

Exercise 1

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^T A x &= \text{tr}[A x x^T] \\
 &\quad \begin{matrix} (1 \times d) \cdot d \times 1 \\ 1 \times d \cdot d \times 1 \\ |x| \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} (d \times d) \cdot 1 \times d \\ d \times 1 \cdot 1 \times d \\ |x^T| \end{matrix} \\
 &\quad \begin{matrix} (1 \times d) \cdot d \times 1 \\ 1 \times d \cdot d \times 1 \\ |x| \end{matrix} \\
 &\quad \begin{matrix} x^T & A & x \\ \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & \dots & x_d \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & \dots & a_{0d} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & \dots & a_{1d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{d0} & a_{d1} & \dots & a_{dd} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \\
 &\quad \left[x_0 \sum_{i=0}^d x_i a_{0i} + \sum_{i=0}^d x_i a_{1i} + \dots + \sum_{i=0}^d x_i a_{di} \right] \\
 &\quad \sum_{j=0}^d \left\{ x_j \sum_{i=0}^d (x_i a_{ji}) \right\} = x^T A x \\
 &\quad \curvearrowleft \\
 &\quad \begin{matrix} A & x & x^T \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} & \dots & a_{0d} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & \dots & a_{1d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{d0} & a_{d1} & \dots & a_{dd} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & \dots & x_d \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^d a_{0i} x_i \\ \sum_{i=0}^d a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=0}^d a_{di} x_i \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & \dots & x_d \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \sum_{i=0}^d a_{0i} x_i & x_1 \sum_{i=0}^d a_{0i} x_i & \dots & x_d \sum_{i=0}^d a_{0i} x_i \\ x_0 \sum_{i=0}^d a_{1i} x_i & x_1 \sum_{i=0}^d a_{1i} x_i & \dots & x_d \sum_{i=0}^d a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_0 \sum_{i=0}^d a_{di} x_i & x_1 \sum_{i=0}^d a_{di} x_i & \dots & x_d \sum_{i=0}^d a_{di} x_i \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \\
 &\quad \text{diagonal} \\
 &\quad \rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^d x_j \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^d (a_{ji} x_i) \right\} = \text{tr}[A x x^T] \\
 &\quad \curvearrowleft \quad \text{equivalent}
 \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) P(D | \Sigma) &= \prod_{n=1}^N \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x_n - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x_n - \mu) \right\} \right\} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)^N \cdot \exp \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^N \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x_n - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x_n - \mu) \right\} \right\} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)^N \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \left\{ (x_n - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x_n - \mu) \right\} \right\} \\
 &\quad \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[\sum_{n=1}^N \Sigma^{-1} (x_n - \mu)(x_n - \mu)^T \right] \right\} \\
 &\quad \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} \cdot |\Sigma|^{\frac{N}{2}}} \right) \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[\Sigma^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (x_n - \mu)(x_n - \mu)^T \right] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Const w.r.t. μ
 repeated mult = exponentiation
 goes to addition in exponent

in form $x^T A x = \text{tr}[A x x^T]$
 from part a)

c)

$$\text{d) } A = \Sigma^{-1} \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow A \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} = \Sigma^{-1} \rightarrow \|A \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1}\| = \|\Sigma^{-1}\|$$

$$\|\Sigma^{-1}\| = \frac{1}{\|\tilde{\Sigma}\|} \prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i = \|\tilde{\Sigma}^{-1}\| \prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i = \prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \|\tilde{\Sigma}^{-1}\|$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left[\Sigma^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left[\Sigma^{-1} \cdot \frac{N}{N} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left[\Sigma^{-1} \cdot N \cdot \tilde{\Sigma} \right] = -\frac{N}{2} \operatorname{tr} [A] = -\frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i$$

$$P(\mathbf{y} | \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}} |\tilde{\Sigma}|^{\frac{N}{2}}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \right)^{\frac{N}{2}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \right\}$$

d)

$$d) \arg \max_{\lambda} p(D|\Sigma)$$

$$= \arg \min_{\lambda} -\ln(p(D|\Sigma))$$

$$= \arg \min_{\lambda} -\ln \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{Nd/2} |\Sigma|^{N/2}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \right)^{N/2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \arg \min_{\lambda} -\ln \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{Nd/2} |\Sigma|^{N/2}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \right)^{N/2} \right\} - \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i$$

$$\arg \min_{\lambda} -\sum_{i=1}^d \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{Nd/2} |\Sigma|^{N/2}} \lambda_i^{N/2} \right\} - \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i$$

$$\nabla_{\lambda_i} \left(-\sum_{i=1}^d \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{Nd/2} |\Sigma|^{N/2}} \lambda_i^{N/2} \right\} - \frac{N}{2} \sum_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \right) = 0$$

$$-\frac{N}{2} \ln(\lambda_i) - \frac{N}{2} \lambda_i = 0$$

$$\lambda_i = 1 \quad \forall i$$

e)

$$e) \text{ From } C_3 \text{ we know } \Sigma^{-1} = \prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i = 1 \text{ so } \Sigma^{-1} = \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \rightarrow \Sigma = \tilde{\Sigma}$$

f) Use gradient ascent on equation 2 by changing the values of Σ

g)

Exercise 2

a)

$$2a) P_{Y|X}(C_i | \vec{x}) = \frac{P_x(\vec{x} | C_i) P_y(C_i)}{P_x(\vec{x})}$$

$$P_{x|y}(\vec{x} | C_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{d}{2}} |\Sigma_i|^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i) \right\}$$

$$-\log P_{x|y}(\vec{x} | C_i) = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i) + \frac{d}{2} \log 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_i|$$

$$\hat{i}^* = \arg \max_i P_{Y|X}(C_i | \vec{x}) = \arg \max_i \log(P_{Y|X}(C_i | \vec{x}))$$

$$= \arg \max_i \log \left\{ \frac{P_{x|y}(\vec{x} | C_i) P_y(C_i)}{P_x(\vec{x})} \right\}$$

$$= \arg \max_i \left\{ \log(P_{x|y}(\vec{x} | C_i)) + \log P_y(C_i) - \log P_x(\vec{x}) \right\}$$

$$\hat{i}^* = \arg \max_i \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i) - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_i| + \log \pi_i \right\}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i) + \log \pi_i - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_i| \geq \sum_{i=1}^{C-1} -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1} (\vec{x} - \vec{\mu}_i) + \log \pi_i - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_i|$$

b)

mu_1:
[[0.44080734]
[0.43871359]]

mu_0:
[[0.48249575]
[0.4864399]]

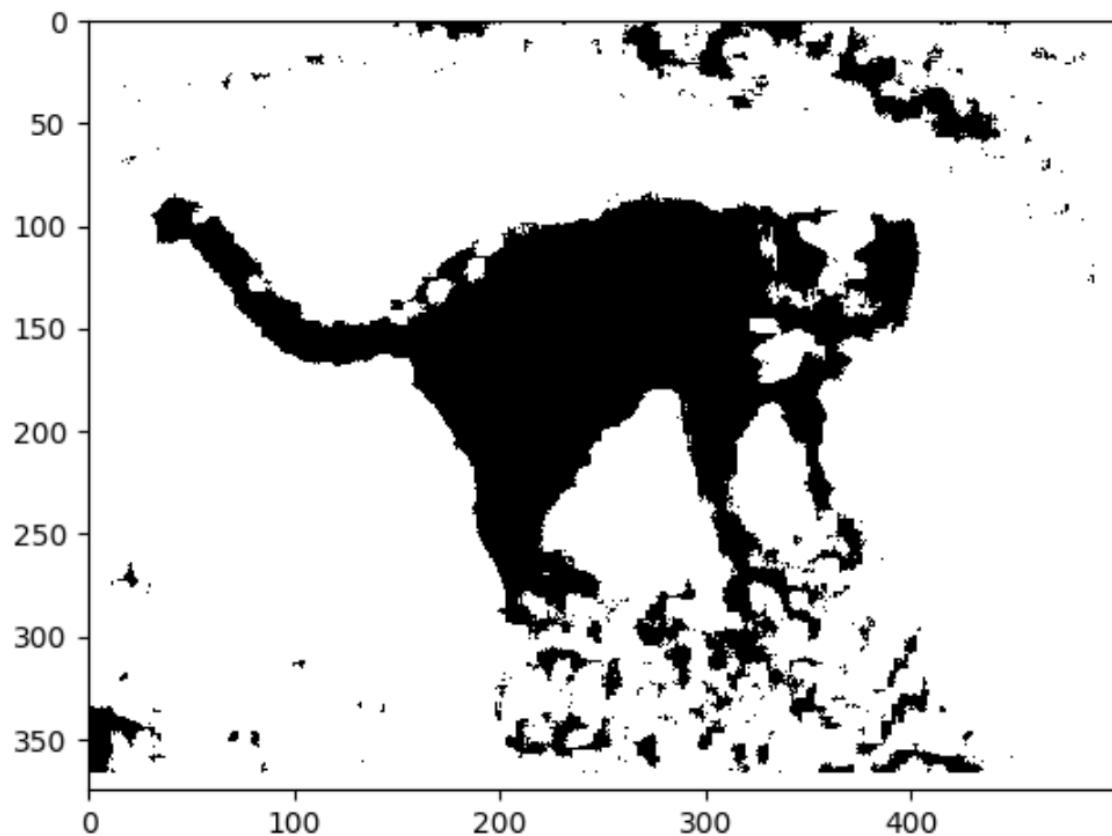
sigma_1:
[[0.04305652 0.03533616]
[0.03533616 0.042466]]

sigma_0:
[[0.06447725 0.03691294]
[0.03691294 0.06622764]]

pi_1:
0.171349288935137

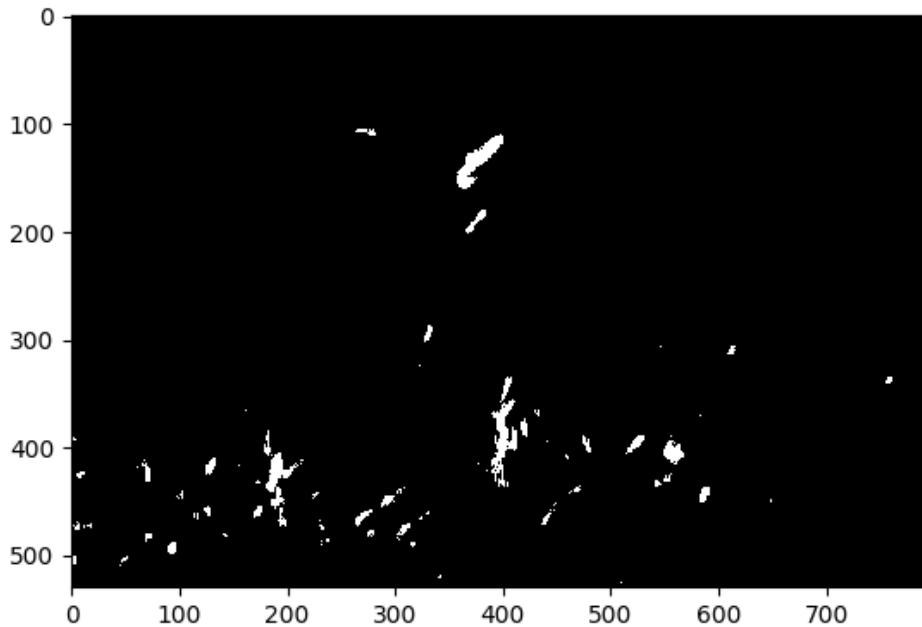
pi_0:
0.828650711064863

c)



d) MAE: 0.20

e) Did not fit well, data was probably overfit to original cat picture.

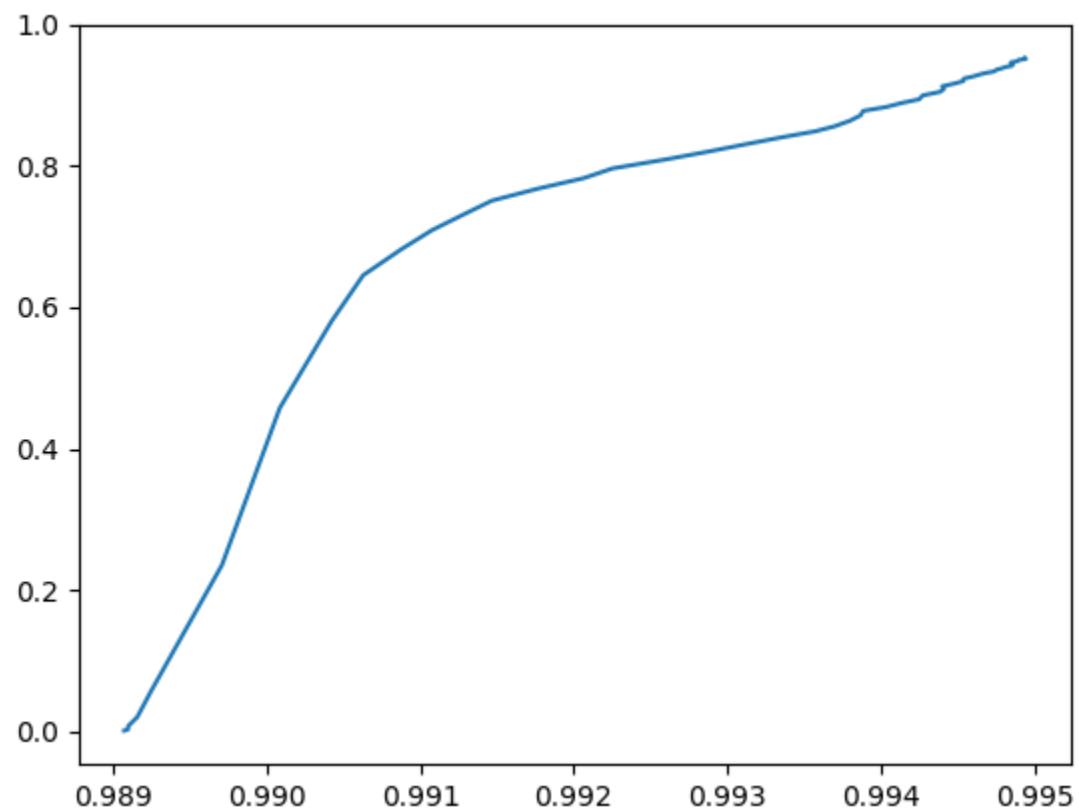


Exercise 3

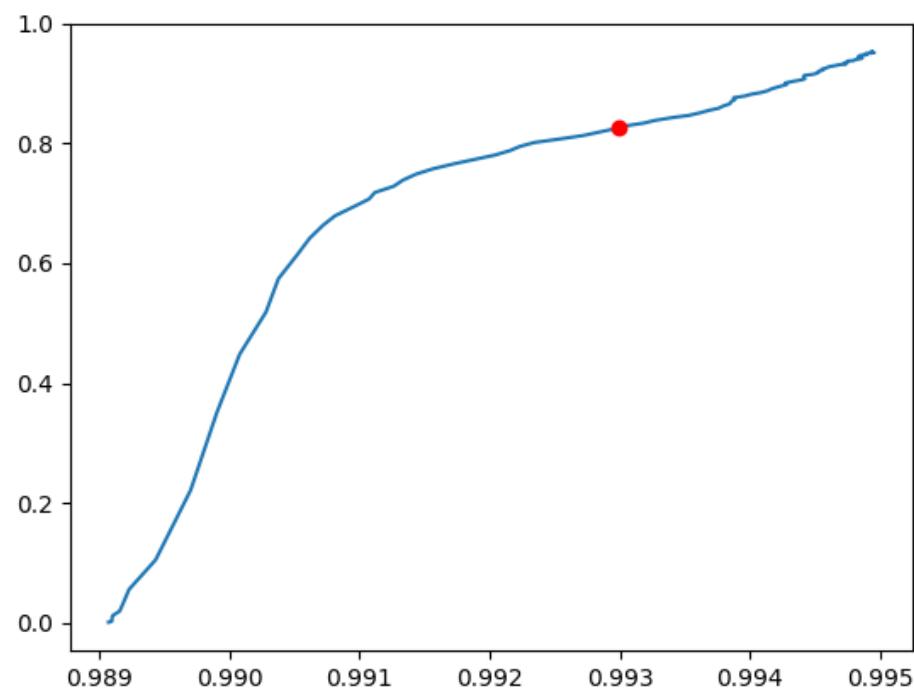
a)

We used $\tau=1$ in exercise 2

b)



c)



d)

