

My solutions to
Deep Learning: Foundations and Concepts

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14 Sampling

14.1

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L f(Z_l) \right] &= \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L \mathbb{E} [f(Z_l)] && \text{linearity of expectation} \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L \mathbb{E} [f(Z)] && Z_1, \dots, Z_L \text{ identically distributed} \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \cdot L \cdot \mathbb{E} [f(Z)] \\ &= \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]\end{aligned}$$

14.2

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{V} \left[\frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L f(Z_l) \right] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L f(Z_l) \right)^2 \right] - \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L f(Z_l) \right]^2 \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L f(Z_l) \right)^2 \right] - \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2 && \text{i.d. - cf. (14.1)} \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{L^2} \sum_{l=1}^L f(Z_l)^2 + \frac{1}{L^2} 2 \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{k < l}^L f(Z_l) f(Z_k) \right] - \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{L^2} \sum_{l=1}^L \mathbb{E} [f(Z_l)^2] + \frac{2}{L^2} \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{k < l}^L \mathbb{E} [f(Z_l) f(Z_k)] - \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2 \\ &\stackrel{\text{ind.}}{=} \frac{1}{L^2} \sum_{l=1}^L \mathbb{E} [f(Z_l)^2] + \frac{2}{L^2} \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{k < l}^L \mathbb{E} [f(Z_l)] \mathbb{E} [f(Z_k)] - \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\stackrel{\text{i.d.}}{=} \frac{1}{L^2} \sum_{l=1}^L \mathbb{E} [f(Z)^2] + \frac{2}{L^2} \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{k < l}^L \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2 - \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{L^2} L \cdot \mathbb{E} [f(Z)^2] + \frac{2}{L^2} \frac{L(L-1)}{2} \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2 - \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{L} \mathbb{E} [f(Z)^2] + \frac{L^2 - L}{L^2} \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{L} (\mathbb{E} [f(Z)^2] - \mathbb{E} [f(Z)]^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{L} \mathbb{V} [f(Z)]
\end{aligned}$$

14.4

$$\begin{aligned}
F(y) &:= \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \hat{y}^2} d\hat{y} \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} [\arctan y]_{-\infty}^y \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\arctan y - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{\arctan y}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

with

$$F^{-1}(z) = \tan(\pi(z - 0.5)) : (0, 1) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

So $Y := F^{-1}(Z) = \tan(\pi(Z - 0.5)) \sim \text{Cauchy}(0, 1)$.