# Entropy and Mutual Information

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#### Definitions

Entropy:

$$S(X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_X} P(x_i) \log_2 P(x_i)$$

Joint entropy:

$$S(X,Y) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_X} \sum_{j=1}^{n_Y} P(x_i, y_j) \log_2 P(x_i, y_j)$$

Conditional entropy:

$$S(Y|X) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n_X} \sum_{j=1}^{n_Y} P(x_i, y_j) \log_2 \frac{P(x_i, y_j)}{P(x_i)}$$

Mutual information:

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_X} \sum_{j=1}^{n_Y} P(x_i, y_j) \log_2 \frac{P(x_i, y_j)}{P(x_j)P(y_j)}$$



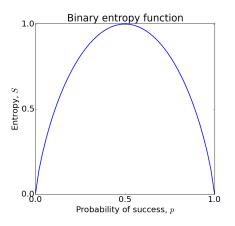
### Definitions

$$\begin{array}{c|c} S(X,Y) \\ \hline S(X) \\ \hline S(Y) \\ \hline S(X|Y) & I(X;Y) & S(Y|X) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$I(X;Y) = S(X) - S(X|Y) = S(Y) - S(Y|X) =$$
  
= S(X) + S(Y) - S(X,Y)



# Entropy of Bernoulli Process



$$S_{\mathsf{binary}}(p) = -p \log_2 p - (1-p) \log_2 (1-p)$$



# Exercise 1: Entropy of English language

The so called Zipf's law states that the frequency of the  $n{\rm th}$  most frequent word in randomly chosen English document can be approximated by

$$p_n = \begin{cases} \frac{0.1}{n}, & \text{for } n \in 1, \dots, 12367 \\ 0, & \text{for } n > 12367 \end{cases}$$

Under an assumption that English documents are generated by picking words at random, what is the entropy of English per word?

### Exercise 2

The joint probability distribution P(x,y) of two random variables X and Y is given in the table. Calculate the marginal probabilities P(x) and P(y), conditional probabilities P(x|y) and P(y|x), marginal entropies S(X) and S(Y), mutual information I(X;Y).

| P(X,Y) |       | X     |       |       |       |  |  |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
|        |       | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ |  |  |
|        | $y_1$ | 1/8   | 1/16  | 1/32  | 1/32  |  |  |
| Y      | $y_2$ | 1/16  | 1/8   | 1/32  | 1/32  |  |  |
|        | $y_3$ | 1/16  | 1/16  | 1/16  | 1/16  |  |  |
|        | $y_4$ | 1/4   | 0     | 0     | 0     |  |  |

### Exercise 2. Solution

Marginal probability functions P(x) and P(y)

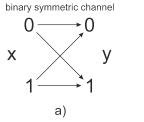
| P(x) | (y)   | X     |       |       | P(y)  |     |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|      |       | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ |     |
|      | $y_1$ | 1/8   | 1/16  | 1/32  | 1/32  | 1/4 |
| Y    | $y_2$ | 1/16  | 1/8   | 1/32  | 1/32  | 1/4 |
|      | $y_3$ | 1/16  | 1/16  | 1/16  | 1/16  | 1/4 |
|      | $y_4$ | 1/4   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1/4 |
| P(x) |       | 1/2   | 1/4   | 1/8   | 1/8   |     |

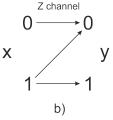
### Exercise 2. Solution

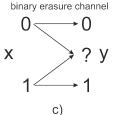
Conditional probability function P(x|y)

| P(x y) |       | X     |       |       |       |  |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
|        |       | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ |  |
|        | $y_1$ | 1/2   | 1/4   | 1/8   | 1/8   |  |
| Y      | $y_2$ | 1/4   | 1/2   | 1/8   | 1/8   |  |
|        | $y_3$ | 1/4   | 1/4   | 1/4   | 1/4   |  |
|        | $y_4$ | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     |  |

# Examples of communication channels







# Exercise 3. Binary symmetric channel

Consider a binary symmetric channel with probability of error f=0.15 and the following probability distribution of the input symbols: P(x=0)=0.9, P(x=1)=0.1. In other words, the input signal is a Bernoulli process with p=0.1.

- 1) Calculate the probability distribution of output P(y).
- 2) Compute the probability x = 1 given y = 1.
- 3) Compute the mutual information I(X;Y).
- 4) What is the capacity of channel for arbitrary f?