Dos conceptos de información, de autores estudiosos de Ciencias de la información

Original Shannon Definition:

"In the present paper we will extend the theory to include a number of new factors, in particular the effect of noise in the channel, and the savings possible due to the statistical structure of the original message and due to the Informacion of the final destination of the information...Although this definition must be generalized considerably when we consider the influence of the statistics of the message and when we have a continuous range of messages, we will in all cases use an essentially logarithmic measure.

The logarithmic measure is more convenient for various reasons:

1. It is practically more useful. Parameters of engineering importance such as time, bandwidth, number of relays, etc., tend to vary linearly with the logarithm of the number of possibilities. For example, adding one relay to a group doubles the number of possible states of the relays. It adds 1 to the base 2 logarithm of this number. Doubling the time roughly squares the number of possible messages, or doubles the logarithm, etc.

2. It is nearer to our intuitive feeling as to the proper measure. This is closely related to (1) since we in- tuitively measures entities by linear comparison with common standards. One feels, for example, that two punched cards should have twice the capacity of one for information storage, and two identical channels twice the capacity of one for transmitting information.

3. It is mathematically more suitable. Many of the limiting operations are simple in terms of the logarithm but would require clumsy restatement in terms of the number of possibilities." (SHANNON, 1949)

Original Vedral Definition:

Within this discourse, surely the most exciting and fundamental question of all has to be: why is there a reali­ ty at all and where does it come from? In other words, be­ fore we can even speak about why things are connected, we need to ask ourselves why things exist in the first place. I will argue in this book that the notion of 'infor­ mation' gives us the answer to both questions. Curiously, this makes information a far more fundamental quantity in the Universe than matter or energy, which is no mean feat in itself. If we look at reality in terms of 'bits of infor­ mation', it is interesting that both the existence of reality and its inherent connectivity become completely trans­ parent. Irrespective of whether you are a casual reader or a scientific researcher this has extraordinary implica­ tions for each and every one of us."<cite>(4) Decoding Reality ». (2022, 15 junio)

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