

① a) (i) $\frac{\partial E^q}{\partial \alpha_i} = - \frac{\pi_i}{\alpha_i}$

$$\frac{\partial E^q}{\partial \alpha_i} = - \frac{1}{\sum_j \alpha_j \phi_j} \phi_i = - \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \frac{\alpha_i \phi_i}{\sum_j \alpha_j \phi_j} = - \frac{\pi_i}{\alpha_i}$$

(ii) $\frac{\partial E^q}{\partial \mu_{ik}} = \frac{\partial E^q}{\partial \phi_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \mu_{ik}}$

$$\frac{\partial E^q}{\partial \phi_i} = - \frac{1}{\sum_j \alpha_j \phi_j} \phi_i \quad \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \mu_{ik}} = \phi_i \cdot \left(\frac{t_k - \mu_{ik}}{\sigma_i^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E^q}{\partial \mu_{ik}} = \frac{\alpha_i \phi_i}{\sum_j \alpha_j \phi_j} \left(\frac{\mu_{ik} - t_k}{\sigma_i^2} \right) = \pi_i \left(\frac{\mu_{ik} - t_k}{\sigma_i^2} \right)$$

b) $\frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial z_i^x} = \frac{\delta_{ij} \exp(z_i^x) \cdot (\sum_k \exp(z_k^x) - \exp(z_j^x) \exp(z_i^x))}{(\sum_k \exp(z_k^x))^2} = \delta_{ij} \alpha_i - \alpha_i \alpha_j$

$$\frac{\partial E^q}{\partial z_i^x} = \sum_j \frac{\partial E^q}{\partial \alpha_j} \frac{\partial \alpha_j}{\partial z_i^x} = \sum_j \left(- \frac{\pi_j}{\alpha_j} \delta_{ij} \alpha_i + \frac{\pi_j}{\alpha_j} \alpha_i \alpha_j \right)$$

$$= -\pi_i + \sum_j \pi_j \alpha_i = \underline{\underline{\alpha_i - \pi_i}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} a) (i) p(h_k=1 | x, y) = \frac{p(h_k=1, h_{-k} | x, y)}{p(x, y)}$$

with $\sum_{h_{-k}} \in h_{-k}$ meaning: sum over all h but h_k

$$= \frac{\sum_{h_{-k}} p(h_k=1, h_{-k} | x, y)}{\sum_{q \in \{0,1\}} \sum_{h_{-k}} p(h_k=q, h_{-k} | x, y)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{h_{-k}} \exp[x^T W_{:,k} 1 + y^T U_{:,k} 1 - E(x, y, h_{-k})] / \mathcal{Z}}{\sum_q \sum_{h_{-k}} \exp[x^T W_{:,k} q + y^T U_{:,k} q - E(x, y, h_{-k})] / \mathcal{Z}}$$

$$= \frac{\exp[x^T W_{:,k} 1 + y^T U_{:,k} 1] \cdot \sum_{h_{-k}} \exp(-E(x, y, h_{-k}) / \mathcal{Z})}{\sum_{q \in \{0,1\}} \exp[x^T W_{:,k} q + y^T U_{:,k} q] \cdot \sum_{h_{-k}} \exp(-E(x, y, h_{-k}) / \mathcal{Z})}$$

$$= \text{Sigm}(x^T W_{:,k} + y^T U_{:,k})$$

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Same procedure for (ii)

$$b) p(x, y) = \sum_h p(x, y, h) = \sum_h \exp(-E(x, y, h)) = \sum_h \exp(-\sum_k E(x, y, h_k))$$

$$= \sum_h \prod_k \exp(-E(x, y, h_k)) = \sum_h \exp(-\sum_k E(x, y, h_k))$$

$$= \prod_k \sum_{h_k \in \{0,1\}} \exp(-E(x, y, h_k = q))$$

$$= \prod_k (1 + \exp(-E(x, y, h_k=1))) = \exp(\log(\prod_k (1 + \exp(-E(x, y, h_k=1))))$$

$$= \exp(\sum_k \log(1 + \exp(-E(x, y, h_k=1))))$$

$F(x, y)$

\square