



#2 APPENDIX

UNIFORM to LOGNORMAL and BACK with Shannon ENTROPY

Discovered June 10, 2015 at 2:58 a.m. by Claudio Maccone.
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(%i1) kill(all);
(%o0) done

Equivalence between UNIFORM and LOGNORMAL distribution.

Equivalence of the two mean values.

(%i1) assume(d>b,sigma>0);
(%o1) [d>b,σ>0]

(%i2) mean_value_equivalence:(b+d)/2=%e^(mu+sigma^2/2);
(%o2) $\frac{d+b}{2} = \%e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + \mu}$

Equivalence of the two standard deviations.

(%i3) st_dev_equivalence:(d-b)/(2*sqrt(3))=%e^(mu+sigma^2/2)*sqrt(%e^(sigma^2)-1);
(%o3) $\frac{d-b}{2\sqrt{3}} = \%e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + \mu} \sqrt{\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1}$

Resolving equation in sigma only.

(%i4) resolving_equation_in_sigma_only:st_dev_equivalence/mean_value_equivalence;
(%o4) $\frac{d-b}{\sqrt{3}(d+b)} = \sqrt{\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1}$

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(%i5) towards_sigma:first(factor(solve(resolving_equation_in_sigma_only^2+1,%e^sigma^2)));
(%o5) %e $\sigma^2 = \frac{4(d^2 + b d + b^2)}{3(d + b)^2}$ 

(%i6) def_sigma_square:log(towards_sigma);
(%o6)  $\sigma^2 = \log\left(\frac{4(d^2 + b d + b^2)}{3(d + b)^2}\right)$ 

(%i7) def_sigma:sqrt(def_sigma_square);
(%o7)  $\sigma = \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{4(d^2 + b d + b^2)}{3(d + b)^2}\right)}$ 

(%i8) resolving_equation_in_mu_only:mean_value_equivalence,def_sigma_square;
(%o8)  $\frac{d + b}{2} = %e^{\mu + \frac{\log\left(\frac{4(d^2 + b d + b^2)}{3(d + b)^2}\right)}{2}}$ 

(%i9) towards_mu:factor(first(solve(radcan(resolving_equation_in_mu_only),%e^mu)));
(%o9) %e $\mu = \frac{\sqrt{3}(d + b)^2}{4\sqrt{d^2 + b d + b^2}}$ 

(%i10) def_mu:log(towards_mu);
(%o10)  $\mu = \log\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}(d + b)^2}{4\sqrt{d^2 + b d + b^2}}\right)$ 

Checking the Final LOGNORMAL MEAN VALUE.

(%i11) lognormal_mean_value:lhs(mean_value_equivalence),def_sigma_square,def_mu;
(%o11)  $\frac{d + b}{2}$ 

Checking the Final LOGNORMAL STANDARD DEVIATION.

(%i12) lognormal_st_dev:lhs(st_dev_equivalence),def_sigma_square,def_mu;
(%o12)  $\frac{d - b}{2\sqrt{3}}$ 

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INVERTING the system, i.e. finding a and b vs. my and sigma.

$$(\%i13) \text{ def_d_vs_mu_and_sigma:factor}((2*\text{mean_value_equivalence}+(2*\sqrt{3})*\text{st_dev_equivalence}))/2$$

$$(\%o13) d = \%e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + \mu} \left(\sqrt{3} \sqrt{\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1} + 1 \right)$$

$$(\%i14) \text{ def_b_vs_mu_and_sigma:factor}((2*\text{mean_value_equivalence}-(2*\sqrt{3})*\text{st_dev_equivalence}))/2$$

$$(\%o14) b = - \%e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + \mu} \left(\sqrt{3} \sqrt{\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1} - 1 \right)$$

ENTROPY CHANGE in passing from the UNIFORM to the LOGNORMAL distribution,

$$(\%i15) \text{ def_uniform_entropy:uniform_entropy=integrate}(-(1/(d-b))*\log(1/(d-b)))/\log(2),x,b,d;$$

$$(\%o15) \text{ uniform_entropy} = \frac{\log(d-b)}{\log(2)}$$

$$(\%i16) \text{ def_lognormal_entropy:lognormal_entropy=(log(sqrt(2*pi)*sigma)+mu+1/2)}/\log(2);$$

$$(\%o16) \text{ lognormal_entropy} = \frac{\log(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi} \sigma) + \mu + \frac{1}{2}}{\log(2)}$$

$$(\%i17) \text{ lognormal_entropy_vs_b_and_d:def_lognormal_entropy,def_sigma,def_mu;}$$

$$(\%o17) \text{ lognormal_entropy} = \frac{\log\left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{\log\left(\frac{4(d^2+b d+b^2)}{3(d+b)^2}\right)}\right) + \log\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}(d+b)^2}{4\sqrt{d^2+b d+b^2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{\log(2)}$$

$$(\%i18) \text{ logcontract(radcan(lognormal_entropy_vs_b_and_d));}$$

$$(\%o18) \text{ lognormal_entropy} = -\frac{\log\left(\frac{8(d^2+b d+b^2)}{3\pi(d+b)^4 \log\left(\frac{4(d^2+b d+b^2)}{3(d+b)^2}\right)}\right) - 1}{2\log(2)}$$

$$(\%i19) \text{ def_uniform_entropy,def_b_vs_mu_and_sigma,def_d_vs_mu_and_sigma;}$$

$$(\%o19) \text{ uniform_entropy} = \frac{\log\left(\%e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + \mu} \left(\sqrt{3} \sqrt{\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1} + 1 \right) + \%e^{\frac{\sigma^2}{2} + \mu} \left(\sqrt{3} \sqrt{\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1} - 1 \right)\right)}{\log(2)}$$

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(%i20) def_uniform_entropy_vs_mu_and_sigma:radcan(%);
(%o20) uniform_entropy = 
$$\frac{\log(\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1) + \sigma^2 + 2\mu + \log(3) + 2\log(2)}{2\log(2)}$$


(%i21) def_uniform_entropy_vs_mu_and_sigma-def_lognormal_entropy;
(%o21) uniform_entropy - lognormal_entropy = 
$$\frac{\log(\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1) + \sigma^2 + 2\mu + \log(3) + 2\log(2)}{2\log(2)} -$$


$$\frac{\log(\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\pi}\sigma) + \mu + \frac{1}{2}}{\log(2)}$$


(%i22) logcontract(radcan(%));
(%o22) uniform_entropy - lognormal_entropy = 
$$\frac{\log\left(\frac{6(\%e^{\sigma^2} - 1)}{\pi\sigma^2}\right) + \sigma^2 - 1}{2\log(2)}$$


(%i23) limit(% , sigma, 0);
(%o23) uniform_entropy - lognormal_entropy = 
$$\frac{\log\left(\frac{6}{\pi}\right) - 1}{2\log(2)}$$


(%i24) ev(% , numer);
(%o24) uniform_entropy - lognormal_entropy = -0.25461433482006

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