

$$(6.33) \quad k(x, x') = g(\theta, x)^T F^{-1} g(\theta, x')$$

$$(6.34) \quad F = E_x [g(\theta, x) g(\theta, x)^T]$$

$$(6.32) \quad g(\theta, x) = \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(x|\theta)$$

変数変換 $\theta \rightarrow \psi(\theta)$ 但し $\psi(\cdot)$ は可逆で微分可能

(微分演算子の変数変換について)

θ は 2 次, ψ も 2 次 とすると

$$\nabla_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} + \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_2} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} + \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

とある。

(実験)

2次元ガウス分布の2次元ベクトル

$$p(x|\mu) = N(x|\mu, I) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2\right\}$$

$$\ln p(x|\mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2}\{(x_1-\mu_1)^2 + (x_2-\mu_2)^2\}$$

$$g(\mu, x) = \nabla_{\mu} \ln p(x|\mu) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} \ln p(x|\mu), \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_2} \ln p(x|\mu) \right)$$

$$= (x_1 - \mu_1, x_2 - \mu_2) = x - \mu$$

$$F = E_x [(x-\mu)^2] = I \leftarrow (x-\mu)^2 \text{の期待値が2次元分散行列}$$

$$k(x, x') = g(\mu, x)^T F^{-1} g(\mu, x') = (x-\mu)^T (x'-\mu)$$

(変数変換の計算)

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1^2 \\ \mu_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p(x|\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}\right)^2\right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\{(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2\}\right] = p(x|\psi)$$

$$\ln p(x|\psi) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2}\{(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} \ln p(x|\psi) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_2} \ln p(x|\psi) = \frac{1}{2} (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \mu_1} = 2\mu_1 = 2\psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \mu_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \mu_2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \mu_2} = 2\psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

5.2

$$g(\theta, x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \mu_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} \ln p(x|\psi) + \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \mu_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_2} \ln p(x|\psi) \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \mu_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} \ln p(x|\psi) + \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \mu_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_2} \ln p(x|\psi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2\psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ 2\psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \end{pmatrix} = g(\psi, x)$$

$$F = E_x [g(\theta, x) g(\theta, x)^T] =$$

$$= \int g(\theta, x) g(\theta, x)^T p(x|\theta) dx = \int g(\psi, x) g(\psi, x)^T p(x|\psi) dx$$

$$= \int \begin{pmatrix} (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 & (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})(x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})(x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) & (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left\{(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2\right\}\right] dx$$

← 変分法を用いた期待値の計算 (変分法を用いた期待値の計算)

$$= I$$

5.2

$$k(x, x') = g(\theta, x)^T F^{-1} g(\theta, x') = (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})(x'_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) + (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}})(x'_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \dots \textcircled{1}$$

2.7.3.3

→ $p(x|\psi)$ の x と x' の関係は

$$p(x|\psi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left\{(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2\right\}\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(x|\psi)}{\partial \psi} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \int \begin{pmatrix} (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \end{pmatrix} (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left\{(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 + (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}})^2\right\}\right] dx \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

← 変分法を用いた期待値の計算 (変分法を用いた期待値の計算)

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_{G^{-1}} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l(x, x') = \nabla_x \ln p(x|\psi)^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} \nabla_{x'} \ln p(x'|\psi)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(x'_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2}(x'_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \psi_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x'_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \psi_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x'_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \psi_2^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= (x_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}})(x'_1 - \psi_1^{\frac{1}{2}}) + (x_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}})(x'_2 - \psi_2^{\frac{1}{2}}) \dots \textcircled{2}$$

①, ② より

$$k(x, x') = l(x, x')$$

よって $k(x, x')$ が定数 $\theta \rightarrow \psi(\theta)$ と変換 $l(x, x') = \dots$ $l(x, x')$ が定数 θ であることがわかる。

即ち $\theta \rightarrow \psi(\theta)$ が変換の下に η の値は不変である。

(解答)

θ, ψ の 2 次元の場合に ψ は 2 次元

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1 = \psi_1(\theta_1) \\ \psi_2 = \psi_2(\theta_2) \end{cases}$$

と 1 次元変換が可能。

すなわち

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 = \psi_1^{-1}(\psi_1) \\ \theta_2 = \psi_2^{-1}(\psi_2) \end{cases}$$

と逆変換が可能。

• $p(x|\theta)$ の $\theta \in \psi$ に変換可能

$$p(x|\theta) = p(x|\theta_1, \theta_2) = p(x|\psi_1^{-1}(\psi_1), \psi_2^{-1}(\psi_2)) = p(x|\psi)$$

と可能。

• η は $g(\theta, x)$ による

$$g(\theta, x) = \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(x|\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} \ln p(x|\psi) + \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_2} \ln p(x|\psi) \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} \ln p(x|\psi) + \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_2} \ln p(x|\psi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_1} \ln p(x|\psi) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi_2} \ln p(x|\psi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix} \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) = g(\psi, x)$$

と可能。すなわち η は $g(\psi, x)$ と一致。

• $\alpha, \beta \in F$ は

$$F = E_x [g(\theta, x) g(\theta, x)^T] = \int g(\theta, x) g(\theta, x)^T p(x|\theta) dx$$

$$= \int g(\psi, x) g(\psi, x)^T p(x|\psi) dx$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix} \int \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \{ \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \}^T p(x|\psi) dx \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

と等しい。このため

$$F^{-1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix}^T \right\}^{-1} \left\{ \int \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \{ \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \}^T p(x|\psi) dx \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

を得る。

• $\alpha, \beta \in K(\eta, \eta')$ は

$$k(\eta, \eta') = g(\theta, \eta)^T F^{-1} g(\theta, \eta') = \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(\eta|\theta) \left\{ \int \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \{ \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \}^T p(x|\psi) dx \right\}^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(\eta'|\theta)$$

$$= \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(\eta|\theta)^T \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix}^T \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix}^T \right\}^{-1} \left\{ \int \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \{ \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \}^T p(x|\psi) dx \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix} \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(\eta'|\theta)$$

$$= \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(\eta|\theta)^T \left\{ \int \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \{ \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \}^T p(x|\psi) dx \right\}^{-1} \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(\eta'|\theta) \dots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで $p(x|\psi)$ が η と η' の間に $\psi \in h(\psi, x)$, η と η' の間に $\psi \in G$, η と η' の間に $\psi \in l(\eta, \eta')$ とする

$$h(\psi, x) = \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi)$$

$$G = \int h(\psi, x) h(\psi, x)^T p(x|\psi) dx$$

$$l(\eta, \eta') = h(\psi, \eta)^T G^{-1} h(\psi, \eta') = \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(\eta|\psi)^T \left\{ \int \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \{ \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(x|\psi) \}^T p(x|\psi) dx \right\}^{-1} \nabla_{\psi} \ln p(\eta'|\psi) \dots \textcircled{2}$$

よって $k(\eta, \eta') = l(\eta, \eta')$ と得る

よって $\theta \rightarrow \psi(\theta)$ と置換したときの η と η' は不変である。