

## DIRICHLET DISTRIBUTION:

correction in  
Winds thesis

$$\log p(x; \vec{u}, \vec{p}) = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 - 1 \\ \vdots \\ u_k - 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \log p_1 \\ \vdots \\ \log p_k \end{bmatrix} + \log T(u) - \sum_{i=1}^k \log T(u_i) =$$

$$= \vec{u} \log \vec{p} + \log T\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right) - \sum_{i=1}^k \log T(u_i)$$

(from Wikipedia)

$$= \log \left( \frac{T\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right)}{\prod_{i=1}^k T(u_i)} \prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{u_i - 1} \right) =$$

$$= \log T\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right) - \log \prod_{i=1}^k T(u_i) + \log \prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{u_i - 1} =$$

$$= \log T\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right) - \sum_{i=1}^k \log T(u_i) + \sum_{i=1}^k (u_i - 1) \log p_i =$$

$$= \vec{u} \log \vec{p} + \log T\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right) - \sum_{i=1}^k \log T(u_i)$$

\* FROM NATURAL TO MOMENT PARAMETERS:

$$u_i - 1 = \theta_i; u_i = \theta_i + 1$$

$$\boxed{\mu_i = \frac{\partial A(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)}{\partial \theta_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \left( -\log T\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\theta_i + 1)\right) + \sum_{i=1}^k \log T(\theta_i + 1) \right) =}$$

according to  
Winn's thesis  $\rightarrow = -\Psi\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\theta_i + 1)\right) + \Psi(\theta_i + 1) =$

$$\boxed{= \Psi(u_i) - \Psi\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right)}$$

Help:  $\frac{\partial \ln T(g(\theta))}{\partial \theta} = \Psi(g(\theta)) \frac{\partial g(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$

\* FROM MOMENT TO NATURAL PARAMETERS:

$$\theta^* = \arg \max_{u_i} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 - 1 \\ \vdots \\ u_k - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \log p_1 \\ \vdots \\ \log p_k \end{pmatrix} + \log T(u) - \sum_{i=1}^k \log T(u_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta^*}{\partial u_i} = \log p_i + \Psi(u_i) - \Psi\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right) = 0$$

assuming  $\Psi(u_i) \approx \ln(u_i)$ ,  $\Psi\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right) = \ln\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right)$

$$\log p_i = -\ln(u_i) + \ln\left(\sum_{i=1}^k u_i\right);$$

$$p_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k u_i}{u_i}$$