

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, <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2015.0230>.

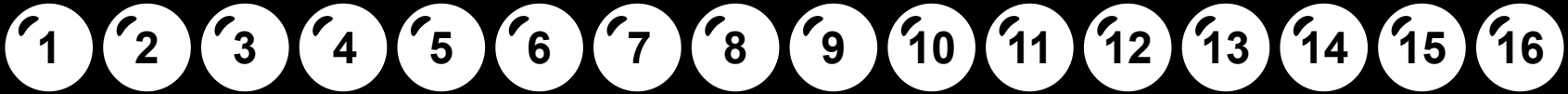
“Information is that which allows you to make a correct prediction with accuracy better than chance.”

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, <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2015.0230>.

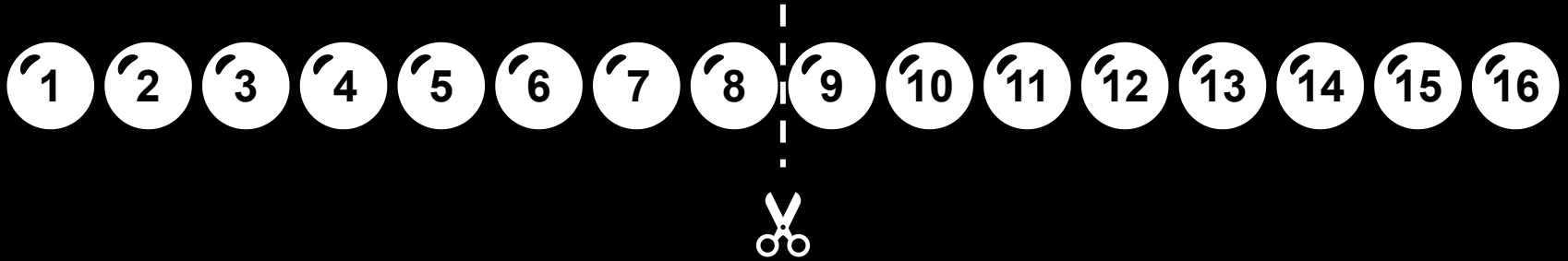
defining and measuring information

guess the number am I thinking of!

what is the most efficient approach?



is it > 8?

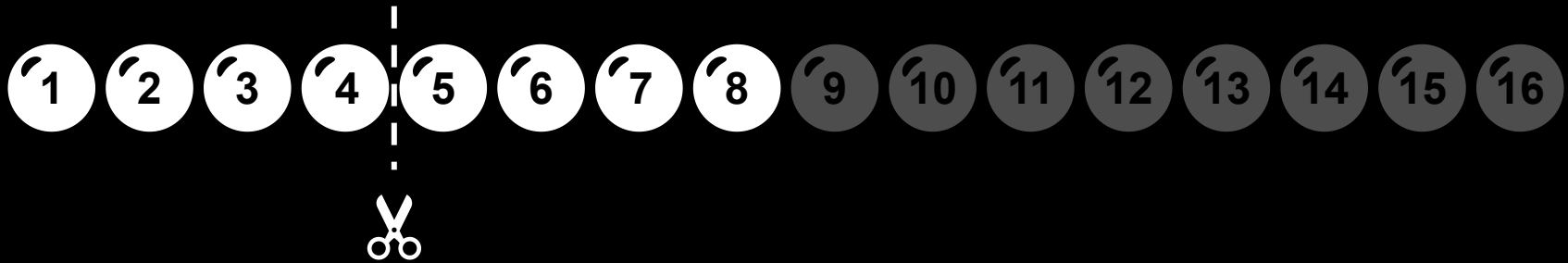


is it > 8? ✖



is it > 8? ✖

is it > 4?



is it > 8? ✗

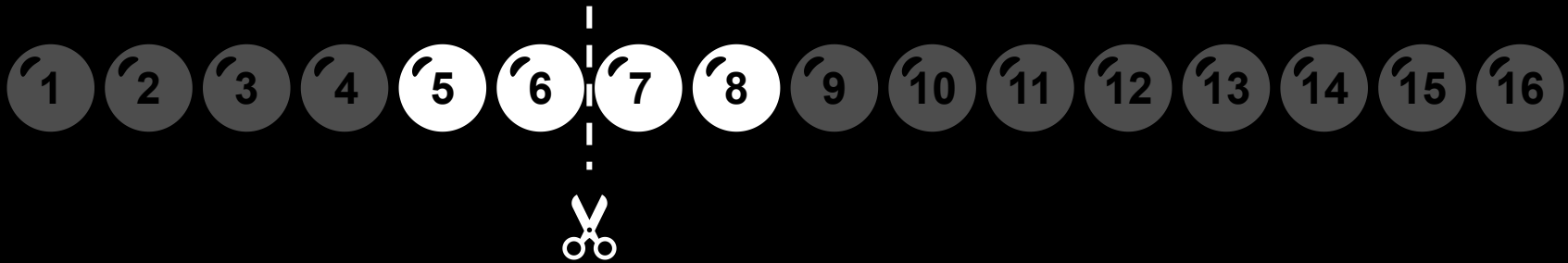
is it > 4? ✓



is it > 8? ✗

is it > 4? ✓

is it > 6?



is it > 8? ✗

is it > 4? ✓

is it > 6? ✓

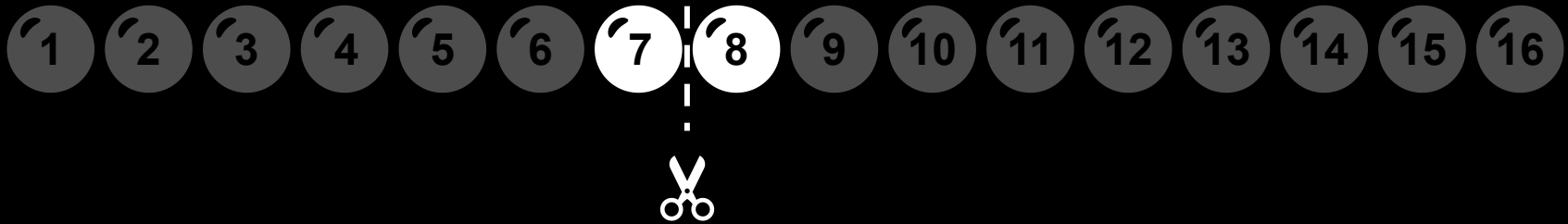


is it > 8? ✗

is it > 4? ✓

is it > 6? ✓

is it > 7?



is it > 8? ✗

is it > 4? ✓

is it > 6? ✓

is it > 7? ✗



is it > 8? ✗

is it > 4? ✓

is it > 6? ✓

is it > 7? ✗



with 4 questions from 16 to 1

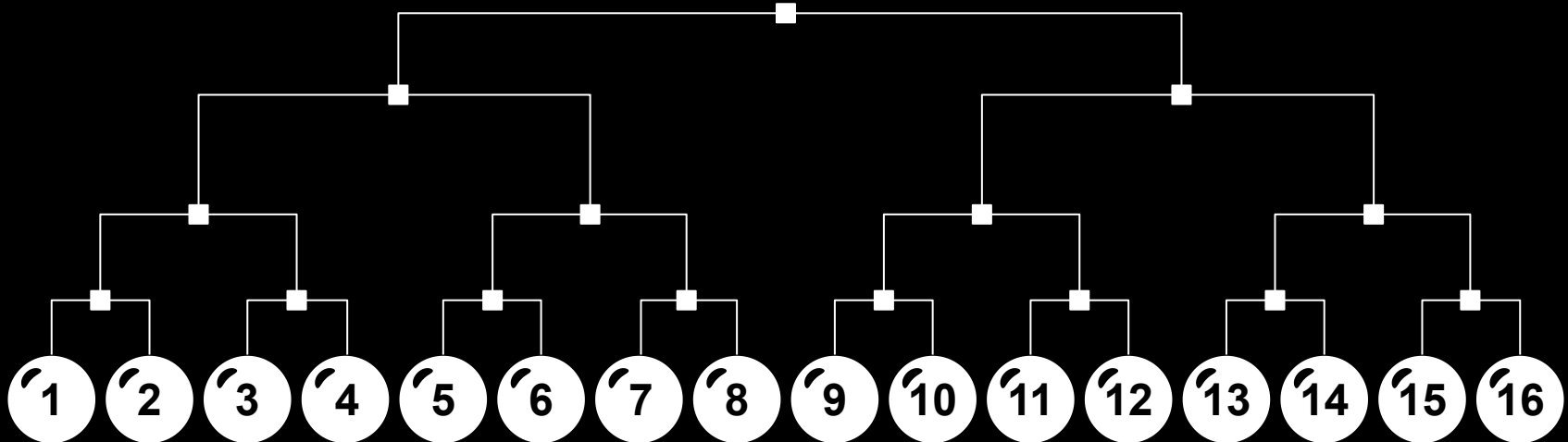
is it > 8?	✗	}	0
is it > 4?	✓		1
is it > 6?	✓		1
is it > 7?	✗		0



with 4 questions from 16 to 1

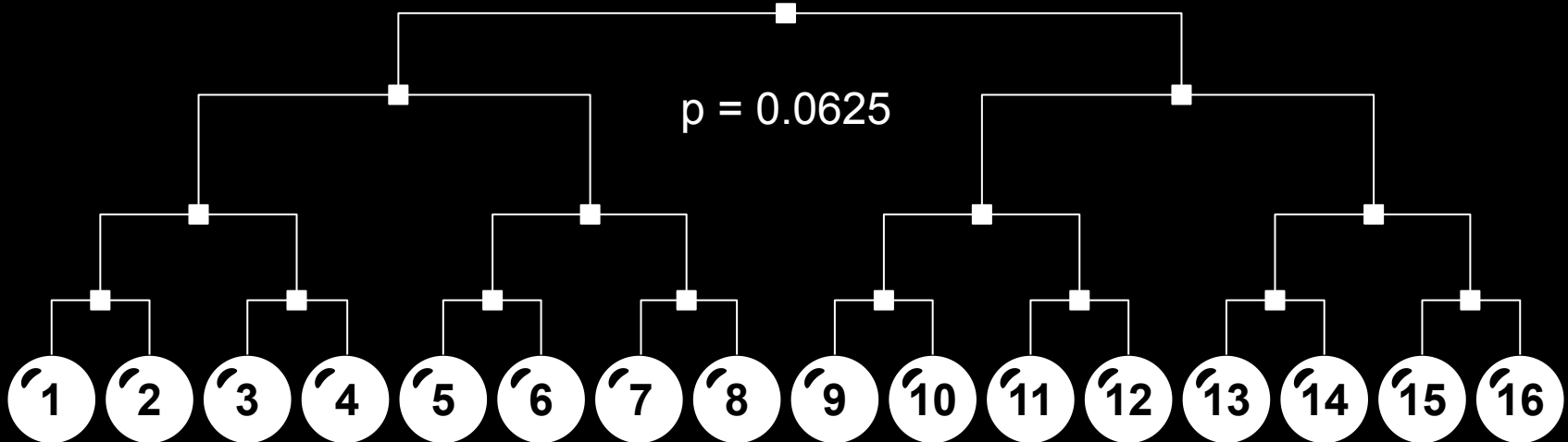
where is the information?

where is the information?



where is the information?

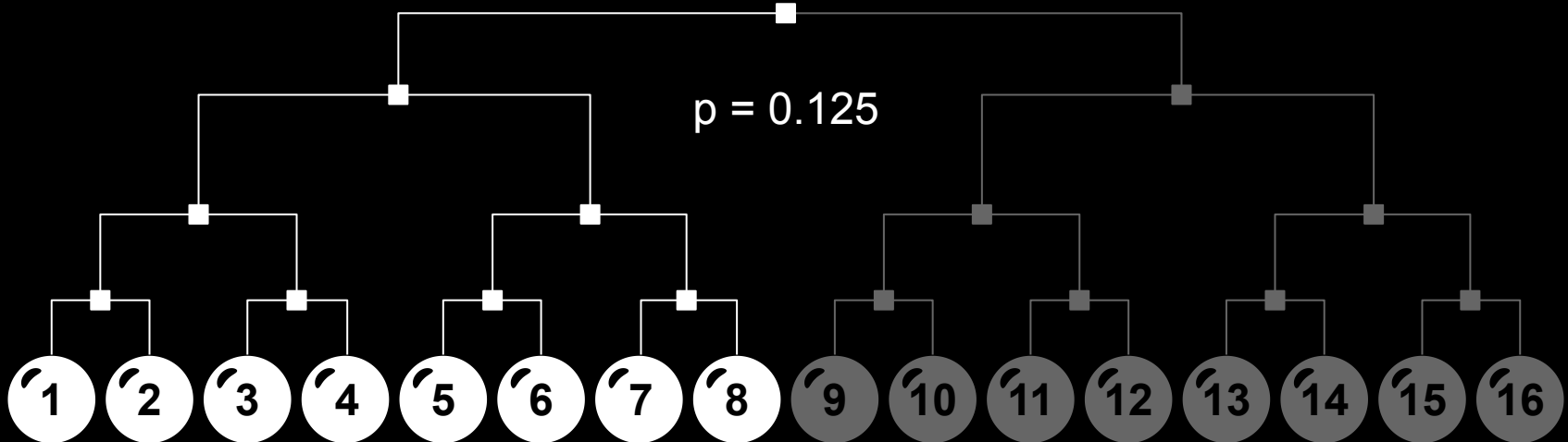
$N = 16$



where is the information?

~~N = 16~~

N = 8

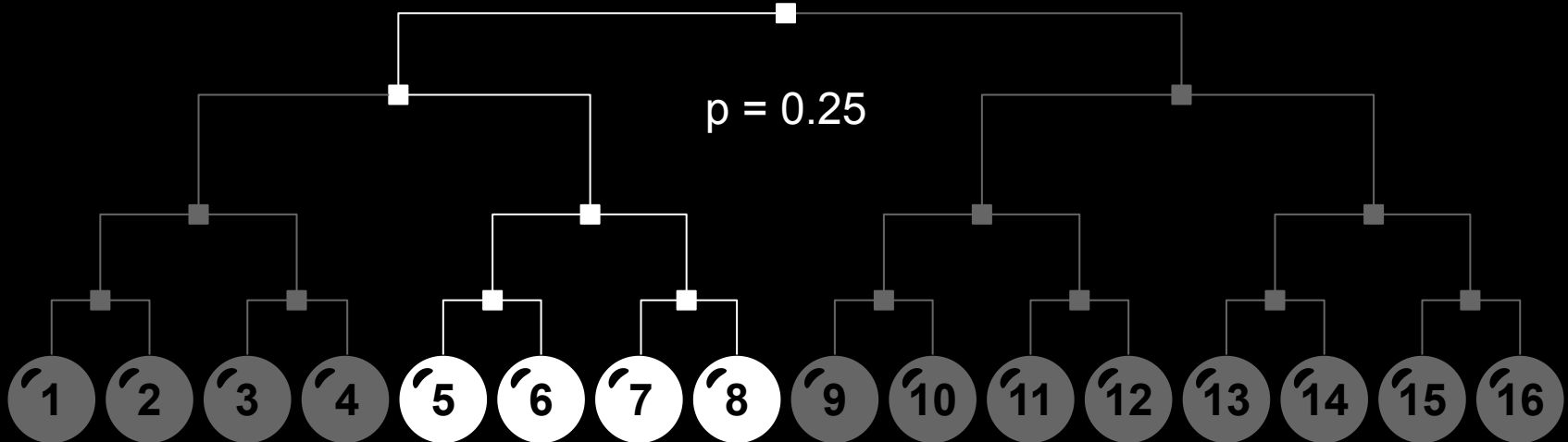


where is the information?

~~N = 16~~

~~N = 8~~

N = 4



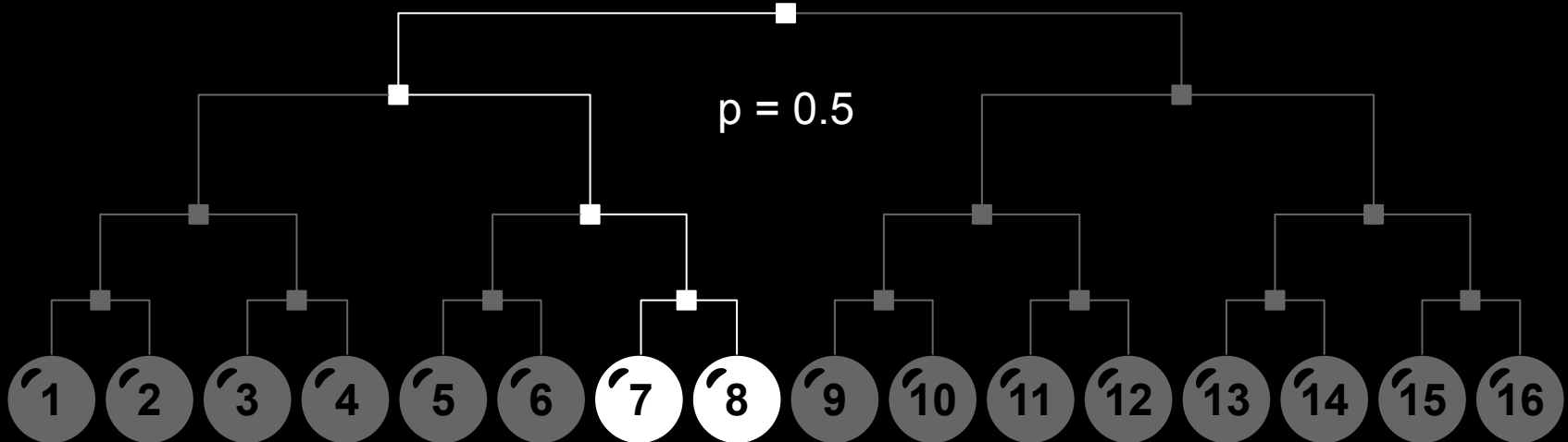
where is the information?

~~N = 16~~

~~N = 8~~

~~N = 4~~

N = 2



where is the information?

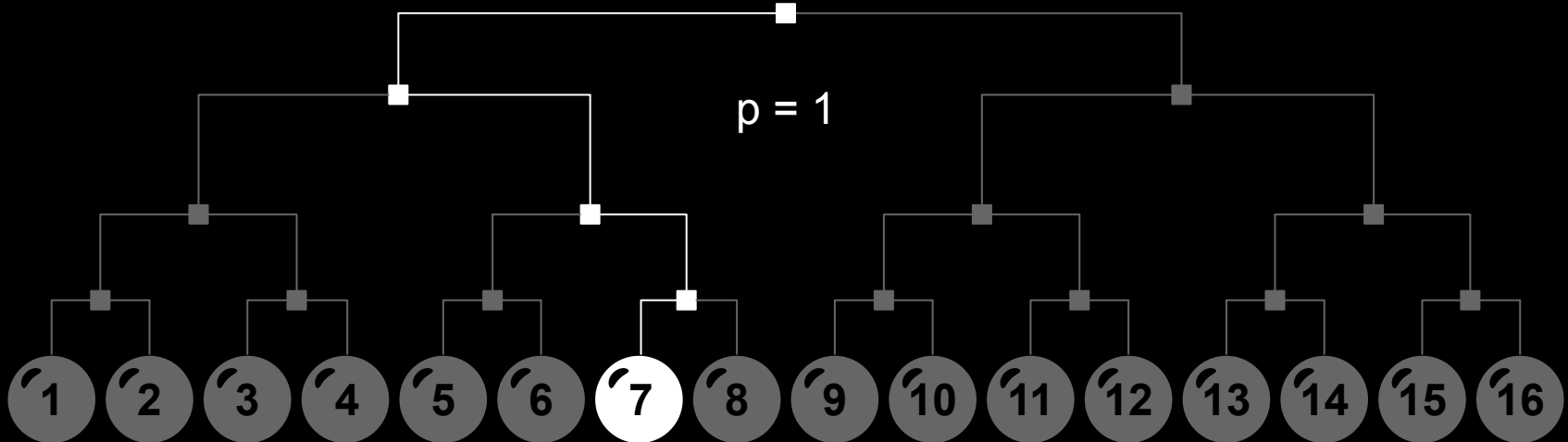
~~N = 16~~

~~N = 8~~

~~N = 4~~

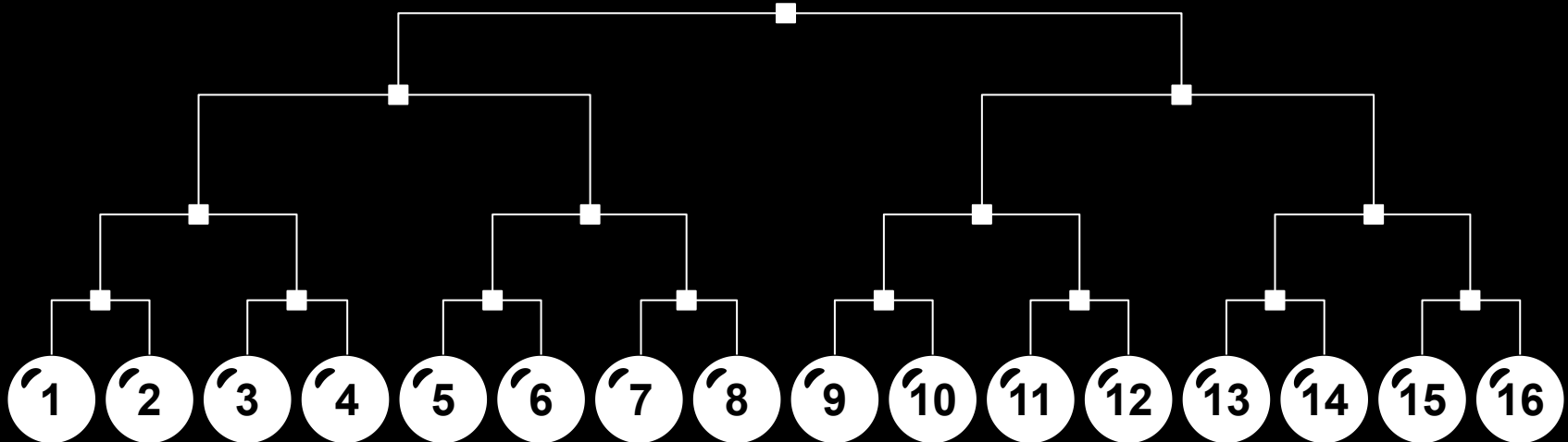
~~N = 2~~

N = 1



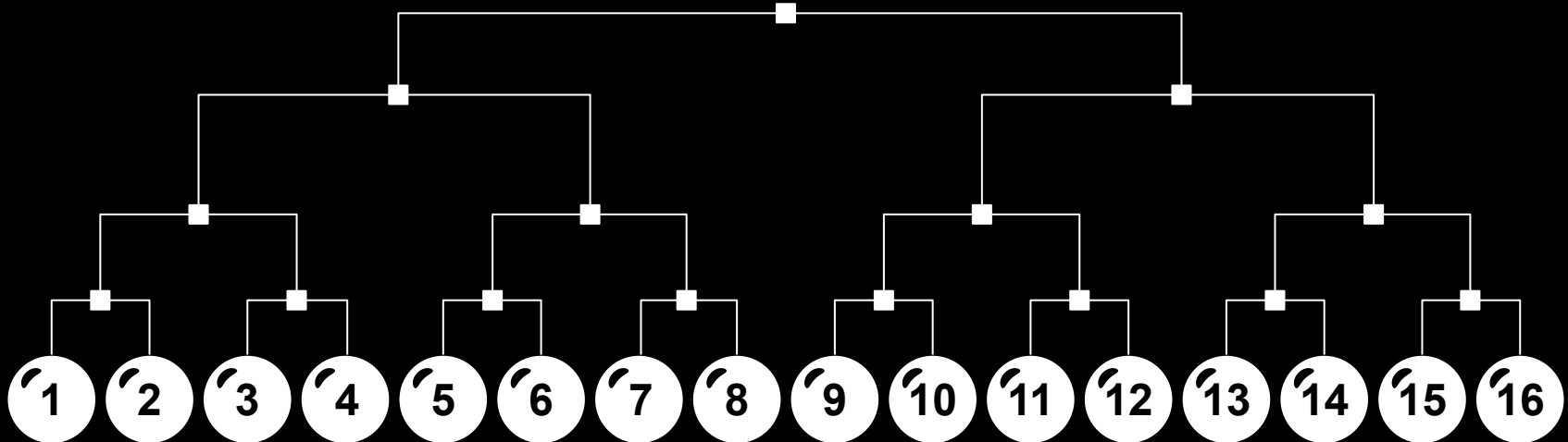
information = reduced uncertainty
uncertainty is measured with the logarithm of N

$$H = \log_2(N)$$

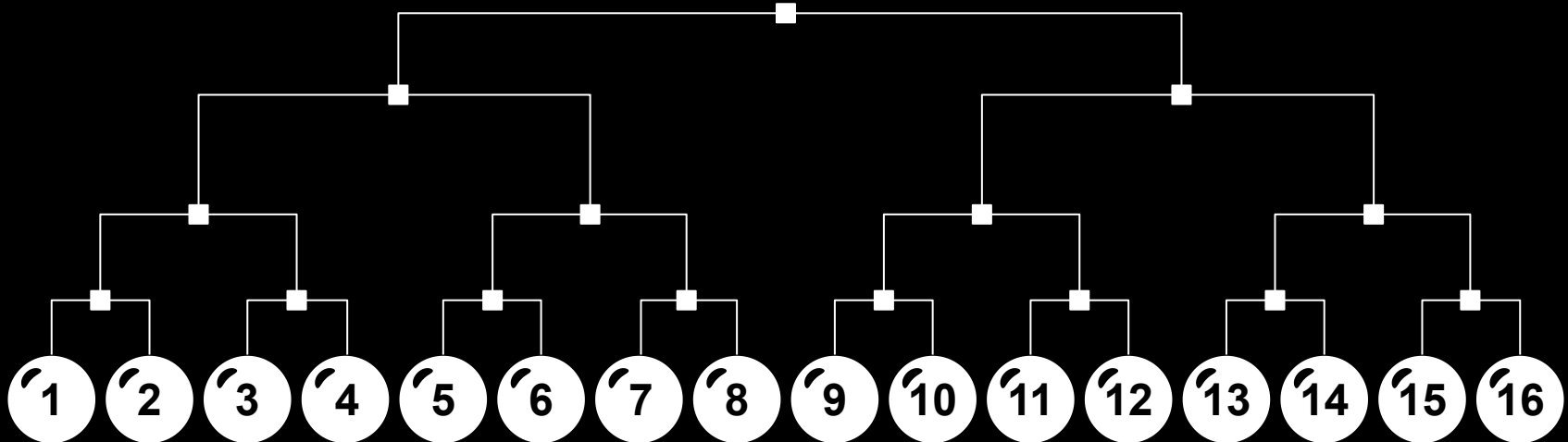


or: how often can we cut the remaining possibilities in half?

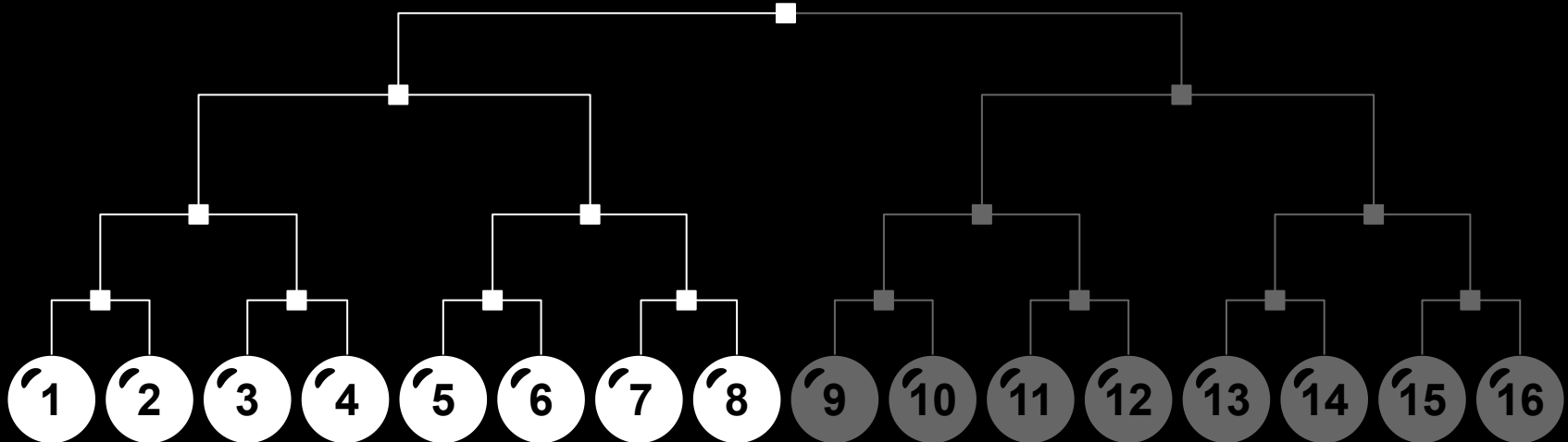
$$H = \log_2(N)$$



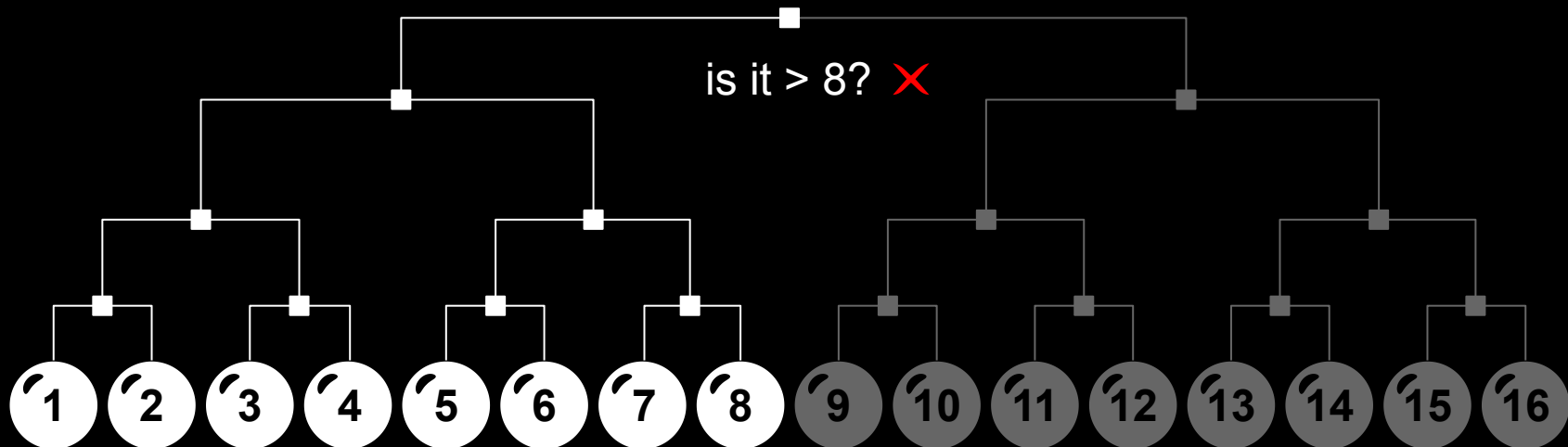
$$H_0 = \log_2(16) = 4$$



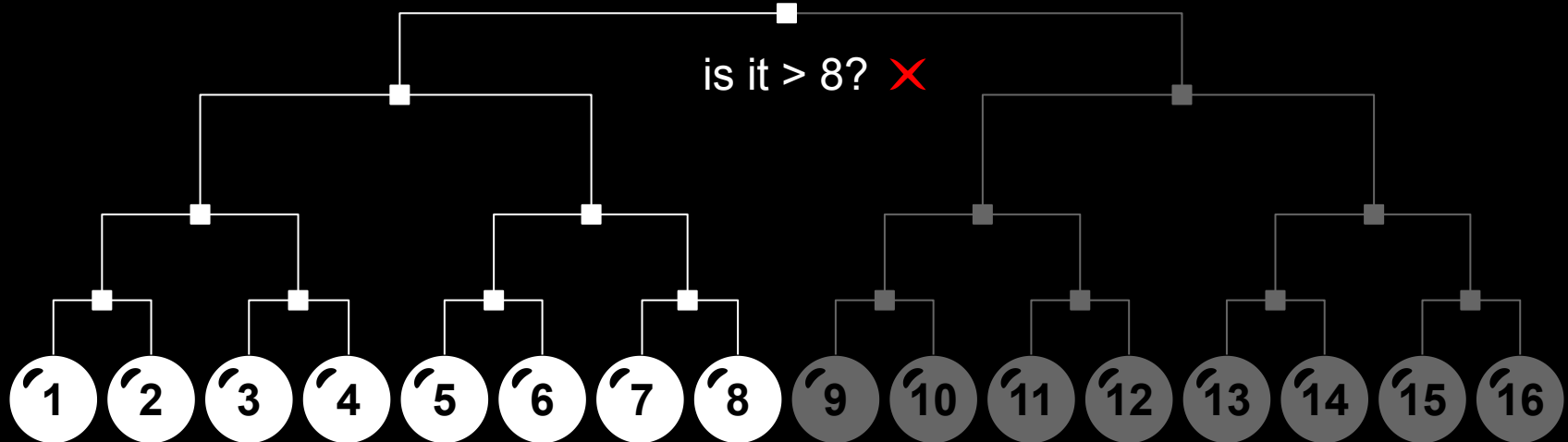
$$H_1 = \log_2(8) = 3$$



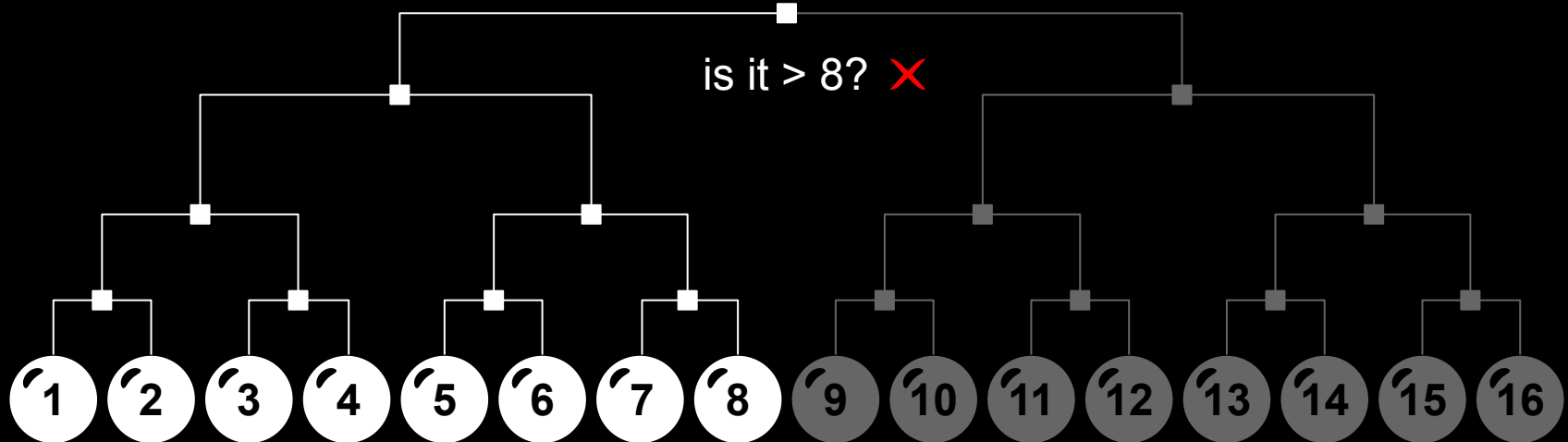
$$I = H_0 - H_1$$



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



$$I = 4 - 3 = 1$$



uncertainty and information are
measured in **bits**

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

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

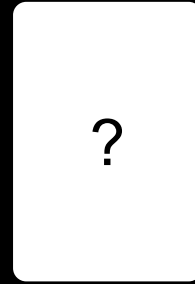
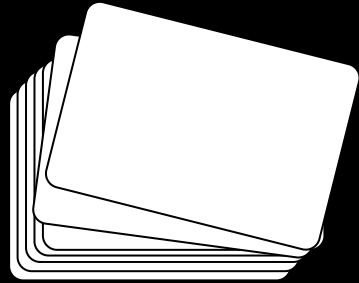
how many yes/no questions to reduce
uncertainty to zero?

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

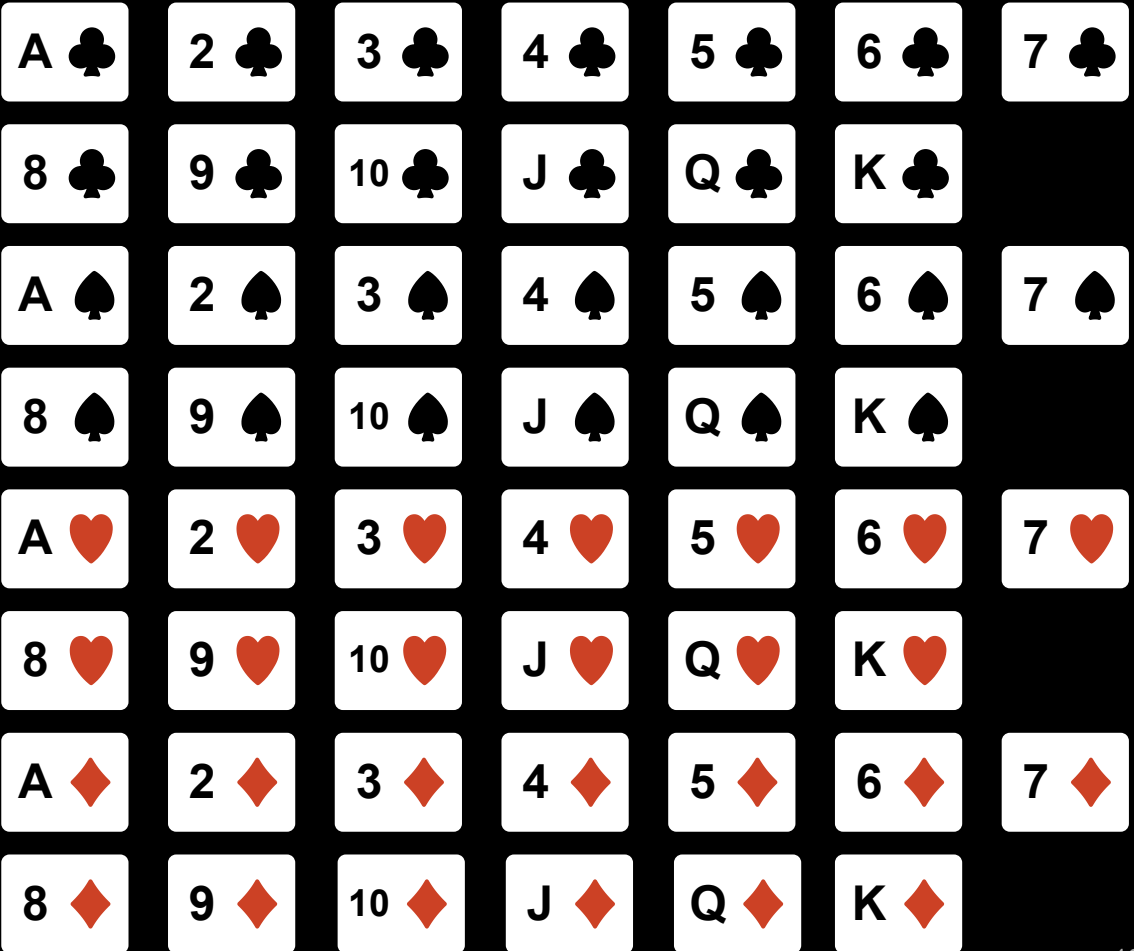
$$H = \log_2(N)$$

poker

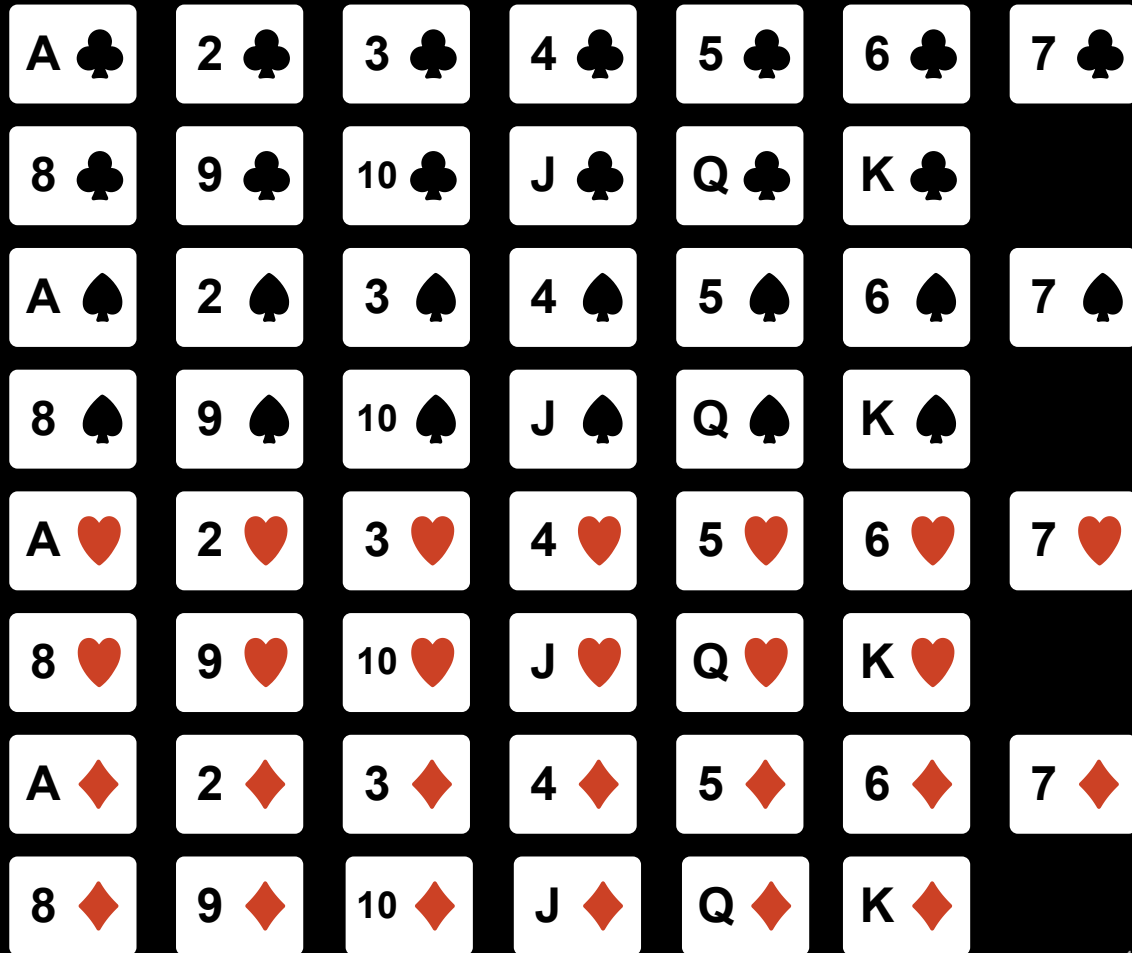
which card am I holding?



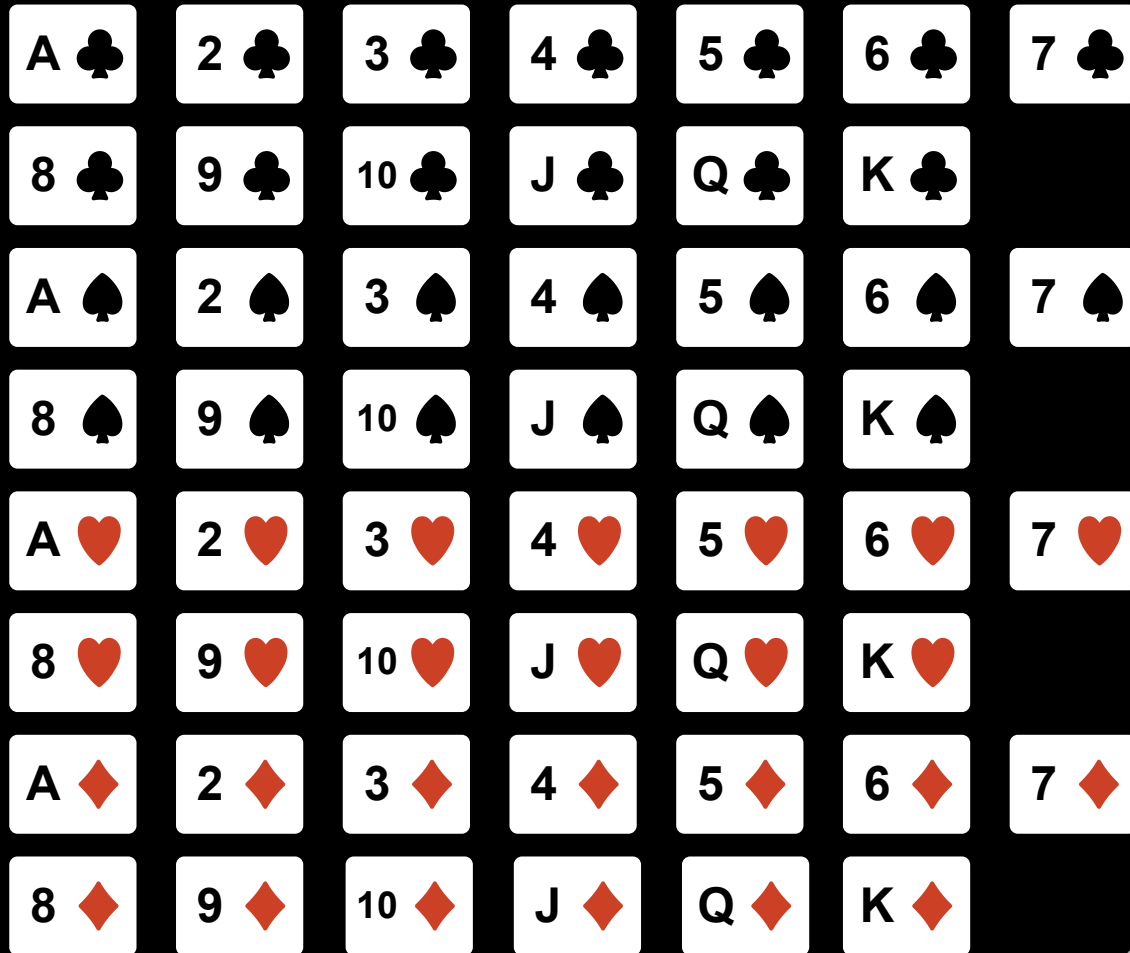
52 card poker deck



52 possible cards

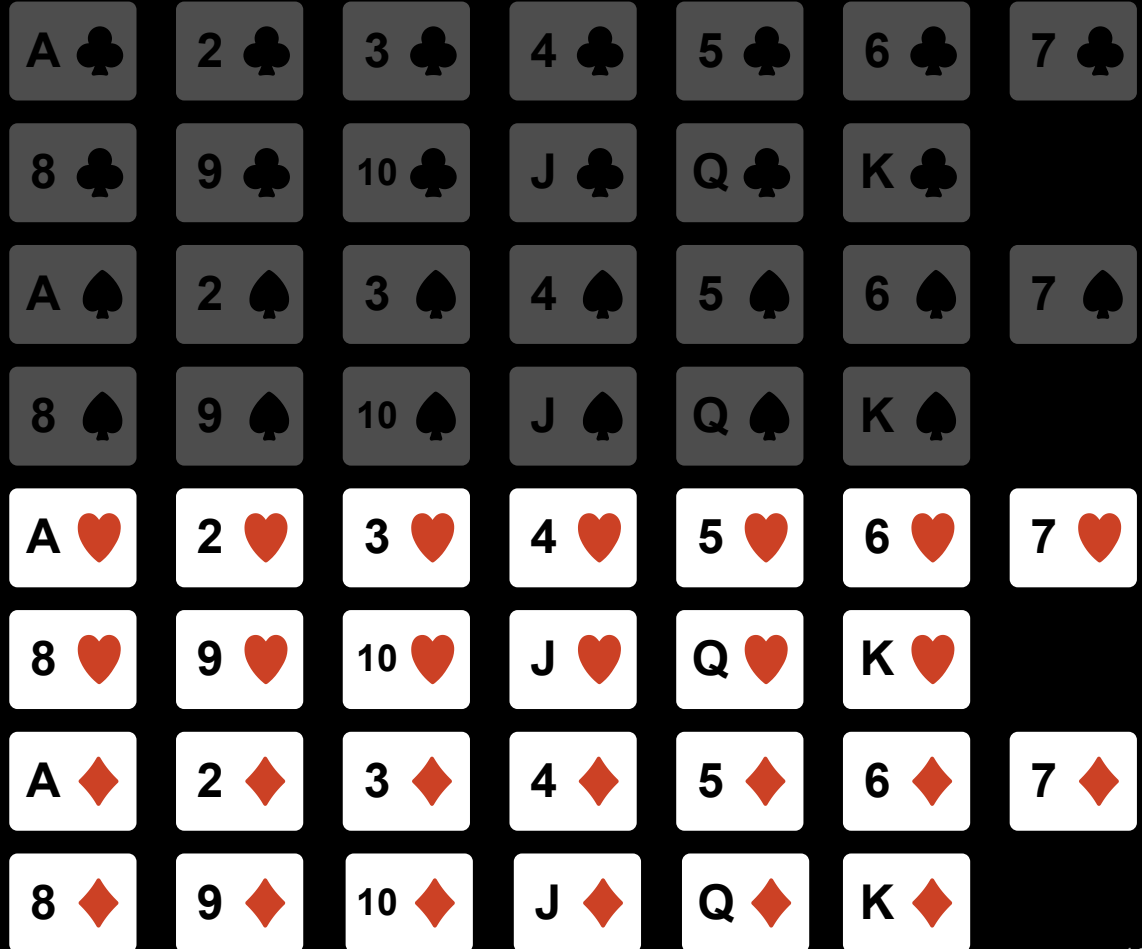


is the card black?



is the card black?

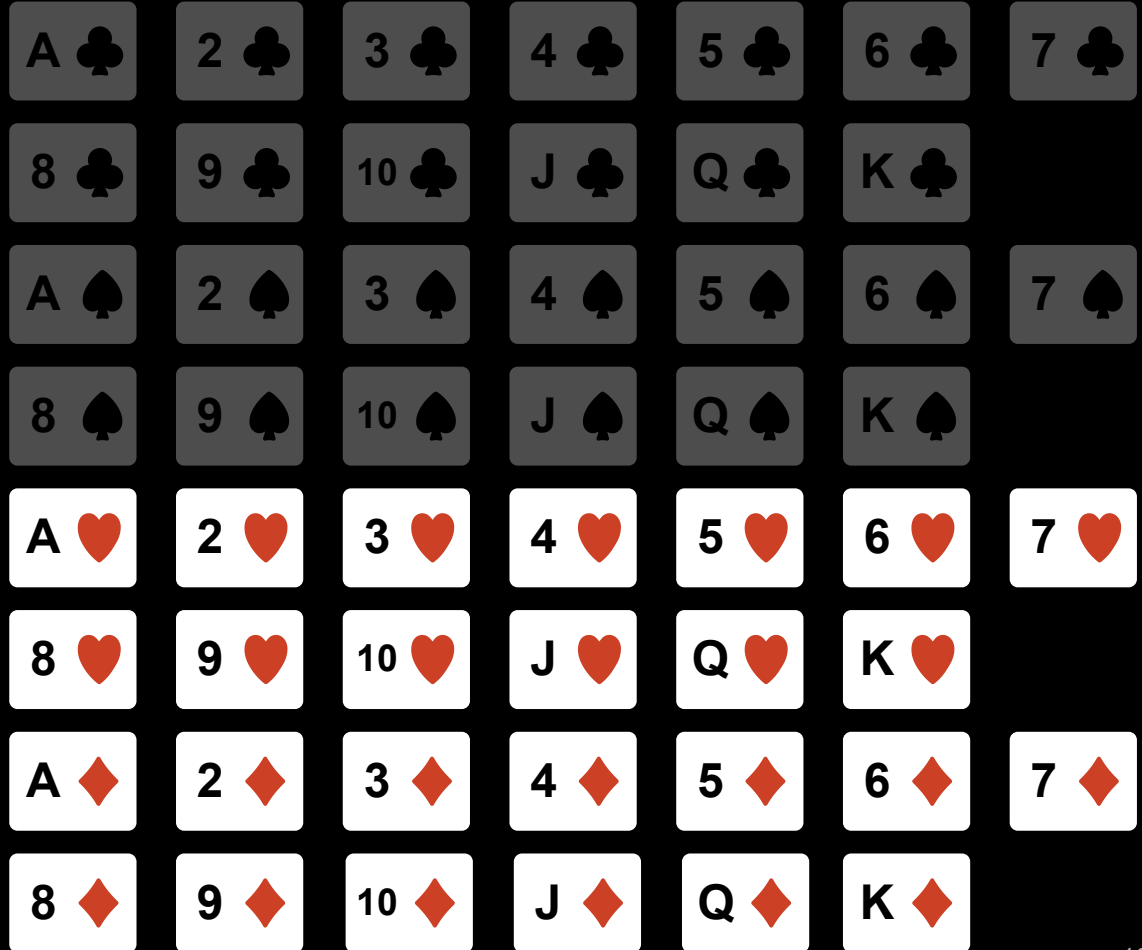
no



is the card black?

no

is it hearts?

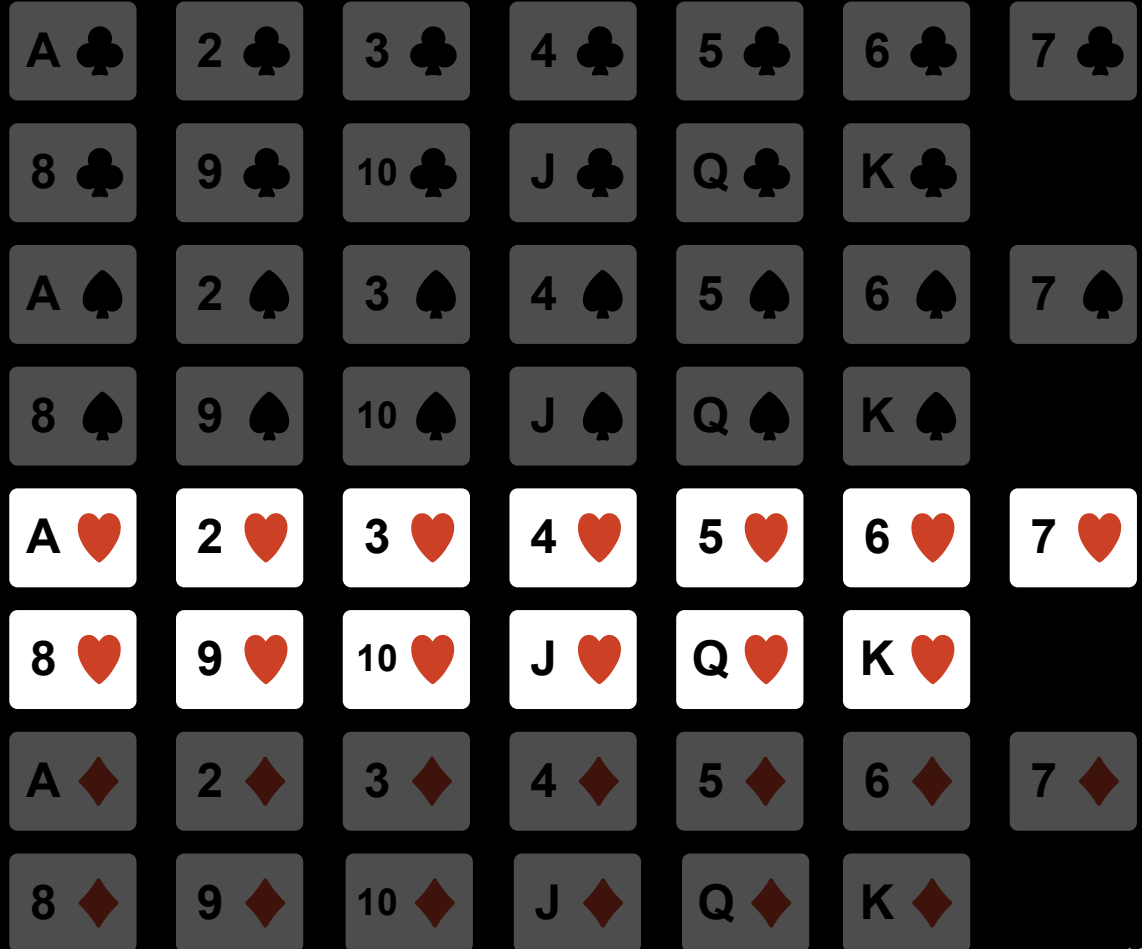


is the card black?

no

is it hearts?

yes



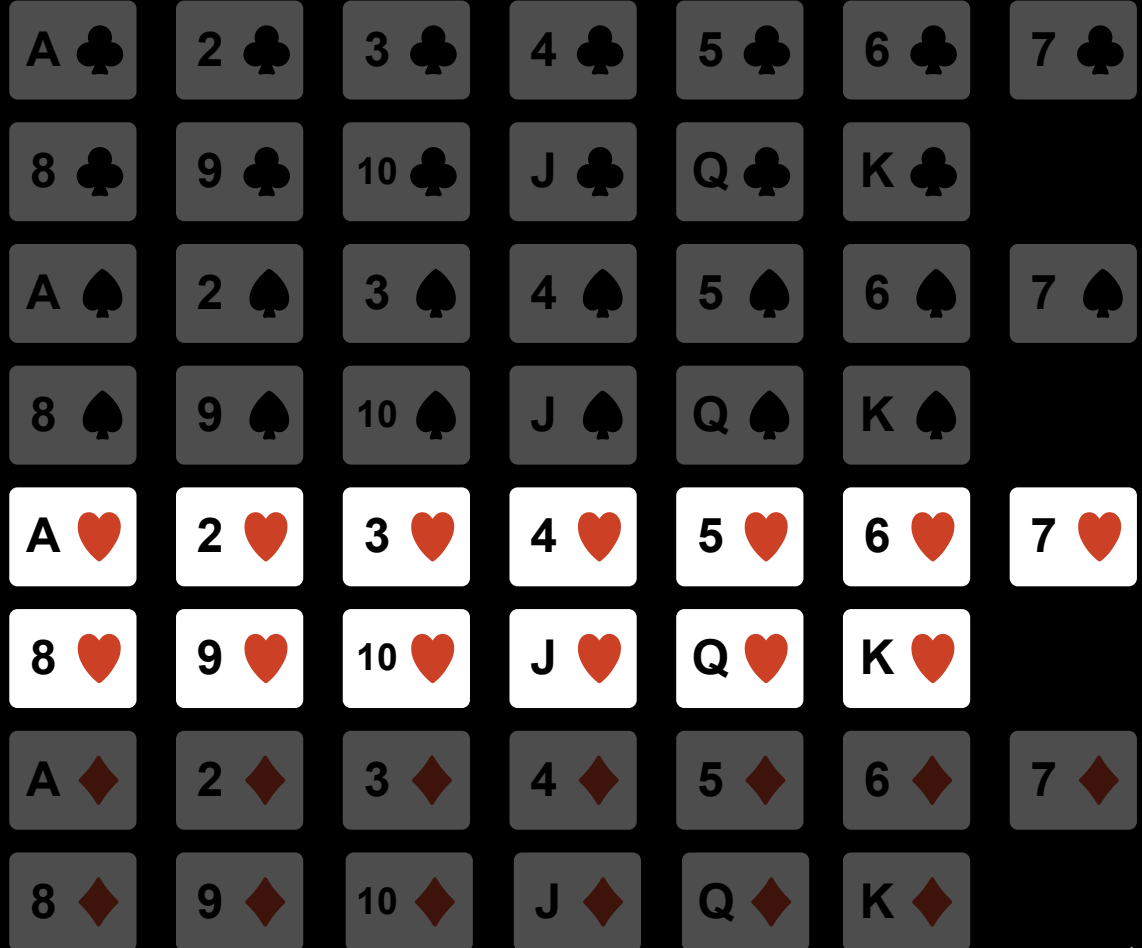
is the card black?

no

is it hearts?

yes

is it 8 or above?



is the card black?

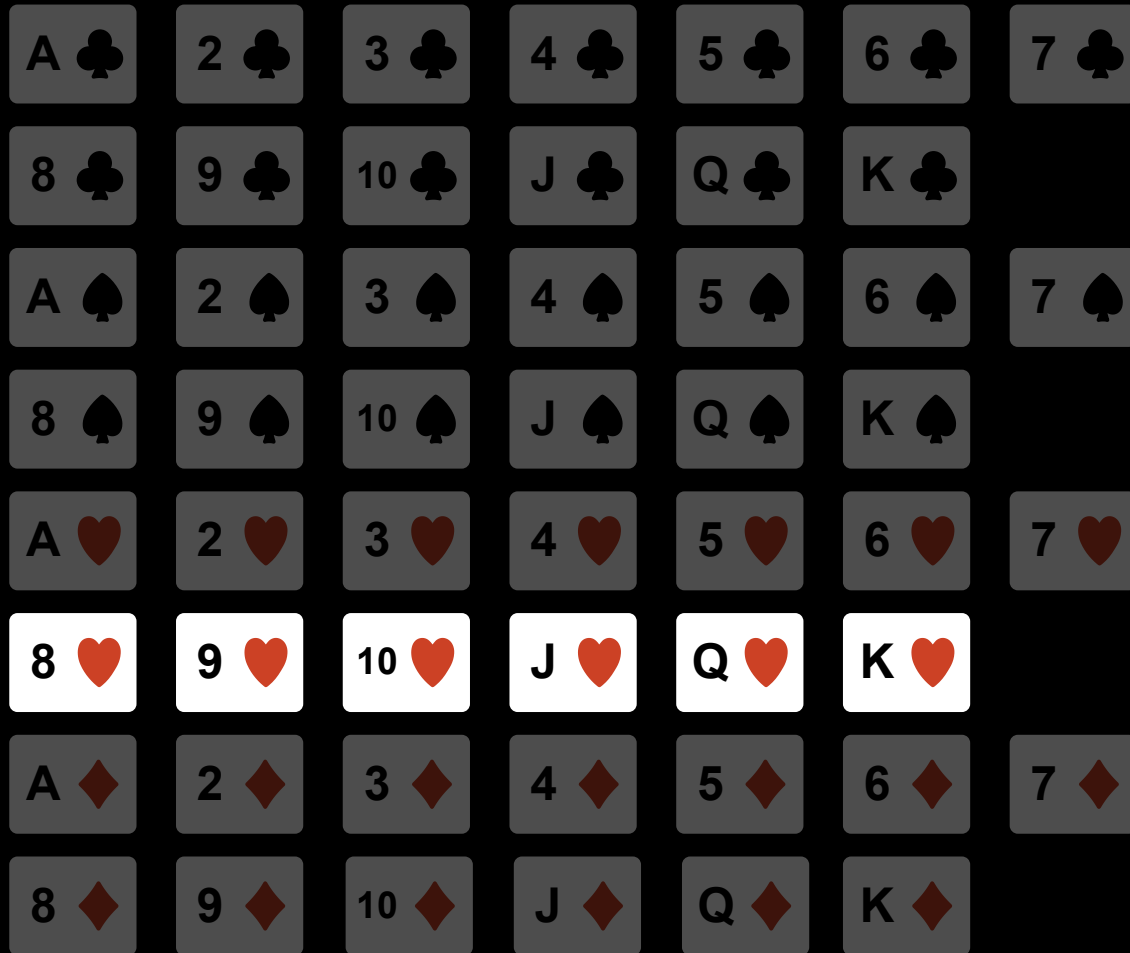
no

is it hearts?

yes

is it 8 or above?

yes



is the card black?

no

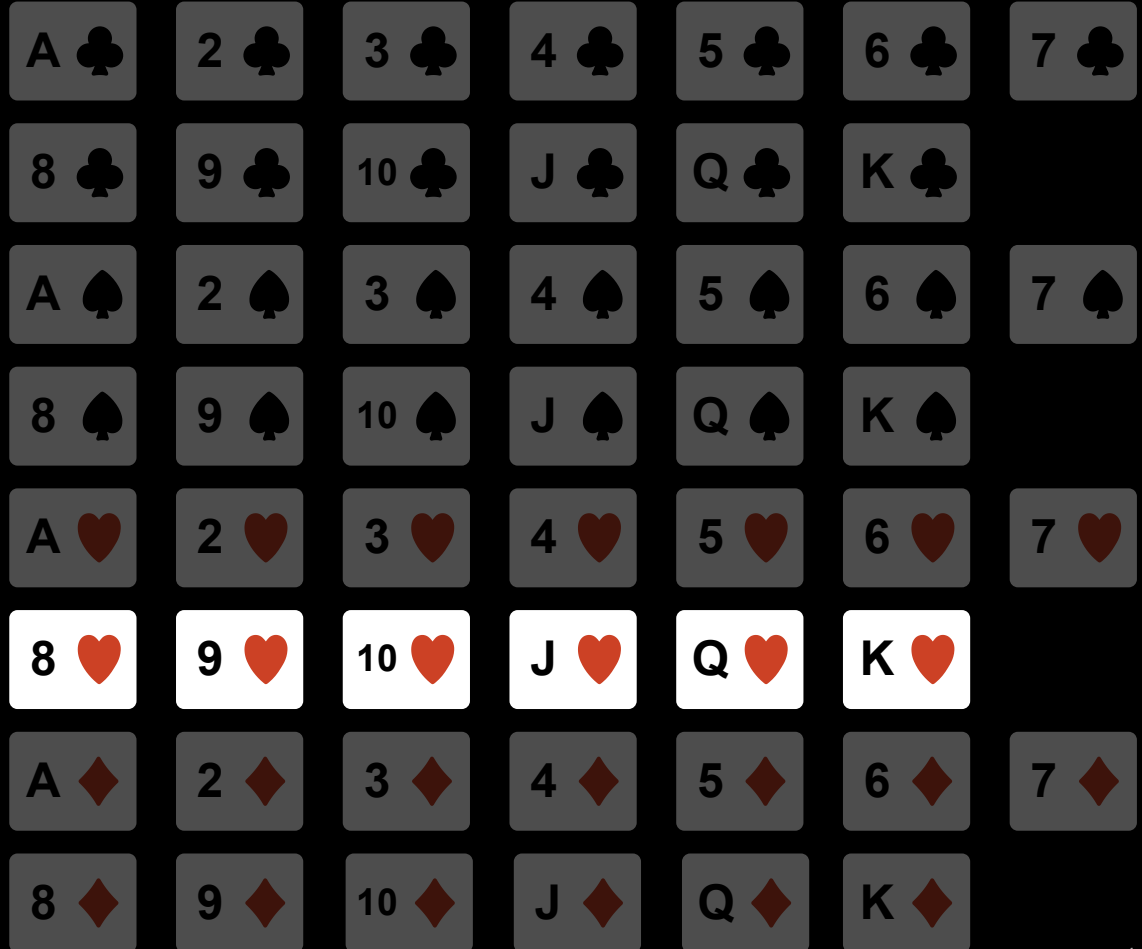
is it hearts?

yes

is it 8 or above?

yes

is it jack or above?



is the card black?

no



is it hearts?

yes



is it 8 or above?

yes



is it jack or above?

yes



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?



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 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?



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?

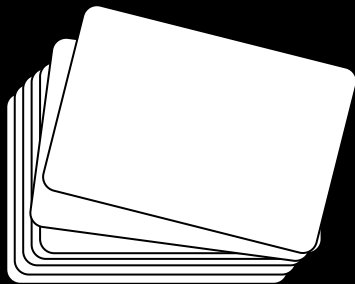
no



with 6 questions
from 52 to 1

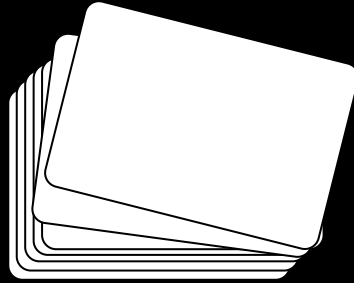
A ♣	2 ♣	3 ♣	4 ♣	5 ♣	6 ♣	7 ♣
8 ♣	9 ♣	10 ♣	J ♣	Q ♣	K ♣	
A ♠	2 ♠	3 ♠	4 ♠	5 ♠	6 ♠	7 ♠
8 ♠	9 ♠	10 ♠	J ♠	Q ♠	K ♠	
A ♥	2 ♥	3 ♥	4 ♥	5 ♥	6 ♥	7 ♥
8 ♥	9 ♥	10 ♥	J ♥	Q ♥	K ♥	
A ♦	2 ♦	3 ♦	4 ♦	5 ♦	6 ♦	7 ♦
8 ♦	9 ♦	10 ♦	J ♦	Q ♦	K ♦	

uncertainty with $N = 52$ possibilities?

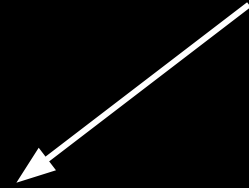


$$H = \log_2(52) \approx 5.7$$

uncertainty with $N = 52$ possibilities?



average # of yes/no
questions



$$H = \log_2(52) \approx 5.7$$

one bit of information with each answer...

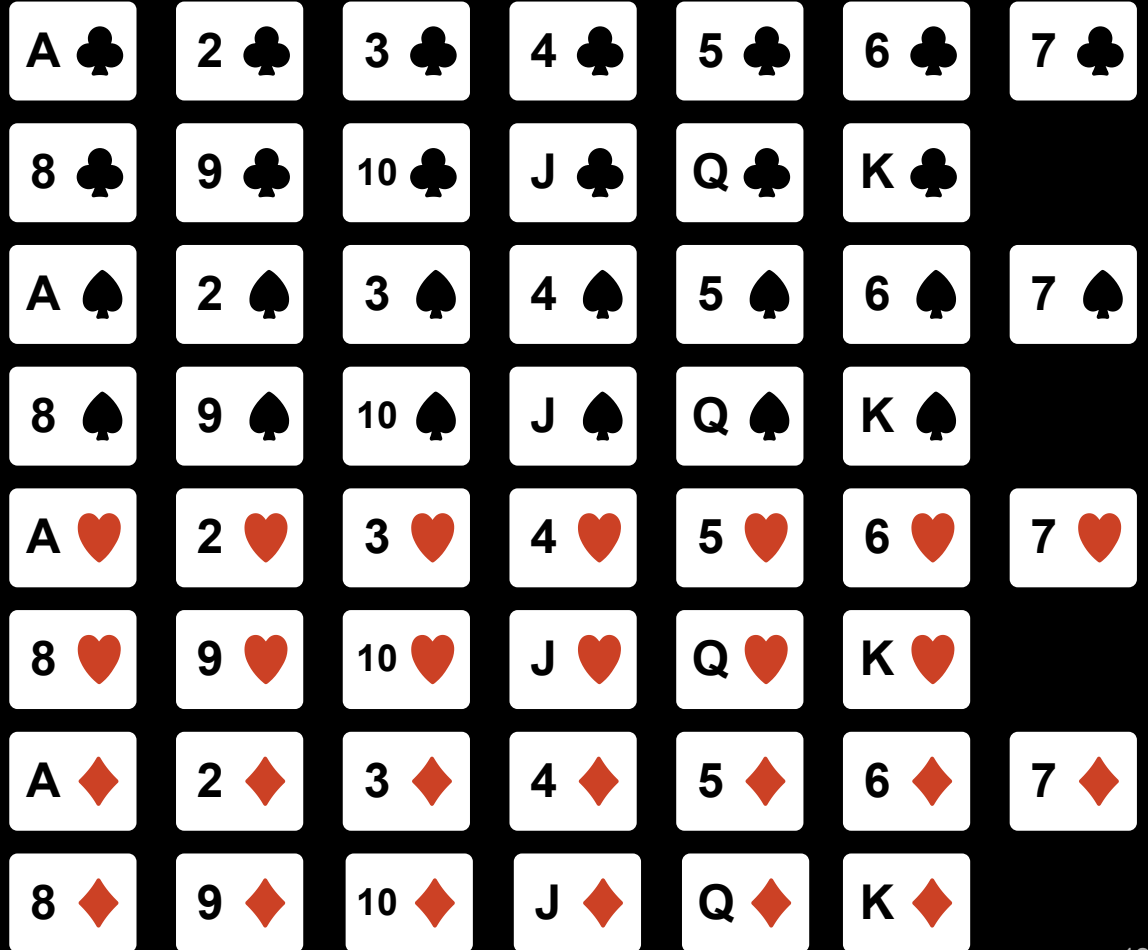
$$\log_2(52) - \log_2(26) = 1$$

one bit of information with each answer...

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

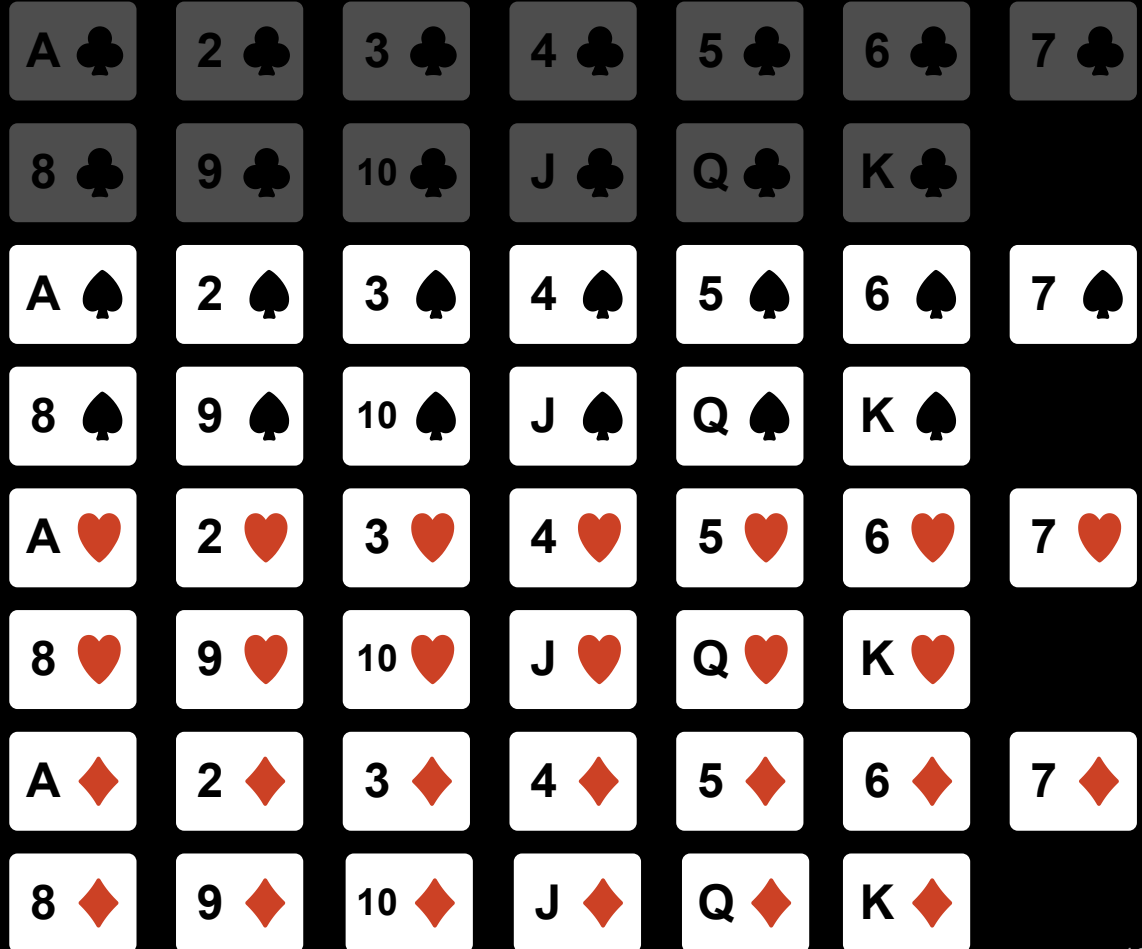
...that cuts the remaining options in half

is it a spades card?



is it a spades card?

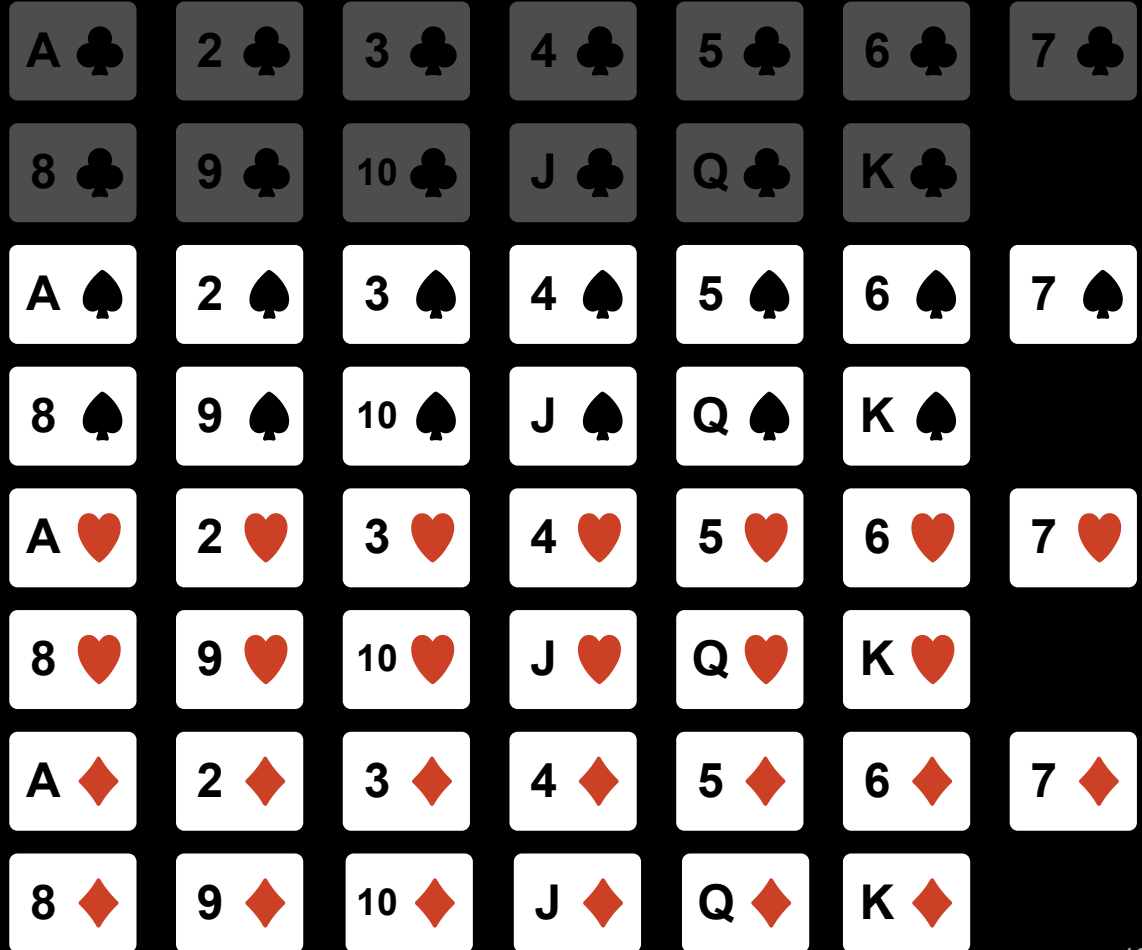
no



is it a spades card?

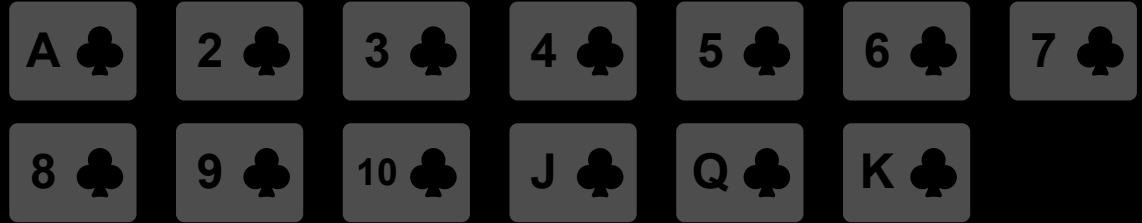
no

how much information?



is it a spades card?

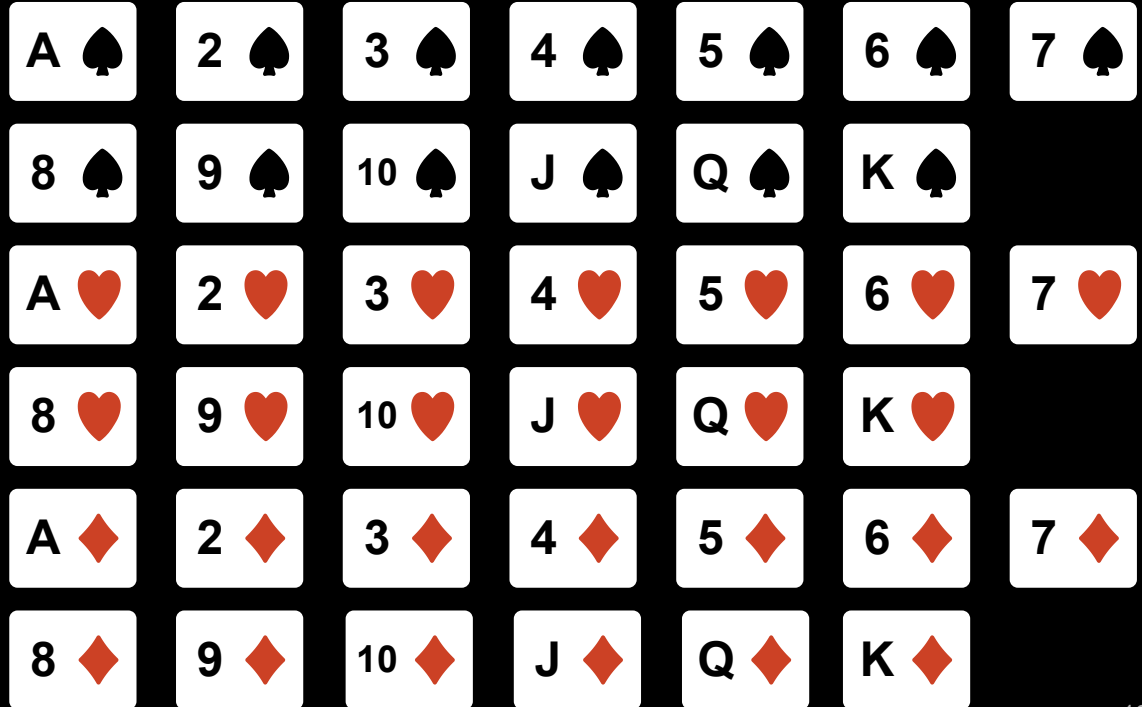
no



how much information?

$$H_0 = \log_2(52) \approx 5.7$$

$$H_1 = \log_2(39) \approx 5.29$$



is it a spades card?

no



how much information?



$$H_0 = \log_2(52) \approx 5.7$$

$$H_1 = \log_2(39) \approx 5.29$$

$$H_0 - H_1 \approx 0.41$$



is it a spades card?

no

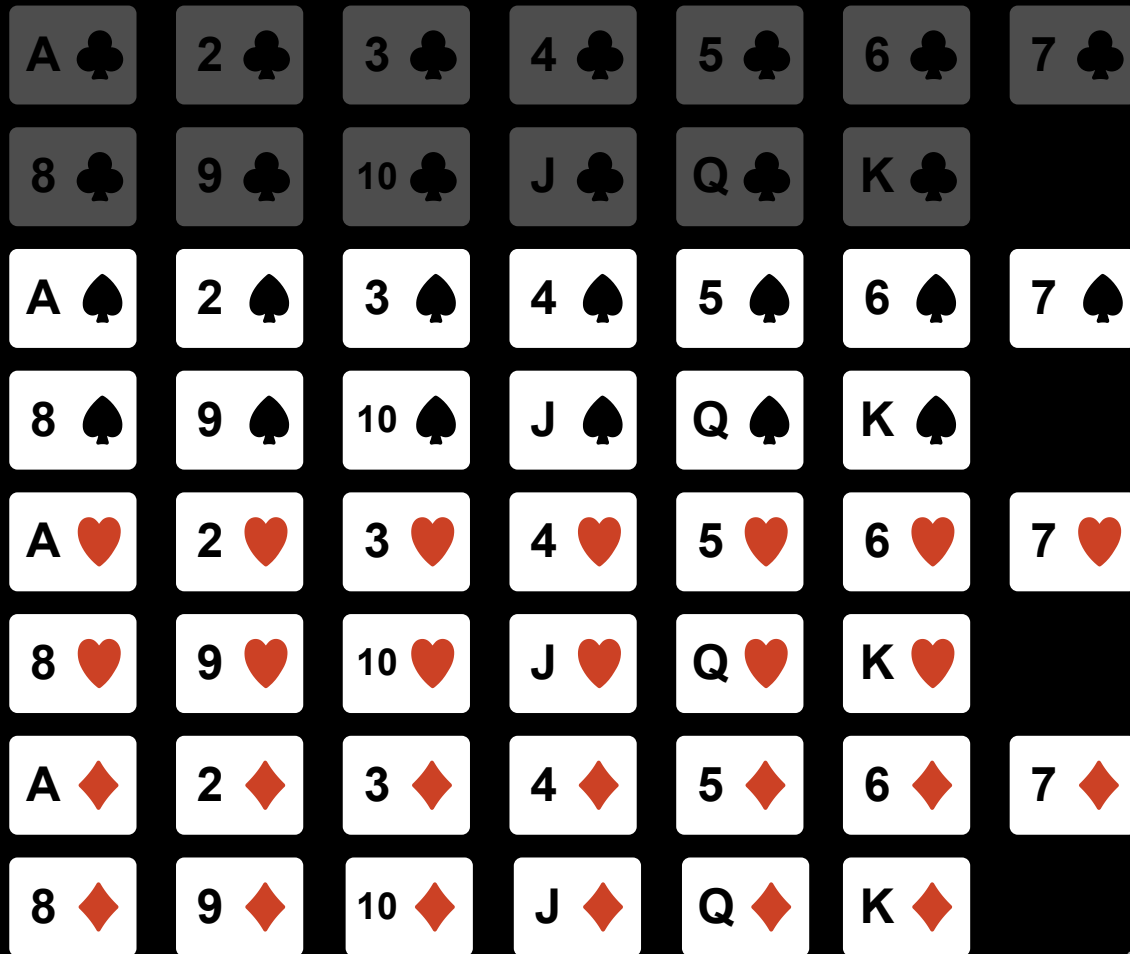
how much information?

$$H_0 = \log_2(52) \approx 5.7$$

$$H_1 = \log_2(39) \approx 5.29$$

$$H_0 - H_1 \approx 0.41$$

that's less than 1 bit



chess

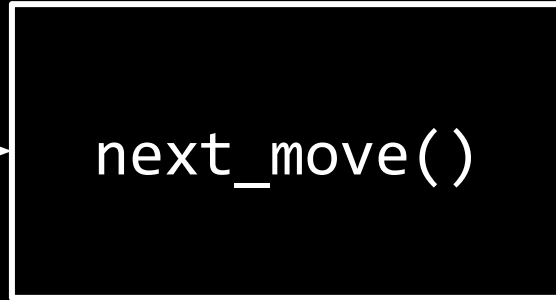
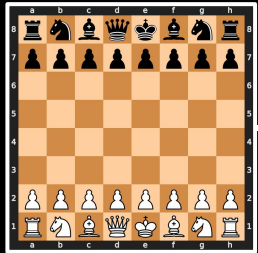


next_move()

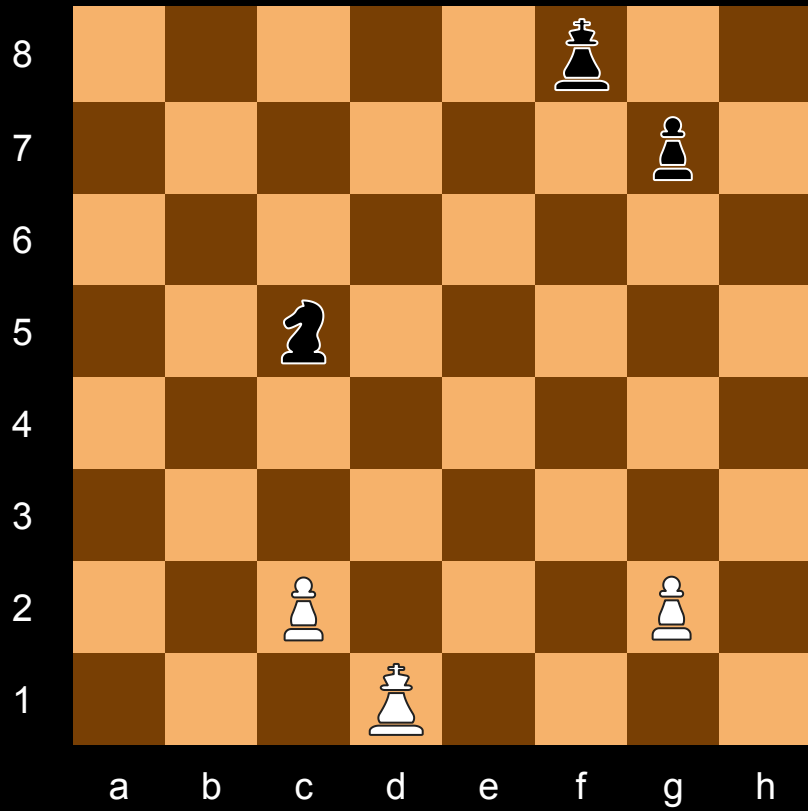


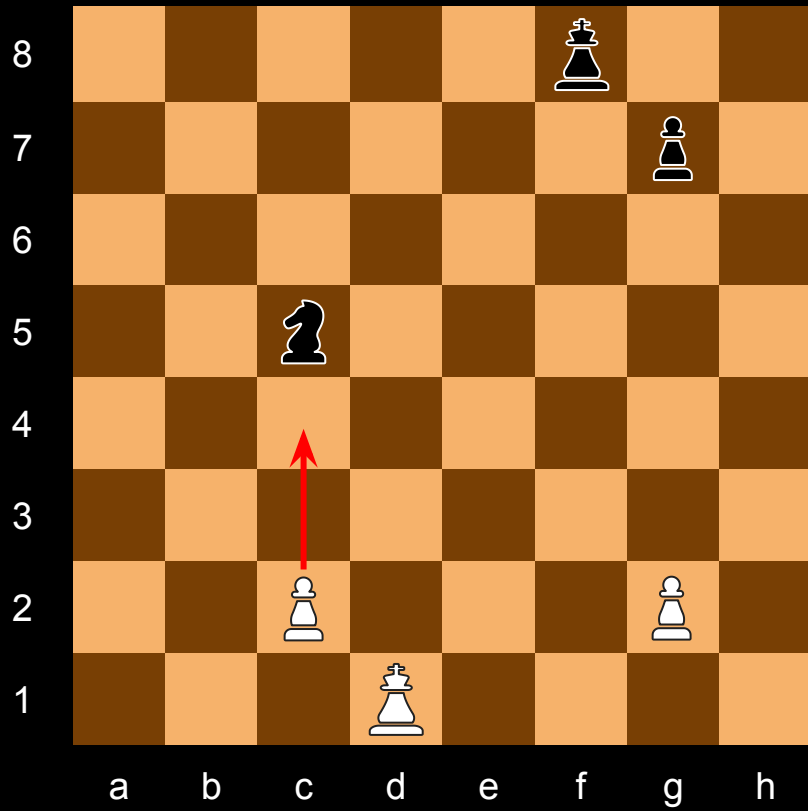
E2 → E4

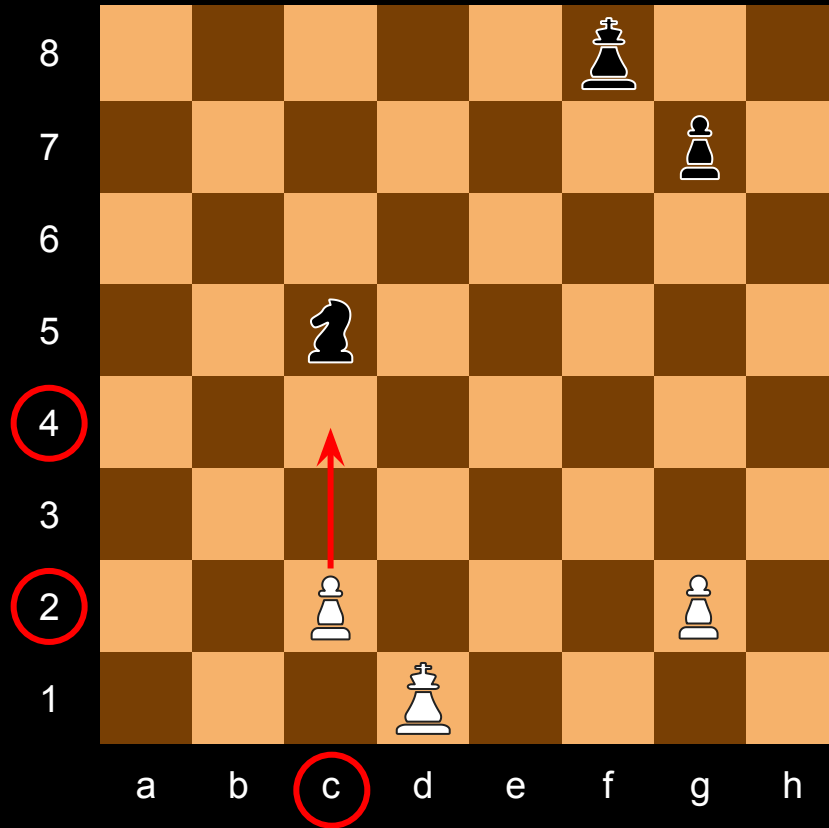
how much information is
one move?



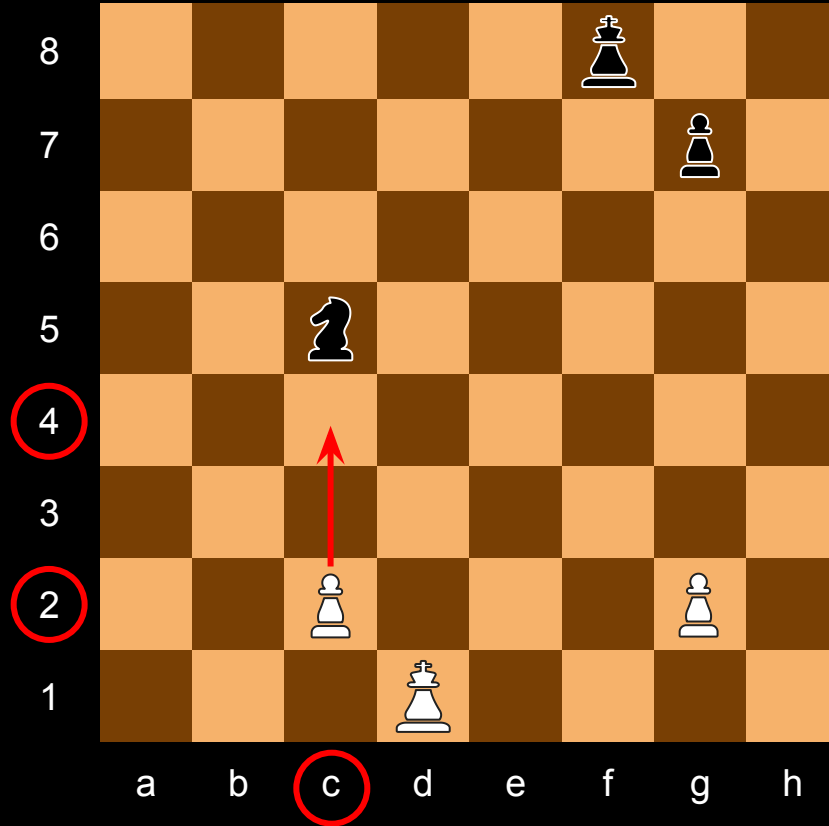
`E2 → E4`



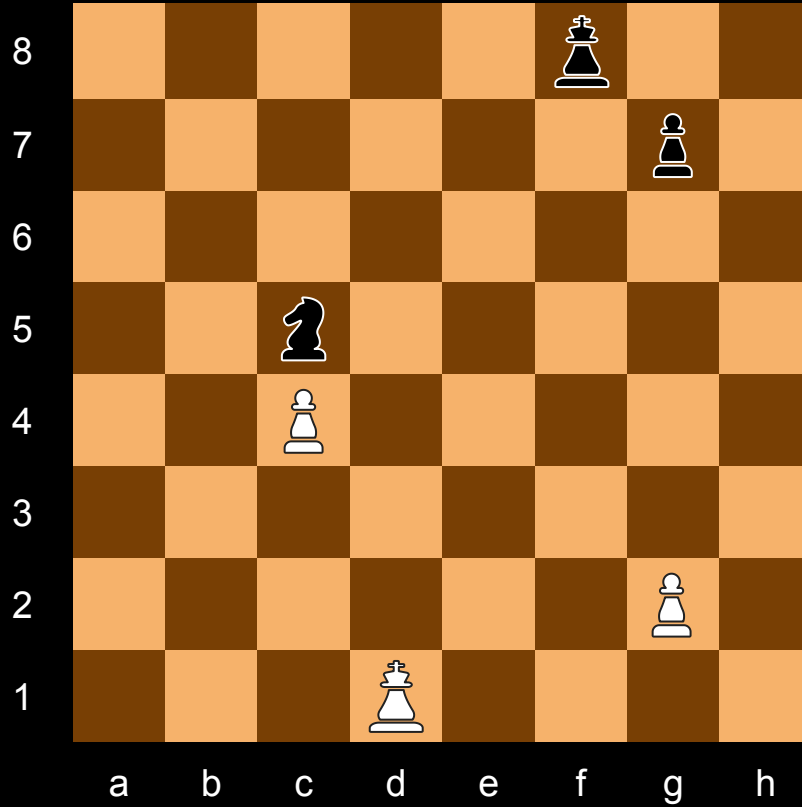




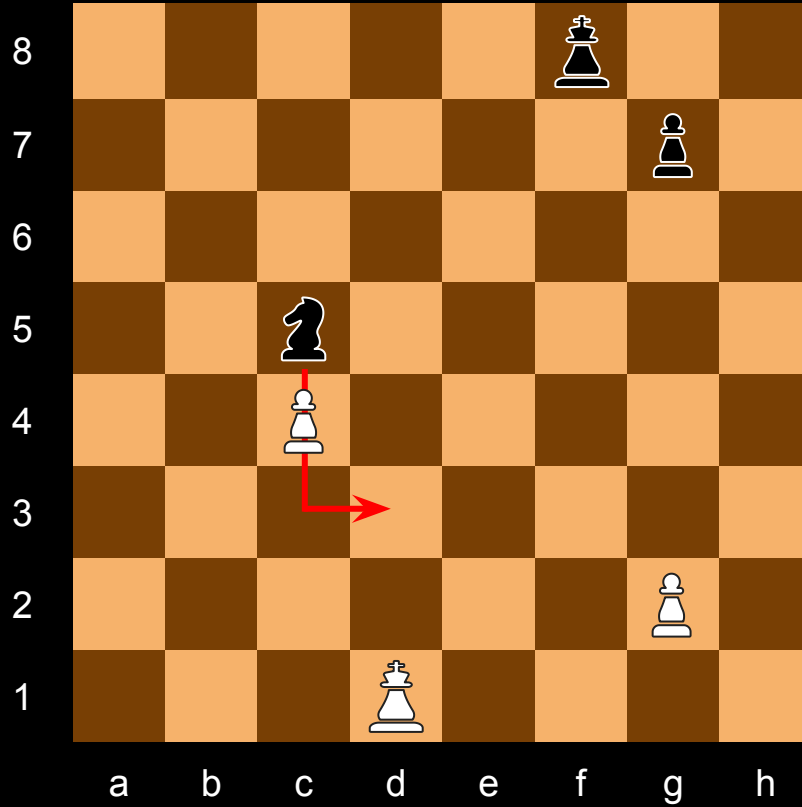
c2 → c4



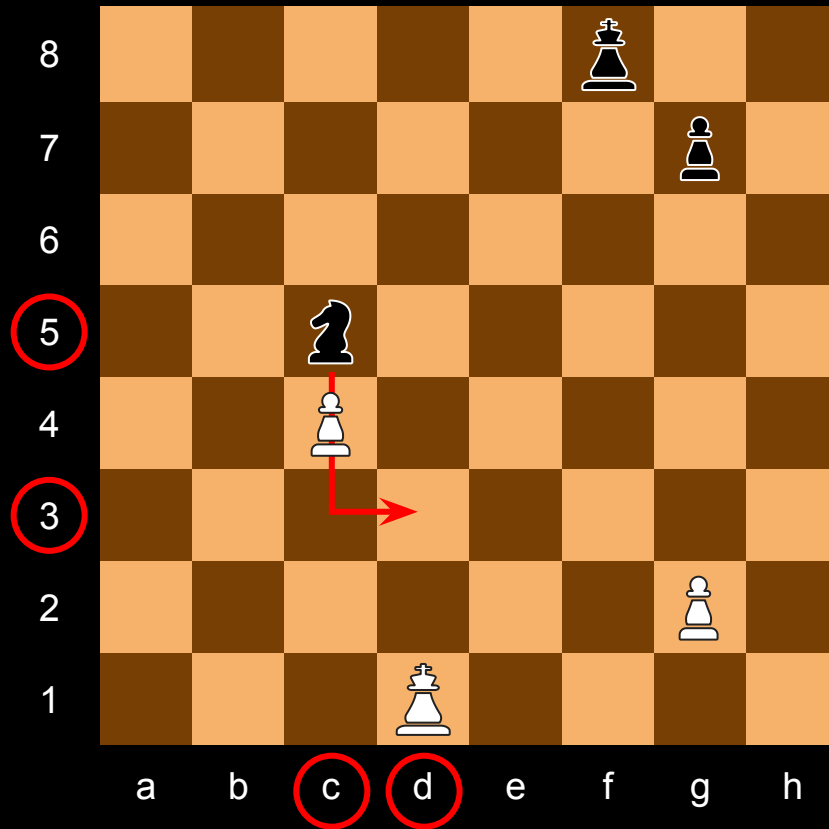
c2 → c4



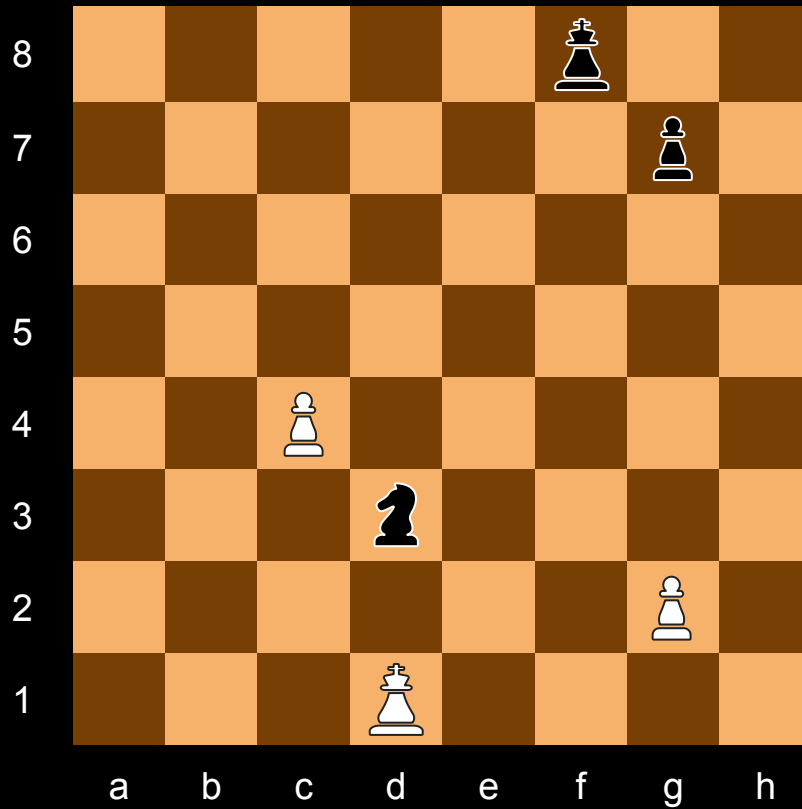
c2 → c4



c2 → c4
c5 → d3



c2 → c4
c5 → d3
...



$$c_2 \rightarrow c_4$$

how many possibilities?

64 fields x 64 fields

how many possibilities?

$$64 \times 64 = 4096$$

possible moves*

*disregarding impossible 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

c 2 c 4

4 digits

c 2 c 4

4 digits

8 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?

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

$$H_{move} = \log_2(8) \times 4 = 12$$

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

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

digits and # symbols

{A}

— —

{A}

A A

{A, B}

— —

{A, B}

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 $n = 2$

symbols

messages

1

1

2

4

3

$f(x)$

9

4

16

5

25



and more digits?

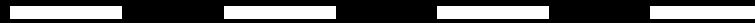
{A, B}

— — —

{A, B}

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

{A, B}



{A, B}

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

with # symbols $S = 2$

digits

messages

1

2

2

4

3

8

4

16

5

32

with # symbols $S = 2$

digits

messages

1

2

2

4

3



8

4

16

5

32

$f(x)$

with # symbols $S = 2$

digits

messages

1

2

2

4

3



8

4

16

5

32

$f(x)$

possible messages with n digits and S symbols

$$N = S^n$$