

$$\mathcal{N}(x; \mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D |\Sigma|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)\right] \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mu, \Sigma) = \log \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(x^{(n)}; \mu, \Sigma) \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \log \left\{ \mathcal{N}(x^{(1)}; \mu, \Sigma) \cdot \mathcal{N}(x^{(2)}; \mu, \Sigma) \cdot \dots \cdot \mathcal{N}(x^{(N)}; \mu, \Sigma) \right\}$$

$$= \log \mathcal{N}(x^{(1)}; \mu, \Sigma) + \log \mathcal{N}(x^{(2)}; \mu, \Sigma) + \dots + \log \mathcal{N}(x^{(N)}; \mu, \Sigma)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D |\Sigma|}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu)\right]$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \log \left[(2\pi)^D |\Sigma| \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\log (2\pi)^D + \log |\Sigma| \right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \log \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \quad \text{f} \ddot{\text{u}} \text{r}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N (\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}) = -\frac{N}{2} \log (2\pi)^D - \frac{N}{2} \log |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \right) \quad (\text{mit Hilfe von Kettenregel})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^N (-2) \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) = \sum_{n=1}^N \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \quad \text{f} \ddot{\text{u}} \text{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) = \Sigma^{-1} \left[(x^{(1)} - \mu) + (x^{(2)} - \mu) + \dots + (x^{(N)} - \mu) \right] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\Sigma \Sigma^{-1}}_{=I} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu) = \Sigma \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N x^{(n)} = \sum_{n=1}^N \mu = N \mu$$

$$\therefore \mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x^{(n)}$$

$$(A.6) \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = \sum_{n=1}^N \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \quad \text{について } N=1 \text{ のとき,}$$

$$L = \log \mathcal{N}(x; \mu, \Sigma) \text{ 等).}$$

混合ガウスモデル利用時

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \log \mathcal{N}(x; \mu, \Sigma) = \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left(\underbrace{(x - \mu)^T}_{z^T} \underbrace{\Sigma^{-1}}_A \underbrace{(x - \mu)}_z \right) = -2 \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \quad \text{について,}$$

$$z^T A z \quad \text{について,} \quad \Sigma^{-1} A z = 2 \times \text{形式.} \quad \begin{cases} z: D \times 1 \\ A: D \times D \end{cases}$$

A は 対称 行列.

$$z^T A z = \sum_{i=1}^D z_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^D a_{ij} z_j \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^D \sum_{j=1}^D z_i a_{ij} z_j$$

$$(00 \dots \overset{i}{\bullet} \dots 0) \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \overset{j}{\bullet} & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ \bullet \dots j \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_z$$

$z_i \times z_j$ の 27 の $z_i z_j$ の積

$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^T A z)$ を求めるために, z_k について考える。

$$\Rightarrow (f(x)g(x))'$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} (z^T A z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^D \sum_{j=1}^D z_i a_{ij} z_j \right) = f(x)' g(x) + f(x) g(x)'$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^D \sum_{j=1}^D a_{ij} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial z_k} z_j + \sum_{i=1}^D \sum_{j=1}^D a_{ij} z_i \frac{\partial z_j}{\partial z_k}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^D a_{kj} z_j + \sum_{i=1}^D a_{ik} z_i = (A z)_k + (A^T z)_k$$

$$= (A z + A^T z)_k$$

$$\frac{z_i}{z_k} = \begin{cases} 1 & (i=k) \\ 0 & (i \neq k) \end{cases} = \delta_{ik} \quad \text{の } D \times D \text{ の } 1 \text{ の行列 (D. 等).}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^D \sum_{j=1}^D a_{ij} \delta_{ik} z_j + \sum_{i=1}^D \sum_{j=1}^D a_{ij} z_i \delta_{jk}$$

$i=k$ の和 = 1

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$j=k$ の和 = 1

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つまり、 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{z}} (\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}) = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{z}$ (本番目の導出に微分式あり)

今回 $\mathbf{A} = \Sigma^{-1}$ は対称行列 かつ、 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^T$ だから、

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{z}} (\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}) = 2\mathbf{A} \mathbf{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{z}} (\mathbf{z}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{z}) = 2\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{z}$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} ((\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} (\mathbf{z}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{z})$$

連鎖律 $= \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{z}} (\mathbf{z}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{z})$

$$= -\mathbf{I} \cdot 2\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{z}$$

$$= -2\Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \quad \text{成立.}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial \mu_j} \right)_i = \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \mu_j}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial \mu_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \mu_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial \mu_1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial \mu_i} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \mu_i} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial \mu_i} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial \mu_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \mu_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial \mu_n} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \mu_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_i} (x_i - \mu_i) = -1$$

$$\text{すなわち、} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial \mu_j} = \begin{cases} -1 & (i=j) \\ 0 & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Sigma} = -\frac{N}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \log |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

③ ②より、

$$|\Sigma| = \prod_{i=1}^D \lambda_i \Leftrightarrow \log |\Sigma| = \sum_{i=1}^D \log \lambda_i = \text{Tr}(\log \Sigma) \quad \star \text{Tr}(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^D a_{ii} = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d \log |\Sigma| = d \text{Tr}(\log \Sigma) = \text{Tr}(d(\log \Sigma))$$

$$\text{例えば、} x \text{ の } \log(x+dx) \doteq \log x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx$$

※ $f(x)$ の $x=a$ 周りのテイラー展開

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{df(a)}{dx} (x-a) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2 f(a)}{dx^2} (x-a)^2 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x+dx, \quad a = x \text{ とおくと} \Rightarrow f(x+dx) \doteq f(x) + \frac{df(x)}{dx} dx \text{ 近似.}$$

$dx = \text{微小な変位}$

スカラー x と同様 $\log(\Sigma + d\Sigma) \doteq \log \Sigma + \Sigma^{-1} d\Sigma$ となる。

また $\log(\Sigma + d\Sigma) \doteq \log \Sigma + d(\log \Sigma)$ という式も利用出来る。

$$d(\log \Sigma) = \Sigma^{-1} d\Sigma$$

つまり、 $d \log |\Sigma| = \text{Tr}(\Sigma^{-1} d\Sigma)$

$$d \log |\Sigma| = \text{Tr} \left(\frac{\partial \log |\Sigma|^T}{\partial \Sigma} d\Sigma \right) \quad \text{この式も利用出来る。}$$

$$\frac{\partial \log |\Sigma|^T}{\partial \Sigma} = (\Sigma^{-1})^T \quad \square$$

④ について、

$$\text{Tr}(A+B) = \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B) \quad \dots (i)$$

$$\text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA) \quad \dots (ii)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{ij}} \text{Tr}(AB) = \delta_{ji} \quad \dots (iii)$$

$$\frac{\partial A^{-1}}{\partial x} = -A^{-1} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} A^{-1} \quad \text{も利用。}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A^{-1}A) = \frac{\partial A^{-1}}{\partial x} A + A^{-1} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right) \quad (\text{積の微分})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} I = 0 \quad \text{より、}$$

$$\frac{\partial A^{-1}}{\partial x} A A^{-1} + A^{-1} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} A^{-1} = 0 \cdot A^{-1} = 0$$

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

スカラー x に対する。

$$\textcircled{4} = \sum_{n=1}^N \text{Tr} \left((x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \text{Tr} \left(\Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T (x^{(n)} - \mu) \right) \quad ((ii) \text{より})$$

$$= \text{Tr} \left(\Sigma^{-1} \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T (x^{(n)} - \mu)}_{=S} \right) \quad ((i) \text{より})$$

$$= \text{Tr}(\Sigma^{-1} S)$$

$$\Sigma \text{ 的要素微分} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \text{Tr}(\Sigma^{-1} S)$$

$$= \text{Tr} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \Sigma^{-1} \right) S \right)$$

$$= \text{Tr} \left(\left(-\Sigma^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \Sigma \right) \Sigma^{-1} \right) S \right)$$

$$= -\text{Tr} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \Sigma \right) \underbrace{\Sigma^{-1} S \Sigma^{-1}}_{=C} \right) \quad (\text{tr})^T$$

$$= -\text{Tr} \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \Sigma \right) C \right) = -C_{ij}$$

$$\text{7.8.1), } \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) = -C^T$$

$$= -(\Sigma^{-1} S \Sigma^{-1})^T$$

$$= -\left(\Sigma^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)(x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} \right)^T$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Sigma} = -\frac{N}{2} (\Sigma^{-1})^T + \frac{1}{2} (\Sigma^{-1} S \Sigma^{-1})^T = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(\Sigma^{-1})^T = (\Sigma^{-1} S \Sigma^{-1})^T \Leftrightarrow N\Sigma^{-1} = \Sigma^{-1} S \Sigma^{-1} \quad (\text{两边乘 } \Sigma)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N\Sigma^{-1}\Sigma = \Sigma\Sigma^{-1}S\Sigma^{-1} \Leftrightarrow NI = S\Sigma^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N\Sigma = S\Sigma^{-1}\Sigma = S \Leftrightarrow \Sigma = \frac{1}{N}S$$

$$\therefore \Sigma = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \hat{\mu})(x^{(n)} - \hat{\mu})^T \quad \square.$$