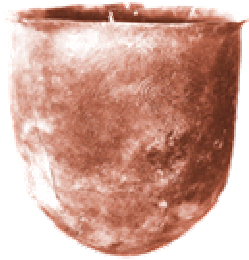


INFORMATION & PROBABILITY



P(R)

INFORMATION THEORY

Information

Computational Biology

system

observation, experiment

abstraction

analysis/modeling/simulation

PROBABILITY

System, States

(e.g., particles in 'ideal gas' with $v = 2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
savannah elephants with 6 teeth)

initially G states available, $P(j)_i = 1 / G$

finally H states available, $P(j)_f = 1 / H$

LOGARITHMS

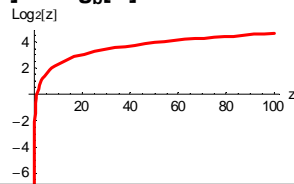
$\text{Log}_b[Z]$: the exponent that base b must be raised to obtain Z

e.g., $\text{Log}_{10}[100] = 2$; $\text{Log}_2[32] = 5$

$$\text{Log}_b[G / H] = \text{Log}_b[G] - \text{Log}_b[H]$$

$$\text{Log}_b[1] = 0$$

$$\text{Log}_b[b] = 1$$



INFORMATION

Binary Information Unit (bit)

1 bit = the information that is required to choose between 2 equiprobable events

bits received	$P(j)$
1	$G / 2$
2	$G / 4$
...	...
l	$G / 2^l$

PROBABILITY & INFORMATION

$$G / 2^l = H$$

$$2^l = G / H$$

$$l = (\text{Log}_{10}[G] / \text{Log}_{10}[2]) - (\text{Log}_{10}[H] / \text{Log}_{10}[2])$$

$$l = - \sum (P(j)_i \text{Log}_2[P(j)_i]) + \sum (P(j)_f \text{Log}_2[P(j)_f])$$

$$S = - \sum (P(j) \text{Log}_2[P(j)])$$

$$l = -\Delta S = S_f - S_i$$

A FLIPPING FAIR COIN

$$\text{e.g., } P(H)_i = 0.5 \quad P(T)_i = 0.5$$

$$P(H)_f = 1 \quad P(T)_f = 0$$

$$I = -\Delta S = S_i - S_f$$

$$I = \text{Log}_2[2] + \text{Log}_2[1] = 1\text{bit}$$

1 bit is required to reduce the initial state to the final state

MINIMUM INFORMATION

Maximum Ignorance I

maximise $I = \sum (P(j) \text{Log}_2[P(j)])$, sum over G

$$\sum P(j) = 1, \text{ sum over G}$$

$$P(G) = 1 - \sum P(j), \text{ sum over G} - 1$$

$$I = \sum (P(j) \text{Log}_2[P(j)]) + P(G) \text{Log}_2[P(G)]$$

MAXIMUM IGNORANCE

$$I = \sum (P(j) \text{Log}_2[P(j)]) + P(G) \text{Log}_2[P(G)]$$

$$\left(\frac{\delta}{\delta P(k)}\right) I = \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta P(k)}\right) (P(k) \text{Log}_2[P(k)] + P(G) \text{Log}_2[P(G)])$$

$$0 = \text{Log}_2[P(k)] + 1 - \text{Log}_2[P(G)] + -1$$

$$0 = \text{Log}_2[P(k)] - \text{Log}_2[P(G)]$$

$$P(k) = P(G)$$

INFORMATION & PROBABILITY

Equiprobable states entail that

$$P(k) = P(G)$$

**all Ps are equal at the minimum
information configuration**

**to weight any P differently would require
information**

(e.g., flipping a biased coin)
