

14.12

$t_n$  がベクトルの場合、 $t_n$  の条件付分布を混合ガウス分布で表わすと

$$p(t_n | \Phi_n, \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I) \quad \dots (14.34)'$$

ここで、 $t_n$  が D 次元ベクトル、 $\Phi_n$  が M 次元ベクトルとて  $W_k$  は  $M \times D$  次元の行列である。

これより元度関数は

$$p(t_1 \dots t_N | \Phi_1 \dots \Phi_N, \theta) = \prod_{n=1}^N p(t_n | \Phi_n, \theta) = \prod_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I)$$

(t\_n, \Phi\_n) は iid である

とすると、対数元度関数は

$$\ln p(t_1 \dots t_N | \Phi_1 \dots \Phi_N, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^N \ln \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I) \right) \quad \dots (14.35)'$$

とすると

9.2 節に倣って潜在変数  $z_n$  を導入したとき、(9.10)、(9.11) と同じように

$$p(z_n | \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{z_{nk}}$$

$$p(t_n | z_n, \Phi_n, \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^K N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I)^{z_{nk}}$$

である。これより

$$p(t_n, z_n | \Phi_n, \theta) = p(z_n | \theta) p(t_n | z_n, \Phi_n, \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^K \{ \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I) \}^{z_{nk}} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

z\_n は \Phi\_n に依らずに p(z\_n | \theta) = p(z\_n | \Phi\_n, \theta)

① を用いて完全データ集合の元度は

$$p(t_1 \dots t_N, z_1 \dots z_N | \Phi_1 \dots \Phi_N, \theta) = \prod_{n=1}^N p(t_n, z_n | \Phi_n, \theta) = \prod_{n=1}^N \prod_{k=1}^K \{ \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I) \}^{z_{nk}}$$

(t\_n, z\_n, \Phi\_n) は iid である

よって完全データ集合の対数元度は

$$\ln p(t_1 \dots t_N, z_1 \dots z_N | \Phi_1 \dots \Phi_N, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K z_{nk} \ln \{ \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I) \} \quad \dots (14.36)'$$

とすると、負担率は

$$\gamma_{nk} = p(z_n = k | t_n, \Phi_n, \theta^{old}) = \frac{p(z_n = k, t_n | \Phi_n, \theta^{old})}{p(t_n | \Phi_n, \theta^{old})} = \frac{p(z_n = k, t_n | \Phi_n, \theta^{old})}{\sum_{z_n} p(z_n, t_n | \Phi_n, \theta^{old})}$$

$$= \frac{\left[ \prod_{j=1}^K \{ \pi_j N(t_n | W_j^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I) \}^{z_{nj}} \right]_{z_n=k}}{\sum_{z_n} \left[ \prod_{j=1}^K \{ \pi_j N(t_n | W_j^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I) \}^{z_{nj}} \right]} = \frac{\pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \Phi_n, \beta^T I)} \quad \dots (14.37)'$$

とすると

これをを用いて Q 関数は

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(\theta, \theta^{old}) &= E \left[ \ln p(t_1 \dots t_N, z_1 \dots z_N | \phi_1 \dots \phi_N, \theta) \right] \\
 &= \sum_{z_1} \dots \sum_{z_N} p(z_1 \dots z_N | t_1 \dots t_N, \phi_1 \dots \phi_N, \theta^{old}) \ln p(t_1 \dots t_N, z_1 \dots z_N | \phi_1 \dots \phi_N, \theta) \quad (14.36)' \\
 &= \sum_{z_1} \dots \sum_{z_N} p(z_1 \dots z_N | t_1 \dots t_N, \phi_1 \dots \phi_N, \theta^{old}) \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K z_{nk} \ln \{ \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \phi_n, \beta^T I) \} \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{z_1} \dots \sum_{z_N} p(z_1 \dots z_N | t_1 \dots t_N, \phi_1 \dots \phi_N, \theta^{old}) z_{nk} \ln \{ \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \phi_n, \beta^T I) \} \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} \ln \{ \pi_k N(t_n | W_k^T \phi_n, \beta^T I) \} \quad \leftarrow \gamma_{nk} = E [z_{nk}] \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} \{ \ln \pi_k + \ln N(t_n | W_k^T \phi_n, \beta^T I) \} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad = \sum_{z_1} \dots \sum_{z_N} p(z_1 \dots z_N | t_1 \dots t_N, \phi_1 \dots \phi_N, \theta^{old}) z_{nk}
 \end{aligned}$$

となる。

( $\pi_k$  についての最適化)

$\pi_k$  についての項は、本文と同じ形で、 $\pi_k$  の再推定式は (14.38) と同じ

( $W_k$  についての最適化)

Q 関数で  $W_k$  を含む項を分りやすく

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(\theta, \theta^{old}) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \ln N(t_n | W_k^T \phi_n, \beta^T I) + C, \quad C: W_k \text{ を含まない項} \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \ln \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{D}{2}}} \frac{1}{|\beta|} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\beta}{2} (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n)^T (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n) \right\} + C \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \left\{ -\frac{\beta}{2} (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n)^T (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n) \right\} + C \quad \dots (14.39)'
 \end{aligned}$$

∴ ∂

$$\frac{\partial u^T u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (u_1^2 + u_2^2)}{\partial x} = 2u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + 2u_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = 2u^T \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)^T (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)}{\partial W_{kij}} = 2 (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)^T \frac{\partial (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)}{\partial W_{kij}}$$

$$= 2 (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)^T (-J^{ji} \Phi_n) \leftarrow \frac{\partial W^T \Phi}{\partial W_{12}} = \frac{\partial (w_{11} w_{11} \quad w_{12} w_{12})}{\partial w_{12}} (\Phi_2) = J^{21} (\Phi_2)$$

$$= -2 \left\{ (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n) \Phi_n^T \right\}_{ji} \leftarrow \frac{\partial W_k^T \Phi_n}{\partial W_{kij}} = J^{ji} \Phi_n$$

$$a^T J^{21} b = (a_1 \ a_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = (a_1 \ a_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} = a_2 b_1$$

$$a b^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^T J^{21} b = (a b^T)_{21}$$

∴ ∂ Q

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial W_{kij}} = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \left[ -\frac{\beta}{2} (-2) \left\{ (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n) \Phi_n^T \right\}_{ji} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \beta \left\{ (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n) \Phi_n^T \right\}_{ji} = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \beta \left\{ \Phi_n (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)^T \right\}_{ij}$$

∴ ∂ Q

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial W_k} = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \beta \Phi_n (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)^T$$

∴ ∂ Q = 0 ⇒ Q の最大化は ∂ Q / ∂ W\_k = 0

$$0 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial W_k} = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \beta \Phi_n (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)^T$$

$$\therefore 0 = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} \Phi_n (t_n - W_k^T \Phi_n)^T \quad \dots (14.40)'$$

∴ ∂ Q = 0

$$\therefore \Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_N^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Pi = \begin{pmatrix} t_1^T \\ \vdots \\ t_N^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_k = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{1k} & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_{Nk} \end{pmatrix} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\Phi^T R_k (\Pi - \Phi W_k) = (\Phi_1 \ \dots \ \Phi_N) \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{1k} & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_{Nk} \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} t_1^T \\ \vdots \\ t_N^T \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \Phi_N^T \end{pmatrix} W_k \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \Phi_n \gamma_{nk} (t_n^T - \Phi_n^T W_k)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \Phi_n \gamma_{nk} (t_n - W_k \Phi_n)^T$$

∴ ∂ Q = 0 ⇒ (14.40)' は

$$0 = \Phi^T R_k (\Pi - \Phi W_k) \quad \dots (14.41)'$$

∴ ∂ Q = 0

二重和)

$$0 = \Phi^T R_k \Pi - \Phi^T R_k \Phi W_k$$

$$\therefore W_k = (\Phi^T R_k \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T R_k \Pi \quad \dots (14.42)$$

を得る。

( $\beta$ について最適化)

Q関数で $\beta$ を含む項を分り可ると

$$Q(\theta, \theta^H) = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} \left[ \ln \frac{1}{|2\pi\beta|^2} \frac{1}{|\beta|^2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\beta}{2} (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n)^T (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n) \right\} \right] + C$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} \left\{ \frac{D}{2} \ln \beta - \frac{\beta}{2} (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n)^T (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n) \right\} + C, \quad C \text{ は } \beta \text{ 含まない項} \quad \dots (14.43)'$$

Qを最大化する $\beta$ は

$$0 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta} = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} \left\{ \frac{D}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{2} (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n)^T (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n) \right\}$$

二重和)  $\sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} = \sum_{k=1}^K p(z_n=k | t_n, \theta, \theta^H) = 1$  故)

$$0 = \frac{D}{\beta} N - \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n)^T (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{DN} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} (t_n - W_k^T \phi_n)^2 \quad \dots (14.44)'$$

を得る。