1 Intensity-level entropy

Given a discrete random variable X with support $\mathfrak{X}$, the *Shannon entropy* is

$$H = \sum_{x \in \mathfrak{X}} -P(x) \ln P(x).$$

The *intensity-level entropy* is the Shannon entropy of the empirical distribution of intensity values. Since we are usually dealing with 8-bit image data, we will usually measure the intensity entropy in *bits*.

```
import numpy as np
```

```
def shannon_entropy(h):
    """The Shannon entropy in bits"""
    return -sum(p*np.log2(p) if p > 0 else 0 for p in h)

def intensity_distribution(data, upper=256):
    """The intensity distribution of 8-bit `data`."""
    hist, _ = np.histogram(data, bins=range(upper+1), density=True)
    return hist

def intensity_entropy(data, upper=256):
    """The intensity-level entropy of 8-bit image data"""
    return shannon_entropy(intensity_distribution(data, upper))

def intensity_expected(f, data):
    """The intensity-distribution expected value of `f`."""
    return sum(p*f(p) for p in intensity_distribution(data))
```