Entropy for Data Science

Charlie Edelson, Caleb Dowdy, Chris Leonard, Nicole Navarro, Aaron Niskin, Lance Price

12/4/2017

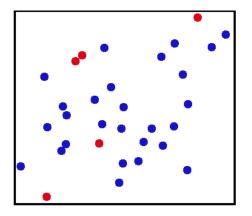
Outline

- History
 - Statistical Mechanics
 - ► Information Theory
- Shannon Entropy
 - Uniform Distribution
 - Normal Distribution
- Tsallis Entropy

History

Statistical Mechanics

Consider a box with N particles of a monatomic gas



How would you model this?

Statistical Mechanics - State Variables?

• We can talk about state variables: P, T, N, and V

Statistical Mechanics - State Variables?

- We can talk about state variables: P, T, N, and V
 - ▶ Ideal Gas Law

$$PV = nRT \tag{1}$$

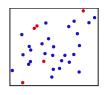
Statistical Mechanics - State Variables?

- We can talk about state variables: P, T, N, and V
 - ▶ Ideal Gas Law

$$PV = nRT \tag{1}$$

Characterize System Behaviors

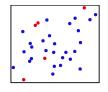
Statistical Mechanics - Ensemble Statistics



Assume each particle obeys Newton's Law

- v_0 and x_0 determines system
- Impractical for large N

Statistical Mechanics - Ensemble Statistics



Assume each particle obeys Newton's Law

- v_0 and x_0 determines system
- Impractical for large N

James Maxwell's Kinetic Theory of Gases

Consider Ensamble Statistics

$$PV = \frac{Nmv^2}{3} \tag{2}$$

Statistical Mechanics Entropy

Average Behaviour \rightarrow Macroscopic Properties

Statistical Mechanics Entropy

Average Behaviour \rightarrow Macroscopic Properties

Ludwig Boltzman's statistical mechanical entropy

$$S = k_b \ln(\Omega) \tag{3}$$

 Ω is the multiplicity of the macrostate

Consider three coin flips







Consider three coin flips







Macrostate - 2 Heads, 1 Tails

Consider three coin flips







- Macrostate 2 Heads, 1 Tails
- Microstate H, T, H

Consider three coin flips







- Macrostate 2 Heads, 1 Tails
- Microstate H, T, H
- $\Omega = \binom{3}{2}$