

Notation & Formulas for EM Examples

Example 1. (Multivariate t)

In this example, the observed data vectors are the rows of an $n \times p$ data matrix, $Y_{(i)} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma/\tau_i)$ conditionally given τ_i , where $\tau_i \sim \chi_\nu^2/\nu$ and (Y_i, τ_i) are *iid*. Here ν is regarded as known, and $\vartheta = (\mu, \Sigma)$ is the unknown parameter.

For the EM algorithm, you are to use the conditional distribution

$$f_{\tau_i|Y_i}(t|y) \sim \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+p}{2}, \frac{\nu+\Delta}{2}\right)$$

where $\Delta = \Delta(y, \mu, \Sigma) = (y - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (y - \mu)$, to justify in full details the EM iterative step:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{new} &= \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i / (\nu + \Delta(Y_i, \mu_{old}, \Sigma_{old})) \\ \Sigma_{new} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\nu+p}{\nu + \Delta(Y_i, \mu_{old}, \Sigma_{old})} (Y_i - \mu_{new})^{\otimes 2} \end{aligned}$$

Example 2. (Multivariate Normal with Variance $D + \sigma^2 \mathbf{1}^{\otimes 2}$)

Here the data are $Y_{(i)} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, D + \sigma^2 \mathbf{1}^{\otimes 2})$ with $D = \text{diag}(\mathbf{d})$ and unknown parameter $\vartheta = (\mu, \mathbf{d}, \sigma^2)$. We regard the missing data as U_i in the representation

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{(i)} &= Z_{(i)} + U_i \mathbf{1} \quad , \quad Z_{(i)}, U_{(i)} \text{ independent} \\ Z_{(i)} &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, D) \quad , \quad U_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \end{aligned}$$

Note first that if $\mu_{old} = \hat{\mu}$ initially, then the EM iteration will preserve the same value of μ_{new} in all subsequent iterations. Beyond showing this, your task is to justify in full details the EM iterative step: in terms of the auxiliary parameter $\alpha = \alpha(\mathbf{d}) = \text{tr}(D) = \sum_{j=1}^p d_j^{-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{new}^2 &= \frac{\sigma_{old}^2}{1 + \alpha_{old} \sigma_{old}^2} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_{old}^2}{1 + \alpha_{old} \sigma_{old}^2} \mathbf{1}' D_{old}^{-1} S_Y D_{old}^{-1} \mathbf{1} \right) \\ d_{new,k} &= S_{Y,kk} + \sigma_{new}^2 - \frac{2\sigma_{old}^2}{1 + \alpha_{old} \sigma_{old}^2} \sum_{l=1}^p S_{Y,kl} / d_{old,l} \end{aligned}$$