

# Chapter 9

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June 12, 2021

## Comments

I found this chapter to be quite confusing, mostly due to the inconsistent notation. In section 17.4.2, the author introduces  $\psi_t(j) = p(\mathbf{x}_t|z_t = j)$ . However, from section 17.4.2 onwards, he uses  $\phi$  instead of  $\psi$ . I also found it confusing that in section 17.5, the author switched  $\Psi$  for  $\mathbf{A}$ .

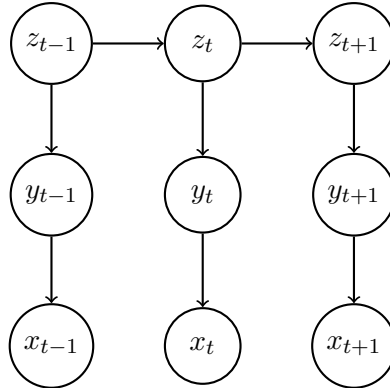
Another point of confusion was section 17.4.3.2. I spent a lot of time gazing at 17.62-17.63 and came to the conclusion that equation 17.63 is wrong (despite 17.66 being correct). I believe that the correct derivation should be

$$\begin{aligned}\xi_{t-1,t}(i, j) &\triangleq p(z_{t-1} = i, z_t = j | \mathbf{x}_{1:T}) \\ &\propto p(\mathbf{x}_{t:T}, z_{t-1} = i, z_t = j | \mathbf{x}_{1:t-1}) \\ &= p(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{x}_{t+1:T} | z_{t-1} = i, z_t = j) p(z_{t-1} = i, z_t = j | \mathbf{x}_{1:t-1}) \\ &= p(\mathbf{x}_t | z_t = j) p(\mathbf{x}_{t+1:T} | z_t = j) p(z_t = j | z_{t-1} = i) p(z_{t-1} = i | \mathbf{x}_{1:t-1}) \\ &= \phi_t(j) \beta_t(j) \psi(i, j) \alpha_{t-1}(i).\end{aligned}$$

## Exercises

### Exercise 1

a.



b.

$$\begin{aligned}
Q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{old}) &= \mathbb{E} \left[ \log p(\mathcal{D} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) | \mathcal{D}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{old} \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} \mathbb{E} [\log p(\mathbf{x}_{t,i} | y_i) + \log p(y_{t,i} | z_{t,i}) + \log p(z_{t,i} | z_{t,i-1})] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} \mathbb{E} [\log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{t,i} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{y_i, z_i}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{y_i, z_i}) + \log w_{y_i, z_i} + \log \Phi_{z_{t,i-1}, z_{t,i}}].
\end{aligned}$$

c.

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j,k} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} \mathbf{x}_{t,i} p(y_{t,i} = j, z_{t,i} = j | \mathbf{x}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} p(y_{t,i} = j, z_{t,i} = k | \mathbf{x}_i)} \\
\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j,k} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} \mathbf{x}_{t,i} \mathbf{x}_{t,i}^T p(y_{t,i} = j, z_{t,i} = j | \mathbf{x}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} p(y_{t,i} = j, z_{t,i} = k | \mathbf{x}_i)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j,k}^T \\
w_{jk} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} p(y_{t,i} = j, z_{t,i} = j | \mathbf{x}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} p(z_{t,i} = k | \mathbf{x}_i)} \\
\phi_{j,k} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=2}^{N_i} p(z_{t-1,i} = k, z_{t,i} = j | \mathbf{x}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} p(z_{t-1,i} = j | \mathbf{x}_i)} \\
\pi_j &\propto \sum_{i=1}^N p(z_{1,i} = j | \mathbf{x}_i),
\end{aligned}$$

where the probabilities are parameterized with  $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{old}$ . We can find  $p(z_t | \mathbf{x})$  by using results from section 17.4 and equation 17.25. We can find  $p(y_t | z_t, \mathbf{x})$  using Bayes' rule.

## Exercise 2

The idea is the same as the previous exercise, except that

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\mu}_m &= \frac{\sum_i \sum_t \sum_k \mathbf{x}_{t,i} p(y_{t,i} = m, z_{t,i} = k | \mathbf{x}_i)}{\sum_i \sum_t \sum_k p(y_{t,i} = m, z_{t,i} = k | \mathbf{x}_i)} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_m &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^{N_i} \mathbf{x}_{t,i} \mathbf{x}_{t,i}^T p(y_{t,i} = j, z_{t,i} = j | \mathbf{x}_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{t=1} \sum_j p(y_{t,i} = j, z_{t,i} = k | \mathbf{x}_i)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_m \boldsymbol{\mu}_m^T\end{aligned}$$