Eingangs- Q_e -Wertes aus der Tabelle, wenn als nächstes Eingangssignal ein wahrscheinlicheres Entscheidungsereignis eintritt und der veränderte Wert von A kleiner als A_{MIN} wird.
- 50 6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, worin der Tabellen-Speicher-Schritt die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:
 Zuweisen von Q_e -Werten aus der Tabelle, um sich (i) der aktuellen Wahrscheinlichkeit des weniger wahrscheinlichen Ereignisses und (ii) dem geschätzten Q_e -Wert zu nähern.
- 55 7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, worin der Tabellen-Speicher-Schritt die folgenden Schritte umfaßt:
 Zuweisen von Q_e -Werten aus der Tabelle, bei denen jeder Wert nach der Renormierung um mindestens einen vorgegebenen Delta-eq-Wert größer ist als A_{MIN} .
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, als weiteren Schritt umfassend:
 für jeden Eintrag der Tabelle Spezifizieren, welche Q_e -Werte als nachfolgende Werte ausgewählt werden können.



20. Verfahren gemäß einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Schritt des Vergleichens des reduzierten Augendwertes A mit einem vorgegebenen Minimalwert AMIN modifiziert wird, so daß ein Augend Arenormiert wird, wenn (a) das weniger wahrscheinliche binäre Ereignis (LPS) als Eingangssignal eintritt, was A auf einen Wert unterhalb eines vorgegebenen Minimums AMIN1 verringert, oder wenn (b) das wahrscheinlichere Ereignis (MPS) als Eingangssignal eintritt, was A auf einen Wert unterhalb eines vorgegebenen Minimalwertes AMIN2 verringert.
21. Arithmetische Codiervorrichtung unter Verwendung eines der Verfahren gemäß den Ansprüchen 1 bis 20, die Wahrscheinlichkeit von einem von mindestens zwei binären Ereignissen anpassend, wobei ein aktuelles Intervall auf einer Wahrscheinlichkeits-Zahlengeraden unterteilt wird in (a) ein weniger enthaltendes erstes Intervall, welches zum aktuellen Intervall wird, wenn ein erster Typ Entscheidungsereignis als nächstes Eingangssignal eintritt und in (b) ein weniger enthaltendes zweites Intervall, welches zum aktuellen Intervall wird, wenn ein zweiter Typ Entscheidungsereignis als nächstes Eingangssignal eintritt, wobei die Länge des ersten Intervalls einer ersten geschätzten Wahrscheinlichkeit des ersten Ereignistyps entspricht, der als nächstes Eingangssignal eintritt und wobei die Länge des zweiten Intervalls einer Wahrscheinlichkeit entspricht, die dem Eintreten des zweiten Typs Entscheidungsereignis als nächstes Eingangssignal entspricht; und wobei der Wert des aktuellen Intervalles A in einem Speicher gespeichert wird und renormiert wird, um den Wert zu vergrößern, wenn A kleiner ist als ein vorgegebener Minimalwert AMIN; desweiteren umfassend: Tabellenmittel (Q_0 -Tabelle) zum Speichern wählbarer Werte Q_0 für die Wahrscheinlichkeit des ersten binären Entscheidungsereignisses; Zeigermittel (Q_0 -Indextabelle) zum Identifizieren eines aktuellen Wahrscheinlichkeitswertes in den Tabellenmitteln (Q_0 -Tabelle); und Aktualisierungsmittel, welche Mittel zum Verschieben der Zeigermittel (Q_0 -Indextabelle) auf einen höheren Eingangswert-Eintrag in den Tabellenmitteln (Q_0 -Tabelle) in Reaktion auf eine Renormierung nach einem der zwei möglichen binären Ereignisse und auf einen niedrigeren Eingangswert-Eintrag in Reaktion auf eine Renormierung nach dem anderen der zwei möglichen binären Ereignisse enthalten.
22. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 21, worin die Tabellenmittel umfassen: eine Maschine mit finiten Zuständen, worin die entsprechenden vorhergehenden Einträge und die nachfolgenden Einträge für jeden Tabelleneintrag spezifiziert sind.
23. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 21, worin binäre Entscheidungen in unterschiedlichen Zusammenhängen zusammen verarbeitet werden, wobei die Vorrichtung desweiteren umfaßt: eine Vielzahl von Zeigern, einschließlich der ersten Zeigermittel, von denen jeder Zeiger für jeden Zusammenhang einen entsprechenden Wert in den Tabellenmitteln identifiziert; und Mittel zum Erkennen des Zusammenhanges, in welchem eine binäre Entscheidung getroffen wird; worin die Zeigerverschiebemitel Mittel zur Repositionierung des Zeigers entsprechend dem erkannten Zusammenhang enthalten.
24. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 22, desweiteren umfassend: Mittel zum Verändern der Verschiebegeschwindigkeit des Zeigers gemäß einem Maß der Renormierungsbeziehung.
25. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 22, worin die Tabellenmittel umfassen: eine erste gespeicherte Tabelle, die eine Liste Einträge von Wahrscheinlichkeitswerten enthält und für jeden Eintrag einen entsprechenden Index, welcher einen nachfolgenden höheren Wahrscheinlichkeitswert und dessen entsprechenden Index identifiziert; und eine zweite gespeicherte Tabelle, die eine Liste Einträge von Wahrscheinlichkeitswerten enthält und für jeden Eintrag einen entsprechenden Index, welcher einen nachfolgenden niedrigeren Wahrscheinlichkeitswert und dessen entsprechenden Index identifiziert; wobei die Vorrichtung desweiteren umfaßt: Mittel zum Aktualisieren des Wahrscheinlichkeitswertes auf den identifizierten höheren Werteeintrag innerhalb der ersten Tabelle in Reaktion auf eine Renormierung, die einem ersten Typ Entscheidungsereignis folgt und zum Aktualisieren des Wahrscheinlichkeitswertes auf den identifizierten niedrigeren Werteeintrag innerhalb der zweiten Tabelle in Reaktion auf eine Renormierung, die einem zweiten Typ Entscheidungsereignis folgt.



Revendications

1. Procédé de codage arithmétique, dans lequel des portions C du code sont calculées étape après étape sous forme de points de code $C_{\text{nouv}} \leftarrow C_{\text{préc}} + A_{\text{préc}} * Q_e$ sur une ligne de nombres, où C_{nouv} est le point de code de la nouvelle étape, $C_{\text{préc}}$ est le point de code de l'étape précédente et $A_{\text{préc}}$ la valeur lors de l'étape précédente du cumulande A, un intervalle sur la ligne de nombres qui est réduit à chaque étape de codage, et où Q_e est la probabilité estimée qui est adaptée en réponse à au moins deux entrées d'événements de décision (symbole moins probable, LPS, ou symbole plus probable, MPS), comprenant les étapes consistant à :
 - réduire la valeur de cumulande A_{nouv} de l'étape suivante en fonction de la valeur de cumulande précédente $A_{\text{préc}}$ sous $A_{\text{nouv}} \leftarrow A_{\text{préc}} * (1 - Q_e)$, si l'entrée d'événement de décision (MPS, par ex.) est différente de la probabilité estimée Q_e ; ou
 - réduire la valeur de cumulande A_{nouv} de l'étape suivante en fonction de la valeur de cumulande précédente $A_{\text{préc}}$ sous $A_{\text{nouv}} \leftarrow A_{\text{préc}} * Q_e$, si l'entrée d'événement de décision (LPS, par ex.) est égale à la probabilité estimée Q_e ;
 - comparer les valeurs de cumulande A réduites à une valeur minimum prédéterminée AMIN, et renormaliser, de préférence en la doublant, la valeur de cumulande A sur une valeur $A_{\text{nouv}} > \text{AMIN}$ à chaque fois que A est inférieur à AMIN;
 - mettre à jour la valeur de probabilité estimée Q_e à partir d'une pluralité de valeurs Q_e présélectionnées à chaque fois que A est renormalisé;
 - répéter les étapes ci-dessus.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, destiné spécialement au codage binaire en matériel où AMIN est égal à 0,75 et le cumulande A est maintenu entre les limites 0,75 et 1,5, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend les étapes consistant à :
 - calculer $C_{\text{nouv}} \leftarrow C_{\text{préc}} + Q_e$ et réduire la valeur de cumulande A_{nouv} de l'étape suivante en fonction de la valeur de cumulande précédente $A_{\text{préc}}$ sous $A_{\text{nouv}} \leftarrow A_{\text{préc}} - Q_e$, si Q_e est le symbole le plus probable, MPS ; ou
 - réduire la valeur de cumulande A_{nouv} de l'étape suivante en Q_e , si Q_e est le symbole le moins probable, LPS; et
 - renormaliser le pont de code C et le cumulande A, et modifier la valeur de Q_e à chaque fois que A est inférieur à 0,75.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, destiné spécialement au codage binaire en logiciel, où AMIN est égal à 0,75 et le cumulande A est maintenu entre les limites 0,75 et 1,5, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend les étapes consistant à :
 - réduire la valeur de cumulande A_{nouv} de l'étape suivante en fonction de la valeur de cumulande précédente $A_{\text{préc}}$ sous $A_{\text{nouv}} \leftarrow A_{\text{préc}} - Q_e$, si Q_e est le symbole le plus probable, MPS; ou
 - calculer $C_{\text{nouv}} \leftarrow C_{\text{préc}} - (A_{\text{préc}} - Q_e)$ et réduire la valeur de cumulande A_{nouv} de l'étape suivante à Q_e , si Q_e est le symbole le moins probable, LPS; et
 - renormaliser le point de code C et le cumulande A, et changer la valeur de Q_e à chaque fois que A est inférieur à 0,75.
4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant l'étape supplémentaire consistant à :
 - mémoriser une table de valeurs Q_e sélectionnables dans une mémoire;
 - où la valeur courante de Q_e à tout instant donnée est une valeur extraite de la table; et
 - où ladite étape de mise à jour consiste à sélectionner une valeur de table prescrite qui devient la valeur Q_e courante.
5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la valeur Q_e correspond à un événement de décision binaire moins probable et où l'étape de mise à jour de la valeur Q_e comprend les étapes consistant à :
 - en réponse à un événement de décision moins probable représentant l'entrée suivante et au fait que la valeur modifiée de A est inférieure à AMIN, choisir une valeur Q_e de valeur supérieure dans la table; et
 - en réponse à un événement de décision plus probable représentant l'entrée suivante et au fait que la valeur modifiée de A est inférieure à AMIN, choisir une valeur Q_e de valeur inférieure dans la table.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel ladite étape de mémorisation de table comprend les étapes



consistant à:

affecter des valeurs Q_n en sorte que la table fasse se converger (i) la probabilité effective de l'événement le moins probable et (ii) la valeur Q_n estimée.

- 5 7. Procédé selon la revendication 5 ou 6, dans lequel ladite étape de mémorisation de table comprend les étapes consistant à:
affecter de valeurs Q_n pour la table dans lesquelles chaque valeur après renormalisation à une valeur supérieure à AMIN est supérieure à AMIN d'au moins une valeur prescrite, delta.
- 10 8. Procédé selon la revendication 7 comprenant l'étape supplémentaire consistant à :
pour chaque entrée de la table, spécifier quelles valeurs Q_n peuvent être choisies comme valeurs suivantes.
- 15 9. Procédé selon l'une des revendications 1 à 3, comprenant l'étape supplémentaire consistant à:
définir une pluralité de contextes ayant chacun une valeur Q_n courante correspondante dans la table mémorisée;
où ladite étape de mise à jour comprend l'étape consistant à :
pour chaque événement de décision résultant dans une renormalisation dans un contexte correspondant, mettre à jour la valeur Q_n pour le contexte correspondant.
- 20 10. Procédé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel la valeur de A à un instant donné est commune à l'ensemble des contextes au dit instant donné.
11. Procédé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel à chaque contexte est assignée une valeur A respective.
- 25 12. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ladite étape de spécification comprend les étapes consistant à :
pour chacune parmi au moins quelques valeurs Q_n de la table, identifier une pluralité de valeurs Q_n successives sélectionnables, l'une d'entre elles devenant la valeur Q_n courante en réponse à la sélection d'un événement de décision binaire parmi deux possibles en entrée.
- 30 13. Procédé selon la revendication 12, dans lequel l'étape de mise à jour de Q_n comprend l'étape consistant à :
ajuster la valeur Q_n en correspondance avec une corrélation de renormalisations qui représente l'occurrence répétitive d'événements de renormalisation LPS et l'occurrence répétitive d'événements de renormalisation MPS.
- 35 14. Procédé selon la revendication 13, dans lequel l'étape d'ajustement de Q_n comprend les étapes consistant à :
indexer un compteur dans une première direction si une renormalisation LPS suit une renormalisation LPS ou si une renormalisation MPS suit une renormalisation MPS; et
indexer le compteur dans la direction opposée si une renormalisation LPS ou MPS suit respectivement une renormalisation MPS ou LPS.
- 40 15. Procédé selon la revendication 14, dans lequel l'indexation dans ladite deuxième direction s'effectue à deux fois la cadence de l'indexation dans ladite première direction.
- 45 16. Procédé selon la revendication 13, comprenant l'étape supplémentaire consistant à :
représenter la table Q_n sous la forme d'un automate fini dans lequel chacune d'au moins une partie des entrées de la sous-table Q_n est caractérisée par une pluralité d'états lui correspondant, chaque état de la pluralité indiquant un historique de corrélations de renormalisations et étant sélectionné sur la base de ce dernier.
- 50 17. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ladite étape de spécification comprend les étapes consistant à :
pour chacune d'au moins une partie des valeurs Q_n de la table, identifier une seule valeur Q_n suivante qui est sélectionnée comme la valeur Q_n courante en réponse à une renormalisation à l'issue de l'entrée d'un premier parmi les deux événements de décision binaires possibles.
- 55 18. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ladite étape de spécification comprend les étapes consis-



tant à :

pour chaque valeur Q_n de la table, identifier une première valeur Q_n suivante qui est sélectionnée comme valeur Q_n courante si un premier des deux événements binaires possibles est appliqué en entrée; et pour chaque valeur Q_n de la table, identifier une deuxième valeur Q_n suivante qui est sélectionnée comme valeur Q_n courante si l'autre événement binaire possible est appliqué en entrée.

19. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la valeur de cumulée courante, A, est modifiée en une valeur égale à (a) Q_n si l'événement le moins probable est appliqué en entrée et (b) Q_n si l'événement le plus probable est appliqué en entrée, où Q_n représente la dernière valeur courante de celle-ci, et dans lequel l'étape de mise à jour de la valeur Q_n comprend les étapes consistant à : en réponse à une entrée d'événement de décision moins probable, choisir une valeur Q_n de valeur supérieure dans la table; et en réponse à une entrée d'événement de décision plus probable qui résulte dans une valeur modifiée de A inférieure à AMIN, choisir une valeur Q_n de valeur inférieure dans la table.

20. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'étape consistant à comparer les valeurs de cumulée réduites à une valeur minimum prescrite AMIN est modifiée de façon à ce qu'un cumulée A soit renormalisé dans le cas (a) de l'application en entrée d'un événement binaire moins probable (LPS) qui réduit A sous un minimum prescrit, AMIN1, ou (b) de l'application en entrée d'un événement binaire plus probable (MPS) qui réduit A sous une valeur minimum prescrite, AMIN2.

21. Appareil de codage arithmétique permettant d'adapter la probabilité d'un événements binaire parmi au moins deux possibles en appliquant les procédés des revendications 1 à 20, dans lequel un intervalle courant le long d'une ligne de nombres de probabilité est divisé en (a) un premier intervalle à inclusion réduite qui devient l'intervalle courant si un premier type d'événement de décision est appliqué à l'entrée suivante, et (b) un deuxième intervalle à inclusion réduite qui devient l'intervalle courant si un deuxième type d'événement de décision est appliqué à l'entrée suivante, la longueur du premier intervalle correspondant à une première probabilité estimée du premier type d'événement appliqué à l'entrée suivante et la longueur du deuxième intervalle correspondant à une probabilité associée avec le deuxième type d'événement de décision appliqué à l'entrée suivante; et dans lequel la valeur de l'intervalle courant A est enregistrée dans une mémoire et est renormalisée pour accroître ladite valeur si A est inférieur à une valeur minimum prescrite, AMIN; et comprenant, de plus : une table (table Q_n) pour mémoriser des valeurs Q_n sélectionnables pour la probabilité du dit premier événement de décision binaire; un pointeur (table d'index Q_n) pour identifier une valeur de probabilité courante dans ladite table (table Q_n); un élément de mise à jour comprenant un dispositif pour déplacer ledit pointeur (table d'index Q_n) sur une entrée de valeur supérieure dans ladite table (table Q_n) en réponse à une renormalisation à l'issue d'un événement binaire parmi les deux possibles, et sur une entrée de valeur inférieure en réponse à une renormalisation à l'issue de l'autre événement binaire parmi le deux possibles.

22. Appareil selon la revendication 21, dans lequel ladite table comprend un automate fini dans lequel sont spécifiées les entrées précédentes et les entrées suivantes respectives pour chaque entrée de table.

23. Appareil selon la revendication 21 dans lequel des décisions binaires de contextes différents sont traitées ensemble, l'appareil comprenant de plus : une pluralité de pointeurs comprenant ledit premier pointeur, chaque pointeur identifiant une valeur respective de ladite table pour chaque contexte; et un dispositif pour reconnaître le contexte dans lequel l'événement de décision binaire se produit; dans lequel ledit dispositif de déplacement de pointeur comprend un élément pour repositionner le pointeur correspondant au contexte reconnu.

24. Appareil selon la revendication 22, comprenant de plus : un dispositif pour faire varier la cadence de déplacement du pointeur selon une mesure de la corrélation des renormalisations.

25. Appareil selon la revendication 22, dans lequel ladite table comprend : une première table mémorisée comprenant une liste d'entrées de valeurs de probabilité et, pour chaque entrée de celle-ci, un index correspondant qui identifie une valeur de probabilité supérieure suivante et



son index correspondant; et
une deuxième table mémorisée comprenant une liste d'entrées de valeurs de probabilité et, pour chaque entrée de celle-ci, un index correspondant qui identifie une valeur de probabilité inférieure suivante et son index correspondant; et

5 l'appareil comprenant, de plus :

un dispositif pour mettre à jour la valeur de probabilité sur l'entrée de valeur supérieure identifiée dans ladite première table en réponse à une renormalisation suivant un premier type d'événement de décision et pour mettre à jour la valeur de probabilité sur l'entrée de valeur inférieure identifiée dans ladite deuxième table en réponse à une renormalisation suivant le deuxième type d'événement de décision.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55