EM算法参数估计

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1 问题

一个袋子中三种硬币的混合比例为: s_1 , s_2 与 $1-s_1-s_2$ ($0 \le s_i \le 1$),三种硬币掷出正面的概率分别为: p,q,r。 指定系数 $s_1=0.2, s_2=0.3, p=0.1, q=0.9, r=0.5$,生成 N 个投掷硬币的结果(由 01 构成的序列,其中 1 为正面,0 为反面),利用最大期望算法(Expectation-maximization algorithm,EM 算法)来对参数进行估计并与预先假定的参数进行比较。

2 原理

EM 算法由 Dempster 等¹在 1977 年提出,是在概率模型中寻找参数最大似然估计或者最大后验估计的算法,其中概率模型依赖于无法观测的隐变量。算法经过两个步骤交替进行计算:

- 1. 初始化分布参数
- 2. 重复直到收敛:
 - 1. E步骤:根据参数的假设值,给出未知变量的期望估计,应用于缺失值。
 - 2. M步骤:根据未知变量的估计值,给出当前的参数的极大似然估计。

Wu² 证明了 EM 算法是收敛的,但不能保证收敛到极大值点,因此算法中初值选择很重要。

设 y_j 是第 j 次实验抛硬币的观测数据, $z_i=(\alpha_i,\beta_i)$ 为第 i 次迭代中的隐变量,其中 α_i 表示摸到硬币 A 的概率, β_i 表示摸到硬币 B 的概率,模型参数 $\theta=(s_1,s_2,p,q,r)$,第 i 次迭代时参数估计为 $\theta^{(i)}=(s_1^{(i)},s_2^{(i)},p^{(i)},q^{(i)},r^{(i)})$ 。观测数据的似然函数:

$$P(Y|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} [s_1 p^{y_j} (1-p)^{1-y_j} + s_2 q^{y_j} (1-q)^{1-y_j} + (1-s_1-s_2) r^{y_j} (1-r)^{1-y_j}] \tag{1}$$

观测数据 Y 关于当前参数估计 $\theta^{(i)}$ 的对数似然函数为:

$$L(\theta) = \log P(Y|\theta) = \log \left(\sum_{Z} P(Y|Z,\theta) P(Z|\theta) \right)$$
 (2)

我们希望迭代参数能使得 $L(\theta)$ 极大化,取两次迭代的差值:

$$L(\theta) - L\left(\theta^{(i)}\right) = \log\left(\sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta)P(Z \mid \theta)}{P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right)}\right) - \log P\left(Y \mid \theta^{(i)}\right)$$

$$\geqslant \sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \log \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta)P(Z \mid \theta)}{P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right)} - \log P\left(Y \mid \theta^{(i)}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \log \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta)P(Z \mid \theta)}{P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right)P\left(Y \mid \theta^{(i)}\right)}$$
(3)

则迭代过程可表示为:

$$\theta^{(i+1)} = \arg\max_{\theta} \left(L\left(\theta^{(i)}\right) + \sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \log \frac{P(Y \mid Z, \theta)P(Z \mid \theta)}{P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right)P\left(Y \mid \theta^{(i)}\right)} \right)$$

$$= \arg\max_{\theta} \left(\sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \log \left(P(Y \mid Z, \theta)P(Z \mid \theta)\right) \right)$$

$$= \arg\max_{\theta} \left(\sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) \right)$$

$$(4)$$

定义 Q 函数:

$$Q\left(\theta, \theta^{(i)}\right) = \sum_{Z} P\left(Z \mid Y, \theta^{(i)}\right) \log P(Y, Z \mid \theta) \tag{5}$$

则问题转化为 $\arg \max_{\theta} Q(\theta, \theta_i)$. 代入本问题,得:

$$Q(\theta,\theta_i) = \sum^n \{\alpha_i^{(i+1)}[\log s_1 + y_j \log p + (1-y_i)\log (1-p)] + \beta_i^{(i+1)}[\log s_2 + y_j \log q + (1-y_j)\log (1-q)] + (1-\alpha_i^{(i+1)}[\log s_1 + y_j \log p + (1-y_i)\log (1-p)] + \beta_i^{(i+1$$

· 2.1 E 步骤

已知第 i 次迭代得参数估计为 $\theta^{(i)}$,在该参数下观测数据 y_i 来自硬币 A 的概率为:

$$\alpha_{j}^{(i+1)} = \frac{s_{1}^{(i)}(p^{(i)})^{y_{j}}(1-p^{(i)})^{1-y_{j}}}{s_{1}^{(i)}(p^{(i)})^{y_{j}}(1-p^{(i)})^{1-y_{j}} + s_{2}^{(i)}(q^{(i)})^{y_{j}}(1-q^{(i)})^{1-y_{j}} + (1-s_{1}^{(i)}-s_{2}^{(i)})(r^{(i)})^{y_{j}}(1-r^{(i)})^{1-y_{j}}}$$
(7)

来自硬币 B 的概率为:

$$\beta_j^{(i+1)} = \frac{s_2^{(i)}(q^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-q^{(i)})^{1-y_j}}{s_1^{(i)}(p^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-p^{(i)})^{1-y_j} + s_2^{(i)}(q^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-q^{(i)})^{1-y_j} + (1-s_1^{(i)}-s_2^{(i)})(r^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-r^{(i)})^{1-y_j}}$$
(8)

· 2.2 M 步骤

要极大化 $Q(\theta, \theta_i)$, 需对参数求偏导。对 s_1, s_2 :

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial s_1} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{\alpha_j^{(i+1)}}{s_1} - \frac{1 - \alpha_j^{(i+1)} - \beta_j^{(i+1)}}{1 - s_1 - s_2} \right] = 0 \tag{9}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial s_2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{\beta_j^{(i+1)}}{s_2} - \frac{1 - \alpha_j^{(i+1)} - \beta_j^{(i+1)}}{1 - s_1 - s_2} \right] = 0 \tag{10}$$

解得 $s_1=rac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^nlpha_j^{(i+1)}, s_2=rac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^neta_j^{(i+1)}$

再对 p, q, r 求偏导,由:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_j^{(i+1)} \left[\frac{y_j}{p} - \frac{1 - y_j}{1 - p} \right] = 0 \tag{11}$$

得
$$p^{(i+1)} = rac{\sum_{j=1}^n lpha_j^{(i+1)} y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n lpha_j^{(i+1)}}$$
 . 同理有 $q^{(i+1)} = rac{\sum_{j=1}^n eta_j^{(i+1)} y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n eta_j^{(i+1)}}$, $r^{(i+1)} = rac{\sum_{j=1}^n (1-lpha_j^{(i+1)}-eta_j^{(i+1)}) y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n (1-lpha_j^{(i+1)}-eta_j^{(i+1)})}$

再由迭代得参数重复进行 E-M 步骤,直到达到最大迭代次数或参数收敛(即 $\|\theta^{(i+1)}-\theta^{(i)}\|<arepsilon$).

3 代码

首先根据参数生成 N 次投掷硬币的观测结果:

```
def data_gen(s1, s2, p, q, r, N):
    data = []
    for i in range(N):
        coin = random.random()
        if 0 <= coin < s1:
            side = np.random.binomial(1,p)
        elif s1 <= coin < s1 + s2:
            side = np.random.binomial(1,q)
        else:
            side = np.random.binomial(1,r)
        data.append(side)
    return data</pre>
```

再给定初始参数估计,观测数据和迭代终止条件,运行 EM 算法:

```
def EM(theta, e, y, max_epoch):
    s1 = theta[0]
    s2 = theta[1]
    p = theta[2]
    q = theta[3]
    r = theta[4]
    N = len(y)
    i = 0
    while(i < max_epoch and threshold >= e):
        # Expectation
        a = np.random.rand(N)
        b = np.random.rand(N)
        for j in range(N):
```

```
a[j] = (s1*pow(p,y[j])*pow(1-p,1-y[j]))/(s1*pow(p,y[j])*pow(1-p,1-y[j]))
y[j])+s2*pow(q,y[j])*pow(1-q,1-y[j])+(1-s1-s2)*pow(r,y[j])*pow(1-r,1-y[j]))
             b[j] = (s2*pow(q,y[j])*pow(1-q,1-y[j]))/(s1*pow(p,y[j])*pow(1-p,1-y[j]))
y[j]) + s2*pow(q,y[j])*pow(1-q,1-y[j]) + (1-s1-s2)*pow(r,y[j])*pow(1-r,1-y[j]))
        # Maximization
        s1_next = 1/N * sum(a)
        s2_next = 1/N * sum(b)
        p_next = sum([a[j]*y[j] for j in range(N)]) / sum(a)
        q_next = sum([b[j]*y[j] for j in range(N)]) / sum(b)
        r_next = sum([(1-a[j]-b[j])*y[j]) for j in range(N)]) / sum([(1-a[j]-b[j])) for j in range(N)]) / sum([(1-a[j]-b[j])) for j in range(N)])
range(N)])
        # Threshold
        threshold = np.linalg.norm(np.array([s1-s1 next,s2-s2 next,p-p next,q-q next,r-
r_next]), ord = 2)
        s1 = s1_next
        s2 = s2_next
        p = p_next
        q = q_next
        r = r_next
        i += 1
        print(i,[s1,s2,p,q,r])
    return s1,s2,p,q,r
```

4 实验结果

给定初值 $\theta^{(0)} = (0.4, 0.5, 0.2, 0.6, 0.8)$,取最大迭代次数 10,终止阈值 1×10^{-20} ,得

```
1 [0.42512077294685996, 0.48309178743961356, 0.16363636363636366, 0.54, 0.7578947368421054]
2 [0.42512077294685996, 0.48309178743961356, 0.16363636363636364, 0.54, 0.7578947368421064]
3 [0.4251207729468601, 0.48309178743961356, 0.163636363636355, 0.54, 0.7578947368421068]
4 [0.4251207729468601, 0.48309178743961356, 0.163636363636358, 0.54, 0.7578947368421071]
5 [0.4251207729468601, 0.48309178743961356, 0.163636363636355, 0.54, 0.7578947368421072]
6 [0.4251207729468601, 0.48309178743961356, 0.163636363636355, 0.54, 0.7578947368421071]
7 [0.4251207729468601, 0.48309178743961356, 0.163636363636355, 0.54, 0.7578947368421071]
```

与真值 $\theta = (0.2, 0.3, 0.1, 0.9, 0.5)$ 相去甚远。这是因为EM算法只能保证参数估计序列收敛到对数似然函数序列的稳定点,不能保证收敛到极大值点。

5 参考文献

[1] A. P. Dempster, N. M. Laird, and D. B. Rubin, "Maximum likelihood from incomplete data via the EM algorithm," Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological), vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 1–22, 1977, doi: 10.1111/j.2517-6161.1977.tb01600.x.

[2] C. F. J. Wu, "On the Convergence Properties of the EM Algorithm," The Annals of Statistics, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 95–103, 1983, doi: 10.1214/aos/1176346060.

[3] 李航, 统计学习方法. 清华大学出版社, 2012.