My solutions to

Deep Learning: Foundations and Concepts

Dario Miro Konopatzki

3 Standard Distributions

3.1

$$\sum p(x|\mu) = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} \mu^x (1-\mu)^{1-x}$$

$$= \mu^0 (1-\mu)^{(1-0)} + \mu^1 (1-\mu)^{1-1}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (1-\mu) + \mu \cdot 1$$

$$= 1 - \mu + \mu$$

$$= 1$$

$$\mathbb{E}[x] = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} x \mu^x (1 - \mu)^{1-x}$$
$$= 0 + 1 \cdot \mu^1 (1 - \mu)^{1-1}$$
$$= \mu$$

$$V[x] = \mathbb{E}[x^2] - \mathbb{E}[x]^2$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} x^2 \mu^x (1-\mu)^{1-x} - \mu^2$$

$$= 0 + 1^2 \cdot \mu^1 (1-\mu)^{1-1} - \mu^2$$

$$= \mu - \mu^2$$

$$= \mu(1-\mu)$$

$$H[x] = \mathbb{E}\left[-\log_2 p\right]$$
$$= \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} -p(x)\log_2 p(x)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} -\mu^x (1-\mu)^{1-x} \log_2 \left(\mu^x (1-\mu)^{1-x} \right) \\ &= \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}} -\mu^x (1-\mu)^{1-x} \left(x \log_2 \mu + (1-x) \log_2 (1-\mu) \right) \\ &= -\mu^0 (1-\mu)^{1-0} \left(0 \cdot \log_2 \mu + (1-0) \log_2 (1-\mu) \right) \\ &- \mu^1 (1-\mu)^{1-1} \left(1 \cdot \log_2 \mu + (1-1) \log_2 (1-\mu) \right) \\ &= (1-\mu) \log_2 (1-\mu) - \mu \log_2 \mu \end{split}$$