## Examples where diversity is beneficial as a secondary goal

• Games of strategy, e.g., "balancing your range" in poker

Construction of investment portfolios (hedging)

• Evolution (genetic diversity)







The utility of imagining an adversary...

## **Examples where simplicity is beneficial as a secondary goal**

#### Occam's razor:

"Among competing hypotheses, the one with the fewest assumptions should be selected."

#### Jaynes' Principle of maximum entropy:

"Given some data, among all hypothetical probability distributions that agree with the data, the one of maximum entropy best represents the current state of knowledge."

## **The Shannon entropy**

If X is a random variable taking values in a finite state space  $\Omega$ , we define the **Shannon entropy of** X by

$$H(X) \coloneqq \sum_{x \in \Omega} \mathbb{P}[X = x] \log \frac{1}{\mathbb{P}[X = x]}$$

(with the contention that  $0 \log 0 = 0$ ). Also, we will use "log" for the base-2 logarithm, except when we use it for the natural logarithm...

- If X denotes a random message from some distribution, then the average number of bits needed to communicate (or compress) X is  $\approx H(X)$ 

- English text has between 0.6 and 1.3 bits of entropy per character.

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The **probability mass function of** *X* is given by  $p(x) = \mathbb{P}[X = x]$ . We will also write H(p).

Important fact: *H* is a **concave** function of *p*.

#### a measure of unpredictability

$$H(p) \coloneqq \sum_{x \in \Omega} p(x) \log \frac{1}{p(x)}$$

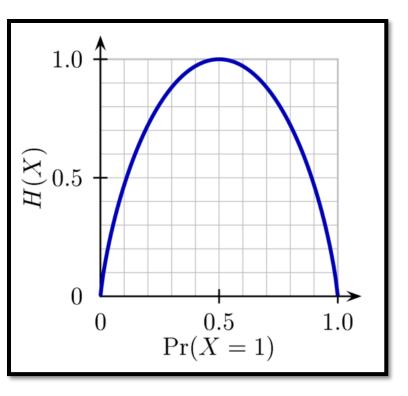
*H* is a **strictly concave** function of *p*.

#### **The Shannon entropy**

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Outcome of a presidential poll vs. outcome of a fair coin flip



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Suppose there are *n* possible outcomes  $\Omega = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$ .

What's the maximum entropy of *X*?

#### second law of thermodynamics

## The universe is maximizing entropy



- **Part I:** Entropy to encourage simplicity: Matrix scaling
- **Part II:** Entropy to encourage diversification: Caching and paging