演習問題 6.27 解答

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$$\ln p(\boldsymbol{t}_{N} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx \ln p(\boldsymbol{t}_{N} \mid \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}) + \ln p(\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\boldsymbol{H}| + \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi)$$

$$= \ln p(\boldsymbol{t}_{N} \mid \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}) + \ln p(\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\boldsymbol{W}_{N}(\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}) + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1}| + \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi)$$
(6.90)

について、式変形を進める.

今までの議論の中で, (6.80) の成立が分かっている.

$$\ln p(\boldsymbol{a}_N) + \ln p(\boldsymbol{t}_N \mid \boldsymbol{a}_N) = -\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{a}_N^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_N - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\boldsymbol{C}_N| + \boldsymbol{t}_N^{\top} \boldsymbol{a}_N - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln(1 + e^{a_n})$$
(6.80)

(6.90) に (6.80) を代入すると、

$$\ln p(\boldsymbol{t}_{N} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) \approx -\frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star})^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\boldsymbol{C}_{N}| + \boldsymbol{t}_{N}^{\top} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln(1 + e^{a_{n}^{\star}})$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln |\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1}| + \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star})^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\boldsymbol{C}_{N}| + \boldsymbol{t}_{N}^{\top} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln(1 + e^{a_{n}^{\star}}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1}|$$

$$(*)$$

対数尤度関数の最大化のために、 $\pmb{\theta}$ による微分を求めたい. f を $\pmb{\theta}$ と $\pmb{\theta}$ に依存する \pmb{a}_N^\star の関数とすると、

$$\frac{df}{d\theta_j} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta_j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_N^{\star}} \cdot \frac{d\boldsymbol{a}_N^{\star}}{d\theta_j}$$

が成り立つ.

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta_i}$ の計算

 \mathbf{a}_N^\star は $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ に依存することに注意して、 \mathbf{a}_N^\star を固定して、 θ_j で偏微分する.ここで、次の (C.21)、(C.22) を用いる.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}) = -\mathbf{A}^{-1}\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$$
 (C.21)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln |\mathbf{A}| = \text{Tr}\left(\mathbf{A}^{-1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial x}\right) \tag{C.22}$$

第1項

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \left((\boldsymbol{a}_N^\star)^\top \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_N^\star \right) = - (\boldsymbol{a}_N^\star)^\top \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_N}{\partial \theta_i} \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_N^\star$$

第2項

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \ln |\boldsymbol{C}_N| = \operatorname{Tr} \left(\boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_N}{\partial \theta_i} \right)$$

第5項

よって,

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{i}} \ln p(t_{N} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \frac{1}{2} \left((\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star})^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{i}} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} \right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \left(\operatorname{Tr} \left(\boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \right) - \operatorname{Tr} \left(\boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1})^{-1} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star})^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{i}} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} \right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \left(\boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{I} - (\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1})^{-1} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1}) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star})^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{i}} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} \right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \left(\boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1})^{-1} ((\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1}) - \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1}) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star})^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{i}} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} \right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \left((\boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1})^{-1} \boldsymbol{W}_{N} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star})^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{i}} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} \right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \left(((\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1}) \boldsymbol{C}_{N})^{-1} \boldsymbol{W}_{N} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \right) \quad (\because (\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B})^{-1} = \boldsymbol{B}^{-1} \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star})^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{i}} \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1} \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star} \right) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \left((\boldsymbol{W}_{N} \boldsymbol{C}_{N} + \boldsymbol{I})^{-1} \boldsymbol{W}_{N} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \right) \quad (\because \boldsymbol{W}_{N} : \boldsymbol{\Xi}^{\dagger} \boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\Pi}^{\dagger} \boldsymbol{\Xi}^{\dagger}) \right) \quad (6.91) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi(\boldsymbol{a}_N) := \ln p(\boldsymbol{a}_N) + \ln p(\boldsymbol{t}_N \mid \boldsymbol{a}_N)$$
 (6.80)

はラプラス近似によって,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_N^{\star}}\Psi(\boldsymbol{a}_N^{\star}) = \boldsymbol{0}$$

となるように近似されているので,

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}} \ln p(\boldsymbol{t}_{N} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})\right) \cdot \frac{d\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}}{d\theta_{j}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\partial \ln |\boldsymbol{W}_{N} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N}^{-1}|}{\partial a_{n}^{\star}} \frac{\partial a_{n}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}}$$
(**)

となる. ここで,

$$\frac{\partial \ln |\boldsymbol{W}_N + \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1}|}{\partial a_n^*} = \operatorname{Tr}\left((\boldsymbol{W}_N + \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1})^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_n^*} (\boldsymbol{W}_N + \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1})\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{Tr}\left((\boldsymbol{W}_N + \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1})^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{W}_N}{\partial a_n^*}\right) \quad (: \boldsymbol{C}_N : \boldsymbol{a}_N$$
に非依存) (****)

が成り立つ. さらに,

$$(\boldsymbol{W}_N + \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1})^{-1} = (\boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{C}_N \boldsymbol{W}_N)^{-1} \boldsymbol{C}_N$$

であり,

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{W}_{N}}{\partial a_{n}^{\star}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{n}^{\star}} \operatorname{diag}\left(\left[\sigma(a_{1}^{\star})(1 - \sigma(a_{1}^{\star})) \cdots \sigma(a_{n}^{\star})(1 - \sigma(a_{n}^{\star})) \cdots \sigma(a_{n}^{\star})(1 - \sigma(a_{N}^{\star}))\right]\right)
= \operatorname{diag}\left(\left[0 \cdots \sigma(a_{n}^{\star})(1 - \sigma(a_{n}^{\star}))(1 - 2\sigma(a_{n}^{\star})) \cdots 0\right]\right) \quad (\because \frac{d\sigma}{da} = \sigma(1 - \sigma) \quad (4.88)\right)$$

であるので、(***)に代入して、

$$\frac{\partial \ln |\boldsymbol{W}_N + \boldsymbol{C}_N^{-1}|}{\partial a_n^{\star}} = \left((\boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{C}_N \boldsymbol{W}_N)^{-1} \boldsymbol{C}_N \right)_{nn} \sigma(a_n^{\star}) (1 - \sigma(a_n^{\star})) (1 - 2\sigma(a_n^{\star}))$$

が成り立つ. これを (**) に代入すると,

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}} \ln p(\boldsymbol{t}_{N} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta})\right) \cdot \frac{d\boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}}{d\theta_{j}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left((\boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{C}_{N} \boldsymbol{W}_{N})^{-1} \boldsymbol{C}_{N} \right)_{nn} \sigma(\boldsymbol{a}_{n}^{\star}) (1 - \sigma(\boldsymbol{a}_{n}^{\star})) (1 - 2\sigma(\boldsymbol{a}_{n}^{\star})) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{n}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \tag{6.92}$$

が得られる.

また,

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} (\boldsymbol{C}_{N}(\boldsymbol{t}_{N} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{N})) \\ &= \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} (\boldsymbol{t}_{N} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{N}) + \boldsymbol{C}_{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{j}} (\boldsymbol{t}_{N} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{N}) \\ &= \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} (\boldsymbol{t}_{N} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{N}) - \boldsymbol{C}_{N} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \quad (\because \boldsymbol{t}_{N} \ \text{は} \ \theta_{j} \ \text{に非依存}) \end{split}$$

ここで,

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \sigma(a_{1}^{\star})}{\partial \theta_{j}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \sigma(a_{N}^{\star})}{\partial \theta_{j}} \end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \sigma(a_{1}^{\star})}{\partial a_{1}^{\star}} & \frac{\partial a_{1}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \sigma(a_{N}^{\star})}{\partial a_{N}^{\star}} & \frac{\partial a_{N}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma(a_{1}^{\star})(1 - \sigma(a_{1})^{\star}) \frac{\partial a_{1}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \\ \vdots \\ \sigma(a_{N}^{\star})(1 - \sigma(a_{N})^{\star}) \frac{\partial a_{N}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \end{bmatrix} \\
= \operatorname{diag}(\left[\sigma(a_{1}^{\star})(1 - \sigma(a_{1})^{\star}) & \cdots & \sigma(a_{N}^{\star})(1 - \sigma(a_{N})^{\star})\right]) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} \\
= \boldsymbol{W}_{N} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}}$$

であるので,

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} (\boldsymbol{t}_{N} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{N}) - \boldsymbol{C}_{N} \boldsymbol{W}_{N} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}}$$
(6.93)

が成り立つ. これを並び替えると,

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{a}_{N}^{\star}}{\partial \theta_{j}} = (\boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{W}_{N} \boldsymbol{C}_{N})^{-1} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{C}_{N}}{\partial \theta_{j}} (\boldsymbol{t}_{N} - \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{N})$$
(6.94)

が得られる.以上,(6.91),(6.92),(6.94) を組み合わせることで,対数尤度関数の勾配を求めることができる.