Group 6: Timm Behner, Philipp Bruckschen, Patrick Kaster, Markus Schwalb MA-INF 4111 - Intelligent Learning and Analysis Systems: Machine Learning Exercise Sheet 2

3. Properties of the Entropy

(i)

$$H(X) = H(p_1 \dots p_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} -p_i \log_2 p_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i \log_2 \frac{1}{p_i}$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[\log_2(X)] \le \log_2(\mathbb{E}[X])$$

$$= \log_2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i \frac{1}{p_i}\right)$$

$$= \log_2 n$$

$$(1)$$

We used the well known concavity of the logarithm in applying Jensen's inequality in (1).

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Gain}\left(X|Y\right) &= H\left(X\right) - H\left(X|Y\right) \\ &= \sum_{X} - P\left(X\right) \log_{2} P\left(X\right) - \sum_{v \in \operatorname{value}(Y)} P\left(Y = v\right) H\left(X|Y = v\right) \\ &= \sum_{X} - P\left(X\right) \log_{2} P\left(X\right) \\ &- \sum_{v \in \operatorname{value}(Y)} P\left(Y = v\right) \sum_{X} \left(-P\left(X|Y = v\right) \log_{2} P\left(X|Y = v\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\operatorname{Gain}\left(X|Y\right) = \sum_{X} P\left(X\right) \log_{2} P\left(X\right)$$

$$- \sum_{v \in \operatorname{value}(Y)} P\left(Y = v\right) \sum_{X} P\left(X|Y = v\right) \log_{2} P\left(X|Y = v\right)$$

$$= \sum_{X} \sum_{v \in \operatorname{value}(Y)} P\left(X, Y = v\right) \log_{2} P\left(X\right)$$

$$- \sum_{v \in \operatorname{value}(Y)} \sum_{X} P\left(Y = v\right) P\left(X|Y = v\right) \log_{2} P\left(X|Y = v\right)$$

$$= \sum_{X} \sum_{v \in \operatorname{value}(Y)} P\left(X, Y = v\right) \log_{2} P\left(X\right)$$

$$- \sum_{v \in \operatorname{value}(Y)} \sum_{X} P\left(X, Y = v\right) \log_{2} P\left(X|Y = v\right)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \sum_{X} \sum_{v \in \text{value}(Y)} P\left(X, Y = v\right) \left(\log_{2} P\left(X\right) - \log_{2} P\left(X|Y = v\right)\right) \\ &= \sum_{X} \sum_{v \in \text{value}(Y)} P\left(X, Y = v\right) \left(\log_{2} \left(\frac{P\left(X\right)}{P\left(X|Y = v\right)}\right)\right) \\ &= \sum_{X} \sum_{v \in \text{value}(Y)} P(Y = v) P\left(X|Y = v\right) \left(\log_{2} \left(\frac{P\left(X\right)}{P\left(X|Y = v\right)}\right)\right) \\ &= \sum_{v \in \text{value}(Y)} P(Y = v) \sum_{X} P\left(X|Y = v\right) \left(\log_{2} \left(\frac{P\left(X\right)}{P\left(X|Y = v\right)}\right)\right) \\ &\leq \sum_{v \in \text{value}(Y)} P(Y = v) \left(\log_{2} \left(\sum_{X} \frac{P\left(X\right) P\left(X|Y = v\right)}{P\left(X|Y = v\right)}\right)\right) \\ &\leq \log_{2} \left(\sum_{v \in \text{value}(Y)} \sum_{X} \frac{P\left(X\right) P\left(X|Y = v\right) P\left(Y = v\right)}{P\left(X|Y = v\right)}\right) \\ &= \log_{2} \left(\sum_{v \in \text{value}(Y)} P(Y = v) \sum_{X} P\left(X\right)\right) \\ &\leq \log_{2} \left(\sum_{v \in \text{value}(Y)} P(Y = v) \sum_{X} P\left(X\right)\right) \\ &= \log_{2} \left(1\right) = 0 \end{split} \tag{4}$$

So we conclude:

$$-Gain(X|Y) \le log_2(1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow Gain(X|Y) \ge 0$$

We used Jensen's inequality from task (i) from equation (2) to (3) and again from (3) to (4).

2