# Exercises for Thursday, first hour 

Mathias Winther Madsen<br>mathias.winther@gmail.com

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Variational approximation Two random variables $X$ and $Y$ interact according to the joint probability table on the right. We will call this probability distribution $P$ and ap-

| $P(X, Y)$ | $X=1$ | $X=2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $Y=1$ | 0 | $1 / 2$ |
| $Y=2$ | $1 / 4$ | $1 / 4$ | proximate it by a distribution $Q$ which assumes that $X$ and $Y$ are independent.

1. Which distribution over independent $X$ and $Y$ minimizes $D(Q \| P)$ ?
2. Which distribution over independent $X$ and $Y$ minimizes $D(P \| Q)$ ?

Competitive prediction Two scientists compete about assigning good probability estimates two the outcomes of a random process. One scientist believes that the process is a series of coin flips with bias $\theta=.6$, and the other believes that it is a series of coin flips with bias $\theta=.2$. The process is in fact a coin flipping process, but the coin actually has a bias of $\theta=.5$.

We measure the relative performance of the two scientists by looking at the likelihood ratio between their respective probability estimates,

$$
\frac{\operatorname{Pr}\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots x_{k} \mid \theta=.6\right)}{\operatorname{Pr}\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots x_{k} \mid \theta=.2\right)}
$$

We consider one scientists as substantially better than the other if this likelihood ratio exceeds 20 or drops below $1 / 20$.

Roughly how many coin flips should it take before this happens?
A substitution cipher Crack the following substitution cipher:

> GWAL VLITG IEW -- HLCLT ARHO UWF MWHE NTLBRGLMV -- UICRHE MRDDML WT HW AWHLV RH AV NYTGL, IHO HWDURHE NITDRBYMIT DW RHDLTLGD AL WH GUWTL, R DUWYEUD R FWYMO GIRM IPWYD I MRDDML IHO GLL DUL FIDLTV NITD WS DUL FWTMO. RD RG I FIV R UICL WS OTRCRHE WSS DUL GNMLLH IHO TLEYMIDRHE DUL BRTBYMIDRWH.

Spaces and punctuation have been left unencrypted to make things easier. The underlying plaintext string is in capitalized English.

