

(A.6) の導出

$$\mathcal{N}(x; \mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{D}{2}} |\Sigma|} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \right\} \quad (A.1)$$

$$L(\mu, \Sigma) = \log \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(x^{(n)}; \mu, \Sigma) \quad (A.2)$$

→  $-\infty \sim \infty$  の範囲で 1

[S.4.2] つづけ

尤度 =  $\prod_{n=1}^N p(x^{(n)}; \mu, \Sigma)$  とすると、  
 $L(\mu, \Sigma) = \log \prod_{n=1}^N p(x^{(n)}; \mu, \Sigma)$  が得られる確率密度。

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_k} \log \prod_{n=1}^N p(x^{(n)}; \mu, \Sigma)$$

の理由

「連続型確率分布」をとる場合、  
( $x$  が連続型の確率変数の場合)、確率密度とよばれる。

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(A.6) つづけ

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(A.6) の導出

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(A.1) つづけ

の導出

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(A.5) = (A.6)

↓

また (A.4) の導出

(P.265)

↓

L(...)(A.9).

↓

A =  $\frac{1}{2} \sum_k \Sigma_{kk}$

対称行列の性質

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$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma_{kk}}$

=  $(2A\Sigma)_k$

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$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} (\Sigma \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma)$

=  $2\Sigma^{-1} \Sigma$

↓

(A.10)

↓

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_k} = -I$

↓

(A.4)

↓

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} = 0$

$\log p(D; \mu, \Sigma)$

$$= \log \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x^{(n)} - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}$$

$$= \log \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} + \log \prod_{n=1}^N \exp \left\{ -\frac{(x^{(n)} - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right\}$$

$$= \log \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^N + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{-(x^{(n)} - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= -\frac{N}{2} \log 2\pi\sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^2 \quad \leftarrow f(\mu) とよぶとき、2 次導数$$

は  $-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} < 0$  (上凸)

=  $g'(\sigma) \propto \sigma$ .

$\log L = \phi$  とおく。

$$\sigma = e^\phi, \quad \frac{1}{\sigma^2} = e^{-2\phi} \quad \text{今は無視}$$

EFIM.

$$\log p(D; \mu, \Sigma) = -\frac{N}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{N}{2} \cdot 2\phi - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^2$$

$$= -N\phi - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2\phi} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\phi} = -N + e^{-2\phi} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\phi^2} = -2e^{-2\phi} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^2 < 0$$

2階ビタブル負  $\rightarrow$  上凸

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} = 0$$

を用ひる

Q.E.D.

N=1 の場合

L(A.11), (A.12)

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(A.15) まで

↓

(S.12) まで

↓

(A.11) の導出

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} = 0$  を計算する。

$$L(\mu, \Sigma) = \log \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{N}(x^{(n)}; \mu, \Sigma)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \log \mathcal{N}(x^{(n)}; \mu, \Sigma)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \log \left( \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{D}{2}} |\Sigma|} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \right\} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \log \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{D}{2}} |\Sigma|} + \sum_{n=1}^N \log \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \underbrace{N \log(2\pi)^{\frac{D}{2}}}_{= -\frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi)^D} + \underbrace{N \log |\Sigma|^{-\frac{1}{2}}}_{= -\frac{N}{2} \log |\Sigma|} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \Sigma (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.3}$$

Q  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$  の最大推定

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} \left( (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right) = -2\Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \tag{A.4}$$

(※)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \Sigma (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2) \sum_{n=1}^N \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\
 &= \Sigma^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\
 &= \mathbf{0}
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma \Sigma^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \Sigma \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N \boldsymbol{\mu} = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{x}^{(n)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N \boldsymbol{\mu} = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{x}^{(n)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\boldsymbol{\hat{\mu}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{x}^{(n)}}$$

$$N = 10 \times 2 (10 \times 2 = 20).$$

$$(A.5) \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} \log N(\mathbf{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \Sigma) = \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})} \tag{A.6}$$

Q  $\Sigma$  の最大推定

$$(A.3) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma} = -\frac{N}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} (\log |\Sigma|) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

ただし、

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \log |\Sigma| = (\Sigma^{-1})^\top \tag{A.11}$$

を利用して、

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \\
 &= - \left( \Sigma^{-1} \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})(\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^\top}_{S} \Sigma^{-1} \right)^\top \\
 &= -(\Sigma^{-1} S \Sigma^{-1})^\top \dots (A.12)
 \end{aligned}$$

## ※(A.12) の説明

○→レーベル

$$\text{Tr}(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{DD} = \sum_{i=1}^D a_{ii}$$

また、

$$\text{Tr}(A+B) = \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B)$$

$$\text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA) \leftarrow AB = B^T A^T$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{ij}} \text{Tr}(AB) = b_{ji} \leftarrow \bar{A}B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots \\ a_{21} & \ddots & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & a_{DD} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots \\ b_{21} & \ddots & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & b_{DD} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + \dots + a_{1D}b_{D1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{DD}b_{D1} \end{bmatrix}$$

また、

II

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\underbrace{A^T A}_{\text{II}}) = \frac{\partial A^T}{\partial x} A + A^T \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial A^T}{\partial x} A + A^T \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial A^T}{\partial x} \cancel{AA^{-1}} + A^{-1} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} A^T = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial A^T}{\partial x} = -A^{-1} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} A^{-1}} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

X

IIを用い、

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu) \quad \text{2次形式} \rightarrow \text{スカラ} \\ & = \sum_{n=1}^N \text{Tr}((x^{(n)} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu)) \\ & = \sum_{n=1}^N \text{Tr}(\Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu)(x^{(n)} - \mu)^T) \quad (\because \text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA)) \\ & = \text{Tr}\left[\sum_{n=1}^N \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu)(x^{(n)} - \mu)^T\right] \quad (\because \text{Tr}(A+B) = \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B)) \\ & = \text{Tr}\left[\Sigma^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu)(x^{(n)} - \mu)^T\right] \\ & = \text{Tr}[\Sigma^{-1} S] \end{aligned}$$

III.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \sum_{n=1}^N (x^{(n)} - \mu) \Sigma^{-1} (x^{(n)} - \mu)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \text{Tr}[\Sigma^{-1} S]$$

$$= \text{Tr}\left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \Sigma^{-1}\right) S\right]$$

$$= \text{Tr}\left[-\Sigma^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \Sigma\right) \Sigma^{-1} S\right]$$

$$= -\text{Tr}\left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \Sigma\right) \Sigma^{-1} S \Sigma^{-1}\right]$$

$$= -\text{Tr}\left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{ij}} \Sigma\right) C\right]$$

$$5.2. \quad \boxed{\Sigma_k = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N q_n^{(n)}(k) (\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \mathbf{m}_k)(\mathbf{x}^{(n)} - \mathbf{m}_k)^T}{\sum_{n=1}^N q_n^{(n)}(k)}} \quad (5.12)$$

\* (A.11) の証明

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \ln |\Sigma| = (\Sigma^{-1})^T \text{ と示す。}$$

1. 余因子法

$$|\Sigma| = \prod_{k=1}^D \Sigma_{kk} C_{ik} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial |\Sigma|}{\partial \Sigma_{ij}} = C_{ij} \quad (k \neq j \text{ は } t^n \neq 0)$$

5.2.

$$\frac{\partial |\Sigma|}{\partial \Sigma} = C \text{ (余因子行列)}$$

2. 遠似律

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma_{ij}} \ln |\Sigma| = \frac{\partial \ln |\Sigma|}{\partial |\Sigma|} \frac{\partial |\Sigma|}{\partial \Sigma_{ij}} = \frac{1}{|\Sigma|} \frac{\partial |\Sigma|}{\partial \Sigma_{ij}} = \frac{1}{|\Sigma|} C_{ij}$$

5.2.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \ln |\Sigma| = \frac{1}{|\Sigma|} C$$

3. 遠似行列の公式

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\Sigma|} C^T \Leftrightarrow |\Sigma| \Sigma^{-1} = C^T \Leftrightarrow |\Sigma| (\Sigma^{-1})^T = C$$

5.2.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \ln |\Sigma| = (\Sigma^{-1})^T \quad \square$$