# Operational Interpretation of Rényi Information Measures via Composite Hypothesis Testing

Adway Girish
Information Theory Laboratory





June 21, 2023

- Simple Hypothesis Testing
- 2 Connection with Information Measures

- Simple Hypothesis Testing
- Connection with Information Measures
- Rényi Mutual Information

- Simple Hypothesis Testing
- Connection with Information Measures
- Rényi Mutual Information
- Composite Hypothesis Testing

- Simple Hypothesis Testing
- Connection with Information Measures
- Rényi Mutual Information
- Composite Hypothesis Testing
- Operational Interpretation

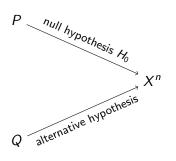
- Simple Hypothesis Testing
- Connection with Information Measures
- Rényi Mutual Information
- Composite Hypothesis Testing
- Operational Interpretation
- Closing remarks

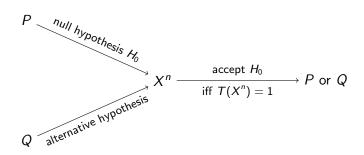


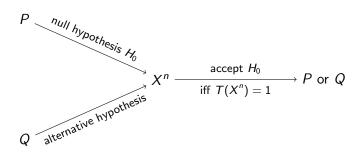
F

 $X^n$ 

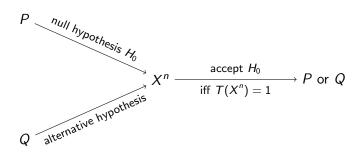
4



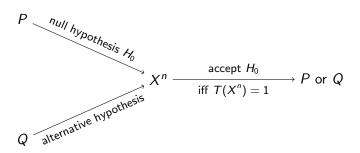




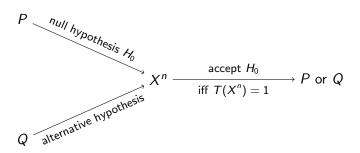
- Reject when true:
- Accept when false:



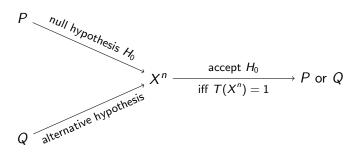
- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n\{T(X^n) = 0\}$
- Accept when false:



- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n\{T(X^n) = 0\} \longrightarrow \text{Type-I error}$
- Accept when false:



- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n\{T(X^n) = 0\} \longrightarrow \text{Type-I error}$
- Accept when false:  $q_n = Q^n\{T(X^n) = 1\}$



- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n\{T(X^n) = 0\} \longrightarrow \text{Type-I error}$
- Accept when false:  $q_n = Q^n\{T(X^n) = 1\} \longrightarrow \mathsf{Type}\mathsf{-II}$  error

• If  $p_n \leq \epsilon$ ,

• If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nD_{KL}(P || Q) + o(n))$ .

 $<sup>^{\</sup>dagger} Herman$  Chernoff. "Large-sample theory: Parametric case". In: The Annals of Mathematical Statistics 1 (1956)

- If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nD_{\mathsf{KL}}(P || Q) + o(n))$ .
- Mutual information  $I(X; Y) = D_{KL}(P_{XY} || P_X P_Y)$ .

- If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nD_{\mathsf{KL}}(P || Q) + o(n))$ .
- Mutual information  $I(X; Y) = D_{KL}(P_{XY} || P_X P_Y)$ .
- Consider the following HT setup,

null hypothesis:

alternative hypothesis :

- If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nD_{\mathsf{KL}}(P || Q) + o(n))$ .
- Mutual information  $I(X; Y) = D_{KL}(P_{XY} || P_X P_Y)$ .
- Consider the following HT setup,

null hypothesis :  $(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_{XY}^n$ , alternative hypothesis :

- If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nD_{\mathsf{KL}}(P || Q) + o(n))$ .
- Mutual information  $I(X; Y) = D_{KL}(P_{XY} || P_X P_Y)$ .
- Consider the following HT setup,

null hypothesis :  $(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_{XY}^n$ , alternative hypothesis :  $(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_X^n P_Y^n$ .

- If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nD_{\mathsf{KL}}(P || Q) + o(n))$ .
- Mutual information  $I(X; Y) = D_{KL}(P_{XY} || P_X P_Y)$ .
- Consider the following HT setup,

null hypothesis : 
$$(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_{XY}^n$$
, alternative hypothesis :  $(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_X^n P_Y^n$ .

• If  $p_n \leq \epsilon$ ,

- If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nD_{\mathsf{KL}}(P || Q) + o(n))$ .
- Mutual information  $I(X; Y) = D_{KL}(P_{XY} || P_X P_Y)$ .
- Consider the following HT setup,

null hypothesis : 
$$(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_{XY}^n$$
, alternative hypothesis :  $(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_X^n P_Y^n$ .

• If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nI(X; Y) + o(n))$ .

- If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nD_{\mathsf{KL}}(P || Q) + o(n))$ .
- Mutual information  $I(X; Y) = D_{KL}(P_{XY} || P_X P_Y)$ .
- Consider the following HT setup,

null hypothesis : 
$$(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_{XY}^n$$
, alternative hypothesis :  $(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_X^n P_Y^n$ .

- If  $p_n \le \epsilon$ , then the optimal  $q_n = \exp(-nI(X;Y) + o(n))$ .
- Operational interpretation of I(X; Y).

• Rényi divergence of order  $\alpha$ , for  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\alpha \neq 1$ 

• Rényi divergence of order  $\alpha$ , for  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\alpha \neq 1$ 

$$D_{lpha}(P \,||\, Q) = rac{1}{lpha - 1} \log \mathbb{E}_P \left[ \left(rac{P}{Q}
ight)^{lpha - 1} 
ight].$$

• Rényi divergence of order  $\alpha$ , for  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\alpha \neq 1$ 

$$D_{lpha}(P \,||\, Q) = rac{1}{lpha - 1} \log \mathbb{E}_{P} \left[ \left(rac{P}{Q}
ight)^{lpha - 1} 
ight].$$

• If  $q_n \le \exp(-nR)$  for some  $0 < R < D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P \mid\mid Q)$ ,

• Rényi divergence of order  $\alpha$ , for  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\alpha \neq 1$ 

$$D_{lpha}(P \mid\mid Q) = rac{1}{lpha - 1} \log \mathbb{E}_{P} \left[ \left(rac{P}{Q}
ight)^{lpha - 1} 
ight].$$

• If  $q_n \le \exp(-nR)$  for some  $0 < R < D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P \mid\mid Q)$ , then the optimal

$$p_n = \exp\left(-n \sup_{0 < \alpha < 1} \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} (D_\alpha(P || Q) - R) + o(n)\right).$$

<i>I</i> ( <i>X</i> ; <i>Y</i> )	$I_{\alpha}(X;Y)$

I(X;Y)	$I_{\alpha}(X;Y)$
$D_{KL}(P_{XY}    P_X P_Y)$	
$\min_{Q_Y} D_{KL}(P_{XY}    P_X  Q_Y)$	
$\min_{Q_X,Q_Y} D_{KL}(P_{XY}    Q_X Q_Y)$	

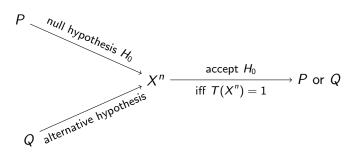
I(X;Y)	$I_{\alpha}(X;Y)$
$D_{KL}(P_{XY}    P_X P_Y)$	$D_{\alpha}(P_{XY}    P_X P_Y)$ ?
$\min_{Q_Y} D_{KL}(P_{XY}    P_X  Q_Y)$	$\min_{Q_Y} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY}    P_X Q_Y)?$
$\min_{Q_X, Q_Y} D_{KL}(P_{XY} \mid\mid Q_X Q_Y)$	$\min_{Q_X, Q_Y} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} \mid\mid Q_X Q_Y)?$

I(X;Y)	$I_{\alpha}(X;Y)$
$D_{KL}(P_{XY}    P_X P_Y)$	$D_{\alpha}(P_{XY}    P_X P_Y)$
$\min_{Q_Y} D_{KL}(P_{XY}    P_X  Q_Y)$	$\min_{Q_Y} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY}    P_X Q_Y)$
$\min_{Q_X,Q_Y} D_{KL}(P_{XY}    Q_X Q_Y)$	$\min_{Q_X,Q_Y}D_\alpha(P_{XY}  Q_XQ_Y)$

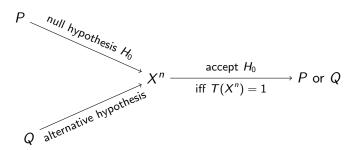
$$\begin{array}{c|c} I(X;Y) & I_{\alpha}(X;Y) \\ \hline D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P_{XY} \parallel P_X P_Y) & D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} \parallel P_X P_Y) \\ \min_{Q_Y} D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P_{XY} \parallel P_X Q_Y) & \min_{Q_Y} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} \parallel P_X Q_Y) \\ \min_{Q_X, Q_Y} D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P_{XY} \parallel Q_X Q_Y) & \min_{Q_X, Q_Y} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} \parallel Q_X Q_Y) \\ \hline \text{Sibson's mutual information}^{\dagger} \end{array}$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Robin Sibson. "Information radius". In: Zeitschrift für Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie und verwandte Gebiete 2 (1969)

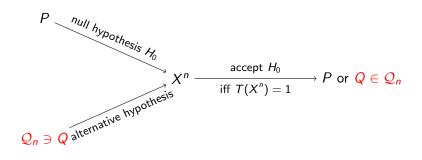
# Simple hypothesis testing again



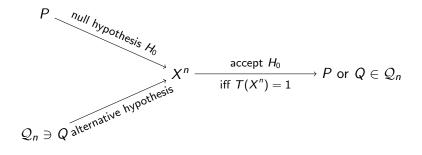
- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n \{ T(X^n) = 0 \} \longrightarrow \text{Type-I error}$
- Accept when false:  $q_n = Q^n \{ T(X^n) = 1 \} \longrightarrow \mathsf{Type}\mathsf{-II}$  error



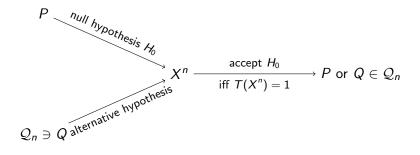
- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n \{ T(X^n) = 0 \} \longrightarrow \text{Type-I error}$
- Accept when false:  $q_n = Q^n \{ T(X^n) = 1 \} \longrightarrow \mathsf{Type-II}$  error



- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n\{T(X^n) = 0\} \longrightarrow \text{Type-I error}$
- Accept when false:  $q_n = Q^n\{T(X^n) = 1\} \longrightarrow \mathsf{Type-II}$  error



- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n\{T(X^n) = 0\} \longrightarrow \text{Type-I error}$
- ullet Accept when false:  $\mathrm{q}_n = \max_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_n} \, Q^n \{ \, T(X^n) = 1 \} \longrightarrow \mathsf{Type}\mathsf{-II}$  error



- Reject when true:  $p_n = P^n\{T(X^n) = 0\} \longrightarrow \text{Type-I error}$
- ullet Accept when false:  $\mathrm{q}_n = \max_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_n} Q^n \{ T(X^n) = 1 \} \longrightarrow \mathsf{Type}\mathsf{-II}$  error

•  $D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q_n) \triangleq \min_{Q \in Q_n} D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q).$ 

- $D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q_n) \triangleq \min_{Q \in Q_n} D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q).$
- †If  $q_n \le \exp(-nR)$  for some  $0 < R < D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P || \mathcal{Q}_n)$ ,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Marco Tomamichel and Masahito Hayashi. "Operational Interpretation of Rényi Information Measures via Composite Hypothesis Testing Against Product and Markov Distributions". In: *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory* 2 (2018)

- $D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q_n) \triangleq \min_{Q \in Q_n} D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q).$
- ullet If  $\mathrm{q}_n \leq \exp(-nR)$  for some  $0 < R < D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P \mid\mid \mathcal{Q}_n)$ , then the optimal

$$p_n = \exp\left(-n \sup_{0 < \alpha < 1} \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} (D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q_n) - R) + o(n)\right),$$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Marco Tomamichel and Masahito Hayashi. "Operational Interpretation of Rényi Information Measures via Composite Hypothesis Testing Against Product and Markov Distributions". In: *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory* 2 (2018)

- $D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q_n) \triangleq \min_{Q \in Q_n} D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q).$
- ullet If  $\mathrm{q}_n \leq \exp(-nR)$  for some  $0 < R < D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P \mid\mid \mathcal{Q}_n)$ , then the optimal

$$p_n = \exp\left(-n \sup_{0 < \alpha < 1} \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} (D_{\alpha}(P \mid\mid Q_n) - R) + o(n)\right),$$

but *only* under some conditions on  $Q_n$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Marco Tomamichel and Masahito Hayashi. "Operational Interpretation of Rényi Information Measures via Composite Hypothesis Testing Against Product and Markov Distributions". In: *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory* 2 (2018)

$$I_{\alpha}^{S}(X;Y) = \min_{Q_{Y}} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} || P_{X}Q_{Y})$$

$$\bullet \ I_{\alpha}^{S}(X;Y) = \min_{Q_{Y}} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} \mid\mid P_{X}Q_{Y})$$

•  $D_{\alpha}(P || Q_n) = I_{\alpha}^{S}(X; Y)$  for the following HT setup,

null hypothesis:

alternative hypothesis :

$$I_{\alpha}^{S}(X;Y) = \min_{Q_{Y}} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} || P_{X}Q_{Y})$$

•  $D_{\alpha}(P || Q_n) = I_{\alpha}^{S}(X; Y)$  for the following HT setup,

null hypothesis : 
$$(X^n, Y^n) \sim P_{XY}^n$$
, alternative hypothesis :

- $\bullet \ I_{\alpha}^{S}(X;Y) = \min_{Q_{Y}} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} || P_{X}Q_{Y})$
- $D_{\alpha}(P || \mathcal{Q}_n) = I_{\alpha}^{S}(X; Y)$  for the following HT setup,

null hypothesis :  $(X^n,Y^n)\sim P_{XY}^n,$  alternative hypothesis :  $X^n\sim P_X^n,$  independent of  $Y^n.$ 

- $\bullet \ I_{\alpha}^{\mathcal{S}}(X;Y) = \min_{Q_Y} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} || P_X Q_Y)$
- $D_{\alpha}(P || Q_n) = I_{\alpha}^{S}(X; Y)$  for the following HT setup,

null hypothesis :  $(X^n,Y^n)\sim P_{XY}^n,$  alternative hypothesis :  $X^n\sim P_X^n,$  independent of  $Y^n.$ 

• If  $q_n \le \exp(-nR)$  for some  $0 < R < \min_{Q_Y} D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P_{XY} \mid\mid P_X Q_Y)$ ,

- $\bullet \ I_{\alpha}^{\mathcal{S}}(X;Y) = \min_{Q_{Y}} D_{\alpha}(P_{XY} || P_{X}Q_{Y})$
- $D_{\alpha}(P || Q_n) = I_{\alpha}^{S}(X; Y)$  for the following HT setup,

null hypothesis :  $(X^n,Y^n)\sim P_{XY}^n,$  alternative hypothesis :  $X^n\sim P_X^n,$  independent of  $Y^n.$ 

• If  $q_n \le \exp(-nR)$  for some  $0 < R < \min_{Q_Y} D_{\mathsf{KL}}(P_{XY} \mid\mid P_X Q_Y)$ , then the optimal

$$p_n = \exp\left(-n\sup_{0<\alpha<1}\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}(I_\alpha^S(X;Y)-R)+o(n)\right).$$

• Extension of results from simple to composite hypothesis testing

- Extension of results from simple to composite hypothesis testing
- Operational interpretation of Sibson's mutual information

- Extension of results from simple to composite hypothesis testing
- Operational interpretation of Sibson's mutual information
- Future work:

- Extension of results from simple to composite hypothesis testing
- Operational interpretation of Sibson's mutual information
- Future work:
  - Relax conditions on  $Q_n$  and generalize these results

- Extension of results from simple to composite hypothesis testing
- Operational interpretation of Sibson's mutual information
- Future work:
  - Relax conditions on  $Q_n$  and generalize these results
  - Clearer interpretations

