

Exercises

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1 散度 Divergence

Problem 1 用另外一种方式证明 $D(p||q) \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} -D(p||q) &= \sum p(x) \ln \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \\ &\leq \sum p(x) \left(\frac{q(x)}{p(x)} - 1 \right) \\ &= \sum (q(x) - p(x)) \\ &= 1 - 1 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

hint: $\ln x \leq x - 1$

Problem 2 混淆增加熵率

证明: $\vec{p} = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m)$, $\vec{q} = (p_1, p_2, \dots, \frac{p_i + p_j}{2}, \dots, \frac{p_j + p_i}{2}, \dots, p_m)$, 有

$$H(\vec{q}) \geq H(\vec{p})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H(\vec{q}) - H(\vec{p}) &= -2 * \frac{p_i + p_j}{2} \log \frac{p_i + p_j}{2} + p_i \log p_i + p_j \log p_j \\
&= -p \left(\log \frac{p_i + p_j}{2} - \frac{p_i}{p} \log p_i - \frac{p_j}{p} \log p_j \right) (p = p_i + p_j) \\
&= -p \left(\log \frac{p_i + p_j}{2} - \log p - \left(\frac{p_i}{p} \log \frac{p_i}{p} \right) - \left(\frac{p_j}{p} \log \frac{p_j}{p} \right) \right) \quad (2) \\
&= -p \left(\log \frac{p_i + p_j}{2} - \log p + p_1 \log \frac{1}{p_1} + p_2 \log \frac{1}{p_2} \right) \\
&\geq -p \left(\log \frac{p}{2} - \log p + \log \left(p_1 * \frac{1}{p_1} + p_2 * \frac{1}{p_2} \right) \right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

hint: Jensen's Inequality: $\lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2) \leq f(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2)$, for concave function

2 互信息

Problem 3 设 X, Y, Z, T , 满足 $H(T|X) = H(T)$, $H(T|X, Y) = 0$, $H(T|Y) = H(T)$, $H(Y|Z) = 0$, $H(T|Z) = 0$,

证明: (1) $H(T|X, Y, Z) = I(Z, T|X, Y) = 0$

$$H(T|X, Y, Z) = H(T|X, Y) - I(T; Z|X, Y) \geq 0$$

Because $H(T|X, Y) = 0$, we can come to the fact that $I(T; Z|X, Y) = 0$, as a consequence we can conclude that $H(T|X, Y, Z) = 0$

$$(2) I(X; T|Y, Z) = I(Y; T|X, Z) = 0$$

$$I(X; T|Y, Z) = H(T|Y, Z) - H(T|X, Y, Z)$$

From (1), we have the fact that $H(T|X, Y, Z) = 0$. Moreover, we have the fact that $H(T|Z) = 0 = I(T; Y|Z) + H(T|Y, Z)$ and $I(T; Y|Z) \geq 0$, such that $H(T|Y, Z) = 0$. As a consequence, we can conclude that $I(X; T|Y, Z) = 0$. We can draw the conclusion that $I(Y; T|X, Z) = 0$ with the same method.

$$(3) I(X; Y|Z, T) = 0$$

$$I(X; Y|Z, T) = H(Y|Z, T) - H(Y, X|Z, T)$$

Because $H(Y|Z) = 0$, we can easily have $H(Y|Z, T) = 0$. Meanwhile, $I(X; Y|Z, T) \geq 0$, such that $H(Y|X, Z, T)$ can only be 0. As a consequence, we can conclude that $I(X; Y|Z, T) = 0$

$$(4) I(X; Z) \geq H(T)$$