Sample JMLR Paper

Author One One@stat.washington.edu

Department of Statistics University of Washington Seattle, WA 98195-4322, USA

Author Two Two@cs.berkeley.edu

Division of Computer Science University of California Berkeley, CA 94720-1776, USA

Editor: My editor

Abstract

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Keywords: keyword one, keyword two, keyword three

1 Introduction

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$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

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$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-\alpha x^2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

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$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_0 q^k = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n a_0 q^k = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_0 \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} = \frac{a_0}{1 - q}$$

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$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2}$$

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Here is a citation Chow and Liu (1968).

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Appendix A.

In this appendix we prove the following theorem from Section 6.2:

Theorem Let u, v, w be discrete variables such that v, w do not co-occur with u (i.e., $u \neq 0 \Rightarrow v = w = 0$ in a given dataset \mathcal{D}). Let N_{v0}, N_{w0} be the number of data points for which v = 0, w = 0 respectively, and let I_{uv}, I_{uw} be the respective empirical mutual information values based on the sample \mathcal{D} . Then

$$N_{v0} > N_{w0} \Rightarrow I_{uv} \leq I_{uw}$$

with equality only if u is identically 0. \blacksquare

Appendix B.

Proof. We use the notation:

$$P_v(i) = \frac{N_v^i}{N}, \ i \neq 0; \ P_{v0} \equiv P_{v(0)} = 1 - \sum_{i \neq 0} P_{v(i)}.$$

These values represent the (empirical) probabilities of v taking value $i \neq 0$ and 0 respectively. Entropies will be denoted by H. We aim to show that $\frac{\partial I_{uv}}{\partial P_{v0}} < 0$

Remainder omitted in this sample. See http://www.jmlr.org/papers/ for full paper.

References

Chow, C. K. and Liu, C. N. (1968) Approximating discrete probability distributions with dependence trees, *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, (3), 462–467