

Discrete case

$$\max \left(- \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i \right)$$

$$\text{Subject } \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1 \\ \& \ p_i \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow p_i = \frac{1}{n} \forall i$$

$$\max \left(- \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i \right) + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i - 1 \right)$$

$$H(x) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{n} = - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \frac{1}{n}$$

entropy
(for a uniform distribution) $= \log n$
 $x \sim p(x)$

Continuous random var $H(x)$

$$H(x) = - \sum p_i \log p_i \text{ for discrete}$$

$$p(x) \geq 0 \quad \int_D p(x) dx = 1$$

$$H(x) = - \int_D p(x) \log(p(x)) dx$$

$x \sim p(x)$

$$p(x) \geq 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = 1$$

$$E(x) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2$$

$$\max - \int p(x) \log(p(x)) dx$$

Such that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int x p(x) dx = \mu$$

$$\int (x-\mu)^2 p(x) dx = \sigma^2$$

find the pdf
WITH THE
MEAN & VARIANCE

You need to find a function! instead of
n real nos.

$$\int -p(x) \log(p(x)) dx + \lambda_1 (\int p(x) dx - 1) \\ + \lambda_2 (\int x p(x) dx - \mu) \\ + \lambda_3 (\int (x-\mu)^2 p(x) dx - \sigma^2)$$

solve
using

Calculation of variations!

this gives $N(x/\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

That's why normal distribution!

$$H(x) = - \int_D \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \\ \left(\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} + \left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ 1 + \log(2\pi\sigma^2) \}$$