

Information Theoretical Modeling of Multi-Agent Interactions

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Background

Addressing many major scientific and engineering challenges requires understanding and characterizing interactions in complex systems.

E.g.

- the risk of heart disease

 hundreds of genetic variants

- global navigation systems

 multiple satellites

- deep learning

 interconnected neurons

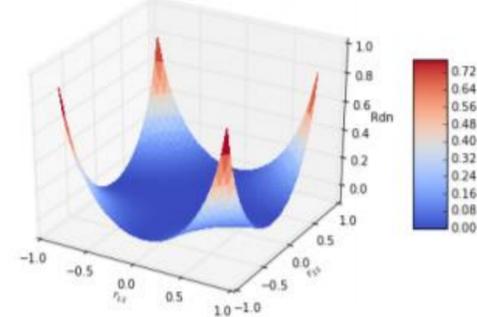
Questions

Theoretical characterization of interactions that give rise complex systems.

- Quantifying complex interactions using information theory.
- Establishing correspondences between information quantities.

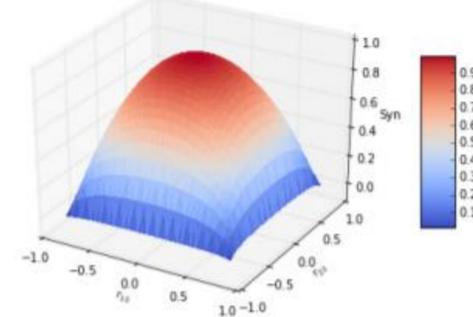
A novel differentiable measure of the complex interactions

Surface of Redundancy when $I(X_1, X_2; Y) = 1$



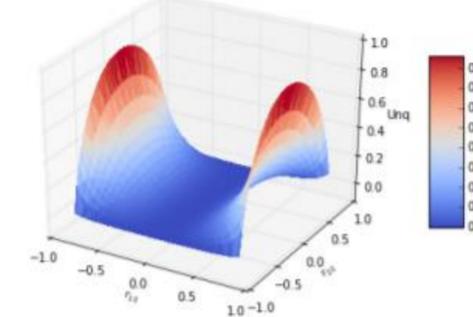
(a) Redundancy

Surface of Synergy when $I(X_1, X_2; Y) = 1$



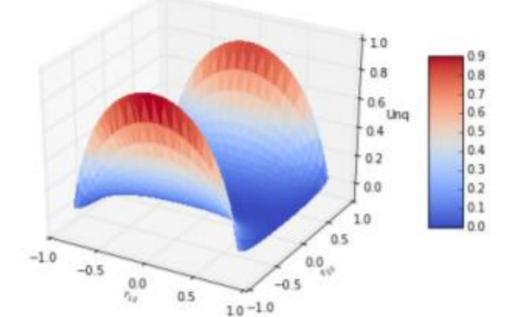
(b) Synergy

Surface of Unq1 when $I(X_1, X_2; Y) = 1$



(c) Unique from X_1

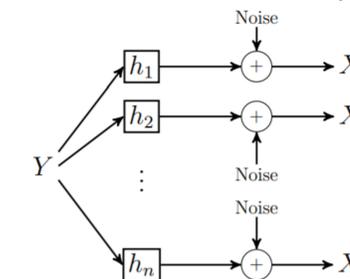
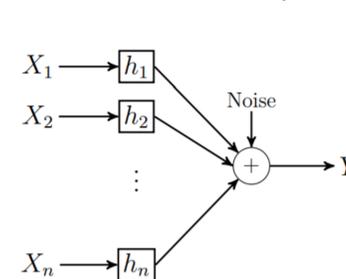
Surface of Unq2 when $I(X_1, X_2; Y) = 1$



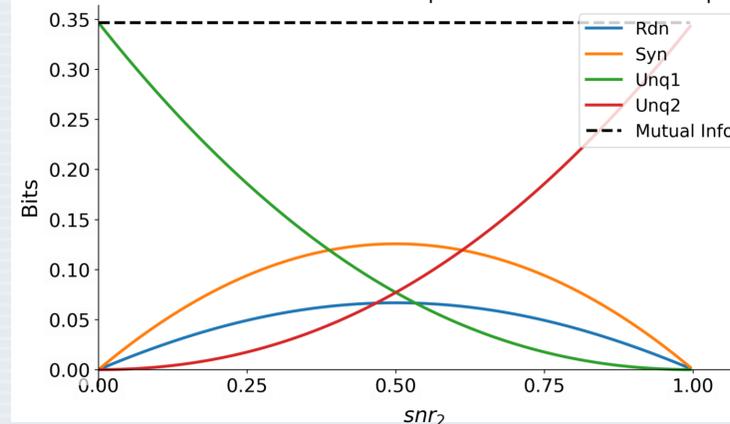
(d) Unique from X_2

A novel duality between the information measures

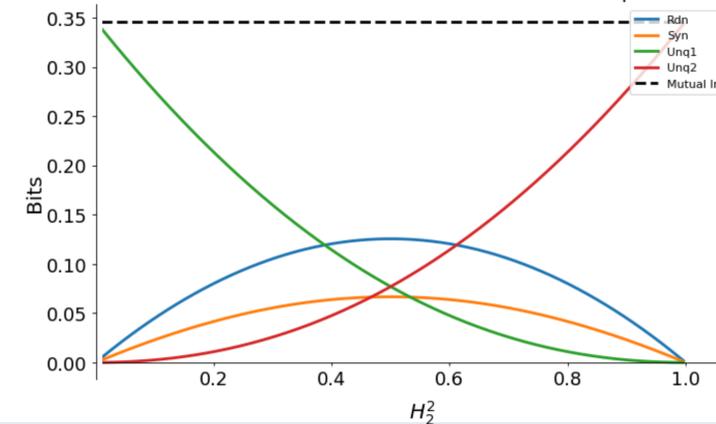
in communication channels with many-to-one and one-to-many network topologies.



Gaussian MAC with fixed total power and uncorrelated input



Gaussian broadcast channel with fixed total power



Method

- Information Theory
- Differential Geometry
- Lattice Theory

Conclusion

My long-term goal is to develop rigorous methodologies for researchers in various domains to analyze and model complex systems.

Reference

- X. Niu, and C. J. Quinn. "A measure of synergy, redundancy, and unique information using information geometry." 2019 IEEE International Symposium on Information Theory (ISIT), 2019.
- X. Niu, and C. J. Quinn. "Synergy and redundancy duality between Gaussian multiple access and broadcast channels." 2020 International Symposium on Information Theory and Its Applications (ISITA), 2020.