

3. EM algorithm.

$$(a) \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma} = -n_u \sigma^{-n_u-1} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}} + \sigma^{-n_u} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^2} \quad \text{이다.}$$

$$\text{이때, } \left. \frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma} \right|_{\sigma=\hat{\sigma}^{ML}} = 0 \quad \text{이므로,}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\hat{\sigma}^{ML}}} \cdot \hat{\sigma}^{-n_u-2} \left(-n_u \hat{\sigma}^{ML} + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}^{ML} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n_u} \quad \text{이다.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oplus \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{(\partial \sigma)^2} &= n_u(n_u+1) \sigma^{-n_u-2} \cdot e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}} - n_u \sigma^{-n_u-1} \cdot e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^2} \\ &\quad - n_u \sigma^{-n_u-1} \cdot e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^2} + \sigma^{-n_u} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}} \left(\frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^2} \right)^2 \\ &\quad - 2 \sigma^{-n_u} \cdot e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^3} \\ &= e^{-\sum \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}} \left\{ n_u(n_u+1) \cdot \sigma^{-n_u-2} - n_u \sigma^{-n_u-1} \cdot \frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^2} - n_u \sigma^{-n_u-1} \cdot \frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sigma^{-n_u} \cdot \left(\frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^2} \right)^2 - 2 \sigma^{-n_u} \cdot \frac{\sum Y_i}{\sigma^3} \right\} \\ &= \underbrace{\sigma^{-n_u-4} \cdot e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{\sigma}}}_{(=\text{const.})} \left\{ n_u(n_u+1) \sigma^2 - 2 \sigma n_u \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i + \left(\sum Y_i \right)^2 - 2 \sigma \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \right\} \quad \text{이므로,} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial^2 L}{(\partial \sigma)^2} \right|_{\sigma=\hat{\sigma}^{ML}} &= \text{const.} \cdot \left\{ \left(\sum Y_i \right)^2 + \frac{\left(\sum Y_i \right)^2}{n_u} - 2 \left(\sum Y_i \right)^2 + \left(\sum Y_i \right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{\left(\sum Y_i \right)^2}{n_u} \right\} \\ &= \text{const.} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \right)^2 \cdot \left\{ -\frac{1}{n_u} \right\} < 0 \quad (\because \text{const} > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma = \hat{\sigma}^{ML}$ 에서 maximum 값을 갖는다.

(b) Q함수를 구해보자.

$$Q(\sigma, \sigma^{(v)}, \underline{Y}, \underline{\delta}) = E_{\sigma^{(v)}} [\log L_C(\sigma | \underline{X}) | \underline{Y}, \underline{\delta}]$$

이때 $\log L_C(\sigma | \underline{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log f(X_i | \sigma)$ 이므로,

$$Q = E_{\sigma^{(v)}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n -\log \sigma - \frac{X_i}{\sigma} \mid \underline{Y}, \underline{\delta} \right]$$

$$= -n \log \sigma - \frac{E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \mid \underline{Y}, \underline{\delta})}{\sigma} \quad \text{이다.}$$

문제의 조건에 따라서, 확률변수 $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\sigma)$ 이고, $Y_i = \min(X_i, R_i)$.

$\delta_i = I(X_i \leq R_i)$ 이다. 이는 다음과 같이 표현이 된다.

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Y}_i = \delta_i X_i + (1 - \delta_i) R_i \quad \text{식 ① (cf. } Y_i = X_i \text{ if } \delta_i = 1, R_i \text{ if } \delta_i = 0 \text{ 보단, 선택연산인 인접식은 고려한다.)}$$

식 ①은 다음과 동치이다.

$$\delta_i X_i = Y_i - (1 - \delta_i) R_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X_i = Y_i + (1 - \delta_i)(X_i - R_i) \quad \text{식 ②}$$

즉, 식 ②를 통해 $E(X_i \mid Y_i, \delta_i)$ 는 다음과 같다.

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_i \mid Y_i, \delta_i) &= E(Y_i + (1 - \delta_i)(X_i - R_i) \mid Y_i, \delta_i) \\ &= Y_i + (1 - \delta_i) \underbrace{E[X_i - R_i \mid Y_i, \delta_i]}_{= \sigma^{(v)}} \end{aligned}$$

① $\delta_i = 1$ 이면, $X_i < R_i$ 이고, 이때따라 $Y_i = X_i$ 이므로,

$$E[X_i - R_i \mid Y_i, \delta_i] = E[X_i - R_i \mid X_i, X_i < R_i] = 0 \quad (\because X_i - R_i \text{ 는 shifted 지수분포를 따르므로 support가 } X_i \geq R_i \text{ 이다})$$

② $\delta_i = 0$ 이면, $X_i \geq R_i$ 이고, 이때따라 $Y_i = R_i$ 이므로,

$$E[X_i - R_i \mid Y_i, \delta_i] = E[X_i - R_i \mid X_i - R_i \geq 0] = \sigma^{(v)}$$

$\sum_{i=1}^n Q_i$ 는 아래와 같다.

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= -n \ln \sigma - \frac{E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i | Y, \underline{\delta})}{\sigma} \\ &= -n \ln \sigma - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i | Y_i, \delta_i)}{\sigma} \\ &= -n \ln \sigma - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i + (1 - \delta_i) \sigma^{(0)}}{\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

이제 이부분을 통해 최대화하면 다음과 같다.

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i + (n - \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i) \sigma^{(0)}}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \Big|_{\sigma = \sigma^{(v+1)}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \sigma^{(v+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i + (n - \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i) \sigma^{(v)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i + (n - n_u) \sigma^{(v)} \right\}$$

이다.

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