

## Exercises 3.15

### Exercise 3.15.1

Let  $p$ ,  $p_i$ ,  $q$ ,  $q_i$  be density functions on  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that the cross-entropy satisfies the following properties:

- a.  $S(p_1 + p_2, q) = S(p_1, q) + S(p_2, q)$ ;
- b.  $S(\alpha p, q) = \alpha S(p, q) = S(p, q^\alpha)$ ;
- c.  $S(p, q_1 q_2) = S(p, q_1) + S(p, q_2)$ .

### Exercise 3.15.2

Show that the cross entropy satisfies the following inequality

$$S(p, q) \geq 1 - \int p(x)q(x)dx$$

### Exercise 3.15.3

Let  $p$  a fixed density. Show that the symmetric relative entropy

$$D_{KL}(p||q) + D_{KL}(q||p)$$

reaches its minimum for  $p = q$ , and the minimum is equal to zero.

### Exercise 3.15.4

Consider two exponential densities,  $p_1 = \xi^1 e^{\xi^1 x}$  and  $p_2 = \xi^2 e^{\xi^2 x}$ ,  $x \geq 0$ .

- a. Show that  $D_{KL}(p_1||p_2) = \frac{\xi^2}{\xi^1} - \ln \xi^2 \xi^1 - 1$ .
- b. Verify  $D_{KL}(p_1||p_2) \neq D_{KL}(p_2||p_1)$ .
- c. Show that the triangle inequality doesn't hold for three arbitrary densities.

### Exercise 3.15.5

Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable. Show the inequality

$$H(X) \geq 0.$$

### Exercise 3.15.7

We assume the target variable  $Z$  is  $\mathcal{E}$ -measurable. What is mean squared error function in this case?

### Exercise 3.15.8

Assume that a neural network has an input-output function  $f_{w,b}$  linear in  $w$  and  $b$ . Show that the cost function (3.3.1) reaches its minimum for a unique pair  $(w^*, b^*)$ , which can be computed explicitly.

### Exercise 3.15.9

Show that the Shannon entropy can be retrieved from the Reyni entropy as

$$H(p) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} H_\alpha(x).$$

### Exercise 3.15.10

Let  $\phi_\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$ . Consider the convolution operation  $(f * g)(x) := \int f(t)g(x-t)dt$ .

- Show that  $\phi_\sigma * \phi_\sigma = \phi_{\sigma\sqrt{2}}$ ;
- Find  $\phi_\sigma * \phi_{\sigma'}$  in the case  $\sigma \neq \sigma'$ .

### Exercise 3.15.11

Consider two probability densities,  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$ . The Cauchy-Schwartz divergence is defined by

$$D_{CS}(p, q) := -\ln\left(\frac{\int p(x)q(x)dx}{\sqrt{\int p(x)^2 dx} \sqrt{\int q(x)^2 dx}}\right).$$

Show the following:

- $D_{CS}(p, q) = 0$  if and only if  $p = q$ ;
- $D_{CS}(p, q) \geq 0$ ;
- $D_{CS}(p, q) = D_{CS}(q, p)$ ;
- $D_{CS}(p, q) = -\ln \int pq dx - \frac{1}{2}H_2(p) - \frac{1}{2}H_2(q)$ , where  $H_2(\cdot)$  denotes the quadratic Reyni entropy.

### Exercise 3.15.12

- Show that for any function  $f \in L^1[0, 1]$  we have the inequality  $\|\tanh(f)\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1$ .
- Show that for any function  $f \in L^2[0, 1]$  we have the inequality  $\|\tanh\|_2 \leq \|f\|_2$ .

### Exercise 3.15.13

Consider two distributions on the sample space  $\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, x_2\}$  given by

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad q = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Consider the function  $\phi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  defined by  $\phi(x_1) = (0, 1)$   $\phi(x_2) = (1, 0)$ . Find the maximum mean discrepancy between  $p$  and  $q$ .

## SOLUTIONS

### 3.15.1 (a)

The claim follows from the linearity of the integral operator. In symbols we have:

$$\begin{aligned} S(p_1 + p_2, q) &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}} (p_1(x) + p_2(x)) \ln q(x) dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_1(x) \ln q(x) dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_2(x) \ln q(x) dx \\ &= S(p_1, q) + S(p_2, q). \end{aligned}$$

□

### 3.15.1 (b)

From the linearity of the integral operator, and the property  $c \ln(x) = \ln(x^c)$  we have:

$$\begin{aligned} S(\alpha p, q) &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha p(x) \ln q(x) dx = -\alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}} p(x) \ln q(x) dx = \alpha S(p, q) \\ &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha p(x) \ln q(x) dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}} p(x) \ln q(x)^\alpha dx = S(p, q^\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

□

### 3.15.1 (c)

Using the addition identity for the logarithms we get:

$$\begin{aligned} S(\alpha p, q_1 q_2) &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha p(x) \ln q(x) dx = -\alpha \int_{\mathbb{R}} p(x) \ln q(x) dx = \alpha S(p, q) \\ &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha p(x) \ln q(x) dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}} p(x) \ln q(x)^\alpha dx = S(p, q^\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

□