

Title: Change the coefficients of conditional entropies in extensivity

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Collection: Women at the Intersection of Mathematics and Theoretical Physics

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Abstract: The Boltzmann--Gibbs entropy is a functional on the space of probability measures. One characterization of the Boltzmann--Gibbs entropy is given by the Shannon--Khinchin axioms, which consist of continuity, maximality, expandability and extensivity. The extensivity is expressed in terms of the linear combinations of conditional probabilities. Replacing the coefficients in the linear combinations with a power function provides a characterization of the Tsallis entropy. I talk about the impossibility to replace the coefficients with a non-power function.

Change the coefficients of conditional entropies in extensivity

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$$\mathcal{P}_n := \left\{ p = (p_j)_{j=1}^n \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid p_j \geq 0 \ \forall j, \sum_{j=1}^n p_j = 1 \right\}$$

value $1 \sim m$ $1 \sim n$

Thm. (Khanin '57) / (Suyari '04)

Ex. roll 2 dices X_m & X_n

Let $\mathcal{S} : \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{P}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfy

p_{ij} = prob. of $X_m = i$ & $X_n = j$

1) \mathcal{S} is conti on $\mathcal{P}_n \ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

p_j = prob. of $X_n = j$

2) $\mathcal{S}(p) \leq \mathcal{S}(\frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}) \ \forall p \in \mathcal{P}_n$

$\frac{p_i}{p_j}$ = prob of $X_m = i$ given $X_n = j$

3) $\mathcal{S}(p) = \mathcal{S}(p_1, \dots, p_n, 0) \ \forall p = (p_j)_{j=1}^n \in \mathcal{P}_n$

(= prob. of $X_m = i$)

4) For $P = (P_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n} \in \mathcal{P}_{nm}$ with $P_j = \sum_{i=1}^m P_{ij} > 0$

\uparrow
 $i \sim j$ X_n, X_m : indep

$$\mathcal{S}(P) = \mathcal{S}(p_1, \dots, p_n) + \sum_{j=1}^n p_j^{\frac{q}{1-q}} \mathcal{S}\left(\frac{P_{1j}}{P_j}, \dots, \frac{P_{mj}}{P_j}\right) \quad q > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lambda > 0 \text{ s.t. } \mathcal{S}_\lambda(p) = -\lambda \sum_{j=1}^n p_j \log p_j \quad \forall p = (p_j)_{j=1}^n \text{ (Boltzmann entropy)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ q \rightarrow 1 \\ q \neq 1 \end{matrix} \quad \mathcal{S}_q(p) = -\frac{\lambda}{1-q} \sum_{j=1}^n (p_j^q - p_j) \dots \text{ (Tsallis entropy)}$$



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Thm.

$\Lambda \in C([0,1]) \cap C^2((0,1))$ with $\Lambda'' < 0$ on $(0,1)$ & $\Lambda(0) = 0$.
 Define $\mathcal{S} : \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{P}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\mathcal{S}(P) = \sum_{j=1}^n \Lambda(p_j)$ $\forall P = (p_j)_{j=1}^n \in \mathcal{P}_n$

$$\Lambda(r) = -r \log r$$

$$\Lambda(r) = -\frac{r^q - r}{1-q} \quad (q \neq 1)$$

Then \mathcal{S} satisfies (1) ~ (3) i.e. 1) \mathcal{S} is conti on $\mathcal{P}_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

2) $\mathcal{S}(P) \leq \mathcal{S}(\frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}) \quad \forall P \in \mathcal{P}_n$

3) $\mathcal{S}(P) = \mathcal{S}(p_1, \dots, p_n, 0) \quad \forall P = (p_j)_{j=1}^n \in \mathcal{P}_n$

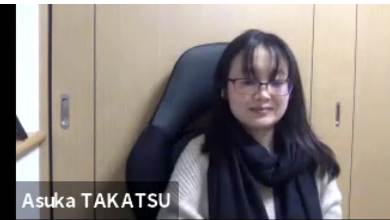
If $\exists f : [0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad s.t$

4) For $P = (p_j)_{1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n} \in \mathcal{P}_{nm}$ with $p_i = \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} > 0$

$$\mathcal{S}(P) = \mathcal{S}(p_1, \dots, p_m) + \sum_{j=1}^n f(p_j) \mathcal{S}(\frac{p_{1j}}{p_j}, \dots, \frac{p_{mj}}{p_j})$$

then $f(r) = r^q \quad (q > 0)$ hence \mathcal{S} : Boltzmann ($\Lambda = \Lambda_1$)

Tsallis ($\Lambda = \Lambda_q \quad q \neq 1$)



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$$\begin{aligned} f(p) &= \int_{\Omega} f(p(\omega)) dP(\omega) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(p(x)) dx \end{aligned}$$





María Elena Tejeda Y...

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{H}(p) &= \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{H}(p(\omega)) d\mathbb{P}(\omega) \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathcal{H}(p(x)) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$Ric \geq K \Leftrightarrow \exists$ convexity of Boltzmann entropy $q=1$
 $\Leftrightarrow \#$ of entropy $\in \mathcal{PC}_{\infty}$ $\mathcal{PC}_{\frac{1}{r_0}}$
 displacement \nearrow convexity

Sturm, Lott - Villani