Maximiting the marginal by-like thood = argmax log p(D; I, M, E) 14 /M / [Coy-like hood Loy-Likelihood is non-convex Marginal Likelihood $P(D_j^{-1}) = \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} P(X = X^{Ci})$ The latent 2 $L(0) = \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{d=0}^{N-1} p(2-d, X=x^{GJ})$ $= \frac{11}{11} \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} p(z=d) p(x=x^{i}) |z=d)$ $= \frac{N-1}{11} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \eta_k \mathcal{N}(X = X^{GI}), \mu_k, \nabla_k$ Loy-L'Helihood $\mathcal{L}(D) = \log(\mathcal{L}(D))$ $= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \log \sum_{d=0}^{j} \operatorname{Tol} \mathcal{N}(X=x^{c,j})^{s} \mathcal{M}_{J}(\mathcal{T}_{J})$ $= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \sum_{d=0}^{D-1} \exp\left(\log i d + \log \sqrt{x + x^{i,j}} \log d\right)$ D-1 log sum exp Solor initiale II, M. 5 for 1=0:100 E-Step M-Step end NOW instable II, MIS for 1=0:100 E-270P M- SHP calculate log-likelihood end Sieving @ Per - Sieving for 100 candidates initialize II, M. S to(i = 0:5 E-Sty W-8/6 B calculule log-likelihood end end 2) Sieving select 10 candidates based on highest littlihood (3) Post-sieving for the 10 chisen ones for i= 0:100 C-57ep M-Step Calculate log-likelihood end end (4) Select the best