Note template

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August 10, 2022



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### Chapter 1

## Entropy

Definition 1.0.1 (Entropy). A measure of uncertainty of a physical system.

$$H(x) = H(p_1, p_2, \dots p_n) = -\sum_x p_x \log p_x$$

$$\lim_{p \to 0} p \log p = 0$$

X - Information we gain, on an average when we learn the value of X.

**Example.** Coin toss: - HHHH - H, if it gives only heads, Information gain is zero.

#### Operational interpretation of entropy

Entropy is tied to memory resources.

**Example.** X takes values  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$  with probability  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8})$  encoding them with  $(0, 10, 110, 111) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}[1] + \frac{1}{4}[2] + \frac{1}{8}[3] + \frac{1}{8}[3] = \frac{7}{4}$  bits

$$-\sum_{x=1}^{4} p_x \log p_x = \frac{7}{4} \text{bits}$$

**Example.** For a coin  $p_H = 1$  and  $p_T = 0$  size of memory = 0

### Entropy from intuitive axioms

- 1. I(p)
- 2. I(p) is smooth
- 3. I(pq) = I(p) + I(q)

#### **Properties of Entropy**

$$H_{bin}(p) = -p \log p - (1-p) \log(1-p)$$

get a quadratic curve

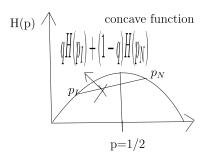


Figure 1.1: title

$$H(qp_I + (1-q)p_N) \ge qH(p_I) + (1-q)H(p_N)$$
  
 $f(px + (1-p)y) \ge pf(x) + (1-p)f(y)$ 

### Relative Entropy

Definition 1.0.2.

$$H(p(x) || q(x)) = -\sum_{x=1}^{n} p(x) \log \frac{q(x)}{p(x)}$$

Theorem 1.0.1.

$$H(p(x) \mid\mid q(x)) = \sum p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \text{is non-negative}$$
 
$$= 0 \text{ iff } p(x) = q(x) \text{ for all } x$$

Appendix

## Appendix A

## **Additional Proofs**

### A.1 Proof of ??

We can now prove ??.

**Proof of ??.** See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass%E2%80%93energy\_equivalence.