1 LDA Likelihood

$$\pi_{2} := P(C = 2), C - 1 \sim Bern(\pi_{2}), C \in \{1, 2\}$$

$$P(C = c) = \pi_{2}^{c-1} \pi_{1}^{2-c}, \quad \pi_{1} := 1 - \pi_{2}$$

$$f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) := P(\mathbf{x}_{i}|C_{i} = 1) = |\det(2\pi\Sigma)|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})\right\}$$

$$f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) := P(\mathbf{x}_{i}|C_{i} = 2) = |\det(2\pi\Sigma)|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2})\right\}$$

$$\log \frac{f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i})}{f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i})} = -\frac{1}{2}\left\{(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}) - (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})'\Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})\right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left\{\mathbf{x}_{i}'\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{x}_{i}'\Sigma^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}'\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x}_{i} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}'\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x}_{i} + \mathbf{x}_{i}'\Sigma^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}'\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}'\Sigma^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}\right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left\{-2\mathbf{x}_{i}'\Sigma^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}) - (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})'\Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x}_{i} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}'\Sigma^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}'\Sigma^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}\right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left\{-2\mathbf{x}_{i}'\beta + (\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})'\Sigma^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}'\Sigma^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})\right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - 2\mathbf{x}_{i})'\beta = \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}}{2}\right)'\beta$$
for $\beta := \Sigma^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{2} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})$.

$$P(\mathbf{x}_{i}, c_{i}) = P(\mathbf{x}_{i}|c_{i})P(c_{i}) = \begin{cases} f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i})\pi_{2} &, c_{i} = 2\\ f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i})\pi_{1} &, c_{i} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \{\pi_{2}f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i})\}^{c_{i-1}}\{\pi_{1}f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i})\}^{2-c_{i}}$$

$$(\therefore) L(\pi_{2}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left\{ \pi_{2} f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right\}^{c_{i}-1} \left\{ \pi_{1} f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right\}^{2-c_{i}} \right]$$

$$\ell(\pi_{2}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \left[\left\{ \pi_{2} f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right\}^{c_{i}-1} \left\{ \pi_{1} f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right\}^{2-c_{i}} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(c_{i} - 1) \left\{ \log \pi_{2} + \log f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right\} + (2 - c_{i}) \left\{ \log \pi_{1} + \log f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) \right\} \right]$$

$$= n_{2} \log \pi_{2} + n_{1} \log \pi_{1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \log f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i}) + (c_{i} - 1) \log \frac{f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i})}{f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{i})} \right\}$$

$$\propto n_{2} \log \pi_{2} + n_{1} \log \pi_{1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \log |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}) + (c_{i} - 1) \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}}{2} \right)' \boldsymbol{\beta} \right\}$$

$$= n_{2} \log \pi_{2} + n_{1} \log \pi_{1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (c_{i} - 1) \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}}{2} \right)' \boldsymbol{\beta} - \frac{n}{2} \log |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}| - \frac{1}{2} tr \left\{ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1})' \right\}$$

$$= n_2 \log \pi_2 + n_1 \log \pi_1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (c_i - 1) \left(\mathbf{x}_i - \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2} \right)' \beta + \frac{n}{2} \log \left| \Sigma^{-1} \right| - \frac{n}{2} tr \left\{ \Sigma^{-1} S \right\}$$
where $S := \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_1) (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_1)' / n$.