

Approximation: from Discrete to Continuous

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0)GOAL:

(Marginalize θ and Search over z .)

Maximize log Probability $L = \log p(x, z | \lambda)$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(t-term)} \sum_{j=1}^J \{ \log \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\Gamma(n_{j\cdot} + \alpha)} + \sum_{t=1}^{m_{j\cdot}} [\log(\Gamma(n_{jt\cdot}) + \log \alpha)] \} \\ & + \text{(k-term)} \log \frac{\Gamma(\gamma)}{\Gamma(m_{\cdot\cdot} + \gamma)} + \sum_{k=1}^K [\log(\frac{\prod_{w=1}^W \Gamma(\lambda_0 + n_{\cdot\cdot,k}^w)}{\Gamma(n_{\cdot\cdot,k} + W\lambda_0)}) + \log(\frac{\Gamma(W\lambda_0)}{\Gamma(\lambda_0)^W}) + \log(\Gamma(m_{\cdot k}) + \log \gamma)] \end{aligned}$$

1) $\log(\Gamma(x))$ approximation:

Stirling Approximation: $\Gamma(n+1) = n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$

a) $\mathbf{L} \rightarrow L_{decom-res}$

$L_{decom-res}(j_0, n_{j_0,k}^w)$

$$= \text{(t-term)} \sum_{k=1}^{\mathbf{K}} [(1 - \delta(\sum_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{n}_{j_0,k}^{\mathbf{w}})) \log(\Gamma(\sum_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{n}_{j_0,k}^{\mathbf{w}}))] + \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (1 - \delta(\sum_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{n}_{j_0,k}^{\mathbf{w}})) \log \alpha$$

$$+ \text{(k-term)} \log \frac{1}{\Gamma(m'_{\cdot\cdot} + \mathbf{m}_{j_0\cdot} + \gamma)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\mathbf{K}} [(1 - \delta(\mathbf{n}_{j_0,k})) \log(\frac{\prod_{w=1}^W \Gamma(\lambda_0 + n'_{\cdot\cdot,k} + \mathbf{n}_{j_0,k}^{\mathbf{w}})}{\Gamma(n'_{\cdot\cdot,k} + \mathbf{n}_{j_0,k} + W\lambda_0)}) + \log(\frac{\Gamma(W\lambda_0)}{\Gamma(\lambda_0)^W}) + \log(\Gamma(m'_{\cdot k} + \mathbf{m}_{j_0,k}) + \log \gamma)]$$

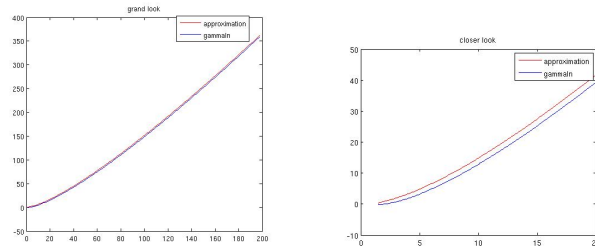


Figure 1: left: Grand view; right: look closely