

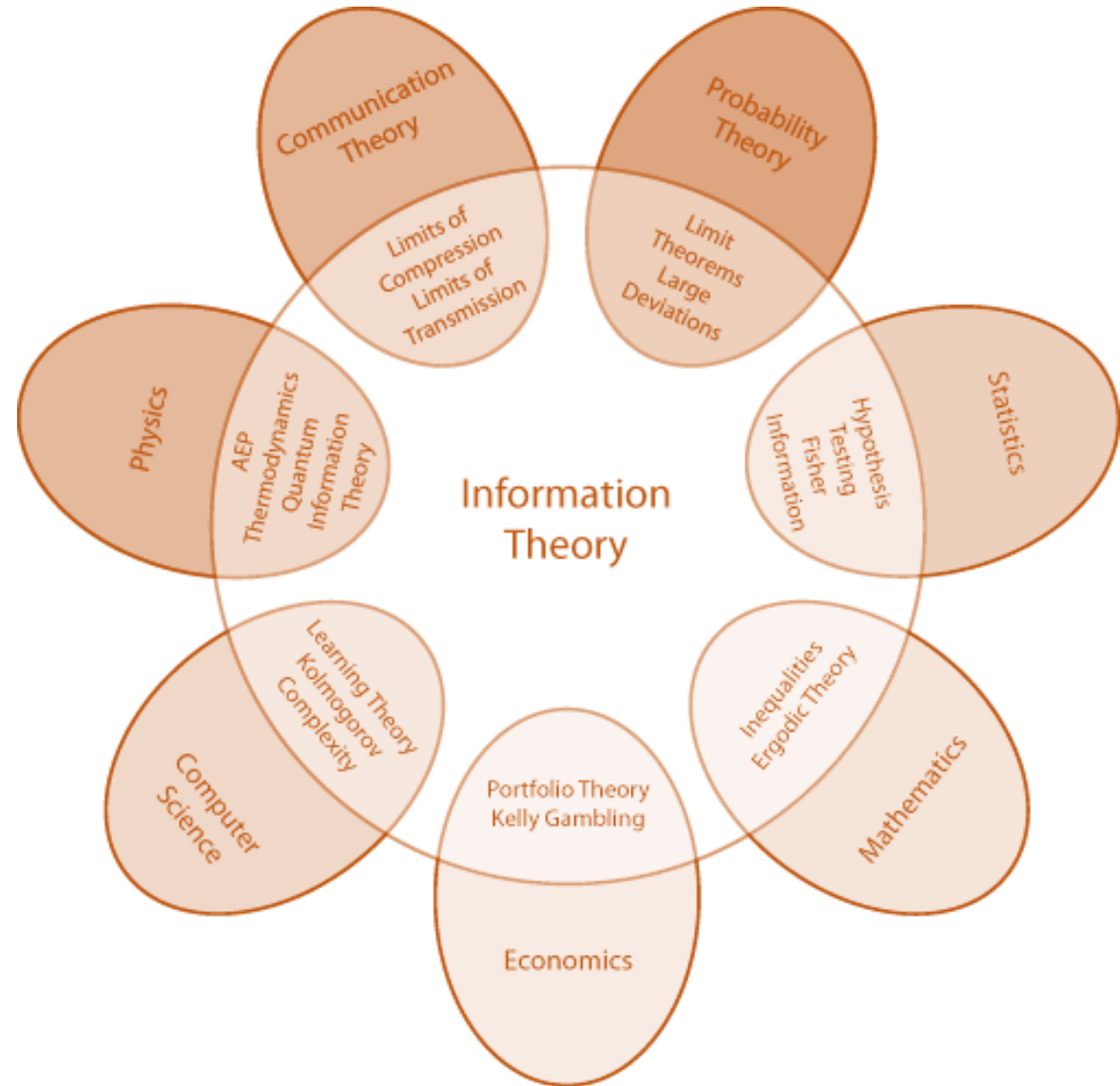


Information Theory

Ethan Anzell & Abigail
Cummings

INFORMATION THEORY

- Information Theory is a branch of applied mathematics that deals with quantifying information, communication, and data transmission.



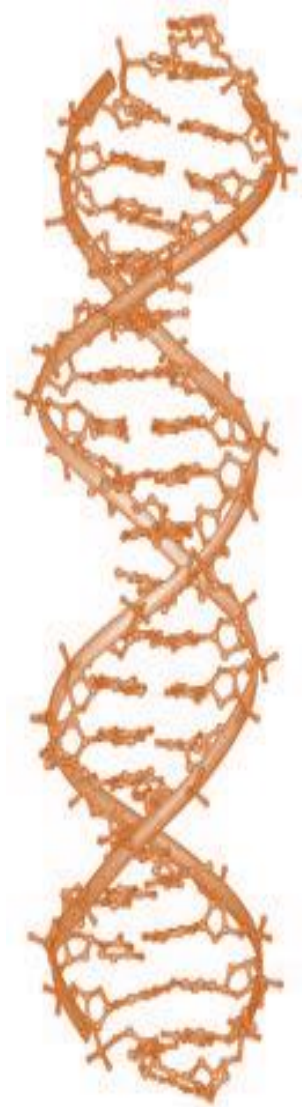
How is
Information
Theory
Relevant?



Communication Technology

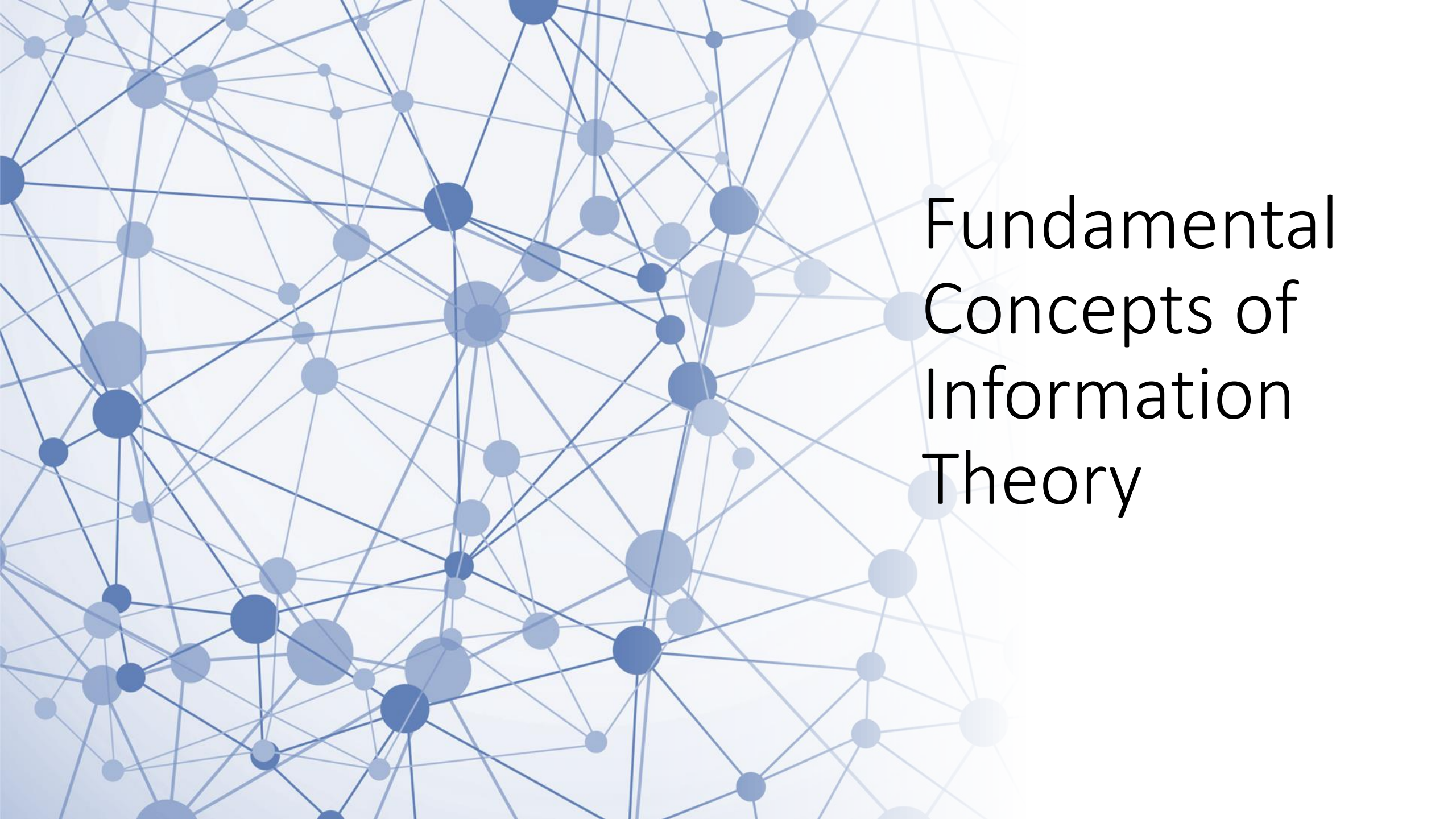
- Internet
- Mobile networks
- Broadcasting





Biological Sciences and Psychology/Human Perception

- Genetics analyzing
- Neuroscience
- Cognitive development
- Ecology



Fundamental Concepts of Information Theory

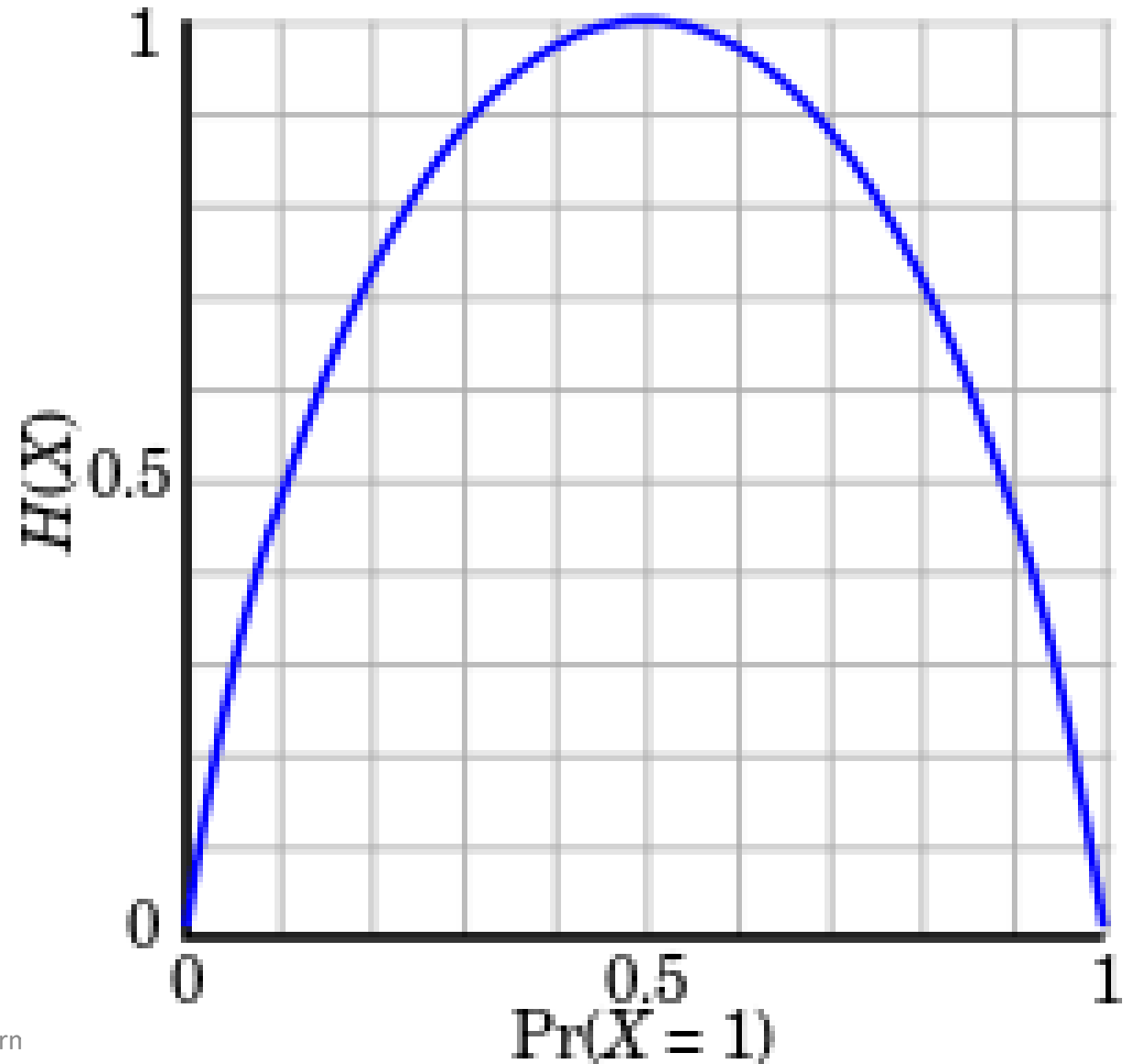
Entropy

Differential Entropy

For continuous variable
with pdf f :

$$H(X) = \int f(x) \log \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

$H(X)$ is the expectation of $\log(1/f(x))$ which is called the *loss*.

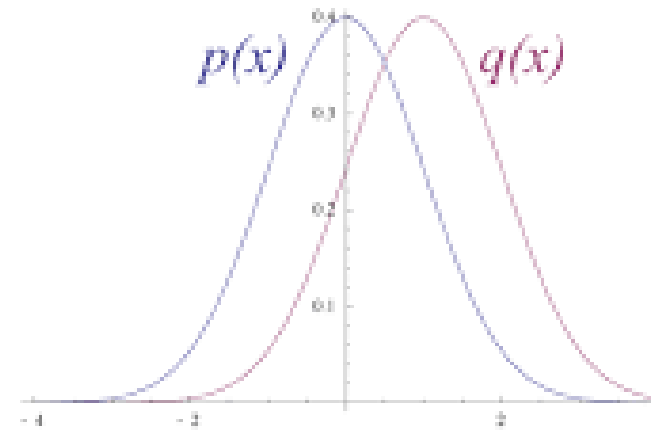


Kullback-Leibler Divergence

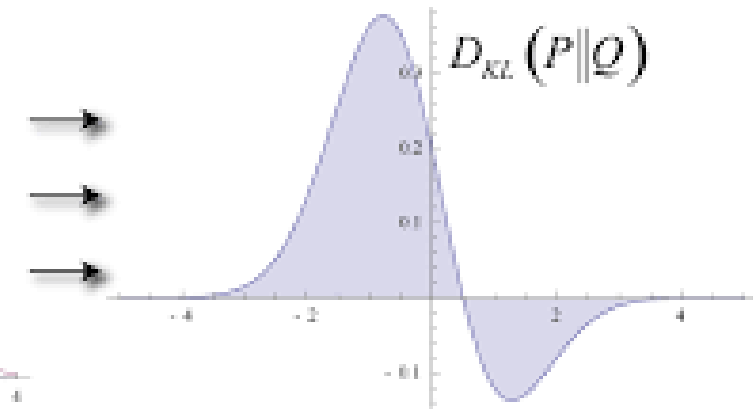
Directed Divergence

Kullback-Leibler risk of g related to f :

$$CE(P || Q) = \int P(x) \log \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$$



Original Gaussian PDF's

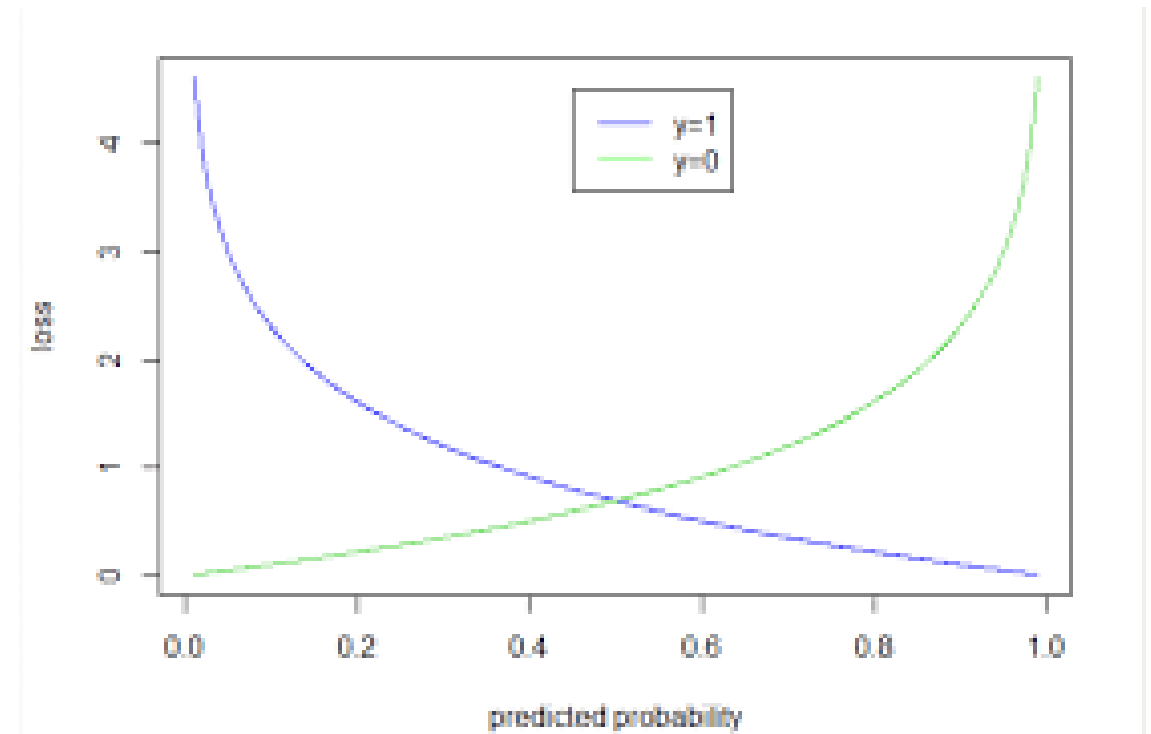


KL Area to be Integrated

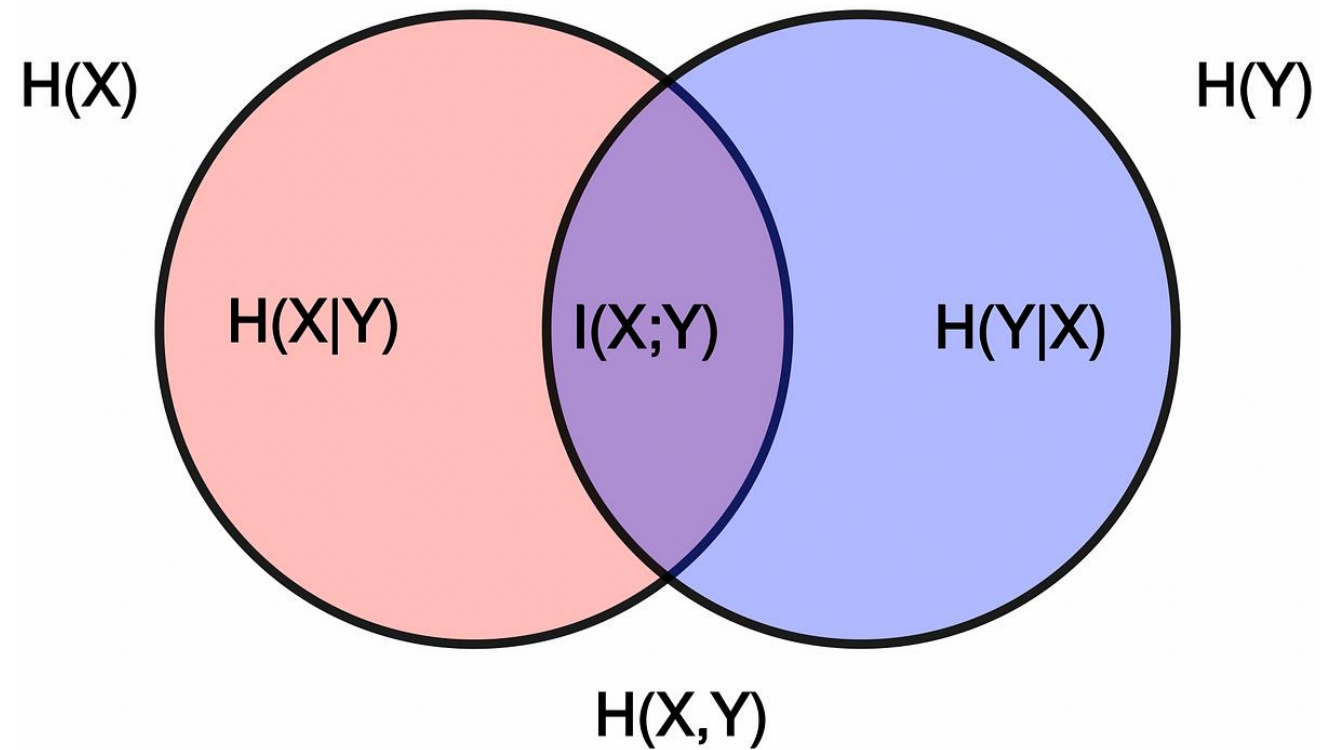
Cross Entropy

- Cross Entropy

$$\text{CE}(g|f) = \int f(x) \log \frac{1}{g(x)} dx$$



Mutual Information



Applications of Information Theory



Parameter Estimation

- Information Theory offers methods that are relevant to parameter estimation including:
 - Maximum Likelihood Estimator (MLE)
 - Bayesian Estimation

Data Analysis

- Offers tools and concepts that are invaluable to data analysis
 - Entropy and Information Gain
 - Mutual Information
 - Kullback-Leibler Divergence
 - Coding theory and Compression

Variational Inference

- Alternative to MCMC
- This is a technique used in Bayesian statistics and machine learning and is meant to approximate complex probability distributions

Data Compression

- Primary goal: represent information in a more efficient manner, using as few bits as possible to store or transmit data
 - Entropy and Redundancy
 - Lossless vs Lossy Compression
 - Arithmetic Coding
 - Representing messages by a number within a specified range

Thank you!

