3. EM算法实验报告

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摘要

本报告详细介绍了使用期望最大化(EM)算法来估计混合高斯模型中的参数,以分析和模拟大学男女生身高数据。通过生成合成数据并应用EM算法,本实验旨在估计男女生身高的均值和方差,并探讨算法在不同迭代次数下的性能和参数收敛性。结果显示,EM算法能够有效地从混合数据中估计出各组分的参数,并且随着迭代次数的增加,估计的参数趋于稳定。

1. 引言

混合高斯模型是一种常用的概率模型,可以用来描述具有多种分布特征的数据。在许多实际应用中,比如生物信息学、市场分析以及社会科学研究中,混合高斯模型提供了一种强有力的工具来解析和解释隐藏在复杂数据背后的结构。EM算法作为一种强大的参数估计工具,其在混合模型参数估计中的应用尤为广泛,因其能够有效处理包含隐变量的复杂概率模型。

2. 问题重述

通过给定均值与标准差生成虚拟的大学男女生身高数据共 N个: $\mu_M=176$, $\sigma_M=8$, $\mu_F=164$, $\sigma_F=6$, 其中男女比例为3:2。

- (1) 用混合高斯模型对大学学生身高进行建模,并推导利用 EM 算法求解的公式 (手写)
- (2) 编程实现 EM 算法对于以上5 个参数的估计并对比正确结果并讨论 EM 算法的优缺点。

3. 理论推导

为加深对混合高斯模型的理解,本部分采取手写推导的方式进行:

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好编:

高斯混合模型: 有 P(y10)= 是以中(y10x)于线的概率和模型. 以为系数且以下≥0, 之以下1, 中(y110x)为高期的布臵度, 其中OK=(UK,成) p(y10K)= 100 exp(-(y-UK))) 物常比核理

此时假设生, 生了生了一切, 由高斯混合浓模型生成 P(410) = 5 xx \(\phi(y 10x) \quad \text{0} = (\pi, \phi_2 - \phi_k)

双洲教据 fi. j=1.2.3....N . 依概率以以张择第14个高期分布模型 Ф(ylox), 做年代为模型的概率的布 (ylox)生的数据 yì, 所以 此时 yj (j=1.2.3~~~)新跑已知的, 仅很央观测数据 yj **均模型 的数据是积的, 1=1.2.3... K,以際变量以浪表示。

彩辫据为(为,为,为,为,为,为,

P(y, x10)=前P(y), x, x, ... y) x 10)=前前[axp(y)10x)] rik = # 0 x 1 [] [] exp(- (4)-MN)2)] Pik (nx= 当水 当nx= N)

完物排的对数似然函数.

log P(y, 210) = = { nx log xx+ = Bix[log(==) - log Jx - = 1/2 (y)-Mx)2]} E齿:石沟鱼风函数.

Q(0,0(1)) = E[109 P(y, y|v)|y, 0(1)] = 岩色(Exik) logdx+岩(Exik)[log(成)-logox-动(yj-Ux)]

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$$\frac{E(Y)k|y,0}{E(Y)k|y,0} = \frac{P(Y)k=1, y,10}{E(P(Y)k=1, y,10)} = \frac{P(Y)|Y)k=1,0}{E(P(Y)|X)k=1,0} = \frac{P(Y)|Y|k=1,0}{E(P(Y)|X)k=1,0} = \frac{P(Y)|Y|X|k=1,0}{E(P(Y)|X|k=1,0} = \frac{P(Y)|Y|k=1,0}{E(P(Y)|X|k=1,0} = \frac{P(Y)|Y|k=1,0}{E(P(Y)|X|k=1,0} = \frac{P(Y)|Y|k=1,0}{E(P(Y)|X|k=1,0} = \frac{P(Y)|Y|X|k=1,0}{E(P(Y)|X|k=1,0} = \frac{P(Y)|Y|X|k=1,0$$

$$\frac{1.0(0.0^{(i)})}{1.0(0.0^{(i)})} = \frac{1.0}{1.00} \left\{ n_{k} \log_{k} x + \frac{1.0}{1.00} \hat{r}_{ik} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.0}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1}{20k^{2}} (y_{i} - M_{F})^{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{1.0(0.0^{(i)})}{1.00} = \frac{1.00}{1.00} \hat{r}_{ik} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.00}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1}{20k^{2}} (y_{i} - M_{F})^{2} \right] }{1.00}$$

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$$\frac{1.0(0.0^{(i)})}{1.00} = \frac{1.00}{1.00} \hat{r}_{ik} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.00}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1}{20k^{2}} (y_{i} - M_{F})^{2} \right] }{1.00}$$

$$\frac{1.00}{1.00} = \frac{1.00}{1.00} \hat{r}_{ik} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.00}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1.00}{1.00} (y_{i} - M_{F})^{2} \right] }{1.00}$$

$$\frac{1.00}{1.00} = \frac{1.00}{1.00} \hat{r}_{ik} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.00}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1.00}{1.00} (y_{i} - M_{F})^{2} \right] }{1.00}$$

$$\frac{1.00}{1.00} = \frac{1.00}{1.00} \hat{r}_{ik} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.00}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1.00}{1.00} (y_{i} - M_{F})^{2} \right] }{1.00}$$

$$\frac{1.00}{1.00} = \frac{1.00}{1.00} \hat{r}_{i} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.00}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1.00}{1.00} (y_{i} - M_{F})^{2} \right] }{1.00}$$

$$\frac{1.00}{1.00} = \frac{1.00}{1.00} \hat{r}_{i} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.00}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1.00}{1.00} (y_{i} - M_{F})^{2} \right] }{1.00}$$

$$\frac{1.00}{1.00} = \frac{1.00}{1.00} \hat{r}_{i} \left[\log_{k} \left(\frac{1.00}{1.00} \right) - \log_{k} x - \frac{1.00}{1.00} (y_{i}$$

泛话: 新入 y, yz --- y, 高斯混合模型, 车的出模型参数

- (1) 取卷数初始值.形的数代
- (2) E齿:依据分前模型系数,计算名模型 kzt 观测数据生活的内容 分。 《水中(生活》)

(3) M步: 计算新一轨边代号数

$$\hat{M_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} \hat{J_{jk}}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k}^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{J_k} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}} (y_j - M_k)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \hat{J_{jk}}} \qquad \hat{$$

(4) 麴 (1)(3) 至收效.

4. 代码实现

4.1 基本代码

这段代码展示了如何生成虚拟的大学男女生身高数据,并使用期望最大化(EM)算法对其进行混合高斯模型的建模和参数估计。首先,使用numpy生成符合给定均值和标准差的男生和女生身高数据,并将它们混合在一起形成一个数据集。然后,定义了高斯分布函数,并编写了EM算法的E步骤和M步骤函数,分别计算每个数据点属于男生或女生高斯分布的概率和更新参数。

通过迭代执行这两个步骤,算法逐渐收敛,得到估计的均值、标准差和混合系数。接下来,使用matplotlib和seaborn对结果进行可视化,通过绘制直方图显示数据分布,并叠加男生和女生的高斯分布曲线以及混合分布曲线,以直观地展示模型的拟合效果。最终,通过输出打印估计的参数,验证算法的有效性。这样不仅展示了数据生成和算法实现的全过程,还提供了一个直观的图形来帮助理解结果。

```
import numpy as np
 2
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 3
    import seaborn as sns
 4
 5
    # 生成虚拟数据
 6
    np.random.seed(42)
 7
    N = 1000
    num_males = int(N * 3 / 5)
 8
9
    num\_females = N - num\_males
10
    male_heights = np.random.normal(176, 8, num_males)
    female_heights = np.random.normal(164, 6, num_females)
11
    heights = np.concatenate((male_heights, female_heights))
12
    np.random.shuffle(heights)
13
14
15
    # EM算法实现
16
    def gaussian(x, mu, sigma):
17
        return (1.0 / (np.sqrt(2 * np.pi) * sigma)) * np.exp(-0.5 * ((x - mu) **
    2 / sigma ** 2))
18
19
    def e_step(data, mu_M, sigma_M, mu_F, sigma_F, pi_M, pi_F):
20
        r_M = pi_M * gaussian(data, mu_M, sigma_M)
        r_F = pi_F * gaussian(data, mu_F, sigma_F)
21
22
        gamma_M = r_M / (r_M + r_F)
23
        gamma_F = r_F / (r_M + r_F)
24
        return gamma_M, gamma_F
25
26
    def m_step(data, gamma_M, gamma_F):
27
        N_M = np.sum(gamma_M)
28
        N_F = np.sum(gamma_F)
29
30
        mu_M = np.sum(gamma_M * data) / N_M
31
        mu_F = np.sum(gamma_F * data) / N_F
32
        sigma_M = np.sqrt(np.sum(gamma_M * (data - mu_M) ** 2) / N_M)
33
34
        sigma_F = np.sqrt(np.sum(gamma_F * (data - mu_F) ** 2) / N_F)
35
36
        pi_M = N_M / len(data)
37
        pi_F = N_F / len(data)
38
39
        return mu_M, sigma_M, mu_F, sigma_F, pi_M, pi_F
40
41
    # 初始化参数
42
    mu_M, sigma_M = 170, 10
43
    mu_F, sigma_F = 160, 10
44
    pi_M, pi_F = 0.5, 0.5
45
    # 迭代
46
    max_iter = 100
47
    tol = 1e-6
48
49
```

```
50 for i in range(max_iter):
51
        gamma_M, gamma_F = e_step(heights, mu_M, sigma_M, mu_F, sigma_F, pi_M,
    pi_F)
        mu_M_new, sigma_M_new, mu_F_new, sigma_F_new, pi_M_new, pi_F_new =
52
    m_step(heights, gamma_M, gamma_F)
53
        if np.abs(mu_M - mu_M_new) < tol and np.abs(mu_F - mu_F_new) < tol:
54
55
            break
56
57
        mu_M, sigma_M, mu_F, sigma_F, pi_M, pi_F = mu_M_new, sigma_M_new,
    mu_F_new, sigma_F_new, pi_M_new, pi_F_new
58
59
    print(f'Estimated mu_M: {mu_M}, sigma_M: {sigma_M}, pi_M: {pi_M}')
    print(f'Estimated mu_F: {mu_F}, sigma_F: {sigma_F}, pi_F: {pi_F}')
60
61
62
    # 可视化
    x = np.linspace(140, 200, 1000)
63
    pdf_males = pi_M * gaussian(x, mu_M, sigma_M)
64
    pdf_females = pi_F * gaussian(x, mu_F, sigma_F)
65
66
67
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
    sns.histplot(heights, bins=30, kde=False, color='orange', stat='density',
68
    label='Data')
    plt.plot(x, pdf_males, 'r', label=f'Male Gaussian ($\mu$={mu_M:.2f},
69
    $\sigma$={sigma_M:.2f})')
    plt.plot(x, pdf_females, 'b', label=f'Female Gaussian ($\mu$={mu_F:.2f},
70
    $\sigma$={sigma_F:.2f})')
    plt.plot(x, pdf_males + pdf_females, 'g', label='Combined Gaussian')
71
72
    plt.xlabel('Height (cm)')
73
    plt.ylabel('Density')
    plt.title('Height Distribution with Gaussian Mixture Model')
74
75
    plt.legend()
76
    plt.show()
77
78
    1.1.1
79
80
    执行结果:
    Estimated mu_M: 174.88734230418723, sigma_M: 8.228732296442026, pi_M:
81
    0.669319107015955
    Estimated mu_F: 164.03829365809483, sigma_F: 5.644918566977975, pi_F:
82
    0.33068089298404507
83
```

可视化如下图所示:

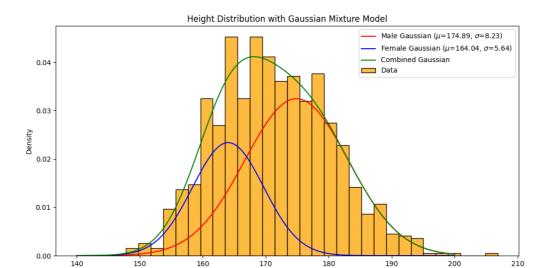


图1原始数据分布

Height (cm)

4.2 改进代码

在基本代码中我们虽然能够得出正确的结论,基本满足了题意,但是无法探究迭代次数等因素对结果产生的影响,也无法展现实际分布和估计分布之间的差异,因此后文对代码进行了改进。

```
1
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
   # 高斯函数
 5
    def gaussian(x, mu, sigma):
 6
        return 1/(np.sqrt(2*np.pi)*sigma) * np.exp(-0.5 * ((x - mu)/sigma)**2)
   # 生成合成数据
8
9
    np.random.seed(0)
10
   N = 1000
    mu_M, sigma_M = 176, 8
11
   mu_F, sigma_F = 164, 6
12
    male_data = np.random.normal(mu_M, sigma_M, int(3*N/5))
   female_data = np.random.normal(mu_F, sigma_F, int(2*N/5))
    data = np.concatenate((male_data, female_data))
15
16
17
   # 原始高斯分量
   x = np.linspace(130, 200, 1000)
18
    pdf_M_original = gaussian(x, mu_M, sigma_M)
19
20
    pdf_F_original = gaussian(x, mu_F, sigma_F)
21
22
    # EM算法
23
    def run_em_algorithm(num_iterations):
24
        # 初始化参数
25
        mu_M_hat, mu_F_hat = np.random.uniform(160, 180),
    np.random.uniform(150, 170)
26
        sigma_M_hat, sigma_F_hat = np.random.uniform(5, 10),
    np.random.uniform(4, 8)
27
        pi_M_hat, pi_F_hat = 0.5, 0.5
        mu_M_values = [] # 存储每次迭代的mu_M值
28
29
30
        # EM算法
```

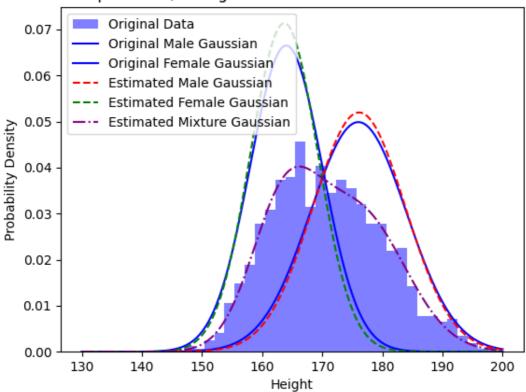
```
31
        for _ in range(num_iterations):
32
            # E步
            w_M = pi_M_hat * gaussian(data, mu_M_hat, sigma_M_hat)
33
34
            w_F = pi_F_hat * gaussian(data, mu_F_hat, sigma_F_hat)
35
            sum_w = w_M + w_F
36
            w_M /= sum_w
37
            w_F /= sum_w
38
39
            # M步
            mu_M_hat = np.sum(w_M * data) / np.sum(w_M)
40
41
            mu_F_hat = np.sum(w_F * data) / np.sum(w_F)
42
            sigma_M_hat = np.sqrt(np.sum(w_M * (data - mu_M_hat)**2) /
    np.sum(w_M))
            sigma_F_hat = np.sqrt(np.sum(w_F * (data - mu_F_hat)**2) /
43
    np.sum(w_F))
44
            pi_M_n = np.mean(w_M)
45
            pi_F_hat = np.mean(w_F)
46
            mu_M_values.append(mu_M_hat) # 记录此次迭代的mu_M值
47
48
49
        # 输出结果
50
        print(f"Iterations: {num_iterations}")
51
        print("Estimated Parameters:")
52
        print("mu_M:", mu_M_hat)
53
        print("sigma_M:", sigma_M_hat)
54
        print("mu_F:", mu_F_hat)
55
        print("sigma_F:", sigma_F_hat)
56
        print("pi_M:", pi_M_hat)
57
        print("pi_F:", pi_F_hat)
58
59
        # 绘图
        plt.hist(data, bins=30, density=True, alpha=0.5, color='blue',
60
    label='Original Data')
61
        x = np.linspace(130, 200, 1000)
62
        pdf_M = gaussian(x, mu_M_hat, sigma_M_hat)
63
        pdf_F = gaussian(x, mu_F_hat, sigma_F_hat)
64
        pdf = pi_M_hat * pdf_M + pi_F_hat * pdf_F
65
        plt.plot(x, pdf_M_original, color='blue', linestyle='-',
    label='Original Male Gaussian')
66
        plt.plot(x, pdf_F_original, color='blue', linestyle='-',
    label='Original Female Gaussian')
        plt.plot(x, pdf_M, color='red', linestyle='--', label='Estimated Male
67
    Gaussian')
68
        plt.plot(x, pdf_F, color='green', linestyle='--', label='Estimated
    Female Gaussian')
        plt.plot(x, pdf, color='purple', linestyle='-.', label='Estimated
69
    Mixture Gaussian')
70
        plt.title('Epoch:{},EM Algorithm for Mixture Gaussian
    Model'.format(num_iterations))
71
        plt.xlabel('Height')
        plt.ylabel('Probability Density')
72
73
        plt.legend()
74
        plt.show()
75
        # Plot mu_M values over iterations
76
```

```
77
         plt.plot(range(1, num_iterations + 1), mu_M_values, marker='o',
     linestyle='-')
 78
         plt.title('Variation of mu_M over Iterations')
 79
         plt.xlabel('Iterations')
 80
         plt.ylabel('mu_M')
 81
         plt.grid(True)
 82
         plt.show()
 83
 84
     # 不同迭代次数下运行EM算法
     for num_iterations in range(100,301,50):
 85
         run_em_algorithm(num_iterations)
 86
 87
 88
     1.1.1
 89
     运行结果:
 90
 91
    Iterations: 100
     Estimated Parameters:
 92
 93
    mu_M: 176.12164794321117
 94
     sigma_M: 7.677484254081643
 95
     mu_F: 163.6680777634504
 96
     sigma_F: 5.591253316531177
 97
     pi_M: 0.5777011132109134
 98
     pi_F: 0.4222988867890864
 99
100
     Iterations: 150
101
    Estimated Parameters:
102
     mu_M: 175.2353055558731
103
    sigma_M: 7.99765908580283
104
     mu_F: 163.10726403236123
105
     sigma_F: 5.339003369318337
106
     pi_M: 0.63944826313074
107
     pi_F: 0.36055173686926006
108
109
    Iterations: 200
110
    Estimated Parameters:
111
    mu_M: 174.9370234512357
112
    sigma_M: 8.106119427396512
113
    mu_F: 162.92567047190465
114
     sigma_F: 5.245109115830187
115
    pi_M: 0.6607789032177604
116
     pi_F: 0.3392210967822396
117
118
     Iterations: 250
119
    Estimated Parameters:
120
    mu_M: 175.12306043635834
121
    sigma_M: 8.03848579666431
122
     mu_F: 163.03852245279842
123
    sigma_F: 5.3044699483694195
     pi_M: 0.6474386259196608
124
125
    pi_F: 0.3525613740803393
126
127
    Iterations: 300
128
    Estimated Parameters:
129
     mu_M: 175.01056385759566
130
     sigma_M: 8.079395267259683
131
     mu_F: 162.9701247418223
```

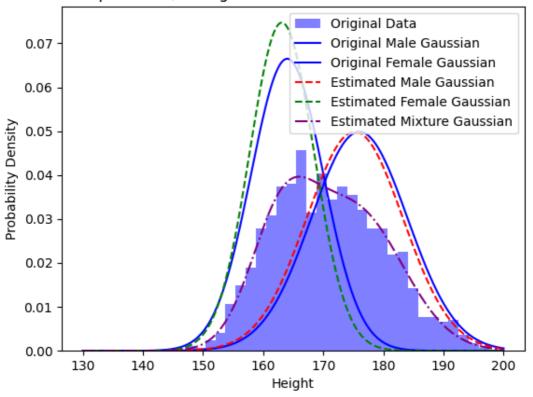
```
132 sigma_F: 5.268921125559326
133 pi_M: 0.6554905765510537
134 pi_F: 0.3445094234489462
135 '''
```

得到如下结果:

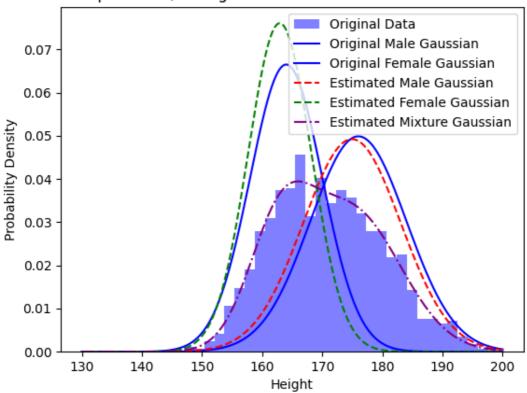
Epoch:100,EM Algorithm for Mixture Gaussian Model

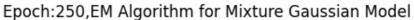


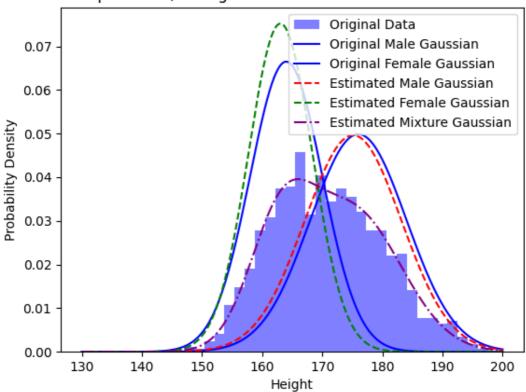
Epoch:150,EM Algorithm for Mixture Gaussian Model



Epoch:200,EM Algorithm for Mixture Gaussian Model







Epoch:300,EM Algorithm for Mixture Gaussian Model

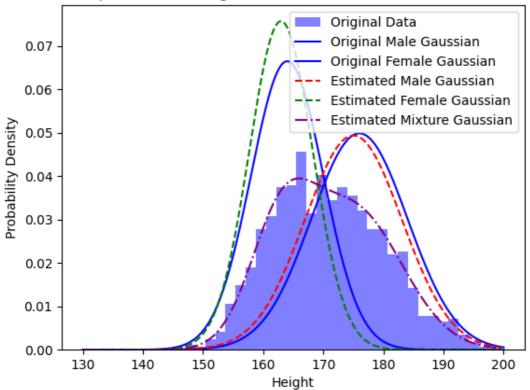


图2-6 100、150、200、250、300次迭代结果

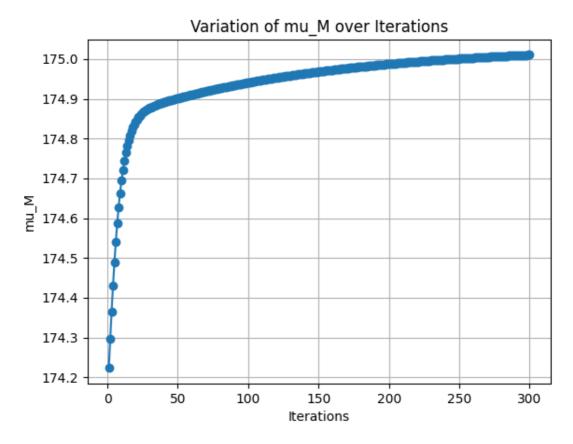


图7 迭代次数与预测结果的关系

由图可以得出,随着次数的增加, μ_M 逐渐收敛于一个极限值,当迭代次数足够多的时候,可以实现对结果的准确预测,然而在考虑时间成本的时候,迭代100次就可以实现小于0.1的误差值。

5. EM算法的优缺点

优点:

1. 简单易用: EM算法相对容易实现,并且对于许多实际问题有很好的效果。

2. **适用性广**: EM算法可以应用于各种具有隐藏变量的问题,如混合高斯模型。

3. 收敛性好: 在大多数情况下, EM算法能够快速收敛到局部最优解。

缺点:

1. **收敛到局部最优**: EM算法可能会收敛到局部最优解,而不是全局最优解。初始参数的选择对结果有很大影响。

2. 收敛速度慢: 在某些情况下, EM算法的收敛速度较慢, 尤其是在参数空间很大的时候。

3. 复杂度高:对于大数据集或高维数据,EM算法的计算复杂度较高,可能需要大量计算资源。