Tsinghua-Berkeley Shenzhen Institute
INFORMATION INFERENCE
Fall 2017

Coursework 6

YOUR NAME June 11, 2021

- **Acknowledgments:** This template takes some materials from course CSE 547/Stat 548, University of Washington: `https://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse547/17sp/index.html`.

  If you refer to other materials in your homework, please list here.

- **Collaborators:** I finish this template by myself. If you finish your homework all by yourself, make a similar statement. If you get help from others in finishing your homework, state like this:
  - 1.2 (b) was solved with the help from ______.
  - Discussion with ______ helped me finishing 1.3.

You may use `enumerate` to generate answers for each question:

6.1. Type of commonly used notations. Use another `enumerate` to start generate answers for sub-questions:

(a) Use `$ $` to get an inline equation: $\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_A(\omega)]$.

(b) Use `equation` to have equation in display math mode:

$$\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab} \tag{1}$$

(c) Use `\eqref` to get reference for equations: (1) holds when $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$.

(d) Now we would introduce some commonly used notations:

i. Use `\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{E}` to type $\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{E}$.

ii. Use `\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{N}` to type $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{N}$.

iii. Use `\underline{x}, \underline{y}` to type vectors $\underline{x}, \underline{y}$.

iv. Use `\mathsf{x}, \mathsf{y}, \mathsf{z}` to type random variables $\mathsf{x}, \mathsf{y}, \mathsf{z}$. For simplicity, I have defined several macros so you could simply type `\rvx, \rvy, \rvz`. Don't forget `$ $`!

v. Thanks to these macros, we could have $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{E}[\mathsf{x}], \mathrm{Var}(\mathsf{y}), \mathbb{P}(A), \perp\!\!\!\perp, \mathbb{1}$ by typing `\reals, \E[\rvx], \Var(\rvy), \Prob(A),\independent, \1`.

vi. Now you can use `\ux, \uy, \uz` to type vectors $\underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{z}$, and use `\urvx, \urvy, \urvz` to type random vectors $\underline{\mathsf{x}}, \underline{\mathsf{y}}, \underline{\mathsf{z}}$.

vii. Remember that $P_{\mathsf{x}|\mathsf{y}}(x|y) \triangleq \mathbb{P}(\mathsf{x} = x | \mathsf{y} = y)$.

α Writing $\mathbb{P}(x)$ is wrong. $\mathbb{P}$ should only operate on events.
β x is a random variable, while x is a real number.

(e) You may find `https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX` useful.

(f) Writing LaTeX online may be easier for beginners:

i. ShareLaTeX: `https://www.sharelatex.com/`.

ii. Overleaf: `https://www.overleaf.com/`.

6.2. You may need aligned equations for your homework, here are several examples:

Total propability rule:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}(\mathsf{x} = x) &= \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{P}(\mathsf{x} = x, \mathsf{y} = y) \\ &= \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{P}(\mathsf{x} = x | \mathsf{y} = y)\, \mathbb{P}(\mathsf{y} = y),\end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned}&P_{\mathsf{x}}(x) \\ &= \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} P_{\mathsf{xy}}(x, y) \\ &= \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} P_{\mathsf{x}|\mathsf{y}}(x|y) P_{\mathsf{y}}(y).\end{aligned}$$

Indicator function:

$$\mathbb{1}_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \omega \in A, \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega \notin A. \end{cases}$$

6.3. You may need to add figure and source codes in your homework. Figure 1 is an example that compares the empirical distribution (histogram) and probability density function of the Gaussian random variable.

The source code to plot Figure 1 could be found in Appendix A. Here are the core codes:

```
4 [cnt, x_hist] = hist(data, nbins); % not to plot, only to get
      emperical distribution.
```

```
6 cnt = cnt / n / (x_hist(2) - x_hist(1)); % normalization, be
      careful :)
7 bar(x_hist, cnt); % plot the hist using bar()
```

To understand line 6, note that if we have n samples of x denoted by $x^{(i)}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$, then the probability density function p_{x} could be estimated as

$$\begin{aligned}p_{\mathsf{x}}(x_0) &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \mathbb{P}(\mathsf{x} \le x)\Big|_{x = x_0} \\ &\approx \frac{\mathbb{P}(x_0 - \Delta x < \mathsf{x} \le x_0)}{\Delta x} \\ &\approx \frac{1}{n \Delta x} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{x^{(i)} \in (x_0 - \Delta x, x_0]}\,.\end{aligned}$$

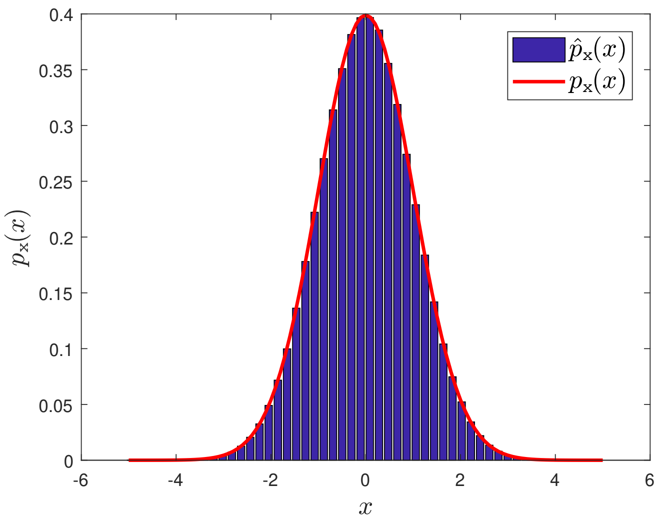

Figure 1: Gaussian PDF and histogram of samples

6.4. An example of hypothesis testing:

$$\log \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathsf{H} = H_1 | \mathsf{y} = y)}{\mathbb{P}(\mathsf{H} = H_0 | \mathsf{y} = y)} \underset{\hat{\mathsf{H}} = H_0}{\overset{\hat{\mathsf{H}} = H_1}{\gtrless}} \gamma$$

A Source code

Source code for plotting Figure 1 is shown as follows.

```
n = 1e6;  % n samples
data = randn(1e6, 1); % Generate n Random Gaussian samples.
nbins = 50; % bins in your histogram
[cnt, x_hist] = hist(data, nbins); % not to plot, only to get emperical distribution.
figure;
cnt = cnt / n / (x_hist(2) - x_hist(1)); % normalization, be careful :)
bar(x_hist, cnt); % plot the hist using bar()
hold on;
x = -5 : 0.1 : 5;
plot(x, normpdf(x), 'r', 'linewidth', 2);
legend({'$\hat{p}_{\sf{x}}(x)$', '$p_{\sf{x}}(x)$'}, 'Interpreter', 'LaTeX', 'fontsize', 15);
xlabel('$x$', 'Interpreter', 'LaTeX', 'fontsize', 15); % You may change the size accordingly
ylabel('$p_{\sf{x}}(x)$', 'Interpreter', 'LaTeX', 'fontsize', 15);
title(⟨your-title-here⟩)
```

Listing 1: FigurePlot