## 高斯混合模型

为了解决高斯模型的单峰性的问题, 我们引入多个高斯模型的加权平均来拟合多峰数据:

$$p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \alpha_k \mathcal{N}(\mu_k, \Sigma_k)$$
 (1)

引入隐变量 z,这个变量表示对应的样本 x 属于哪一个高斯分布,这个变量是一个离散的随机变量:

$$p(z=i) = p_i, \sum_{i=1}^k p(z=i) = 1$$
 (2)

作为一个生成式模型,高斯混合模型通过隐变量z的分布来生成样本。用概率图来表示:



其中,节点 z 就是上面的概率,x 就是生成的高斯分布。于是对 p(x):

$$p(x) = \sum_{z} p(x, z) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} p(x, z = k) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} p(z = k) p(x|z = k)$$
(3)

因此:

$$p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_k, \Sigma_k)$$
 (4)

## 极大似然估计

样本为  $X=(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_N)$ ,(X,Z) 为完全参数,参数为  $\theta=\{p_1,p_2,\cdots,p_K,\mu_1,\mu_2,\cdots,\mu_K\Sigma_1,\Sigma_2,\cdots,\Sigma_K\}$ 。我们通过极大似然估计得到  $\theta$  的值:

$$egin{aligned} heta_{MLE} &= rgmax \log p(X) = rgmax \sum_{\theta}^{N} \log p(x_i) \ &= rgmax \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_k, \Sigma_k) \end{aligned}$$

这个表达式直接通过求导,由于连加号的存在,无法得到解析解。因此需要使用 EM 算法。

## EM 求解 GMM

EM 算法的基本表达式为:  $heta^{t+1} = \mathop{argmax}_{ heta} \mathbb{E}_{z|x, heta_t}[p(x,z| heta)]$ 。套用 GMM 的表达式,对数据集来说:

$$egin{aligned} Q( heta, heta^t) &= \sum_z [\log \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i, z_i | heta)] \prod_{i=1}^N p(z_i | x_i, heta^t) \ &= \sum_z [\sum_{i=1}^N \log p(x_i, z_i | heta)] \prod_{i=1}^N p(z_i | x_i, heta^t) \end{aligned}$$

对于中间的那个求和号,展开,第一项为:

$$\sum_{z} \log p(x_{1}, z_{1} | \theta) \prod_{i=1}^{N} p(z_{i} | x_{i}, \theta^{t}) = \sum_{z} \log p(x_{1}, z_{1} | \theta) p(z_{1} | x_{1}, \theta^{t}) \prod_{i=2}^{N} p(z_{i} | x_{i}, \theta^{t}) 
= \sum_{z_{1}} \log p(x_{1}, z_{1} | \theta) p(z_{1} | x_{1}, \theta^{t}) \sum_{z_{2}, \dots, z_{K}} \prod_{i=2}^{N} p(z_{i} | x_{i}, \theta^{t}) 
= \sum_{z_{1}} \log p(x_{1}, z_{1} | \theta) p(z_{1} | x_{1}, \theta^{t})$$
(7)

类似地,Q可以写为:

$$Q( heta, heta^t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{z_i} \log p(x_i, z_i | heta) p(z_i | x_i, heta^t)$$
 (8)

对于  $p(x, z|\theta)$ :

$$p(x, z|\theta) = p(z|\theta)p(x|z, \theta) = p_z \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_z, \Sigma_z)$$
(9)

对  $p(z|x, \theta^t)$ :

$$p(z|x, \theta^t) = \frac{p(x, z|\theta^t)}{p(x|\theta^t)} = \frac{p_z^t \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_z^t, \Sigma_z^t)}{\sum_k p_k^t \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_k^t, \Sigma_k^t)}$$
(10)

代入Q:

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{z_i} \log p_{z_i} \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_{z_i}, \Sigma_{z_i}) \frac{p_{z_i}^t \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_{z_i}^t, \Sigma_{z_i}^t)}{\sum_{l} p_k^t \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_k^t, \Sigma_k^t)}$$
(11)

下面需要对Q值求最大值:

$$Q = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^N [\log p_k + \log \mathcal{N}(x_i|\mu_k,\Sigma_k)] p(z_i = k|x_i, heta^t)$$
 (12)

1.  $p_k^{t+1}$ :

$$p_k^{t+1} = argmax \sum_{p_k}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [\log p_k + \log \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_k, \Sigma_k)] p(z_i = k | x_i, \theta^t) \ s. \ t. \ \sum_{k=1}^{K} p_k = 1 \ \ (13)$$

即:

$$p_k^{t+1} = argmax \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^N \log p_k p(z_i = k|x_i, \theta^t) \ s. \ t. \ \sum_{k=1}^K p_k = 1$$
 (14) 引入 Lagrange 乘子:  $L(p_k, \lambda) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^N \log p_k p(z_i = k|x_i, \theta^t) - \lambda (1 - \sum_{k=1}^K p_k)$ 。所以:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_k} L = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{p_k} p(z_i = k | x_i, \theta^t) + \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_k \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{p_k} p(z_i = k | x_i, \theta^t) + \lambda \sum_k p_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -N$$
(15)

于是有:

$$p_k^{t+1} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(z_i = k | x_i, \theta^t)$$
 (16)

2.  $\mu_k, \Sigma_k$ ,这两个参数是无约束的,直接求导即可。