

Many faces of information:  
irreversibility, ignorance, inference

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The best evidence that the subject has reached wide significance A best-selling paperback by James Gleick available in all airports.

Recommended!

# Measuring information; bit by bit

- Information is the removal of uncertainty / ignorance. So we need to measure ignorance
- $W$ , the number of equally probable options (before receiving the information) is a reasonable measure so is  $p=1/W$
- $W$  multiplies,  $\log W$  adds (can also use  $-\log p$ )
- 2 is a good base to use
- Generalises to  $S = -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i$



**W=2**



**W=64**

# Real messages have correlations

- Symbols are not independent e.g.  $q$  is almost always followed by  $u$
- Shannon entropy can be generalised to take care of this, just use the joint probability distribution for long messages
- With proper coding, the message can be compressed. This happens all the time nowadays e.g. gzip

# Channel Capacity

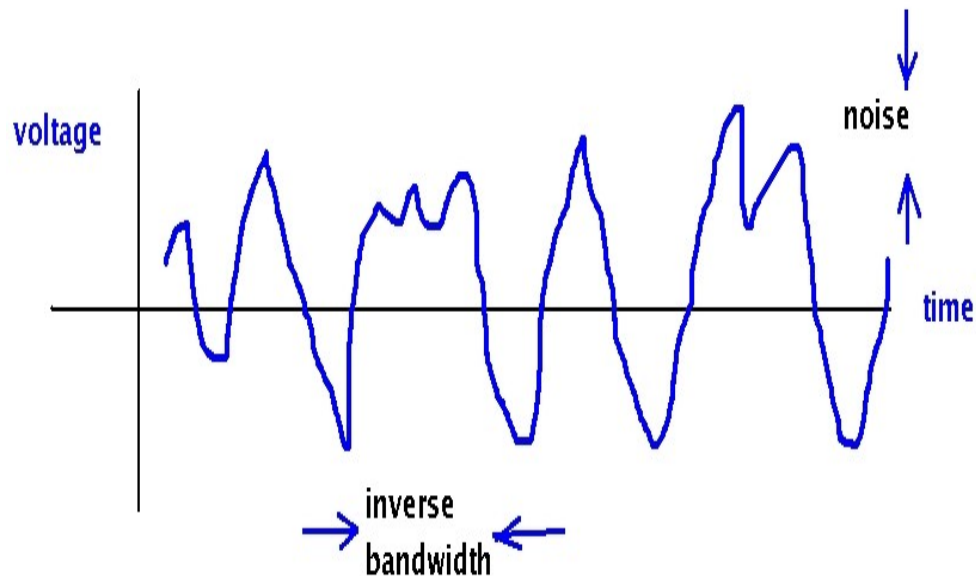
Log of no. of possible messages to the base 2

there are  $(26)^4$  entries in a dictionary of four letter words, all the way from AAAA to ZZZZ

$$S = 4 \times \log_2 26 \approx 18.8 \ll 26 \times \log_2 4 = 52$$

Number of symbols in the alphabet is  $\sim S/N$

The number of letters in the message is  $2Bt$





# Statistics, The Big Fight

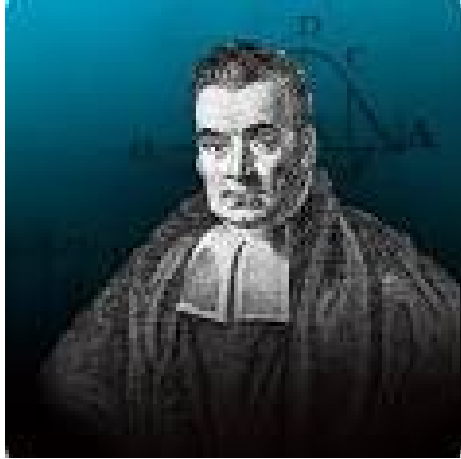
- Error on the mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_N)}{N} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$$

- The usual calculation assumes we take *many* samples from an *known* underlying distribution and works out how they are distributed – this is a deductive process (F for Fisher or frequentist)
- In real life, you have *one* sample, and you have to give error bars on the parameter (say mean) of the *unknown* underlying distribution!



# Problems of inference / induction / inversion

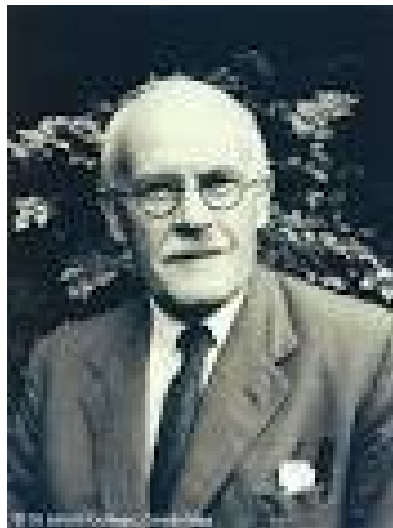


**Bayes**



**Laplace**

$$P(H|D) = \frac{P(D|H)P(H)}{P(D)}$$

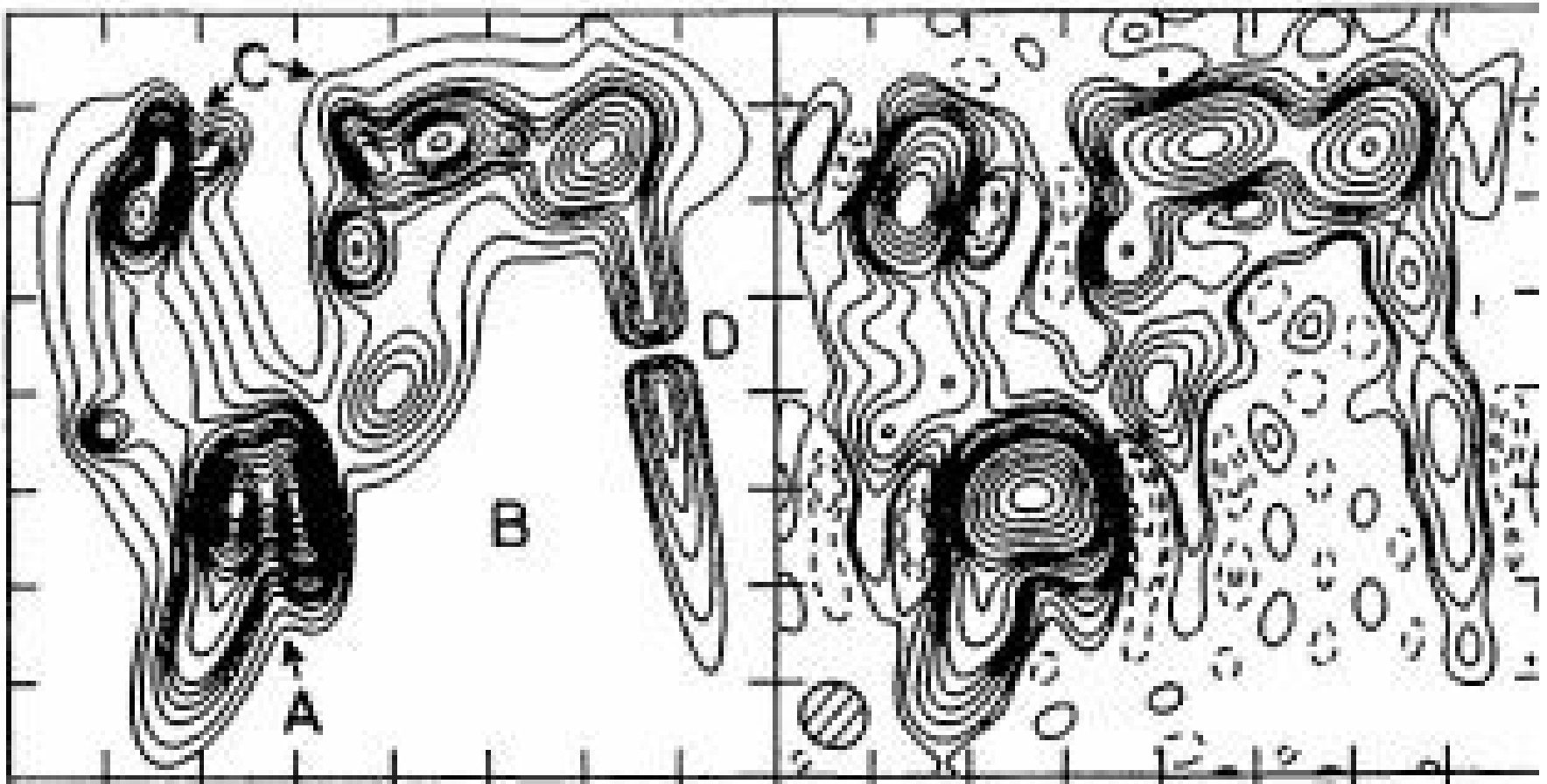


**Jeffreys**



**Jaynes**

# Maximum entropy image restoration A Bayesian strategy?



Ramesh Narayan and RN, ARAA 1986

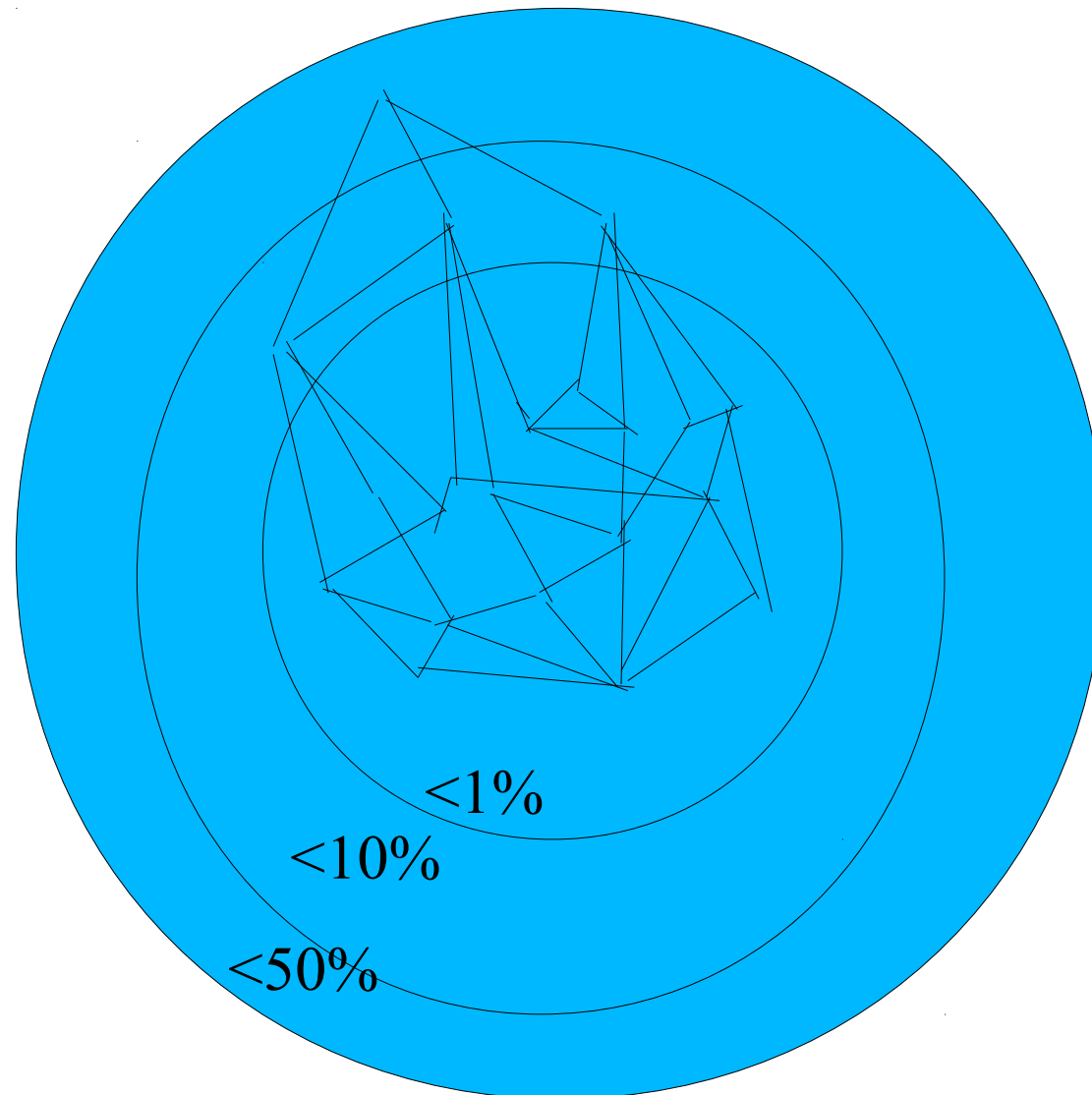
# The Prior

- $P(H)$  is required by Bayes theorem
- How can we say anything about  $H$  without data? BUT
- Maybe those who do without a prior are just hiding it somewhere
- “Entropy” is now the logarithm of the prior
- Stating the prior is an honest exhibition of our assumptions and sensitivity to the prior is an honest appraisal of the uncertainty of our methods

# Irreversibility

- Boltzmann gave the same  $-p \ln p$  type of formula for entropy, starting with  $\ln W$
- 'Default' is for the system to be in a “state” with a large value of  $W$ . (Equilibrium)
- There is no mysterious force driving a system irreversibly towards equilibrium! Microscopic reversibility prevails. Equilibrium is just tyranny of the majority
- Need 'molecular chaos', i.e. there should be no constraint preventing the system from exploring all the states

# Schematic view of equilibrium and fluctuations



# Information can be traded for entropy

- Maxwell demon -separates hot and cold



- Szilard exorcism: you need information on molecular speeds
- Destroying information increases entropy (e.g erasing the results of computation). reversible and irreversible computation (Bennet, Landauer of IBM)

# Information at the foundations of physics

- Information is physical
- Quantum information, communication, computation
- Black hole entropy and “information loss”
- Is all physics about information?
- Qbism – information is always relative to someone (one?....who ? What ? ....)
- Nagarjuna? “nothing exists by itself, only in relation to other things”





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# Claude Elwood Shannon: father of information theory



MS thesis

PhD

War work

Bell Labs

MTC

aftermath