
Homework 7

赵丰

March 15, 2018

- **Acknowledgments:** This coursework refers to wikipedia:
<https://en.wikipedia.org>.
 - **Collaborators:** I finish this coursework by myself.
-

I use `enumerate` to generate answers for each question:

7.1. (a) $D(q||p) \geq q(M) \log \frac{q(M)}{p(M)} = \infty$ 所以 $D(q||p) = \infty$

(b) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x \log(x) = 0$, $D(p||q) = \sum_{y=0}^{M-1} p(y) \log \frac{p(y)}{q(y)} < \infty$

(c) 运用 Lagrange 乘子法可以求出 $p(k) = tq(k), k = 0, \dots, M-1$, 通过归一化条件求出 $t = \frac{1}{Q(M-1)}$, 另外由函数的凸性可得局部最小为全局最小, 从而

$$p^*(k) = \frac{q(k)}{Q(M-1)}, k = 0, \dots, M-1 \text{ and } D(p^*||q) = \log \frac{1}{Q(M-1)}$$

另解:

$$\begin{aligned} D(p||q) &= \sum_{y=0}^{M-1} p(y) \log \frac{p(y)}{\frac{q(y)}{Q(M-1)}} \\ &= \sum_{y=0}^{M-1} D\left(p||\frac{q(y)}{Q(M-1)} 1_{y < M}\right) + \log \frac{1}{Q(M-1)} \end{aligned}$$

(d) 对

$$f(p) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} p_m \log \frac{p_m}{q_m} - \lambda \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} p_m - 1 \right) - \mu \left(\sum_{m=M}^{\infty} p_m - \epsilon \right)$$

运用 Lagrange 乘子法求出

$$p_k^* = tq_k, m \leq M-1$$

$$p_k^* = t'q_k, m \geq M$$

由归一化条件和 \mathcal{P}_ϵ 的性质可得

$$t = \frac{1 - \epsilon}{Q(M-1)}$$

$$t' = \frac{\epsilon}{1 - Q(M-1)}$$

从而得到 $D(p_\epsilon^*||q) = (1 - \epsilon) \log t + \epsilon \log t'$ 并且有:

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} D(p_\epsilon^*||q) = D(p^*||q)$$

(e) $t(y) = 1(y \geq M), c = \epsilon$

(f) $p_\epsilon^*(y) = q(y) \exp(xt(y) - \alpha(x)) \Rightarrow e^x = \frac{t'}{t}$ 所以

$$x = \log \frac{\epsilon Q(M-1)}{(1-\epsilon)(1-Q(M-1))}$$

7.2. (a) 我们证明 $D(p_{x,y}||q_x q_y) \geq D(p_{x,y}||p_x p_y)$

$$\begin{aligned} D(p_{x,y}||q_x q_y) - D(p_{x,y}||p_x p_y) &= \sum_{x,y} p_{x,y}(x,y) \log \frac{p_x(x)p_y(y)}{q_x(x)q_y(y)} \\ &= \sum_{x,y} p_{x,y}(x,y) \log \frac{p_x(x)}{q_x(x)} + \sum_{x,y} p_{x,y}(x,y) \log \frac{p_y(y)}{q_y(y)} \\ &= \sum_x p_x(x) \log \frac{p_x(x)}{q_x(x)} + \sum_y p_y(y) \log \frac{p_y(y)}{q_y(y)} \\ &= D(p_x||q_x) + D(p_y||q_y) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $q_x = p_x, q_y = p_y$ 时取等号, 因此 $\min D(p_{x,y}||q_x q_y) = I(x,y)$

(b) 注意到 $p = 0 \Rightarrow q = 0$, 否则 $D(q||p_{x,y}) = \infty$ 。所以

$q_x(4)q_y(k) = 0, k = 1, 2, 3$, 若 $q_x(4) \neq 0$, 则

$q_y = (0, 0, 0, 1), q_x = (0, 0, 0, 1) \Rightarrow D(q||p_{x,y}) = \log 4$; 若

$q_x(4) = 0 \Rightarrow q_y(4) = 0$, 因为 $q_x(3)q_y(k) = 0, k = 1, 2$, 若 $q_x(3) \neq 0$,

则 $q_y = (0, 0, 1, 0), q_x = (0, 0, 1, 0) \Rightarrow D(q||p_{x,y}) = \log 4$; 若

$q_x(3) = 0 \Rightarrow q_y(3) = 0$ 。为记号简便, 设 $q_x(1) = a, q_y(1) = b$, 则只需极小化下面的函数

$$f(a,b) = ab \log(8ab) + (1-a)(1-b) \log(8(1-a)(1-b)) + a(1-b) \log(8a(1-b)) + b(1-a) \log(8b(1-a))$$

化简得:

$$f(a,b) = \log 8 + a \log a + (1-a) \log(1-a) + b \log b + (1-b) \log(1-b)$$

当 $a = b = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(a,b)$ 取得最小值 $\log 2$ 而 (a) 中的解使得

$$D(q||p_{x,y}) = \infty。$$