

*Міністерство освіти і науки України
Сумський державний університет
Азадський університет
Каракалтакський державний університет
Київський національний університет технологій та дизайну
Луцький національний технічний університет
Національна металургійна академія України
Національний університет «Львівська політехніка»
Одеський національний політехнічний університет
Сумський національний аграрний університет
Східно-Казахстанський державний технічний
університет ім. Д. Серікбаєва
ТОВ «НВО «ПРОМІТ»
Українська асоціація якості
Українська інженерно-педагогічна академія
Університет Барода
Університет ім. Й. Гуттенберга
Університет «Politechnika Świętokrzyska»
Харківський національний університет
міського господарства ім. О. М. Бекетова
Херсонський національний технічний університет*

СИСТЕМИ РОЗРОБЛЕННЯ ТА ПОСТАВЛЕННЯ ПРОДУКЦІЇ НА ВИРОБНИЦТВО

Матеріали I Міжнародної науково-практичної
конференції

(м. Суми, 17–20 травня 2016 року)

Сайт конференції: <http://srpv.sumdu.edu.ua>.

Суми
Сумський державний університет
2016

THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN DATA AND INFORMATION

Marcela Maia, KheifetsB., PhD, RWTH AachenUniversity, Aachen, Germany

One can make an observation that in all the special and popular literature the concept of information is rarely discussed before (without) previous introduction of some its quantitative measure, and if even so, most of the models are at last described in terms of probability theory or sets theory in the context of a certain class of systems. Therefore the information properties and scope of its application depend on the mathematical form of this measure, and, basically, the quantitative properties of some specific information measure are investigated and used, but not the qualitative concept of information.

We have a contradiction between a fundamental character (due to the number of applications) of information concept, a variety of its particular quantitative measures (that are used actually as different definitions), and, on the other hand, absence of attempts to relate different "information's" to each other.

The problem is partially resolved (and mostly obscured) by the fact that information, as a rule, is defined (in one way or another) in terms of general enough collection of universal concepts such as probability or cardinality (of sets), uncertainty, information processes, etc. Nevertheless, there still remains dissatisfaction with absence of qualitative notion of what is information itself, irrespectively of its quantitative measure. We offer and discuss another possibility to answer the questions above: information is determined by a broken symmetry in the systems under consideration, all its known quantitative measures are the measures of broken symmetries. All the objects, systems, phenomena or processes studied by one or another particular scientific discipline are necessary subject to some constraints on their symmetry (finiteness, initial or boundary conditions, geometrical structure, etc.), therefore they must contain some broken symmetry that is information. First, we introduce a new general definition of *information as (a totality of) the distinctions* that can be extracted by an active agent (measurement device, sensor, observer, or some information user) in a *fundamental act of comparison* which does not require the necessary use of probability concept or its combinatorial interpretation. We show that such a definition reflects intuitive concept of information. Then we introduce basic mathematical quantitative measure of information - a *transform information* (TI). This concept bridges the prosaic definition of information as distinctions and the more or less exact mathematical formulation which can be easily related to the broken symmetry. Then we show that many classical information measures, including Hartley, von Neumann-Shannon-Wiener, Fisher information's, Renyi entropies, mutual information, the changes in physical entropy, can be considered as (or mathematically expressed by) the particular forms of TI when it is employed to describe one or another specific system. In doing this we overview many basic concepts and related results in terms of TI.