PRML by Bishop, chapter, Section 1.2.4 - The Granssian Distinbution - Equation 1.54, Pg. 27 Log-likelihood Function of data drawn from a Craussian Distribution p(x | \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{N}{5C} N(\pi_n) \mu, \sigma^2) - (1.53) $= \frac{N}{N=1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \delta^2} \right) exp \left[-\frac{(2n-1)^2}{2\delta^2} \right] - 6$ $= \left(\frac{N}{2} \right)^{-\frac{N}{2}} \left(\frac{N}{\delta^2} \right)^{-\frac{N}{2}} = 2 \left(\frac{N}{\delta^2} \right)^{-\frac{N}{2}}$ $\Rightarrow \ln \left[p\left(\frac{x}{\mu}, \sigma^2 \right) \right]$ $= -\frac{1}{26^{2}} \sum_{N=1}^{N} (2n-1)^{2} - \frac{N}{2} \ln(6^{2}) - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi)$ $= -\frac{1}{26^{2}} \sum_{N=1}^{N} (2\pi)^{2} - \frac{N}{2} \ln(6^{2}) - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi)$ $= -\frac{1}{26^{2}} \sum_{N=1}^{N} (2\pi)^{2} - \frac{N}{2} \ln(6^{2}) - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi)$ L> (1.54)