

* Wir haben folgende Modellannahme: (1)

$$P(X = \underline{x} | Y = k) = \prod_i P(x_i = 1 | Y = k)^{x_i} \cdot P(x_i = 0 | Y = k)^{1-x_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \log P(X = \underline{x} | Y = k) &= \sum_i \left(x_i \log P(x_i = 1 | Y = k) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (1-x_i) \log (1 - P(x_i = 1 | Y = k)) \right) \\ &= \sum_i (x_i w_{ki} + (1-x_i) \bar{w}_{ki}) = u_k^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X = \underline{x} | Y = k) = e^{u_k^x}$$

Bayes Rule:

$$P(Y = k | X = \underline{x}) = \frac{P(X = \underline{x} | Y = k) \cdot P(Y = k)}{\sum_{k'} P(X = \underline{x} | Y = k') \cdot P(Y = k')}$$

gilt für konstanten Prior.

In unser Fall ist der Prior gegeben durch z .

$$P(Y = k | X = \underline{x}, z) = \frac{P(X = \underline{x} | Y = k) P(Y = k | z)}{\sum_{k'} P(X = \underline{x} | Y = k') P(Y = k' | z)}$$

(1)

Nächste Modellannahme:

(2)

$$P(Y=k|z) = \prod_j P(Y=k|z=j)^{z_j}$$

$$\log P(Y=k|z) = \sum_j z_j \underbrace{\log P(Y=k|z=j)}_{W_{kj}^P}$$

$$= \sum_j z_j W_{kj}^P = u_k^z$$

$$\Rightarrow P(Y=k|z) = e^{u_k^z}$$

Das setzen wir ein in (1):

$$P(Y=k|X=x, z) = \frac{e^{u_k^x} \cdot e^{u_k^z}}{\sum_{k'} e^{u_{k'}^x} e^{u_{k'}^z}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{u_k^x + u_k^z}}{\sum_{k'} e^{u_{k'}^x + u_{k'}^z}}$$