## Tsinghua-Berkeley Shenzhen Institute LEARNING FROM DATA Fall 2018

## PA2

YOUR NAME: Guoging Zhang

November 6, 2018

• Acknowledgments: This template takes some materials from course CSE 547/Stat 548 of Washington University: https://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse547/17sp/index.html.

If you refer to other materials in your homework, please list here.

- Collaborators: I finish this homework by myself.
- 2.1.(a) Firstly, we need to know the log Maximum Likelihood Estimate:

$$\begin{split} &\log L(\mu_{1},...,\mu_{k},\Sigma_{1},...,\Sigma_{k},\phi_{1},...,\phi_{k}) \\ &= \log \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x_{i},y_{i};\mu_{1},...,\mu_{k},\Sigma_{1},...,\Sigma_{k},\phi_{1},...,\phi_{k}) \\ &= \log \prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x_{i}|y_{i};\mu_{y_{i}},\Sigma_{y_{i}})p(y_{i};\phi_{y_{i}}) \\ &= \log \prod_{i=1}^{m} \prod_{j=1}^{k} \mathbf{1}\{y_{i}=j\} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}|\Sigma_{j}|^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x_{i}-u_{j})^{T}\Sigma^{-1}(x_{i}-u_{j})} p(y_{i}=k;\phi_{k}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \mathbf{1}\{y_{i}=j\}(-\frac{1}{2}(x_{i}-u_{j})^{T}\Sigma^{-1}(x_{i}-u_{j}) - \frac{n}{2}\log(2\pi) + \frac{1}{2}\log|\Sigma_{j}| + \log p(y_{i};\phi_{y_{i}})) \end{split}$$

If we want to find the Maximum, we need to get the derivative of Sigma. If we cut the useless parts, the function will be look like this:

$$l = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \mathbf{1} \{ y_i = j \} (\log |\Sigma_j| - (x_i - u_j)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x_i - u_j))$$

I need to tell some basic rules about derivative of matrix:

$$\frac{\partial |A|}{\partial A} = |A|(A^{-1})^T \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial A^{-1}}{\partial x} = A^{-1} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} A^{-1} \tag{2}$$

We could use the (1) to get the  $\log |\Sigma_k|$  's derivative. Because of the SPD, we could get:

$$\frac{\partial \log |\Sigma_j|}{\partial \Sigma_j} = (\Sigma_j^{-1})^T = \Sigma_j^{-1} \tag{3}$$

Then, use the rule (2). Because the x is a scalar, so we need to separate the process. First let's try to find the derivative of  $\Sigma_{k,(i,j)}$ :

$$\frac{\partial \Sigma_k^{-1}}{\partial \Sigma_{k,(i,j)}} = \Sigma_k^{-1} \frac{\partial \Sigma_k}{\Sigma_{k,(i,j)}} \Sigma_k^{-1}$$
$$(x_i - u_j)^T \frac{\partial \Sigma_k^{-1}}{\partial \Sigma_{k,(i,j)}} (x_i - u_j) = (x_i - u_j)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} \frac{\partial \Sigma_k}{\Sigma_{k,(i,j)}} \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j)$$

We noticed that  $(x_i - u_j)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} = (\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j))^T$ . And the matrix  $\frac{\partial \Sigma_k^{-1}}{\partial \Sigma_{k,(i,j)}}$  will be like a n × n matrix with the exception that the value of the position(i,j) will be 1.

So we could get:

$$(x_i - u_j)^T \frac{\partial \Sigma_k^{-1}}{\partial \Sigma_{k,(i,j)}} (x_i - u_j) = (x_i - u_j)^T \Sigma_k^{-1} \frac{\partial \Sigma_k}{\Sigma_{k,(i,j)}} \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j)$$
$$= [(\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j)) (\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j))^T]_{(i,j)}$$

So:

$$(x_i - u_j)^T \frac{\partial \Sigma_k^{-1}}{\partial \Sigma_{k,(i,j)}} (x_i - u_j) = (\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j)) (\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j))^T$$
(4)

Now use (3) and (4), we could get:

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \Sigma_j} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1} \{ y_i = j \} (\Sigma_j^{-1} - (\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j)) (\Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - u_j))^T)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1} \{ y_i = j \} (\Sigma_j^{-1} - \Sigma_j^{-1} (x_i - u_j) (x_i - u_j)^T \Sigma_j^{-1})$$

Because we want to let  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \Sigma_j} = \mathbf{0}$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbf{1} \{ y_i = j \} (\Sigma_j^{-1} - \Sigma_j^{-1} (x_i - u_j) (x_i - u_j)^T \Sigma_j^{-1}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbf{1} \{ y_i = j \} (I - \Sigma_j^{-1} (x_i - u_j) (x_i - u_j)^T) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbf{1} \{ y_i = j \} I = \Sigma_j^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mathbf{1} \{ y_i = j \} (x_i - u_j) (x_i - u_j)^T$$

So, for QDA, the  $\Sigma_j$  will be like this:

$$\Sigma_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}\{y_i = j\}(x_i - \mu_j)(x_i - \mu_j)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mathbf{1}\{y_i = j\}}$$

where j = 1, 2.

(b) The Programming assignment is attached in the zip file.