

## \* 多次元 Gauss 分布

$x \in \mathbb{R}^D$  を生成する.

$$\text{pdf. } N(x|\mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right).$$

$\mu \in \mathbb{R}^D$ : 平均パラメータ.

$\Sigma \in M_D(\mathbb{R})$ : 正定値. **共分散行列**.

Remark  $A \in M_D(\mathbb{R})$ : 对称行列 が **正定値** (positive definite)

$$\stackrel{\text{def.}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^D, x \neq 0 \text{ は } A \text{ の } x^T A x > 0.$$

• 表示.

$$\log N(x|\mu, \Sigma)$$

• 1 次元の  $A = Ax^2 > 0, \forall x \neq 0 \rightarrow A > 0$ .  
正定値とは「正の行列」といふ.  
気付いたもの.

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{1}{2}(D \log 2\pi + \log \det \Sigma) - \frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\left((x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu) + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi\right). \end{aligned}$$

• 多次元正規分布では、以下が成立:

Prop.  $X = (X_1, \dots, X_D)^T \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$  は成り立つ.

$X_1, \dots, X_D$ : independent  $\Leftrightarrow X_1, \dots, X_D$  は無相関

• つまり  $\Sigma$  は対角行列.

p.f. ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 多次元正規分布で  $\Sigma$  が対角行列.

$$(\Leftarrow) \Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_D^2) \text{ と } \Sigma^{-1} = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^{-2}, \dots, \sigma_D^{-2}).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( (\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu) + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{d=1}^D \frac{(\mathbf{x}_d - \mu_d)^2}{\sigma_d^2} + \sum_{d=1}^D \log \sigma_d^2 + \sum_{d=1}^D \log 2\pi \right) \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(\mathbf{x}_d - \mu_d)^2}{\sigma_d^2} + \log \sigma_d^2 + \log 2\pi \right) \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D \log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_d | \mu_d, \sigma_d^2) = \log \prod_{d=1}^D \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_d | \mu_d, \sigma_d^2). \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

平均).

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{X}] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathbf{x} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\mathbf{x} - \mu) \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma) d\mathbf{x} + \mu \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma) d\mathbf{x}}_{=1} \\
&= \mu + \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\mathbf{x} - \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) d\mathbf{x}
\end{aligned}$$

$\Sigma$ : 正定値対称  $\Sigma \neq 0$ ,  $\Sigma^{-1}$ : 正定値対称.

$$\because \Sigma : \text{sym. } \Sigma \neq 0 \quad \Sigma = \Sigma^T. \quad \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma = \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma^T = I_D$$

$$(\Sigma^T)^{-1} = \Sigma^{-1} = (\Sigma^{-1})^T. \quad \therefore \Sigma^{-1} : \text{sym.}$$

また,  $A$ : 正定値  $\Leftrightarrow A$  の全ての固有値が正 (注意).

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_D > 0$  :  $\Sigma$  の eigenvalue

$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma v &= \lambda v \\
v &= \lambda \Sigma^{-1} v \\
\Sigma^{-1} v &= \frac{1}{\lambda} v
\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_D^{-1} > 0$  :  $\Sigma^{-1}$  の eigenvalue  
pos. def.

$$\sim U^T U = UU^T = I_D$$

このとき、 $\exists U$ : 直交行列 すて.

$\sim \Sigma^{-1}$ : 対称行列である.

$$\Sigma^{-1} = U^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_D^{-1}) U. \quad \text{これが}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{-1} &= U^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \lambda_D^{-\frac{1}{2}}) U \cdot U^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \lambda_D^{-\frac{1}{2}}) U \\ &=: \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \stackrel{=I_D}{\text{対称}} \quad (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} : \text{pos. def.}) \end{aligned}$$

$$z = \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x - \mu) \text{ とおく. すると,}$$

$$x = \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} z + \mu. \quad \leftarrow \text{1次元で } z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma}} \text{ とおいたと対応している}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) &= (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x - \mu))^T (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x - \mu)) \\ &= z^T z. \end{aligned}$$

変数変換の Jacobian (J).

$$\begin{aligned} J(z) &= \det \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \det \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{「} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \text{」の微分公式, } \frac{\partial}{\partial z} A z = A^T \\ A: \text{対称} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial z} A z = A. \end{array}$$

$$= \det (U^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \lambda_D^{\frac{1}{2}}) U)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \det(AB) \\ \downarrow = (\det A)(\det B) \end{array}$$

$$= \det U^T \cdot \det(\text{diag}(\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \lambda_D^{\frac{1}{2}})) \cdot \det U$$

$$= \det \underbrace{U^T U}_{=I_D} \cdot (\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdots \lambda_D^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$= 1 \cdot (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_D)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (\det \Sigma)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (> 0)$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}[X]$$

$$= \mu + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} z}{\sqrt{\det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) |J(z)| dz$$

$$= \mu + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} z \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) dz$$

$$= \mu - \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) \\ & = -z \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

ここで、積の項の第*i*成分について、

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) dz$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{d=1}^D z_d^2\right) dz$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \prod_{d=1}^D \exp\left(-\frac{z_d^2}{2}\right) dz \quad \begin{aligned} & \downarrow d \neq i の項と d = i の項に \\ & 101TCHT. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \prod_{d \neq i} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{z_d^2}{2}\right) dz_d \right) \times \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \exp\left(-\frac{z_i^2}{2}\right) dz_i$$

$= \text{const.}$

$$\propto \left[ \exp\left(-\frac{z_i^2}{2}\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) dz = 0$$

以上より  $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu$ .

(別の計算方法) ↗ 55の方か業

$E[X]$

$$= \mu + \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\mathbf{x} - \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) d\mathbf{x}$$

$\therefore$  "A: 対称のとき  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x} = 2A\mathbf{x}$  を用いると,  
L 対称でないときは  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x} = (A+A^T)\mathbf{x}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) \downarrow \text{合成函数の微分} \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu}\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) \\ &= \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\mathbf{x} - \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \sum \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) d\mathbf{x}$$

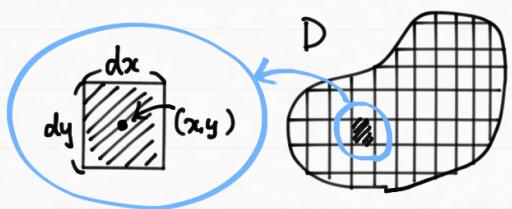
$$= \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma) d\mathbf{x}}_{=1} = 0$$

$$\therefore E[X] = \mu.$$

Remark Jacobian の意味合いについて。(2次元で考える)

- 重積の  $\int_D f(x,y) dx dy$ :

$D$  を細かい四角形に分割したときにできる

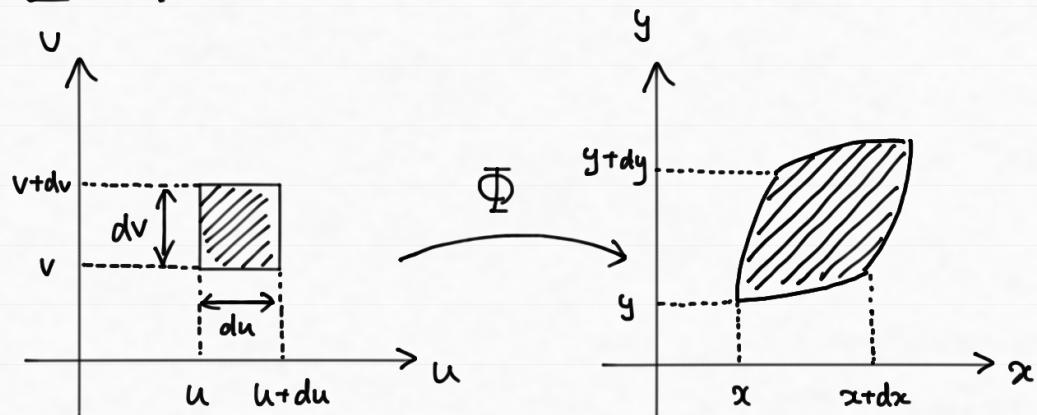


微小四角形の面積  $dx dy$  とその中の点  $(x,y)$  での函数  $f$  の値  $f(x,y)$  の積を足し合わせたもの(の極限値)

- 変数変換  $\Phi: (u,v) \mapsto (x,y)$  で  $x = x(u,v)$ ,  $y = y(u,v)$  とする

$u,v$ -平面の微小長方形  $[u, u+du] \times [v, v+dv]$  は,  $x,y$ -平面に怎く?

どう歪むか?



変形後の四形は,  $du, dv$  が小さいときは近似的に平行四辺形

となる。この面積は  $dx dy$  となる。 $x, y$  の全微分を考えると,

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv \\ dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} dv \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}.$$

$= J$  (Jacobi行列)  
とかく。

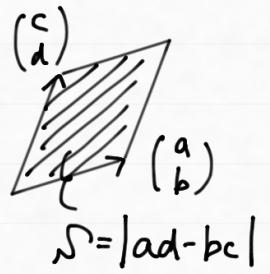
「あれ？」

$$\begin{pmatrix} du \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix} du, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ dv \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} dv \text{ であります。}$$

変形後の平行四辺形の面積は。

$$\begin{aligned} dx dy &= \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} dv - \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} du \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\ &= |\det J| du dv. \end{aligned}$$

Jacobian



というより、 $x = x(u, v)$ ,  $y = y(u, v)$  と変数変換するとそこには

微小四角形の面積が  $dx dy = |\det J| du dv$  という関係でみたす。

- 多次元の場合も同様のことを考えるとわかる。

□

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[XX^T] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} x x^T \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx + \underbrace{\left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} x \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx \right) \mu^T}_{=\mu} \\ &\quad + \mu \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} x^T \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx \right) - \mu \mu^T \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx}_{=1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mu\mu^T + \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)\right) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \mu\mu^T + \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}^T \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{z} \right) \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

[Claim]  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}^T \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{z} = \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} I_D$  を用ひて、

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^T] = \mu\mu^T + \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} I_D \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} = \mu\mu^T + \Sigma.$$

- 以上、[Claim] を示す。

p.f.  $\{\mathbf{e}_d\}_{d=1}^D$ :  $\mathbb{R}^D$  の標準基底。  $\mathbf{z} = \sum_{d=1}^D z_d \mathbf{e}_d$  と表せよ。

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}^T \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{z} \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \left( \sum_{d=1}^D z_d \mathbf{e}_d \right) \left( \sum_{d=1}^D z_d \mathbf{e}_d \right)^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \left( \sum_{d=1}^D \sum_{d'=1}^D z_d z_{d'} \mathbf{e}_d \mathbf{e}_{d'}^T \right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D \sum_{d'=1}^D \mathbf{e}_d \mathbf{e}_{d'}^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z_d z_{d'} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D.
\end{aligned}$$

あとはこの積分を実行する。

$d \neq d'$  のとき、

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z_d z_{d'} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D \\
&= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z_d \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{d'}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D \\
&= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{D-1}} z_d \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{d'}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_{d'} \right) dz_{d'}, \quad \text{↑ } d' \text{ について} \\
&= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{D-1}} z_d \left[ \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz_{d'} \\
&\quad = 0 \\
&= 0. \\
&\therefore \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z z^T \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) dz \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D e_d e_d^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z_d^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D. \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D e_d e_d^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z_d^2 \prod_{i=1}^D \exp\left(-\frac{z_i^2}{2}\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D. \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D e_d e_d^T \left( \prod_{i \neq d} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{z_i^2}{2}\right) dz_i \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z_d^2 \exp\left(-\frac{z_d^2}{2}\right) dz_d \\
&\quad = \sqrt{2\pi} \quad \quad \quad = \sqrt{2\pi} \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D e_d e_d^T \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} = \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} I_D.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{V}[X] = \mathbb{E}[XX^T] - \mu\mu^T = \mu\mu^T + \Sigma - \mu\mu^T = \Sigma.$$

(別の計算方法) 結構テクニカル。以下では  $\Sigma$  で微かにいるが、

大抵  $\Sigma$  を Cholesky 分解した方がよさそう。

$$= \mu\mu^T + \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x-\mu)(x-\mu)^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right) dx.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right) \text{を } \Sigma = I \text{ で定める。}$$

Def. (Hadamard 積)

$A = (a_{ij}), B = (b_{ij}) \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$  に対して,  $A$  と  $B$  の  
Hadamard 積  $A \circ B \in A \circ B := (a_{ij} b_{ij})$  で定める。 要素ごとの積 □

Prop.  $X \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), A \in M_{p,n}(\mathbb{R}), B \in M_{n,p}(\mathbb{R})$

(1)  $X$  の各要素が独立のとき,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{tr}(AXB) = A^T B^T$

(2)  $X$  : 対称のとき,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{tr}(AXB) = A^T B^T + BA - (A^T B^T) \odot I_n$ . □

pf.  $X = (x_{ij}), A = (a_{ij}), B = (b_{ij})$  とする。

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \text{tr}(AXB) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} x_{st} b_{tk}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} \frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} b_{tk}.$$

$$(1) \frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \text{ であることを示す},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \operatorname{tr}(AXB) &= \sum_{k=1}^P \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} b_{tk} \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^P b_{jk} a_{ki} \\ &= (BA)_{ji} = (A^T B^T)_{ij}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \operatorname{tr}(AXB) = A^T B^T.$$

(2)  $i \geq j$  とする.

$s > t$  のとき  $t > s$  のとき

$(s=t)$

対角項は2回足していざなつて1回足さく.

$$\frac{\partial x_{ji}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} + \delta_{sj} \delta_{ti} - \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \operatorname{tr}(AXB)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^P \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} b_{tk} \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} + \sum_{k=1}^P \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} b_{tk} \delta_{sj} \delta_{ti}$$

$$- \sum_{k=1}^P \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} b_{tk} \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^P b_{jk} a_{ki} + \sum_{k=1}^P b_{ik} a_{kj} - \left( \sum_{k=1}^P b_{jk} a_{ki} \right) \delta_{ij}$$

$$= (A^T B^T)_{ij} + (BA)_{ij} - (A^T B^T)_{ij} (I_n)_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \operatorname{tr}(AXB) = A^T B^T + BA - (A^T B^T) \odot I_n.$$

Cor.  $X \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ .  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

$a^T X b = \operatorname{tr}(a^T X b) \Leftrightarrow$  上のProp. E  
用いてわかる.

$$(1) X の各要素が独立のとき,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} a^T X b = ab^T$$$

$$(2) X: 対称のとき,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} a^T X b = ab^T + ba^T - (ab^T) \odot I_n$ . \square$$

Prop.  $X = (x_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ : 正則.  $\frac{\partial X^{-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} = -X^{-1} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} X^{-1}$ .  $\square$

p.f.  $XX^{-1} = I_n$  の両辺を  $x_{ij}$  で微分. 積の微分にようり

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} X^{-1} + X \frac{\partial X^{-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial X^{-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} = -X^{-1} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} X^{-1}.$$

$\blacksquare$

Prop.  $X = (x_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ : 正則,  $X^{-1} = (\xi_{ij})$ .

$f: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  : 满たす.

(1)  $X$  の各要素が独立のとき,  $\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} = -\left(X^{-1}\right)^T \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \left(X^{-1}\right)^T$ .

(2)  $X$ : 対称のとき,  $\tilde{X} := X^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} + \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1}$  で

$$\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} = -\tilde{X} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{X} \odot I_n.$$

$\square$

p.f. (1)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}}$  が独立であるとき,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{kl}}$  が独立.

Chain rule 5'.  $\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}}$ .  $\curvearrowleft f(X)$   $\curvearrowleft$  各々の函数とが.

$$\frac{\partial X^{-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} = -X^{-1} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} X^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = -\sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} \right)_{st} \xi_{tl} = -\sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} \frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} \xi_{tl}.$$

$X$  の各要素が独立であるとき,  $\frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{si} \delta_{tj}$ .

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = -\sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \xi_{tl} = -\xi_{ki} \xi_{lj}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} = -\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \xi_{ki} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}} \xi_{lj} = -\left( \left( X^{-1} \right)^T \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \left( X^{-1} \right)^T \right)_{ij}.$$

(2)  $X$ : 対称のとき.  $X^{-1}$ : 対称.

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \because XX^{-1} = I_n, (X^{-1})^T X^T = I_n^T, (X^{-1})^T X = I_n \\ \therefore X^{-1} = (X^{-1})^T \end{array} \right)$$

このとき 独立な  $\xi_{kl}$  は  $k \geq l$  のとき  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  個. これらとすると,

$$\text{chain rule により}, \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^k \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}} =: \sum_{k \geq l} \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}}.$$

$$\text{つまり}, \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} \frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} \xi_{tl} \text{ が成り立つ}.$$

$X$ : 対称下で,

$$\frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} + \delta_{sj} \delta_{ti} - \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} &= - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} (\delta_{si} \delta_{tj} + \delta_{sj} \delta_{ti} - \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}) \xi_{tl} \\ &= - \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} - \xi_{kj} \xi_{il} + \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} \delta_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} = \sum_{k \geq l} (-\xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} - \xi_{kj} \xi_{il} + \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} \delta_{ij}) \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n (-\xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} - \xi_{kj} \xi_{il} + \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} \delta_{ij}) \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^n (-\xi_{ki} \xi_{jk} - \xi_{kj} \xi_{ik} + \xi_{ki} \xi_{jk} \delta_{ij}) \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kk}} \right) \downarrow X^{-1}: \text{対称}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n (-2 + \delta_{ij}) \xi_{ik} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}} \xi_{lj} + \sum_{k=1}^n (-2 + \delta_{ij}) \xi_{ik} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kk}} \xi_{kj} \right)$$

和の範囲で  
 $k \geq l$  なら成り立つ。  
 $l \geq k$  なら成り立つ。  
左端を加え,  
半分にすれば。

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \left( \left( X^{-1} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} X^{-1} \right)_{ij} + \left( X^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right)_{ij} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( X^{-1} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} X^{-1} \right)_{ij} + \left( X^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right)_{ij} (I_n)_{ij} \right). \\
\therefore \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} &= - \left( X^{-1} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} X^{-1} + X^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left( X^{-1} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} X^{-1} + X^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right) \odot I_n \\
&= - X^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} + \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left( X^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} + \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^i} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right) \odot I_n. \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

Prop.  $X = (x_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ : 正則.

$$(1) X \text{ の各要素が独立のとき}, \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \det X = (\det X) (X^{-1})^T$$

$$(2) X: 对称のとき, \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \det X = (\det X) (2X^{-1} - X^{-1} \odot I_n). \quad \square$$

pf. (1)  $X_{ij}$ :  $X$  の第*i*行第*j*列を除いてできる小行列.

$$\Delta_{ij} := (-1)^{i+j} \det X_{ij}: (i,j)-\text{余因子} \text{ とす}.$$

第*i*行についての Laplace 展開:  $\det X = \sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \Delta_{it}$  を用ひ,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \Delta_{it} = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{it}.$$

$X$  の各要素が独立のとき,  $\frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{ii} \delta_{tj} = \delta_{tj}$ .

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X = \sum_{t=1}^n \delta_{tj} \Delta_{it} = \Delta_{ij} = (\det X) ((X^{-1})^T)_{ij}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \Delta_{it}$$

$x_{ji} = x_{ij}$  が成り立つ。

$$= \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{it} + \sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \frac{\partial \Delta_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}}.$$

$X$ : 対称行列,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} &= d_{ii} d_{tj} + d_{ij} d_{ti} - d_{ii} d_{tj} d_{ij} \\ &= d_{tj} + (d_{ti} - d_{tj}) d_{ij} \quad \text{第2項につい. } i \neq j \text{ では } d_{ij} = 0. \\ &= d_{tj} \quad \downarrow i=j \text{ のとき } d_{ti} - d_{tj} = d_{ii} - d_{ii} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

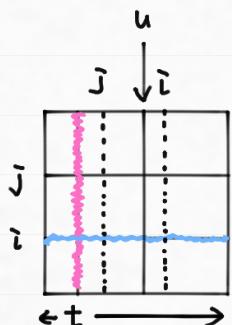
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{it} &= \sum_{t=1}^n d_{tj} \Delta_{it} = \Delta_{ij} \quad X^{-1} = (X^{-1})^T. \\ &= (\det X)((X^{-1})^T)_{ij} = (\det X)(X^{-1})_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta_{it}}{\partial x_{ii}} = 0 \quad (\because X_{ii} (= 1) \text{ は } x_{ii} \text{ が } T \text{ に) } \text{ で成る}.$$

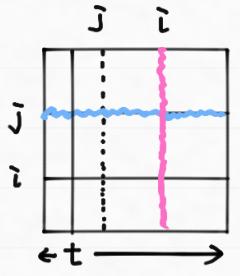
$i > j$  のとき.

$$x_{ij} = x_{ji}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \Delta_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} &= (-1)^{i+t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X_{it} = (-1)^{i+t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ji}} \det X_{it} \\ &= (-1)^{i+t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ji}} \left( \sum_{u=1}^{t-1} x_{ju} (-1)^{j+u} \det (X_{iu})_{ju} \right. \quad \text{第 } j \text{ 行を用意} \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{u=t+1}^n x_{ju} (-1)^{j+u-1} \det (X_{iu})_{ju} \right) \quad \text{Laplace 展開} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1)^{i+t} \left( \sum_{u=1}^{t-1} d_{ui} (-1)^{j+u} \det (X_{iu})_{ju} + \sum_{u=t+1}^n d_{ui} (-1)^{j+u-1} \det (X_{iu})_{ju} \right) \\ &= \begin{cases} (-1)^{j+t} \det (X_{iu})_{ji} & (i < t) \\ 0 & (i = t) \\ (-1)^{j+t-1} \det (X_{iu})_{ji} & (i > t) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



$$\therefore i > j \text{ のとき}$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \frac{\partial \Delta_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{i-1} x_{it} (-1)^{j+t-1} \det(X_{ii})_{ji} + \sum_{t=i+1}^n x_{it} (-1)^{j+t} \det(X_{ii})_{ji}$$

$$= (-1)^{i+j} \left( \sum_{t=1}^{i-1} x_{it} (-1)^{i+t-1} \det(X_{ji})_{ii} + \sum_{t=i+1}^n x_{it} (-1)^{i+t} \det(X_{ji})_{ii} \right)$$

$$= (-1)^{i+j} \det X_{ji} = \Delta_{ji} = (\det X)(X^{-1})_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X = (\det X)(X^{-1})_{ij} + (\det X)(X^{-1})_{ij}(1 - \delta_{ij})$$

$$= (\det X) \left( 2(X^{-1})_{ij} - (X^{-1})_{ij}(I_n)_{jj} \right).$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \det X = (\det X) \left( 2X^{-1} - X^{-1} \odot I_n \right).$$



•  $C(\Sigma) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}}$  とおく。  $y := x - \mu$  と変数交換すると

Jacobian は  $J = \det I_D = 1$ .

$$C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) dx.$$

$$= C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} yy^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) dy.$$

$$\because z = y, \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) \quad \downarrow \text{chain rule}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} (y^T \Sigma^{-1}y)\right).$$

$$f(\Sigma) := \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} (\mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y})$$

$$= - \Sigma^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} \odot I_D \right) \Sigma^{-1} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left( \Sigma^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} \odot I_D \right) \Sigma^{-1} \right) \odot I_h.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} = \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top + \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top - \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \odot I_D = 2 \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top - \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \odot I_D \text{ (从略)}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} \odot I_D = 2 \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top - \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \odot I_D + (2 \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top - \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \odot I_D) \odot I_D \\ = 2 \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top - \cancel{\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \odot I_D} + \cancel{2 \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \odot I_D} - \cancel{\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \odot I_D} \\ = 2 \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} (\mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}) = -2 \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} + (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1}) \odot I_D$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right)$$

$$= \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1}) \odot I_D \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right)$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right)$$

$$= \Sigma \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) \right) \Sigma$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \left( (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1}) \odot I_D \right) \Sigma \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \therefore C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} yy^\top \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \\
&= C(\Sigma) \Sigma \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \right) \Sigma \\
&\quad + \frac{C(\Sigma)}{2} \Sigma \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\Sigma^{-1} yy^\top \Sigma^{-1}) \odot I_D \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \right) \Sigma.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \left( C(\Sigma)^{-1} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} C(\Sigma) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy}_{=1} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma} \\
&= \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det \Sigma}} \cdot (\det \Sigma) (2\Sigma^{-1} - \Sigma^{-1} \odot I_D) \\
&= C(\Sigma)^{-1} \left( \Sigma^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} \odot I_D \right).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\Sigma^{-1} yy^\top \Sigma^{-1}) \odot I_D \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \\
&= \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\Sigma^{-1} yy^\top \Sigma^{-1}) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \right) \odot I_D. \\
&\text{Let } z = \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} y \text{ and } dz = \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy, \text{ so the Jacobian is } (\det \Sigma)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \\
&\therefore \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\Sigma^{-1} yy^\top \Sigma^{-1}) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \\
&= \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} zz^\top \exp\left(-\frac{z^\top z}{2}\right) (\det \Sigma)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz \right) \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} \sqrt{\det \Sigma} I_D \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} = C(\Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \therefore C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} yy^\top \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \\
&= \Sigma \left( \Sigma^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} \odot I_D \right) \Sigma + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma (\Sigma^{-1} \odot I_D) \Sigma \\
&= \Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \cancel{\Sigma} (\Sigma^{-1} \odot I_D) \Sigma + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{\Sigma} (\Sigma^{-1} \odot I_D) \Sigma \\
&= \Sigma.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}[XX^\top] = \mu\mu^\top + \Sigma.$$

・ 実は、 $\Sigma$ を微分する(方) =  $\Sigma^{-1}$ を微分する方の計算結果。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} (2yy^\top - yy^\top \odot I_D) \right) \\
&= -yy^\top \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) + \frac{1}{2} (yy^\top \odot I_D) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) \\
&\therefore C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} yy^\top \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \\
&= -C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (yy^\top \odot I_D) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \\
&= -C(\Sigma) \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} C(\Sigma)^{-1} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} C(\Sigma) \left( \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} yy^\top \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} y^\top \Sigma^{-1} y\right) dy \right) \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \odot I_D
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -C(\Sigma) \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\det \Sigma})^2} \det \Sigma^{-1} (2\Sigma - \Sigma \otimes I_D) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} C(\Sigma) \left( \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} \sqrt{\det \Sigma} I_D \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \otimes I_D \\
&= \Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \otimes I_D + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \otimes I_D \\
&= \Sigma.
\end{aligned}$$

・  $\Sigma$  を Cholesky 分解するのか、あるいは一番楽か？

・ エントロピー。

$$\begin{aligned}
H[\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\mu, \Sigma)] &= -\mathbb{E}[\log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\mu, \Sigma)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbb{E}\left[ (\mathbf{x}-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}-\mu) \right] + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi \right). \\
&\mathbb{E}\left[ (\mathbf{x}-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}-\mu) \right] \\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[ \text{tr}\left( (\mathbf{x}-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}-\mu) \right) \right] \quad \downarrow \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x} = \text{tr}(A \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T) \\ = \text{tr}(A \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^T) \end{array} \\
&= \mathbb{E}\left[ \text{tr}\left( \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}-\mu)(\mathbf{x}-\mu)^T \right) \right] \\
&= \text{tr}\left( \mathbb{E}[\Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x}-\mu)(\mathbf{x}-\mu)^T] \right) \\
&= \text{tr}\left( \Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{E}[(\mathbf{x}-\mu)(\mathbf{x}-\mu)^T] \right) = \text{tr}\left( \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma \right) = \text{tr}(I_D) = D. \\
\therefore H[\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\mu, \Sigma)] &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \det \Sigma + D(\log 2\pi + 1) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

$p(x) = \mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma)$  &  $q_\theta(x) = \mathcal{N}(x|\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$  o KL-divergence.

$$KL[q_\theta(x) \| p(x)] = -H[\mathcal{N}(x|\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})] - \mathbb{E}_\theta[\log \mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma)].$$

$$\mathbb{E}_\theta[\log \mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma)]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbb{E}_\theta[(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)] + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi \right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_\theta[(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_\theta[\text{tr}\left((x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)\right)] = \mathbb{E}_\theta[\text{tr}\left((x-\mu)(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}\right)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_\theta[\text{tr}\left((x-\hat{\mu}+\hat{\mu}-\mu)(x-\hat{\mu}+\hat{\mu}-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}\right)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_\theta[\text{tr}\left(((x-\hat{\mu})(x-\hat{\mu})^T + (x-\hat{\mu})(\hat{\mu}-\mu)^T + (\hat{\mu}-\mu)(x-\hat{\mu})^T + (\hat{\mu}-\mu)(\hat{\mu}-\mu)^T) \Sigma^{-1}\right)]$$

$$= \text{tr}\left(\mathbb{E}_\theta[((x-\hat{\mu})(x-\hat{\mu})^T + (x-\hat{\mu})(\hat{\mu}-\mu)^T + (\hat{\mu}-\mu)(x-\hat{\mu})^T + (\hat{\mu}-\mu)(\hat{\mu}-\mu)^T) \Sigma^{-1}]\right)$$

$$= \text{tr}\left((\mathbb{E}_\theta[(x-\hat{\mu})(x-\hat{\mu})^T] + (\hat{\mu}-\mu)(\hat{\mu}-\mu)^T) \Sigma^{-1}\right)$$

$$= \text{tr}\left(((\mu-\hat{\mu})(\mu-\hat{\mu})^T + \hat{\Sigma}) \Sigma^{-1}\right).$$

$$\therefore KL[q_\theta(x) \| p(x)]$$

$$= -H[\mathcal{N}(x|\hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})] - \mathbb{E}_\theta[\log \mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma)].$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \log \det \hat{\Sigma} + D \cancel{(\log 2\pi + 1)} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{tr}\left(((\mu-\hat{\mu})(\mu-\hat{\mu})^T + \hat{\Sigma}) \Sigma^{-1}\right) + \log \det \Sigma + D \cancel{\log 2\pi} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \text{tr}\left(((\mu-\hat{\mu})(\mu-\hat{\mu})^T + \hat{\Sigma}) \Sigma^{-1}\right) + \log \frac{\det \Sigma}{\det \hat{\Sigma}} - D \right).$$