

Sunday, June 16, 2019 23:53

$$J(\mu, \Sigma) = \left( \max(0, 1 - \mu^T \phi(x)y) \right)^2 + \phi(x)^T \Sigma \phi(x) \\ + r \left\{ \log \frac{\det(\tilde{\Sigma})}{\det(\Sigma)} + \text{tr}(\tilde{\Sigma}^+ \Sigma) + (\mu - \hat{\mu})^T \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mu - \hat{\mu}) - d \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial \max(0, 1 - \mu^T \phi(x)y)}{\partial \mu} + 2r \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} (\hat{\mu} - \tilde{\mu}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \max(0, 1 - \mu^T \phi(x)y)}{\partial \mu} = \begin{cases} -\phi(x)y & \text{for } 1 - \mu^T \phi(x)y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \mu} = -2\phi(x)y + 2\hat{\mu}^T \phi(x)y + 2r \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mu - \hat{\mu}) = 0$$

$$\left( \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} + \frac{\phi(x)y \phi(x)y}{r} \right) \hat{\mu} = \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \tilde{\mu} + \frac{\phi(x)y}{r}$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \left( \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} + \frac{\phi(x)y \phi(x)y}{r} \right)^{-1} \left( \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \tilde{\mu} + \frac{\phi(x)y}{r} \right) \\ = \left( y \tilde{\Sigma} - \frac{\tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x)y \phi(x)y \tilde{\Sigma}}{\phi(x)^T \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x) + r} \right) \left( \tilde{\Sigma}^{-1} \tilde{\mu} + \frac{\phi(x)y}{r} \right)$$

$$= \tilde{\mu} - \frac{\tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x)y \phi(x)^T \tilde{\mu}}{\phi(x)^T \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x) + r} + \frac{\phi(x)y}{r} \left( \frac{r \tilde{\Sigma}}{\phi(x)^T \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x) + r} \right)$$

$$= \tilde{\mu} + y \frac{1 - \tilde{\mu} \phi(x)^T y}{\phi(x)^T \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x) + \gamma} \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x)$$

$$= \tilde{\mu} + \frac{\max(0, 1 - \tilde{\mu} \phi(x)^T y)}{\phi(x)^T \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x) + \gamma} \tilde{\Sigma} \phi(x)$$