Formal Modeling in Cognitive Science 1 (2005–2006)

School of Informatics, University of Edinburgh Lecturers: Mark van Rossum, Frank Keller

Tutorial 9: Entropy; Mutual Information

Week 10 (13-17 March, 2006)

1. Relationship between Entropy and Mutual Information

Let *X* and *Y* be two non-independent random variables. You know the entropies H(X) and H(Y) and the conditional entropies H(X|Y) and H(Y|X).

- (a) What is the mutual information of *X* with itself?
- (b) What is the joint entropy H(X,Y), and what would it be if the random variables X and Y were independent?
- (c) Give an alternative expression for I(X;Y) in terms of the joint entropy H(X,Y) and the entropies H(X) and H(Y).

2. Computing Entropy and Mutual Information

Let *X* and *Y* be a random variables over the sample space $S = \{a, b, c, d\}$. The joint distribution of these two random variables is as follows:



- (a) Write down the marginal distribution for X and compute the entropy H(X).
- (b) Write down the marginal distribution for *Y* and compute the entropy H(Y).
- (c) What is the joint entropy H(X, Y) of the two random variables?
- (d) What is the conditional entropy H(Y|X)?
- (e) What is the mutual information I(X;Y) between the two random variables?

3. Twenty Questions

Consider a variant of the game Twenty Questions in which you have to guess which one of seven horses won a race. The probability distribution over winning horses is as follows:

horse	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
prob. of winning	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

- (a) Assuming an optimal strategy, what is the minimum number of yes/no questions that you need to ask in order to find out which horse won?
- (b) What is the expected number of questions if you adopt the following strategy: first ask about the horse with the highest probability, then about the horse with the second highest probability, etc.?