

Problem 1 →

A.

- (a) factor analysis model differs the prob. PCA except for the fact that cond. var. on $\sigma^2 I$ is replaced by a matrix (diag.) Ψ . hence one free parameter σ^2 is replaced by 'D' new parameters in

$$\Psi \rightarrow \{\psi_{11} \psi_{22} \dots \psi_{DD}\}$$

hence a total of :

$$DM + D - \frac{M(M-1)}{2}$$

$$D(M+1) - \frac{M(M-1)}{2}$$

↪ total no. of independent parameters.

(b) $\tilde{z} = R z$ → rotation matrix (MXM orthog. matrix)
↪ latent space
↪ rotated latent space

define a modified factor loading matrix

$$\tilde{W} = W R^T \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{original loading matrix} \\ \text{↪ rotation matrix} \end{array}$$

$$\tilde{z}^T \tilde{z} = (R z)^T R z = z^T R^T R z = z^T z \quad (R^T R = I)$$

hence we can use this and comment that $p(z)$ is independent of rotation.

$p(x|z)$ defined by only $(W z)$ hence we need to prove $W z = \tilde{W} \tilde{z}$, which can be done easily
$$\tilde{W} \tilde{z} = (W R^T)(R z) = W z$$

hence $p(x, z) = p(z) p(x|z)$ remains the same even on rotation of the latent space.

This is also seen in the predictive disto. $p(x)$ which depends on W only through $W W^T = \tilde{W} \tilde{W}^T$ and is invariant of R .