

$$\log p(x|C_i) p(C_i)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_i)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_i) - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma| + \log p(C_i) - \frac{D}{2} \log 2\pi$$

$$\log \frac{p(x|C_1) p(C_1)}{p(x|C_2) p(C_2)} = \Delta(x)$$

$$\Delta(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_2) - \frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu_1) + \log \frac{p(C_1)}{p(C_2)}$$

$$= (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \mu_2^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_2 - \frac{1}{2} \mu_1^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_1 + \log \frac{p(C_1)}{p(C_2)}$$

as quadratic term  $x^T \Sigma^{-1} x$  cancel.

Note that  $\Delta(x)$  is a linear function of  $x$ .