My solutions to

Deep Learning: Foundations and Concepts

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2 Probabilities

2.1

$$
\begin{aligned}
p(C=1|T=1) &= \frac{p(T=1|C=1)p(C=1)}{p(T=1)} \\
&= \frac{p(T=1|C=1)p(C=1)}{p(T=1,C=0)+p(T=1,C=1)} \\
&= \frac{p(T=1|C=1)p(C=1)}{p(T=1|C=0)p(C=0)+p(T=1|C=1)p(C=1)} \\
&= \frac{0.9\cdot 0.001}{0.03\cdot(1-0.001)+0.9\cdot 0.001} \\
&\approx 0.029
\end{aligned}
$$

2.2

Let Y denote the yellow die, B the blue die, G the green die and R the red die. We consider throws of pairs of independent dice, i.e. $p(D_1, D_2) = p(D_1)p(D_2)$. Each die takes on a unique value in a given throw, such that e.g. $(G = 5) := (G = 5, (B = 0 \text{ or } B = 4))$ and $(G = 1, B = 0)$ are mutually exclusive events, hence $p(G = 5 \text{ or } (G = 1, B = 0)) = P(G = 5) + P(G = 1, B = 0)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
p(B>Y) &= p(B=4, Y=3) \\
&= p(B=4)p(Y=3) \\
&= \frac{4}{6}\cdot\frac{6}{6} \\
&= \frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
p(G > B) &= p(G = 5 \text{ or } (G = 1, B = 0)) \\
&= p(G = 5) + p(G = 1)p(B = 0) \\
&= \frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{6} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \\
p(R > G) &= p(R = 6 \text{ or } (R = 2, G = 1)) \\
&= p(R = 6) + p(R = 2)p(G = 1) \\
&= \frac{2}{6} + \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \\
p(Y > R) &= p(Y = 3, R = 2) \\
&= p(Y = 3)p(R = 2) \\
&= \frac{6}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{6} \\
&= \frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

2.3

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}} p_U(u)p_V(y-u)du &= \frac{d}{dy} \int_{-\infty}^{y} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} p_U(u)p_V(\tilde{y}-u)du \right) d\tilde{y} \\
&= \frac{d}{dy} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{1}_{\tilde{y} \le y}(u,\tilde{y}) p_U(u)p_V(\tilde{y}-u)du \right) d\tilde{y} \\
&= \frac{d}{dy} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{1}_{\tilde{y} \le y}(u,\tilde{y}) p_U(u)p_V(\tilde{y}-u)d(u,\tilde{y}) \qquad \text{Fubini} \\
&\overset{(\star)}{=} \frac{d}{dy} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{1}_{u+v \le y}(u,v) p_U(u)p_V(v) \underbrace{\left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right|}_{=1} d(u,v) \\
&= \frac{d}{dy} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{1}_{u+v \le y}(u,v) p_{U,V}(u,v)d(u,v) \qquad U,V \text{ ind.} \\
&= \frac{d}{dy} P(U + V \le y) \\
&= \frac{d}{dy} P(Y \le y) \\
&= p_Y(y)
\end{aligned}
$$

$(\star)$ Transformation $\tilde{y}(u,v) := (u, u+v)$.

2.4

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int_c^d p(x)dx &= \int_c^d \frac{1}{d-c}dx \\
&= \frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d dx \\
&= \frac{1}{d-c}\left[x\right]_c^d \\
&= \frac{1}{d-c}(d-c) \\
&= 1 \\
\mathbb{E}_p[X] &= \int_c^d xp(x)dx \\
&= \int_c^d x\frac{1}{d-c}dx \\
&= \frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d xdx \\
&= \frac{1}{d-c}\left[\frac{1}{2}x^2\right]_c^d \\
&= \frac{1}{2(d-c)}(d^2-c^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{2(d-c)}(d-c)(d+c) \\
&= \frac{d+c}{2} \\
\mathbb{E}_p[X^2] &= \int_c^d x^2p(x)dx \\
&= \int_c^d x^2\frac{1}{d-c}dx \\
&= \frac{1}{d-c}\int_c^d x^2dx \\
&= \frac{1}{d-c}\left[\frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_c^d \\
&= \frac{1}{3(d-c)}(d^3-c^3) \\
&= \frac{1}{3(d-c)}(d-c)(d^2+c^2+cd)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{3}(d^2 + c^2 + cd) \\
\mathbb{E}_p[X]^2 &= \left(\frac{d+c}{2}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{d^2 + 2cd + c^2}{4} \\
\mathbb{V}_p[X] &= \mathbb{E}_p[X^2] - \mathbb{E}_p[X]^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{3}(d^2 + c^2 + cd) - \frac{(d+c)^2}{2^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{3}(d^2 + c^2 + cd) - \frac{d^2 + 2cd + c^2}{4} \\
&= \frac{1}{12}(4d^2 + 4c^2 + 4cd - 3d^2 - 6cd - 3c^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{12}(d^2 - 2cd + c^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{12}(d - c)^2
\end{aligned}
$$

2.5

Exponential distribution

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int p(x|\lambda)dx &= \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \\
&= \lambda \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} dx \\
&= \lambda \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x}\right]_0^\infty \\
&= \lambda \left[0 - \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda \cdot 0}\right)\right] \\
&= \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Laplace distribution

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int p(x|\mu, \gamma) &= \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{1}{2\gamma} e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\gamma}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\gamma} \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\gamma}} dx
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2\gamma}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\mu} e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\gamma}}dx + \int_{\mu}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-\frac{|x-\mu|}{\gamma}}dx\right)\\
&= \frac{1}{2\gamma}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\mu} e^{-\frac{\mu-x}{\gamma}}dx + \int_{\mu}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\gamma}}dx\right)\\
&= \frac{1}{2\gamma}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\mu} e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\gamma}}dx + \int_{\mu}^{\infty} e^{\frac{\mu-x}{\gamma}}dx\right)\\
&= \frac{1}{2\gamma}\left(\left[\gamma e^{\frac{x-\mu}{\gamma}}\right]_{-\infty}^{\mu} + \left[-\gamma e^{\frac{\mu-x}{\gamma}}\right]_{\mu}^{\infty}\right)\\
&= \frac{1}{2\gamma}\left(\gamma\left[e^0 - 0\right] - \gamma\left[0 - (e^0)\right]\right)\\
&= \frac{\gamma}{2\gamma}(1-(-1))\\
&= \frac{1}{2}\cdot 2\\
&= 1
\end{aligned}
$$

2.6

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int p(x|\mathcal{D}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\delta(x-x_n)dx\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\delta(x-x_n)dx \qquad \text{finite sum}\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} 1 \qquad \text{by def. of } \delta\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\cdot N\\
&= 1
\end{aligned}
$$

2.8

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{V}[f] &= \mathbb{E}\left[(f(X)-\mathbb{E}[f(X)])^2\right]\\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[f(X)^2 - 2f(X)\mathbb{E}[f(X)] + \mathbb{E}[f(X)]^2\right]\\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[f(X)^2\right] - 2\mathbb{E}[f(X)]\mathbb{E}[f(X)] + \mathbb{E}[f(X)]^2 \qquad \text{linearity of } \mathbb{E}\\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[f(X)^2\right] - 2\mathbb{E}[f(X)]^2 + \mathbb{E}[f(X)]^2\\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[f(X)^2\right] - \mathbb{E}[f(X)]^2
\end{aligned}
$$

2.9

For independent random variables it holds that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[XY] &:= \int xyp(x,y)d(x,y) \\
&= \int\int yxp(x)p(y)dxdy \qquad \text{ind.} \\
&= \int y \left(\int xp(x)dx\right) p(y)dy \\
&= \int xp(x)dx \int yp(y)dy \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]
\end{aligned}
$$

and consequently

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{cov}[X,Y] &:= \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y] - \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

2.10

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[X+Z] &= \int (x+z)p(x,z)d(x,z) \\
&= \int\int (x+z)p(x)p(z)dxdz \qquad \text{ind.} \\
&= \int\int xp(x)p(z)dxdz + \int\int zp(x)p(z)dxdz \\
&= \int \underbrace{\left(\int xp(x)dx\right)}_{=\mathbb{E}[X]} p(z)dz + \int z \underbrace{\left(\int p(x)dx\right)}_{=1} p(z)dz \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X] \underbrace{\int p(z)dz}_{=1} + \int zp(z)dz \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[Z]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{V}[X+Z] &:= \mathbb{E}[(X+Z)^2] - \mathbb{E}[X+Z]^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X^2 + 2XZ + Z^2] - \mathbb{E}[X+Z]^2 \qquad \text{linearity (cf. above)}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \mathbb{E}[X^2] + 2\mathbb{E}[XZ] + \mathbb{E}[Z^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X] + \mathbb{E}[Z])^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X^2] + 2\mathbb{E}[XZ] + \mathbb{E}[Z^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 - 2\mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Z] - \mathbb{E}[Z]^2 \quad \text{ind.} \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X^2] \cancel{+ 2\mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Z]} + \mathbb{E}[Z^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 \cancel{- 2\mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Z]} - \mathbb{E}[Z]^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2 + \mathbb{E}[Z^2] - \mathbb{E}[Z]^2 \\
&= \mathbb{V}[X] + \mathbb{V}[Z]
\end{aligned}
$$

2.11

Expectation

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}[X|Y]\right] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} xp(x|y)dx\, p(y)dy \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x\frac{p(x,y)}{p(y)}dx\, p(y)dy \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} xp(x,y)dx\, dy \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} xp(x,y)dy\, dx \qquad \text{Fubini } (\star) \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} x \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} p(x,y)dy}_{=p(x)}\, dx \\
&= \mathbb{E}[X]
\end{aligned}
$$

($\star$) Assuming X integrable: $\infty > \mathbb{E}\left[|X|\right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x|p(x)dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x| \int_{\mathbb{R}} p(x,y)dydx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x|p(x,y)dydx \underset{p\geq 0}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |xp(x,y)|dydx$, i.e. $xp(x,y)$ integrable.

Variance

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{V}\left[X|Y\right]\right] + \mathbb{V}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[X|Y\right]\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[X^2|Y\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[X|Y\right]^2\right] \\
&\quad + \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[X|Y\right]^2\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[X|Y\right]\right]^2 \\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[X^2|Y\right]\right] \cancel{- \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[X|Y\right]^2\right]} \\
&\quad \cancel{+ \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[X|Y\right]^2\right]} - \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[X|Y\right]\right]^2 \qquad \mathbb{E} \text{ linear} \\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[X^2\right] - \mathbb{E}\left[X\right]^2 \qquad (\dagger) \\
&= \mathbb{V}\left[X\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

($\dagger$) Assuming X^2 integrable (and consequently X integrable e.g. via Cauchy-Schwarz), use result for expectation from above.

2.14

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} p(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\
&= p(x)\left(-\frac{\cancel{2}(x-\mu)}{\cancel{2}\sigma^2}\right) \\
&= -\sigma^{-2} p(x)(x-\mu)
\end{aligned}$$

By definition of univariate Gaussian $\sigma^2 > 0$, and consequently $\sigma^{-2} > 0$. Since also $p(x) > 0$ for all x, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} p(x) = 0$ only if $x = \mu$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} p(x) &= -\sigma^{-2}\left(-\sigma^{-2} p(x)(x-\mu)^2 + p(x)\right) \\
&= \sigma^{-2} p(x)\left(\sigma^{-2}(x-\mu)^2 - 1\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$\implies \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} p(\mu) = -\sigma^2 p(\mu) < 0$, so μ maximum of p which means μ mode of univariate Gaussian.

2.15

Mean

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\overset{!}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ln p(x|\mu, \sigma^2) \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{n=1}^{N}(x_n-\mu)^2 - \frac{N}{2}\ln\sigma^2 - \frac{N}{2}\ln(2\pi)\right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{n=1}^{N} 2(x_n-\mu)(-1) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\sum_{n=1}^{N}(x_n-\mu) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\sum_{n=1}^{N} x_n - \frac{N\mu}{\sigma^2} \\
\overset{N>0}{\implies} \qquad \mu &= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} x_n
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} \ln p(x|\mu, \sigma^2) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_n - \frac{N\mu}{\sigma^2} \right) \\
&= -\frac{N}{\sigma^2} \overset{N>0}{<} 0 \\
\implies \qquad \mu_{ML} &:= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_n \text{ maximum}
\end{aligned}
$$

Variance

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &\overset{!}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \ln p(x|\mu, \sigma^2) \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2 - \frac{N}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^4} (-1) \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2 - \frac{N}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \\
\implies \qquad 0 &= \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2 - N\sigma^2 \\
\overset{N>0}{\implies} \qquad \sigma^2 &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \sigma^4} \ln p(x|\mu, \sigma^2) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2 - \frac{N}{2\sigma^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2\sigma^6} (-2) \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2 - \frac{N}{2\sigma^4} (-1) \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sigma^6} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2 + \frac{N}{2\sigma^4} \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sigma^4} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2 + N \right) \overset{N>0}{<} 0 \\
\implies \sigma^2_{ML} &:= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (x_n - \mu)^2 \text{ maximum}
\end{aligned}
$$

2.16

If $n \neq m$, then by assumption $X_n \perp X_m$. Hence $\mathbb{E}[X_n X_m] = \mathbb{E}[X_n]\,\mathbb{E}[X_m] \overset{(2.52)}{=} \mu \cdot \mu = \mu^2$. If $n = m$, then $\mathbb{E}[X_n X_m] = \mathbb{E}[X_m^2] \overset{(2.53)}{=} \mu^2 + \sigma^2$. Taken together $\mathbb{E}[X_n X_m] = \mu^2 + \delta_{nm}\sigma^2$.

Mean

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\mu_{ML}] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} X_n\right] && (2.57)\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}[X_n] && \text{linearity of expectation}\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mu && \text{by assumption}\\
&= \frac{1}{N}(N\mu)\\
&= \mu
\end{aligned}$$

Variance

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}\left[\sigma_{ML}^2\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}(X_n - \mu_{ML})^2\right] && (2.58)\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}\left[(X_n - \mu_{ML})^2\right]\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}\left[\left(X_n - \frac{1}{N}\sum_{m=1}^{N}X_m\right)^2\right] && (2.57)\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}\left[X_n^2 - \frac{2}{N}\sum_{m=1}^{N}X_nX_m + \frac{1}{N^2}\sum_{l=1}^{N}\sum_{k=1}^{N}X_kX_l\right]\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\left(\mathbb{E}\left[X_n^2\right] - \frac{2}{N}\sum_{m=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}[X_nX_m] + \frac{1}{N^2}\sum_{l=1}^{N}\sum_{k=1}^{N}\mathbb{E}[X_kX_l]\right)\\
&= \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\left(\mu^2 + \sigma^2 - \frac{2}{N}(1\cdot(\mu^2+\sigma^2) + (N-1)\cdot\mu^2)\right.\\
&\qquad\left. + \frac{1}{N^2}(N\cdot(\mu^2+\sigma^2) + (N^2-N)\cdot\mu^2)\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\cancel{N}}\cancel{N}\left(\frac{1}{N}(N\mu^2 + N\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{N}(2\sigma^2 + 2N\mu^2) + \frac{1}{N}(\sigma^2 + N\mu^2)\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{N-1}{N}\right)\sigma^2
\end{aligned}
$$

2.22

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(p) &:= -\sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i \ln p_i \\
g(p) &:= \sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i - 1 \\
L(p, \lambda) &:= f(p) + \lambda g(p) \\
&= -\sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i \ln p_i + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i - 1\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial L}{\partial p_i} &= -1 \cdot \ln p_i - p_i \cdot \frac{1}{p_i} + \lambda \cdot (1 - 0) \\
&= -\ln p_i - 1 + \lambda \\
\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} &= -\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i - 1\right) \\
&= 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial L}{\partial p_i} &\overset{!}{=} 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad -\ln p_i - 1 + \lambda &= 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad -\ln p_i &= 1 - \lambda \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad \ln p_i &= \lambda - 1 \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad p_i &= e^{\lambda - 1} \quad (1)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} &\overset{!}{=} 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i &= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\overset{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \quad 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{M} e^{\lambda-1} &= 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad 1 - M \cdot e^{\lambda-1} &= 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad 1 &= M \cdot e^{\lambda-1} \\
\Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{M} &= e^{\lambda-1}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence for all $i \in \{1, ..., M\}$:

$$p_i = \frac{1}{M}$$

and consequently

$$\begin{aligned}
H[p] &= -\sum_{i=1}^{M} p_i \ln p_i \\
&= -\sum_{i=1}^{M} \frac{1}{M} \ln \frac{1}{M} \\
&= -M \cdot \frac{1}{M} \left(-\ln M\right) \\
&= \ln M
\end{aligned}$$