

CSE584 HOMEWORK 4

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1. QUESTION 1

According to lectures, we need to compute $\Lambda(q, \theta)$ First.

For this question, we have approximation: $q(\beta_2, \mu_2, \sigma_2^2) = \frac{\beta_2^k}{\Gamma(k)} \tau^{k-1} e^{-\beta_2 \tau} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$

$$\Lambda(q, \theta) = \Lambda(q(\beta_2, \mu_2, \sigma_2^2), \beta, \mu, \sigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\beta_2^k}{\Gamma(k)} \tau^{k-1} e^{-\beta_2 \tau} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \log \frac{(\prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\tau(x_i-y)^2}{2}}) \frac{\beta^k}{\Gamma(k)} \tau^{k-1} e^{-\beta \tau} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{\frac{\beta_2^k}{\Gamma(k)} \tau^{k-1} e^{-\beta_2 \tau} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}} dy d\tau \\ &= \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\beta_2^k}{\Gamma(k)} \tau^{k-1} e^{-\beta_2 \tau} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \\ &\quad \left[\frac{n}{2} \log \tau - \frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - y)^2 \tau}{2} + \log \sigma_2 - \log \sigma + k \log \beta - k \log \beta_2 + \frac{(y - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - (\beta - \beta_2) \tau - \frac{(y - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] dy d\tau \\ &= \frac{n}{2} \psi(k) - \frac{n}{2} \log \beta - \frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{nk}{2\beta} \mu_2^2 - \frac{nk}{2\beta} \sigma_2^2 - \frac{k}{2\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \frac{k}{\beta} \mu_2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \log \sigma_2 - \log \sigma + k \log \beta - k \log \beta_2 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} - (\beta - \beta_2) \frac{k}{\beta} - \frac{\mu_2^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu\mu_2}{\sigma^2} \\ &= -\frac{n}{2} \log \beta - \frac{nk}{2\beta} \mu_2^2 - \frac{nk}{2\beta} \sigma_2^2 - \frac{k}{2\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \frac{k}{\beta} \mu_2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \log \sigma_2 - \log \sigma + k \log \beta - k \log \beta_2 + \frac{\beta_2 k}{\beta} \\ &\quad - \frac{\mu_2^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu\mu_2}{\sigma^2} + C, \text{ where } C \text{ is some constant} \end{aligned}$$

Since we want to minimize $\Lambda(q, \theta)$, so that constant C does not matter and can be removed.

Next, take derivative to update $\beta, \mu, \sigma, \beta_2, \mu_2, \sigma_2$.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Lambda}{d\beta} &= (k - \frac{n}{2}) \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\beta^2} (-\frac{nk\mu_2^2}{2} - \frac{nk\sigma_2^2}{2} - \frac{k}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + k\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \beta_2 k) = 0 \\ \beta &\leftarrow \frac{-\frac{nk\mu_2^2}{2} - \frac{nk\sigma_2^2}{2} - \frac{k}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + k\mu \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \beta_2 k}{k - \frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Lambda}{d\mu} &= -\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu_2}{\sigma^2} = 0 \\ \mu &\leftarrow \mu_2 \end{aligned}$$

(3) Let $t = \sigma^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\Lambda}{dt} &= -\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \left(-\frac{\mu_2^2}{2} - \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} - \frac{\mu^2}{2} + \mu\mu_2 \right) = 0 \\ t = \sigma^2 &\leftarrow \frac{\mu_2^2}{2} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{2} + \frac{\mu^2}{2} - \mu\mu_2\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\Lambda}{d\beta_2} &= -\frac{k}{\beta_2} + \frac{k}{\beta} = 0 \\ \beta_2 &\leftarrow \beta\end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\Lambda}{d\mu_2} &= \left(-\frac{nk}{2\beta} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \right) \mu_2 + \frac{k}{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} = 0 \\ \mu_2 &\leftarrow \frac{\frac{k}{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}}{\frac{nk}{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}}\end{aligned}$$

(6) Let $t_2 = \sigma_2^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\Lambda}{dt_2} &= -\frac{nk}{2\beta} + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} = 0 \\ t_2 = \sigma_2^2 &\leftarrow \frac{2\beta\sigma^2}{nk\sigma^2 + \beta}\end{aligned}$$