第3章补充材料

● 高斯分布参数的极大似然估计

样本集合 $D = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{x}_n\}$ 独立抽样自均值为 μ ,协方差矩阵为 Σ 的高斯分布。建立对数自然函数:

$$l(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$$

其中:

$$\ln p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{\mu}, \mathbf{\Sigma}) = \ln \left[\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\mathbf{\Sigma}|^{1/2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu})^t \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}) \right) \right]$$
$$= -\frac{d}{2} \ln (2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\mathbf{\Sigma}| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu})^t \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu})$$

因此,对数似然函数为:

$$l(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[-\frac{d}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{t} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right]$$
 (1)

首先来推导均值矢量μ的最大似然估计。对数似然函数对均值矢量μ求偏导数及极值:

$$\frac{\partial l(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right] = \mathbf{0}$$

这里利用了协方差矩阵为对称矩阵的事实,上式两边左乘 Σ :

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_i - n\boldsymbol{\mu} = \mathbf{0}$$

这样就得到了均值矢量μ的最大似然估计:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

协方差矩阵 Σ 的最大似然估计推导要复杂一些。首先给出需要用到的几个关于 $d \times d$ 维方阵 A 的基本性质:

1. 逆矩阵的行列式值等于行列式值的倒数:

$$\left|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\right| = \frac{1}{\left|\mathbf{A}\right|}$$

2. $\Diamond f(\mathbf{A}) = |\mathbf{A}|$,则矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的行列式值对矩阵的导数:

$$\frac{df(\mathbf{A})}{d\mathbf{A}} = \frac{d(|\mathbf{A}|)}{d\mathbf{A}} = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

3. 令 g(A) = x'Ay, $x \pi y 为 d$ 维列矢量, 函数 g(A) 对矩阵 A 的导数:

$$\frac{\partial g(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}^t$$

根据性质 1, 公式(1)的对数自然函数可以写成:

$$l(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[-\frac{d}{2} \ln(2\pi) + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{t} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right]$$
(2)

 $l(\mu, \Sigma)$ 对协方差矩阵的逆阵 Σ^{-1} 求偏导数及极值:

$$\frac{\partial l(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \left(\ln \left| \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \right| \right)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}} \left[\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^{t} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\left| \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \right|} \frac{\partial \left| \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \right|}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^{t} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\left| \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \right|} \left| \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \right| \boldsymbol{\Sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^{t} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\boldsymbol{\Sigma} - \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^{t} \right]$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right) \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu} \right)^{t}$$

$$= \mathbf{0}$$

其中第2行和第3行分别用到了性质3和性质2,由此可以得到:

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu})^t$$

● 高斯混合模型 EM 算法的迭代公式推导

我们首先来推导一般混合密度模型参数估计的 EM 算法迭代公式, 然后再将一般的混合密度模型具体化为高斯混合模型。

1. 混合密度模型

假设样本集 $X = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n\}$ 中的样本相互独立,并且按照如下的过程产生:

- 1. 样本是依据概率由 K 个分布中的一个产生的,分布的概率密度函数为 $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\theta}_k)$, $k=1,\dots,K$, $\mathbf{\theta}_k$ 为分布的参数;
- 2. 由第k个分布产生样本的先验概率为 α_k ;
- 3. 先验概率 $\mathbf{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_K)^t$,以及分布的参数 $\mathbf{\theta}_1, \dots, \mathbf{\theta}_K$ 均未知。

我们称样本集 X 来自于一个"混合密度模型",混合密度模型的概率密度函数为:

$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\Theta}) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_k p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\theta}_k)$$
 (1)

其中 $\Theta = (\alpha, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_K)$ 为模型的参数,每个 $p(\mathbf{x}|\theta_k)$ 称为一个分量密度。

II. 混合密度模型参数估计的 EM 迭代公式

混合密度模型的参数估计中,由于样本是由哪个分量密度所产生的信息 $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ 是未知的,因此需要将其视作"丢失"信息,使用 EM 算法进行估计。EM 算法中 E 步和 M 步的迭代公式:

$$\mathsf{E} \not = Q(\mathbf{\Theta}; \mathbf{\Theta}^g) = E_Y \left[\ln p(X, Y | \mathbf{\Theta}) | X, \mathbf{\Theta}^g \right]$$
 (2)

$$\mathsf{M} \ \ \overset{\text{th}}{\mathcal{D}} : \ \ \mathbf{\Theta}^* = \arg\max_{\mathbf{\Theta}} Q(\mathbf{\Theta}; \mathbf{\Theta}^g)$$
 (3)

其中 Θ^s 是对参数 Θ 的一个猜测值。E 步计算的是在已知样本集X和参数猜测值 Θ^s 的条件下期望对数似然函数;而M步则是对 $Q(\Theta;\Theta^s)$ 的优化。更新参数的猜测值设置: $\Theta^s = \Theta^*$,进入下一轮迭代。

E 步期望对数似然函数 $Q(\Theta, \Theta^{g})$ 的推导:

训练样本 \mathbf{x}_i 是由第 y_i 个分量密度函数产生的, $y_i=1,\cdots,K$,这两个随机事件的联合概率密度:

$$p(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i | \mathbf{\Theta}) = \alpha_{y_i} p(\mathbf{x}_i | \mathbf{\theta}_{y_i})$$

因此,关于完整数据集 $D = \{X,Y\}$ 的对数似然函数为:

$$l(\mathbf{\Theta}) = \ln p(X, Y | \mathbf{\Theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \left[\alpha_{y_i} p(\mathbf{x}_i | \mathbf{\theta}_{y_i}) \right]$$
 (4)

另外根据贝叶斯公式,在已知参数的一个猜测值 $\mathbf{\Theta}^{g} = \left(\alpha_{1}^{g}, \dots, \alpha_{K}^{g}, \mathbf{\theta}_{1}^{g}, \dots, \mathbf{\theta}_{K}^{g}\right)$ 和样本 \mathbf{x}_{i} 的条件下, \mathbf{x}_{i} 由第 y_{i} 个分量产生的概率为:

$$P(y_i|\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{\Theta}^g) = \frac{p(\mathbf{x}_i,y_i|\mathbf{\Theta}^g)}{p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{\Theta}^g)} = \frac{a_{y_i}^g p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{\theta}_{y_i}^g)}{\sum_{k=1}^K a_k^g p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{\theta}_k^g)}$$
(5)

考虑到样本的独立同分布性, y_i 只与 \mathbf{x}_i 有关,独立于其它 \mathbf{x}_i 和 y_i , $j \neq i$,因此:

$$P(Y|X, \mathbf{\Theta}^g) = P(y_1, \dots, y_n | \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{\Theta}^g) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^g)$$
 (6)

将(4)、(6)式代入到(2)式 E 步的期望对数似然函数,同时考虑到每一个 y_i 是离散的,只取 $\{1,\cdots,K\}$ 中的某一个值,对 Y 的数学期望可以由如下的求和式计算:

$$Q(\boldsymbol{\Theta}; \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{g}) = \sum_{y_{1}=1}^{K} \sum_{y_{2}=1}^{K} \cdots \sum_{y_{n}=1}^{K} \ln p(\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{Y} | \boldsymbol{\Theta}) P(\boldsymbol{Y} | \boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{g})$$

$$= \sum_{y_{1}=1}^{K} \sum_{y_{2}=1}^{K} \cdots \sum_{y_{n}=1}^{K} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln \left[\alpha_{y_{i}} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{y_{i}}) \right] \right\} \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(y_{i} | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{g})$$

$$= \sum_{y_{1}=1}^{K} \sum_{y_{2}=1}^{K} \cdots \sum_{y_{n}=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{K} \left\{ \delta_{l,y_{i}} \ln \left[\alpha_{y_{i}} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{y_{i}}) \right] \prod_{j=1}^{n} P(y_{j} | \mathbf{x}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{g}) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{K} \left\{ \ln \left[\alpha_{l} p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{l}) \right] \left\{ \sum_{y_{1}=1}^{K} \sum_{y_{2}=1}^{K} \cdots \sum_{y_{n}=l}^{K} \left[\delta_{l,y_{i}} \prod_{j=1}^{n} P(y_{j} | \mathbf{x}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{g}) \right] \right\}$$

其中:

$$\delta_{l,y_i} = \begin{cases} 1, & l = y_i \\ 0, & l \neq y_i \end{cases}$$

由于 $\sum_{j=1}^{K} P(y_j | \mathbf{x}_j, \mathbf{\Theta}^g) = 1$,因此(7)式内层大括号中的内容可以简化为:

$$\begin{split} \sum_{y_{i}=1}^{K} \sum_{y_{2}=1}^{K} \cdots \sum_{y_{n}=1}^{K} \left[\delta_{l,y_{i}} \prod_{j=1}^{n} P(y_{j} | \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right] &= \left[\sum_{y_{i}=1}^{K} \cdots \sum_{y_{i+1}=1}^{K} \sum_{y_{i+1}=1}^{K} \cdots \sum_{y_{n}=1}^{K} \prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n} P(y_{j} | \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right] P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \\ &= \prod_{j=1, j \neq i}^{K} \left(\sum_{y_{j}=1}^{K} P(y_{j} | \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right) P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \\ &= P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \end{split}$$

$$(8)$$

(8) 式第2步过程使用的是乘法的分配率。代入(7)式可得:

$$Q(\mathbf{\Theta}; \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{K} \left\{ \ln \left[\alpha_{l} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \middle| \mathbf{\theta}_{l} \right) \right] P\left(l \middle| \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{K} \left[\ln \alpha_{l} P\left(l \middle| \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g} \right) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{K} \left[\ln p\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \middle| \mathbf{\theta}_{l} \right) P\left(l \middle| \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g} \right) \right]$$
(9)

上式中的期望对数似然函数 $Q(\Theta; \Theta^g)$ 只是参数 Θ 的函数,而 $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ 以及 Θ^g 均为已知。

M 步期望对数似然函数 $Q(\mathbf{\Theta}; \mathbf{\Theta}^s)$ 的优化:

下面来求解公式(3)M 步的优化问题,需要注意的是参数 $\mathbf{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_K)^t$ 存在约束

 $\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_k = 1$,因此构造 Lagrange 函数:

$$L(\mathbf{\Theta}, \lambda) = Q(\mathbf{\Theta}; \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) + \lambda \left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{K} \left[\ln \alpha_{l} P(l|\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{K} \left[\ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\mathbf{\theta}_{l}) P(l|\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right] + \lambda \left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_{k} - 1 \right)$$
(10)

Lagrange 函数对 α_l 求偏导数及极值:

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{\Theta}, \lambda)}{\partial \alpha_l} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\lceil \frac{1}{a_i} P(l|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^g) \right\rceil + \lambda = 0$$

因此有:

$$a_l \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n P(l|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^g) = 0$$
 (11)

等式对1求和:

$$\sum_{l=1}^{K} \left[a_l \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(l | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^g) \right] = \lambda \sum_{l=1}^{K} a_l + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{K} P(l | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^g) = \lambda + n = 0$$

因此 Lagrange 系数 $\lambda = -n$,代入(11)式得到关于混合密度组合系数 a_i 的估计公式:

$$a_l = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P(l|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^g)$$
 (12)

其中 $P(l|\mathbf{x}_i,\mathbf{\Theta}^g)$ 可以由(5)式计算。

III. 高斯混合模型参数估计的 EM 迭代公式

对于每一个分量密度函数参数的估计,需要考虑具体的分量密度函数形式,下面推导高斯混合模型中分量高斯的均值矢量 μ ,和协方差矩阵 Σ ,的估计公式。

高斯混合模型中,第1个分量密度函数是一个高斯函数:

$$p_{l}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{l}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{l}|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{l})^{t} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{l}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{l})\right]$$

考虑到(10)式 Lagrange 函数中第 1 项和第 3 项与均值矢量 μ_l 和协方差矩阵 Σ_l 无关,在优化时不起作用,为了书写简单可以将其省略。将高斯函数代入(10)式:

$$L(\mathbf{\Theta}, \lambda) = \sum_{l=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \mathbf{\theta}_{l}) P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(-\frac{d}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\mathbf{\Sigma}_{l}| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l})^{t} \mathbf{\Sigma}_{l}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l}) \right) P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right]$$
(13)

首先对μ, 求偏导数及极值:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{\Theta}, \lambda)}{\partial \mathbf{\mu}_{l}} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\mathbf{\Sigma}_{l}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l} \right) P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right] \\ &= \mathbf{\Sigma}_{l}^{-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i} P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) - \mathbf{\mu}_{l} \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right] \\ &= \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

两边左乘 Σ ,,可以得到均值矢量 μ ,的估计公式:

$$\mathbf{\mu}_{l} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i} P(l|\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) / \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(l|\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g})$$
(14)

(13) 式对 Σ_{l}^{-1} 求偏导数及极值(具体过程参见高斯分布参数最大似然估计的推导过程):

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{\Theta}, \lambda)}{\partial \mathbf{\Sigma}_{l}^{-1}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{\Sigma}_{l}^{-1}|} | \mathbf{\Sigma}_{l}^{-1} | \mathbf{\Sigma}_{l} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l})^{t} \right) P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right] \\
= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \mathbf{\Sigma}_{l} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) \right] - \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(l | \mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l})^{t} \right\} \\
= \mathbf{0}$$

因此得到协方差矩阵 Σ_l 的估计公式:

$$\Sigma_{l} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(l|\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{l})^{t} \right] / \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(l|\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{\Theta}^{g})$$
(15)

总结(5)、(12)、(14)和(15)式,得到高斯混合模型参数估计 EM 算法第 j 轮的迭代公式:

$$P(l|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^{j-1}) = \alpha_l^{j-1} p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{\theta}_l^{j-1}) / \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k^{j-1} p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{\theta}_k^{j-1})$$

其中 $p(\mathbf{x}_i|\mathbf{\theta}_l^{j-1})$ 为高斯函数

$$\begin{aligned} a_l^j &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P\Big(l | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^{j-1}\Big) \\ \mathbf{\mu}_l^j &= \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i P\Big(l | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^{j-1}\Big) \bigg/ \sum_{i=1}^n P\Big(l | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^{j-1}\Big) \\ \mathbf{\Sigma}_l^j &= \Bigg\lceil \sum_{i=1}^n P\Big(l | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^{j-1}\Big) \Big(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}_l^j\Big) \Big(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{\mu}_l^j\Big)^t \Bigg\rceil \bigg/ \sum_{i=1}^n P\Big(l | \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{\Theta}^{j-1}\Big) \end{aligned}$$

● 103页,例2的详细推导过程

二维空间中 4 个样本, 其中的一个样本丢失 1 个特征:

$$D = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{x}_4\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} * \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

假设样本满足正态分布,协方差矩阵为对角阵,EM 算法估计参数:

$$\mathbf{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \qquad 初始参数: \quad \mathbf{\theta}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

推导:

首先计算已知参数 θ_0 的条件下,参数 θ 的对数似然函数:

E 步:

$$Q(\boldsymbol{\theta}; \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}) = E_{x_{41}} \left[\ln p(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \mathbf{x}_{3}, \mathbf{x}_{4} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) \middle| \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, \mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \mathbf{x}_{3}, x_{42} \right]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \mathbf{x}_{3}, \mathbf{x}_{4} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(x_{41} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}) dx_{41}$$
(1)

其中:

$$\ln p\left(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \mathbf{x}_{3}, \mathbf{x}_{4} \middle| \mathbf{\theta} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \middle| \mathbf{\theta} \right) + \ln p\left(x_{41}, x_{42} \middle| \mathbf{\theta} \right)$$
(2)

$$p(x_{41}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}) = \frac{p(x_{41}, x_{42}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})}{p(x_{42}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})}$$

$$= \frac{p(x_{41}, x_{42}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x_{41}, x_{42}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}) dx_{41}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\nu} p(x_{41}, x_{42}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})$$
(3)

$$\begin{split} K &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p\left(x_{4_{1}}, x_{4_{2}} \middle| \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}\right) dx_{4_{1}} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{10}\sigma_{20}} \exp\left[-\frac{\left(x_{4_{1}} - \mu_{10}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{10}^{2}} - \frac{\left(x_{4_{2}} - \mu_{20}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{20}^{2}}\right] dx_{4_{1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{20}} \exp\left[-\frac{\left(x_{4_{2}} - \mu_{20}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{20}^{2}}\right] \left\{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{10}} \exp\left[-\frac{\left(x_{4_{1}} - \mu_{10}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{10}^{2}}\right] dx_{4_{1}}\right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{20}} \exp\left[-\frac{\left(x_{4_{2}} - \mu_{20}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{20}^{2}}\right] = \frac{e^{-8}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \end{split}$$

将(2)和(3)带入(1):

$$Q(\boldsymbol{\theta}; \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) \right] p(x_{41} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}) dx_{41} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ln p(x_{41}, x_{42} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(x_{41} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}) dx_{41}$$

$$= \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) \right] + \frac{1}{K} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \ln p(x_{41}, x_{42} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) p(x_{41} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}) dx_{41}$$
(4)

其中:

$$\ln p\left(x_{41}, x_{42} \middle| \boldsymbol{\theta}\right) = \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}} \exp \left[-\frac{\left(x_{41} - \mu_{1}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{\left(x_{42} - \mu_{2}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} \right] \right\}$$

$$= -\ln \left(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\right) - \frac{\left(x_{41} - \mu_{1}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{\left(x_{42} - \mu_{2}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}}$$
(5)

将(5)带入(4):

$$Q(\boldsymbol{\theta}; \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \frac{1}{K} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\ln(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}) + \frac{(x_{42} - \mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} \right] p(x_{41}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}) dx_{41}$$

$$- \frac{1}{K} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x_{41} - \mu_{1})^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} p(x_{41}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}) dx_{41}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \ln(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}) - \frac{(x_{42} - \mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} - \frac{1}{K} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x_{41} - \mu_{1})^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} p(x_{41}|\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}) dx_{41}$$

$$(6)$$

计算积分:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(x_{41} - \mu_{1}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} p\left(x_{41} \middle| \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}\right) dx_{41} = \frac{1}{2\sigma_{1}^{2} \times 2\pi\sigma_{10}\sigma_{20}} \exp\left[-\frac{\left(x_{42} - \mu_{20}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{20}^{2}}\right] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(x_{41} - \mu_{1}\right)^{2} \exp\left[-\frac{\left(x_{41} - \mu_{10}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{10}^{2}}\right] dx_{41}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-8}}{4\pi\sigma_{1}^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(x_{41}^{2} - 2\mu_{1}x_{41} + \mu_{1}^{2}\right) e^{-\frac{x_{41}^{2}}{2}} dx_{41}$$
(7)

积分公式:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_{41}^2 e^{\frac{-x_{41}^2}{2}} dx_{41} = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -2\mu_1 x_{41} e^{\frac{-x_{41}^2}{2}} dx_{41} = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mu_1^2 e^{\frac{-x_{41}^2}{2}} dx_{41} = \mu_1^2 \sqrt{2\pi}$$

带入 (7):

$$\frac{1}{K} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(x_{41} - \mu_{1}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} p\left(x_{41} \middle| \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}, x_{42}\right) dx_{41} = \frac{e^{-8}}{4\pi\sigma_{1}^{2}} \times \frac{1}{K} \times \left(\sqrt{2\pi} + \mu_{1}^{2}\sqrt{2\pi}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}e^{-8}}{4\pi\sigma_{1}^{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{e^{-8}} \times \left(1 + \mu_{1}^{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} \left(1 + \mu_{1}^{2}\right)$$
(9)

(9) 带入(6):

$$\begin{split} Q\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}; \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0}\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p\left(\mathbf{x}_{i} \middle| \boldsymbol{\theta}\right) - \ln \left(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\right) - \frac{\left(x_{42} - \mu_{2}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} - \frac{\left(1 + \mu_{1}^{2}\right)}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[-\ln \left(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\right) - \frac{\left(x_{i1} - \mu_{1}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{\left(x_{i2} - \mu_{2}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} \right] \\ &- \ln \left(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\right) - \frac{\left(x_{42} - \mu_{2}\right)^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} - \frac{\left(1 + \mu_{1}^{2}\right)}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} \end{split}$$

M 步:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\left(x_{i1} - \mu_1\right)}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\sigma_1^2} = 0$$
$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{3} x_{i1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_2} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\left(x_{i2} - \mu_2\right)}{\sigma_2^2} + \frac{\left(x_{42} - \mu_2\right)}{\sigma_2^2} = 0$$
$$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} x_{i1} + x_{42}\right) = \frac{8}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[-\frac{1}{\sigma_1} + \frac{\left(x_{i1} - \mu_1\right)^2}{\sigma_1^3} \right] - \frac{1}{\sigma_1} + \frac{\left(1 + \mu_1^2\right)}{\sigma_1^3} = 0$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(x_{i1} - \mu_1\right)^2 + \left(1 + \mu_1^2\right) \right) = \frac{3.75}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_2} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[-\frac{1}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\left(x_{i2} - \mu_2\right)^2}{\sigma_2^3} \right] - \frac{1}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\left(x_{42} - \mu_2\right)^2}{\sigma_2^3} = 0$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(x_{i2} - \mu_2\right)^2 + \left(x_{42} - \mu_2\right) \right) = \frac{8}{4}$$

● 一维高斯分布均值的贝叶斯估计

样本集 $D = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ 来自于 1 维高斯分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,其中方差 σ^2 是已知的,计算均值 μ 的贝叶斯估计。假设均值的先验 $p(\mu) \sim N(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$ 是以 μ_0 为均值, σ_0^2 为方差的高斯分布。 首先计算 μ 的后验概率密度 $p(\mu|D)$,根据贝叶斯公式:

$$p(\mu|D) = \frac{p(D|\mu)p(\mu)}{p(D)} = \frac{p(D|\mu)p(\mu)}{\int p(D|\mu)p(\mu)d\mu}$$

由于 $p(D) = \int p(D|\mu)p(\mu)d\mu$ 是与 μ 及 x 无关的常数, 因此令:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{p(D)} = \frac{1}{\int p(D|\mu)p(\mu)d\mu}$$

样本集 $D = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ 是独立同分布的,因此:

$$p(\mu|D) = \alpha p(D|\mu) p(\mu)$$

$$= \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(x_{i}|\mu) p(\mu)$$

$$= \alpha \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{(x_{i}-\mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right] \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{0}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\mu-\mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma\right)^{n} \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{0}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i}-\mu)^{2} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} (\mu-\mu_{0})^{2}\right]$$

$$= \alpha' \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} - \frac{2}{\sigma^{2}} \mu \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} + \frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} \mu^{2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu^{2} - \frac{2}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0} \mu + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0}^{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \alpha' \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}} \mu_{0}^{2}\right) \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu^{2} - 2\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu\right]\right\}$$

$$= \alpha'' \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu^{2} - 2\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu\right]\right\}$$

$$= \alpha'' \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{n}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu^{2} - 2\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} + \frac{\mu_{0}}{\sigma_{0}^{2}}\right) \mu\right]\right\}$$

$$(1)$$

上述过程中分 2 次对与 μ 无关项进行了归并,其中:

$$\alpha' = \frac{\alpha}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_0}, \quad \alpha'' = \alpha' \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\mu_0^2\right)\right]$$

由上面的推导结果可以看出, $p(\mu|D)$ 的指数部分是关于 μ 的二次函数,由此可以断定 $p(\mu|D)$ 服从高斯分布: $p(\mu|D) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2)$ 。

$$p(\mu|D) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\mu - \mu_n}{\sigma_n}\right)^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}\mu^2 - \frac{2\mu_n}{\sigma_n^2}\mu + \frac{\mu_n^2}{\sigma_n^2}\right)\right]$$
(2)

对比(F.1)式和(F.2)式,可以得到:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}$$
$$\frac{\mu_n}{\sigma_n^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}$$

因此:

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{\sigma^2 \sigma_0^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}$$

$$\mu_n = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{\mu_0}{\sigma_0^2}\right) \frac{\sigma^2 \sigma_0^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \frac{\sigma^2 \mu_0}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}$$

简化符号,令: $\hat{\mu}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$,则有:

$$p(\mu|D) \sim N\left(\frac{n\sigma_0^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}\hat{\mu}_n + \frac{\sigma^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}\mu_0, \frac{\sigma^2\sigma_0^2}{n\sigma_0^2 + \sigma^2}\right)$$

这就是 1 维高斯分布均值 μ 的贝叶斯估计后验概率密度。有了分布参数 μ 的后验概率 $p(\mu|D)$,下面来计算待识样本 x 的后验概率:

$$\begin{split} p(x|D) &= \int p(x|\mu) p(\mu|D) d\mu \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_n} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\mu-\mu_n}{\sigma_n}\right)^2\right] d\mu \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \int \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\mu-\mu_n}{\sigma_n}\right)^2\right] d\mu \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \int \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{2x\mu}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma_n^2} - \frac{2\mu\mu_n}{\sigma_n^2} + \frac{\mu_n^2}{\sigma_n^2}\right)\right] d\mu \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \int \exp\left[-\frac{\left(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2\right)\mu^2 - 2\left(\sigma_n^2 x + \sigma^2\mu_n\right)\mu + \left(\sigma_n^2 x^2 + \sigma^2\mu_n^2\right)}{2\sigma^2\sigma_n^2}\right] d\mu \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \exp\left[\frac{\left(\sigma_n^2 x + \sigma^2\mu_n\right)^2}{2\sigma^2\sigma_n^2\left(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2\right)} - \frac{\left(\sigma_n^2 x^2 + \sigma^2\mu_n^2\right)\mu + \left(\sigma_n^2 x^2 + \sigma^2\mu_n^2\right)\mu}{2\sigma^2\sigma_n^2}\right] \int \exp\left[-\frac{\sigma_n^2 x + \sigma^2\mu_n}{2\sigma^2\sigma_n^2} \left(\mu - \frac{\sigma_n^2 x + \sigma^2\mu_n}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2}\right)^2\right] d\mu \\ &= \frac{f\left(\sigma,\sigma_n\right)}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \exp\left[\frac{\sigma_n^4 x^2 + 2\sigma_n^2\sigma^2\mu_n x + \sigma^4\mu_n^2 - \sigma_n^4 x^2 - \sigma^2\sigma_n^2 x^2 - \sigma_n^2\sigma^2\mu_n^2 - \sigma^4\mu_n^2}{2\sigma^2\sigma_n^2\left(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2\right)}\right] \\ &= \frac{f\left(\sigma,\sigma_n\right)}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \exp\left[-\frac{\sigma^2\sigma_n^2 x^2 + 2\sigma^2\sigma_n^2\mu_n x - \sigma^2\sigma_n^2\mu_n^2}{2\sigma^2\sigma_n^2\left(\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2\right)}\right] \\ &= \frac{f\left(\sigma,\sigma_n\right)}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{x^2 - 2x\mu_n + \mu_n^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2}\right] \\ &= \frac{f\left(\sigma,\sigma_n\right)}{2\pi\sigma\sigma_n} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{x^2 - 2x\mu_n + \mu_n^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2}\right] \end{split}$$

其中的积分项简记为关于 σ 和 σ _n的函数形式:

$$f(\sigma,\sigma_n) = \int \exp \left[-\frac{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2}{2\sigma^2 \sigma_n^2} \left(\mu - \frac{\sigma_n^2 x - \sigma^2 \mu_n}{\sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2} \right)^2 \right] d\mu$$
 (3)

注意到被积函数是关于 μ 的二次指数函数,因此是一个高斯函数,而(3)式为高斯积分,其值的大小只与 σ 和 σ_n 有关,与 μ ,x和 μ_n 无关。根据上面的推导结果可以看出,样本x的后验概率密度 p(x|D) 服从高斯分布:

$$p(x|D) \sim N(\mu_n, \sigma_n^2 + \sigma^2)$$

 $f(\sigma,\sigma_n)$ 只是一个归一化因子,不需要计算积分即可得到:

$$f\left(\sigma,\sigma_{n}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma\sigma_{n}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{n}^{2} + \sigma^{2}}}$$