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1. (10 points)

## (a) Answer:

*Example.* Let the sample space be  $\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1\}$  and consider the following three probability distributions

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } x = 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } x = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$r(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & \text{if } x = 0, \\ \frac{3}{4} & \text{if } x = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$q(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} & \text{if } x = 0, \\ \frac{7}{8} & \text{if } x = 1, \end{cases}$$

Then the triangle inequality for divergence implies that

$$\begin{split} D(p||q) &\leq D(p||r) + D(r||q) \\ &\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \leq \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{r(x)} + \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} r(x) \log \frac{r(x)}{q(x)} \\ &\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{8}} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{7}{8}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{8}} + \frac{3}{4} \log \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{7}{8}} \\ &0.41 \leq 0.20 \end{split}$$

which is false, thus making Divergence violate the triangle inequality.

## (b) **Answer**:

*Proof.* Let p and q be two PMFs on the same alphabet  $\mathcal{X}$ .

To apply Jensen's Inequality, let

$$f(x) = -\log x$$

be a convex function and define the random variable Y to have the alphabet

$$\mathcal{Y} = \left\{ \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} : x \in \mathcal{X} \right\}$$

with the PMF

$$P\left(Y = \frac{q(x)}{p(x)}\right) = p(x), \ \forall x \in \mathcal{X}$$

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Then

$$D(p||q) = E_p \left[ \log \frac{p(X)}{q(X)} \right]$$

$$= E_p \left[ -\log \frac{q(X)}{p(X)} \right]$$

$$= E_p \left[ -\log \frac{q(X)}{p(X)} \right]$$

$$= E_p[f(Y)]$$

$$\geq f(E[Y])$$

$$= -\log \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \frac{q(x)}{p(x)} \cdot p(x)$$

$$= -\log 1$$

$$= 0$$

by Jensen's Inequality

Therefore, divergence is non-negative.