









Отсюда

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \log p(X|\boldsymbol{\mu}, \Sigma) = -N\Sigma^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu} - \sum_{n=1}^N \Sigma^{-1}\mathbf{x}_n = -\Sigma^{-1}\left(N\boldsymbol{\mu} - \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{x}_n\right) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boldsymbol{\mu}_{ML} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{x}_n.$$

Для получения оценки  $\Sigma_{ML}$  удобно перейти к матрице точности  $\Lambda$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\Lambda} \log p(X|\boldsymbol{\mu}, \Sigma) &= -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\Lambda} \text{trace}\left(\Lambda \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu})(\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T\right) + \frac{N}{2 \det \Lambda} \nabla_{\Lambda} \det \Lambda = \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu})(\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T + \frac{N}{2 \det \Lambda} \det \Lambda \Lambda^{-1} &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Sigma_{ML} = \Lambda_{ML}^{-1} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu})(\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T. \end{aligned}$$