

Entropy for Data Science

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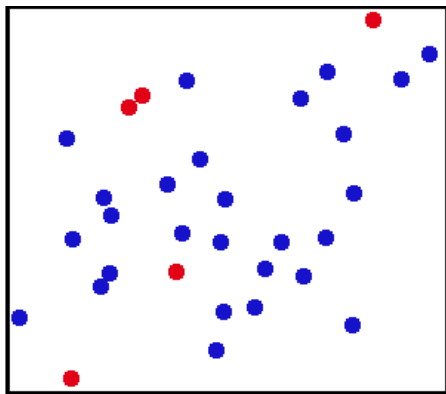
Outline

- History
 - ▶ Statistical Mechanics
- 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

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 - ▶ Ideal Gas Law

$$PV = nRT \quad (1)$$

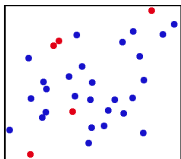
Statistical Mechanics - State Variables?

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

$$PV = nRT \quad (1)$$

- Characterize System Behaviors

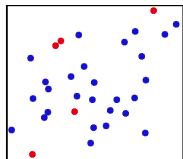
Statistical Mechanics - Ensemble Statistics



Assume each particle obeys Newton's Law

- v_0 and x_0 determines system
- Impractical for large N

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James Maxwell's Kinetic Theory of Gases

- Consider Ensemble Statistics

$$PV = \frac{Nm\bar{v}^2}{3} \quad (2)$$

Statistical Mechanics Entropy

Average Behaviour \rightarrow Macroscopic Properties

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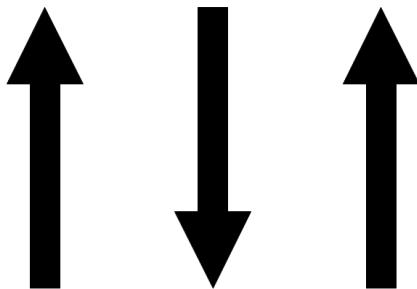
Ludwig Boltzman's statistical mechanical entropy (1877)

$$S = k_b \ln(\Omega) \quad (3)$$

Ω is the multiplicity of a given macrostate

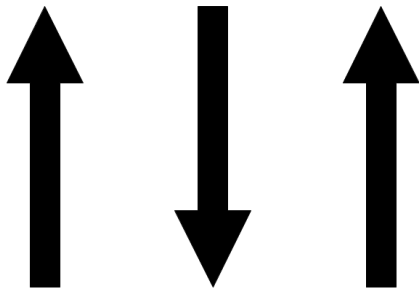
Macrostates, Microstates, and Multiplicity

Consider non-interacting paramagnet with 3 dipoles



Macrostates, Microstates, and Multiplicity

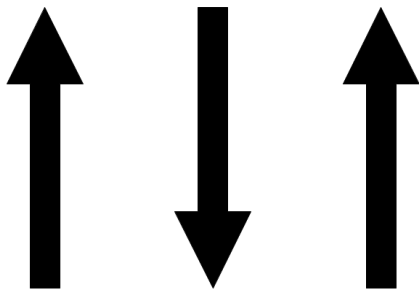
Consider non-interacting paramagnet with 3 dipoles



- Macrostate - 2 Up, 1 Down

Macrostates, Microstates, and Multiplicity

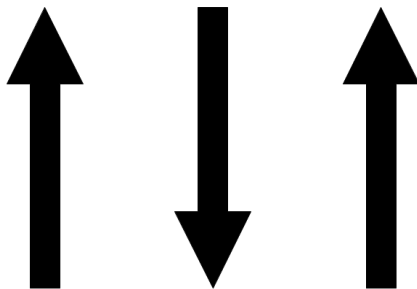
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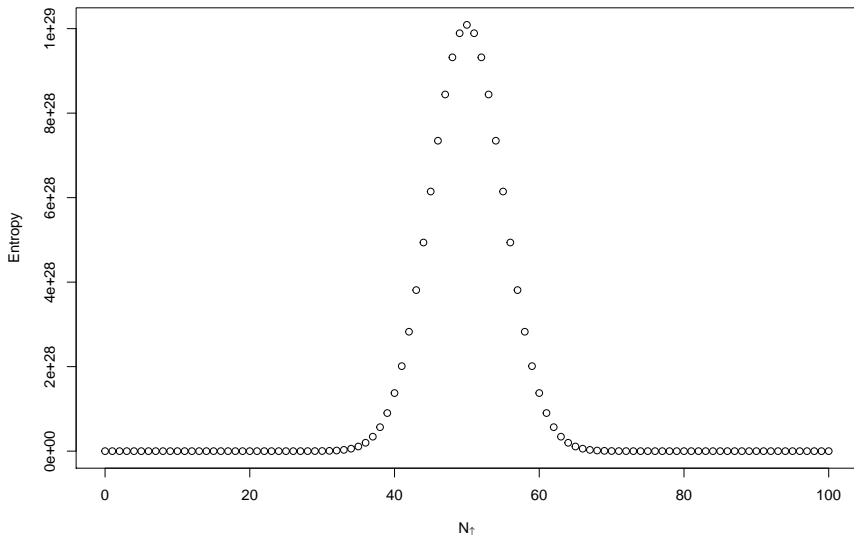
Macrostates, Microstates, and Multiplicity

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- Macrostate - 2 Up, 1 Down
- Microstate - $\uparrow, \downarrow, \uparrow$
- $\Omega = \binom{N}{N_{\uparrow}} = \binom{3}{2}$

Entropy of 100 Dipole Paramagnet



Interpretation

Features of paramagnet entropy

- Minimum at 0 and 100 \rightarrow 1 microstate each
- Maximum at 50 $\rightarrow 10^{29}$ microstates!

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Measure of “mixed-up-ness” of a physical system

- Higher entropy \rightarrow more mixing (randomness)
- Lower entropy \rightarrow less mixing

Shannon Entropy

Telephone Line Information Loss

Claude Shannon at Bell Telephone (1939)

- Quantify “lost information” in phone-line signals
- “Information Uncertainty”

$$H = -K \sum_{i=1}^k p(i) \log(p(i)) \quad (4)$$

Difficult time naming H ...

Naming “Information Uncertainty”

...until he visited John von Neumann

My greatest concern was what to call it. I thought of calling it ‘information’, but the word was overly used, so I decided to call it ‘uncertainty’. When I discussed it with John von Neumann, he had a better idea. Von Neumann told me, ‘You should call it entropy, for two reasons: In the first place your uncertainty function has been used in statistical mechanics under that name, so it already has a name. In the second place, and more important, nobody knows what entropy really is, so in a debate you will always have the advantage.

Shannon Entropy

Same properties as statistical mechanic entropy

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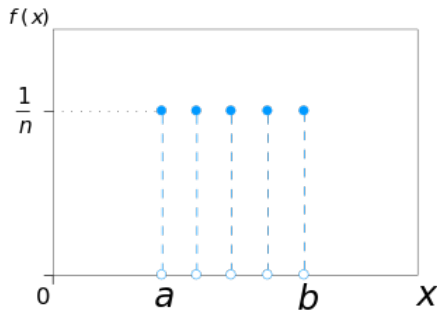
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$$H(X) = E[-\ln(X)] \quad (5)$$

Shannon Entropy - Uniform Distribution



- Maximum Entropy
 - ▶ $H(X) = \ln(N)$
- Boltzman Statistical Mechanics Entropy