

Total Variation اخواص

ا) میانگین انتساب حمل این کنفرانسی $d_V(P, Q)$ است، این رسمی است ای برای حالات $n=2$ حمل بالاتری نیست:

برای حالات $n=2$ مرضی نسبت دو متغیر متعادل $X_1 \in \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$ و $X_2 \in \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$ بازدید حمل P_1, P_2 و Q_1, Q_2 تولیدی میشوند که:

$$d_V(P_1 P_2, Q_1 Q_2) \leq d_V(P_1, Q_1) + d_V(P_2, Q_2) \quad \text{بازدید حمل } X_2 \text{ با } X_1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |P_{1,i} P_{2,j} - Q_{1,i} Q_{2,j}| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n |P_{1,i} - Q_{1,i}| + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^m |P_{2,j} - Q_{2,j}|$$

که معنی ندارد $P_1(X_1 = y_i) = Q_1(X_1 = y_i)$ همان $P_2(X_2 = y_j) = Q_2(X_2 = y_j)$

ب) میانگین انتساب حمل از تمحبد بودن مترکمان انتسابی نیست؛ با توجه به یعنی من در مسیرهای:

$$|ab - cd| \leq |a - c|b + |b - d|c \quad \text{با توجه به این نامساوی میشود:}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |P_{1,i} P_{2,j} - Q_{1,i} Q_{2,j}| \leq |P_{1,i} - Q_{1,i}| |P_{2,j} + Q_{1,i}| |P_{2,j} - Q_{2,j}| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n |P_{1,i} - Q_{1,i}| \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^m P_{2,j}}_1 + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{1,i}}_1 \sum_{j=1}^m |P_{2,j} - Q_{2,j}|$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n |P_{1,i} - Q_{1,i}| + \sum_{j=1}^m |P_{2,j} - Q_{2,j}|$$

لذا حمل در حالات $n=2$ انتسابی نیست.

زیرا، کام استرا: زیرا این حلم مبتدا برای $n=k$ درست بود، حل برای $n=k+1$ دلخواه:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} d_{TV}(P_i, q_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k d_{TV}(P_i, q_i) + d_{TV}(P_{k+1}, q_{k+1}) \geq d_{TV}(\tilde{\pi}_1 P_1, \tilde{\pi}_1 q_1) + d_{TV}(P_{k+1}, q_{k+1})$$

زیرا استرا

حل برای ناممادی از رو باز و $n=2$ مصالح حلم زیر برقرار است:

$$d_{TV}(\tilde{\pi}_1 P_1, \tilde{\pi}_1 q_1) + d_{TV}(P_{k+1}, q_{k+1}) \geq d_{TV}(\tilde{\pi}_1 P_1, \tilde{\pi}_1 q_1)$$

پس حلم مبتدا برای $n=k+1$ نیز اثبات گردید و حلم مبتدا ثابت است.

$g(x_i) = y_i$; $X \in \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$: ۲. فرضی کنیم هر دو حالت ما n حالت خوب است:

($\exists i, j : y_i = y_j$) $\Rightarrow g(x_i) = g(x_j)$ $\Rightarrow x_i = x_j$ $\Rightarrow x_i \neq x_j$ $\Rightarrow g(x_i) \neq g(x_j)$ $\Rightarrow g(x_i) = g(x_j)$ $\Rightarrow x_i = x_j$ $\Rightarrow x_i \neq x_j$ $\Rightarrow g(x_i) \neq g(x_j)$

$$d_{TV}(P_x, q_x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n |P_x(x_i) - q_x(x_i)| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n |P_x(g(x_i)) - q_x(g(x_i))| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n |P_y(g_i) - q_y(g_i)| = d_{TV}(P_y, q_y)$$

دقت کنیم که باز هم باید y_i و y_j باید باشند تا x_i از x_j باشد، بنابراین سلاحداد صفحه است.

$$d_{TV}(P_o \otimes q, P_i \otimes q) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{x \in X \\ y \in Y}} |P_o(x) q(y) - P_i(x) q(y)| \quad \text{برای: } \begin{array}{l} x \xrightarrow{P_o} \\ y \xrightarrow{q} \end{array} \quad ۳. \text{ فرضی کنیم:}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{x \in X \\ y \in Y}} |P_o(x) - P_i(x)| q(y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in X} |P_o(x) - P_i(x)| \left(\sum_{y \in Y} q(y) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in X} |P_o(x) - P_i(x)| = d_{TV}(P_o, P_i)$$

$$d_{TV}(N(0, \sigma^2), N(\mu, \sigma^2)) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \left| e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma^2}} - e^{-\frac{(\mu-u)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right| du$$

جواب مذکور در اینجا نیست.

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\mu}{2\sigma}} \left(e^{-\frac{(u-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} - e^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) du$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{2\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{\mu}{2\sigma}\right) = 1 - 2\Phi\left(\frac{\mu}{2\sigma}\right)$$

$$d_{TV}(N(0, C), N(C\mu, C)) = d_{TV}(N(0, I), N(C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu, I))$$

حال برای اعداد ماتریس، حالتی:

حال با استفاده از تابع جبری Φ برای دو ماتریس A و B (با اندازه $n \times n$) که $A = B + C$ باشند، $d_{TV}(N(A, I), N(B, I)) = d_{TV}(N(A - B, I))$ است.

$$d_{TV}(N(0, \sigma^2), N(\mu, \sigma^2)) = d_{TV}(N(0, I), N(C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu, I))$$

حال دقت کنید: متریک تبدیل هم داشتیم: $(A, B) \mapsto A - B$

$$d_{TV}(N(0, I), N(C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu, I))$$

کنین ساده هم باشند و متریک تبدیل همیشی است: حال دقت کنید.

حال مطالعه از مفهوم Cov و Var کنید.

$$C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu = \|C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu\|\hat{\mu}, \quad \|C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu\| = \sqrt{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n}$$

حال دقت مطالعه کنید: $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ ها را بگیرید.

$$q = N(\|C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu\|\hat{\mu}, I)$$

کنین مطالعه کنید: $\hat{\mu}$ چیست؟

$$d_{TV}(N(0, I), N(\|C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu\|\hat{\mu}, I)) = d_{TV}(N(0, I), N(\|C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu\|, 1)) = 1 - 2\Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\|C^{\frac{1}{2}}\mu\|\right)$$

پس حالتی بود.

D_{KL} میانگین های لویی

$$P \sim N(\mu_1, C_1), \quad Q \sim N(\mu_2, C_2)$$

$$\rightarrow D_{KL}(P||Q) = E_P[\log(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)})] = E_P[\log(p(x))] - E_P[\log q(x)]$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n |C_1|}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_1)^T C_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)) \quad \text{پس } p(x) \propto \exp(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_1)^T C_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1))$$

$$\rightarrow \log p(x) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\det(C_1)) - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_1)^T C_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)$$

حال آنچه نیاز به دو مرحله در اینجا نیست (یعنی خارجی باشد) لیز:

$$E_P[-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_1)^T C_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)] = -\frac{1}{2} E_P[(x - \mu_1)^T C_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)] = -\frac{1}{2} E_P[\text{tr}((x - \mu_1)^T C_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1))]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} E_P[\text{tr}(C_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_1)^T)] = -\frac{1}{2} E_P[\underbrace{\text{tr}(C_1^{-1})}_{C_1 = C_1^T} \text{tr}((x - \mu_1)(x - \mu_1)^T)]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} E_P[C_1^{-1} \underbrace{\text{tr}((x - \mu_1)^T (x - \mu_1))}_{E \rightarrow C_1}] = -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(C_1^{-1} C_1) = -\frac{k}{2}$$

لذا $E_P[\text{tr}(C_1^{-1})] = k$

$$(x - \mu_2)^T C_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2) = (x - \mu_1 + \mu_1 - \mu_2)^T C_2^{-1} (x - \mu_1 + \mu_1 - \mu_2) = (x - \mu_1)^T C_2^{-1} (x - \mu_1) + 2 (x - \mu_1)^T C_2^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2) + (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T C_2^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

پس $E_P[\text{tr}(C_2^{-1})] = k + 2E_P[(x - \mu_1)^T C_2^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)]$

$$E_P[(\mathbf{u}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_1)^T \mathbf{C}_2^{-1} (\mathbf{u}_2 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)] + \underbrace{2(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)^T \mathbf{C}_2^{-1} E_P[\mathbf{u}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_1]}_0 + (\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)^T \mathbf{C}_2^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)$$

$$= \text{tr}(\mathbf{C}_2^{-1} \mathbf{C}_1) + \text{tr}(\mathbf{C}_2^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)^T (\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{C}_2^{-1} (\mathbf{C}_1 + (\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)^T (\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)))$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{KL}(P||Q) = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{\det(\mathbf{C}_2)}{\det(\mathbf{C}_1)} \right) - \frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{C}_2^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2)^T (\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2))$$

الآن نحسب

$$P_{X|\Theta}(x|\theta) = P_{X|T+\tau(\mathbf{x}), \Theta}(x|T+\tau(\mathbf{x}), \Theta) = P_{X|T}(x|T) \cdot P_{T|\Theta}(T+\tau(\mathbf{x})|\Theta)$$

نفرض $\tau(\mathbf{x}) = \text{زمان انتقال ایجاد شده}$

$$P_{X|T,\Theta}(x|T,\theta) = P_{X|T}(x|T)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{X|\Theta}(x|\theta) = P_\theta(x) = \underbrace{P_{X|T}(x|T+\tau(\mathbf{x}))}_{h(\mathbf{x})} \cdot \underbrace{P_{X|\Theta}(T|\theta)}_{g(T|\theta)}$$

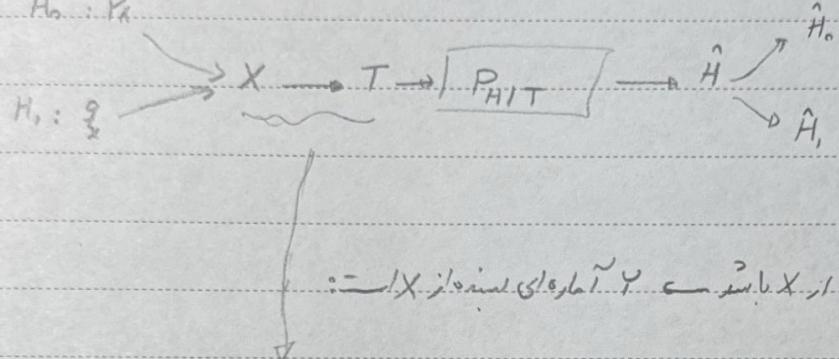
پس $P_\theta(x) = g(t(\mathbf{x}, \theta)) \cdot h(\mathbf{x})$ جفت کار ایجاد شده

$$\Rightarrow P_\theta(x|T+\tau(\mathbf{x})) = \frac{P_\theta(x, T+\tau(\mathbf{x}))}{P_\theta(T+\tau(\mathbf{x}))} =$$

$$P_\theta(T+\tau(\mathbf{x})) = \sum_{\tilde{x}: T+\tau(\mathbf{x})} P_\theta(x, T+\tau(\mathbf{x})) = \sum_{\tilde{x}: T+\tau(\mathbf{x})} P_\theta(\tilde{x}) = \sum_{\tilde{x}: T+\tau(\mathbf{x})} h(\tilde{x}) \cdot g(\theta, t(\tilde{x})) \cdot p_{\theta, \tilde{x}} P_\theta(T, \tilde{x}|T) \cdot \psi^k$$

$$\Rightarrow P_\theta(x|T+\tau(\mathbf{x})) = \frac{P_\theta(x, T+\tau(\mathbf{x}))}{\sum_n P_\theta(n)} = \frac{h(\mathbf{x}) \cdot g(t(\mathbf{x}), \theta)}{\sum_{\tilde{x}} h(\tilde{x}) \cdot g(t(\tilde{x}), \theta)} = \frac{h(\mathbf{x})}{\sum_{\tilde{x}} h(\tilde{x})}$$

$$\text{فلا يزيد تكاليف المخاطر على } P_0(x+T, t_{\text{وقت}}) \cdot \frac{h(x)}{\sum h(x)}$$

 $H_0 : P_x$ 

$$P_x \xrightarrow{q_x} P_{Y|X} \xrightarrow{q_y} P_y$$

$$D(P_{xy} || q_{xy}) = E_{P_x} \left[\log \frac{P_x}{q_x} \right] + \underbrace{E_{P_x} [D(P_{y|x} || q_{y|x})]}_0 = E_{P_y} \left[\log \frac{P_y}{q_y} \right] + \underbrace{E_{P_y} [D(P_{x|y} || q_{x|y})]}_{D(P_y || q_y)} + D(P_{x|y} || q_{x|y} / P_y)$$

$$* D(P_x || q_x) = D(P_y || q_y) + D(P_{x|y} || q_{x|y} / P_y)$$

$$P_{x|y} = P_{y|x} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{لأن } P_x P_{T|x} = P_T P_{x|T}} \quad \text{حالات المخاطر تتحدد من المخاطر}$$

الآن نصل إلى النتيجة المطلوبة.

$$X \xrightarrow{\text{لأن } P_{x|y} = q_{x|y}} \rightarrow P_{x|y} = q_{x|y} \rightarrow D(P_x || q_x) = D(P_y || q_y) + D(P_{x|y} || q_{x|y} / P_y) \xrightarrow{0} D(P_x || q_x) = D(P_y || q_y)$$

لذلك فإن المخاطر ينبع من المخاطر.

لایه فوتی نزدیک است

$$D(P_x \parallel g_y) = D(P_y \parallel g_y) \implies D(P_{x|y} \parallel g_{x|y}) = 0 \implies P_{x|y} = g_{x|y}$$



متغیر X مارکوف است

$$= N(\theta, \exp(\log(g_x))) \Leftrightarrow D(P_x \parallel g_x) = D(P_\theta \parallel g_\theta)$$

$$P_\theta(x) = \mathbb{I}(\theta=0)P_y + \mathbb{I}(\theta=1)g_x = g_x \left(\frac{P_x}{g_x} \mathbb{I}(\theta=0) + \mathbb{I}(\theta=1) \right)$$

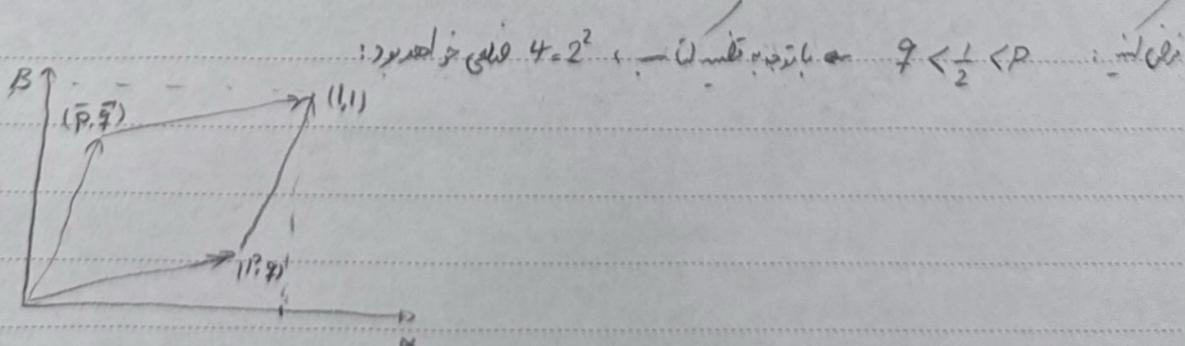
$$= g_x \exp \left(\log \left(\frac{P_{x|\theta}}{g_{x|\theta}} \mathbb{I}(\theta=0) + \mathbb{I}(\theta=1) \right) \right)$$

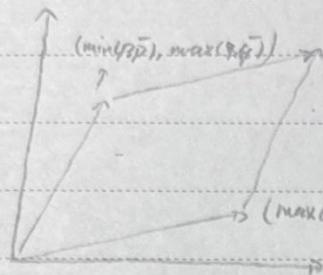
$$= h(\theta) \cdot g(T_{\text{ex}}, \theta)$$

فرم کس اول نزدیک است

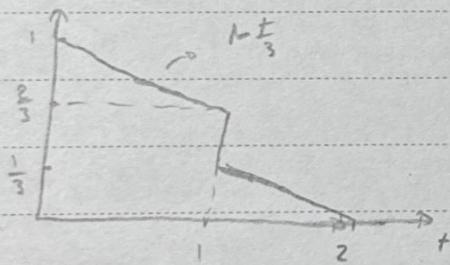
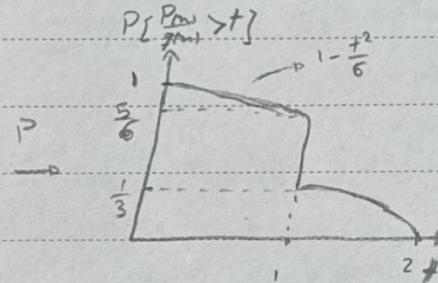
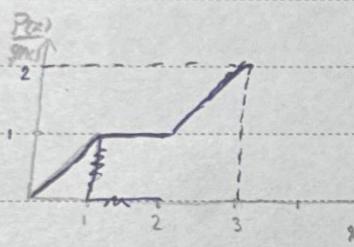
ماتریس $R(P, Q)$

$$R(P, Q) = \text{cl}(\text{co}(R_{\text{det}}(P, Q))) \implies E = \{0\}, \{1\}, \{0, 1\}$$





حال بحثت على أي حال تجاهي P , Q . بحسب ما ذكر :



$\alpha = P\{\log \frac{dP}{dQ} > t\} + \beta P\{\log \frac{dP}{dQ} = t\}$: نسب نیمان-پارسونزی که $t = 1$ باشد.

$$\beta = 1 - \frac{t}{3} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1 - \frac{t^2}{6} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \text{و باقی}$$

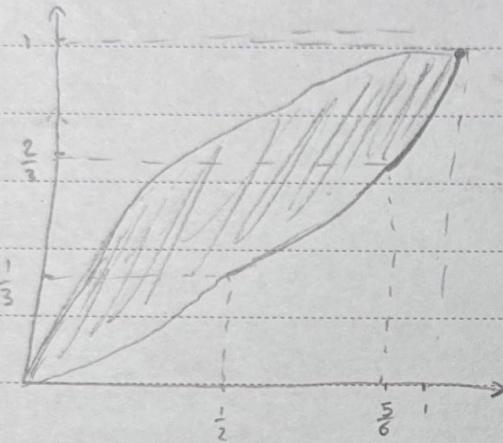
$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{(1-\beta)x^3}{2} \quad \text{و باقی } t^3(1-\beta) \quad \text{و باقی}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \quad , \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \quad \leftarrow 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \quad \text{و باقی } \frac{1}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{5}{6} \quad \text{و باقی } t=1 \quad \text{و باقی}$$

$$t=1 \quad \text{و باقی } \alpha = \beta + \frac{1}{6} \quad \text{و باقی}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{t}{3} \quad , \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{t^2}{6} - \frac{t}{3} \right) \quad : \mu_{ab} \leq t \leq 2 \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \beta^2$$



حالاً نرسم خوارزمية حاسوبية بخط:

$$\beta_a = \frac{1}{3} : \mu_{ab} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\beta_a = \frac{2}{3} : \mu_{ab} \alpha = \frac{5}{6} \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$n \leq \frac{M}{2} - \frac{\log t}{\mu} \leftarrow \log \frac{P(n)}{q(n)} = \frac{\mu^2 - \mu n + \log t}{2} : \mu_{ab} \quad \text{جواب}$$

: $\min \{ \max \{ \alpha, \beta \}, \max \{ \alpha + t, \beta + t \} \} \leq \alpha + \beta \leq (\alpha, \beta) \in R.P.Q.B + t \Delta_0$, جواب

$$\int_{\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} > t}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - t e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2}} \right) dx = 1 - \Phi(t_j) - t \Phi(\mu - t_j) = \alpha^* - \beta^*$$

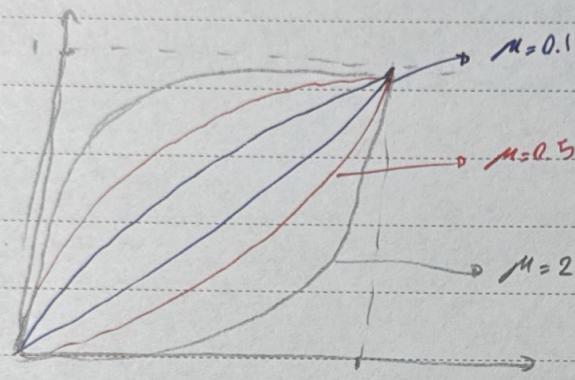
$$\text{جواب} \rightarrow t_j = \frac{M}{2} - \frac{1}{\mu} \ln(\frac{1}{t}) \rightarrow \alpha^* - \beta^* + 1 - \Phi(t_j) - t \Phi(\mu - t_j)$$

$$\beta^* = \Phi(\mu - t_j) \Rightarrow \alpha^* - 1 - \Phi(t_j)$$

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$$\beta_\alpha = \Phi(\mu - \Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha)) \quad \leftarrow R(P, Q) = \{\alpha, \beta\} = (1-\Phi(\mu), \Phi(\mu-1))$$



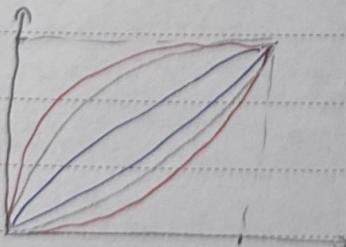
$$\log \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \log \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n P_{(x_i)}}{\prod_{i=1}^n Q_{(x_i)}} = \sum \log \frac{P_{(x_i)}}{Q_{(x_i)}} = n \mu \left[\frac{\mu}{2} - \frac{\bar{x}}{n} \right]$$

برای محاسبه تابع آماره ای سینه لزبودهاست: $T = \frac{\log \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}}{\log \frac{Q(x)}{P(x)}}$.
نیز آماره ای سینه خواهد بود و باز هم چنین \bar{X} را نکارن از آن میگیرند. \bar{X} نیز سینه خواهد بود.

$$R(P^n, Q^n) = R(P_{\bar{X}}, Q_{\bar{X}})$$

لذا با استفاده از رکن حذف مبتلای می شود:

$$Q_{\bar{X}} \sim N(\mu, \frac{1}{n}) \quad \text{و} \quad P_{\bar{X}} \sim N(0, \frac{1}{n})$$



MICRO

$$d_{TV} \rightarrow R(P, Q) - \alpha$$

$$\sup \{ P(z=0) - Q(z=0) \} = \sup_n \left\{ \sum p(n) P(z=0|n) - \sum q(n) P(z=0|n) \right\} \quad .1$$

$$= \sup_n \left\{ \sum P(z=0|n) [p(n) - q(n)] \right\} \rightarrow P(z=0|n) = \begin{cases} 0 & p(n) > q(n) \\ 1 & p(n) \leq q(n) \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \sup_{z: P(z) < Q(z)} \{ P(z=0) - Q(z=0) \} = \sum_{z: P(z) < Q(z)} p(z) - q(z) = d_{TV}(P, Q)$$

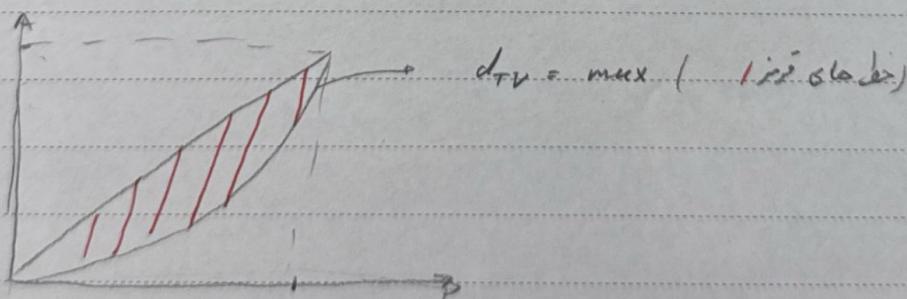
$$\text{اپنے} \rightarrow \sup \{ P(z=0) - Q(z=0) \} \xrightarrow{\alpha = P(z=0)} \sup_{0 \leq \alpha \leq 1} \sup_{z: Q(z) \geq \alpha} \{ \alpha - Q(z=0) \} =$$

$$= \sup_{\alpha \in P(z=0)} \{ \alpha - \min_{z: Q(z) \geq \alpha} Q(z=0) \}$$

$$= \sup \{ \alpha - \beta_\alpha(P, Q) \}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{TV}(P, Q) = \sup \{ \alpha - \beta_\alpha(P, Q) \}$$

فتن لین نظر کی جیسا تھا اسی میں تابع عوادی کے بارے میں درج کیا گیا تھا اسی میں β_α کا معنی دیا گیا تھا



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$$\begin{aligned}
 P_E &= \inf_{P_{2n}} (\pi_0, \pi_{00} + \pi_1, \pi_{01}) = \inf_{P_{2n}} P_{2n} \cdot Z(1/n) \pi_0 + Q_{2n} \cdot Z(0/n) \pi_1 \\
 &= \inf_{P_{2n}} \sum_n (P_{2n}) (1 - Z(0/n)) \pi_0 + Z(0/n) \cdot g(n) \pi_1 \\
 &= \inf \left[\pi_0 - \sum Z(0/n) [P_{2n} \pi_0 - g(n) \pi_1] \right] \\
 &= \pi_0 - \sup \left[\sum Z(0/n) / P_{2n} \pi_0 - g(n) \pi_1 \right] \\
 &= \pi_0 - \sum_{\substack{n: P_{2n} \\ \frac{P_{2n}}{g(n)} > 1}} \pi_0 P_{2n} - g(n) \pi_1 \\
 &\rightsquigarrow Z(0/n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \pi_0 P_{2n} > \pi_1 g(n) \\ 0 & \pi_0 P_{2n} < \pi_1 g(n) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} \leq \frac{P_{2n}}{g(n)}$$

$$D_{KL}(P_x || Q_x) = D_{KL}(P_T || Q_T) \text{ and } \log \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \log \frac{P_T}{Q_T}$$

$$P(z=0) = Q(z=0) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{d}{dx} \beta_\alpha(P, Q) = \frac{dQ_x}{dP_x} = \frac{dP_T}{dQ_T} \Rightarrow \text{Suppose hypothesis holds}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{KL}(P_x || Q_x) &= D_{KL}(P_T || Q_T) = E_T \left[\log \left(\frac{dP_T}{dQ_T} \right) \right] = \int_{-\infty}^1 \log \left(\frac{dP_T}{dQ_T} \right) \frac{d\alpha}{d\delta} d\delta \\
 &= \int_0^1 \log \frac{dP_T}{dQ_X} d\alpha = - \int_0^1 \log \left(\frac{d}{d\alpha} \beta_\alpha(P, Q) \right) d\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

MICRO

با دست بست: $B_{\epsilon} (P^n, Q)$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n} F_n - D(P||Q)}{\sqrt{V(P||Q)}} \text{ میکنید. CLT طبقه: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (F_n - D(P||Q)) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, V(P||Q))$$

برای Berry-Esseen میکنیم: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (F_n - D(P||Q)) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, V(P||Q))$

$$\sup_z \left| P^n \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{n} F_n - D(P||Q)}{\sqrt{V(P||Q)}} \leq z \right\} - \Phi(z) \right| \leq \frac{C \cdot k}{\sigma^3 \sqrt{n}}$$

$$k = E_P \left[\left| \log \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} - D(P||Q) \right|^3 \right] \rightarrow \sqrt{V(P||Q)}$$

$$P(z > \delta) = P(F_n > nD(P||Q) + \sqrt{nV(P||Q)} \delta) \leftarrow z = \frac{\frac{1}{n} F_n - D(P||Q)}{\sqrt{V(P||Q)}} \text{ حال آنرا در نظر میکنیم:}$$

$$-\sqrt{14.10} \text{ میکنیم: } \log(\gamma) = nD(P||Q) + \sqrt{nV(P||Q)} \delta \text{ حال آنرا محاسبه:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{برای: } \text{حالت قدرتمند (Strong converse case):} \\ & nD(P||Q) + \sqrt{nV(P||Q)} \delta \approx nE \\ & \alpha_n - e \leq P_{X^n} [F_n > \log \gamma] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{n(D + \frac{\sqrt{V}}{\sqrt{n}} \delta - E)}{e} \\ & \Rightarrow \alpha_n + P_{X^n} [z \leq \delta] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{برای: } \delta = \Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{e}{\sigma^3 \sqrt{n}} \right) \text{ حال آنرا محاسبه:}$$

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$$e^{\frac{n(D + \sqrt{V}\delta - E)}{\sqrt{n}}} \geq \alpha_n + P_{x^n}[Z \leq \delta] - 1 \geq \alpha_n + \varepsilon - 1 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n(D + \sqrt{V}\delta - E) \geq 0$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \left[E \leq D(P||Q) + \sqrt{\frac{V(P||Q)}{n}} \Phi^{-1}\left(\varepsilon + \frac{Ck}{\sigma^2 \sqrt{n}}\right) \right] \quad \blacksquare$$

probabilistic $\rightarrow \alpha = P[F_n > n(D - \delta)] \Rightarrow \beta \leq e^{-n(D - \delta)}$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z > -\sqrt{\frac{n}{V}}\delta) = \alpha > 1 - \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z \leq \underbrace{-\sqrt{\frac{n}{V}}\delta}_{1}) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Z \leq -\sqrt{\frac{n}{V}}\Phi^{-1}\left(\varepsilon + \frac{Ck}{\sigma^2 \sqrt{n}}\right)) < \varepsilon$$

Berry-Essen $\rightarrow \beta \leq \exp(-n(D(P||Q) + \sqrt{\frac{V}{n}}\Phi^{-1}\left(\varepsilon + \frac{Ck}{\sigma^2 \sqrt{n}}\right)))$

$$\Rightarrow \left[E \geq D + \sqrt{\frac{V}{n}}\Phi^{-1}\left(\varepsilon - \frac{Ck}{\sigma^2 \sqrt{n}}\right) \right] \quad (2)$$

$\Phi^{-1}(\varepsilon + \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}) \approx \Phi^{-1}(\varepsilon) + O(n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \because \Phi^{-1}$ ist eine monoton steigende Funktion, $(1), (2)$ ist

نکاہ بری خواص $R(P, Q)$

$$P_E = \pi_0 \pi_{110} + \pi_1 \pi_{011} \rightarrow \min P_E = \min (\pi_0 \pi_{110} + \pi_1 \pi_{011}) \quad \text{pub. 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \min \left(\pi_0 \left(1 - \pi_{010} + \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} \pi_{011} \right) \right) \stackrel{\text{equivalent}}{\Rightarrow} \min \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} \pi_{011} - \overbrace{\pi_{010}}^{\alpha} = \min \underbrace{\frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} \beta}_{\Delta} - \alpha$$

$$\min_{P_{Z|X}} \left(\beta \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} - \alpha \right) = \min_{P_{Z|X}} \sum_n P(z|n) \left(\frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} q(n) - P(n) \right)$$

$$P(z|n) = \begin{cases} + & \frac{P(n)}{q(n)} \geq \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} \\ 0 & \frac{P(n)}{q(n)} < \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} \quad \text{pub. 2}$$

$$\beta_\alpha = \alpha^2 \quad \text{pub. 3} \quad \beta = \frac{\pi_0}{\pi_1} \alpha + \frac{\pi_0}{\pi_1} \Delta \quad \leftarrow \quad \Delta = \beta \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} - \alpha \quad \text{pub. 4} \quad \text{از سمت راست} \quad \text{pub. 5}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \beta_\alpha = \alpha^2 \\ \beta = \frac{\pi_0}{\pi_1} \alpha + \frac{\pi_0}{\pi_1} \Delta \end{array} \right\} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \quad \frac{\pi_0}{\pi_1} = 2\alpha^* \rightarrow \beta^* = \alpha^{*2} \rightarrow \beta^* = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi_0}{\pi_1} \right)^2$$

$$\alpha^* = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi_0}{\pi_1}$$

نکاہ بری متممه بیان مسند باشد در اینجا ممکن است همچنان خطای نوع II باشد که از زیر نشود:

$$\alpha \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi_0}{2\pi_1} \leq 1 \rightarrow \pi_0 \leq 2\pi_1$$

نکاہ بری β نزدیک مطلعه مبتداشی است

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! جسمانی پر (۲) نہ کس

$$P \triangleleft Q \iff A_n \in F_n$$

$$1 - \alpha + \beta \geq \inf_{P_{2IX}} \alpha \cdot \beta = 1 - d_{TV}(P_n, Q_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{TV}(P_n, Q_n) \geq \sup_{A_n} |P_n(A_n) - Q_n(A_n)| \geq P_n(A_n) - Q_n(A_n) \quad \forall A_n$$

$$\text{or } \Rightarrow 1 - \alpha + \beta \geq 1 - P_n(A_n) + Q_n(A_n) \quad \forall A_n$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \alpha + \beta \geq P_n(A_n^c) + Q_n(A_n)$$

$$P \triangleleft Q \Rightarrow P(A_n^c) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \alpha + \beta \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \times$$

$$\|L\|_E^2 \langle L_n, L_n \rangle = E_{X \sim Q_n} \left[\left(\frac{dP_n}{dQ_n} \right)^2 \right] = \int \left(\frac{dP_n}{dQ_n} \right)^2 dQ_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{dP_n}{dQ_n} dP_n = E_{X \sim P_n} \left[\frac{dP_n}{dQ_n} \right]$$

$$P_n(A') = \int_{A'} dP_n = \int_{A'} L_n dQ_n = E_{X \sim Q_n} [L_n] = \langle 1, L_n \rangle$$

$$\langle 1, L_n \rangle \leq \underbrace{\left(\int 1 dQ_n \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}_{\|L_n\|_E^2} \underbrace{\left(\int L_n^2 dQ_n \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}_{C} \Rightarrow P_n(A') \leq \sqrt{Q_n(A')} \times C$$

$$C = \|L\|_E^2 C$$

$$1 - \alpha \leq P_n(A') \leq 1 - \alpha, \quad Q_n(A') \leq Q_n(A') \cdot C^2 \Rightarrow P_n(A') \leq \sqrt{Q_n(A')} \cdot C \leq$$

$$P \triangleleft Q$$

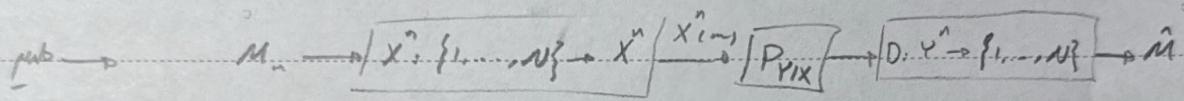


1-1-16/2017

Message: $m \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $N = 2^R$

Enc $\rightarrow X^n : \{1, \dots, N\}$

Dec $\rightarrow Y^n : \{1, \dots, N\}$



$$\Rightarrow P_{\hat{m}=m} = \frac{P_{Y|X}^{(n)}[y^n | X^{\hat{m}}]}{\sum_{m=1}^N P_{Y|X}^{(n)}(y^n | X^{\hat{m}})} \quad (\text{Multiuniform}(N))$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{X^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)}} [P_{\hat{m}=m}] = E_{X^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)}} \left[\sum_{y^n} \sum_m \underbrace{P_{cm} P_{Y|X}^{(n)}(y^n | X^{(m)})}_{\frac{1}{N}} P_{\hat{m}|Y^n(y^n)} \right]$$

$$\therefore \text{لما } P_{cm} = \frac{1}{N} \text{ لـ } P_{\hat{m}|Y^n(y^n)} = \frac{1}{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{X^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)}} [P_{\hat{m}=m}] = \underbrace{N \times \frac{1}{N}}_1 E_{X^{(1)}, \dots, X^{(n)}} \left[\sum_{y^n} P_{Y|X}^{(n)}(y^n | X^{(m)}) P_{\hat{m}|Y^n(y^n)} \right]$$

$\hat{m} = \text{argmax}$

$$P_{\hat{m}|Y^n}(1|y^n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_{Y|X}^{(i)}(y^n|x_i^{(i)})}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_{Y|X}^{(i)}(y^n|x_i^{(i)})}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{x_{(1)}, \dots, x_{(N)}} [P_{\{m=\hat{m}\}}] = E_{x_{(1)}, \dots, x_{(N)}} \left[\sum_{y^n} P_{Y|X}^{(n)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)}) \frac{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)})}{\sum_{m=2}^{NR} P_{Y|X}^{(m)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)})} \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} \sum_{y^n} E_{x_{(1)}} \left[\frac{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)})^2}{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)}) + E_{x_{(2)}, \dots, x_{(N)}} \left[\sum_{m=2}^{NR} P_{Y|X}^{(m)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)}) \right]} \right]$$

$$\text{fdo: } E_{x_{(1)}} [P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)})] = P_Y^{(1)}(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{enc}} [P_{\{m=\hat{m}\}}] \geq \sum_{y^n} E_{x_{(1)}} \left[\frac{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)})^2}{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)}) + (2-1) P_Y^{(1)}(y)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{x^n, y^n} P_x^{(n)}(y^n|x^n) \frac{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x^n)}{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x^n) + (2-1) P_Y^{(1)}(y)}$$

$$= E_{x^n, y^n} \left[\frac{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)})}{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x_{(1)}^{(1)}) + (2-1) P_Y^{(1)}(y)} \right]$$

$$\geq E_{x^n, y^n} \left[\frac{1}{1 + 2^{-R_{\text{enc}}} \frac{P_{Y|X}^{(1)}(y^n|x^n)}{P_Y^{(1)}(y)}} \right] \quad \checkmark$$

۳. پیش‌نمای دنایع برخودریکش تعلق داشت:

$$\log_2 \left(\frac{P_{Y|X}^{(n)}(y^n|x^n)}{P_{\hat{Y}}^{(n)}(y_i)} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log_2 \left(\frac{P_{Y|X}(y_i|x_i)}{P_Y(y_i)} \right) \approx n E[\log_2 \frac{P_{Y|X}(y_i|x_i)}{P_Y(y_i)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow E[R_{m=\hat{m}}] \geq E_{x^n, y^n} \left[\frac{1}{1 + 2^{n(R - I(x, y))}} \right] \approx \frac{1}{1 + 2^{n(R - I(x, y))}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + 2^{n(R - I(x, y))}} = \frac{1}{1 + 0} = 1 \quad \text{حال آنکه } I(x, y) > R$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow E[R_{m=\hat{m}}] \geq 1 \quad \text{پس}$$

برخی جزو این روابطی در اصلی است، بنابراین مقوله هاده درسته اماهی روابطی این جزو نداشته است:

$$1 \geq E[R_{m=\hat{m}}]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} : E[R_{m=\hat{m}}] = 1 \quad \text{پس این نتیجه درست}$$

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ما طرفیت کنار دستی خوب

ما مثال قل و اراده ای را بازی استادی کنیم. چنین توزیع دخواه

$$\begin{aligned} m_x &= f_1, \dots, 2^{nR_x} \xrightarrow{\quad} X^n \\ m_y &= f_1, \dots, 2^{nR_y} \xrightarrow{\quad} Y^n \end{aligned}$$

\$P_{Z|X,Y}(Z^n | Dec(m_x, m_y))\$

را مانند مثال قبلی سکن مجازی ایجاد

$$P[\hat{m}=m] = \sum_{z,y} P\{(\hat{m}_x, \hat{m}_y) = (m_x, m_y)\} = \frac{P_{Z|X,Y}^{on}(Z^n | X^{(m_x)}, Y^{(m_y)})}{\sum_{z,y} P_{Z|X,Y}^{on}(Z^n | X^{(m_x)}, Y^{(m_y)})}$$

$$P(\hat{m}_x = m_x) = \sum_{m_y} P((\hat{m}_x, \hat{m}_y) = (m_x, m_y)), P(\hat{m}_y = m_y) = \sum_{m_x} P((\hat{m}_x, \hat{m}_y) = (m_x, m_y))$$

$$P_m(m) = P_{m_x}(m_x) \cdot P_{m_y}(m_y)$$

$$P(\hat{m}=m) = \sum_{m, z^n} P_m(m) P_{Z|X,Y}(Z^n | X^{(m_x)}, Y^{(m_y)}) P_{\hat{m}|Z}(m | Z^n)$$

$$E_{X^{(1)} \dots X^{(nR_x)}, Y^{(1)} \dots Y^{(nR_y)}} \triangleq E_{X^n, Y^n}$$

ما مثال قبلی

 MICRO

$$E_{XY} \{ P_{Z^n=m} \} = E_{XY} \left\{ \sum_{z^n} P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}) P_{m|z^n} (m | z^n) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{z^n} E_{XY} \left\{ \frac{P_{Z|X,Y} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}) P_{Z|X,Y} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)})}{\sum_{m_1, m_2} P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(m_1)}, Y_{(m_1)})} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{z^n} E_{XY} \left[\frac{P_{Z|X,Y} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)})^2}{P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}) + \sum_{m_2} P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(m_2)}, Y_{(1)}) + \sum_{m_1, m_2} P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(m_1)}, Y_{(m_2)})} \right]$$

$$\text{Jensen} \geq \sum_{z^n} E_{X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}} \left[\frac{P_{Z|X,Y} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)})^2}{P_{Z|X,Y} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}) + E_{X_{(2)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}} \left[\sum_{m_k} P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(m_k)}, Y_{(1)}) \right]} \right]$$

$$+ E_{X_{(2)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}} \left[\sum_{m_k} P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(m_k)}) \right]$$

$$+ E_{X_{(2)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}} \left[\sum_{\substack{m_k=1 \\ m_k \neq m_1}}^{nR_x, nR_y} P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(m_k)}, Y_{(m_k)}) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{XY} (P_{m=n}) \geq \sum_{z^n} E_{X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}} \left[\frac{P_{Z|X,Y} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)})^2}{P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}) + (2^n - 1) P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | Y_{(1)})} \right. \\ \left. + (2^n - 1) P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n | X_{(1)}) \right] \\ + 2 P_{Z|X,Y}^{(n)} (z^n)$$

: well, we have $I(X; Y) \leq I(X; Z)$ is true.

$$\rightarrow E_{X^n, Y^n, Z^n} \left[P_{Z|XY}(Z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}) \right]$$

$$P_{Z|XY}^{(n)}(Z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)}) + 2^{nR_X} P_{Z|XY}^{(n)}(Z^n | Y_{(1)}) + 2^{nR_Y} P_{Z|XY}^{(n)}(Z^n | X_{(1)})$$

$$+ 2^{n(R_X + R_Y)} P_{Z|XY}^{(n)}(Z^n)$$

$$\approx E_{X^n, Y^n, Z^n} \left[\frac{P_{Z|XY}(Z^n | X_{(1)}, Y_{(1)})}{1 + 2^{n(R_X - I(X; Z))} + 2^{n(R_Y - I(Y; Z))} + 2^{n(R_X + R_Y - I(X, Y; Z))}} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow E[P_{EM=1}] \geq \frac{1}{1+0+0+0} = 1$$

بما أن $I(X; Z) \geq 0$ فـ $E[P_{EM=1}] \geq 1$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$

we can write $E[P_{EM=1}] \geq 1$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow E[P_{EM=1}] = 1$$