

Q1: The downward bias of entropy – near-worst-case scenario

Consider estimating the entropy of a binary variable, whose distribution is defined by p , where p is the probability of drawing a 0, and $1-p$ is the probability of drawing a 1. The true entropy is given by $H(p) = -p \log p - (1-p) \log(1-p)$. What is the expected value of the naïve (“plug-in”) estimate of entropy, based estimating p from two samples? From 3 samples? Compare to $H(p)$.

Q2. Differential entropy of a multivariate Gaussian

Recall that the multivariate Gaussian distribution for a variable \vec{x} (a column vector of length n) with mean zero and covariance matrix $\langle \vec{x} \cdot \vec{x}^T \rangle = V$ is given by $p_V(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{\det V}} \exp\left(-\frac{\vec{x}^T V^{-1} \vec{x}}{2}\right)$. What is the differential entropy (\log_e) of $p_V(\vec{x})$?