

* 多次元 Gauss 分布

$x \in \mathbb{R}^D$ を生成する.

pdf.
$$\mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right).$$

$\mu \in \mathbb{R}^D$: 平均 (1D) $x - \mu$.

$\Sigma \in M_D(\mathbb{R})$: 正定値. 共分散行列.

Remark $A \in M_D(\mathbb{R})$: 対称行列 かつ 正定値 (positive definite)

def. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^D, x \neq 0$ に対し, $x^T A x > 0$.

対数表示.

$$\begin{aligned} & \log \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (D \log 2\pi + \log \det \Sigma) - \frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left((x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi \right). \end{aligned}$$

1次元では,
 $x^T A x = A x^2 > 0, \forall x \neq 0 \rightarrow A > 0$.
 正定値とは「正の行列」として
 保持したもの.

多次元正規分布では, 以下が成立:

Prop. $X = (X_1, \dots, X_D)^T \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma)$ とLT: とき,

X_1, \dots, X_D : independent $\Leftrightarrow X_1, \dots, X_D$ は無相関

かつ, Σ : 対角行列.

pf. (\Rightarrow) 多次元正規分布 $z^T \Sigma z$ も成立する.

(\Leftarrow) $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_D^2)$ とする. $\Sigma^{-1} = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^{-2}, \dots, \sigma_D^{-2})$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\log \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left((x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{d=1}^D \frac{(x_d - \mu_d)^2}{\sigma_d^2} + \sum_{d=1}^D \log \sigma_d^2 + \sum_{d=1}^D \log 2\pi \right) \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(x_d - \mu_d)^2}{\sigma_d^2} + \log \sigma_d^2 + \log 2\pi \right) \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D \log \mathcal{N}(x_d | \mu_d, \sigma_d^2) = \log \prod_{d=1}^D \mathcal{N}(x_d | \mu_d, \sigma_d^2). \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

• $\Psi \pm E$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[X] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} x \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x-\mu) \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx + \mu \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx}_{=1} \\
&= \mu + \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x-\mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)\right) dx
\end{aligned}$$

$\Sigma = \Sigma^T$, Σ : 正定値対称 Σ^{-1} : 正定値対称.

$$\begin{aligned}
\because \Sigma: \text{sym. } \Sigma = \Sigma^T, \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma = \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma^T = I_D \\
(\Sigma^T)^{-1} = \Sigma^{-1} = (\Sigma^{-1})^T. \therefore \Sigma^{-1}: \text{sym.}
\end{aligned}$$

また, A : 正定値 $\Leftrightarrow A$ の全ての固有値 $\lambda_i > 0$ (注意して,

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_D > 0$: Σ の eigenvalue

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_D^{-1} > 0$: Σ^{-1} : eigenvalue.
pos. def.

$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma v &= \lambda v \\
v &= \lambda \Sigma^{-1} v \\
\Sigma^{-1} v &= \frac{1}{\lambda} v.
\end{aligned}$$

$$U^T U = U U^T = I_D$$

このとき, $\exists U$: 直交行列 s.t. Σ^{-1} : 対角行列 $\neq I_D$.

$$\Sigma^{-1} = U^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_D^{-1}) U. \quad \text{これより}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{-1} &= U^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \lambda_D^{-\frac{1}{2}}) U \cdot \underbrace{U^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \lambda_D^{-\frac{1}{2}}) U}_{= I_D} \\ &= \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{ε P1173. } (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}: \text{pos. def.}) \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z}'$. $\mathbf{x} = \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$ とおくと, \mathbf{z} と.

$$\mathbf{x} = \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z} + \boldsymbol{\mu}. \quad \leftarrow \text{次元: } \mathbf{z} = \frac{\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}} \text{ とおいた } \mathbf{z} \text{ と対応する}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) &= (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}))^T (\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})) \\ &= \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}. \end{aligned}$$

変数変換の Jacobian $|J|$.

$$\begin{aligned} J(\mathbf{z}) &= \det \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \right) \\ &= \det \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{1) } \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} A \mathbf{x} = A^T \\ A: \text{対角行列} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} A \mathbf{x} = A. \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \det (U^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \lambda_D^{\frac{1}{2}}) U) \quad \begin{array}{l} \det(AB) \\ \downarrow = (\det A)(\det B) \end{array} \\ &= \det U^T \cdot \det (\text{diag}(\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, \lambda_D^{\frac{1}{2}})) \cdot \det U \\ &= \det \underbrace{U^T U}_{= I_D} \cdot (\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \lambda_D^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &= 1 \cdot (\lambda_1 \cdot \dots \cdot \lambda_D)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (\det \Sigma)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (> 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}[X]$$

$$= \mu + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z}}{\sqrt{\det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) |J(\mathbf{z})| d\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \mu + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \mu - \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{z}$$

$\downarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) = -\mathbf{z} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right)$

ここで、積の各項の第 i 成分について、

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{d=1}^D z_d^2\right) d\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \prod_{d=1}^D \exp\left(-\frac{z_d^2}{2}\right) d\mathbf{z}$$

$\downarrow d \neq i$ の項と $d = i$ の項に
分けたい。

$$= \prod_{d \neq i} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{z_d^2}{2}\right) dz_d \right) \times \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \exp\left(-\frac{z_i^2}{2}\right) dz_i$$

$$\propto \left[\exp\left(-\frac{z_i^2}{2}\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = 0$$

= const.

$$\therefore \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{z}} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) d\mathbf{z} = 0$$

以上より $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu$.

(別の計算方法) \rightarrow 355の方法

$E[X]$

$$= \mu + \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x - \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) dx$$

\therefore A : 対称なとき $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^T A x = 2Ax$ を用いると,
 \hookrightarrow 対称でないときは $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^T A x = (A + A^T)x$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) \quad \downarrow \text{合成函数の微分} \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) \\ &= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} (x - \mu)\right) \\ &= \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right). \quad = -I_D \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x - \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) dx \\ &= \Sigma \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) dx \\ &= \Sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x - \mu)\right) dx \\ &= \Sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

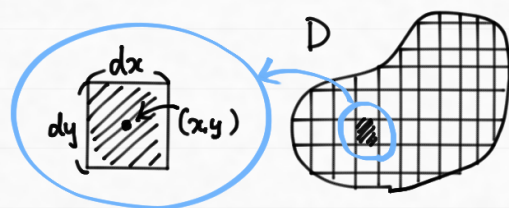
$= 1$

$$\therefore E[X] = \mu.$$

Remark Jacobianの意味合いについて。(2次元で考える)

- 重積分 $\int_D f(x,y) dx dy$:

D を細かに四角形に分割したときに行える

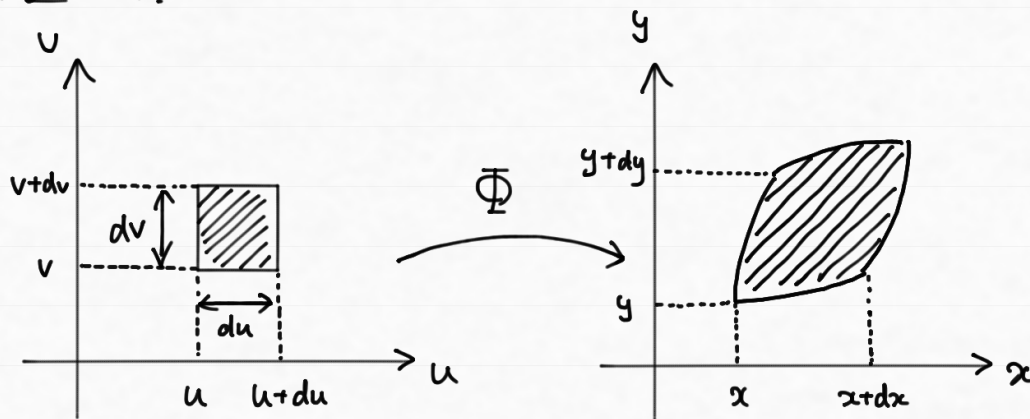


微小四角形の面積 $dx dy$ とその中の点 (x,y) での函数 f の値 $f(x,y)$ の積を足しあわせたもの (の極限值)

- 変数変換 $\Phi: (u,v) \mapsto (x,y)$ を $x=x(u,v)$, $y=y(u,v)$ とするとき,

u,v -平面の微小長方形 $[u, u+du] \times [v, v+dv]$ は, x,y -平面に写ると

どう歪むか?



変形後の四角形は, du, dv が小さいときは近似的に平行四辺形

とみなすことができる. この面積を $dx dy$ とする. x,y の全微分を考えると,

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv \\ dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} dv \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$$

$= J$ (Jacobi行列) とおく.

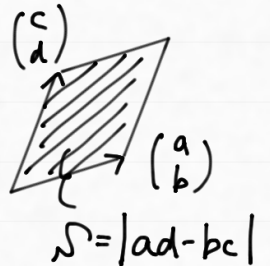
これより,

$$\begin{pmatrix} du \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix} du, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ dv \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} dv \text{ である。}$$

変形後の平行四辺形の面積は,

$$\begin{aligned} dx dy &= \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} dv - \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} du \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\ &= |\det J| du dv. \end{aligned}$$

Jacobian



ということで、 $x = x(u, v)$, $y = y(u, v)$ と変数変換するとときには
微小四角形の面積が $dx dy = |\det J| du dv$ という関係が成り立つ。

・ 多次元の場合も同様のことを考えるとわかる。 \square

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \quad E[XX^T] &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} xx^T \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x - \mu)(x - \mu)^T \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx + \underbrace{\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} x \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx \right)}_{=\mu} \mu^T \\ &\quad + \mu \underbrace{\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} x^T \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx \right)}_{=\mu^T} - \mu \mu^T \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathcal{N}(x | \mu, \Sigma) dx}_{=1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \mu\mu^T + \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x-\mu)(x-\mu)^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right) dx \\
&= \mu\mu^T + \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z z^T \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) dz \right) \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

[Claim] $\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z z^T \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) dz = \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} I_D$ を用いると,

$$E[XX^T] = \mu\mu^T + \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D}} \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} I_D \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} = \mu\mu^T + \Sigma.$$

よって, [Claim] を示す.

pf. $\{e_d\}_{d=1}^D$: \mathbb{R}^D の標準基底. $z = \sum_{d=1}^D z_d e_d$ と表せる.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z z^T \exp\left(-\frac{z^T z}{2}\right) dz \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \left(\sum_{d=1}^D z_d e_d \right) \left(\sum_{d=1}^D z_d e_d \right)^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \left(\sum_{d=1}^D \sum_{d'=1}^D z_d z_{d'} e_d e_{d'}^T \right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D \\
&= \sum_{d=1}^D \sum_{d'=1}^D e_d e_{d'}^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} z_d z_{d'} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^D z_i^2\right) dz_1 \cdots dz_D.
\end{aligned}$$

あとはこの積分を実行する.

$$V[X] = E[XX^T] - \mu\mu^T = \mu\mu^T + \Sigma - \mu\mu^T = \Sigma.$$

(別の計算方法) \hookrightarrow 結構デブ=カレ. 以下では Σ で微分していいから,

$$E[XX^T]$$

大々 Σ を Cholesky 分解した方が良さ.

$$= \mu\mu^T + \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x-\mu)(x-\mu)^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right) dx.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right) \text{ を } \Sigma^{-1} \text{ と } \Sigma^{-1} = I.$$

Def. (Hadamard 積)

$A = (a_{ij}), B = (b_{ij}) \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$ に対し, A と B の

Hadamard 積 $A \circ B$ は $A \circ B := (a_{ij}b_{ij})$ で定まる. \square

Prop. $X \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), A \in M_{p,n}(\mathbb{R}), B \in M_{n,p}(\mathbb{R})$

(1) X の各要素が独立のとき, $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{tr}(AXB) = A^T B^T$

(2) X : 対称のとき, $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \text{tr}(AXB) = A^T B^T + BA - (A^T B^T) \circ I_n.$

pf. $X = (x_{ij}), A = (a_{ij}), B = (b_{ij})$ とする.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \text{tr}(AXB) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} x_{st} b_{tk}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} \frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} b_{tk}.$$

(1) $\frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{si} \delta_{tj}$ であることより,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \operatorname{tr}(AXB) &= \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} b_{tk} \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^p b_{jk} a_{ki} \\ &= (BA)_{ji} = (A^T B^T)_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \operatorname{tr}(AXB) = A^T B^T.$$

(2) $i \geq j$ とする. (s=t のとき)
対角項は2回足して1回の2^-1回引く.

$$\frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} + \delta_{sj} \delta_{ti} - \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \operatorname{tr}(AXB)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} b_{tk} \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} + \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} b_{tk} \delta_{sj} \delta_{ti}$$

$$- \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n a_{ks} b_{tk} \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^p b_{jk} a_{ki} + \sum_{k=1}^p b_{ik} a_{kj} - \left(\sum_{k=1}^p b_{jk} a_{ki} \right) \delta_{ij}$$

$$= (A^T B^T)_{ij} + (BA)_{ij} - (A^T B^T)_{ij} (I_n)_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \operatorname{tr}(AXB) = A^T B^T + BA - (A^T B^T) \circ I_n. \quad \square$$

Cor. $X \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n.$

$a^T X b = \operatorname{tr}(a^T X b)$ より, I_n の Prop. E
 を用いるとわかる.

(1) X の各要素が独立のとき, $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} a^T X b = a b^T$

(2) X : 対称のとき, $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} a^T X b = a b^T + b a^T - (a b^T) \circ I_n. \quad \square$

Prop. $X = (x_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$: 正則. $\frac{\partial X^{-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} = -X^{-1} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} X^{-1}$. □

pf. $XX^{-1} = I_n$ の両辺を x_{ij} で微分. 積の微分により

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} X^{-1} + X \frac{\partial X^{-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial X^{-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} = -X^{-1} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} X^{-1}.$$
 ▣

Prop. $X = (x_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$: 正則, $X^{-1} = (\xi_{ij})$.

$f: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: 滑らか.

(1) X の各要素が独立のとき, $\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} = -(X^{-1})^T \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} (X^{-1})^T$.

(2) X : 対称のとき, $\tilde{X} := X^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} + \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \circ I_n \right) X^{-1}$ とし

$$\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} = -\tilde{X} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{X} \circ I_n.$$
 □

pf. (1) $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}}$ それぞれが独立 \neq のとき, $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{kl}}$ それぞれが独立.

Chain rule より, $\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}}$. (f(X) は各要素の関数とみなす)

$$\frac{\partial X^{-1}}{\partial x_{ij}} = -X^{-1} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} X^{-1} \text{ の } \tau \text{ の } \tau.$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x_{ij}} \right)_{st} \xi_{tl} = - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} \frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} \xi_{tl}.$$

X の各要素が独立 \neq のとき, $\frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{si} \delta_{tj}$.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \xi_{tl} = - \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} = - \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \xi_{ki} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}} \xi_{jl} = - \left((X^{-1})^T \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} (X^{-1})^T \right)_{ij}.$$

(2) X : 対称 のとき, X^{-1} : 対称.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because XX^{-1} = I_n, (X^{-1})^T X^T = I_n^T, (X^{-1})^T X = I_n. \\ \therefore X^{-1} = (X^{-1})^T \end{array} \right)$$

このとき 独立な ξ_{kl} は $k \geq l$ とする $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 個. $\Rightarrow j$ と k と, $k \geq j$ と $k < j$ と, $k = j$ と

chain rule より, $\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^k \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}} = \sum_{k \geq l} \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}}$

ただし, $\frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} \frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} \xi_{tl}$ により成り立つ.

X : 対称 より,

$$\frac{\partial x_{st}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} + \delta_{sj} \delta_{ti} - \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \xi_{kl}}{\partial x_{ij}} = - \sum_{s=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n \xi_{ks} (\delta_{si} \delta_{tj} + \delta_{sj} \delta_{ti} - \delta_{si} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}) \xi_{tl}$$

$$= - \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} - \xi_{kj} \xi_{il} + \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} \delta_{ij}$$

和の範囲は $k \geq l$ には注意が必要. $k \geq l$ と $k < l$ のときを考慮. $k=l$ は注意.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} = \sum_{k \geq l} (- \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} - \xi_{kj} \xi_{il} + \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} \delta_{ij}) \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n (- \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} - \xi_{kj} \xi_{il} + \xi_{ki} \xi_{jl} \delta_{ij}) \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^n (- \xi_{ki} \xi_{jk} - \xi_{kj} \xi_{ik} + \xi_{ki} \xi_{jk} \delta_{ij}) \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kk}}$$

X^{-1} : 対称

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n (-2 + \delta_{ij}) \xi_{ik} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kl}} \xi_{lj} + \sum_{k=1}^n (-2 + \delta_{ij}) \xi_{ik} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial \xi_{kk}} \xi_{kj} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \left(\left(X^{-1} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} X^{-1} \right)_{ij} + \left(X^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right)_{ij} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(X^{-1} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} X^{-1} \right)_{ij} + \left(X^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right)_{ij} \right) (I_n)_{ij} . \\
\therefore \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} &= - \left(X^{-1} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} X^{-1} + X^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(X^{-1} \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} X^{-1} + X^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right) \odot I_n \\
&= - X^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} + \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(X^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} + \frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X^{-1}} \odot I_n \right) X^{-1} \right) \odot I_n . \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

Prop. $X = (x_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$: 正則.

(1) X の各要素が独立のとき, $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \det X = (\det X)(X^{-1})^T$

(2) X : 対称のとき, $\frac{\partial}{\partial X} \det X = (\det X)(2X^{-1} - X^{-1} \odot I_n)$. \square

pf. (1) X_{ij} : X の第 i 行第 j 列を除いてできる小行列.

$$\Delta_{ij} := (-1)^{i+j} \det X_{ij} : (i,j)\text{-余因子 とする.}$$

第 i 行についての Laplace 展開 : $\det X = \sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \Delta_{it}$ を用いて,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \Delta_{it} = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{it} .$$

X の各要素が独立のとき, $\frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{ii} \delta_{tj} = \delta_{tj}$.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X = \sum_{t=1}^n \delta_{tj} \Delta_{it} = \Delta_{ij} = (\det X)(X^{-1})^T_{ij} .$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \Delta_{it}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{it} + \sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \frac{\partial \Delta_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}}$$

← $x_{ji} = x_{ij}$ かも 可なり.

X : 対称行列より,

$$\frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \delta_{ii} \delta_{tj} + \delta_{ij} \delta_{ti} - \delta_{ii} \delta_{tj} \delta_{ij}$$

$$= \delta_{tj} + (\delta_{ti} - \delta_{tj}) \delta_{ij}$$

第2項にのみ $i \neq j$ なら $\delta_{ij} = 0$.
 $i = j$ なら $\delta_{ti} - \delta_{tj} = \delta_{ti} - \delta_{ti} = 0$.

$$= \delta_{tj}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\partial x_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}} \Delta_{it} = \sum_{t=1}^n \delta_{tj} \Delta_{it} = \Delta_{ij}$$

← $X^{-1} = (X^{-1})^T$.

$$= (\det X) ((X^{-1})^T)_{ij} = (\det X) (X^{-1})_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta_{it}}{\partial x_{ii}} = 0 \quad (\because X_{ii} \text{ には } x_{ii} \text{ が } T \neq i) \text{ である.}$$

$i > j$ とし.

$x_{ij} = x_{ji}$

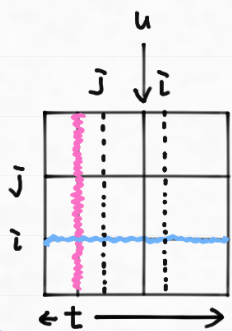
$$\frac{\partial \Delta_{it}}{\partial x_{ji}} = (-1)^{i+t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ji}} \det X_{it} = (-1)^{i+t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ji}} \det X_{it}$$

第 j 行にのみ Laplace 展開

$$= (-1)^{i+t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ji}} \left(\sum_{u=1}^{t-1} x_{ju} (-1)^{j+u} \det (X_{it})_{ju} + \sum_{u=t+1}^n x_{ju} (-1)^{j+u-1} \det (X_{it})_{ju} \right)$$

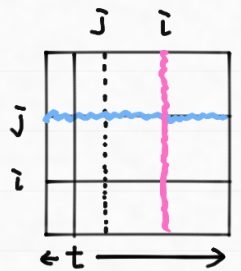
$$= (-1)^{i+t} \left(\sum_{u=1}^{t-1} \delta_{ui} (-1)^{j+u} \det (X_{it})_{ju} + \sum_{u=t+1}^n \delta_{ui} (-1)^{j+u-1} \det (X_{it})_{ju} \right)$$

$$= \begin{cases} (-1)^{j+t} \det (X_{it})_{ji} & (i < t) \\ 0 & (i = t) \\ (-1)^{j+t-1} \det (X_{it})_{ji} & (i > t) \end{cases}$$



$\therefore i > j$ のとき

$$\sum_{t=1}^n x_{it} \frac{\partial \Delta_{it}}{\partial x_{ij}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{t=1}^{i-1} x_{it} (-1)^{j+t-1} \det(X_{it})_{ji} + \sum_{t=i+1}^n x_{it} (-1)^{j+t} \det(X_{it})_{ji} \\
 &= (-1)^{i+j} \left(\sum_{t=1}^{i-1} x_{it} (-1)^{i+t-1} \det(X_{ji})_{it} + \sum_{t=i+1}^n x_{it} (-1)^{i+t} \det(X_{ji})_{it} \right) \\
 &= (-1)^{j+i} \det X_{ji} = \Delta_{ji} = (\det X)(X^{-1})_{ij}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{ij}} \det X &= (\det X)(X^{-1})_{ij} + (\det X)(X^{-1})_{ij} (1 - \delta_{ij}) \\
 &= (\det X) (2(X^{-1})_{ij} - (X^{-1})_{ij} (I_n)_{ij}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \det X = (\det X) (2X^{-1} - X^{-1} \odot I_n). \quad \square$$

• $C(\Sigma) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma}}$ とおく. $y := x - \mu$ と変数変換可とする

Jacobian は $J = \det I_D = 1$.

$$C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (x-\mu)(x-\mu)^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu)\right) dx.$$

$$= C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} yy^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) dy.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) \quad \downarrow \text{chain rule}$$

$$= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}y^T \Sigma^{-1}y\right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} (y^T \Sigma^{-1}y)\right).$$

$$f(\Sigma) := \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y} \text{ טרנספוז.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} (\boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}) \\ &= -\Sigma^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma} \odot \mathbf{I}_D \right) \Sigma^{-1} \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(\Sigma^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma} \odot \mathbf{I}_D \right) \Sigma^{-1} \right) \odot \mathbf{I}_n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma} = \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T + \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T - \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D = 2\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T - \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D \text{ טרנספוז.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Sigma} \odot \mathbf{I}_D &= 2\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T - \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D + (2\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T - \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D) \odot \mathbf{I}_D \\ &= 2\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T - \cancel{\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D} + \cancel{2\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D} - \cancel{\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D} \\ &= 2\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} (\boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}) = -2\Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} + (\Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1}) \odot \mathbf{I}_D$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right)$$

$$= \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (\Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1}) \odot \mathbf{I}_D \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right)$$

$$\therefore \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right)$$

$$= \Sigma \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) \right) \Sigma$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \left((\Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1}) \odot \mathbf{I}_D \right) \Sigma \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) d\mathbf{y}. \\
&= C(\Sigma) \Sigma \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) d\mathbf{y} \right) \Sigma \\
&\quad + \frac{C(\Sigma)}{2} \Sigma \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1}) \odot I_D \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) d\mathbf{y} \right) \Sigma.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) d\mathbf{y} \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \left(C(\Sigma)^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} C(\Sigma) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) d\mathbf{y} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma} \sqrt{(2\pi)^D \det \Sigma} \\
&= \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det \Sigma}} \cdot (\det \Sigma) (2\Sigma^{-1} - \Sigma^{-1} \odot I_D) \\
&= C(\Sigma)^{-1} \left(\Sigma^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} \odot I_D \right).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1}) \odot I_D \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) d\mathbf{y} \\
&= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1}) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) d\mathbf{y} \right) \odot I_D. \\
&\mathbf{z} = \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{y} \text{ とおくと, この変換の Jacobian は } (\det \Sigma)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\therefore \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1}) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{y}\right) d\mathbf{y} \\
&= \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{z}^T \exp\left(-\frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}{2}\right) (\det \Sigma)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{z} \right) \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{(2\pi)^D} \sqrt{\det \Sigma} I_D \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} = C(\Sigma)^{-1} \Sigma^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \therefore C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) d\boldsymbol{y} \\
&= \Sigma \left(\Sigma^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} \odot \mathbf{I}_D \right) \Sigma + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \left(\Sigma^{-1} \odot \mathbf{I}_D \right) \Sigma \\
&= \Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \left(\Sigma^{-1} \odot \mathbf{I}_D \right) \Sigma + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \left(\Sigma^{-1} \odot \mathbf{I}_D \right) \Sigma \\
&= \Sigma.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E[\boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{X}^T] = \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T + \Sigma.$$

・ 実は, Σ で微分する代わりに Σ^{-1} で微分する方が計算は楽.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} (2 \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T - \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D)\right) \\
&= -\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \therefore C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) d\boldsymbol{y} \\
&= -C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) d\boldsymbol{y} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} C(\Sigma) \int_{\mathbb{R}^D} (\boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T \odot \mathbf{I}_D) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) d\boldsymbol{y} \\
&= -C(\Sigma) \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma^{-1}} C(\Sigma)^{-1} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} C(\Sigma) \left(\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^D} \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{y}^T \Sigma^{-1} \boldsymbol{y}\right) d\boldsymbol{y} \right) \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \odot \mathbf{I}_D
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\cancel{C(\Sigma)} \sqrt{\cancel{(2\pi)^D}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cancel{\det \Sigma^{-1}}}} \cancel{\det \Sigma^{-1}} (2\Sigma - \Sigma \circ I_D) \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{C(\Sigma)} \left(\Sigma^{\pm} \sqrt{\cancel{(2\pi)^D}} \sqrt{\cancel{\det \Sigma}} I_D \Sigma^{\pm} \right) \circ I_D \\
&= \Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \cancel{\Sigma \circ I_D} + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{\Sigma \circ I_D} \\
&= \Sigma.
\end{aligned}$$

• Σ を Cholesky 分解するのいいおそろく一番楽か？

• エントロピー-

$$\begin{aligned}
H[\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma)] &= -\mathbb{E}[\log \mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{E}[(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)] + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi \right). \\
&\quad \mathbb{E}[(x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\text{tr}((x-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu))] \\
&= \mathbb{E}[\text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)(x-\mu)^T)] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x^T A x = \text{tr}(x^T A x) \\ = \text{tr}(A x x^T) \end{array} \right\} \\
&= \text{tr}(\mathbb{E}[\Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu)(x-\mu)^T]) \\
&= \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{E}[(x-\mu)(x-\mu)^T]) = \text{tr}(\Sigma^{-1} \Sigma) = \text{tr}(I_D) = D. \\
\therefore H[\mathcal{N}(x|\mu, \Sigma)] &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \det \Sigma + D(\log 2\pi + 1) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

• $p(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma)$ & $q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})$ on KL-divergence.

$$\text{KL}[q(\mathbf{x}) \| p(\mathbf{x})] = -H[\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})] - \mathbb{E}_q[\log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma)].$$

$$\mathbb{E}_q[\log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma)]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbb{E}_q[(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)] + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi e \right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_q[(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_q[\text{tr}((\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mu))] = \mathbb{E}_q[\text{tr}((\mathbf{x} - \mu)(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1})]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_q[\text{tr}((\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu} + \hat{\mu} - \mu)(\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu} + \hat{\mu} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1})]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_q[\text{tr}(((\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})(\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})^T + (\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})(\hat{\mu} - \mu)^T + (\hat{\mu} - \mu)(\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})^T + (\hat{\mu} - \mu)(\hat{\mu} - \mu)^T) \Sigma^{-1})]$$

$$= \text{tr}(\mathbb{E}_q[(\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})(\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})^T + (\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})(\hat{\mu} - \mu)^T + (\hat{\mu} - \mu)(\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})^T + (\hat{\mu} - \mu)(\hat{\mu} - \mu)^T] \Sigma^{-1})$$

$$= \text{tr}((\mathbb{E}_q[(\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})(\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mu})^T] + (\hat{\mu} - \mu)(\hat{\mu} - \mu)^T) \Sigma^{-1})$$

$$= \text{tr}(((\mu - \hat{\mu})(\mu - \hat{\mu})^T + \hat{\Sigma}) \Sigma^{-1}).$$

$$\therefore \text{KL}[q(\mathbf{x}) \| p(\mathbf{x})]$$

$$= -H[\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \hat{\mu}, \hat{\Sigma})] - \mathbb{E}_q[\log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \mu, \Sigma)].$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\log \det \hat{\Sigma} + D(\log 2\pi e + 1) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{tr}(((\mu - \hat{\mu})(\mu - \hat{\mu})^T + \hat{\Sigma}) \Sigma^{-1}) + \log \det \Sigma + D \log 2\pi e \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\text{tr}(((\mu - \hat{\mu})(\mu - \hat{\mu})^T + \hat{\Sigma}) \Sigma^{-1}) + \log \frac{\det \Sigma}{\det \hat{\Sigma}} - D \right).$$