

# Compression and Contraction

Adway Girish  
Information Theory Lab

**EPFL**



September 9, 2024  
IPG PhD Review

# Outline

- 1 Prompt compression for black-box language models
- 2 Input-entropy-constrained capacity
- 3 Joint range of divergences
- 4 Closing remarks

# Outline

- 1 Prompt compression for black-box language models
- 2 Input-entropy-constrained capacity
- 3 Joint range of divergences
- 4 Closing remarks

# Prompt compression



# Prompt compression

## Prompt

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.

x

LLM

```
graph LR; Prompt["It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair."] --> x["x"]; x --> LLM["LLM"];
```

# Prompt compression

## Prompt

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.

$x$

LLM

$q$

## Query

How were the times?

# Prompt compression

## Prompt

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.

$x$

LLM

$$P_{\hat{y}} = \phi_{\text{LLM}}(x, q)$$

$q$

## Query

How were the times?

## Output

Best and worst.	(60%)
Contrasting.	(20%)
Mixed.	(10%)
Dualistic.	(5%)
⋮	

# Prompt compression: query-agnostic

## Prompt

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.

## Compressed prompt (query-agnostic)

best times worst, age wisdom foolish, epoch belief incredul, season light dark, hope despair.

$x$

comp

$m$

LLM

$P_{\hat{y}} = \phi_{\text{LLM}}(m, q)$

$q$

## Query

How were the times?

## Output

Best and worst.	(60%)
Contrasting.	(20%)
Mixed.	(10%)
Dualistic.	(5%)
⋮	



# Prompt compression: query-aware

## Prompt

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.

$x$

comp

$m$

LLM

$P_{\hat{y}} = \phi_{\text{LLM}}(m, q)$

## Compressed prompt (query-aware)

best worst.

$q$

## Query

How were the times?

## Output

Best and worst.	(60%)
Contrasting.	(20%)
Mixed.	(10%)
Dualistic.	(5%)
⋮	

## Prompt compression: rate-distortion formulation

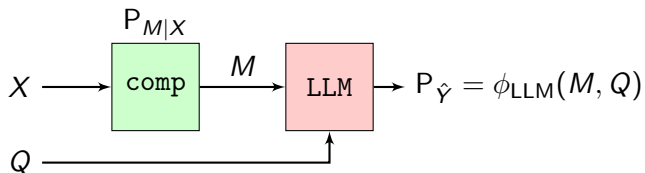
- $(X, Q, Y) \sim P_{XQY} = P_{XQ} P_{Y|XQ}$

$Y = \text{"true answer"}$

# Prompt compression: rate-distortion formulation

- $(X, Q, Y) \sim P_{XQY} = P_{XQ} P_{Y|XQ}$

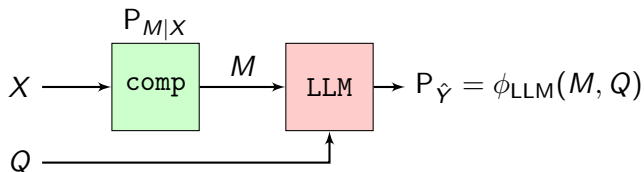
$Y = \text{"true answer"}$



# Prompt compression: rate-distortion formulation

- $(X, Q, Y) \sim P_{XQY} = P_{XQ} P_{Y|XQ}$

$Y = \text{"true answer"}$

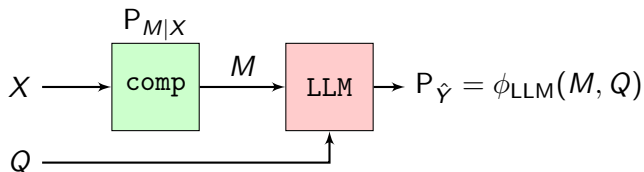


- Compression with side-information

# Prompt compression: rate-distortion formulation

- $(X, Q, Y) \sim P_{XQY} = P_{XQ} P_{Y|XQ}$

$Y = \text{"true answer"}$

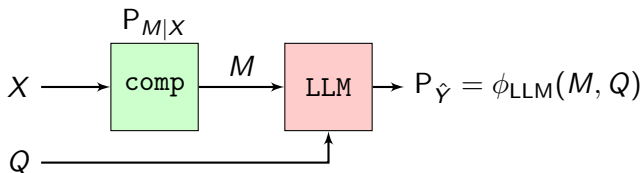


- Compression with side-information  
for a **fixed decoder**, “ $(m, q) \mapsto \phi_{\text{LLM}}(m, q)$ ”

# Prompt compression: rate-distortion formulation

- $(X, Q, Y) \sim P_{XQY} = P_{XQ} P_{Y|XQ}$

$Y = \text{"true answer"}$

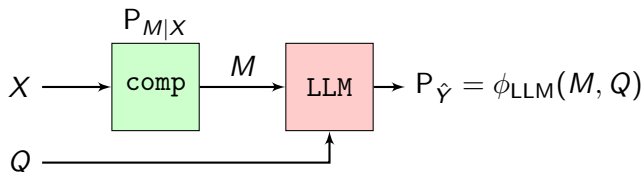


- Compression with side-information  
for a **fixed decoder**, “ $(m, q) \mapsto \phi_{\text{LLM}}(m, q)$ ”
- Performance metrics:

# Prompt compression: rate-distortion formulation

- $(X, Q, Y) \sim P_{XQY} = P_{XQ} P_{Y|XQ}$

$Y = \text{"true answer"}$



- Compression with side-information  
for a **fixed decoder**, " $(m, q) \mapsto \phi_{LLM}(m, q)$ "
- Performance metrics:

$$\text{rate} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \quad \text{distortion} = \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{LLM}(M, Q))]$$

# Distortion-rate function

- $\text{rate} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \quad \text{distortion} = \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$



# Distortion-rate function

- $\text{rate} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \quad \text{distortion} = \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$

- $$D^*(R) = \inf_{P_{M|X}} \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$$

s.t.  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \leq R$ , and  
 $P_{M|X}$  “is a compressor”

# Distortion-rate function

- $\text{rate} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \quad \text{distortion} = \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$

- $$\begin{aligned} D^*(R) = & \inf_{P_{M|X}} \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))] \\ \text{s.t. } & \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \leq R, \text{ and} \\ & P_{M|X} \text{ "is a compressor"} \end{aligned}$$

- Linear program, but large dimension

# Distortion-rate function

- $\text{rate} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right]$        $\text{distortion} = \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$
- $$D^*(R) = \inf_{P_{M|X}} \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$$

s.t.  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \leq R$ , and  
 $P_{M|X}$  “is a compressor”
- Linear program, but large dimension  $\approx 32,000^{10}$

# Distortion-rate function

- $\text{rate} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \quad \text{distortion} = \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$

- $$D^*(R) = \inf_{P_{M|X}} \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$$

s.t.  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \leq R$ , and  
 $P_{M|X}$  “is a compressor”

- Linear program, but large dimension  $\approx 32,000^{10}$

- Dual:

$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} \left[ \mathbf{D}_{x,m} + \lambda \mathbf{R}_{x,m} \right] \right\}$$

# Distortion-rate function

- $\text{rate} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \quad \text{distortion} = \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$

- $$D^*(R) = \inf_{P_{M|X}} \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$$

s.t.  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \leq R$ , and  
 $P_{M|X}$  “is a compressor”

- Linear program, but large dimension  $\approx 32,000^{10}$

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} \left[ \textcolor{red}{D}_{x,m} + \lambda \textcolor{red}{R}_{x,m} \right] \right\}$$

all possible “compressions” of  $x$

# Distortion-rate function

- $\text{rate} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \quad \text{distortion} = \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$

- $$D^*(R) = \inf_{P_{M|X}} \mathbb{E} [d(Y, \phi_{\text{LLM}}(M, Q))]$$

s.t.  $\mathbb{E} \left[ \frac{\text{len}(M)}{\text{len}(X)} \right] \leq R$ , and  
 $P_{M|X}$  “is a compressor”

- Linear program, but large dimension  $\approx 32,000^{10}$

- Dual:  
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} \left[ \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{“normalized” distortion, rate} \\ \text{on compressing } x \mapsto m}}{D_{x,m}} + \lambda \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{rate}}}{R_{x,m}} \right] \right\}$$

all possible “compressions” of  $x$

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}] \right\}$$

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

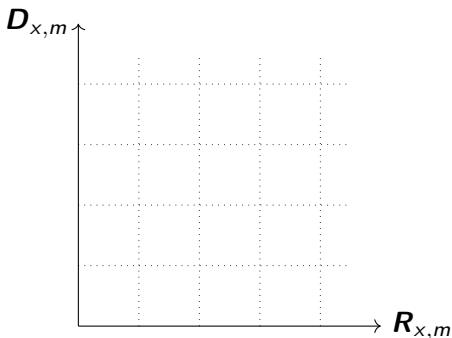
- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$



## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

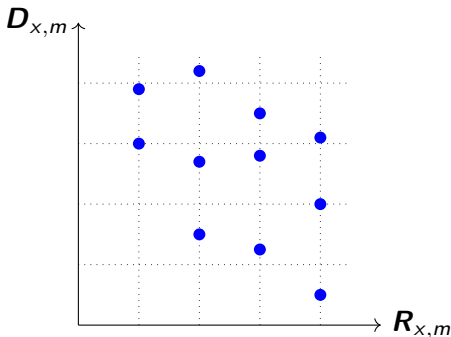
- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0, x \in \mathcal{X}$



## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

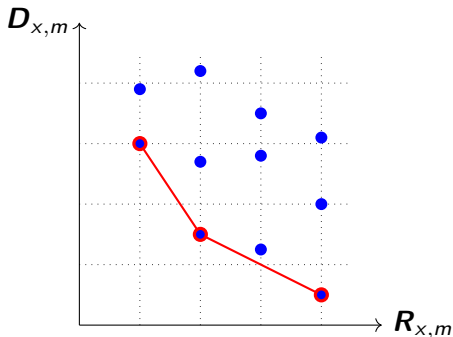


- Relevant points: 32,000<sup>10</sup>

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

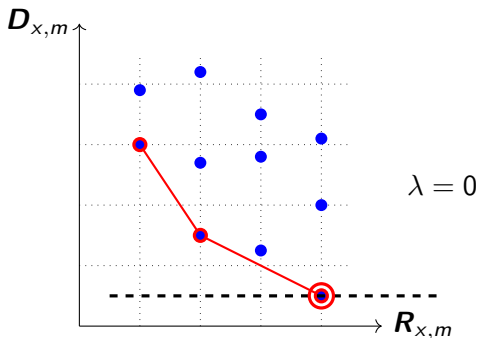


- Relevant points: 32,000<sup>10</sup>

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0, x \in \mathcal{X}$

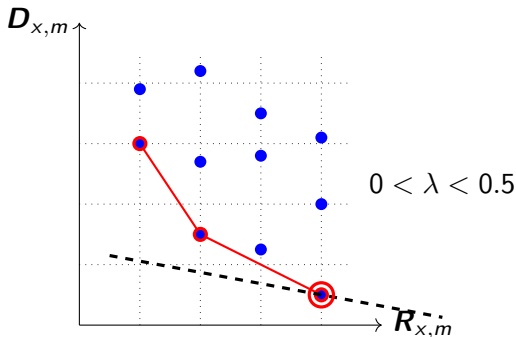


- Relevant points: 32,000<sup>10</sup>

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

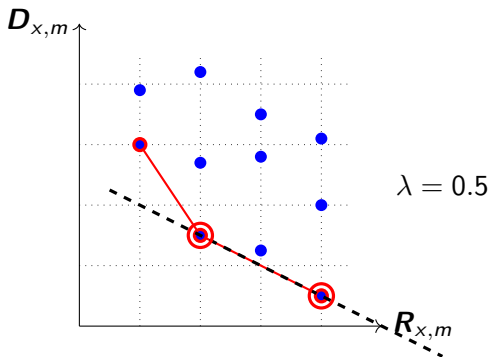


- Relevant points: 32,000<sup>10</sup>

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

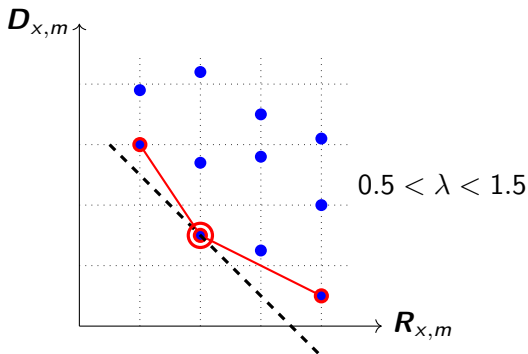


- Relevant points: 32,000<sup>10</sup>

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

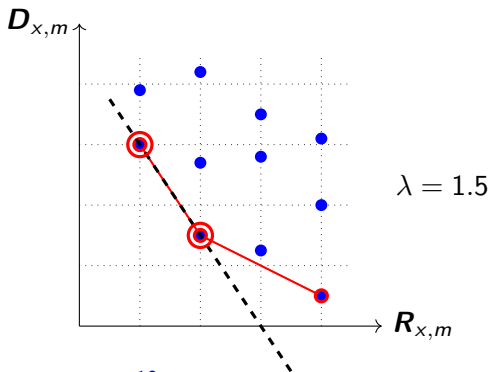


- Relevant points: 32,000<sup>10</sup>

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0, x \in \mathcal{X}$



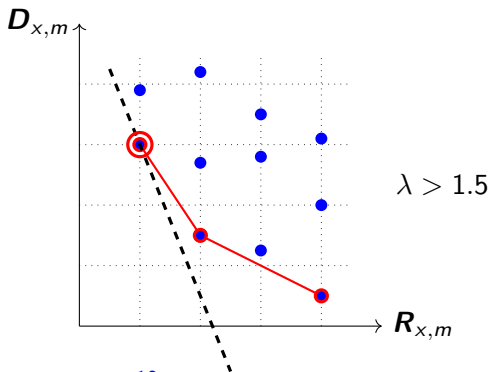
- Relevant points: 32,000<sup>10</sup>



## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0, x \in \mathcal{X}$

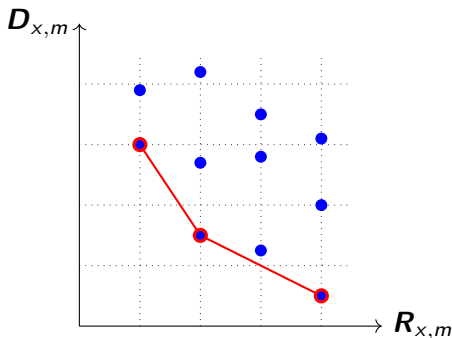


- Relevant points: 32,000<sup>10</sup>

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

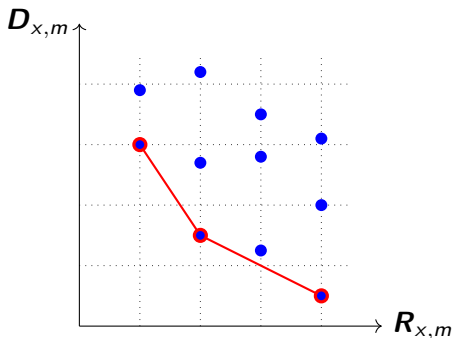


- Relevant points:  $32,000^{10} \rightarrow 10$

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

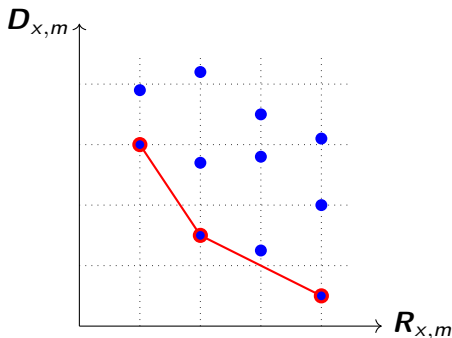


- Relevant points:  $32,000^{10} \rightarrow 10$ ,  
only finitely many  $\lambda$

## Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

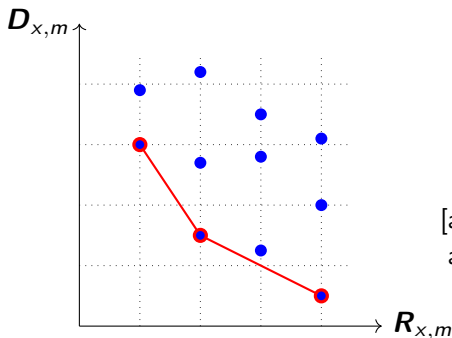


- Relevant points:  $32,000^{10} \rightarrow 10$ ,  $(2^{10} \rightarrow 10)$   
only finitely many  $\lambda$

# Distortion-rate function: geometric solution via dual

- Dual: 
$$D^*(R) = \sup_{\lambda \geq 0} \left\{ -\lambda R + \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \underbrace{\min_{m \in \mathcal{M}_x} [D_{x,m} + \lambda R_{x,m}]}_{\text{for fixed } (\lambda, x)} \right\}$$

- Fix  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $x \in \mathcal{X}$



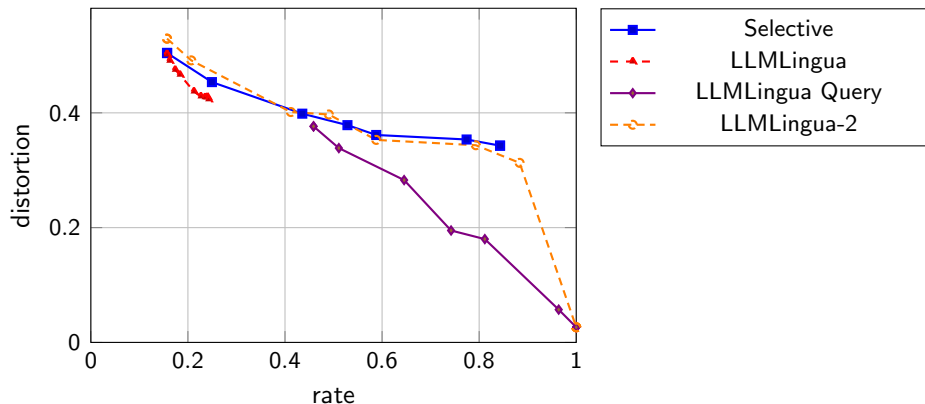
[apple  $\mapsto$  app, ale, pe;  
apple  $\not\mapsto$  pale, red, lp]



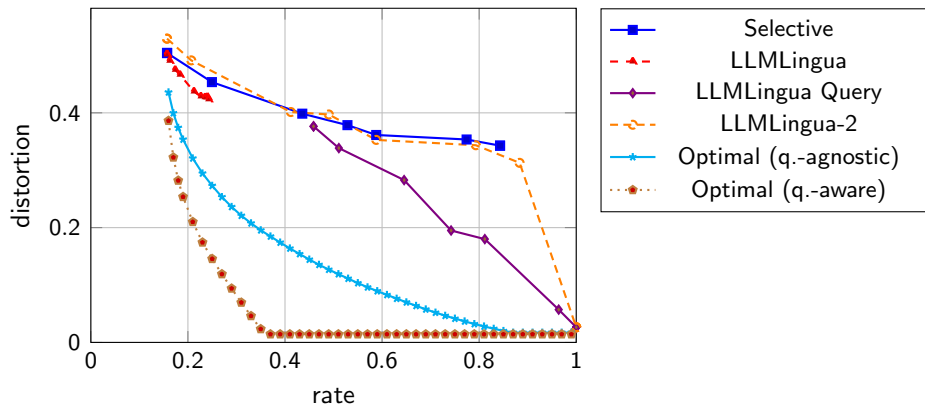
- Relevant points:  $32,000^{10} \rightarrow 10$ ,  
only finitely many  $\lambda$

$(2^{10} \rightarrow 10)$

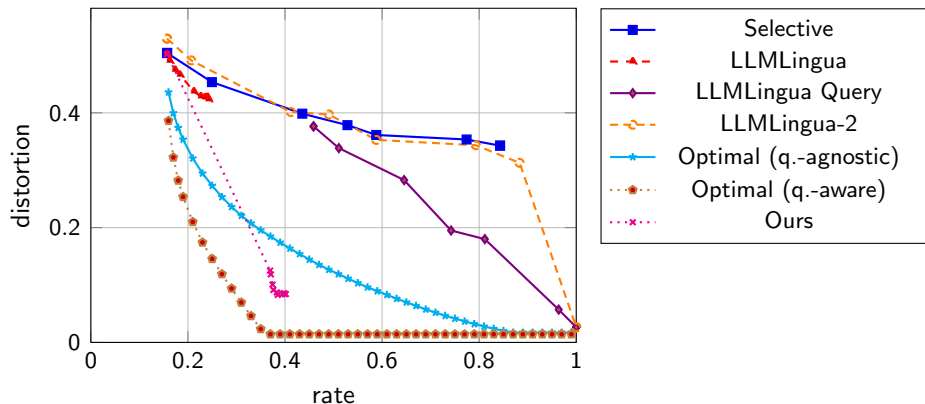
# Experimental results



# Experimental results

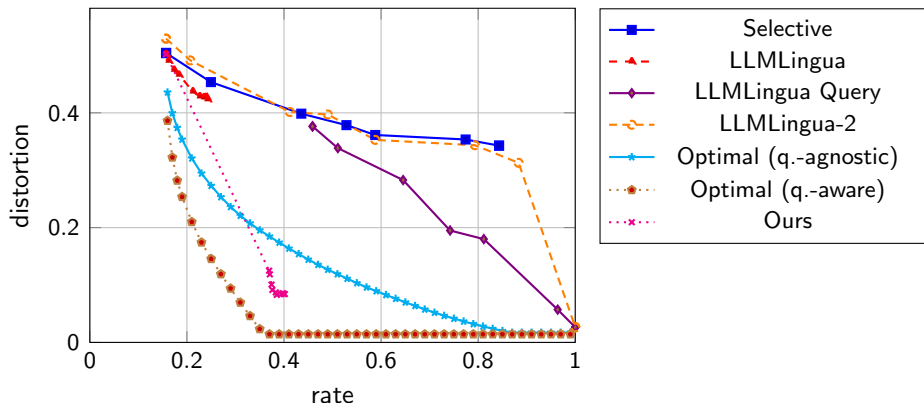


# Experimental results





# Experimental results



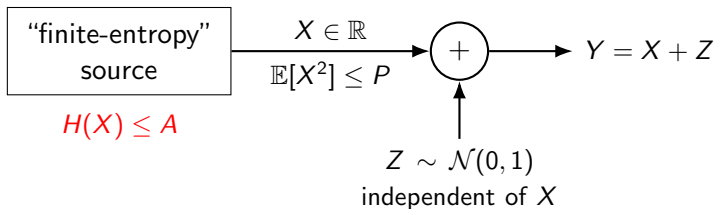
A.G.\*, A.Nagle\*, M.Bondaschi, M.Gastpar, A.V.Makkuva, H.Kim, “Fundamental Limits of Prompt Compression: A Rate-Distortion Framework for Black-Box Language Models.”  
— ICML 2024 Workshop on Theoretical Foundations of Foundation Models [Oral]  
— under review at [conference]

## Segue to a contraction problem

- Optimization 101...

## Segue to a contraction problem

- Optimization 101... thanks to a different problem:

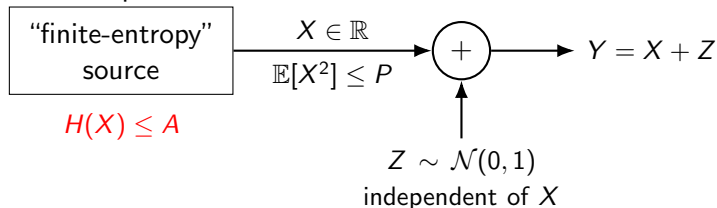


# Outline

- 1 Prompt compression for black-box language models
- 2 Input-entropy-constrained capacity**
- 3 Joint range of divergences
- 4 Closing remarks

# Input-entropy-constrained channel capacity

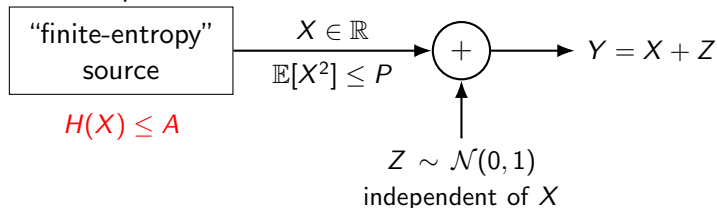
- A contraction problem in communication



$$C_H(A, P) = \sup_{\substack{P_X: \\ \mathbb{E}[X^2] \leq P \\ H(X) \leq A}} I(X; Y)$$

# Input-entropy-constrained channel capacity

- A contraction problem in communication

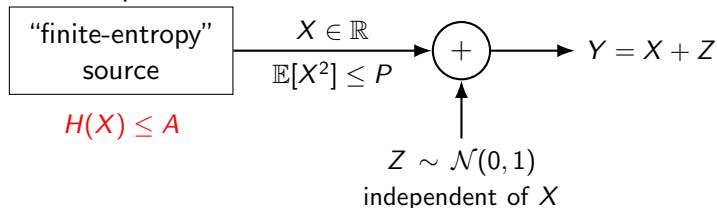


$$C_H(A, P) = \sup_{P_X: \substack{\mathbb{E}[X^2] \leq P \\ H(X) \leq A}} I(X; Y)$$

- Cardinality bounds?

# Input-entropy-constrained channel capacity

- A contraction problem in communication

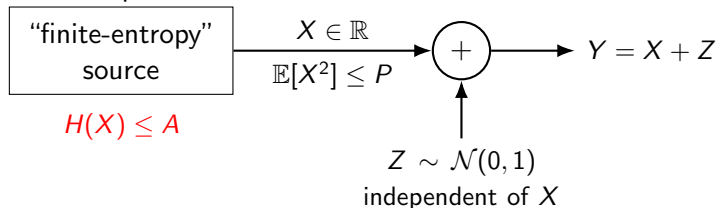


$$C_H(A, P) = \sup_{\substack{P_X: \\ \mathbb{E}[X^2] \leq P \\ H(X) \leq A}} I(X; Y)$$

- Cardinality bounds? Finite support?

# Input-entropy-constrained channel capacity

- A contraction problem in communication



$$C_H(A, P) = \sup_{\substack{P_X: \\ \mathbb{E}[X^2] \leq P \\ H(X) \leq A}} I(X; Y)$$

- Cardinality bounds? Finite support?
- A nontrivial upper bound better than

$$F_I(A, P) = \sup_{\substack{P_{W,X}: \\ \mathbb{E}[X^2] \leq P \\ I(W; X) \leq A}} I(W; Y) \quad ?$$



## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$

## Aside on data processing inequalities

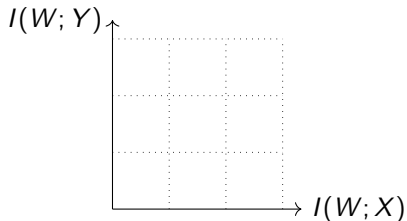
Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing *function*:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$

## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

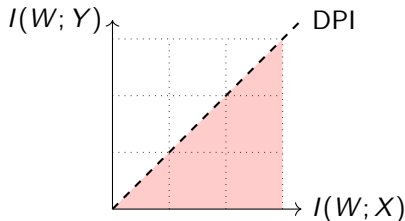
- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing *function*:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$



## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

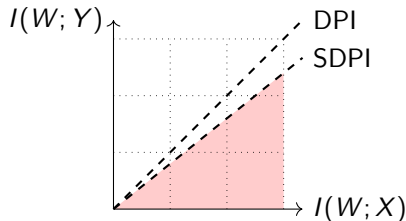
- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing *function*:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$



## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

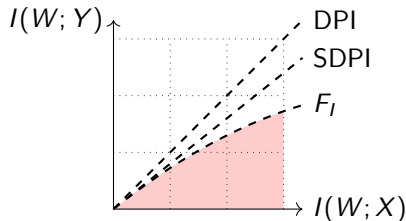
- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing *function*:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$



## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

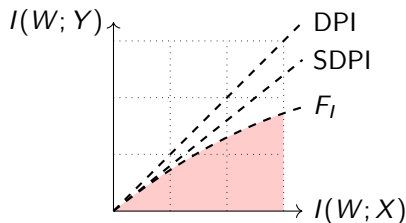
- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing *function*:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$



## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing function:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$



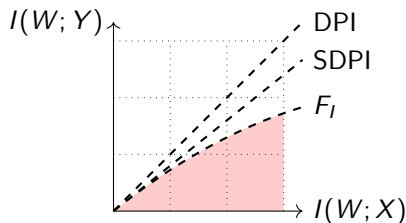
- Also DPI: for any  $P_X, Q_X$ ,  $D_f(Q_Y || P_Y) \leq D_f(Q_X || P_X)$



## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing function:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$

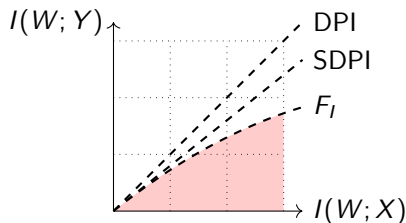


- Also DPI: for any  $P_X, Q_X$ ,  $D_f(Q_Y \| P_Y) \leq D_f(Q_X \| P_X)$   
     $\nearrow P_Y = P_X \circ P_{Y|X}$

## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing *function*:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$

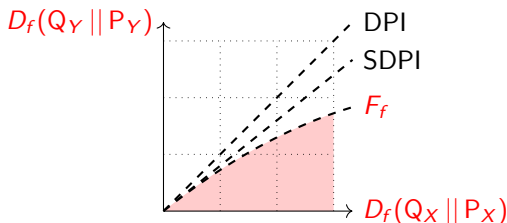


- Also DPI: for any  $P_X, Q_X$ ,  $D_f(Q_Y \parallel P_Y) \leq D_f(Q_X \parallel P_X)$
- Natural analogue:  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X \parallel P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y \parallel P_Y)$

## Aside on data processing inequalities

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$

- DPI: for any  $P_{WX}$ ,  $I(W; Y) \leq I(W; X)$
- Data processing *function*:  $F_I(t) = \sup_{P_{WX}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$



- Also DPI: for any  $P_X, Q_X$ ,  $D_f(Q_Y || P_Y) \leq D_f(Q_X || P_X)$
- Natural analogue:  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$

# Outline

- 1 Prompt compression for black-box language models
- 2 Input-entropy-constrained capacity
- 3 Joint range of divergences**
- 4 Closing remarks

## Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex

?



# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex ( $\implies F_f$  is concave) ?

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex ( $\implies F_f$  is concave) ?
- Facts:

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex ( $\implies F_f$  is concave) ?
- Facts:
  - $F_f$  is NOT necessarily concave (counter-example:  $P_{Y|X} = \text{BEC}^3$ )

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex ( $\implies F_f$  is concave) ?
- Facts:
  - $F_I$  is NOT necessarily concave (counter-example:  $P_{Y|X} = \text{BEC}^3$ )
  - Fix  $P_X$ , define  $\tilde{F}_I(t, P_X) = \sup_{P_{W|X}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$  and

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex ( $\implies F_f$  is concave) ?
- Facts:
  - $F_I$  is NOT necessarily concave (counter-example:  $P_{Y|X} = \text{BEC}^3$ )
  - Fix  $P_X$ , define  $\tilde{F}_I(t, P_X) = \sup_{P_{W|X}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$  and
$$\tilde{F}_f(t, P_X) = \sup_{Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y),$$

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex ( $\implies F_f$  is concave) ?
- Facts:
  - $F_I$  is NOT necessarily concave (counter-example:  $P_{Y|X} = \text{BEC}^3$ )
  - Fix  $P_X$ , define  $\tilde{F}_I(t, P_X) = \sup_{P_{W|X}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$  and
$$\tilde{F}_f(t, P_X) = \sup_{Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y),$$
then  $\tilde{F}_I(\cdot, P_X)$  is concave

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex ( $\implies F_f$  is concave) ?
- Facts:
  - $F_I$  is NOT necessarily concave (counter-example:  $P_{Y|X} = \text{BEC}^3$ )
  - Fix  $P_X$ , define  $\tilde{F}_I(t, P_X) = \sup_{P_{W|X}: I(W; X) \leq t} I(W; Y)$  and
$$\tilde{F}_f(t, P_X) = \sup_{Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y),$$
then  $\tilde{F}_I(\cdot, P_X)$  is concave;  $\implies \tilde{F}_f(\cdot, P_X)$  is concave

# Joint range of input and output divergences

Fix  $P_{Y|X}$  and  $f$

- Define  $F_f(t) = \sup_{P_X, Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)$
- Upper boundary of  $\mathcal{D}_f = \bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_f(Q_Y || P_Y)) \}$
- Conjecture:  $\mathcal{D}_f$  is convex ( $\implies F_f$  is concave) ?
- Facts:
  - $F_f$  is NOT necessarily concave (counter-example:  $P_{Y|X} = \text{BEC}^3$ )
  - Fix  $P_X$ , define  $\tilde{F}_f(t, P_X) = \sup_{P_{W|X}: I(W; Y) \leq t} I(W; Y)$  and
$$\tilde{F}_f(t, P_X) = \sup_{Q_X: D_f(Q_X || P_X) \leq t} D_f(Q_Y || P_Y),$$
then  $\tilde{F}_f(\cdot, P_X)$  is concave;  $\implies \tilde{F}_f(\cdot, P_X)$  is concave
  - For any  $f, g$ ,  $\bigcup_{P_X, Q_X} \{ (D_f(Q_X || P_X), D_g(Q_X || P_X)) \}$  is convex



# Outline

- 1 Prompt compression for black-box language models
- 2 Input-entropy-constrained capacity
- 3 Joint range of divergences
- 4 Closing remarks

In closing...

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity
  - Joint range of divergences

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity
  - Joint range of divergences
- Two more:

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity
  - Joint range of divergences
- Two more:
  - Guesswork



## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity
  - Joint range of divergences
- Two more:
  - Guesswork
  - Distributed hypothesis testing

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity
  - Joint range of divergences
- Two more (method of types + optimization):
  - Guesswork
  - Distributed hypothesis testing

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity
  - Joint range of divergences
- Two more (method of types + optimization):
  - Guesswork
  - Distributed hypothesis testing  $\rightarrow$  compression + contraction

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity
  - Joint range of divergences
- Two more (method of types + optimization):
  - Guesswork
  - Distributed hypothesis testing  $\rightarrow$  compression + contraction
- All thoughts welcome

## In closing...

- Three problems ( $1\times$  compression,  $2\times$  contraction):
  - Prompt compression for LLMs
  - Entropy-constrained capacity
  - Joint range of divergences
- Two more (method of types + optimization):
  - Guesswork
  - Distributed hypothesis testing  $\rightarrow$  compression + contraction
- All thoughts welcome

Thank you!