## **Distances and Similarities**

#### Distances

- What distances have we used?
- What properties do they have?

### Similarities

- What similarity measures have we used?
- What properties do they have

# **KL-Divergence**

- A) **Distance**
- **B)** Similarity
- c) Neither



$$D_{ ext{KL}}(P\|Q) = -\sum_i P(i)\,\lograc{Q(i)}{P(i)},$$

# Kullback Leibler divergence

- ♦ P = 'true' distribution
- **Q** = alternative distribution that is used to encode data
- KL divergence is the expected extra # of bits per point that must be transmitted using Q instead of P if the data comes from P

 $D_{KL}(P \parallel Q) = \sum_{i} P(x_{i}) \log (P(x_{i})/Q(x_{i}))$ 

- $= -\sum_{i} P(x_{i}) \log Q(x_{i}) + \sum_{i} P(x_{i}) \log P(x_{i})$
- = H(P,Q) H(P)
- = Cross-entropy entropy

#### Measures how different the two distributions are

## **KL divergence as error**

- Given a label y=a for a categorical variable which is one of k outcomes, P is a unit vector (a "one hot" encoding).
- The output of a logistic regression or neural net, or any softmax function is a distribution Q over the k possible outcomes
- The KL divergence is a good loss function

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{D}_{\mathsf{KL}}(\mathsf{P} \mid\mid \mathsf{Q}) &= \sum_{k} P(y = k) \log \left( P(y = k) / \mathcal{Q}(y = k) \right) = -\log(\mathcal{Q}(y = a)) \\ & \text{What is the loss if } \mathsf{Q}(y = a) = 1? \\ & \text{if } \mathsf{Q}(y = a) = 0? \end{split}$$

## KL divergence as info gain

The KL divergence of the posterior measures the information gain expected from query (x'):
D(p(θ | x, x') || p(θ | x))

 Goal: choose a query that *maximizes* the KL divergence between the updated posterior probability and the current posterior probability

• This represents the largest expected information gain

## **KL divergence properties**

- Measures how well a probability distribution Q approximates a distribution P (the "truth")
- Divergence 0 if and only if P and Q are equal:
  - D(P||Q) = 0 iff P = Q
- Non-symmetric:  $D(P||Q) \neq D(Q||P)$
- Non-negative:  $D(P||Q) \ge 0$
- Does not satisfy triangle inequality
  - $D(P||Q) \le D(P||R) + D(R||Q)$

Not a distance metric

### **Questions?**

Тор

. .

Start the presentation to see live content. For screen share software, share the entire screen. Get help at pollev.com/app