# INFORMATION

"Information is that which allows you to make a correct prediction with accuracy better than chance."

Adami, Christoph. "What Is Information?" Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences, vol. 374, no. 2063, Mar. 2016, p. 20150230, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2015.0230">https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2015.0230</a>.

"Information is that which allows you to make a correct <u>prediction</u> with accuracy better than <u>chance</u>."

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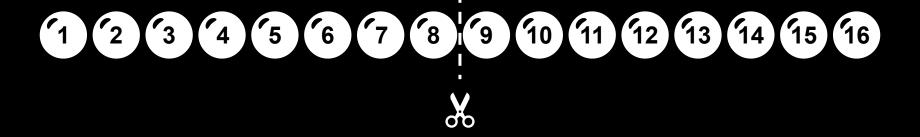
defining and measuring information

guess the number am I thinking of!

what is the most efficient approach?



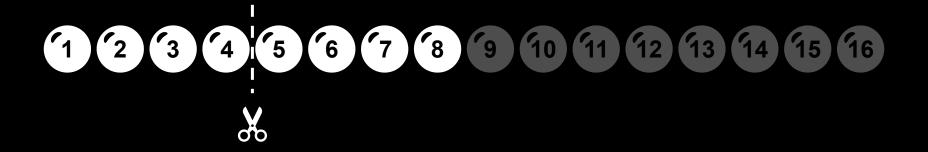
#### is it > 8?



### is it > 8? X



is it > 8? × is it > 4?



is it > 8? × is it > 4? ✓

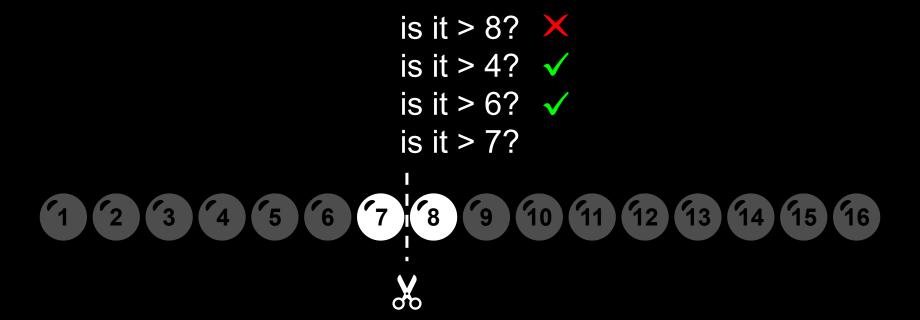


is it > 8? is it > 4? √ is it > 6?



is it > 8? × is it > 4? ✓ is it > 6? ✓

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16



- is it > 8? is it > 4? is it > 6? is it > 7? X
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

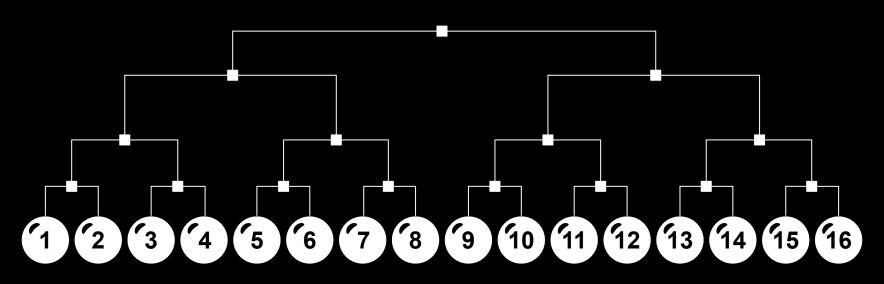
```
is it > 8? 
is it > 4? 
is it > 6? 
is it > 7? 
X
```



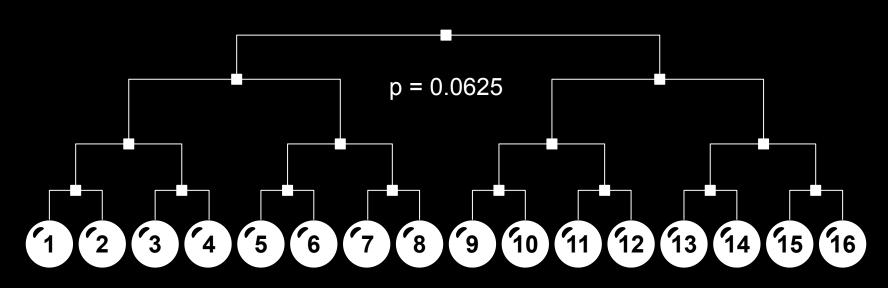
with 4 questions from 16 to 1



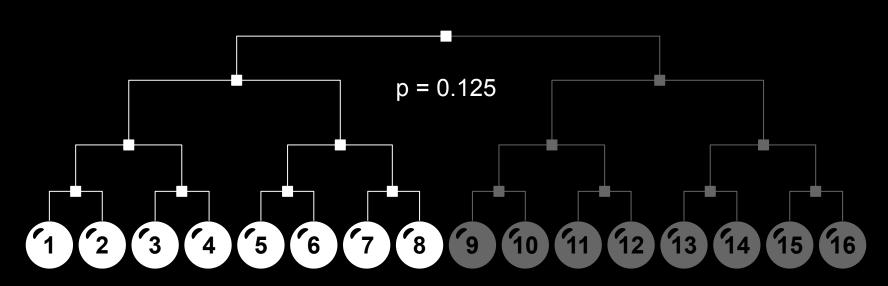
with 4 questions from 16 to 1



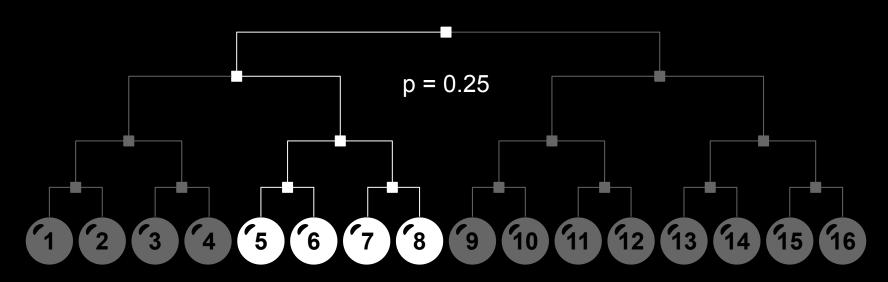
$$N = 16$$

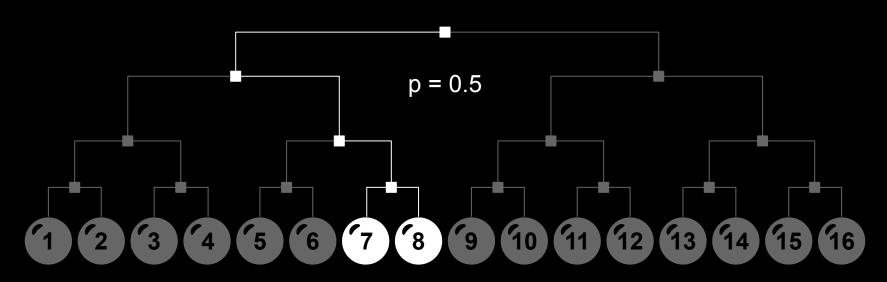


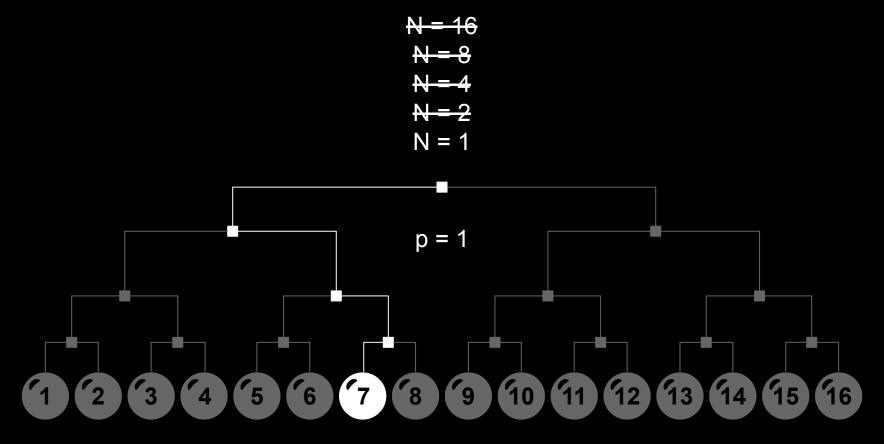
$$\frac{N = 16}{N = 8}$$



$$\frac{N = 16}{N = 8}$$
$$N = 4$$

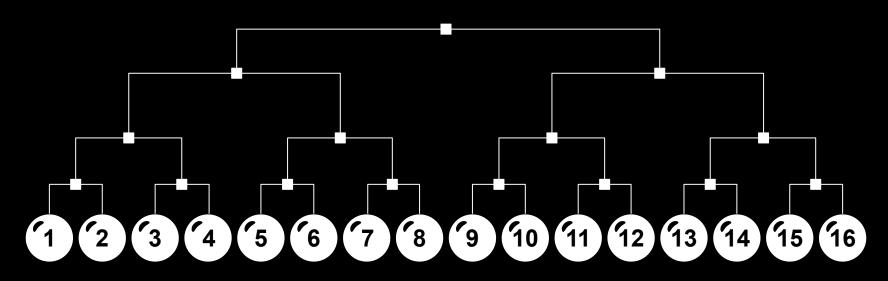






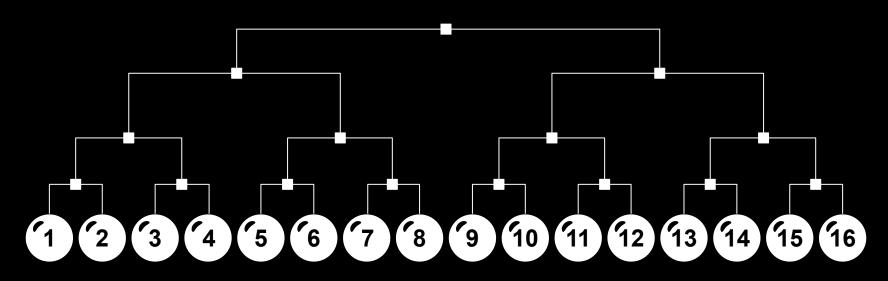
# information = reduced uncertainty uncertainty is measured with the logarithm of N

$$H=log_2(N)$$

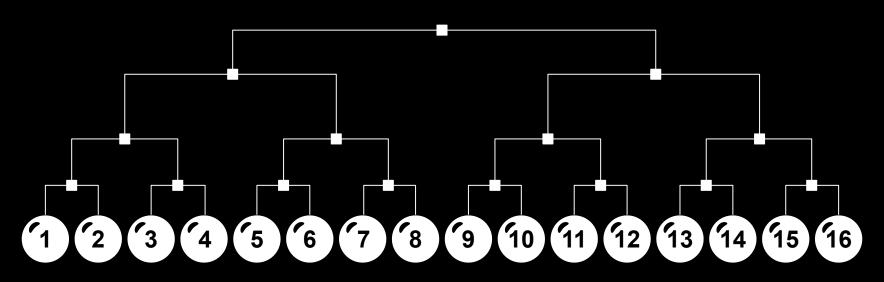


### or: how often can we cut the remaining possibilities in half?

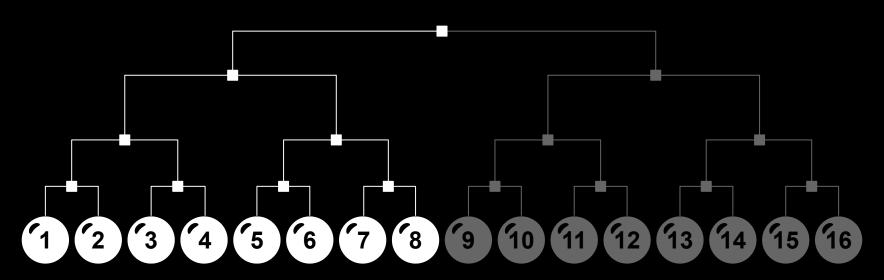
$$H = log_2(N)$$



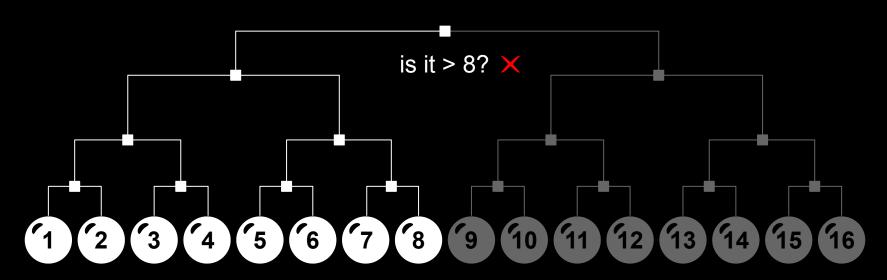
$$H_0 = log_2(16) = 4$$



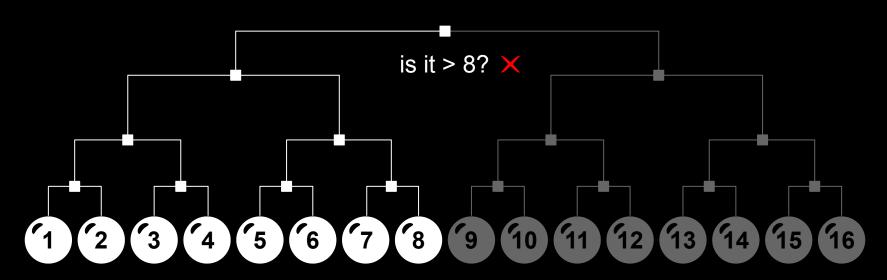
$$H_1 = log_2(8) = 3$$



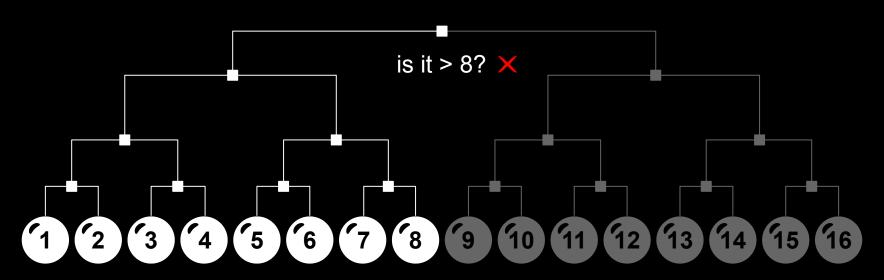
$$I=H_0-H_1$$



$$I=log_2(16)-log_2(8)$$



$$I = 4 - 3 = 1$$



### uncertainty and information are measured in **bits**

# how many yes/no questions to reduce uncertainty to zero?

$$H=0=log_2(1)$$

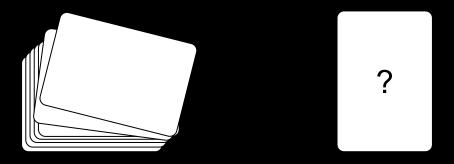
# how many yes/no questions to reduce uncertainty to zero?

$$H=0=log_2(1)$$

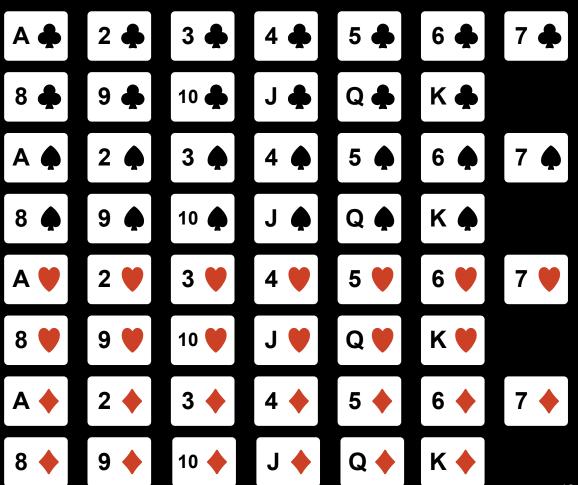
$$H=log_2(N)$$

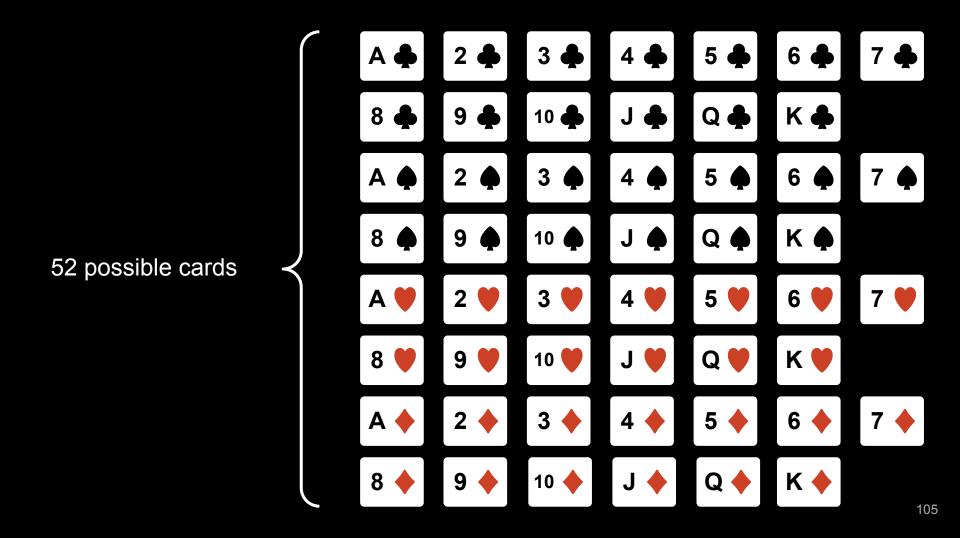
### poker

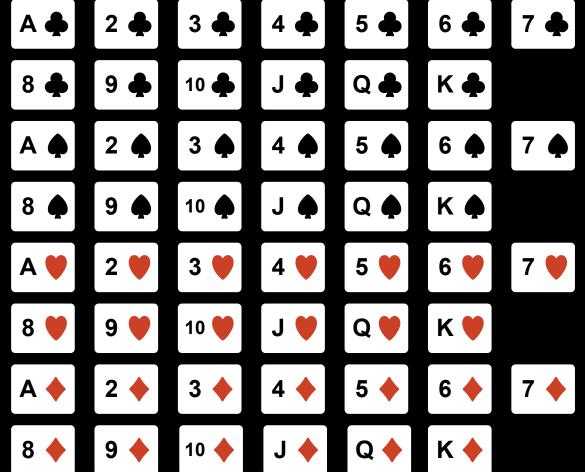
### which card am I holding?

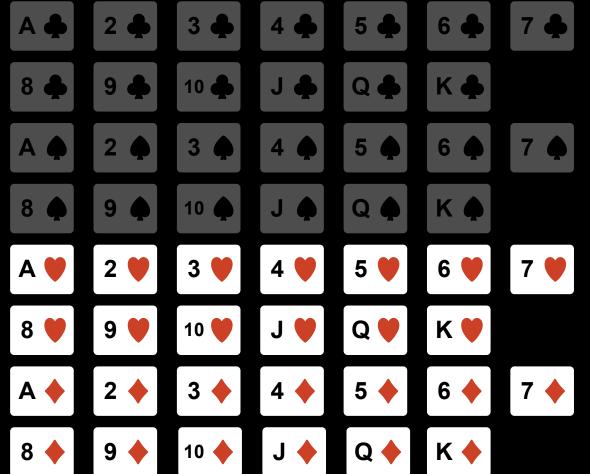


52 card poker deck

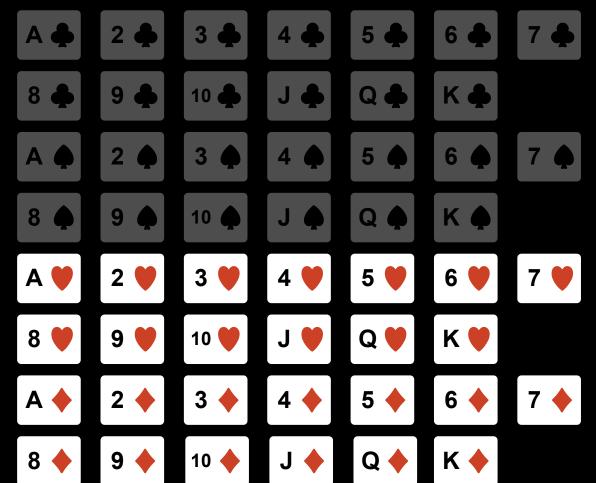




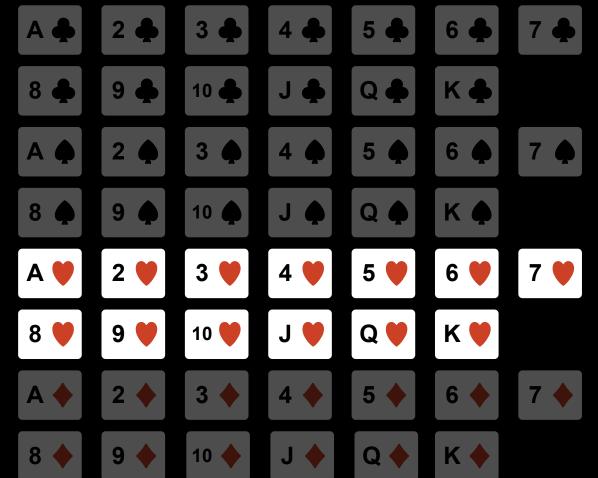




is it hearts?

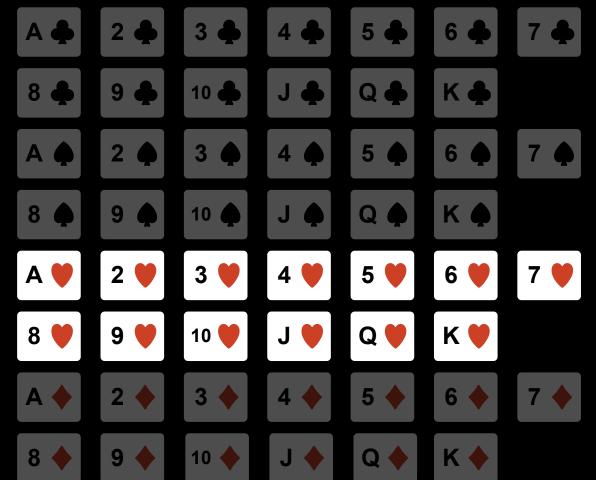


is it hearts?



is it hearts?

is it 8 or above?

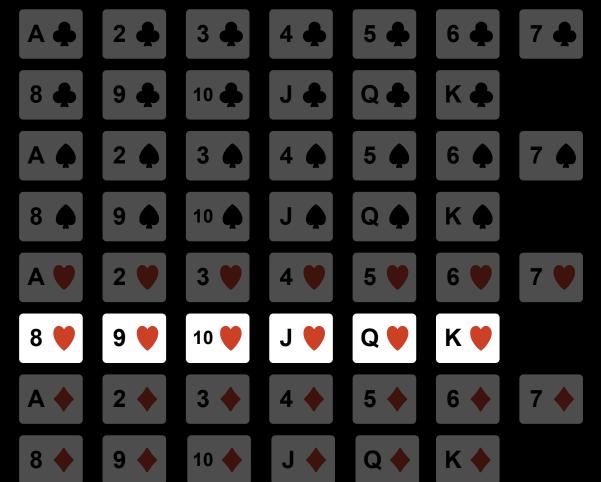


is it hearts?

yes

is it 8 or above?

yes



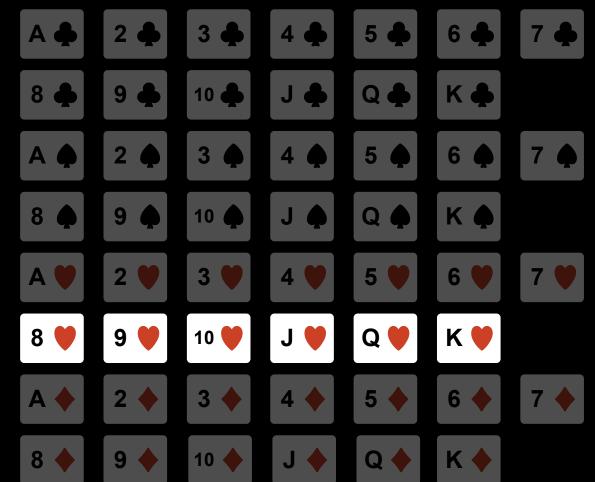
is it hearts?

yes

is it 8 or above?

yes

is it jack or above?



is it hearts?

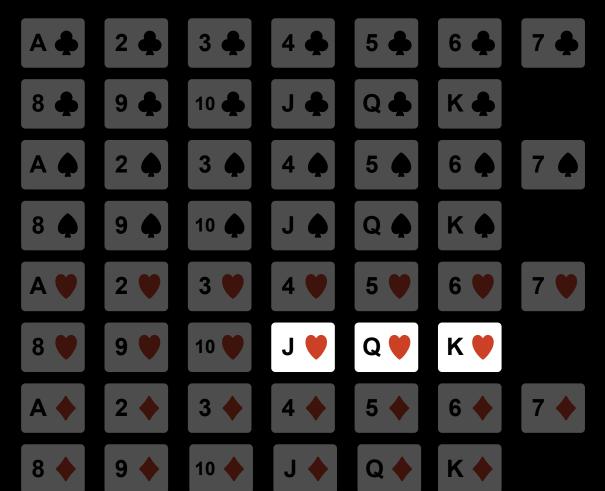
yes

is it 8 or above?

yes

is it jack or above?

yes



no

is it hearts?

yes

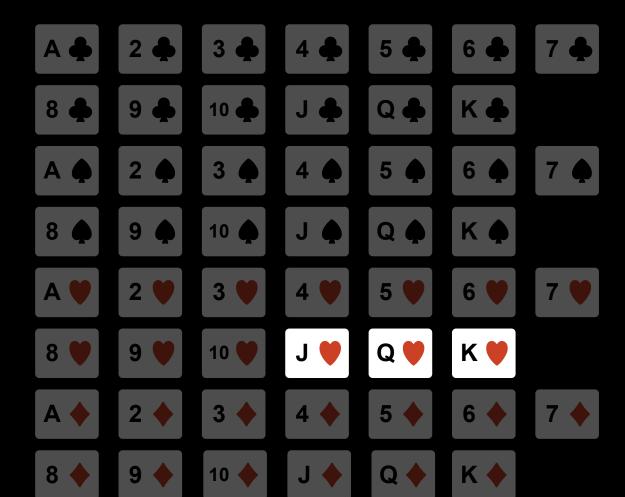
is it 8 or above?

yes

is it jack or above?

yes

is it queen or above?



no

is it hearts?

yes

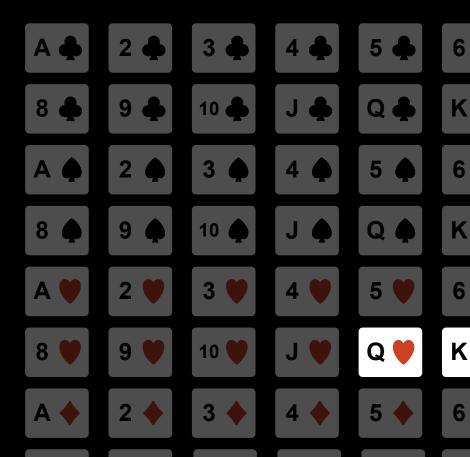
is it 8 or above?

yes

is it jack or above?

yes

is it queen or above?



Q

no

is it hearts?

yes

is it 8 or above?

yes

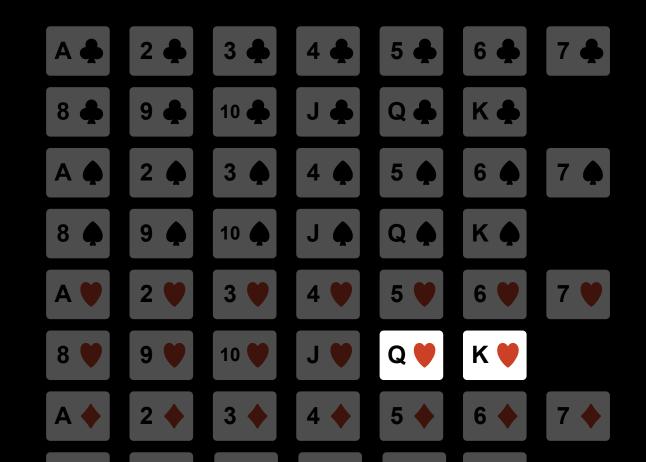
is it jack or above?

yes

is it queen or above?

yes

is it king?



Q

is the card black? no is it hearts? yes is it 8 or above? yes is it jack or above?

yes

is it queen or above? yes

is it king?































10











no













































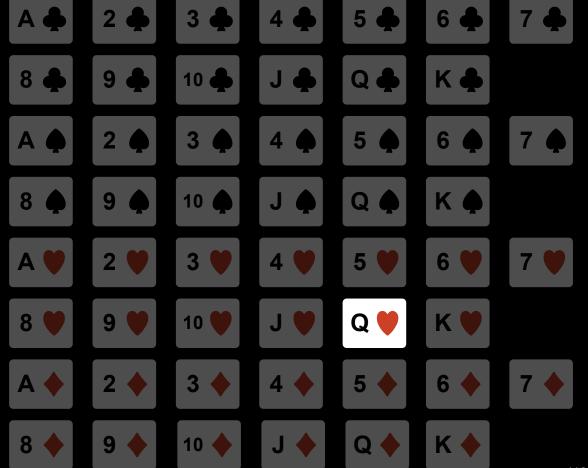




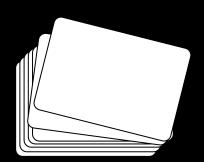




# with 6 questions from 52 to 1

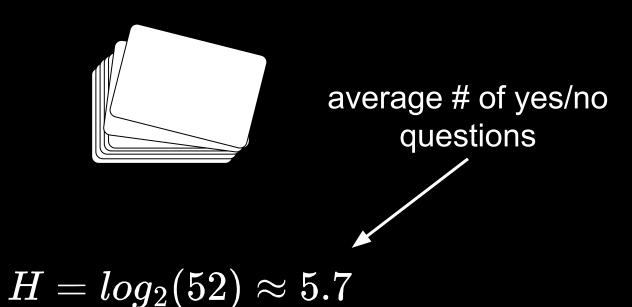


### uncertainty with N = 52 possibilities?



$$H=log_2(52)pprox 5.7$$

### uncertainty with N = 52 possibilities?



one bit of information with each answer...

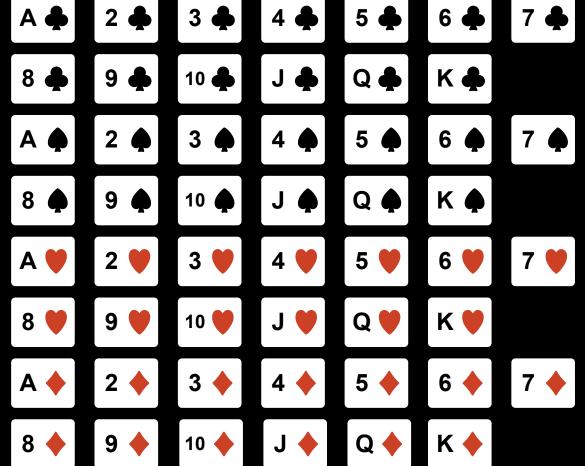
$$log_2(52) - log_2(26) = 1$$

one bit of information with each answer...

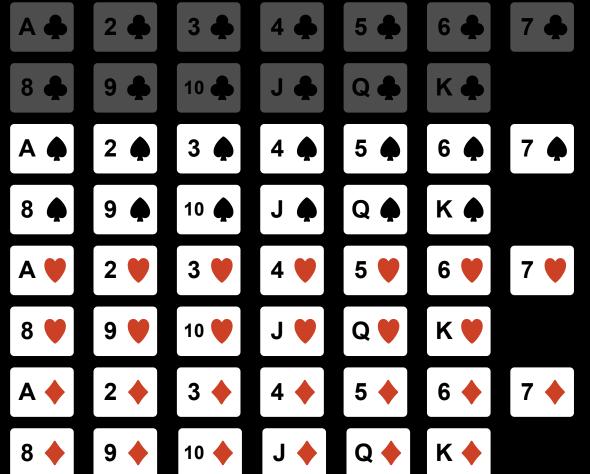
$$log_2(52) - log_2(26) = 1$$

...that cuts the remaining options in half

#### is it a spades card?

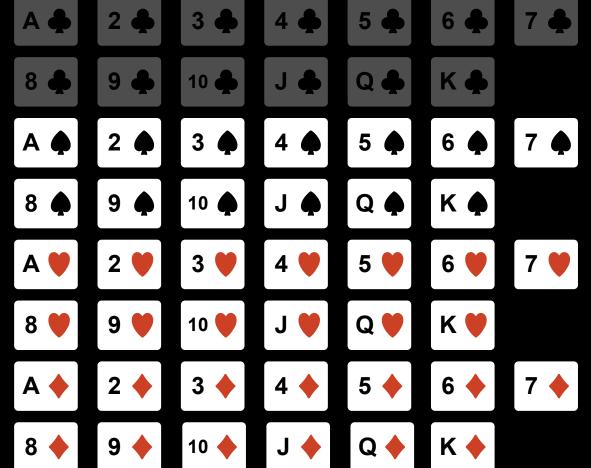


is it a spades card?



is it a spades card?

how much information?



is it a spades card? no

#### how much information?

$$H_0 = log_2(52) pprox 5.7$$

$$H_1 = log_2(39) pprox 5.29$$

















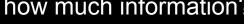






















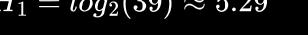


































































is it a spades card? no

#### how much information?

$$H_0 = log_2(52) pprox 5.7$$

$$H_1 = log_2(39) pprox 5.29$$

$$H_0 - H_1 \approx 0.41$$













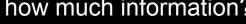


















































































is it a spades card? no

how much information?

$$H_0 = log_2(52) pprox 5.7$$

$$H_1 = log_2(39) pprox 5.29$$

$$H_0 - H_1 \approx 0.41$$

that's less than 1 bit

















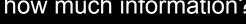
























































































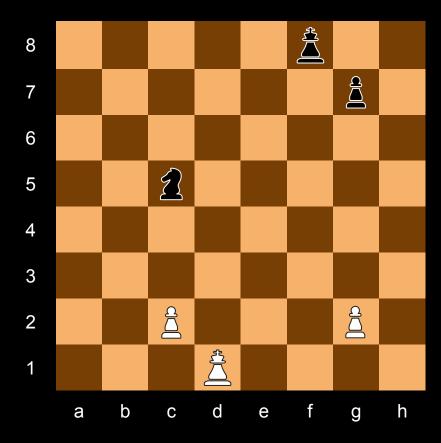


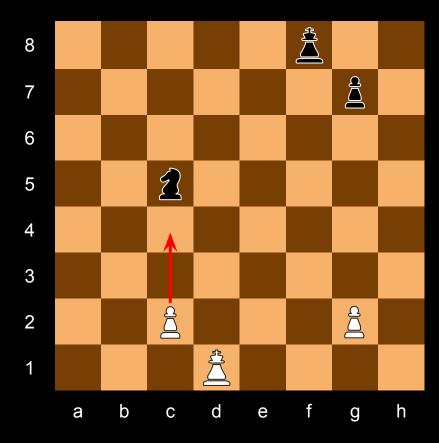


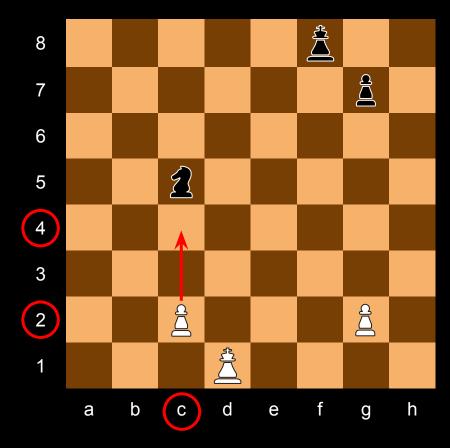
### chess

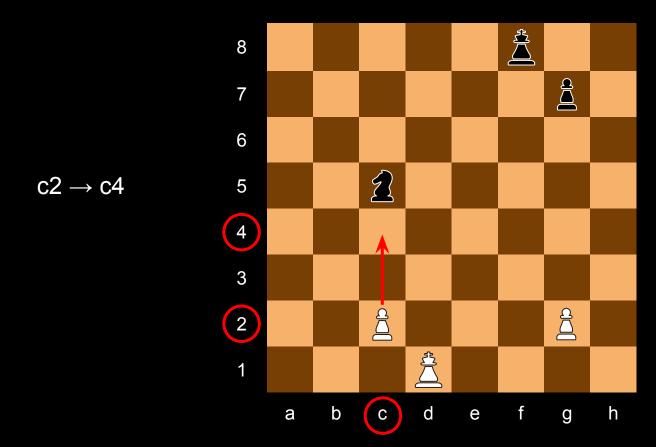


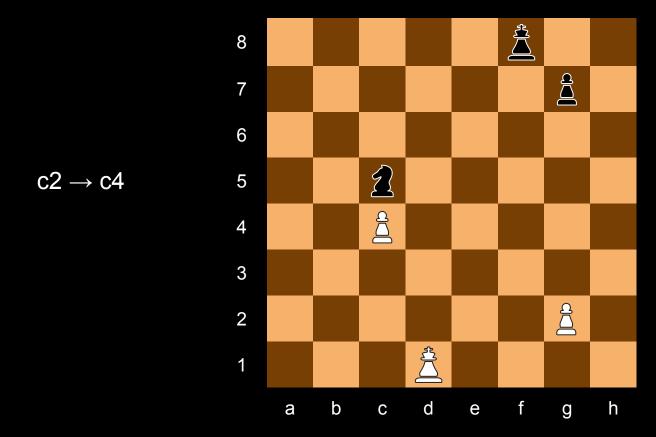
# how much information is one move? **►** E2 → E4 next\_move()

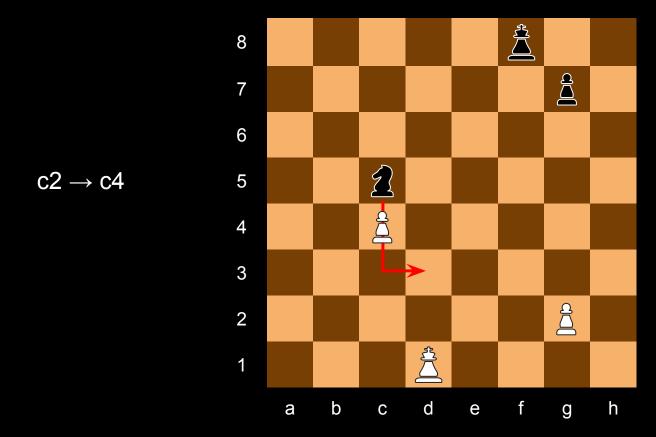


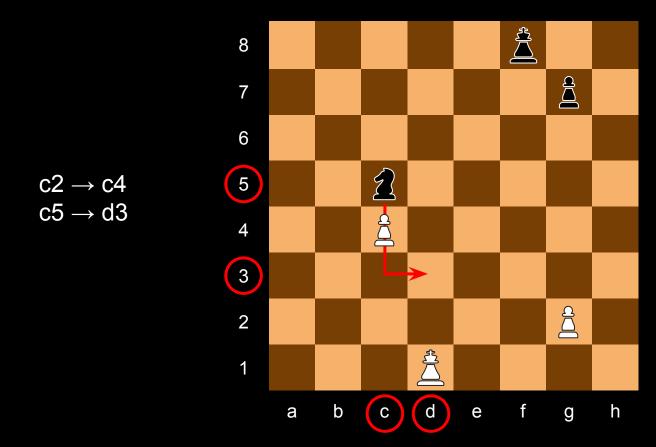


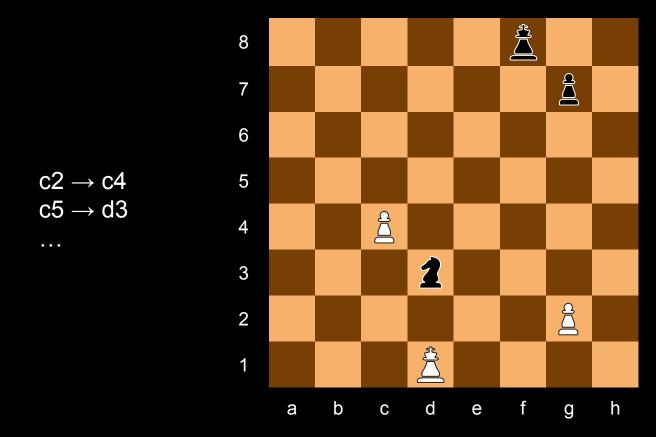












## $c2 \rightarrow c4$

how many possibilities?

## 64 fields x 64 fields

how many possibilities?

### $64 \times 64 = 4096$

possible moves\*

### $64 \times 64 = 4096$

$$H = log_2(4096) = 12$$

#### $64 \times 64 = 4096$

$$H = log_2(4096) = 12$$

one chess move is 12 bits of information

an alternative way to calculate # bits

## <u>c</u> <u>2</u> <u>c</u> <u>4</u>

4 digits

### <u>c</u> 2 <u>c</u> 4

4 digits8 possible symbols per digit

### c 2 c 4

4 digits
8 possible symbols per digit
how many bits per digit?

### c 2 c 4

4 digits
8 possible symbols per digit
how many bits per digit?

$$H_{digit} = log_2(8) = 3$$

### c 2 c 4

4 digits
8 possible symbols per digit
how many bits per digit?

$$H_{digit} = log_2(8) = 3$$
  $H_{move} = log_2(8) imes 4 = 12$ 

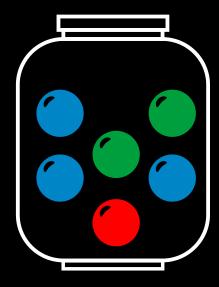
$$H_{avg} = log_2(S) \times n$$

S: number of possible symbols n: number of digits in our message

$$H_{max} = \lceil log_2(S) \rceil \times n$$

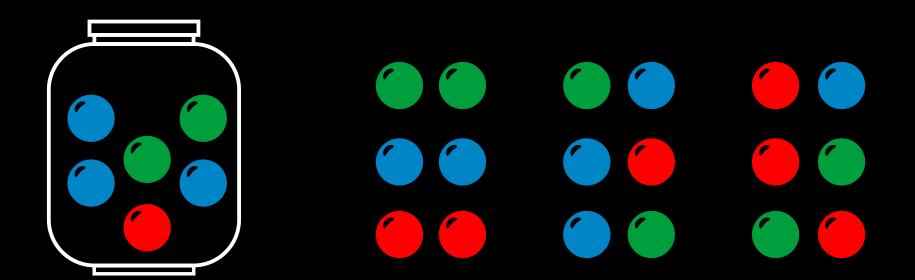
when calculating bits for storage, we must always consider the worst case

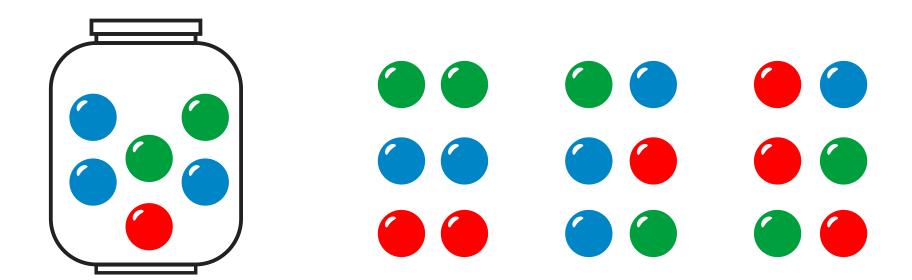
drawing balls from an urn



$$p($$
  $($   $) = 2/3$ 

$$p( ( ) = 1/6$$





Pinkard, Henry, and Laura Waller. A Visual Introduction to Information Theory. arXiv:2206.07867, arXiv, 16 June 2022, https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2206.07867.

#### mastermind

# digits and # symbols



**{A}** 

AA

AA, AB, BA, BB

# {A, B, C}

## {A, B, C}

AA, AB, BA, BB, AC, BC, CA, CB, CC

# {A, B, C, D}

## {A, B, C, D}

AA, AB, BA, BB, AC, BC, CA, CB, CC, AD, DA, BD, DB, CD, DC, DD

# {A, B, C, D, E}

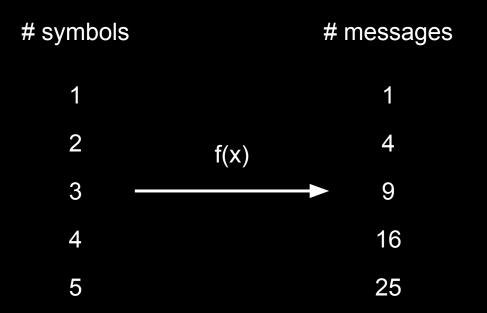
## {A, B, C, D, E}

AA, AB, BA, BB, AC, BC, CA, CB, CC, AD, DA, BD, DB, CD, DC, DD, AE, EA, BE, EB, CE, EC, DE, ED, EE

#### with # digits n = 2

# symbols	# messages
1	1
2	4
3	9
4	16
5	25

#### with length n = 2



and more digits?

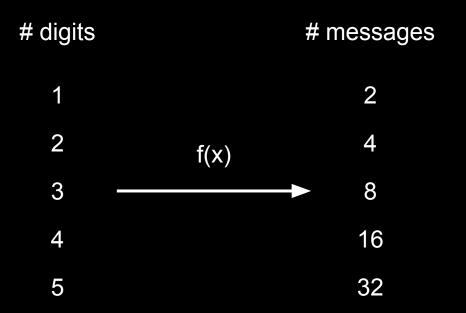
AAA, AAB, ABA, ABB, BBB, BBA, BAA, BAB

AAAA, AAAB, AABA, AABB, ABAA, ABAB, ABBA, ABBB, BAAA, BAAB, BABA, BABB, BBAA, BBAB, BBBA, BBB

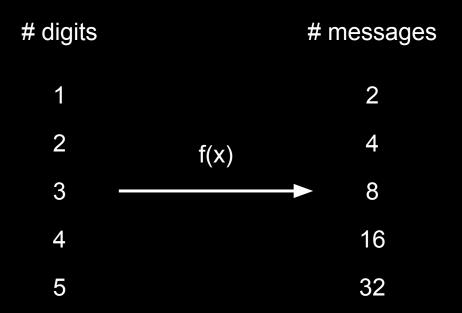
#### with # symbols S = 2

# digits	# messages
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32

#### with # symbols S = 2



#### with # symbols S = 2



# possible messages with n digits and S symbols

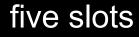
$$N = S^n$$

mastermind



## eight colors







A B C D E



# possible permutations

$$N=5^8=390625$$

# maximum entropy in bits

$$H_{max} = log_2 \ 5^8 = 18.575$$

hints reduce uncertainty (entropy)



first guess

opponent's hints











O







A

B

C

D

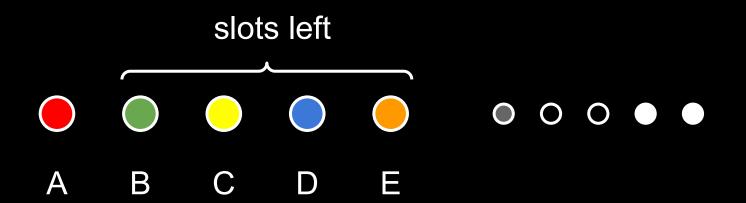
## first guess opponent's hints correct B

## opponent's hints first guess wrong position correct B

### how much information did we get?



# colors left Output



# new possible permutations?

$$N=4^8=65536$$

# reduced entropy in bits?

$$H=log_2\ 4^8=16$$