



Information theory



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

LEC 03

-Information:

Information theory is concerned with representing data in a compact fashion (data compression or source coding), as well as with transmitting and storing it in a way that is robust to errors (error correction or channel coding).

في البداية كان في مراجعة بسيطة على مفهوم الـ information theory وبيعرفنا انها بتهتم في المقام الاول بتمثيل البيانات بطريقة مضغوطة ,, كمان بتنقلها وبتخزنها بطريقة مقاومة للأخطاء.

-Entropy: is a measure of the uncertainty of a random variable, and the average number of bits required to represent an information source.

كنا بنحسب ال value expected باننا نمسك كل information of amount معانا نضربه في االحتمال بتاعه وبعدين نجيب مجموع النواتج دي ونقسمهم على عددهم , فيبقى قانون ال entropy كاالتي وهنرمز له بالرمز : H(X)

$$H(X) = \sum_{x} p(x) \log(\frac{1}{p(x)}) = -\sum_{x} p(x) \log p(x).$$

- -We use logarithms to base 2. The entropy will then be measured in bits.
- if the base of the logarithm is e, the entropy is measured in nats.

EX 01: Consider a random variable that has a uniform distribution over 32 outcomes. The entropy of this random variable is:

$$H(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{32} p(i) \log \frac{1}{p(i)} = \sum_{i=1}^{32} \frac{1}{32} \log 32 = \log 32 = 5$$
 bits.

مثال كمان نلم بيه الدنيا:

EX 02: Suppose that we have a horse race with eight horses taking part. Assume that the probabilities of winning for the eight horses are (1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/64, 1/64, 1/64, 1/64). The entropy of the horse race is:

$$H(x) = \frac{1}{2}\log 2 + \frac{1}{4}\log 4 + \frac{1}{8}\log 8 + \frac{1}{16}\log 16 + 4 \times \frac{1}{64}\log 64 = 2 \text{ bits}$$

متنساش تصلي على النبي محمد ﷺ





-Joint Entropy:

الـ Entropy هي اني اجيب الـ uncertainty لـ Single Random Variable ,, طب دلوقتي انا عندي Pair Of Random Variables فأعمل ايــــــه؟؟

هلجاً للـ Joint Entropy وهو ده القانون بتاعه

$$H(X,Y) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p(x,y) \log \left(\frac{1}{p(x,y)}\right)$$

$$H(X,Y) = -\sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p(x,y) \log p(x,y)$$

وممكن يتبسط ويبقى كدة:

$$H(X,Y) = -E \log p(X,Y).$$

-Conditional Entropy: The entropy of X given $Y \Rightarrow H(X|Y)$

وقانونها سهل وبيتحسب بالطريقة دي:

$$H(X|Y) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} p(x, y) \log(\frac{1}{p(x|y)})$$

$$H(X|Y) = -E \log p(X|Y).$$

* إذن انا بحسب Entropy لمتغير عشوائي بناء على معرفة متغير عشوائي اخر.

-Chain Rule For Entropy:

تعتبر قانون اخر للـ Joint Entropy.

- The entropy of a pair of random variables = the entropy of one + the conditional entropy of the other.

$$H(X,Y) = H(X) + H(Y|X)$$

سبحان الله وبحمده سبحان الله العظيم



- دي شوية قوانين سهلة ومُستنتجة أصلا من القانون السابق:

•
$$H(X,Y) = H(X) + H(Y | X) = H(Y) + H(X|Y)$$

$$H(Y \mid X) = H(X,Y) - H(X)$$

•
$$H(X | Y) = H(X,Y) - H(Y)$$

- It follows that
- H(X,Y|Z) = H(X|Z) + H(Y|X,Z).

-Relative entropy and mutual information:

- -Mutual information I (X; Y) is the reduction in uncertainty due to another random variable.
- -I(X; Y) is a measure of the amount of information that one random variable contains about another random variable.
- -I(X; Y) is a measure of the dependence between the two random variables.
- -Relative entropy or Kullback-Leibler distance D (p||q) is a measure of the "distance" between two probability mass functions p and q.

$$D(p||q) = \sum_{x} p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$

-Mutual information I(X; Y) is the relative entropy between the joint distribution and the product distribution p(x)p(y).

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} p(x,y) \log \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}$$

مبحان الله .. الحمد لله .. لا إله إلا الله .. الله أكبر

