

دراسته ای از پارچه انحراف ها TV 1

$$\|P - Q\|_{TV} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E_{X_{i+1} \sim P} [\|P_i(\cdot | X_{i+1}) - Q_i(\cdot | X_{i+1})\|_{TV}]$$

$$\text{proof: } d_{TV}(P, Q) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_x |P(x) - Q(x)| \rightarrow d_{TV}(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{X_{1:n}} |P_{(x_1:n)} - Q_{(x_1:n)}|$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{TV}(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{X_{1:n}} |P(x_{2:n}|x_1) P(x_1) - Q(x_{2:n}|x_1) Q(x_1)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum |P(x_{2:n}|x_1) P(x_1) - Q(x_{2:n}|x_1) P(x_1) + Q(x_{2:n}|x_1) P(x_1) - Q(x_{2:n}|x_1) Q(x_1)|$$

$$(z) \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum |P(x_1) (P(x_{2:n}|x_1) - Q(x_{2:n}|x_1))| + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum}_{g(x_{2:n})} |P(x_1) - Q(x_1)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum P(x_1) |P(x_{2:n}|x_1) - Q(x_{2:n}|x_1)| + d_{TV}(P(x_1), Q(x_1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum P(x_1) |P(x_{3:n}|x_1, x_2) P(x_2) - Q(x_{3:n}|x_1, x_2) Q(x_2)| + d_{TV}(P(x_1), Q(x_1))$$

$$(z) \leq d_{TV}(P(x_1), Q(x_1)) + \frac{1}{2} \sum P(x_{1:2}) |P_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2}) - Q_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2})| + \frac{1}{2} \sum$$

$$+ \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum P(x_1) Q(x_{3:n}|x_{1:2}) |P_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2}) - Q_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2})|}_{S_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \leq d_{TV}(P_{x_1}, Q_{x_1}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum P(x_{1:2}) |P_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2}) - Q_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2})| + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \sum}_{E_{X_1}} P(x_1) |P_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2}) - Q_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2})|$$

$$E_{X_1} [d_{TV}(P_{x_1|x_2}, Q_{x_1|x_2})]$$

$$\leq d_{TV}(P_{x_1}, Q_{x_1}) + E_{X_1} [d_{TV}(P_{x_1|x_2}, Q_{x_1|x_2})] + \frac{1}{2} \sum P(x_{1:2}) |P_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2}) - Q_{x_{3:n}}(\cdot | x_{1:2})|$$

برای اینکه  $d_{TV}(P, Q) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E_{X_{i+1} \sim P} [d_{TV}(P_i(X_{i+1}), Q_i(X_{i+1}))]$  باشد باید  $P_i(X_{i+1}) = Q_i(X_{i+1})$  باشد.

$$d_{TV}(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E_{X_{i+1} \sim P} [d_{TV}(P_i(X_{i+1}), Q_i(X_{i+1}))] \quad \square$$

لین علی نامنادعه ای است که در میان آخرين قبل بعنوان است اسناده دارد! لین نامنادعه طبقه بندی میزبانی میان  $U, V, W, X, Y$  است

$$U \triangleq \frac{g(w)}{P(w)}, \quad V \triangleq \frac{g(w) - P(w)}{P(w)} \mid P(w) > g(w), \quad W \triangleq \frac{P(w) - g(w)}{P(w)} \mid g > P$$

$$V := (U - 1)_+$$

$$d_{TV}(P, Q) = \frac{1}{2} E_P [|U - 1|] = E_P[V] = E_P[W] \quad \text{پس}$$

$$\text{پس} \Rightarrow U = (1 + V)(1 - W) \rightarrow \log U = \log(1 + V) + \log(1 - W)$$

$$\text{پس} \rightarrow D_{KL}(P, Q) = E_P [\log(\frac{P}{Q})] = E_P [\log U] = E_P [\log(1 + V)] + E_P [\log(1 - W)]$$

$$\text{Jensen} \rightarrow D_{KL}(P, Q) \leq \underbrace{\log(1 + E_P[V])}_{d_{TV}} + \underbrace{\log(1 - E_P[W])}_{d_{TV}}$$

$$\leq \log(1 + d_{TV}(P, Q)) + \log(1 - d_{TV}(P, Q))$$

$$\text{پس} \Rightarrow D_{KL}(P, Q) \leq \log(1 - d_{TV}(P, Q)^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-D_{KL}(P, Q)} \leq 1 - d_{TV}(P, Q)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{TV}(P, Q)^2 \leq 1 - e^{-D_{KL}(P, Q)}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{TV}(P, Q) \leq \sqrt{1 - \exp(D_{KL}(P||Q))}$$

لأن  $d_{TV}(P, Q) = \sum_i |P_i - Q_i|$

$$\sqrt{1 - e^{-n}} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - e^{-n} \leq 1 - e^{-n} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq e^{-2n} \quad \checkmark$$

$$H^2(P, Q) = \sum (\sqrt{P_i} - \sqrt{Q_i})^2 = \sum P_i - 2\sqrt{P_i Q_i} + Q_i = 2(1 - \sum \sqrt{P_i Q_i}) = 2(1 - BC(P, Q))$$

$$d_{TV}(P, Q) + 1 = \sum_n \max(P_{in}, Q_{in}), \quad 1 - d_{TV}(P, Q) = \sum \min(P_{in}, Q_{in}) \leq \sum \sqrt{P_{in} Q_{in}} = BC(P, Q)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + d_{TV})(1 - d_{TV}) \geq \left( \sum \sqrt{P_{in} Q_{in}} \right)^2 \Rightarrow 1 - TV(P, Q)^2 \geq BC(P, Q)^2$$

حالاً بالتجزء العلوي من المبرهنة

$$1 - TV \leq BC \rightarrow \frac{H^2}{2} \leq TV$$

$$1 - TV^2 \geq BC^2$$

$$BC = 1 - \frac{H^2}{2}$$

$$1 - TV^2 \geq 1 - H^2 - \frac{H^4}{4} \rightarrow H^2 \left( 1 - \frac{H^2}{4} \right) \geq TV^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} H^2(P, Q) \leq TV \leq \sqrt{\frac{H^2}{4} (4 - H^2)} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{H}{2} \sqrt{4 - H^2}$$

$$1 - \sqrt{1 - TV^2} \leq \frac{H^2}{2} \leq TV$$

$$BC(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) = BC(P, Q)^n$$

: نتیجه کار این ناسایع مطابق با نتیجه حاصل از

$$\frac{1}{2} H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \leq TV(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \leq \sqrt{\frac{H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n})}{4}(4 - H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}))}$$

$$1 - \sqrt{1 - TV^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n})} \leq \frac{1}{2} H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \leq TV(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n})$$

: پس  $H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n})$  موجز

$$H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) = 2 - 2 \sqrt{P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}} = 2 - 2 \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n P_{X_i} Q_{X_i}}$$

$$= 2 - 2 \left( \sqrt{P_{X_1} Q_{X_1}} \right)^n = 2 - 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P, Q) \right)^n$$

$$TV(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) = 0, \quad \text{با } H^2(P, Q) \rightarrow 0 \text{ و } \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ باستطاعه اولیه}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \rightarrow 0 \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \text{ then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{H^2(P, Q)}{\frac{1}{n}} = 0 \quad \text{and } |H^2(P, Q)| < k \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{we have: } H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) = 2 - 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P, Q_n) \right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \log_2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\log_2(1-x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}, \text{ لذکر} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} H^2 - \frac{(-\frac{1}{2} H^2)^2}{2} + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2} H^2)^3}{3} + \dots}{\frac{1}{n}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P, Q) \right)^n = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)^n = 2^n = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} H^2(P_n, Q_n) = 2 - 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)^2 = 0 \quad : \text{as }$$

$$\frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \leq TV(P_n, Q_n) \leq \sqrt{\frac{H^2(P_n, Q_n)}{4} (4 - H^2(P_n, Q_n))} \quad : \text{اصل ایجاد چند}$$

$$\lim \frac{1}{2} H^2(n) \leq \lim TV(n) \leq \lim \sqrt{4n} \quad : \text{پہلے}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} TV(n) \leq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} TV(P_n, Q_n) = 0 \quad : \text{پہلے ایجاد چند}$$

- پس ایجاد اگر  $H^2(P, Q) \rightarrow W(\frac{1}{n})$  تو  $W(\frac{1}{n}) = \infty$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } H^2(P, Q) \rightarrow W\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{then}} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \geq k \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{H^2(P_n, Q_n)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \infty$$

$$\text{پہلے} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)^2 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)^2$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) - \frac{\left( -\frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)^2}{2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n)}{\frac{1}{n}} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n) \right)^2 = 2^{-\infty} = 0 \quad : \text{اوی}$$

Subject :

Date :

$$H^2(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) = 2 - 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n)\right)^n$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} H^2(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) = 2 - 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n)\right)^n = 2$$

0

$$\frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) \leq TV(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) \leq \sqrt{\frac{H^2(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)})}{4} (4 - H^2(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}))} : \text{probabilistic bound}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} H^2(N) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} TV(N) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{N}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} TV(N) \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{4} (4 - 2)}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} TV(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) \leq 1$$

1

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} TV(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) = 1} : \text{probabilistic bound}$$

: prob  $TV(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) \rightarrow 0$  : 1 with probability

$$1 - \sqrt{1 - TV(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)})} \leq \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) \leq TV(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)})$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq H^2(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) \leq 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{(i)} H^2(P_n^{(n)}, Q_n^{(n)}) = 2 - 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n)\right)^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n)\right)^n = 1 \rightarrow H^2(P_n, Q_n) \rightarrow 0(\frac{1}{n}) \quad \boxed{2}$$

MICRO

Subject :

Date :

$$TV(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \rightarrow 1 \text{ with } db$$

sub  $\Rightarrow 1 - TV(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \leq \frac{1}{2} H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \leq TV(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n})$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq \frac{1}{2} H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) \leq 1$$

$$\text{Given} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} H^2(P^{\otimes n}, Q^{\otimes n}) = 2 - 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n)\right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} H^2(P_n, Q_n)\right)^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H^2(P_n, Q_n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$f_{\max} = n \log n + n - 1 = (n-1)^2 \int_0^1 \frac{1-t}{t_n + (1-t)} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{KL}(P_0 || P_i) = D_f(P_0, P_i) = \mathbb{E}_{X \sim Q} \left[ \int_0^1 \frac{\left(\frac{P_0(n)}{P_i(n)} - 1\right)^2 (1-t)}{t \left(\frac{P_0(n)}{P_i(n)} + (1-t)\right)} dt \right]$$

$$= \sum_i \int_0^1 \frac{(P_0(n) - P_i(n))^2 (1-t)}{t P_0(n) + (1-t) P_i(n)} dt$$

sub

$$\left( \sum_n \int_0^1 \frac{(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2 (1-t)}{t P_0(n) + (1-t) P_1(n)} dt \right) \times \left( \sum_n \int_0^1 ((+P_0(n) + (1-t) P_1(n)))(d-t) dt \right)$$

$$+ - \frac{t^2}{2} / 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_n \int_0^1 \frac{(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2 (1-t)}{t P_0(n) + (1-t) P_1(n)} dt \right) \geq \left( \sum_n \int_0^1 (1-t) |P_0(n) - P_1(n)| dt \right)^2$$

$\uparrow \text{جدا بسيار}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_n \int_0^1 \frac{(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{t P_0(n) + (1-t) P_1(n)} dt \right) \geq (2 TV \times \frac{1}{2})^2 = TV^2(P_0, P_1)$$

$$\text{و} \Rightarrow TV(P_0, P_1) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_n \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{t P_0(n) + (1-t) P_1(n)} dt}$$

$$\frac{(1-t)(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{t P_0(n) + (1-t) P_1(n)} \leq \frac{(1-t)(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{g(n)} \quad \text{و} \quad \frac{(1-t)(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{t P_0(n) + (1-t) P_1(n)} \geq \frac{(1-t)(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{g(n)}$$

$$= \sqrt{P_0 \cdot P_1 \cdot g(n)}$$

$$\sum_n \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{t P_0(n) + (1-t) P_1(n)} dt \leq \inf_{g(n)} \sum_n \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{g(n)} dt$$

$$\leq \inf_{g(n)} \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \frac{(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{g(n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow TV(P_0, P_1) \leq \frac{1}{2} \inf_{g(n)} \sqrt{\sum_n \frac{(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{g(n)}}$$

$$\text{tight} \Rightarrow TV(P_0, P_1) = \frac{1}{2} \inf_{g(n)} \sqrt{\sum_n \frac{(P_0(n) - P_1(n))^2}{g(n)}}$$

$$I(X; Y) = D(P_{XY} \| P_X P_Y) = E_{P_X} [D(P_{Y|X} \| P_Y)] + \underbrace{D(P_X \| P_{\bar{X}})}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_X \begin{cases} 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & \bar{\alpha} \end{cases} \rightarrow I(X; Y) = \alpha D(P_{\bar{Y}} \| \alpha P_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{\alpha} P_Y) + \bar{\alpha} D(P_Y \| \alpha P_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{\alpha} P_Y)$$

Pinsker  $\rightarrow I(X; Y) = \alpha D(P_{\bar{Y}} \| \alpha P_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{\alpha} P_Y) + \bar{\alpha} D(P_Y \| \alpha P_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{\alpha} P_Y) \geq \alpha^2 TV^2(P_{\bar{Y}}, \alpha P_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{\alpha} P_Y) + \bar{\alpha}^2 TV^2(P_Y, \alpha P_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{\alpha} P_Y)$

$$\text{sub } \rightarrow TV(P_{\bar{Y}}, \alpha P_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{\alpha} P_Y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i |P_{\bar{Y}_i} - \alpha P_{\bar{Y}_i} - \bar{\alpha} P_Y| = \frac{1}{2} * \bar{\alpha} * \sum_i |P_{\bar{Y}_i} - P_{Y_i}| = \bar{\alpha} TV(P_Y, P_{\bar{Y}})$$

$$\text{so, } \Rightarrow I(X; Y) \geq 2\alpha (\bar{\alpha} TV(P_Y, P_{\bar{Y}}))^2 + 2\bar{\alpha} (\alpha TV(P_Y, P_{\bar{Y}}))^2 = 2\alpha \bar{\alpha} TV(P_Y, P_{\bar{Y}})^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{sub}} I(X; Y) \geq \frac{1}{2} TV(P_Y, P_{\bar{Y}})^2$$

برهان بقى

$$I(X; Y) = E_{P_X} [D_{KL}(P_{Y|X} \| P_Y)]$$

برهان

$\log_2 \leq n - 1$

$$D_{KL}(P \| Q) = \sum_n P(n) \log \left( \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)} \right) \leq \sum_n P(n) \left( \frac{P(n)}{Q(n)} - 1 \right) = \sum_n \frac{P(n)^2}{Q(n)} - 1 = \chi^2(P, Q)$$

برهان  $D_{KL}(P \| Q) \leq \chi^2(P, Q)$  بالكلمات

$$I(X; Y) = E_{P_X} [D_{KL}(P_{Y|X} \| P_Y)] \leq E_{P_X} [\chi^2(P_{Y|X}, P_Y)]$$

برهان  $P_{\bar{Y}} = \alpha P_{\bar{Y}} + \bar{\alpha} P_Y$  برهان

$$E_{P_X} [ \chi^2(P_X, P_Y) ] = \alpha \cdot \chi^2(P_x || P_y) + \bar{\alpha} \cdot \chi^2(P_y || P_x) = \alpha \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{P_{x(m)}^2}{\alpha P_{x(m)} + \bar{\alpha} P_{y(m)}} - 1 - \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\alpha + \bar{\alpha}} \sum_{m=1}^M P_{x(m)}^2$$

$$\leq \sum_m \max(P_x, P_y) \cdot \frac{\alpha P_{x(m)} + \bar{\alpha} P_{y(m)}}{\alpha P_{x(m)} + \bar{\alpha} P_{y(m)}} - 1 = TV(P_x, P_y)$$

$$\Rightarrow I(X; Y) \leq TV(P_x, P_y)$$

لینی هردو کار ایجاد شد

نکتہ ۲

$$\text{اگر } X_V \sim \text{Ber}(\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow X_U = \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{کو } Y_e = X_u \oplus X_v \oplus Z_e$$

$$\text{اگر: } Z_e \sim \text{Ber}(\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow Z_e = \begin{cases} 1 & \delta \\ 0 & 1-\delta \end{cases}$$

$$\text{اگر: } e = (u, v) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1: \text{exist} & P \\ 0: \text{not exist} & 1-P \end{cases}$$

$$Y_e = Y_{e_1, e_2, e_3} \Rightarrow I(X_v; Y_e) = H(Y_e) - H(Y_e | X_v) = H(Y_{e_1} | X_v)$$

ایجاد کرنے والے عوامی افرادیں ایسا کرنے کا ممکنہ طریقہ ہے کہ  $X_v \sim \text{Ber}(\frac{1}{2})$  کے نتیجے میں  $Y_e$  کا ممکنہ طریقہ ہے کہ  $Y_e = X_v \oplus X_u \oplus Z_e$

$$I(X_v; Y_e) = H(Y_e) - H(Y_{e_1, e_2} | X_v)$$

$$\text{اگر: } Y_e : Y_e = X_v \oplus X_u \oplus Z_e \rightarrow X_u \perp\!\!\!\perp X_v, Z_e \perp\!\!\!\perp X_v \Rightarrow Y_e \perp\!\!\!\perp X_v$$

$\forall e \in Y_{\bar{E}_0} : Y_e = X_v \oplus X_u \oplus Z_e, X_v \perp\!\!\! \perp X_u, X_u \perp\!\!\! \perp X_v, Z_e \perp\!\!\! \perp X_v \Rightarrow X_v \perp\!\!\! \perp Y_e$

$$H(Y_e + Y_{\bar{E}_0}) = H(Y_e, Y_{\bar{E}_0} | X_v) \quad \text{پس در هر دو حالت } X_v \perp\!\!\! \perp Y_e$$

$$\Rightarrow I(Y_e, X_v) = H(Y_e, Y_{\bar{E}_0}) - H(Y_e, Y_{\bar{E}_0} | X_v) = 0 \quad \text{: (۱)}$$

$$H_{S,M}(v \rightarrow S) = 1 \quad \text{پس مطابق } v \in S \text{ است. ۲}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(X_v; X_S, Y_e) = H(X_v) - H(X_v | X_S, Y_e) = H(X_v) - H(X_v | X_S, X_{\bar{E}_0}, Y_e) = H(X_v) = \log 2$$

$$\Rightarrow I(X_v; X_S, Y_e) = \log 2$$

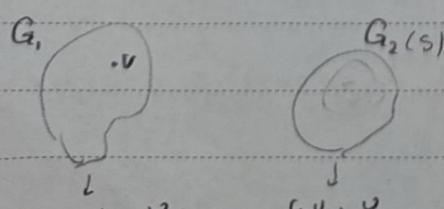
حال خوب است که  $v \in S$ . برای این حالت بروی اعماق استخراج زیرنمود:

$$X_v \perp\!\!\! \perp X_S \rightarrow I(X_S, X_v) = 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq P_{(g,n)}[v \rightarrow S] \log 2 \quad \text{باشه استخراج: } I = 0$$

کام استخراج حال خوب است باشد. همچنان که حال باشد که حالت  $v \in S$  باشد که:

دست اینجا در حالت  $v \in S$ :

حالت اول: از مجموع ۵ بیرون آن همچنان که نیاز داشتند  $v$  را مطلع شوند و نظری از  $v$  باشند. در این حالت  $v$  را در خروج کنند.



این دو زیرلایه از  $G_1$  و  $G_2$  می باشند:

$$X_v \perp X_s, X_v \perp Y_{G_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(X_v; X_s, Y_{G_1}) = H(X_v) - H(X_v | X_s, Y_{G_1}) = H(X_v) - H(X_v | Y_{G_1})$$

$$I(X_v, Y_{G_1})$$

$$\Rightarrow I(X_v; X_s + Y_{G_1}) = I(X_v, Y_{G_1})$$

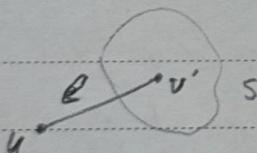
حال برعی  $I(X_v; Y_{G_1})$  بازهم باین بگویی کن با افزایی این حلب در معیره که از این جمله جسته شده باشد. این معانی نیست.  $I(X_v; Y_{G_1}) = 0$ .

$$I(X_v; X_s + Y_{G_1}) = I(X_v, P_{G_1}) = 0 \leq \underbrace{P_{\{U \neq S\}}}_{0} \log 2 \quad \checkmark$$

آن سریع است.

در این حالت نتایج خواهد.

حال دهم: حال غرق کشید از مجموعه  $\{U, V, W, Y_{G_1}\}$  آن داشته باشیم. مثلاً از  $V$  دهن آن  $U$  خارج آن:



$$\bar{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{E} - \{e\} \Rightarrow \bar{g} = \{U, \bar{\mathcal{E}}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\bar{g}, n} \{U \neq S\} = (1-\kappa) P_{\bar{g}, n} \{U = S\} + \kappa (P_{\bar{g}, n} \{V \neq S\} + P_{\bar{g}, n} \{V = U\})$$

$$= (1-\kappa) P_{\bar{g}, n} \{U \neq S\} + \kappa P_{\bar{g}, n} \{V \neq S\}$$

نتیجه  $\bar{g}$  بدان ترتیب داشته باشد. دس نظر استراتژی این بهتر است:

$$P_{g,n} \{ V \rightsquigarrow S \} \log_2 \geq I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma) \quad : \text{prob. case}$$

$$P_{g,n} \{ V \rightsquigarrow \text{surv} \} \log_2 \geq I(X_v; X_s, X_u, Y_\Sigma)$$

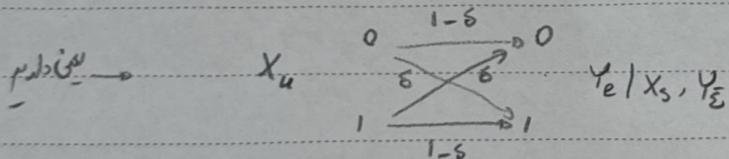
$$\Rightarrow P_{g,n} \{ V \rightsquigarrow S \} \log_2 = (1-n) P_{g,n} \{ V \rightsquigarrow S \} \log_2 + n P_{g,n} \{ V \rightsquigarrow \text{surv} \} \log_2$$

$$\geq (1-n) I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma) + n I(X_v; X_s, X_u, Y_\Sigma)$$

$$\geq (1-n) I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma) + n (I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma) + I(X_v, X_u | X_s, Y_\Sigma))$$

$$= I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma) + n I(X_v, X_u | X_s, Y_\Sigma)$$

now we have conditional Markov chain:  $X_v \rightarrow X_u \rightarrow Y_e | X_s, Y_\Sigma$



$$I(X_v; Y_e | X_s, Y_\Sigma) \leq n I(X_v; X_u | X_s, Y_\Sigma) \quad : \text{conditional Markov chain}$$

$$P_{g,n} \{ V \rightsquigarrow S \} \log_2 \geq I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma) + n I(X_v, X_u | X_s, Y_\Sigma)$$

$$\geq I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma) + I(X_v; Y_e | X_s, Y_\Sigma)$$

$$= I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma, Y_e) = I(X_v; X_s, Y_\Sigma) \quad \blacksquare$$

Subject :

Date :

پیشگیری از ابتلاء به بیماری های

۳ تصریح رایت اساسی ها!

$$P\left[\frac{P}{Q} > M\right] \leq \frac{D_f(P, Q)}{f'(m)}$$

$f'(m) = \text{نیزه} \dots$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad X > 0 \rightarrow E[X] = \int_0^\infty x f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty \underbrace{\int_t^\infty f(x) dx dt}_{P[X \geq t]} = \int_0^\infty P[X \geq t] dt \quad : \text{جذب}$$

$\rightarrow \text{کوچک} f' \leftarrow f' > 0 \leftarrow \text{کوچک} f \text{ درست}$

$\rightarrow \text{کوچک} f \in V_{2,1} : f'(x) > 0 \subset V_{2,1} : f'(x) > f'(0) = 0 \quad \leftarrow f'(0) = 0 \text{ است}$

: جذب

$$P\left(\frac{P}{Q} > M\right) = E_P [I\left(\frac{P}{Q} > M\right)] = E_Q [P\left(\frac{P}{Q} > M\right)]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{لطف} \rightarrow \int_0^\infty P\left(f\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) I\left(\frac{P}{Q} > M\right)\right) dt = \int_M^\infty P\left(\frac{P}{Q} \geq t\right) dt \stackrel{\text{کوچک}}{\rightarrow} \int_M^\infty P\left(f\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \geq f(t)\right) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{f(m)}^\infty P\left(f\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \geq x\right) \frac{dx}{f'(t)} \stackrel{\text{کوچک}}{\rightarrow} \int_{f(m)}^\infty P\left(f\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \geq x\right) \frac{dx}{f'(m)}$$

کوچک

MICRO

$$f_{cm} \geq f_{cm} = 0 \quad \text{if } f_{cm} \rightarrow \int_{f_{cm}}^{\infty} P_f f\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \geq \alpha \frac{d\alpha}{f_{cm}} \leq \int_0^{\infty} P_f f\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \geq \alpha \frac{d\alpha}{f_{cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{way} \rightarrow = \frac{1}{f_{cm}} E_Q \left[ f\left(\frac{P}{Q}\right) \right] = \frac{D_f(P, Q)}{f_{cm}}$$

$$P_p = (1-\delta) P_{Y|\Sigma} + \delta P_{Y|\bar{\Sigma}}$$

$$\text{convexity of KL} \rightarrow D_{KL}(P_p \| Q_p) \leq (1-\delta) D_{KL}(P_{Y|\Sigma} \| Q_p) + \delta D_{KL}(P_{Y|\bar{\Sigma}} \| Q_p)$$

$$\leq D_{KL}(P_{Y|\Sigma} \| Q_p) + \delta D_{KL}(P_{Y|\bar{\Sigma}} \| Q_p)$$

$$\leq \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{Y|\Sigma} \| Q_p)) + \delta D_{KL}(P_{Y|\bar{\Sigma}} \| Q_p)$$

: جملہ پر پڑھیں۔ جو کسی ممکنہ طریقے سے ملے جائے تو اسے

$$X \perp \Sigma, X \perp \bar{\Sigma}$$

$$\rightarrow D_{KL}(P_{Y|\Sigma} \| P_x Q_p) = \underbrace{D_{KL}(P_x \| P_x)}_0 + E_{P_x} [D_{KL}(P_{Y|X,\Sigma} \| Q_p)]$$

$$= D_{KL}(P_{Y|\Sigma} \| Q_p) + \underbrace{E_{P_{Y|\Sigma}} [D_{KL}(P_{Y|X,\Sigma} \| P_x)]}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{KL}(P_{Y|\Sigma} \| Q_p) \leq E_{P_x} [D_{KL}(P_{Y|X,\Sigma} \| Q_p)]$$

: جملہ

$$D_{KL}(P_\gamma \| Q_\gamma) \leq \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + \delta E_{P_x} [D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|X,\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)]$$

$$= \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + \delta E_{P_x} \left[ E_{P_{\gamma|X,\Sigma}} [\log \frac{P_{\gamma|X,\Sigma}}{Q_\gamma}] \right]$$

$$= \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + \delta E_{P_x} \left[ E_{P_{\gamma|X}} \left[ \frac{1}{\delta} \mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\} \log(\frac{1}{\delta} \mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\}) \frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma} \right] \right]$$

$$= \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + E_{P_x} \left[ E_{P_{\gamma|X}} \left[ \mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\} \log(\frac{1}{\delta}) + \log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma}) \right] \right]$$

$$= \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + \log \frac{1}{\delta} E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\}] + E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\} \log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma})]$$

$$= \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\} (\log(P_{\gamma|X}) - E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\log(P_{\gamma|X})])]$$

$$= \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + \delta \log(\frac{1}{\delta}) + \underbrace{E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\}]}_{\delta} E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma})] + E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\} (\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma}) - E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma})])]$$

$$\therefore \text{Q.E.D.} \Rightarrow D_{KL}(P_\gamma \| Q_\gamma) \leq \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + \delta \log \frac{1}{\delta} + \underbrace{E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\}]}_{\delta} E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma})]$$

$$+ E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\} (\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma}) - E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma})])]$$

$\therefore \text{Ansatz: } \sqrt{\text{Var}(\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma}))} \text{ für Varianz}$

$$D_{KL}(P_\gamma \| Q_\gamma) \leq \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + \delta (\log(\frac{1}{\delta}) + E_{P_x} [\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma})] + \sqrt{E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\mathbb{I}\{\gamma \in \Sigma\}]} \sqrt{E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma}) - E_{P_{\gamma|X}} [\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma})]]})$$

$$\leq \log(1 + D_{KL}(P_{\gamma|\Sigma} \| Q_\gamma)) + \delta (\log(\frac{1}{\delta}) + E_{P_x} [\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma})]) + \sqrt{\delta} \sqrt{\text{Var}(\log(\frac{P_{\gamma|X}}{Q_\gamma}))} \quad \blacksquare \checkmark$$

اپلیکیشن مطالعہ تجسس

$$E_{xy}[(x-f(y))^2] = \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-f(y))^2 P_{xy}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - E[X|Y=y] + E[X|Y=y] - f(y))^2 P_{xy}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 P_{xy} dx dy + \iint B^2 P_{xy} dx dy + 2 \iint AB P_{xy} dx dy$$

$$\text{لذت} \rightarrow \iint AB P_{xy} dx dy = \iint AB P_{xy} P_y dx dy - \int BP_y dy \underbrace{\int (x - E[X|Y=y]) P_{xy}(x,y) dx}_{0}$$

$$\text{لذت} \rightarrow E_{xy}[(x-f(y))^2] = \iint (x - E[X|Y=y])^2 P_{xy} dx dy + \iint (E[X|Y=y] - f(y))^2 P_{xy} dx dy$$

$f(y) = E[X|Y]$  ہے جو کتنی حالتی کامن تر ہے اور اسے اپنے اسے لکھ سکتے ہیں

$$\rightarrow f(y) = E[X|Y]$$

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$$X \rightarrow Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$$

$$\rightarrow I(X; Y_1, Y_2) = I(X; Y_1) + I(X; Y_2 | Y_1) = H(X) - H(X|Y_1, Y_2) = H(X) - H(X|Y_1) = I(X; Y_1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I(X; Y_1) - I(X; Y_2) = I(X; Y_1 | Y_2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} M_E(A) = \frac{d}{dA} I(A) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{I(A+\delta) - I(A)}{\delta} = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{I(X; \sqrt{A+\delta} X + Z) - I(X; \sqrt{A} X + Z)}{\delta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I(X; \sqrt{A+\delta} X + Z) - I(X; \sqrt{A} X + Z) = \frac{\delta}{2} M_E(A) + O(\delta)$$

$$\text{we know that : } I(X; cY) = H(cY) - H(cY|X) = H(Y) - H(Y|X) = I(X; Y)$$

$$\Rightarrow I(X; X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z) - I(X; X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} Z) = \frac{\delta}{2} M_E(A) + O(\delta)$$

جواب  
جواب

$$Y_1 = X + \epsilon, Z_1 = X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z, \quad Z_1 \perp\!\!\!\perp X$$

$$Y_2 = X + \epsilon, Z_2 + \delta, Z_2 = X + \epsilon, Z_2 = X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} Z, \quad Z_2 \perp\!\!\!\perp X$$

$$\Rightarrow I(X; X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z) - I(X; X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} Z) = I(X; Y_1) - I(X; Y_2) = \frac{\delta}{2} M_E(A) + O(\delta)$$



$$Y_1 = X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_1 = X + \delta_1 Z_1$$

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$$Y_2 = X + \delta_1 Z_1 + \delta_2 Z_2 \rightarrow SNR = \frac{1}{\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2} = A$$

$$\rightarrow \delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{A+\delta} + \delta_2^2 = \frac{1}{A} \rightarrow \delta_2^2 = \frac{\delta}{A(A+\delta)}$$

$$\rightarrow Y_2 = X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_1 + \frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{\sqrt{A(A+\delta)}} Z_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Now } & (A+\delta) Y_1 - A Y_2 - \delta X = (A+\delta) \left( X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_1 \right) - A \left( X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_1 + \frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{\sqrt{A(A+\delta)}} Z_2 \right) - \delta X \\
 &= \cancel{AX} + \cancel{\delta X} + \sqrt{A+\delta} Z_1 - \cancel{AX} - \frac{A}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_1 = \frac{A\sqrt{\delta}}{\sqrt{A(A+\delta)}} Z_2 - \cancel{\delta X} \\
 &= \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_1 - \frac{\sqrt{A\delta}}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_2 = \sqrt{\delta} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\delta}}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_1 - \frac{\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{A+\delta}} Z_2 \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{\delta} Z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_1, Z_2 \sim N(0,1) \rightarrow E[Z] = 0, \text{Var}(Z) = \frac{\delta}{A+\delta} + \frac{A}{A+\delta} = 1 \Rightarrow Z \sim N(0,1)$$

$$Z_1, Z_2 \perp\!\!\!\perp X \rightarrow Z \perp\!\!\!\perp X \rightarrow (A+\delta) Y_1 - A Y_2 - \delta X = \sqrt{\delta} Z, Z \sim N(0,1), Z \perp\!\!\!\perp X$$

$$I(X; Y_1) - I(X; Y_2) = I(X; Y_1 | Y_2) = E_{Y_1 | X} [D(P_{Y_1 | X} \| P_X)] = E_{Y_1} [D(P_{Y_1} \| P_X)] \quad .\Delta$$

$$\text{Ans} \rightarrow (A+6)Y_1 - AY_2 + 6A + \sqrt{6}Z$$

$$\rightarrow I(X; Y_1 | Y_2) = H(X|Y_2) - H(X|Y_1, Y_2)$$

$$W = \frac{\sqrt{6}Z + 6E[X|Y_2] + AY_2}{A+6} \quad , \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{6}{A(A+6)}$$

$$I(X; Y_1 | Y_2) = E_{Y_2} [I(X; Y_1 | Y_2)] = E_{Y_2 | X} [D(P_{AY_2 + \sqrt{6}Z + 6A | Y_2, X} \| P_{AY_2 + \sqrt{6}Z + 6E[X|Y_2] | Y_2, X})]$$

$$= E_{Y_2} [D(P_{AY_2 + \sqrt{6}Z + 6E[X|Y_2] | Y_2} \| P_{AY_2 + \sqrt{6}Z + 6E[X|Y_2]})]$$

$$\rightarrow E_{X|Y_2} [N(\frac{AY_2 + 6X}{A+6}, \frac{6}{(A+6)^2}) \| N(\frac{AY_2 + 6E[X|Y_2]}{A+6}, \frac{6}{(A+6)^2})]$$

$$= E_{X|Y_2} [\frac{1}{2} (\frac{(A+6)^2}{6}) (\frac{6}{A+6} (X - E[X|Y_2]))^2] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{A+6} E_{X|Y_2} [(X - E[X|Y_2])^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} S M_E(B)$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{A+6} (AY_2 + \sqrt{6}Z + 6E[X|Y_2])}_a - \underbrace{\frac{1}{A+6} (AY_2 + \sqrt{6}Z + 6X)}_b - \frac{6}{A+6} (X - E[X|Y_2])$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 Y_1 = a_2 Y_2 + \delta^2 W$$

$$\rightarrow D_{a_2} (P_{a_1 Y_1} \| P_{a_2 Y_2}) = O(\delta) \rightarrow E_{Y_2} [D_{a_2} (P_{a_1 Y_1} \| P_{a_2 Y_2})] = O(\delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow I(x; \gamma | Y_2) = \frac{1}{2} \delta M_E(A) + o(\delta) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dA} I(A) = \frac{1}{2} M_E(A) \quad \text{P2}$$

SBM, دیکشنری ۷

$$P_\sigma = G(\epsilon, P, Q)$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow P_\sigma(A) = \prod_{i < j} P(A_{ij}) \prod_{i < j} q(A_{ij}) = \prod_{i < j} \left( P(A_{ij}) \frac{1+\epsilon_i \epsilon_j}{2} + q(A_{ij}) \frac{1-\epsilon_i \epsilon_j}{2} \right)$$

$$= \prod_{i < j} \frac{1}{2} (P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij}) + \epsilon_i \epsilon_j (P(A_{ij}) - q(A_{ij})))$$

$$P_{\hat{\sigma}} = \prod_{i < j} (P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij}) + \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j (P(A_{ij}) - q(A_{ij})))$$

$$\rightarrow \delta_\sigma = \prod_{i < j} \frac{1}{2} (P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij}))$$

$$\rightarrow E_{R_0} \left[ \frac{P_\sigma P_{\hat{\sigma}}}{r_0^2} \right] = \int \frac{P_\sigma P_{\hat{\sigma}}}{r_0^2} dA$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{P_\sigma P_{\hat{\sigma}}}{r_0^2} = \prod_{i < j} \frac{1}{2} \frac{(P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij}) + \epsilon_i \epsilon_j (P(A_{ij}) - q(A_{ij}))) (P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij}) + \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j (P(A_{ij}) - q(A_{ij})))}{P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_\sigma P_{\hat{\sigma}}}{r_0^2} = \prod_{i < j} \frac{1}{2} \left( P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij}) + (\epsilon_i \epsilon_j + \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j) (P_{ij}) + q(P_{ij}) + \epsilon_i \epsilon_j \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j \frac{(P(A_{ij}) - q(A_{ij}))^2}{P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij})} \right)$$

$$E_{R_0} \left[ \frac{P_\sigma P_{\hat{\sigma}}}{r_0^2} \right] = \int \frac{P_\sigma P_{\hat{\sigma}}}{r_0^2} dA = \int \prod_{i < j} \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int \frac{P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij})}{2} dA_{ij} + \int \frac{\epsilon_i \epsilon_j + \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j (P(A_{ij}) - q(A_{ij}))^2}{2} dA_{ij} \right]$$

$$+ \epsilon_i \epsilon_j \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j \left( \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(P(A_{ij}) - q(A_{ij}))^2}{P(A_{ij}) + q(A_{ij})} dA_{ij} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E_{R_0} \left[ \frac{P_{\hat{\epsilon}} P_{\hat{\delta}}}{P_{\hat{\epsilon}, \hat{\delta}}} \right] &= \prod_{i \neq j} [1 + \epsilon_i \epsilon_j \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j P] \leq \prod_{i \neq j} \exp(\epsilon_i \epsilon_j \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j P) \\ &\quad \text{since } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots \\ &= \exp(P \sum_{i \neq j} \epsilon_i \epsilon_j \hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j) = \exp\left(\frac{P}{2} \langle \epsilon, \hat{\epsilon} \rangle^2\right) \\ \Rightarrow W(\epsilon, \hat{\epsilon}) &\leq \exp\left(\frac{P}{2} \langle \epsilon, \hat{\epsilon} \rangle\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$P \sim \text{Ber}\left(\frac{a}{n}\right), \quad Q \sim \text{Ber}\left(\frac{b}{n}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow P = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(P_{n,0} - q(n))^2}{2(P_{n,0} q(n))} &= \frac{\left(\frac{a-b}{n}\right)^2}{2\left(\frac{a+b}{n}\right)} + \frac{\left(2 - \left(\frac{a+b}{n}\right)\right)^2}{2\left(2 - \left(\frac{a+b}{n}\right)\right)} = \frac{(a-b)^2}{2n(2n-a-b)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \frac{(a-b)^2}{2(a+b)} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{O(1)}{n} + \frac{\sigma}{n} \\ \Rightarrow P &= \frac{\sigma + O(1)}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\hat{\epsilon}_i = 1) = P(\hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j = -1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow E[\hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j] = 0, \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\epsilon}_i \hat{\epsilon}_j) = 1$$

$$\text{CLT} \rightarrow Z = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \langle \epsilon, \hat{\epsilon} \rangle \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\hat{\epsilon}, \hat{\delta}}(P_{\hat{\epsilon}}, P_{\hat{\delta}}) &\leq E_{\hat{\epsilon}, \hat{\delta}} \left[ \exp\left(\frac{P}{2} \langle \epsilon, \hat{\epsilon} \rangle^2\right) \right] - 1 = E_{\hat{\epsilon}, \hat{\delta}} \left[ \exp\left(\frac{P}{2} \left( \frac{\langle \epsilon, \hat{\epsilon} \rangle}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2\right) \right] - 1 \quad \therefore \text{! prob} \\ &= E_Z \left[ \exp\left(\frac{nP}{2} Z^2\right) \right] - 1 = E_Z \left[ \exp\left(\frac{\sigma + O(1)}{2} Z^2\right) \right] - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2}\right) \exp\left(\frac{\tau + O(n)}{2} z^2\right) dz = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{1 - \tau - O(n)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \tau - O(n)}} = 1 < \infty$$

$\omega \rightarrow$  if  $n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow D_{x^2}(P_0, P_1) < \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \tau - O(n)}}{\sqrt{1 - \tau - O(n)}} < \infty$

پس هم جسمیست، نه دادنی من اینجا نمی‌دانم اینها همچویه مفهومیست!

برای بحث

$$P(E) = \sum_{X \in E} \sum_{\hat{X}} P_{X\hat{X}}, \quad Q(E) = \sum_{\hat{X} \in E} \sum_{X} P_{X\hat{X}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{P(E) - Q(E)\} = \left| \sum_{X \in E} \sum_{\hat{X} \in E} P_{X\hat{X}} - \sum_{\hat{X} \in E} \sum_{X \in E} P_{X\hat{X}} \right|^2$$

$$\leq \sum_{X \in E} \sum_{\hat{X} \in E} P_{X\hat{X}} + \sum_{\hat{X} \in E} \sum_{X \in E} P_{X\hat{X}} \leq \sum_{X \neq \hat{X}} P_{X\hat{X}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{X \neq \hat{X}} P_{X\hat{X}} = \sum_{X \in E} \sum_{\hat{X} \in E} P_{X\hat{X}} + \sum_{\hat{X} \in E} \sum_{X \in E} P_{X\hat{X}} + \sum_{\substack{X \in E \\ \hat{X} \notin E}} \sum_{\hat{X} \in E} P_{X\hat{X}} + \sum_{\substack{\hat{X} \in E \\ X \notin E}} \sum_{X \in E} P_{X\hat{X}}$$

پس  $\sup \{P(E) - Q(E)\} \leq \inf \{P_{X\hat{X}} | X \neq \hat{X}\}$

بلی این است (اینها) دو تابعی متریک مسند هایی اند - حالت نسبی ای شنیدم، تاریخ حسنه.

$$P(x=\lambda) = \sum_k r_{k\lambda} , \quad P(x \neq \lambda) = 1 - \sum_k r_{k\lambda}$$

$\sum_k r_{k\lambda} = \sum_k \min(P_{k\lambda}, Q_{k\lambda}) = 1 - d_{TV}(P, Q)$

$$\Rightarrow P(x \neq \lambda) = 1 - \sum_k r_{k\lambda} = d_{TV}(P, Q)$$

$x - \lambda = n$  probabilities will be equal if  $x(n)$  is minimum.

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_{x_i \neq \lambda} (x_i + \lambda_i) \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i})$$

where  $\sum D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i}) \leq \sum \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum \sqrt{D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i})}$

we have  $\left( \sum_i \sqrt{D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i})} \right)^2 \leq n \sum_{i=1}^n D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i})$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \sqrt{D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i})} \leq \sqrt{n \sum D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i})}$$

$$\sum D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i}) \leq D_{KL}(P_{x_n} \| P_{\lambda_n}) : \text{prob. will be minimum}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum P_{x_i \neq \lambda} (x_i + \lambda_i) \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum D_{KL}(P_{x_i} \| P_{\lambda_i}) \leq \frac{1}{n} * \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} * \sqrt{n D_{KL}(P_{x_n} \| P_{\lambda_n})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum P_{x_i \neq \lambda} (x_i + \lambda_i) \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n} D_{KL}(P_{x_n} \| P_{\lambda_n})} \quad \square$$

## اعراض ۱

$$f_{Qy} = \frac{dP}{dQ}(y) = \frac{P(X=y)}{Q(X=y)}$$

ا. استحاطی دو دان ساده رخ بی خود لبرنی لست و تعریف می کنیم:

$$\text{حال } P_{xy}(X=y | Y=y) = \min(1, f_{Qy}) \quad \text{با این تعریف تعریف می کنیم:}$$

$$\text{پس } P_{xy}(X \neq y | Y=y) = 1 - \min(1, f_{Qy}) = (1 - f_{Qy})_+$$

$$\Rightarrow E[(P_{xy}(X \neq y | Y))_+^2] = \int (1 - f_{Qy})_+^2 dQy = \int (1 - \frac{dP}{dQ})_+^2 dQ = D_m(P || Q)$$

پس حالن دو دان ساده رخ بی خود اس = آریم . حال مانند مقاله ۷ . چن اول . سعید ابیت = ایله همیشہ نظر

مساری = دلیل :  $D_m(P || Q)$

$$Q(y) = P_{xy}(X=y, Y=y) + \sum_{y' \neq y} P_{xy}(X=y, Y=y') \geq P_{xy}(X=y, Y=y) = \underbrace{P_{xy}(X=y | Y=y)}_{a(y)} Q(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(y) = P_{xy}(X \neq y | Y=y) = 1 - P_{xy}(X=y | Y=y) = 1 - a(y)$$

از اینکه  $a(y) \leq \min(f_{Qy}, 1)$  و  $g(y) \leq 1 - \min(f_{Qy}, 1)$  دویسته می شوند .

$$g(y) = 1 - a(y) \geq 1 - \min(f_{Qy}, 1) = (1 - f_{Qy})_+ \quad \text{حال دلیل}$$

$$\Rightarrow (g(y))_+^2 \geq (1 - f_{Qy})_+^2$$

دست ایله تعریف نمایم .  $g(y) = P_{xy}(X \neq y | Y=y)$  پس با انتقال ایله (یا استقلابی) حالت دلیل:

پیشنهاد

$$\mathbb{E}[\{P_{xy}(X \neq Y|Y)\}^2] = \int g(y)^2 dQ_{xy} \geq \int (1-f(y))_+^2 dQ_{xy} = D_m(P||Q)$$

$\square$  اثبات مکالمی شود  $\mathbb{E}[\{P_{xy}(X \neq Y|Y)\}^2] \geq D_m(P||Q) \text{ حمله متساوی}$

۲. بازجوبی همیشہ ایستاد:

$$\mathbb{E}[P_{xy}(X \neq Y|Y)] \geq D_m(P||Q)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[P_{xy}(X \neq Y|X)] \geq D_m(Q||P)$$

برهان بقیه توان میان دار:

نماینده مکالمه:

$$\mathbb{E}[P_{xy}(X \neq Y|Y)] + \mathbb{E}[P_{xy}(X \neq Y|X)] \geq D_m(P||Q) + D_m(Q||P) = D_{SM}(P||Q)$$

حال عبارت حمله ایشان همیشگی  $P_{xy}$  ای نمایی رخی هدید. گفته ایست زیر عین لیز:

$$P_{xy}(X=y, Y=y) = \min(P_{xy}, Q_{xy}), \quad P_{xy}(X=y|Y=y) = \min(1, \frac{dP}{dQ}(y))$$

$$P_{xy}(Y=z_1|X=z_1) = \min(1, \frac{dQ}{dP}(z_1))$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{xy}(X \neq Y|Y=y) = (1 - \frac{dP}{dQ}(y))_+, \quad P_{xy}(X \neq Y|X) = (1 - \frac{dQ}{dP}(z_1))_+$$

پیشنهاد:

MICRO

$$\Rightarrow E[P_{xy}(x \neq y | Y)^2] = \int \left(1 - \frac{dP_{xy}}{dQ_{yy}}\right)^2 dQ_{yy} = D_m(P||Q)$$

$$\rightarrow E[P_y(x \neq y | X)^2] = \int \left(1 - \frac{dQ_{yy}}{dP_{xx}}\right)^2 dP_{xx} = D_m(Q||P)$$

$$\omega \rightarrow E[P_{xy}(x \neq y | Y)^2] + E[P_y(x \neq y | X)^2] = D_m(P||Q) + D_m(Q||P) = D_{SM}(P||Q)$$

نمایی از مقدار احتمال خارج از محدوده متناسب با شرط