

# UIT 2305

## UNIT III Information Theory



# Session Objectives

- To introduce the basic concepts of Information theory
  - Information measure

# Session Outcomes

At the end of the session, students will be able to understand

- The concepts of Information measure

# Outline

- Information measure
- Units of Information
- Properties of Information

# Information Measure

- If the probability of occurrence of an event is more, there is a very less amount of information;
- otherwise, if the probability of occurrence of an event is less, then there will be more amount of information.
- Example:
  - if a dog bites a man, the probability of occurrence is more, so very less information, otherwise,
  - if a man bites a dog, the probability of occurrence is very less, hence more information.

# Information Measure

This relationship is expressed as,

$$I(x_j) = f\left[\frac{1}{p(x_j)}\right] \quad \dots (1)$$

where,

$x_j$  – event

$P(x_j)$  – Probability of an event

$I(x_j)$  – Amount of information due to the occurrence of an event  $x_j$

# Information Measure

*Therefore, the amount of information  $I_{x_j}$  is related to the logarithm on the inverse of the **probability of occurrence** of an event  $P(x_j)$ .*

$$I_{x_j} = \log \frac{1}{p(x_j)} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$(i.e) \quad I_k = \log \frac{1}{p_k} \quad (if \ x_j = k) \quad \dots (3)$$

# Units of Information

Different units of information can be defined for different *bases* of logarithms are,

- (i) base '2' – the unit is bit,
- (ii) base 'e' – the unit is nat, and
- (iii) base '10' – the unit is decit



# Properties of Information

The following are the properties of information,

(i)  $I(x_j) = 0$  for  $p(x_j) = 1$

$I(x_j) = \infty$  for  $p(x_j) = 0$

This means ***no information*** gained

(ii) Non negative quantity i.e.,  $I(x_j) \geq 0$  for  $0 \leq p(x_j) \leq 1$

This means no loss of information.

(iii)  $I(x_j) > I(y_k)$  for  $p(x_j) < p(y_k)$

This means more information gain.

(iv)  $I(x_j, y_k) = I(x_j) + I(y_k)$

if  $x_j$  and  $y_k$  are statistically independent.

# Summary

- Discussed the basic concepts such as
  - Information measure
  - Properties of Information

# Test Your Understanding

- List the properties of information



# References

- Thomas Cover, Joy Thomas, “Elements of Information Theory”, Wiley Inderscience, 2nd Edition, 2006.

**THANK YOU**

