

### 3.16

$$p(\mathbf{t}|\alpha, \beta) = \int p(\mathbf{t}|\mathbf{w}, \beta) p(\mathbf{w}|\alpha) d\mathbf{w}$$

From 3.10,

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathbf{t}|\mathbf{w}, \beta) &= \left( \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(t_n | \mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_n), \beta^{-1}) \right) = \left( \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{(2\pi\beta^{-1})^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(t_n - \mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_n))^2}{2\beta^{-1}} \right\} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\beta^{-1})^{N/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\beta^{-1}} \left( \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n - \mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_n))^2 \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\beta^{-1})^{N/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\beta^{-1}} \sum_{n=1}^N (t_n^2 + (\mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_n))^2 - 2t_n \mathbf{w}^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_n)) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Using intermediate results from exercise 3.7, this simplifies to:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\beta^{-1})^{N/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\beta^{-1}} \left( \mathbf{t}^T \mathbf{t} + \mathbf{w}^T \Phi^T \Phi \mathbf{w} - 2\mathbf{w}^T \Phi^T \mathbf{t} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\beta^{-1})^{N/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\beta^{-1}} ((\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{w})^T (\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{w})) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} (\beta^{-1})^{N/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} ((\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{w})^T (\beta \mathbf{I}) (\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{w})) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} |\beta^{-1} \mathbf{I}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} ((\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{w})^T (\beta \mathbf{I}) (\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{w})) \right\} \\ &= \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{t} | \Phi \mathbf{w}, \beta^{-1} \mathbf{I}) \end{aligned}$$

From 3.52,

$$p(\mathbf{w}|\alpha) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{w} | \mathbf{0}, \alpha^{-1} \mathbf{I}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{M/2} |\alpha^{-1} \mathbf{I}|^{1/2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\mathbf{w}^T (\alpha \mathbf{I}) \mathbf{w}}{2} \right\}$$

Applying 2.115,

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\mathbf{t}|\alpha, \beta) &= \int \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{t}|\Phi\mathbf{w}, \beta^{-1}\mathbf{I}) \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{0}, \alpha^{-1}\mathbf{I}) d\mathbf{w} \\
&= \int \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{t}|\Phi\mathbf{w}, \beta^{-1}\mathbf{I}) \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{0}, \alpha^{-1}\mathbf{I}) d\mathbf{w} \\
&= \mathcal{N}\left(\mathbf{t}|\mathbf{0}, \beta^{-1}\mathbf{I} + \alpha^{-1}\Phi\Phi^T\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2} |(\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I} + \alpha^{-1}\Phi\Phi^T)|^{1/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{t}^T(\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I} + \alpha^{-1}\Phi\Phi^T)^{-1}\mathbf{t}}{2}\right)$$

Taking log, we get:

$$= -\frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |(\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I} + \alpha^{-1}\Phi\Phi^T)| - \frac{\mathbf{t}^T(\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I} + \alpha^{-1}\Phi\Phi^T)^{-1}\mathbf{t}}{2}$$

We simplify  $(\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I} + \alpha^{-1}\Phi\Phi^T)^{-1}$  using The Woodbury Identity (eqn 156 from The Matrix Cookbook), where

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{C}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{C}^T)^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{B}^{-1} + \mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{C})^{-1}\mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

Here,

$$\mathbf{A} = \beta^{-1}\mathbf{I}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \Phi$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \alpha^{-1}\mathbf{I}$$

This gives us:

$$= (\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I})^{-1} - (\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I})^{-1}\Phi((\alpha^{-1}\mathbf{I})^{-1} + \Phi^T(\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I})^{-1}\Phi)^{-1}\Phi^T(\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I})^{-1} - \beta\Phi(\alpha\mathbf{I} + \beta\Phi^T\Phi)^{-1}\Phi^T\beta \\
&= (\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I})^{-1} - \beta\Phi\mathbf{A}^{-1}\Phi^T\beta
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting this result in  $\mathbf{t}^T(\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I} + \alpha^{-1}\Phi\Phi^T)^{-1}\mathbf{t}$ , we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{t}^T \left( (\beta^{-1}\mathbf{I})^{-1} - \beta\Phi\mathbf{A}^{-1}\Phi^T\beta \right) \mathbf{t} \\
&= \beta\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - \beta\mathbf{t}^T\Phi\mathbf{A}^{-1}\Phi^T\beta\mathbf{t} \\
&= \beta\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - \beta\mathbf{t}^T\Phi\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\Phi^T\beta\mathbf{t} \\
&= \beta\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - (\beta\mathbf{t}^T\Phi\mathbf{A}^{-1})\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\Phi^T\beta\mathbf{t}) \\
&= \beta\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - (\beta\mathbf{A}^{-T}\Phi^T\mathbf{t})^T\mathbf{A}(\beta\mathbf{A}^{-1}\Phi^T\mathbf{t}) \\
&= \beta\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - (\beta\mathbf{A}^{-1}\Phi^T\mathbf{t})^T\mathbf{A}(\beta\mathbf{A}^{-1}\Phi^T\mathbf{t}) \\
&= \beta\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{m}_N^T\mathbf{A}\mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{m}_N^T(\alpha\mathbf{I} + \beta\Phi^T\Phi)\mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - \alpha\mathbf{m}_N^T\mathbf{m}_N - \beta\mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta(\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N) - \alpha\mathbf{m}_N^T\mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta(\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} + \mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N) - 2\beta\mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N - \alpha\mathbf{m}_N^T\mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta(\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} + \mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N - 2\mathbf{t}^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N + 2\mathbf{t}^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N) - 2\beta\mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N - \alpha\mathbf{m}_N^T\mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta(\mathbf{t}^T\mathbf{t} + \mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N - 2\mathbf{t}^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N) - 2\beta\mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N + 2\beta\mathbf{t}^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N - \alpha\mathbf{m}_N^T\mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta\|\mathbf{t} - \Phi\mathbf{m}_N\|^2 - 2\beta\mathbf{m}_N^T\Phi^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N + 2\beta\mathbf{t}^T\Phi\mathbf{m}_N - \alpha\mathbf{m}_N^T\mathbf{m}_N
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \beta \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 - 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \Phi^T \Phi \mathbf{m}_N + 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \Phi^T \mathbf{t} - \alpha \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 - 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \Phi^T \Phi \mathbf{m}_N + 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \frac{1}{\beta} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{m}_N - \alpha \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 - 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \Phi^T \Phi \mathbf{m}_N + 2\mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{m}_N - \alpha \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 - 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \Phi^T \Phi \mathbf{m}_N + 2\mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{m}_N - \alpha \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 - 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \Phi^T \Phi \mathbf{m}_N + 2\mathbf{m}_N^T (\alpha \mathbf{I} + \beta \Phi^T \Phi) \mathbf{m}_N - \alpha \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 - 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \Phi^T \Phi \mathbf{m}_N + \alpha \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N + 2\beta \mathbf{m}_N^T \Phi^T \Phi \mathbf{m}_N \\
&= \beta \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 + \alpha \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N
\end{aligned}$$

Next, we simplify  $|\beta^{-1} \mathbf{I} + \alpha^{-1} \Phi \Phi^T|$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
&= |\beta^{-1} \mathbf{I}_N + \alpha^{-1} \Phi \Phi^T| \\
&= |\beta^{-1} (\mathbf{I}_N + \alpha^{-1} \beta \Phi \Phi^T)| \\
&= \beta^{-N} |\mathbf{I}_N + \alpha^{-1} \beta \Phi \Phi^T|
\end{aligned}$$

Using C.14 from Appendix C of Bishop, this becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \beta^{-N} |\mathbf{I}_M + \alpha^{-1} \beta \Phi^T \Phi| \\
&= \beta^{-N} |\alpha^{-1} (\alpha \mathbf{I}_M + \beta \Phi^T \Phi)| \\
&= \beta^{-N} \alpha^{-M} |\alpha \mathbf{I}_M + \beta \Phi^T \Phi| \\
&= \beta^{-N} \alpha^{-M} |\mathbf{A}|
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting all the results in the log, it becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^{-N} \alpha^{-M} |\mathbf{A}|) - \frac{(\beta \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 + \alpha \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N)}{2} \\
&= -\frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) + \frac{M}{2} \ln \alpha + \frac{N}{2} \ln \beta - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\mathbf{A}| - \frac{\beta}{2} \|\mathbf{t} - \Phi \mathbf{m}_N\|^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \mathbf{m}_N^T \mathbf{m}_N
\end{aligned}$$

which is the same as 3.86.