

9.16

$$(9.55) E_z[\ln p(X, Z)] = \sum_n \sum_j \gamma(z_{nj}) \{ \ln \pi_j + \sum_i [x_{ni} \ln \mu_{ji} + (1-x_{ni}) \ln(1-\mu_{ji})] \}$$

また $\pi_k = \sum_j \pi_{kj}$

$$\sum_j \pi_j = 1$$

ラグランジュ乗数 λ を用いて

$$L = \sum_n \sum_j \gamma(z_{nj}) \{ \ln \pi_j + \sum_i [x_{ni} \ln \mu_{ji} + (1-x_{ni}) \ln(1-\mu_{ji})] \} + \lambda \left(\sum_j \pi_j - 1 \right)$$

とすると

L を π_k で微分して 0 とおく

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \pi_k} = \sum_n \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_k} \gamma(z_{nk}) \{ \ln \pi_k + \sum_i [x_{ni} \ln \mu_{ki} + (1-x_{ni}) \ln(1-\mu_{ki})] \} + \lambda \frac{\partial \pi_k}{\partial \pi_k} \leftarrow \sum_n \gamma(z_{nk}) \text{ かつ } \pi_k \text{ は } z_{nk} \text{ の } j=k \text{ の項にのみ依存}$$

$$= \sum_n \gamma(z_{nk}) \frac{1}{\pi_k} + \lambda = 0$$

π_k を消いて $\sum_n \gamma(z_{nk}) = 0$

$$\sum_n \sum_k \gamma(z_{nk}) + \lambda \sum_k \pi_k = 0$$

$$\therefore N + \lambda = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = -N$$

を得る。これは π_k 式に代入して

$$\frac{1}{\pi_k} \sum_n \gamma(z_{nk}) - N = 0$$

$$\therefore \pi_k = \frac{N_k}{N} \dots (9.60) \leftarrow \sum_n \gamma(z_{nk}) = N_k \text{ (9.57)}$$

を得る。

$$\sum_n \sum_k \gamma(z_{nk}) = \sum_n \sum_k \frac{\pi_k p(z_{nk})}{\sum_j \pi_j p(z_{nj})} \quad (9.56)$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\sum_n \pi_k p(z_{nk})}{\sum_j \pi_j p(z_{nj})} \leftarrow \text{分子は } \pi_k \text{ の項にのみ依存する}$$

$$= \sum_k 1 = N$$