

		Lecture 8: Distance measure
<u>课程</u>	<b>Unit 3 Methods of Estimation</b>	between distributions

9. Worked Examples on Total Varation Distance Continued

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**Note:** The following exercises will be presented in lecture, but we encourage you to attempt these yourselves first.

### Computing Total Variation IV

1/1 point (graded)

So far, we have defined the total variation distance to be a distance  $\mathbf{TV}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q})$  between **two probability measures P** and **Q**. However, we will also refer to the total variation distance between two random variables or between two pdfs or two pmfs, as in the following.

Compute  $\mathrm{TV}\left(X,X+a\right)$  for any  $a\in(0,1)$ , where  $X\sim\mathsf{Ber}\left(0.5\right)$ .

#### **Solution:**

Since  $a \in (0,1)$ , X and X+a have no support points where both pmf's are non-zero. Therefore, the total variation distance is equal to 1.

提交

你已经尝试了1次(总共可以尝试3次)

Answers are displayed within the problem

### Computing Total Variation V

1/1 point (graded)

Compute  $\operatorname{TV}\left(2\sqrt{n}\left(ar{X}_{n}-1/2
ight),Z
ight)$  where  $X_{i}\overset{i.i.d}{\sim}\operatorname{\mathsf{Ber}}\left(0.5
ight)$  and  $Z\sim\mathcal{N}\left(0,1
ight)$ .

$$\mathrm{TV}\left(2\sqrt{n}\left(ar{X}_{n}-1/2
ight),Z
ight)=oxedsymbol{1}$$
 Answer: 1

### **Solution:**

Let  ${f P}$  and  ${f Q}$  denote the probability measures of  $2\sqrt{n}\,(ar X_n-1/2)$  and Z, respectively. Recall the total variation distance is defined as

$$\max_{A\subset E} \lvert \mathbf{P}\left(A
ight) - \mathbf{Q}\left(A
ight) 
vert$$

Let  $B riangleq \left\{a_i = 2\sqrt{n}\left(rac{i}{n} - rac{1}{2}
ight) \mid i = 0, 1, \ldots, n
ight\}$  be set of n+1 points where the pmf of  $2\sqrt{n}\left(ar{X}_n - 1/2\right)$  is non-zero.

Consider the set  $A=\mathbb{R}\setminus B$  ( $=R\cap B^c$ ). For this set,  $\mathbf{P}(A)=0$  and  $\mathbf{Q}(A)=1$ . Therefore,  $|\mathbf{P}(A)-\mathbf{Q}(A)|=1$ . We know from a previous problem that the total variation distance is upper bounded by  ${f 1}$  for any two distributions. Since we have produced a set where this bound is met with equality,  $\mathrm{TV}\left(2\sqrt{n}\left(ar{X}_{n}-1/2\right),Z
ight)=1.$ 

提交

你已经尝试了2次(总共可以尝试3次)

Answers are displayed within the problem

# **Worked Examples on Total Variation Distance Continued**