

### 1. Introduction

EM (ML) (MAP) 3l. EM ( . . . , 2,4,12,15,16,18,19l). G ,

EM ( . . . , 9l, EM 5l, -N A 7l.

6,10l, H, EM M 8l, 17l, 7l

( . . . ) . I ,

EM J. 20l H

EM G H

H M , EM

EM EM

EM ML MAP M 14l -N

I EM G z B

EM J. 20l,

EM z .

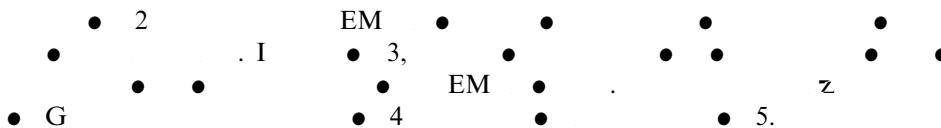
I , 18l, EM

14l G

EM

z . F

14l G



2. The EM algorithm for mixtures of densities from exponential families

2.1. The mixture model

$$P(x|F) = \sum_{i=1}^K a_i P_i(x|f_i), \quad a_i \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^K a_i = 1, \tag{1}$$

$$x = [x_1, \dots, x_n] \in R^n, \quad f_i \in O_i \subset R^{d_i}, \quad K$$

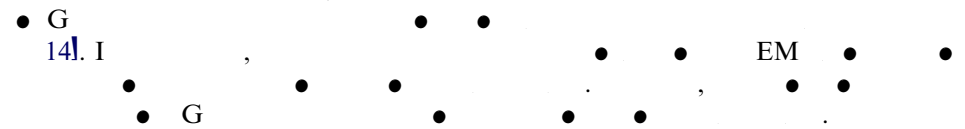
$$F = (a_1, \dots, a_K, f_1, \dots, f_K) \in O,$$

$$O = \left\{ (a_1, \dots, a_K, f_1, \dots, f_K) : \sum_{i=1}^K a_i = 1, \quad a_i \geq 0, f_i \in O_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, K \right\}.$$

$$P_i(x|f_i) = P_i(x|m_i, S_i)$$

$$P_i(x|m_i, S_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} |S_i|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(x-m_i)^T S_i^{-1}(x-m_i) \right\}, \tag{2}$$

$$m_i = [m_{i1}, \dots, m_{in}]^T, \quad S_i = (s_{kl}^i)_{n \times n}$$



$$q(x|y), y \in Y \subset R^d, \quad x \in R^n$$

$$q(x|y) = a(y)^{-1} b(x) \exp\{t(x)\}, \quad x \in R^n, \tag{3}$$

$$b(x), t(x) \in R^n, \quad a(y) \in R^n$$

$$a(y) = \int_{R^n} b(x) \exp\{t(x)\} dx$$

$$x \in R^n, a(y) < +\infty, \quad y \in Y, \quad t(x) \in R^n, \quad b(x) \geq 0$$

$$b(x)$$

O • , • •

$$P(x|f) = q(x|y(f)) = a(f)^{-1} b(x)^{y(f) t(x)}, \quad x \in R^n$$

( • 11 • 18 • ) .

$$f = E_y(t(X))$$

P(x|f) • m • S,

$$P(x|f) \leq U(x|f) = w(x)(1 - c_1 - r(1/Z(x))^{-c_2}), \quad (4)$$

$$Z(x) = \frac{(1 - c_1)^n}{\|x - m\|}$$

l • S • P(x|f). M • , c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub>, r • n

• • • , w(x) • • • x<sub>1</sub>, ..., x<sub>n</sub>

• • • . H • , E • •

• • • • • . A • , • • •

G • • • • •

I • • f<sub>i</sub> ∈ O<sub>i</sub> ⊂ R<sup>d<sub>i</sub></sup> • • • • • z -

$$P_i(x|f_i) = a_i(f_i)^{-1} b_i(x)^{y_i(f_i) t_i(x)}, \quad x \in R^n \quad (5)$$

F\* = (a<sub>1</sub><sup>\*</sup>, ..., a<sub>K</sub><sup>\*</sup>, f<sub>1</sub><sup>\*</sup>, ..., f<sub>K</sub><sup>\*</sup>) • • • • •

F\*. A • • • • • t<sub>i</sub>(x) • • • • •

x<sub>1</sub>, ..., x<sub>n</sub>.

M • • • • • P<sub>i</sub>(x|f<sub>i</sub><sup>\*</sup>) • • • • •

$$P_i(x|f_i^*) \leq U_i(x|f_i^*) = w(x)(1 - c_1 - r(1/Z_i(x))^{-c_2}), \quad (6)$$

$$Z_i(x) = \frac{(1 - c_1)^{n_i}}{\|x - m_i^*\|}$$

m<sub>i</sub><sup>\*</sup> l<sup>i</sup> • • • • • c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub>, r • w(x) • • • • • i

F S<sub>i</sub><sup>\*</sup> • P<sub>i</sub>(x|f<sub>i</sub><sup>\*</sup>), • • • • • l<sup>i</sup> • • • • • n

• • • • • n<sub>i</sub> • • • • • r • • • • • U<sub>i</sub>(x|f<sub>i</sub><sup>\*</sup>) • • • • •

• • • • • • A • , • • • • •

$$Z_i(x) = \frac{(1 - c_1)^{n_i}}{\|x - m_i^*\|}, \quad i = 1, \dots, K,$$

n • • • • •

2.2. The EM algorithm and its asymptotic convergence rate

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_N &= \{x^{(t)} : t = 1, \dots, N\} \\ \mathbf{F} &= (\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_K, \mathbf{f}_1, \dots, \mathbf{f}_K) \\ L(\mathbf{F}) &= \sum_{t=1}^N P(x^{(t)} | \mathbf{F}) \\ E & . (1), \quad \text{EM} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_i^+ = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\mathbf{a}_i P_i(x^{(t)} | \mathbf{f}_i)}{P(x^{(t)} | \mathbf{F})}, \tag{7}$$

$$\mathbf{f}_i^+ = \left\{ \sum_{t=1}^N t_i(x^{(t)}) \frac{\mathbf{a}_i P_i(x^{(t)} | \mathbf{f}_i)}{P(x^{(t)} | \mathbf{F})} \right\} / \left\{ \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\mathbf{a}_i P_i(x^{(t)} | \mathbf{f}_i)}{P(x^{(t)} | \mathbf{F})} \right\}, \tag{8}$$

$i = 1, \dots, K.$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}^+ &= G(\mathbf{F}) \\ \mathbf{F}^+ - \mathbf{F}^N &= G(\mathbf{F}) - G(\mathbf{F}^N) = G'(\mathbf{F}^N)(\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{F}^N) + O(\|\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{F}^N\|^2) \\ \mathbf{F}^+ - \mathbf{F}^N &= O(\|\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{F}^N\|) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{F}^+ - \mathbf{F}^N = G(\mathbf{F}) - G(\mathbf{F}^N) = G'(\mathbf{F}^N)(\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{F}^N) + O(\|\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{F}^N\|^2) \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F} &= \mathbf{O} \quad \mathbf{F}^N, \quad G'(\mathbf{F}) \quad \mathbf{J} \quad G(\mathbf{F}) \quad \mathbf{F}^N \quad O(x) \\ \mathbf{F} & \rightarrow \mathbf{0}. \quad \mathbf{B} \quad G'(\mathbf{F}^N) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(G'(\mathbf{F}^*)) = \mathbf{I} - Q(\mathbf{F}^*)R(\mathbf{F}^*), \tag{10}$$

$$P_i = \int_{R^n} [t_i(x) - \mathbf{f}_i^*][t_i(x) - \mathbf{f}_i^*] P_i(x | \mathbf{f}_i^*) \, \mathbf{m}$$

$$R(\mathbf{F}^*) = \int_{R^n} V(x)V(x) P(x | \mathbf{F}^*) \, \mathbf{m} \tag{11}$$

$$V(x) = (\mathbf{b}_1(x), \dots, \mathbf{b}_K(x), \mathbf{a}_1^* \mathbf{b}_1(x) \mathbf{G}_1(x), \dots, \mathbf{a}_K^* \mathbf{b}_K(x) \mathbf{G}_K(x) ) ,$$

$$\mathbf{b}_i(x) = P_i(x | \mathbf{f}_i^*) / P(x | \mathbf{F}^*),$$

$$\mathbf{G}_i(x) = \mathbf{P}_i^{-1} [t_i(x) - \mathbf{f}_i^*].$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & e(F^*) = 0 \\
 & h_i(x)h_j(x) = 0 \quad i \neq j \\
 & \text{I} \quad \dots \quad \text{EM} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{A} \\
 & \dots \quad \text{EM} \quad \text{A} \\
 & \dots \quad \text{EM} \quad \text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.2. Regular conditions and lemmas

(1) Nondegenerate condition on the mixing proportions:

$$a_i^* \geq a \quad i = 1, \dots, K, \tag{16}$$

(2) Uniform attenuating condition on the eigenvalues of the covariance matrices:

$$\lambda_1(S_i^*) \leq \lambda_{ij} \leq \lambda_1(F^*) \quad i = 1, \dots, K, \quad k = 1, \dots, n, \tag{17}$$

$$\lambda_1(F^*) = \lambda_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \quad \text{E} \quad \text{K} \quad \text{B} \\
 & 1 \leq k(S_i^*) \leq B' \quad i = 1, \dots, K, \\
 & k(S_i^*) \leq B'
 \end{aligned}$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 & Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0, \quad Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0, \quad e(F^*) \rightarrow 0, \quad Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0 \\
 & \begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{matrix} \\
 & A \quad Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0, \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\
 & z \bullet, \quad Z(F^*) \bullet \quad \bullet \quad Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0 \quad e(F^*) \rightarrow 0 \quad e(F^*) \bullet \\
 & Z(F^*), \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\
 & f(Z) = \frac{e(F^*)}{Z(F^*)=Z} \quad (21)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & e(F^*) \bullet \quad 1. B \bullet \\
 & e_{ij}(F^*) \leq e(F^*) \leq f(Z(F^*)) \quad \bullet \quad i \neq j. \quad (22)
 \end{aligned}$$

F, (A A).

**Lemma 1.** Suppose that a mixture of  $K$  densities from the bell sheltered exponential families of the parameter  $F^*$  satisfies Conditions (1)–(3). As  $Z(F^*)$  tends to zero, we have

- ( )  $Z(F^*), Z_i(m_i^*)$  and  $Z_j(m_j^*)$  are the equivalent infinitesimals.
- ( ) For  $i \neq j$ , we have

$$\|m_i^*\| \leq T' \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|, \quad (23)$$

where  $T'$  is a positive number.

- ( ) For any two nonnegative numbers with  $p + q > 0$ , we have

$$\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p (1^i)^{-nq} \leq O(Z^{-p \vee q}(F^*)), \quad (24)$$

where  $p \vee q = \{p, q\}$ .

**Lemma 2.** Suppose that a mixture of  $K$  densities from the bell sheltered exponential families of the parameter  $F^*$  satisfies Conditions (1)–(3). As  $Z(F^*)$  tends to zero, we have for each  $i$

$$\|P_i\| \leq c \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p, \quad (25)$$

where  $j \neq i$ ,  $c$  and  $p$  are some positive numbers.

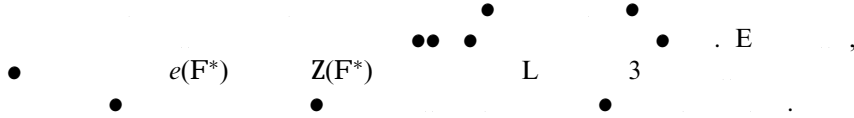
$$E(\|t_i(X) - f_i^*\|^2) \leq u M_i^q(F^*), \quad (26)$$

where  $M_i(F^*) = \sum_{j \neq i} \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|$ ,  $u$  and  $q$  are some positive numbers.

**Lemma 3.** Suppose that a mixture of  $K$  densities from the bell sheltered exponential families of the parameter  $F^*$  satisfies Conditions (1)–(3) and  $Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0$  as an infinitesimal, we have

$$f^e(Z(F^*)) = o(Z^p(F^*)), \quad (27)$$

where  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $p$  is any positive number and  $o(x)$  means that it is a higher order infinitesimal as  $x \rightarrow 0$ .

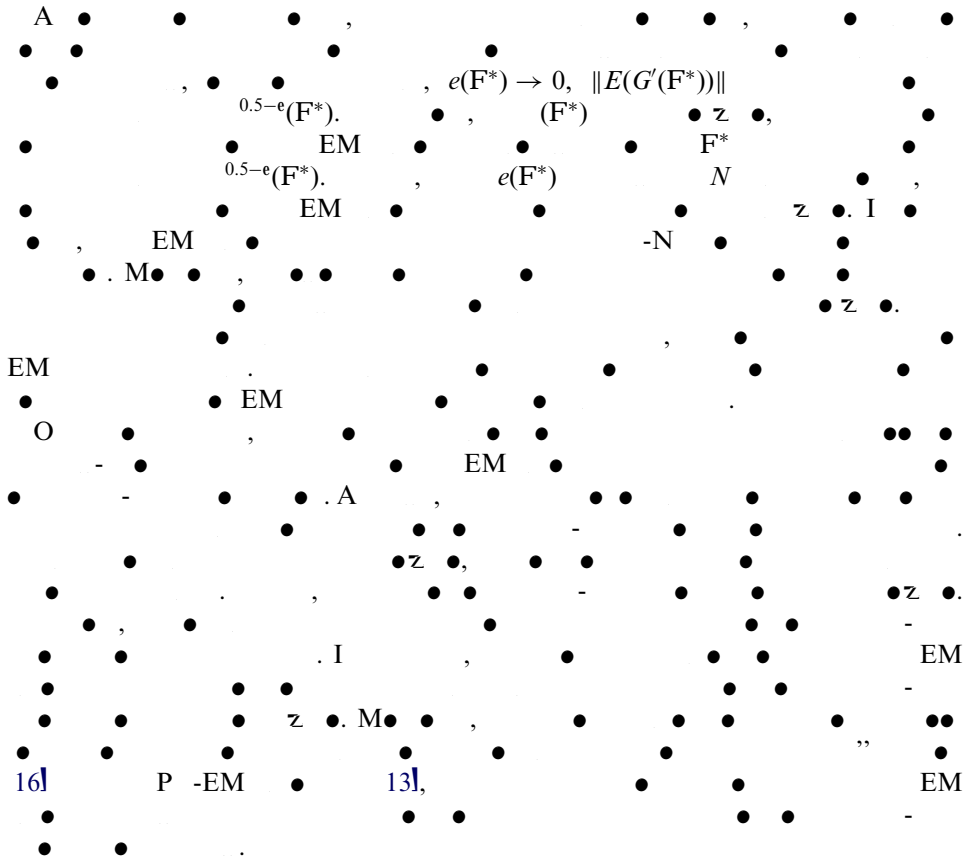


### 3.3. The main theorem

**Theorem 1.** Given a mixture of  $K$  densities from the bell sheltered exponential families of the parameter  $F^*$  that satisfies Conditions (1)–(4), as  $e(F^*)$  tends to zero as an infinitesimal, we have

$$r \leq \|E(G'(F^*))\| = o(0.5^{-e(F^*)}), \tag{28}$$

where  $e$  is an arbitrarily small positive number.



**Proof of Theorem 1.**

$$\begin{matrix}
 A & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & Q(F^*) & R(F^*), & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & Q(F^*)R(F^*). \\
 Q(F^*)R(F^*) & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet
 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q(F^*)R(F^*) &= \text{diag}[\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}], a^{*-1}P_1, \dots, a_K^{*-1}P_K] \\
 &\times \begin{pmatrix} R_{b,b} & R_{b,G_1} & \cdots & R_{b,G_K} \\ R_{G_1,b} & R_{G_1,G_1} & \cdots & R_{G_1,G_K} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ R_{G_K,b} & R_{G_K,G_1} & \cdots & R_{G_K,G_K} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \text{diag}[\mathcal{A}]R_{b,b} & \text{diag}[\mathcal{A}]R_{b,G_1} & \cdots & \text{diag}[\mathcal{A}]R_{b,G_K} \\ a_1^{*-1}P_1R_{G_1,b} & a_1^{*-1}P_1R_{G_1,G_1} & \cdots & a_1^{*-1}P_1R_{G_1,G_K} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_K^{*-1}P_KR_{G_K,b} & a_K^{*-1}P_KR_{G_K,G_1} & \cdots & a_K^{*-1}P_KR_{G_K,G_K} \end{pmatrix},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix}
 \mathbf{b}(x) = [b_1(x), \dots, b_K(x)] & \mathcal{A} = [a_1^*, \dots, a_K^*] & \bullet & \bullet \\
 R(F^*) & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & V(x) & \bullet & \bullet
 \end{matrix}$$

$$V(x) = [b(x), a_1^*b_1(x)G_1(x), \dots, a_K^*b_K(x)G_K(x)].$$

( ) The computation of  $\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}]R_{b,b} : F \bullet \bullet \bullet b_i(x) \bullet$   
 $h_i(x) = a_i^*b_i(x),$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{R^n} b_i(x)b_j(x)P(x|F^*) \, m &= \frac{1}{a_i^*a_j^*} e_{ij}(F^*) \quad i \neq j, \\
 \int_{R^n} b_i^2(x)P(x|F^*) \, m &= \frac{1}{a_i^*} - \frac{1}{(a_i^*)^2} e_{ii}(F^*)
 \end{aligned}$$

•

$$\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}]R_{b,b} = I_K + \begin{pmatrix} -a_1^{*-1}e_{11}(F^*) & a_2^{*-1}e_{12}(F^*) & \cdots & a_K^{*-1}e_{1K}(F^*) \\ a_1^{*-1}e_{21}(F^*) & -a_2^{*-1}e_{22}(F^*) & \cdots & a_K^{*-1}e_{2K}(F^*) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{*-1}e_{K1}(F^*) & a_2^{*-1}e_{K2}(F^*) & \cdots & -a_K^{*-1}e_{KK}(F^*) \end{pmatrix}.$$

**B**

$$\frac{1}{a_j^*} e_{ij}(F^*) \leq \frac{1}{a} e_{ij}(F^*) = o(0.5^{-e}(F^*)),$$

$$\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}]R_{b,b} = I_K + o=$$

C  $|g_{ij}(x)| \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |E(h_j(X)(h_i(X) - d_{ij})(t_{i,k}(X) - f_{i,k}^*))| \\
 & \leq E(|h_j(X)(h_i(X) - d_{ij})|(t_{i,k}(X) - f_{i,k}^*)) \\
 & \leq E^{1/2}(g_{ij}^2(X))E^{1/2}((t_{i,k}(X) - f_{i,k}^*)^2) \\
 & \leq E^{1/2}(|g_{ij}(X)|)E^{1/2}((t_{i,k}(X) - f_{i,k}^*)^2) \\
 & \leq \sqrt{e_{ij}(\mathbf{F}^*)}E^{1/2}((t_{i,k}(X) - f_{i,k}^*)^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

A  $\frac{E(\|t_i(X) - f_i^*\|^2 | \mathbf{F}^*)}{E^{1/2}((t_{i,k}(X) - f_{i,k}^*)^2)} \leq \frac{uM_i^q(\mathbf{F}^*)}{\sqrt{uM_i^q(\mathbf{F}^*)}}$

$$E(\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}] a_i^* b_i(X) b(X) (t_i(X) - f_i^*)) = O(M_i^{q/2}(\mathbf{F}^*) e^{0.5}(\mathbf{F}^*)).$$

A  $\frac{L}{Z(\mathbf{F}^*)} \frac{1}{z} \frac{3}{I} \frac{M_i^{q/2}(\mathbf{F}^*)^{0.5}(\mathbf{F}^*)}{e(\mathbf{F}^*)}$

$$\|E(\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}] a_i^* b_i(X) b(X) (t_i(X) - f_i^*))\| = O(M_i^{q/2}(\mathbf{F}^*)^{0.5}(\mathbf{F}^*)).$$

M  $\bullet$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}] R_{b,G_i}\| \leq \|E(\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}] a_i^* b_i(X) b(X) (t_i(X) - f_i^*))\| \|P_i^{-1}\| \\
 & \|P_i^{-1}\| = \|I(\mathbf{f}_i^*)\| \leq O(\|m_i^*\|^{t_1} (1^i)^{-t_2}) \\
 & \text{C} \bullet \bullet (4). \\
 & \|\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}] R_{b,G_i}\| \leq u \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^{q_1} (1^i)^{-q_2} 0.5(\mathbf{F}^*), \\
 & q_1 = (q/2) + t_1, q_2 = t_2, \quad u \bullet \\
 & \bullet, \bullet \bullet \bullet L \quad 1 \quad 3 \\
 & \|\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}] R_{b,G_i}\| \leq O(Z^{-q_1 \vee q_2}(\mathbf{F}^*)) e^{0.5}(\mathbf{F}^*) = o(e^{0.5-e}(\mathbf{F}^*)).
 \end{aligned}$$

B  $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

$$\text{diag}[\mathcal{A}] R_{b,G_i} = o(e^{0.5-e}(\mathbf{F}^*)).$$

( ) The computation of  $a_i^{*-1} P_i R_{G_i,b}$  ( $i = 1, \dots, K$ ): A  $\bullet \bullet \bullet (1)$

L  $2, a_i^{*-1} \|P_i\| \bullet (1/a) C \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p, j \neq i, C \quad p$

$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$  B  $R_{G_i,b} = R_{b,G_i}, \quad ( ) \bullet :$

$$a_i^{*-1} P_i R_{G_i,b} = o(e^{0.5-e}(\mathbf{F}^*)).$$

( ) The computation of  $\mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{G}_i, \mathbf{G}_i}$  ( $i = 1, \dots, K$ ):  $\mathbf{B} \quad \bullet \bullet \quad V(x)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{G}_i, \mathbf{G}_i} &= \mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} \mathbf{P}_i E(h_i^2(X) \mathbf{G}_i(X) \mathbf{G}_i(X)) \\ &= \mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} E(h_i^2(X)(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)) \mathbf{P}_i^{-1} \\ &= I_{d_i} + \mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} E(h_i(X)(h_i(X) - 1)(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)) \mathbf{P}_i^{-1}, \\ &\quad \vdots \\ \mathbf{P}_i E(h_i(X) \mathbf{G}_i(X) \mathbf{G}_i(X)) &= \mathbf{a}_i^* I_{d_i}. \end{aligned}$$

F  $\mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} \bullet, \bullet \quad E(\|t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*\|^2 | \mathbf{F}^*) \quad \bullet \bullet \quad \mathbf{u} M_i^q(\mathbf{F}^*)$   
 $\mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} E(h_i(X)(h_i(X) - 1)(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)) \mathbf{P}_i^{-1} = o(0.5^{-e}(\mathbf{F}^*))$

$\bullet$ ,  
 $\mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{G}_i, \mathbf{G}_i} = I_{d_i} + o(0.5^{-e}(\mathbf{F}^*)).$

( ) The computation of  $\mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{G}_i, \mathbf{G}_j}$  ( $j \neq i$ ):  $\mathbf{B} \quad \bullet \bullet \quad V(x)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{G}_i, \mathbf{G}_j} &= \mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} E(\mathbf{a}_i^* \mathbf{b}_i(X) \mathbf{a}_j^* \mathbf{b}_j(X)(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)(t_j(X) - \mathbf{f}_j^*)) \mathbf{P}_j^{-1} \\ &= \mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} E(h_i(X) h_j(X)(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)(t_j(X) - \mathbf{f}_j^*)) \mathbf{P}_j^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

( ),  $\bullet$   
 $\mathbf{a}_i^{*-1} \mathbf{P}_i \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{G}_i, \mathbf{G}_j} = o(0.5^{-e}(\mathbf{F}^*)).$

( ) ( ),  $\bullet \bullet \quad \vdots$   
 $Q(\mathbf{F}^*) R(\mathbf{F}^*) = I + o(0.5^{-e}).$

,  $\bullet \bullet \quad \mathbf{E} \cdot (12),$

$r \leq \|I - Q(\mathbf{F}^*) R(\mathbf{F}^*)\| = o(0.5^{-e}(\mathbf{F}^*)). \quad \square$

#### 4. A typical class: Gaussian mixtures

G  $\bullet \bullet \quad \mathbf{EM} \bullet \bullet \bullet$   
 $\bullet \bullet \quad \mathbf{A} \bullet \bullet \quad \mathbf{11}, \quad \mathbf{G} \bullet \bullet \bullet \quad \mathbf{E} \cdot (2)$   
 $t_i(x) = (x, -\frac{1}{2} x x).$   $\bullet \bullet \bullet$   
 $(m_i, -\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{S}_i + m_i m_i))$   $\bullet \bullet \bullet$   
 $y_i = (\mathbf{S}_i^{-1} m_i, \mathbf{S}_i^{-1})$   $\bullet \bullet \bullet$   
 $\mathbf{f}_i,$   $\bullet \bullet \bullet$   
 $(m_i, \mathbf{S}_i)$   $\bullet \bullet \bullet$



**Lemma 4.** Suppose that  $P_i(x|f_i^*) = P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*)$  is a Gaussian distribution with the mean  $m_i^*$  and the covariance matrix  $S_i^*$ , and that the condition number of  $S_i^*$ , i.e.,  $k(S_i^*)$ , is upper bounded by  $B'$ . We have that  $P_i(x|\hat{f}_i^*)$  is bell-sheltered, i.e.,

$$P_i(x|f_i^*) = P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*) \leq b \frac{1}{(l^i)^{n/2}} e^{-(1/2l^i) \|x - m_i^*\|^2}, \tag{29}$$

where  $b$  is a positive number.

**Proof.**  $y = U_i(x - m_i^*)$

$$P(y|l^i) = \frac{1}{(2pl^i)^{n/2}} e^{-(1/2l^i) \|y\|^2},$$

$$P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*) \leq B'^{n/2} P(y|l^i),$$

$$k(S_i^*) \leq B'. \quad \|y\| = \|x - m_i^*\|,$$

$$P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*) \leq b \frac{1}{(l^i)^{n/2}} e^{-(1/2l^i) \|x - m_i^*\|^2},$$

$$b = (B'/2p)^{n/2}. \quad \square$$

**B L** 4,  $(1) (3), G$   $F^*$   
 $M$   $K$   
 $P_i(x|f_i^*) = P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*), t_i(x)$

$$t_i(x) = \begin{cases} x & m_i^*, \\ -\frac{1}{2}xx & -\frac{1}{2}(S_i^* + m_i^*(m_i^*)). \end{cases}$$

$t_i(x)$   $x_1, \dots, x_n$   
 $F^*$   $(1) (3)$   
 $(4)$   
 $F$   $G$   $(4)$   $(2)$   
 $f_i^* = [(m_i^*), \text{vec}[S_i^*]]$ ,  $S_i^* = -\frac{1}{2}(S_i^* + m_i^*(m_i^*))$ ,  $\hat{f}_i^* = [(m_i^*), \text{vec}[S_i^*]]$ .

**Lemma 5.** Suppose that  $P_i(x|f_i^*) = P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*)$  is a Gaussian density and  $k(S_i^*)$  is upper bounded. As  $l^i$  tends to zero, we have

$$\|I(f_i^*)\| = O(l^i)^{-t}, \tag{30}$$

where  $t$  is a positive number.

**Proof. B** • ,

$$\frac{\partial P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*)}{\partial m_i^*} = (x - m_i^*)S_i^*P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*), \tag{31}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*)}{\partial S_i^*} = -\frac{1}{2}(S_i^{*-1} - S_i^{*-1}(x - m_i^*)(x - m_i^*) S_i^{*-1})P_i(x|m_i^*, S_i^*). \tag{32}$$

A • • • • F • • • , •

$$\begin{aligned} I(\hat{f}_i^*) &= E_{f_i^*} \left( \left( \frac{\partial P_i(X|f_i^*)}{\partial f_i^*} \right) \left( \frac{\partial P_i(X|f_i^*)}{\partial f_i^*} \right) \right) \\ &= E_{f_i^*} \left( \left( \frac{\partial(\hat{f}_i^*)}{\partial f_i^*} \right) \left( \frac{\partial P_i(X|f_i^*)}{\partial \hat{f}_i^*} \right) \left( \frac{\partial P_i(X|f_i^*)}{\partial \hat{f}_i^*} \right) \left( \frac{\partial(\hat{f}_i^*)}{\partial f_i^*} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial(\hat{f}_i^*)}{\partial f_i^*} I(\hat{f}_i^*) \left( \frac{\partial(\hat{f}_i^*)}{\partial f_i^*} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$I(\hat{f}_i^*) = E_{f_i^*} \left( \left( \frac{\partial P_i(X|f_i^*)}{\partial \hat{f}_i^*} \right) \left( \frac{\partial P_i(X|f_i^*)}{\partial \hat{f}_i^*} \right) \right).$$

I E . (31) (32) • I(\hat{f}\_i^\*) • • • G • •  
 $P_i^3(x|m_i^*, S_i^*)$  •  
 $P_i(x|m_i^*, \frac{1}{3}S_i^*)$  • • • |S\_i^\*| • •

$$I(\hat{f}_i^*) = E_{(m_i^*, (1/3)S_i^*)}(G(X, f_i^*)),$$

$$G(x, f_i^*) \bullet \bullet x - m_i^* S_i^* \bullet \bullet$$

$y = x - m_i^*$ ,

$$I(\hat{f}_i^*) = E_{(0, (1/3)S_i^*)}(G(Y, S_i^*)),$$

$$G(y, S_i^*) \bullet \bullet \bullet g_{pq}(y, S_i^*) \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

•  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  • I  $S_i^{*-1}$  •

$$S_i^{*-1} = |S_i^*|^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1d_i} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2d_i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{d_i1} & a_{d_i2} & \dots & a_{d_id_i} \end{pmatrix},$$

•  $a_{kl}$  • • •  $S_{kl}^{*i}$   $S_i^*$   $S_{kl}^{*j}$  • •  
 $g_{pq}(y, S_i^*)$  • • • |S\_i^\*|. • •  $S_{kl}^{*i}$



$(\mathbf{1}^i)^t g_{pq}(y, \mathbf{S}_i^*) < B,$ 
 $E_{(0,1/3S_i^*)}(\mathbf{1}^i)^t g_{pq}(Y, \mathbf{S}_i^*)$

$$\|I(\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i^*)\| = \|(\mathbf{1}^i)^{-t}(\mathbf{1}^i)^t I(\mathbf{f}_i^*)\|$$

$$= (\mathbf{1}^i)^{-t} \|(\mathbf{1}^i)^t I(\mathbf{f}_i^*)\|$$

$$\leq o(\mathbf{1}^i)^{-t},$$

$$\|I(\mathbf{f}_i^*)\| \leq \left\| \frac{\partial(\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i^*)}{\partial \mathbf{f}_i^*} \right\| \|I(\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i^*)\| \left\| \left( \frac{\partial(\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i^*)}{\partial \mathbf{f}_i^*} \right) \right\| = 4\|I(\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i^*)\|,$$

$$\|\partial(\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i^*) / \partial \mathbf{f}_i^*\| = \|\partial(\hat{\mathbf{f}}_i^*) / \partial \mathbf{f}_i^*\| = 2,$$

□

(1) (3)

EM G

**Theorem 2.** Given a Gaussian mixture of  $K$  densities of the parameter  $\mathbf{F}^*$  that satisfies conditions (1)–(3), as  $e(\mathbf{F}^*)$  tends to zero as an infinitesimal, we have

$$\|G'(\mathbf{F}^*)\| = o(0.5^{-e}(\mathbf{F}^*)), \tag{33}$$

where  $e$  is an arbitrarily small positive number.

(1) (3)

### 5. Conclusions

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EM

-N M

z

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Appendix

**Proof of Lemma 1.**

$$Z(F^*) = \sum_{i \neq j} Z_i(m_j^*) = Z_j(m_i^*). \quad (2) \quad (3),$$

$$a_1(1^i)^n \leq (1^i)^n \leq a_2(1^i)^n, \quad (34)$$

$$b_1(1^i)^n \leq (1^i)^n \leq b_2(1^i)^n, \quad (35)$$

$$c_1 \|m_i^* - m_j^*\| \leq \|m_i^* - m_j^*\| \leq c_2 \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|. \quad (36)$$

C. E . (34) (35) E . (36),

$$a'_1 Z(F^*) \leq Z_i(m_j^*) \leq a'_2 Z(F^*),$$

$$b'_1 Z_i(m_j^*) \leq Z_j(m_i^*) \leq b'_2 Z_i(m_j^*).$$

$$\|m_i^*\| \leq \|m_i^* - m_j^*\| + \|m_j^*\|, \quad Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0, \quad E . (23)$$

$$\|m_i^*\| \leq \|m_i^* - m_j^*\| + \|m_j^*\|, \quad Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0, \quad E . (23)$$

$$\|m_i^*\| \leq \|m_i^* - m_j^*\| + \|m_j^*\|, \quad Z(F^*) \rightarrow 0, \quad E . (23)$$

$$F, \quad p = q > 0, \quad E . (23).$$

$$\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p (1^i)^{-nq} = \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p (1^i)^{-np} = (Z_i(m_j^*))^{-p} = O(Z^{-p}(F^*)) = O(Z^{-p \vee q}(F^*)).$$

I  $p > q$ ,  $1^i$

$$\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p (1^i)^{-nq} \leq O(Z^{-p}(F^*)) = O(Z^{-p \vee q}(F^*)).$$

I  $p < q$ ,  $\|m_i^* - m_j^*\| \geq T$ ,

$$\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p (1^i)^{-nq} \leq O(Z^{-q}(F^*)) = O(Z^{-p \vee q}(F^*)).$$

$$\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p (1^i)^{-nq} \leq O(Z^{-p \vee q}(F^*)). \quad \square$$

**Proof of Lemma 2.**

$$\|P_i\| = \|E_{f_i^*}((t_i(X) - f_i^*)(t_i(X) - f_i^*))\| \leq E_{f_i^*}(\|t_i(X) - f_i^*\|^2). \quad (37)$$

$$t_i(x) = P_0 + P_1 x + P_2 x^2 + \dots + P_k x^k,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & k \geq 0, \quad P_i \quad d_i \times n^i, \quad x^i \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\
 & x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n. \quad x_{j_1} x_{j_2} \cdots x_{j_i} \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\
 & \mathbf{B} \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet, \quad \|x^i\| \leq \sqrt{n} \|x\|^i \quad \bullet \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, k.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_i(x) &= t_i(x - m_i^* + m_i^*) \\
 &= P'_0 + P'_1(x - m_i^*) + P'_2(x - m_i^*)^2 + \cdots + P'_k(x - m_i^*)^k, \tag{38} \\
 & P'_i \quad d_i \times n^i, \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad m_{i1}^*, \dots, m_{in}^*.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{f}_i^* = E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(t_i(X)) = P'_0 + E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_1(X - m_i^*)) + \cdots + E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_k(X - m_i^*)^k) \tag{39}$$

$$E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_1(X - m_i^*)) = P'_1 E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(X - m_i^*) = 0,$$

$$t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^* = \sum_{j=1}^k [P'_j(X - m_i^*)^j - E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_j(X - m_i^*)^j)].$$

**N** • ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(\|t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*\|^2) &= E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(\|(t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*) (t_i(X) - \mathbf{f}_i^*)\|) \\
 &= E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*} \left( \left\| \sum_{j_1=1, j_2=1}^k [P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1} - E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1})] \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. \times [P'_{j_2}(X - m_i^*)^{j_2} - E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_{j_2}(X - m_i^*)^{j_2})] \right\| \right) \\
 &\leq \sum_{j_1=1, j_2=1}^k E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(\|[P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1} - E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1})] \| \\
 &\quad \times \|[P'_{j_2}(X - m_i^*)^{j_2} - E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_{j_2}(X - m_i^*)^{j_2})]\|) \\
 &\leq \sum_{j_1=1, j_2=1}^k E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}^{1/2}(\|[P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1} - E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1})]\|^2) \\
 &\quad \times E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}^{1/2}(\|[P'_{j_2}(X - m_i^*)^{j_2} - E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_{j_2}(X - m_i^*)^{j_2})]\|^2). \tag{40}
 \end{aligned}$$

**P** • ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(\|P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1} - E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1})\|^2) \\
 &= E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(\|P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1}\|^2) - \|E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1})\|^2 \\
 &\leq E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(\|P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1}\|^2) \leq \sqrt{n} E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(\|P'_{j_1}\|^2 \|X - m_i^*\|^{2j_1}) \\
 &= \sqrt{n} \|P'_{j_1}\|^2 E_{\mathbf{f}_i^*}(\|X - m_i^*\|^{2j_1}). \tag{41}
 \end{aligned}$$

**B**  $P_i(x|f_i^*) \leq U_i(x|f_i^*),$

$$E_{f_i^*}(\|X - m_i^*\|^{2j_1}) \leq \int \|x - m_i^*\|^{2j_1} U_i(x|f_i^*) dx$$

$$= \int \|y\|^{2j_1} w(y + m_i^*) (1 - r(1/(1 - r)^{n(2j_1+1)})) \|y\|^{c_2} dy, \tag{42}$$

• •  $y = x - m_i^*$ .  $w(x)$  • • • ,

$$w(y + m_i^*) \leq w_0 + w_1 \|y\| + \dots + w_{k'} \|y\|^{k'}, \tag{43}$$

•  $k'$  • ,  $w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{k'}$  • • • • •

•  $\|m_i^*\|, \dots,$

$$w_i = w_0^i + w_1^i \|m_i^*\| + \dots + w_{c_i}^i \|m_i^*\|^{c_i} \quad \bullet \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, k', \tag{44}$$

$w_0^i, w_1^i, \dots, w_{c_i}^i$  • ,  $c_0, \dots, c_{k'}$  •

• **B L** 1,

$$w_i \leq v_0^i + v_1^i \|m_i^* - m_j^*\| + \dots + v_{c_i}^i \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^{c_i} \quad \bullet \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, k', \tag{45}$$

•  $v_0^i, v_1^i, \dots, v_{c_i}^i$  • • •  $w(y + m_i^*)$

• **E** . (42),

$$E_{f_i^*}(\|X - m_i^*\|^{2j_1}) \leq \sum_{l=0}^{k'} w_l (1 - r)^{-c_1} \int \|y\|^{2j_1+l} (1 - r(1/(1 - r)^{n(2j_1+l+1)})) \|y\|^{c_2} dy$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{k'} w_l (1 - r)^{-c_1+n(2j_1+l+1)} \int \|u\|^{2j_1+l} (1 - r\|u\|^{c_2}) \|u\|^{c_2} du,$$

• •  $u = y/(1 - r)^n$ . **C** ,  $\int \|u\|^{2j_1+l} (1 - r\|u\|^{c_2}) \|u\|^{c_2} du$

•  $j_1$  • • • • •  $\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|$ .

• **M** • • • • •  $P'_{j_1}$  • • • • •  $m_{i1}^*, \dots, m_{im}^*, \|P'_{j_1}\|$

• • • • •  $\|m_i^*\|$ . • • • • •  $E_{f_i^*}(\|P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1}\|^2)$

• • • • •  $\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|$ .

• **A** • • • • •  $E_{f_i^*}(\|P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1} - E_{f_i^*}(P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1})\|^2)$  •

• • • • •  $\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|$ .  $\|m_i^* - m_j^*\| \geq T'$ ,

$$E_{f_i^*}(\|P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1} - E_{f_i^*}(P'_{j_1}(X - m_i^*)^{j_1})\|^2) \leq c_{j_1} \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^{p_{j_1}}, \tag{46}$$

$c_{j_1}$   $p_{j_1}$  • • •

• **E** . (46) • **E** . (40),

$$E_{f_i^*}(\|t_i(X) - f_i^*\|^2) \leq c \|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^p, \tag{47}$$

**c**  $p$  • • • • • **E** . (37), ( ) •

• • •





$$\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^{-q} w(\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|y + m_i^*)$$

$$\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^{1+q} (1^i)^{-c_1} \leq O(Z^{-c'_1}),$$

$$\|m_i^* - m_j^*\|^{c_2} (1^i)^{-nc_2} \geq O(Z^{-c_2}),$$

A  $c'_1 = (q + 1) \vee (c_1/n)$ . E . (51)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{Q}_i} P_i(x|f_i^*) \mathbf{m} &\leq \int_{\mathcal{B}_i} \frac{1}{Z^{c'_1}(\mathbf{F}^*)} w_1(y)^{-r'(1/Z^{c_2})\|y\|^{c_2}} \mathbf{m}' \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{B}_i} \frac{1}{Z^{c'_1}} w_1(y)^{-r'(1/Z^{c_2})\|y\|^{c_2}} \mathbf{m}', \end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

$\mathcal{B}_i = \{y : \|y\| \geq b_i\}$ ,  $r'$  ,  $w_1(y)$

$$F_i(\mathbf{Z}) = \int_{\mathcal{B}_i} P(y|\mathbf{Z}) \mathbf{y}, \quad P(y|\mathbf{Z}) = \frac{1}{Z^{c'_1}} w_1(y)^{-r'(1/Z^{c_2})\|y\|^{c_2}}$$

F  $F_i(\mathbf{Z})/Z^p$   $\mathbf{Z}$   $\mathbf{z}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{Z \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(y|\mathbf{Z})}{Z^p} &= w_1(y) \lim_{Z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{Z^{c'_1+p}}^{-r'(1/Z^{c_2})\|y\|^{c_2}} \\ &= w_1(y) \lim_{z=\frac{1}{Z} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^{(c'_1+p)}}{z^{2r'\|y\|^{c_2}}} \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{B}_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{Z \rightarrow 0} \frac{F_i(\mathbf{Z})}{Z^p} &= \lim_{Z \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathcal{B}_i} \frac{P(y|\mathbf{Z})}{Z^p} \mathbf{m}' \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{B}_i} \lim_{Z \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(y|\mathbf{Z})}{Z^p} \mathbf{m}' \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$F_i(\mathbf{Z}) = o(Z^p)$ . I  $\mathbf{E}$  . (52)

$$\lim_{Z(\mathbf{F}^*)=Z} \int_{\mathcal{Q}_i} P_i(x|f_i^*) \mathbf{m} = o(Z^p). \tag{53}$$

,

$$\lim_{Z(\mathbf{F}^*)=Z} \int_{\mathcal{Q}_j} P_j(x|f_j^*) \mathbf{m} = o(Z^p).$$

A

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{ij}(\mathbf{Z}) &= \int_{\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{F}^*)=\mathbf{Z}} e_{ij}(\mathbf{F}^*) \\
 &\leq \int_{\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{F}^*)=\mathbf{Z}} \left( \mathbf{a}_j^* \int_{\mathcal{D}_j} P_j(x|\mathbf{f}_j^*) \mathbf{m} + \mathbf{a}_i^* \int_{\mathcal{D}_i} P_i(x|\mathbf{f}_i^*) \mathbf{m} \right) \\
 &\leq \int_{\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{F}^*)=\mathbf{Z}} \int_{\mathcal{D}_j} P_j(x|\mathbf{f}_j^*) \mathbf{x} + \int_{\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{F}^*)=\mathbf{Z}} \int_{\mathcal{D}_i} P_i(x|\mathbf{f}_i^*) \mathbf{m} \\
 &= o(\mathbf{Z}^p).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(\mathbf{Z}) \leq \sum_{ij} f_{ij}(\mathbf{Z}) = o(\mathbf{Z}^p). \quad (54)$$

M

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^e(\mathbf{Z})}{\mathbf{Z}^p} &= \lim_{\mathbf{Z} \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{f(\mathbf{Z})}{\mathbf{Z}^e} \right)^e = 0, \\
 f^e(\mathbf{Z}) &= o(\mathbf{Z}^p) \quad f^e(\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{F}^*)) = o(\mathbf{Z}^p(\mathbf{F}^*)). \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

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