

11.16

z と r は独立なので

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(r|z) &= p(r) = \int p(z, r) dz = \int \frac{1}{Z_H} \exp(-H(z, r)) dz && \leftarrow (11.63) \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{Z_H} \exp(-E(z) - K(r)) dz && \leftarrow (11.57) \\
 &= \frac{1}{Z_H} \exp(-K(r)) \int \exp(-E(z)) dz && \leftarrow Z_H = \int p(z, r) dz dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{\int \exp(-E(z)) dz \int \exp(-K(r)) dr} \exp(-K(r)) \int \exp(-E(z)) dz && = \int \exp(-E(z) - K(r)) dz dr \\
 & && = \int \exp(-E(z)) dz \int \exp(-K(r)) dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{\int \exp(-K(r)) dr} \exp(-K(r)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3N}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_i r_i^2\right) && \leftarrow (11.56) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3N}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} r^T r\right) && \int \exp(-K(r)) dr = \int \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_i r_i^2\right) dr \\
 & && = (2\pi)^{\frac{3N}{2}} \int \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3N}{2}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} r^T r\right) dr \\
 & && = (2\pi)^{\frac{3N}{2}} \int N(r|0, I) dr \\
 & && = (2\pi)^{\frac{3N}{2}} \\
 &= N(r|0, I)
 \end{aligned}$$

となり $p(r|z)$ はガウス分布である。