

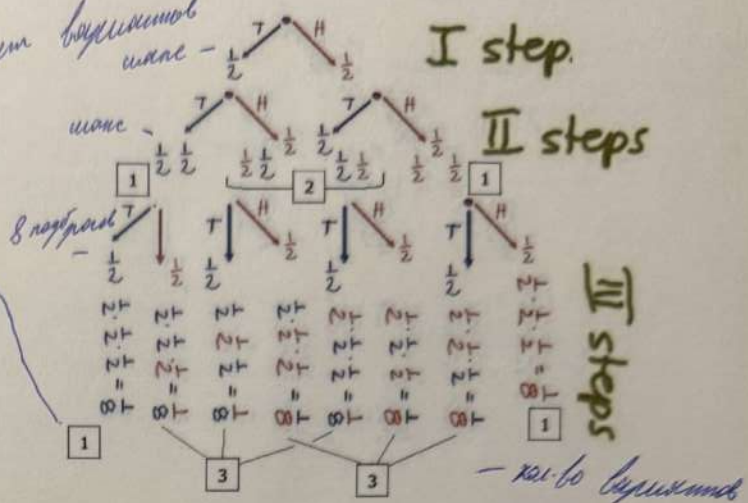
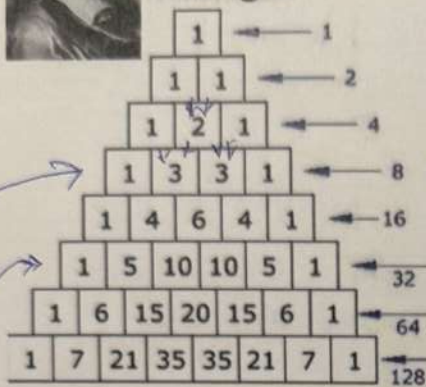
число выходов в моменте отх Справ

Триугольник Паскаля

момента



Pascal's triangle



$(a+b)^5 = 1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1$

$(a+b)^0 =$	1	Newton's Binomial	
$(a+b)^1 =$	$a + b$		
$(a+b)^2 =$	$a^2 + 2ab + b^2$		
$(a+b)^3 =$	$a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$		
$(a+b)^4 =$	$a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$		
$(a+b)^5 =$	$a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5$		

Самым простым способом можно получить количество выходов в n Бросках?

$$C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

Если 3 Броска, то:

0 выходов = $C_3^0 = 1$
 1 выход = $C_3^1 = 3$
 2 выходы = $C_3^2 = 3$
 3 выходы = $C_3^3 = 1$

$\Rightarrow 1, 3, 3, 1$

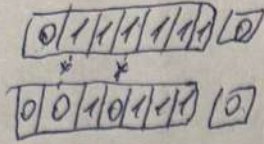
Можно ли → дерево вероятностей → количество выходов в моменте →
 как бы выразить количество выходов в моменте → и наоборот

1 000 000 bit

$$p = 0,9$$

$$\begin{matrix} s \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} t \\ 0 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{f} 1$$

$f = 0,1$



$$\begin{matrix} t \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} t \\ 000 \end{matrix} \rightarrow 111 - 0,1 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 0,1 = 0,0001$$

$$\begin{matrix} 110 \rightarrow 0,1 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 0,9 = 0,009 \\ 101 \quad 0,1 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 0,1 = 0,009 \\ 011 \quad 0,9 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 0,1 = 0,009 \end{matrix}$$

0,942

0,028

$$\begin{matrix} 000 - 0,9 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 0,9 = 0,729 \\ 001 \quad 0,9 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 0,1 = 0,081 \\ 010 \quad 0,9 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 0,9 = 0,081 \\ 001 \quad 0,9 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 0,1 = 0,081 \end{matrix}$$

Эксперимент 2

скажи ему лучше - да



Say **NO** to the first

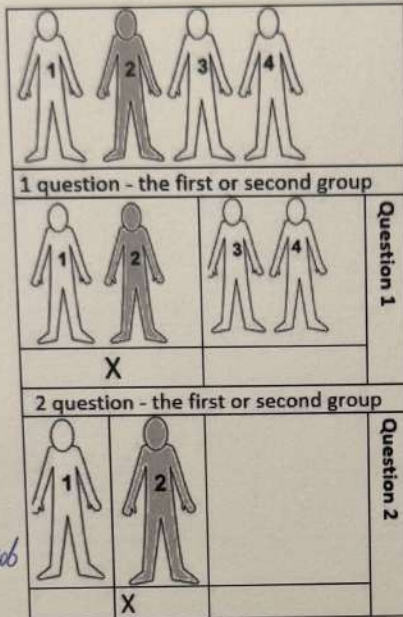


Say **YES** to the second if it is better than the first



Say **NO** to the third only if it is worse than all the others

Все через "да/нет" = "информация" = "решение"



Average number of questions =

$1 \cdot 0.5 +$	$2 \cdot 0.25 +$	$3 \cdot 0.125 +$	$3 \cdot 0.125$

Question 1. Is this Zuckerberg?	50%	$1 \cdot 0.5$
Question 2. Is this Sergey Brin?	25%	$2 \cdot 0.25$
Question 3. Is this Stefan from BMW?	12.5%	$3 \cdot 0.125$
So Prince Saud	12.5%	$3 \cdot 0.125$
Average number of questions =		1,75

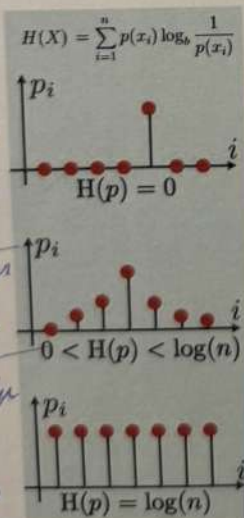
определен порядок

как бы лучше - быстрее

сколько вопросов нужно задать?

Информация

Если событие редкое
 неопределенность, не
 инф. меньше
 Вер-м. редкого
 событие неопределенно
 Вер-м. одинаково
 мало - неоп-м
 инф. больше всего
 редких



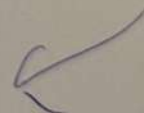
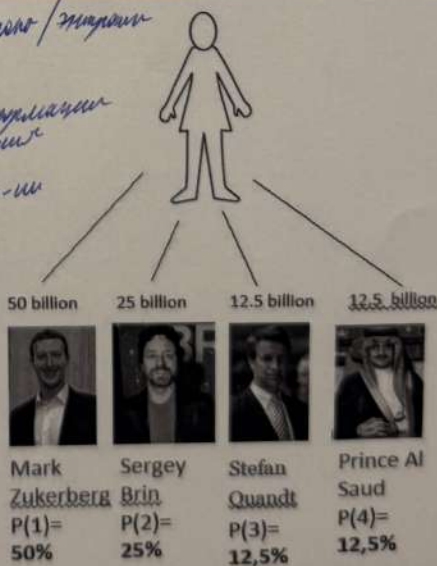
$$\sum_{i=1}^n p(i) \log_2 \frac{1}{p(i)}$$

Quantifying information

$$I(x_i) = \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{p_i} \right)$$

number of bits required to encode choice

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p(x_i) I(x_i)$$



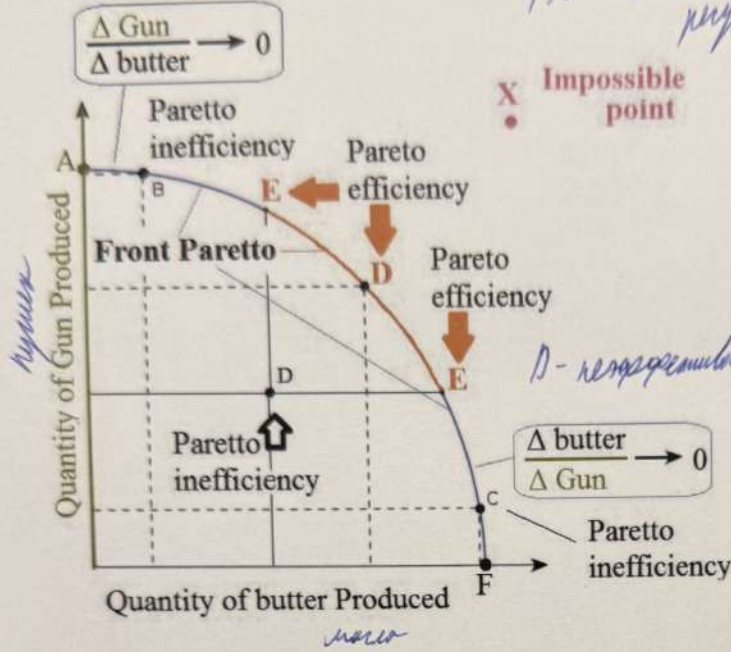
Чем событие менее вероятно, тем больше информации оно несет

50% - 1 бит (1 вопрос) ~~1 бит~~
 25% - 2 бита
 12.5% - 3 бита

Contra legem proceduntur

Prisoner's Dilemma

*Pre ekonomice na-ba, nye konflikt
nyayn unalyypramo mass-zapovedno*



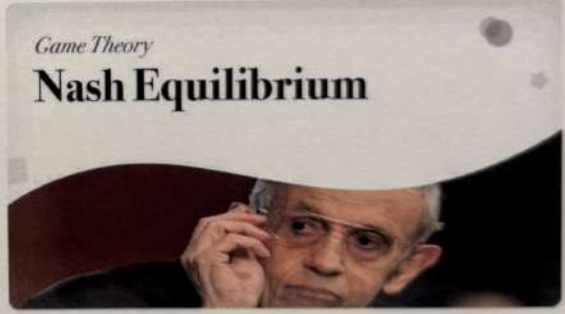
by Vilfredo Pareto
1848-1923

The orange sector E-D-E is the most Pareto efficient - since an increase in one indicator leads to a decrease in another.

Prisoners' dilemma

		prisoner B	
		confess	remain silent
prisoner A	confess	5 years, 5 years	0 year, 20 years
	remain silent	20 years, 0 year	1 year, 1 year

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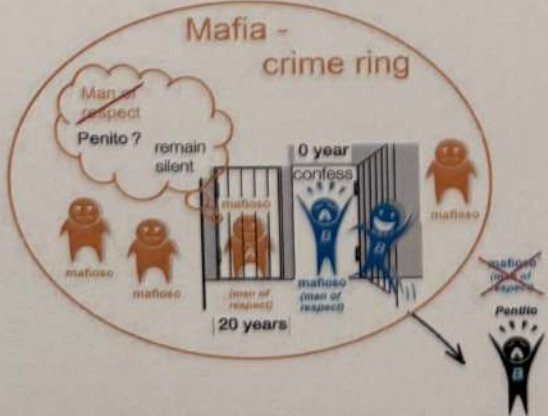


Game Theory
Nash Equilibrium


** => Nash equilibrium

		Player 2	
		Recognition;	Non-recognition;
Player 1	Recognition;	1, -5	2, -20
	Non-recognition;	2, -20	-1, -1

-1-1
Pareto Optimality



no need for explanation

Resume of Lecture by Pr. Bob Gallager from MIT  Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

George Boole (1815-1864) developed Boolean logic. The principles of logical thinking have been understood (and occasionally used) since the Hellenic era. Boole's contribution was to show how to systemize these principles and express them in equations (called Boolean logic or Boolean algebra).

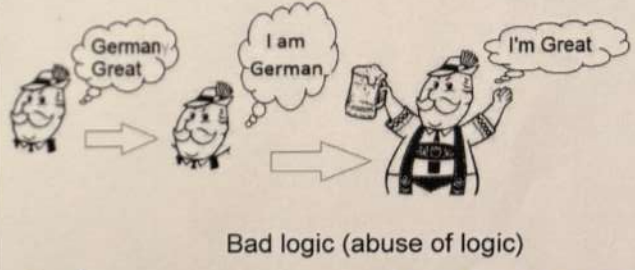
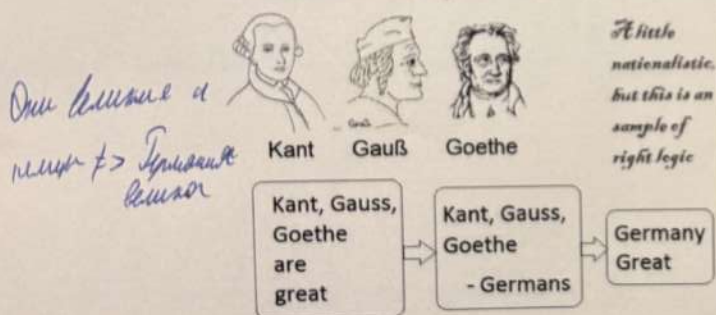
Claude Shannon (1916-2001) showed how to use Boolean algebra as the basis for switching technology. This contribution systemized logical thinking for computer and communication systems, both for the design and programming of the systems and their applications.

Logic continues to be abused in politics, religion and most non-scientific areas

*установка
для работы - работа
Менделеев применял
логику в
химическом науке*

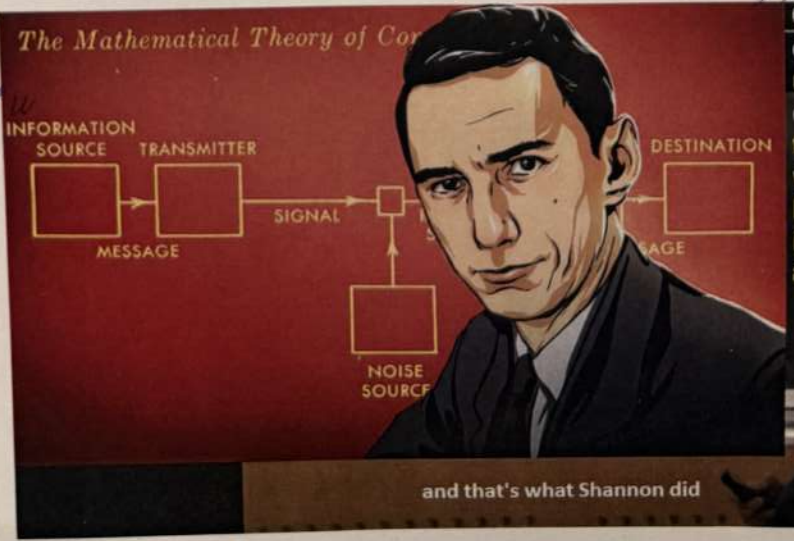
Logic continues to be abused in politics, religion, and most non-scientific areas.

Этот принцип можно использовать в политике и религии



Человек националистический, но это не пример правильной логики

информация + передача



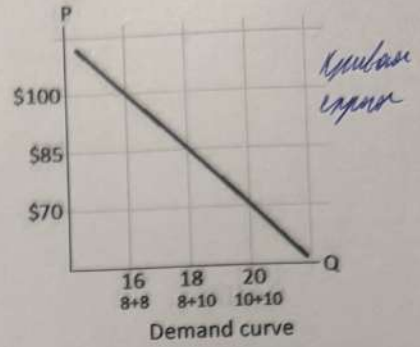
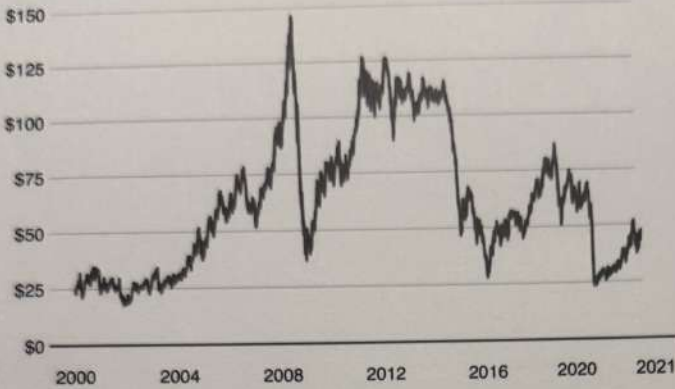
Creating a reliable connection over an unreliable (noisy) channel that's what IT is about

Создание надежной связи по ненадежному каналу - это и есть ИТ

Информация → источник → передатчик → канал → приемник → сообщение

Oil price hits 18-year low

Brent crude, US dollars per barrel



Цена нефти снизилась на рекордные уровни

Barrel		1.	2.
		$8 \cdot 10^6$ day	$10 \cdot 10^6$ day
1.	$8 \cdot 10^6$	\$800 millions per day \$100 \$800 millions per day	\$850 millions per day \$85 \$680
2.	$10 \cdot 10^6$	\$680 millions per day \$85 \$850 millions per day	\$700 millions per day \$70 \$700 millions per day

рынок ОПЕК



цена забвения от европейской стороны

*Забвение нефти не является решением
 Резерв-инициатива сокращения*

80% more people

mathematical language
more formalism

3 more basic explanations
uniqueness uniqueness
power

beginning
mathematical
language



CHALK + TALK

ink + think



- 1. listening
- 2. first way of processing
- 3. Writing, incl. sth. you're not quite sure about

University → formalism → mathematics

School → gravity → **MOTION** ==formalism==> University $E = MC^2$ $\oint \vec{s} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint \text{rot } \vec{s}$

CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT THINKING

concrete mathematics

characteristic
roman logic

mathematical → abstract **MOTION**



ISAAC NEWTON

$E = MC^2$

$W = 2\pi f$

$\beta = \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta I_2}$

$E = \frac{1}{2} h \nu / m$

$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = q$

$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2eUm_e}}$

$E = \frac{1}{2} h \nu / m$



ALBERT EINSTEIN

higher science,
rational & non-
rational

$m_e = m_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$

$I = \frac{V_e}{R + R_s}$

$E = h \nu$

$(\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$

$\iint \text{rot } \vec{s}$

$\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$



GALOIS 20.10.21.1832

Motivation: 80% chance of rain
Let A_j be the event of rain at 9am
on day j of this term, $1 \leq j \leq n$

Suppose the events A_j each have probability P_j independently

Oxford	Tue 13th	Wed 14th	Thu 15th	Fri 16th
	10° 9°	13° 10°	13° 8°	11° 7°
	70%	70%	70%	80%

Markoff Chain Probability Model
for Oxford Weather



very simple

30% remains
40% returns

80% remains
20% returns

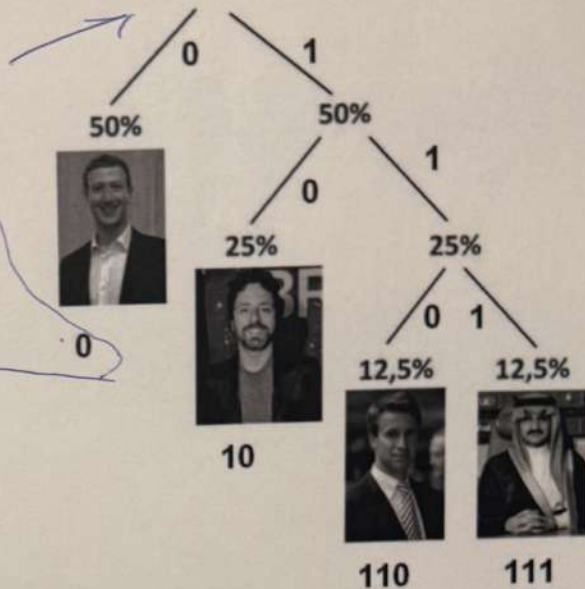
Затем переходим от случая - Ветер меняется, не меняется

почти полное копирование Харрисиана

по Битман

Самое богатое событие —
— самый короткий код

Октябрь становится даллее



First-order approximation
(symbols independent but with
frequencies of Belarusian txt).

Смешивание букв
Мама мыла ра

М - 3	— 30%	1-3 М
а - 4	— 40%	4-7 а
ы - 1	— 10%	8 -ы
л - 1	— 10%	9 -л
р - 1	— 10%	10 -р
10		

ла **ма** ма р

Модель первого (и во втором)



перое Бурв

Мама мыла ра

Ма - 2	22%	1-2 ма
ам - 2	22%	3-4 ам
мы - 1	11%	5 мы
ыл - 1	11%	6 ыл
ла - 1	11%	7 ла
ар - 1	11%	8 ар
ра - 1	11%	9 ра

9

0. 4 6 7 3 1 9 1 6 7 3 5
 ам ыл ла ам ма ра ма ыл ла ам мы
 мылла рама



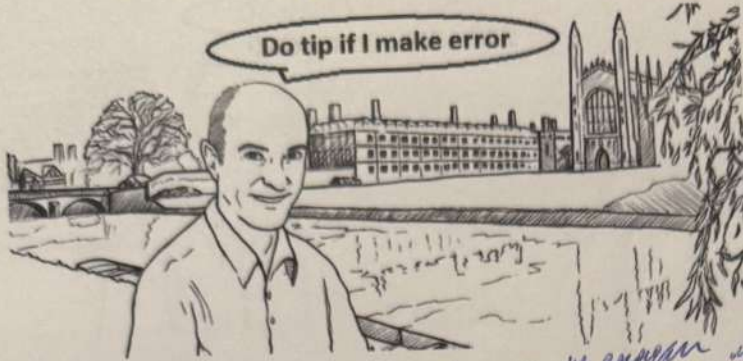
вторичный код Бурв

Да/нет = Битман — икар.р = символы по Харрисиану
 Частые события — короткий код
 Бурв число Битман по ф. Уленманна

Second-order approximation (digram (2-symbols) structure as in Belarusian)

David Mac Kay

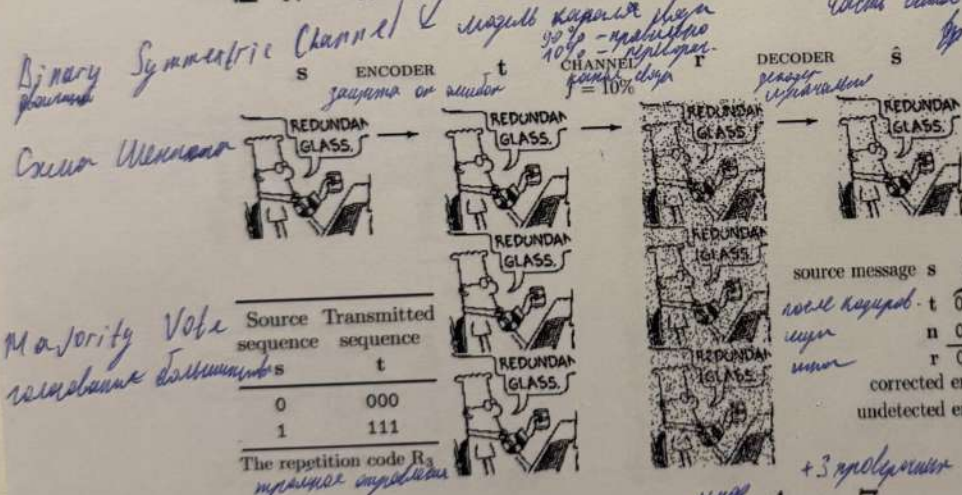
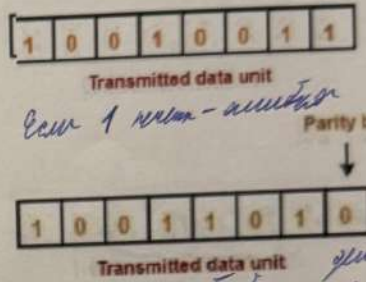
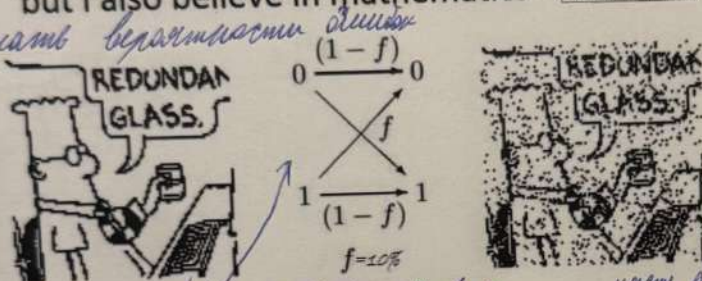
hasn't managed to reproduce the original
copy management system



Sir Dr. D. MacKay,
University of Cambridge
(22 April 1967 - 14 April 2016)



"I believe in clean energy,
but I also believe in mathematics"

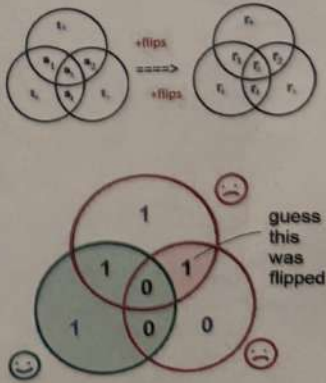
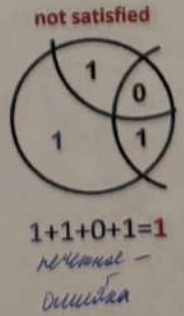
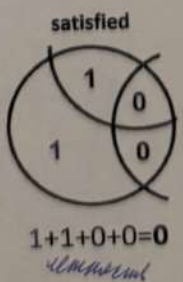
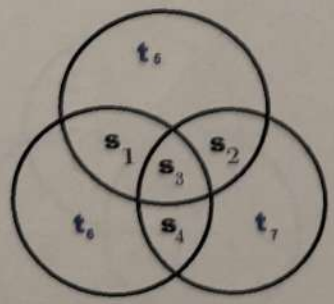


Source sequence s	Transmitted sequence t
0	000
1	111

source message s	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
noise received t	000	000	111	000	111	111	000
n	000	001	000	000	101	000	000
r	000	001	111	000	010	111	000
corrected errors *							
undetected errors							

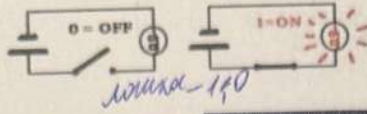
7.4. Hamming code

$$\frac{4}{\Sigma} \rightarrow \frac{7}{t}$$



But because I'm a mathematician
I can't help but think of it as a
repetition code - guess what happens next time
Hamming - how many errors can it correct

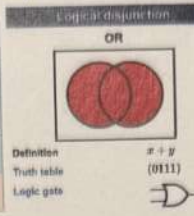
parity bit - guess what happens next time
repetition code - guess what happens next time
Hamming - how many errors can it correct



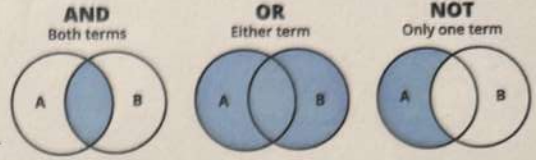
Logical addition (disjunction)

A	B	F=A ∨ B
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

A	B	A ∨ B
True	True	True
True	False	True
False	True	True
False	False	False



BOOLEAN LOGIC



OR
логическое сложение

Good logic



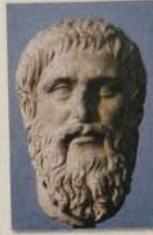
Socrates was a philosopher



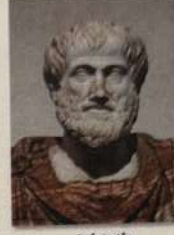
Сocrates философ



Socrates



Plato



Aristotle

philosophers are men

$$\Phi \in A$$

Философы люди



Socrates was a man

$$S \in A$$

Сocrates - человек

Bad logic



Socrates was a man



Сocrates человек



Socrates



Plato



Aristotle

philosophers are men

$$\Phi \in A$$

Философы люди

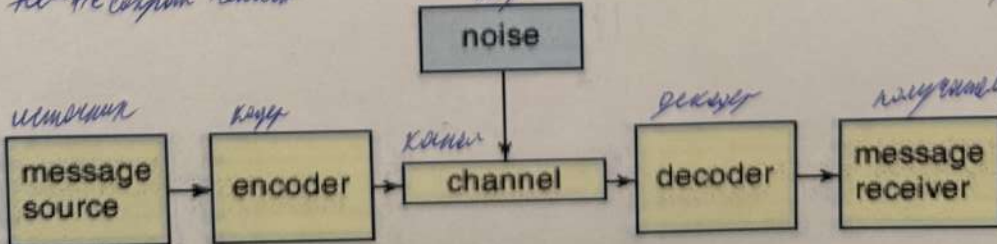


Socrates

Socrates was a philosopher



Сocrates философ?



Месседж передатчик