

# ベースボール論

3.4

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3.4. 多次元ガウス分布の導出 [見]

①  $D$  次元ガウス分布を使うと、共分散行列  $\Sigma$  によると、  
データ  $x$  は  $D$  次元向にまたがるような相関を捉えることができる

精度行列:  $\Lambda = \Sigma^{-1}$

3.4.1. 平均が未知。

状況

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^D \quad (= \text{データ})$$

- 平均  $\mu$  が  $D$  次元  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^D$  未知。
- 精度行列  $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}$  (Given)

~> 観測データ (2),

$$p(x|\mu) = \mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Lambda^{-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^D} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Lambda^{-1} (x-\mu)\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{with } \Lambda &: \text{正定値} \quad \exists B \text{ s.t. } \Lambda = B^T B \\ &\Rightarrow \text{正定} \Leftrightarrow B^T B \quad (\Lambda^T = (B^T B)^T = B^T B = \Lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  の前分布: ガウス分布  $\sim$  独立的かつ同一分布。

$$p(\mu) = \mathcal{N}(\mu|m, \Lambda_m^{-1}) \quad (3.97)$$

with hyper parameters  $m \in \mathbb{R}^D$  and  $\Lambda_m \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}$ .

$$X = \{x_1, \dots, x_N\} : \text{データ} \rightarrow \text{データ} \subset \mathbb{R}^D.$$

事後分布 (2),

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mu|X) &\propto p(X|\mu) p(\mu) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i|\mu) p(\mu) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^N \mathcal{N}(x_i|\mu, \Lambda^{-1}) \mathcal{N}(\mu|m, \Lambda_m^{-1}) \quad (3.98) \end{aligned}$$

対数尤度関数.  $p(\mu | \mathbf{x})$  を整理する.

$$\begin{aligned}\ln p(\mu | \mathbf{x}) &= \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^N N(x_i | \mu, \Lambda^{-1}) \right) \ln N(\mu | m, \Lambda_\mu^{-1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln |\Lambda| - D \ln 2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Lambda (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (\ln |\Lambda_m| - D \ln 2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} (\mu - m)^T \Lambda_\mu (\mu - m) \\ &\quad + \text{const.}\end{aligned}$$

∴  $\nabla \ln p(\mu | \mathbf{x})$

$$\begin{aligned}&= (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Lambda (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu) \\ &= \mathbf{x}_i^T \Lambda \mathbf{x}_i - \mu^T \Lambda \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_i^T \Lambda m + \mu^T \Lambda m\end{aligned}$$

∴  $\nabla \ln p(\mu | \mathbf{x})$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \sum_{i=1}^N -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Lambda (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu) \\ &= \mu^T \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i - \frac{1}{2} N \mu^T \Lambda m + \text{const.}\end{aligned}$$

∴  $\nabla \ln p(\mu | \mathbf{x})$

$$\begin{aligned}&= -\frac{1}{2} (\mu - m)^T \Lambda m (\mu - m) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} m^T \Lambda m m + \mu^T \Lambda m m + \text{const.}\end{aligned}$$

∴  $\nabla \ln p(\mu | \mathbf{x})$

$$\ln p(\mu | \mathbf{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \mu^T (N \Lambda + \Lambda_m) \mu - 2 \mu^T \left( \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i + \Lambda_m m \right) \right]$$

+ const.

≈ 上記の 2 種類の解.

(3.99)

二二七. D2次元正規分布

$$\mathcal{N}(\mu | \hat{m}, \hat{\Lambda}_\mu^{-1}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^p} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (\mu - \hat{m})^\top \hat{\Lambda}_\mu (\mu - \hat{m})\right)$$

の対数は

$$\begin{aligned} & \ln \mathcal{N}(\mu | \hat{m}, \hat{\Lambda}_\mu^{-1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\ln |\hat{\Lambda}_\mu| - D \ln 2\pi) - (\mu - \hat{m})^\top \hat{\Lambda}_\mu (\mu - \hat{m}) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \underbrace{\mu^\top \hat{\Lambda}_\mu \mu}_{\text{const.}} - 2\mu^\top \underbrace{\hat{\Lambda}_\mu \hat{m}}_{\hat{\Lambda}_m \hat{m}} \right) + \text{const.} \quad (3.101) \end{aligned}$$

$\hat{\Lambda}_m \hat{m} = \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^N x_i + \Lambda_m m$

(3.99), (3.101) を比較すれば、事後分布  $p(\mu | \mathbf{x})$  が

$$p(\mu | \mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\mu | \hat{m}, \hat{\Lambda}_\mu) \quad (3.100)$$

where

$$\hat{\Lambda}_\mu = N \Lambda + \Lambda_\mu \quad (3.102)$$

$$\hat{m} = \hat{\Lambda}_\mu^{-1} \left( \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^N x_i + \Lambda_m m \right) \quad (3.103)$$

になります。

2次元観測データ $x$ が与えられたとき、 $x_* \in \mathbb{R}^p$  に属する予測分布を求める。

→ 条件付き確率の乗法則を完結させよ。

$$p(\mu | x_*) = \frac{p(x_* | \mu) p(\mu)}{p(x_*)} \quad (\because \text{Bayes})$$

よし、条件付き確率 $p(x_* | \mu)$ の導出。

$$\ln p(x_*) = \ln p(x_* | \mu) - \ln p(\mu | x_*) + \text{const.} \quad (3.104)$$

$p(\mu | \alpha_*)$  は、1点  $\alpha_*$  の観測 で  $\mu$  の事後分布を  
考へよ。

$$\sim p(\mu | \alpha_*) = \mathcal{N}(\mu | m(\alpha_*), (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}) \quad (3.105)$$

$$\text{where } m(\alpha_*) = (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}(\Lambda \alpha_* + \Lambda_m \mu) \quad (3.106)$$

$$(\because (3.100), (3.102), (3.103))$$

5.7.

$$\ln p(\alpha_*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{\ln \mathcal{N}(\alpha_* | \mu, \Lambda^{-1})}_{\frac{1}{2}(\ln |\Lambda| - D \ln 2\pi)} - \underbrace{\ln \mathcal{N}(\mu | m(\alpha_*), (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1})}_{\frac{1}{2}(\mu - m(\alpha_*))^T (\Lambda + \Lambda_m) (\mu - m(\alpha_*))} + \text{const.} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\ln |\Lambda| - D \ln 2\pi) - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_* - \mu)^T \Lambda (\alpha_* - \mu) \\ &\quad - \left[ \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(\ln |\Lambda + \Lambda_m| - D \ln 2\pi)}_{-\frac{1}{2}(\mu - m(\alpha_*))^T (\Lambda + \Lambda_m) (\mu - m(\alpha_*))} \right] \\ &\quad + \text{const.} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \alpha_*^T \Lambda \alpha_* + \alpha_*^T \Lambda \mu - \mu^T (\Lambda + \Lambda_m) m(\alpha_*) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} m(\alpha_*)^T (\Lambda + \Lambda_m) m(\alpha_*) + \text{const.} \end{aligned}$$

5.7.

$$\mu^T (\Lambda + \Lambda_m) m(\alpha_*)$$

$$= \mu^T (\Lambda + \Lambda_m) (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1} (1/2 \alpha_* + \Lambda_m \mu)$$

$$= \mu^T \Lambda \alpha_* + \text{const.}$$

7. & 8.

$$m(\mathbf{x}_*)^\top (\Lambda + \Lambda_m) m(\mathbf{x}_*)$$

$$= (\Lambda \mathbf{x}_* + \Lambda_m m)^\top [(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}]^\top (\Lambda + \Lambda_m) (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1} (\Lambda \mathbf{x}_* + \Lambda_m m)$$

$$= (\Lambda \mathbf{x}_* + \Lambda_m m)^\top [(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}]^\top (\Lambda \mathbf{x}_* + \Lambda_m m)$$

$$= \mathbf{x}_*^\top \Lambda^\top [(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}]^\top \Lambda \mathbf{x}_* + 2 \mathbf{x}_*^\top \Lambda^\top [(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}]^\top \Lambda_m m + \text{const.}$$

\$\curvearrowleft \& \curvearrowright\$.

5, 7,

$$\mathcal{L}_{np}(\mathbf{x}_*)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}_*^\top \Lambda \mathbf{x}_* + \mathbf{x}_*^\top \Lambda m - m^\top \Lambda \mathbf{x}_*$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_*^\top \Lambda^\top [(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}]^\top \Lambda \mathbf{x}_*}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_*^\top \Lambda^\top [(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}]^\top \Lambda_m m}_{\text{blue}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \mathbf{x}_*^\top \left( \Lambda - \Lambda^\top [(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^\top]^{-1} \Lambda \right) \mathbf{x}_* \right. \\ \left. - 2 \mathbf{x}_*^\top \Lambda^\top [(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^\top]^{-1} \Lambda_m m \right] + \text{const.}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \mathbf{x}_*^\top \left( \Lambda - \Lambda (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1} \Lambda \right) \mathbf{x}_* \right. \\ \left. - 2 \mathbf{x}_*^\top \Lambda (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1} \Lambda_m m \right] + \text{const.} \quad (3.107)$$

(\$\because \Lambda, \Lambda\_m\$ : 正定)

$$\text{P}(\mathbf{x}_*) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_* | \mu_*, \Lambda_*^{-1}) \quad (3.108)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_* &= \Lambda - \Lambda (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1} \Lambda \\ &= (\Lambda^{-1} + \Lambda_m^{-1})^{-1} \quad (3.109)\end{aligned}$$

( $\because$  Woodbury,  $A = \Lambda^{-1}$ ,  $U = V = I$ ,  $B = \Lambda_m^{-1}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_* &= \Lambda_*^{-1} \Lambda (\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1} \Lambda_m m \\ &= (\Lambda^{-1} + \Lambda_m^{-1}) \Lambda \underline{(\Lambda + \Lambda_m)^{-1}} \Lambda_m m \\ &= (\Lambda^{-1} + \Lambda_m^{-1}) \Lambda \left[ \underline{\Lambda^{-1} - \Lambda^{-1} (\Lambda_m^{-1} + \Lambda^{-1})^{-1} \Lambda^{-1}} \right] \Lambda_m m \\ &(\because \text{Woodbury}, A = \Lambda, U = V = I, B = \Lambda_m) \\ &= (\Lambda^{-1} + \Lambda_m^{-1}) (I - (\Lambda^{-1} + \Lambda_m^{-1})^{-1} \Lambda^{-1}) \Lambda_m m \\ &= (\Lambda^{-1} + \Lambda_m^{-1} - \Lambda^{-1}) \Lambda_m m \\ &= m \quad (3.110)\end{aligned}$$

Woodbury formula

$$(A + UBV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(B^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}$$

### 3.4.2. 精度が未知の場合.

状況

$x \in \mathbb{R}^D$  は  $t_2$  の

•  $t_2$  は  $\mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Lambda)$  で  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^D$  が既知

• 精度行列  $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}$  が未知

~観測モード.

$$p(x | \Lambda) = \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Lambda^{-1}) \quad (3.111)$$

$$\left( = \sqrt{\frac{|\Lambda|}{(2\pi)^D}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Lambda^{-1} (x - \mu)\right) \right)$$

$\Lambda$  (正定値) を生成する  $t_2$  の確率分布 ~ ガイドート分布.

$$p(\Lambda) = W(\Lambda | v, w) \left( = C_w(v, w) |\Lambda|^{\frac{v-D-1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(w^{-1} \Lambda)\right) \right) \quad (3.112)$$

where  $w \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}$ : 正定値,  $v > D-1$  are hyper parameters.

$\tilde{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$  を観測したとき, 確率分布は,

$$p(\Lambda | \tilde{x}) \propto p(\tilde{x} | \Lambda) p(\Lambda)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^N \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu, \Lambda^{-1}) w(\Lambda | v, w)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{tr}(A B C) \\ & = \text{tr}(C A B) \end{aligned}$$

よし、対数をとる.

$$\begin{aligned} \ln p(\Lambda | \tilde{x}) &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\ln |\Lambda| - D \ln 2\pi) - \underbrace{(x_i - \mu)^T \Lambda^{-1} (x_i - \mu)}_{\text{スカラ-}} \right] \\ &+ \ln C_w(v, w) + \frac{v-D-1}{2} \ln |\Lambda| - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(w^{-1} \Lambda) + \text{const.} \\ &= \frac{N+v-D-1}{2} \ln |\Lambda| - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^T \Lambda^{-1} (x_i - \mu) + (w^{-1} \Lambda) \right] \\ &= \frac{N+v-D-1}{2} \ln |\Lambda| - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^T (x_i - \mu) + w^{-1} \right) \Lambda \right] + \text{const.} \end{aligned} \quad (3.114)$$

$\hat{w}(\Lambda | \hat{U}, \hat{W})$  の対数が

$$\ln w(\Lambda | \hat{U}, \hat{W}) = \frac{\hat{U}-D-1}{2} \ln |\Lambda| - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} [\hat{W}^{-1} \Lambda] + \text{const.}$$

で左辺を  $\hat{U}$  と  $\hat{W}$  で表す。事後分布は、

$$p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x}) = w(\Lambda | \hat{U}, \hat{W}) \quad (3.115)$$

where

$$\begin{cases} \hat{W}^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T + W^{-1} \\ \hat{U} = U + N \end{cases} \quad (3.116)$$

で  $\mathbf{x}_i$  は予測分布の計算量を表す。

これまでと同様に、ベイズの定理が。

$$p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x}_*) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_* | \Lambda) p(\Lambda)}{p(\mathbf{x}_*)}$$

$$\therefore \ln p(\mathbf{x}_*) = \ln p(\mathbf{x}_* | \Lambda) - \ln p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x}_*) + \text{const.} \quad (3.117)$$

$p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x}_*)$  は  $\mathbf{x}_*$  の  $\mathbf{x}_* \in \text{観測}$  の  $\Lambda$  の事後確率。

$$p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x}_*) = w(\Lambda | U + V, W(\mathbf{x}_*)) \quad (3.118)$$

where

$$W(\mathbf{x}_*)^{-1} = (\mathbf{x}_* - \mu)(\mathbf{x}_* - \mu)^T + W^{-1} \quad (3.119)$$

(3. (17)) を 実際の 計算 で.

$$\ln p(x_*)$$

$$= \ln N(x_* | \mu, \Lambda^{-1}) - \ln W(\Lambda | I + V, W(x_*)) + \text{const.}$$

$$= \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2}(x_* - \mu)^\top \Lambda (x_* - \mu)}_{-\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}[W(x_*)^{-1} \Lambda] + \ln C_W(I + V, W(x_*)) \right]} + \text{const.}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(x_* - \mu)^\top \Lambda (x_* - \mu) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}[W(x_*)^{-1} \Lambda]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\left[ \left( (x_* - \mu)(x_* - \mu)^\top - W(x_*)^{-1} \right) \Lambda \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\left[ \left( (x_* - \mu)(x_* - \mu)^\top - (x_* - \mu)(x_* - \mu)^\top W^{-1} \right) \Lambda \right]$$

$$= \text{const.}$$

∴  $\nabla$ .

$$\ln C_W(I + V, W(x_*))$$

$$= -\frac{1+V}{2} \ln |W(x_*)^{-1}| + \text{const.}$$

$$= \frac{1+V}{2} \ln \left| (x_* - \mu)(x_* - \mu)^\top + W^{-1} \right| + \text{const.}$$

$$= \frac{1+V}{2} \ln \left| \underbrace{W(x_* - \mu)}_C \underbrace{(x_* - \mu)^\top}_D + I \right| + \text{const.}$$

$$= \frac{1+V}{2} \ln \left\{ 1 + (x_* - \mu)^\top W (x_* - \mu) \right\} + \text{const.}$$

$$(\because \det(I_n + C^\top D) = \det(I_m + C^\top D), W = W^\top)$$

5, 7.

$$\ln p(\alpha_k) = -\frac{1+V}{2} \ln \left\{ 1 + (\alpha_k - \mu)^T W (\alpha_k - \mu) \right\} + \text{const.} \quad (3.120)$$

设  $\alpha$  为  $F_2 - \bar{\tau}$  分布的随机变量，分布为 p.d.f. 为  $f_{\alpha}(x)$ ， $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 。

$$S_t(\alpha | \mu_s, \Lambda_s, V_s)$$

$$= \frac{T\left(\frac{V_s+D}{2}\right)}{T\left(\frac{V_s}{2}\right)} \frac{|\Lambda_s|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\pi V_s)^{\frac{D}{2}}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{V_s} (\alpha - \mu_s)^T \Lambda_s (\alpha - \mu_s) \right\}^{-\frac{V_s+D}{2}} \quad (3.121)$$

where

$$\mu_s \in \mathbb{R}^D, \quad \Lambda_s \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D} \text{ 正定矩阵}, \quad V_s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sim \ln S_t(\alpha | \mu_s, \Lambda_s, V_s)$$

$$= -\frac{V_s+D}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{V_s} (\alpha - \mu_s)^T \Lambda_s (\alpha - \mu_s) \right] + \text{const.} \quad (3.122)$$

5, 7. 寻找分布 12.

$$p(\alpha_k) = S_t(\alpha_k | \mu_s, \Lambda_s, V_s) \quad (3.123)$$

$$\text{where } \begin{cases} \mu_s = \mu \\ \Lambda_s = (I - D + u) W \\ V_s = I - D + u \end{cases} \quad (3.124)$$

3.4.3. 平均. 精度が未知の場合.

観測モデル

$$p(x | \mu, \Lambda) = N(x | \mu, \Lambda^{-1})$$

★  
 $p(x, \mu, \Lambda)$   
 $= p(x | \mu, \Lambda) p(\mu, \Lambda)$

共役事前分布は. ガウス・カーニー分布

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mu, \Lambda) &= NW(\mu, \Lambda | m, \beta, v, w) \\ &= N(\mu | m, (\beta \Lambda)^{-1}) W(\Lambda | v, w) \quad (3.125) \end{aligned}$$

すなはち  $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  を観測したとき.

④ 事後分布

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mu, \Lambda | \mathbf{x}) &= \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mu, \Lambda)}{p(\mathbf{x})} \quad (\because \text{Bayes}) \\ &= \frac{p(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Lambda) p(\mu, \Lambda)}{p(\mathbf{x})} \quad (3.126) \end{aligned}$$

ここで.

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mu, \Lambda | \mathbf{x}) &= \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mu, \Lambda)}{p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}, \mu, \Lambda)}{p(\Lambda, \mathbf{x})} \cdot \frac{p(\Lambda, \mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x})} \\ &= \underbrace{p(\mu | \Lambda, \mathbf{x})}_{\textcircled{1}} \underbrace{p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x})}_{\textcircled{2}} \quad (3.127) \end{aligned}$$

よし.

①  $\mu$  の事後分布を求める.

②  $\Lambda$  の事後分布を求める.

と分かれています.

①  $\mu$  の事後分布  $p(\mu | \Lambda, \mathbf{x})$

$$p(\mu | \Lambda, \mathbf{x}) \propto p(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Lambda) p(\mu)$$

$$= \frac{N}{\prod_{i=1}^N} \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu, \Lambda^{-1}) \mathcal{N}(\mu | m (\beta \Lambda)^{-1})$$

$$(3.98) \quad p(\mu | \mathbf{x}) \propto \frac{N}{\prod_{i=1}^N} \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu, \Lambda^{-1}) \mathcal{N}(\mu | m (\beta \Lambda)^{-1})$$

$$\therefore \Lambda_m \leftarrow \beta \Lambda \text{ とおぼえ。}$$

よって、 $\mu$  の事後分布は、

$$p(\mu | \Lambda, \mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\mu | \hat{m}, (\hat{\beta} \Lambda)^{-1}) \quad (3.128)$$

where  $\hat{\beta} = \beta + \rho$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{m} = \frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} \Lambda^{-1} \left( \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^N x_i + \beta \Lambda m \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N x_i + \beta m \right) \end{cases} \quad (3.129)$$

②  $\Lambda$  の事後分布  $p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x})$

(3.126), (3.127) より、

$$p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Lambda)}{p(\mu | \Lambda, \mathbf{x})} \quad (\because (3.127))$$

$$= \frac{p(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Lambda) p(\mu | \Lambda)}{p(\mathbf{x}) p(\mu | \Lambda, \mathbf{x})} \quad (\because (3.126))$$

左辺は、対数を取ると  $\ln p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x})$  となるべきである。

$\ln p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x})$

$$= \ln p(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Lambda) + \ln p(\mu | \Lambda) - \ln p(\mu | \Lambda, \mathbf{x}) + \text{const.}$$

(3.130)

代入 L，整理可得：

$$\ln p(\Lambda | \mathbf{x})$$

$$= \underbrace{\ln p(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Lambda)}_{\text{const.}} + \underbrace{\ln p(\mu, \Lambda)}_{\sum_{i=1}^N \ln \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu, \Lambda^{-1})} - \underbrace{\ln p(\mu | \Lambda, \mathbf{x})}_{\ln \mathcal{N}(\mu | \bar{\mu}, (\beta \Lambda)^{-1})} + \ln w(\Lambda | V, W)$$

(3.125)

$$- \underbrace{\ln \mathcal{N}(\mu | \bar{\mu}, (\hat{\beta} \Lambda)^{-1})}_{\text{const.}} \quad (3.128)$$

$$\text{tr}[(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Lambda (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)] = \text{tr}[(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Lambda]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\ln |\Lambda| - D \ln 2\pi) - \underbrace{(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \Lambda (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)}_{\text{const.}} \right] \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\ln |\beta \Lambda| - D \ln 2\pi) - \underbrace{(\mu - \bar{\mu})^T \beta \Lambda (\mu - \bar{\mu})}_{\beta \text{tr}[(\mu - \bar{\mu})(\mu - \bar{\mu})^T \Lambda]} \right] \\ + \frac{V-D-1}{2} \ln |\Lambda| - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(W^{-1} \Lambda) + \underbrace{\ln \text{Cov}(V, W)}_{\beta \text{tr}[(\mu - \bar{\mu})(\mu - \bar{\mu})^T \Lambda]} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\ln |\hat{\beta} \Lambda| - D \ln 2\pi) - \underbrace{(\mu - \bar{\mu})^T \hat{\beta} \Lambda (\mu - \bar{\mu})}_{\text{const.}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{N+V-D-1}{2} \ln |\Lambda|$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T + \underbrace{\beta (\mu - \bar{\mu})(\mu - \bar{\mu})^T}_{\text{const.}} \right. \\ \left. - \hat{\beta}(\mu - \bar{\mu})(\mu - \bar{\mu})^T + W^{-1} \right]$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \Sigma.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mu)^T \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T - 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i \mu^T + \sum_{i=1}^N \mu \mu^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta (\mu - m)(\mu - m)^T$$

$$= \beta \mu \mu^T - 2 \beta m \mu^T + \beta m m^T$$

$$-\hat{\beta} (\mu - \hat{m})(\mu - \hat{m})^T$$

$$= -\hat{\beta} \mu \mu^T + 2 \hat{\beta} \hat{m} \mu^T - \hat{\beta} \hat{m} \hat{m}^T$$

$$= -\hat{\beta} \mu \mu^T + 2 \hat{\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i + \beta m \right) \mu^T - \hat{\beta} \hat{m} \hat{m}^T$$

$$= - (N + \beta) \mu \mu^T + 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i \mu^T + 2 \beta m \mu^T - \hat{\beta} \hat{m} \hat{m}^T$$

∴

$$\ln(\Lambda | \mathbf{X}) = \frac{N+U-D-1}{2} \ln(\Lambda)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} \left[ \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T + \beta m m^T - \hat{\beta} \hat{m} \hat{m}^T + W^{-1} \right\} \Lambda \right] + \text{const.} \quad (3.131)$$

よって、これはレーベンハーフ分布の対数と同形。

$$(\ln w(\Lambda | \bar{U}, \bar{W}) = \frac{U-D-1}{2} \ln(\Lambda) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} [\bar{W}^{-1} \Lambda] + \text{const.})$$

$$\therefore p(\Lambda | \mathbf{X}) = w(\Lambda | \hat{U}, \hat{W}) \quad (3.132)$$

where

$$\begin{cases} \hat{W}^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^T + \beta m m^T - \hat{\beta} \hat{m} \hat{m}^T + W^{-1} \\ \hat{U} = N+U \end{cases}$$

(3.133)

④ 予測分布.

新しくて  $\vec{x}^*$  が  $x_* \in D$  の内では予測分布は、

$$p(x_*) = \iint p(x_* | \mu, \Lambda) p(\mu, \Lambda) d\mu d\Lambda \quad (3.134)$$

~ 对応式を使つて積分せよ(= 求め方).

$$p(\mu, \Lambda | x_*) = \frac{p(x_* | \mu, \Lambda) p(\mu, \Lambda)}{p(x_*)} \quad (\because \text{Bayes})$$

対応式と、 $\vec{x}$  間で関係ある。

$$\ln p(x_*) = \ln p(x_* | \mu, \Lambda) - \ln p(\mu, \Lambda | x_*) + \text{const.} \quad (3.135)$$

ここで、 $p(\mu, \Lambda | x_*) \propto$  (点  $x_*$  を観測した後) 対応分布を表す。

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mu, \Lambda | x_*) &= \frac{p(\mu | \Lambda, x_*)}{(3.128) \text{ で } x \leftarrow x_*} \frac{p(\Lambda | x_*)}{(3.132) \text{ で } x \leftarrow x_*} \\ &= \mathcal{N}\left(\sqrt{\frac{m(x_*)}{((1+\beta)\Lambda)^{-1}}}, W(1+\nu, W(x_*))\right) \quad (3.136) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{cases} \hat{m} = \frac{x_* + \beta m}{1+\beta} =: m(x_*) \\ \hat{W}^{-1} = x_* x_*^\top + \beta m m^\top - (1+\beta) \cdot \frac{x_* + \beta m}{1+\beta} \cdot \frac{x_*^\top + \beta m^\top}{1+\beta} + W^{-1} \\ = \frac{(1+\beta)-1}{1+\beta} x_* x_*^\top + \frac{\beta(1+\beta)-\beta^2}{1+\beta} m m^\top - \frac{2\beta x_* m^\top}{1+\beta} + W^{-1}, \quad (3.137) \\ = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} (x_* - m)(x_* - m)^\top + W^{-1} =: W(x_*)^{-1} \end{cases}$$

5.7.

$$\ln p(x_*)$$

$$= \ln N(x_* | \mu, \Lambda^{-1})$$

$$- \left( \ln N(\mu | m(x_*), ((1+\beta)\Lambda)^{-1}) + \ln w((1+\beta)w(x_*)) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x_* - \mu)^T \Lambda (x_* - \mu)$$

A

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (\mu - m(x_*))^T (1+\beta) \Lambda (\mu - m(x_*))$$

B

$$- \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(w(x_*)^{-1} \Lambda) - \frac{1}{2} \ln|w(x_*)| \right] + \text{const.}$$

C

D

$\approx$  27.

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(-(x_* - \mu)^T \Lambda (x_* - \mu)) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(-(x_* - \mu)(x_* - \mu)^T \Lambda)$$

E

$$B = \boxed{-x_* x_*^T} + 2 x_* \mu^T + \text{const.}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left( -(1+\beta) (\mu - m(x_*)) (\mu - m(x_*))^T \Lambda \right)$$

F

$$F = (1+\beta) \left( \mu - \frac{1}{1+\beta} (x_* + \beta \mu) \right) \left( \mu - \frac{1}{1+\beta} (x_* + \beta \mu) \right)^T$$

$$= (1+\beta) \mu \mu^T - 2 (x_* + \beta \mu) \mu^T + \frac{1}{1+\beta} (x_* + \beta \mu) (x_* + \beta \mu)^T$$

$$= -2 x_* \mu^T + \frac{1}{1+\beta} (x_* x_*^T + 2 \beta x_* \mu^T) + \text{const.}$$

$$= -2 x_* \mu^T + \boxed{\frac{1}{1+\beta} x_* x_*^T} + \boxed{\frac{2\beta}{1+\beta} x_* \mu^T} + \text{const.}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left( \left( \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} (x_* - \mu) (x_* - \mu)^T + w^{-1} \right) \Lambda \right)$$

G

$$H = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} (x_* x_*^T - 2 x_* \mu^T) + \text{const.}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\beta}{1+\beta} x_* x_*^T} - \boxed{\frac{2\beta}{1+\beta} x_* \mu^T} + \text{const.}$$

5,7.

$$\textcircled{A} + \textcircled{B} + \textcircled{C} = \text{const.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{D} &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \left( W(\alpha_*)^{-1} \right)^{-1} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| W(\alpha_*)^{-1} \right| \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} (\alpha_* - m) (\alpha_* - m)^T + W^{-1} \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} W (\alpha_* - m) (\alpha_* - m)^T + I \right] + \text{const.} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left\{ 1 + \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} (\alpha_* - m)^T W (\alpha_* - m) \right\} + \text{const.} \\
 &\quad (\because \det(I_{n+1} + C^T C) = \det(I_m + C^T C), W = W^T)
 \end{aligned}$$

由上式得

$$\ln p(\alpha_*) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left\{ 1 + \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} (\alpha_* - m)^T W (\alpha_* - m) \right\} + \text{const.} \quad (3.138)$$

即得入子 $\alpha_*$ 的分布律

$$p(\alpha_*) = S_t(\alpha_* | m_s, \Lambda_s, \nu_s) \quad (3.139)$$

where  $m_s = m$

$$\Lambda_s = \frac{(1-D+U)\beta}{1+\beta} W \quad (3.140)$$

$$\nu_s = 1 - D + U$$