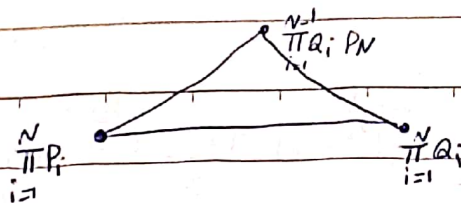


سوال 5

الحل



$$d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^N P_i, \prod_{i=1}^N Q_i) \leq d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^N P_i, \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i, P_N) + d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i, P_N, \prod_{i=1}^N Q_i)$$

$$\textcircled{I} d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^N P_i, \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i, P_N) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \in \{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_N\}} \left| \prod_{i=1}^N P_i(n) - \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i(n) P_N(n) \right| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \in \{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_N\}} \left| \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} P_i(n) - \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i(n) P_N(n) \right|$$

$$= d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} P_i, \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i) \rightarrow \text{marginal on } x_N$$

$$\textcircled{II} d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i, P_N, \prod_{i=1}^N Q_i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \left| \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i(n) P_N(n) - \prod_{i=1}^N Q_i(n) \right| = d_{TV}(P_N, Q_N)$$

↓ marginal on $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1}\}$

$$\textcircled{I} \textcircled{II} \Rightarrow d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^N P_i, \prod_{i=1}^N Q_i) \leq d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} P_i, \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} Q_i) + d_{TV}(P_N, Q_N)$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{TV}(\prod_{i=1}^N P_i, \prod_{i=1}^N Q_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^N d_{TV}(P_i, Q_i) \quad \checkmark$$

$$Y = g(X) \Rightarrow \text{we want to prove } d_{TV}(P_X, Q_X) = d_{TV}(P_Y, Q_Y)$$

$$F_Y(y) = F_Y(g(X) \leq y) = P[g(X) \leq y] = P[X \leq g^{-1}(y)]$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_X(g^{-1}(y)) = g^{-1}(y) f_X(g^{-1}(y))$$

$$\Rightarrow g(X) = y \Leftrightarrow g^{-1}(y) = x$$

برای حالت $g^{-1}(y) = x$

$$g^{-1}(g(X)) = X \Rightarrow f_Y(g(X) = y) = f_X(X) \quad \textcircled{I}$$

حال با توجه به I داریم:

$$d_{TV}(P_Y, Q_Y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y \in g(X)} |P_Y(y) - Q_Y(y)| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_x |P_X(x) - Q_X(x)| = d_{TV}(P_X, Q_X)$$

به عبارت دیگر (فوق)

Subject: _____

$$d_{TV}(P_Y, Q_Y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n |P_Y(g(n)) - Q_Y(g(n))| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n |P_X(x) - Q_X(x)| = d_{TV}(P_X, Q_X) \quad \checkmark$$

برای حالت پیوسته یا نام پیوسته که (متغیر) آن را در نظر بگیریم.

$$d_{TV}(P_Y, Q_Y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |P_Y(g) - Q_Y(g)| dg = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |P_X(x) - Q_X(x)| dx$$

$$g(n) = y$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \bar{g}'(g(n)) |P_X(g(n)) - Q_X(g(n))| g'(n) dn = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(g(n)) &= n \Rightarrow \\ \bar{g}'(g(n)) g'(n) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

تو نیک می باشد

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \overbrace{\bar{g}'(g(n)) g'(n)}^1 |P_X(g(n)) - Q_X(g(n))| dn = \frac{1}{2} \int |P_X(n) - Q_X(x)| dx \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{TV}(P_Y, Q_Y) = d_{TV}(P_X, Q_X) \quad \checkmark$$

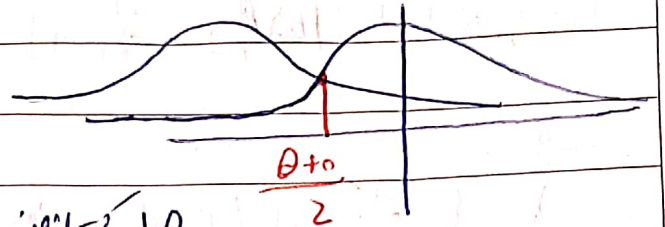
$$d_{TV}(P_{\otimes Q}, P_{\otimes Q}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} |P_{\otimes Q}(x, y) - P_{\otimes Q}(x, y)| = \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_n \sum_{y_q} |P_{\otimes Q}(x) - P_{\otimes Q}(x)| Q(x_q) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n |P_{\otimes Q}(x) - P_{\otimes Q}(x)| = d_{TV}(P_{\otimes Q}, P_{\otimes Q}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$d_{TV}(P, Q) = \sup_E \left\{ \sum_E P(m) - Q(m) \right\}$$

جای که بیشترین تفاوت باشد

$$d_{TV}(P, Q) = \sum_{P(m) > Q(m)} P(m) - Q(m) = \int_{f(m) > g(m)} P(m) - Q(m) \Rightarrow$$



θ کمتر از θ_0 (در نقطه $\theta_0/2$)

$$d_{TV}(N(\mu, \sigma), N(\theta, \sigma)) = \int_{\theta/2}^{\infty} N(\mu, \sigma) - N(\theta, \sigma) \, dx \quad \text{داریم}$$

$$F = F_{N(\mu, \sigma)}^{(n)}$$

$$= (1 - F_{N(\mu, \sigma)}(\theta/2)) - (1 - F_{N(\theta, \sigma)}(\theta/2)) = 1 - F_{N(\mu, \sigma)}(\theta/2) - (1 - F_{N(\theta, \sigma)}(\theta/2))$$

$$= F_{N(\theta, \sigma)}(\theta/2) - F_{N(\mu, \sigma)}(\theta/2) = 1 - 2F_{N(\mu, \sigma)}(\theta/2) = 1 - 2(1 - F_{N(\mu, \sigma)}(|\theta|/2\sigma)) = 2F_{N(\mu, \sigma)}(|\theta|/2\sigma) - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(1 - \Phi(|\theta|/2\sigma)) - 1 = 1 - 2\Phi(|\theta|/2\sigma) \quad \checkmark$$

جای θ نیز هست رابطه به سادگی است

از رابطه یک بعدی استفاده کنیم و آنرا برای چند بعدی استفاده کنیم

$$d_{TV}(P_n, Q_n) = 1 - 2 \int_{\theta/2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n}} |\Sigma|^{-1/2} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} x^T \Sigma^{-1} x) \, dx$$

$$dx = z_n$$

$$x = \Sigma^{1/2} z$$

$$d_{TV}(P_n, Q_n) = 1 - 2 \int_{\Sigma^{1/2} \theta/2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n}} |\Sigma|^{-1/2} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} z^T \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma^{1/2} \Sigma^{1/2} z) \, dz$$

$$= 1 - 2 \int_{\Sigma^{1/2} \theta/2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n}} |\Sigma|^{-1/2} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \|z\|^2) |\Sigma|^{1/2} \, dz = \int_{\Sigma^{1/2} \theta/2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \|z\|^2) \, dz$$

נחל נחל

☒

rotation invariant

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55.

خواص و فوائد:

↓ ↓

α γ

4 (3)

For any ε

①

BB: P(A) ≠

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$$+ P(X_2 = Y_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P(X_1 = Y_1) P(X_2 = Y_2) \leq 1 - P(X_1 = Y_1) + 1 - P(X_2 = Y_2)$$

③

2

for optimal coupling lemma 2.1.1
there exist optimal coupling $\Rightarrow d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) = P(X \neq Y)$

$$d_{TV}(\mu, \nu) \leq \frac{1}{2} \int |\mu - \nu|$$

Proof for total variation for product measure using coupling \Rightarrow sackover flow

$$d_{TV}(\mu \otimes \nu, \mu \otimes \nu) = 0$$