

CSCI-567: Assignment #5

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Problem 1

Problem 1: (a)

To find $\nabla_{y_t} L$:

$$\nabla_{y_t} L = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_t} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N ()$$

Problem 3

Given:

$$p(x_i) = \begin{cases} \pi + (1 - \pi)e^{-\lambda} & x_i = 0 \\ (1 - \pi)\frac{\lambda^{x_i}e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} & x_i > 0 \end{cases}$$

Alternatively:

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{probability} = \pi + (1 - \pi)e^{-\lambda} \\ x_i & \text{probability} = (1 - \pi)\frac{\lambda^{x_i}e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} \end{cases}$$

We define a *latent* variable Z_i for all cases where $X_i = 0$. It is latent because when we observed $X_i = 0$ we do not know if it came out of the 'Poisson' distribution or it came out the 'degenerate' distribution (which has a probability of 1 at point 0.). we cannot observe the following. So X_i comes out of a mixture of a degenerate distribution as follows:

$$Z_i = \begin{cases} 1 & X_i \text{ is from the degenerate distribution} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(X_i = 0, Z_i = 1) &= p(Z_i = 1) \times p(X_i = 0|Z_i = 1) = \pi \times 1 \\ p(X_i = 0, Z_i = 0) &= p(Z_i = 0) \times p(X_i = 0|Z_i = 0) = (1 - \pi)e^{-\lambda} \times 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$L(\text{Complete}) = \prod_{x_i=0} \pi^{Z_i} \times ((1 - \pi)e^{-\lambda})^{1-Z_i} \times \prod_{x_i>0} (1 - \pi)e^{\frac{\lambda^{x_i}e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!}} \quad (1)$$

$$\log L = \sum_{I(x_i=0)} z_i \log(\pi) + (1 - z_i)(\log(1 - \pi) - \lambda) + \sum_{I(x_i>0)} (\log(1 - \pi) + x_i \log(\lambda_i) - \lambda - \log(x_i!)) \quad (2)$$

E step:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\theta, \theta_0) &= \sum_{I(x_i=0)} E_{P(Z|X)}[z_i] \log(\pi) + (1 - E_{P(Z|X)}[z_i])(\log(1 - \pi) - \lambda) \\ &\quad + \sum_{I(x_i>0)} (\log(1 - \pi) + x_i \log(\lambda_i) - \lambda - \log(x_i!)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{P(Z|X_i)}[z_i] &= 0 \times p(Z_i = 0|X) + 1 \times p(Z_i = 1|X_i = 0) \\ &= \frac{p(X_i = 0|Z_i = 1)p(Z_i = 1)}{p(X_i = 0|Z_i = 0)p(Z_i = 0) + p(X_i = 0|Z_i = 1)p(Z_i = 1)} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\pi + (1 - \pi)e^{-\lambda}} \end{aligned}$$