

# Introduction to Information Theory

Information Theory is a branch of mathematics that has many applications in the field of computer science. Such as in cryptography, machine learning and project management.

# What is Information Theory?

Information theory is the study of how information can be efficiently stored, transmitted, processed.

## What is Information?

Information is what allows one mind to influence another. It is the data that is transmitted from one mind to another during a communication process.

# How to measure Information?

- Bits: measure of surprise, the more surprising an event is, the more information it contains.

## Information measure formula

$$I(x) = -\log_2(p(x))$$

## WTF is this formula? Let's dissect it.

- $I(x)$  is the information contained in the event  $x$ .
- $p(x)$  is the probability of the event  $x$ .
- $\log_2$  is the logarithm base 2.

To discover the information (I) contained in the event  $x$ , we need to know the probability of the event  $x$  and apply it to the  $\log_2$  function.

# Example

Let's assume the probability to snow in 3 different brazilian cities: ❄️ ❄️ 🇧🇷

| City           | Probability | Information                               |
|----------------|-------------|---|
| São Paulo      | 1%          | $I(SP) = -\log_2(0.01) = 6.6439$ bits.    |
| Rio de Janeiro | 0.001%      | $I(RJ) = -\log_2(0.0001) = 13.2877$ bits. |
| São Joaquim    | 80%         | $I(SJ) = -\log_2(0.8) = 0.3219$ bits.     |

- Notice that the more surprising an event is, the more information it contains.
- No one would be surprised if it snowed in São Joaquim, but if it snowed in São Paulo or Rio de Janeiro, it would be a big surprise, would be an event with a lot of information.

# Entropy

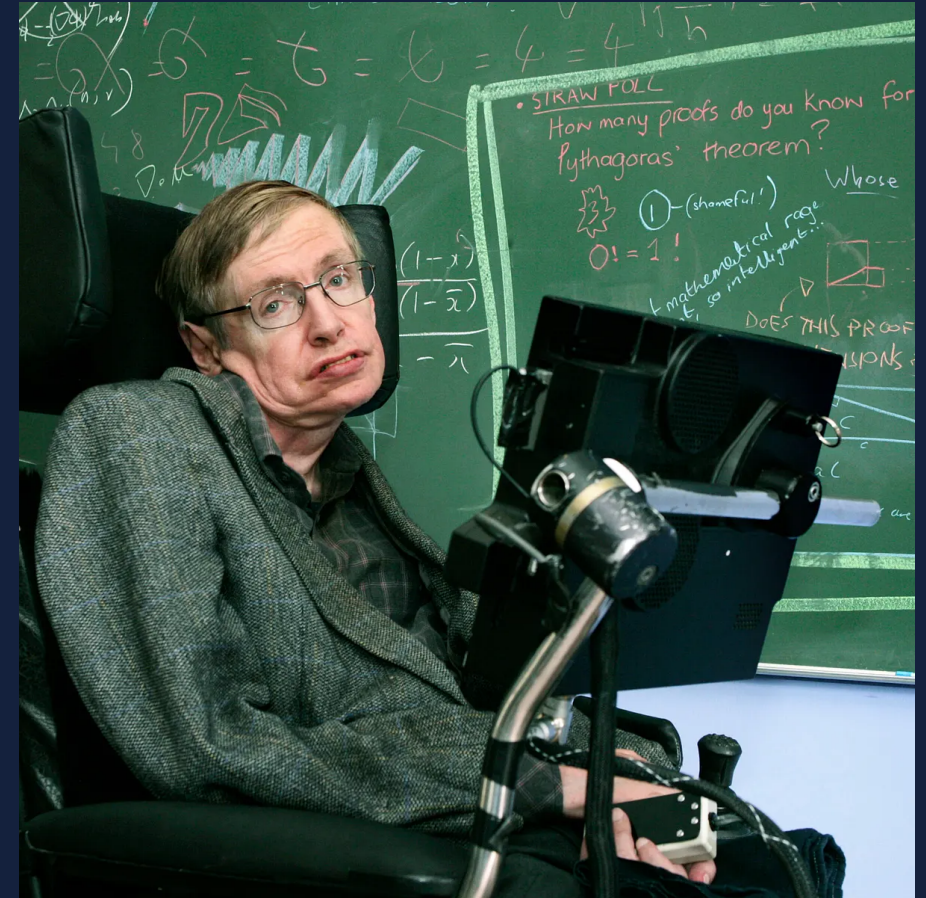
- Amount of disorder in a system.
- As things grow, the entropy grows together.
- More information available = more disorder.

# Entropy and chaos

- Entropy is a measure of chaos. The more entropy, the more chaotic the system.

## Stephen Hawking

"The increase of disorder or entropy is what distinguishes the past from the future, giving a direction to time."





# You can't run away from entropy, deal with it

- Entropy is a natural law of the universe. It is a measure of disorder.
- Do your fast-growing company is more chaotic now than it was when you started? Yes, it is.
- Why? Because it is growing.
- What is the solution? Try to keep the chaos under control as eliminating it is impossible.

# Entropy and Information

- Entropy is an important concept in information theory. Probably the most important concept.

## Entropy formula

$$H(X) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p(x_i) \log_2(p(x_i))$$

## WTF is this formula<sup>2</sup> ? Let's dissect it.

- $H(X)$  is the entropy of the random variable  $X$ .
- $p(x_i)$  is the probability of the event  $x_i$ .
- $\log_2$  is the logarithm base 2.

To discover the entropy ( $H$ ) of the random variable  $X$ , we need to know the probability of each event  $x_i$  and apply it to the formula.

# Example

You are a data scientist building a decision tree to predict which ad you should show to an user based on its profile. You have 3 possible ads to show to the user:

| Ad   | Probability |
|------|-------------|
| Ad 1 | 0.6         |
| Ad 2 | 0.3         |
| Ad 3 | 0.1         |

You want to reduce the entropy of the system, so you need to know how much entropy you have now.

$$H(X) = -0.6\log_2(0.6) - 0.3\log_2(0.3) - 0.1\log_2(0.1)$$

$$H(X) = 0.5219 + 0.1542 + 0.4685$$

$$H(X) = 1.1446$$

## How to interpret this result?

- The entropy of the system is 1.1446 bits.

## How to reduce the entropy?

- You can reduce the entropy by showing the ad with the highest probability.

## But why is it bad to show the ad with the lowest probability?

- Because it is the least surprising ad. Probably the user has already seen it many times.

# Information Theory Applications

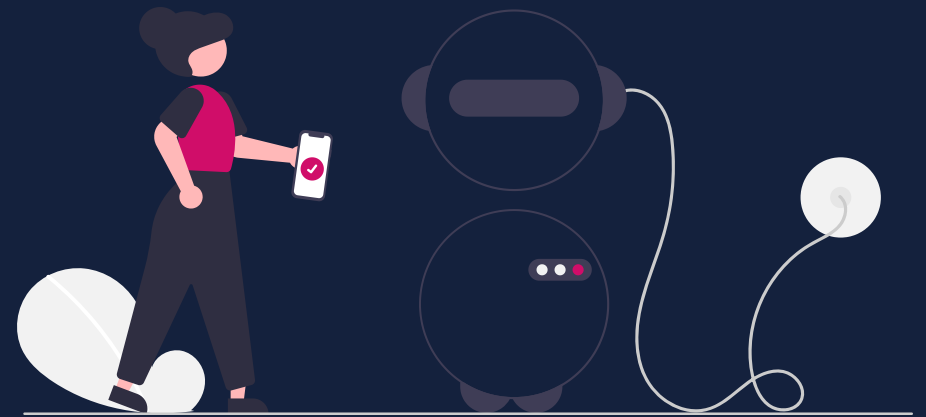
- Cryptography
- Machine Learning
- Project Management
- Data Compression

# Cryptography





# Machine Learning



# Project Management



# Data Compression



# Thank you!

Thank you for your attention. I hope you enjoyed this talk. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

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