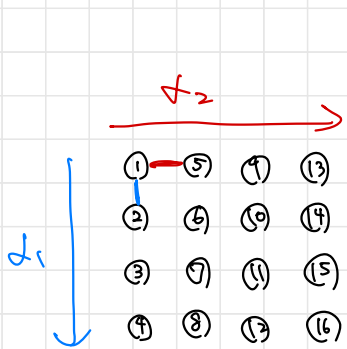


• MRF 精度行列 (相対的な精度が異なる場合)



青 = α_1
赤 = α_2

$$P(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[-\frac{\alpha_1}{2} (a_1 - a_5)^2 - \frac{\alpha_2}{2} (a_1 - a_9)^2 - \dots \right]$$

縦向き相関 横向き相関

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[-\frac{\alpha_1}{2} \underbrace{Q^T P_1 Q}_{\text{縦向き相関}} - \frac{\alpha_2}{2} \underbrace{Q^T P_2 Q}_{\text{横向き相関}} \right]$$

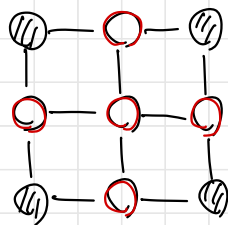
各々の精度行列を
足してやる、それ
が精度行列

(精度行列)

$$\Lambda_a = \underbrace{\alpha_1 P_1}_{\text{縦向き相関}} + \underbrace{\alpha_2 P_2}_{\text{横向き相関}}$$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	1,1	1														
2	-1	2,1	-1													
3		-1	2,1	-1												
4			-1	1,1	-1											
5	-1			-1	1,2	-1										
6		-1			-1	2,2	-1									
7			-1		-1	2,2	-1									
8				-1		-1	1,2	-1								
9					-1		-1	1,2	-1							
10					-1			-1	2,2	-1						
11						-1			-1	2,2	-1					
12							-1			-1	1,2	-1				
13								-1			-1	1,1	-1			
14									-1			-1	2,1	-1		
15										-1			-1	2,1	-1	
16											-1			-1	1,1	

• 欠損データモデルのトピックモデル (N = N_x + N₀)



○: 欠損: $q_x, g_x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x}$ (loss)
 ⊙: 観測: $q_0, g_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{N_0}$ (observed)

$$q = \begin{bmatrix} q_0 \\ q_x \end{bmatrix}, \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} g_0 \\ g_x \end{bmatrix}$$

• 観測データ

$$p(g|q) = \frac{\beta^{\frac{N}{2}}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{\beta}{2} \|g - q\|^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\frac{N}{2}}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{\beta}{2} \|g_0 - q_0\|^2 - \frac{\beta}{2} \|g_x - q_x\|^2\right]$$

• 潜在変数の事前分布

$$p(q|\Lambda_a) = \frac{|\Lambda_a|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{N}{2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} a^T \Lambda_a a\right]$$

欠損・観測データに対応する部分で区別

$$\left(\Lambda_a = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{00} & \Lambda_{0x} \\ \Lambda_{x0} & \Lambda_{xx} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

• 同時分布

$$p(q_0, q_x, g_0, g_x | \alpha, \beta) = p(g|q, \beta) p(q|\alpha)$$

$$= \frac{\beta^{\frac{N}{2}} |\Lambda_a|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2\pi)^N} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} a^T \Lambda_a a - \frac{\beta}{2} \|g - q\|^2\right]$$

• 対数同時分布

$$\log p(q_0, q_x, g_0, g_x | \alpha, \beta)$$

$$= \frac{N}{2} \log \beta + \frac{1}{2} \log |\Lambda_a| - N \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} a^T \Lambda_a a - \frac{\beta}{2} \|g - q\|^2$$

$$= \frac{N}{2} \log \beta + \frac{1}{2} \log |\Lambda_a| - N \log(2\pi)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{q_0^T \Lambda_{00} q_0}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{2 q_x^T \Lambda_{x0} q_0}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{q_x^T \Lambda_{xx} q_x}_{\text{red}} \right]$$

$$+ \underbrace{\beta \|g_0 - q_0\|^2 + \beta \|g_x - q_x\|^2}_{\text{blue}}$$

$$\left(\underbrace{\beta g_0^T g_0}_{\text{blue}} - \underbrace{2\beta g_0^T q_0}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{\beta q_0^T q_0}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{\beta g_x^T g_x}_{\text{blue}} - \underbrace{2\beta g_x^T q_x}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{\beta q_x^T q_x}_{\text{red}} \right)$$

変分推定 (EMアルゴリズム) $\alpha, \beta, \Lambda, \rho \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

$$p(\alpha, \beta, \Lambda, \rho | g_0) \approx \underbrace{q(\alpha)}_{\text{I.}} \cdot \underbrace{q(\beta)}_{\text{II.}} \quad (\Lambda, \rho \text{ is fixed (not affected)})$$

EMアルゴリズムで推定

$p(\alpha | g_0, \Lambda, \rho)$ $p(\beta | g_0, \Lambda, \rho)$

● $q(\alpha) \propto \frac{1}{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} \log q(\alpha) &= \langle \log p(\alpha, g | \alpha, \beta) \rangle_{g(g_0)} + \text{Const} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \alpha_0^T (\Lambda_{00} + \rho I_{\alpha_0}) \alpha_0 + \alpha_1^T (\Lambda_{11} + \rho I_{\alpha_1}) \alpha_1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2\alpha_1^T \Lambda_{01} \alpha_0 - 2\beta g_0^T \alpha_0 - 2\beta \langle g_1 \rangle \alpha_1 \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0^T & \alpha_1^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{00} + \rho I_{\alpha_0} & \Lambda_{01} \\ \Lambda_{10} & \Lambda_{11} + \rho I_{\alpha_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad + \beta \begin{bmatrix} g_0 & \langle g_1 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \alpha^T \hat{\Lambda}_\alpha \alpha + \beta \langle g \rangle_{g(g_0)}^T \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} q(\alpha) &= \mathcal{N}(\alpha | \hat{\mu}_\alpha, \hat{\Lambda}_\alpha^{-1}) \quad \varepsilon \ll \varepsilon \\ \log q(\alpha) &= -\frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \hat{\mu}_\alpha)^T \hat{\Lambda}_\alpha (\alpha - \hat{\mu}_\alpha) + \text{Const} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \alpha^T \Lambda_\alpha \alpha + \hat{\mu}_\alpha^T \Lambda_\alpha \alpha + \text{Const} \end{aligned} \right)$$

∴

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{\Lambda}_\alpha &= \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{00} + \rho I_{\alpha_0} & \Lambda_{01} \\ \Lambda_{10} & \Lambda_{11} + \rho I_{\alpha_1} \end{bmatrix} \\ \hat{\mu}_\alpha &= \beta \cdot \hat{\Lambda}_\alpha^{-1} \langle g \rangle_{g(g_0)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

//

• $Q(g)$ の導出

$$\ln Q(g) = \langle \ln p(a, g | \Lambda, \beta) \rangle_{g(a)} + \text{const}$$

$$= -\frac{\beta}{2} \langle \|g - a\|^2 \rangle_{g(a)}$$

$$= -\frac{\beta}{2} \left(g^T g - 2 \langle a \rangle^T g + \langle a^T a \rangle \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \langle a^T a \rangle_{g(a)} &= \sum_{k=1}^K \langle a_{k,k}^2 \rangle_{g(a)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\text{Var}(a_{k,k}) + \langle a_{k,k} \rangle^2 \right) \\ &= \langle a^T \rangle \langle a \rangle + \sum_{k=1}^K \text{Var}_{g(a)}(a_{k,k}^2) \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\beta}{2} \left(g^T g - 2 \langle a \rangle^T g + \langle a^T \rangle \langle a \rangle \right) + \text{const}$$

$$= -\frac{\beta}{2} \|g - \langle a \rangle\|^2 + \text{const}$$

$$Q(g) = N(g | \langle a \rangle_{g(a)}, \beta^{-1} I_K)$$

• (9.1-A) Λ, β の推定

$$Q(\Lambda, \beta) = \langle \ln p(a, g | \Lambda, \beta) \rangle_{g(a), g(a)}$$

$$= \frac{N}{2} \ln \beta + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\Lambda| - \frac{1}{2} \langle a^T \Lambda a \rangle_{g(a)} - \frac{\beta}{2} \langle \|g - a\|^2 \rangle_{g(a), g(a)}$$

Q関数を最大化する Λ, β を探す。

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \bullet \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta} = 0 &\Rightarrow \text{解} < \epsilon \\ 0 &= \frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{2} \langle \|g - a\|^2 \rangle_{g(a), g(a)} \\ \beta &= \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \langle \|g - a\|^2 \rangle_{g(a)} \right\}^{-1} \end{aligned} \right. //$$

$$\left\{ \bullet \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \Lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{解} < \epsilon \right.$$

$$\left[\Lambda = \alpha P \text{ の導出} \right]$$

$$Q(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{N}{2} \ln \beta + \frac{1}{2} \ln (\alpha^4 P) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \langle a^T P a \rangle_{g(a)} - \frac{\beta}{2} \langle \|g - a\|^2 \rangle_{g(a)}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \langle a^T P a \rangle_{g(a)}$$

$$\alpha = \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \langle a^T P a \rangle_{g(a)} \right\}^{-1} //$$

$$[\Delta a = \alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2 \text{ の場合}]$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \alpha_1} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{解} < \infty$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \ln |\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2| - \frac{1}{2} \langle Q^T (\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2) Q \rangle \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1} |\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2|}{|\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2|} - \frac{1}{2} \langle Q^T P_1 Q \rangle_{\Delta(a)}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} |A(x)| = |A(x)| \operatorname{tr} \left(A(x)^{-1} \frac{\partial A(x)}{\partial \alpha} \right) \right) \quad \text{式}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1} |\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2| = |\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2| \operatorname{tr} \left\{ (\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2)^{-1} P_1 \right\} \right)$$

$$0 = \operatorname{tr} \left\{ (\alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2)^{-1} P_1 \right\} - \langle Q^T P_1 Q \rangle$$

↑

解の目的は解 α と α ? (α≠同様)

$$\text{EMP の 12 個の全変数の推定} \quad (\Delta a = \alpha P \text{ の場合})$$

• α の推定

$$g(a) = \mathcal{N}(a | \hat{A}_a, \hat{\Lambda}_a^{-1})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{A}_a = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{aa} + \beta \Gamma_{aa} & \Lambda_{a\alpha} \\ \Lambda_{\alpha a} & \Lambda_{\alpha\alpha} + \beta \Gamma_{\alpha\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \\ \hat{\Lambda}_a = \beta \cdot \hat{\Lambda}_a^{-1} \langle g \rangle_{g(a)} \end{array} \right.$$

• g_2 の推定

$$g(g_2) = \mathcal{N}(g_2 | \underbrace{\langle a_2 \rangle_{g(a_2)}}_{\hat{A}_{g_2}}, \underbrace{\beta^{-1} \Gamma_{a_2}}_{\hat{A}_{g_2}^{-1}})$$

• β の推定

$$\beta = \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \langle \|g-a\|^2 \rangle_{g(a)} \right\}^{-1} = \frac{N}{\|g\|^2 + \|\hat{A}_g\|^2 + \|\hat{A}_a\|^2 + \operatorname{tr}(\hat{A}_g^{-1}) + \operatorname{tr}(\hat{A}_a^{-1}) - 2 \langle g^T \rangle_{g(a)} \hat{A}_a}$$

• α の推定

$$\alpha = \left\{ \frac{1}{N} \langle Q^T P Q \rangle_{g(a)} \right\}^{-1} = \frac{N}{\operatorname{tr}(P \hat{A}_a) + \hat{A}_a^T P \hat{A}_a}$$

• $\langle a^T P a \rangle_{g(a)} \propto \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$

「二次形式・期待値」を参照

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} E_x [x^T A x] &= \text{tr}(A C_x) + \mu_x^T A \mu_x \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} p(x) = \mathcal{N}(x | \mu_x, C_x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 1} \quad \mu_x \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 1} \\ A \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} \quad C_x \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}} \quad \text{I.9}$$

$\langle a^T P a \rangle_{g(a)} = \text{tr}(P \hat{\Lambda}_a^{-1}) + \hat{\mu}_a^T P \hat{\mu}_a //$

• $\langle \|g - a\|^2 \rangle_{g(a), g(a)} \propto \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$ 計算 変数間の相関関係

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \|g - a\|^2 \rangle &= \langle g^T g \rangle - 2 \langle g^T \rangle \langle a \rangle + \langle a^T a \rangle \quad \text{上の式を利用} \\ &= g^T g + \underbrace{\langle g^T g \rangle_{g(a)}}_{\text{期待値}} - 2 \langle g^T \rangle \langle a \rangle \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\text{tr}(\hat{\Lambda}_a^{-1}) + \hat{\mu}_a^T \hat{\mu}_a}_{\text{期待値}} \\ &= \|g\|^2 + \text{tr}(\hat{\Lambda}_a^{-1}) + \|\hat{\mu}_a\|^2 - 2 \langle g^T \rangle_{g(a)} \hat{\mu}_a \\ &\quad + \text{tr}(\hat{\Lambda}_a^{-1}) + \|\hat{\mu}_a\|^2 \quad // \end{aligned}$$