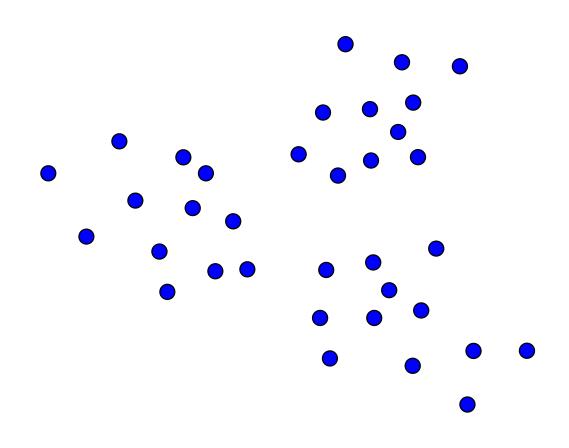
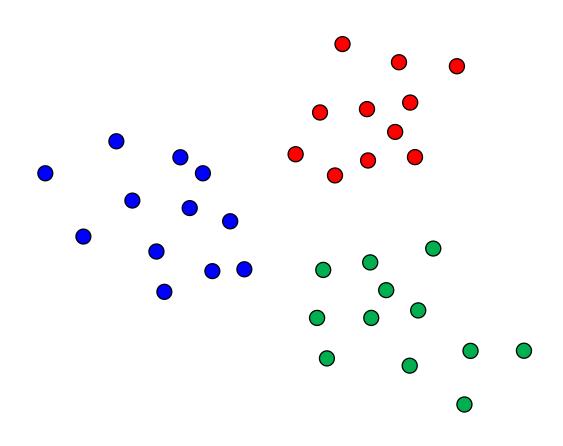
# K-均值算法、GMM算法

- k-means算法与GMM算法都属于无监督学习算法.
- 无监督学习算法也被称为聚类(clustering)算法,将无标签数据 按照某些标准分成几个簇(cluster).
- 同一个簇内的样本相似,不同簇的样本不相似.

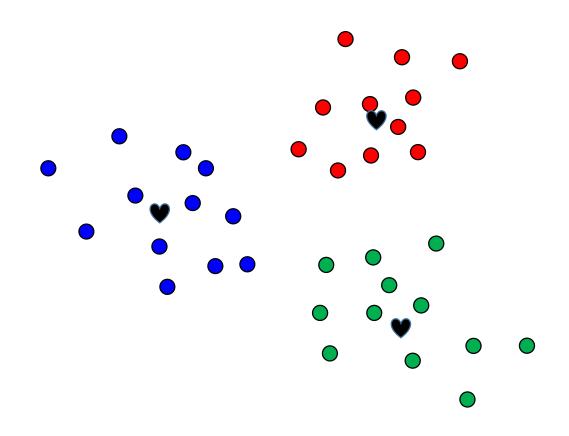
如果想把下面的数据聚类成三个簇,结果是什么?



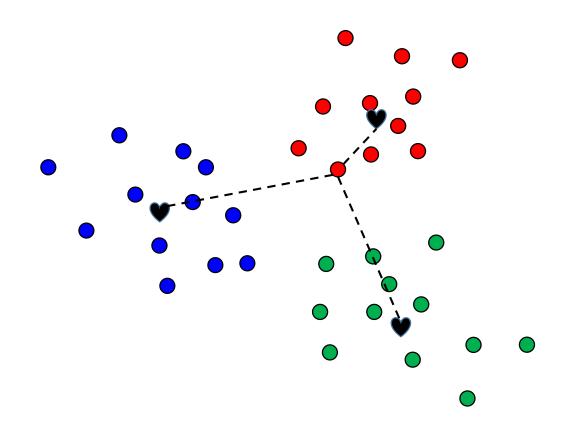
如果想把下面的数据聚类成三个簇,结果是什么?



- 每个样本都有一个归属值(membership),即归属于哪个簇.
- 每个簇都有一个中心.

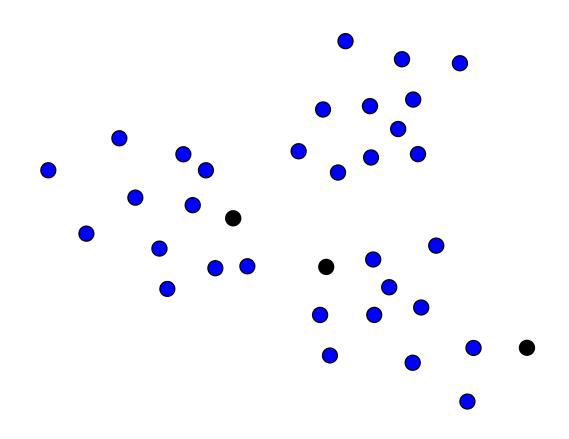


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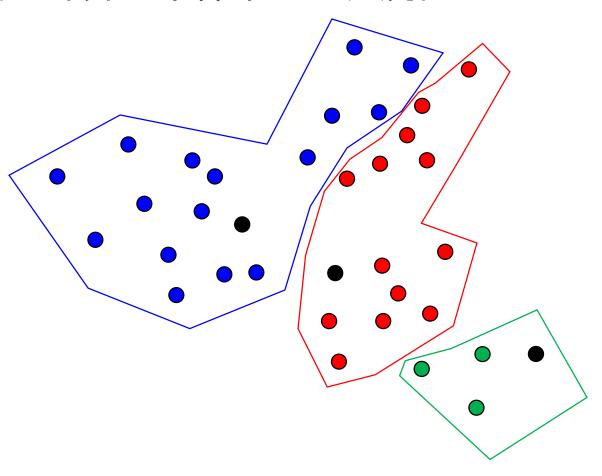


- 在初始化过程,k-means算法随机选择k个样本点作为k个簇的中心点.
- k-means算法是一个迭代算法,每次迭代完成以下两个步骤:
  - 计算每个样本点的归属,即每个样本点归属于哪个簇.
  - 更新每个簇的中心点.

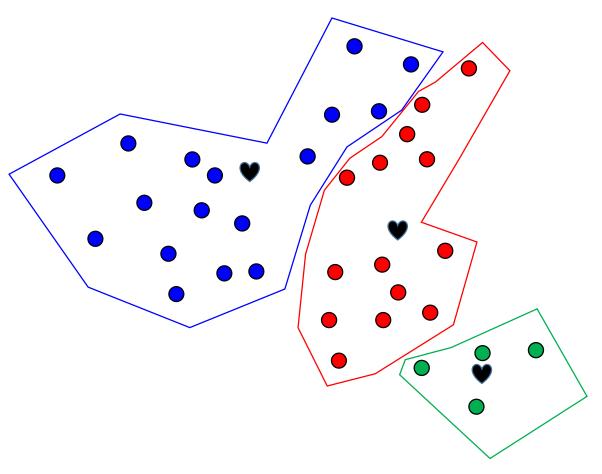
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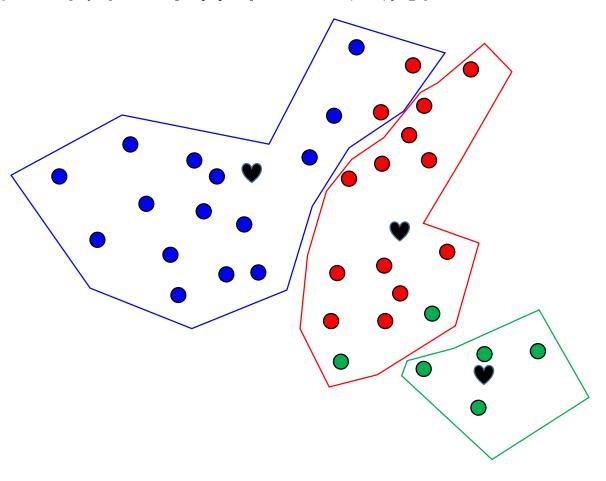
第一次迭代: 计算每个样本点的归属值.



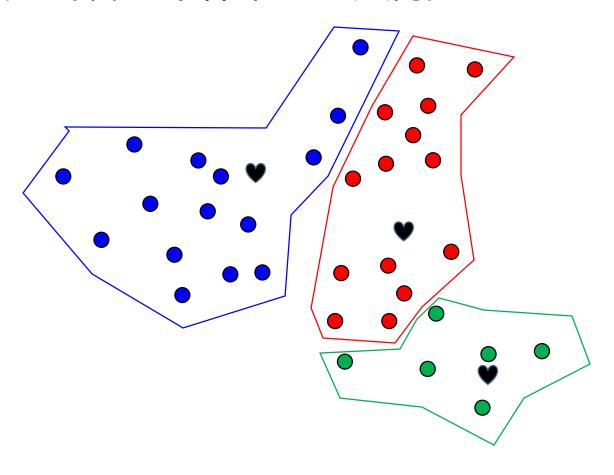
第一次迭代: 更新每个簇的中心点.



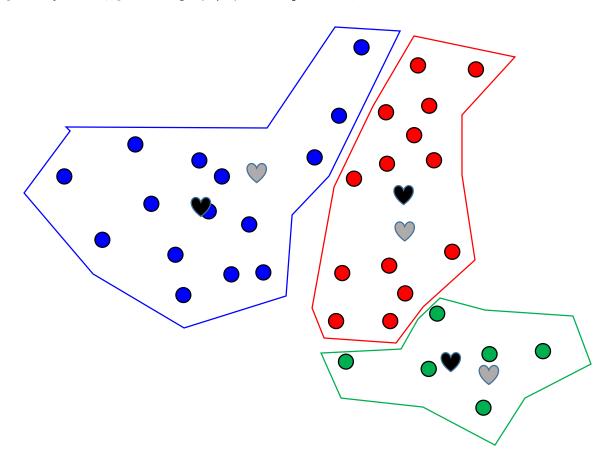
第二次迭代: 计算每个样本点的归属值.



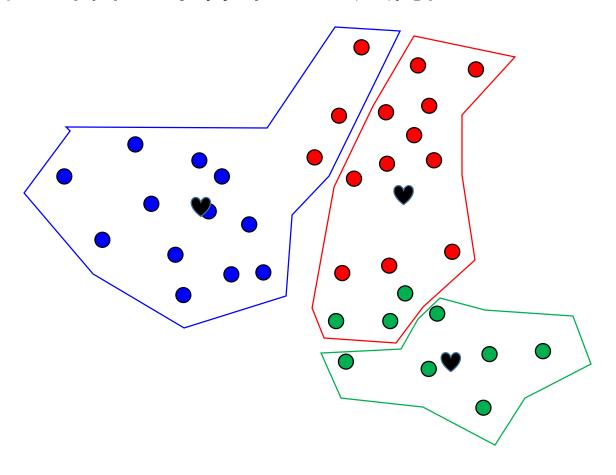
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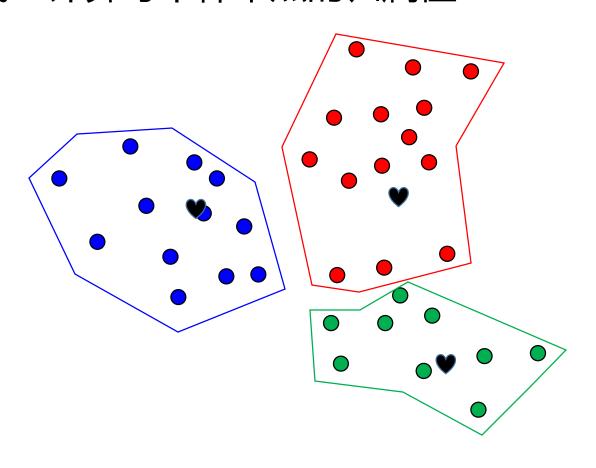
第二次迭代: 更新每个簇的中心点.



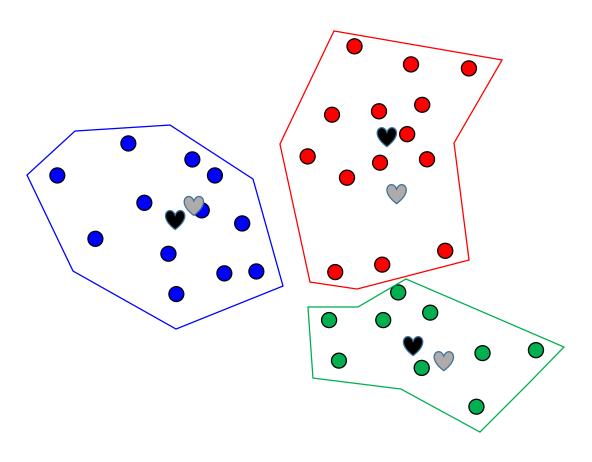
第三次迭代: 计算每个样本点的归属值.



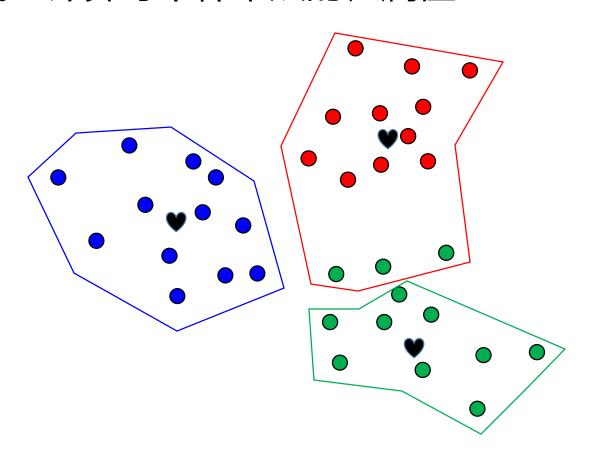
第三次迭代: 计算每个样本点的归属值.



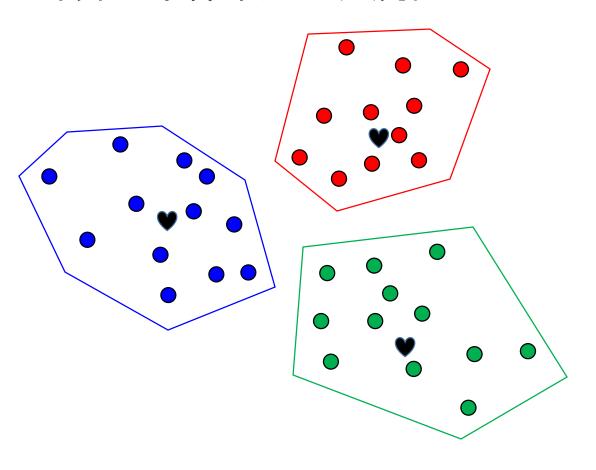
第四次迭代: 更新每个簇的中心点.



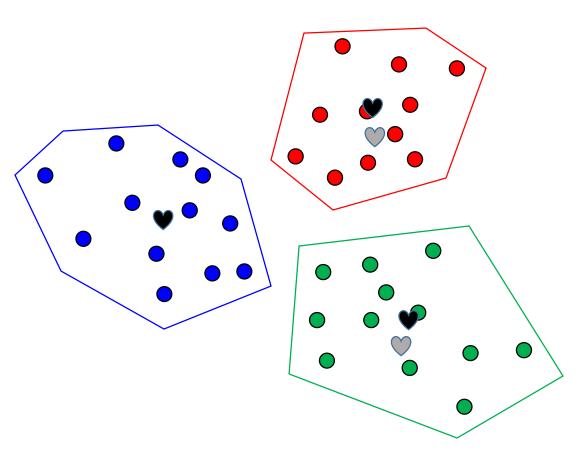
第四次迭代: 计算每个样本点的归属值.



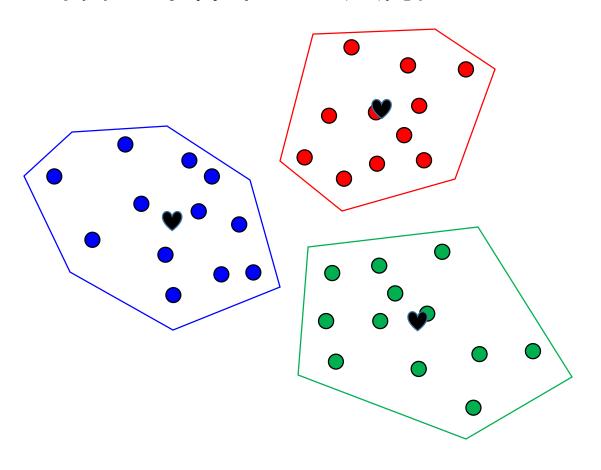
第四次迭代: 计算每个样本点的归属值.



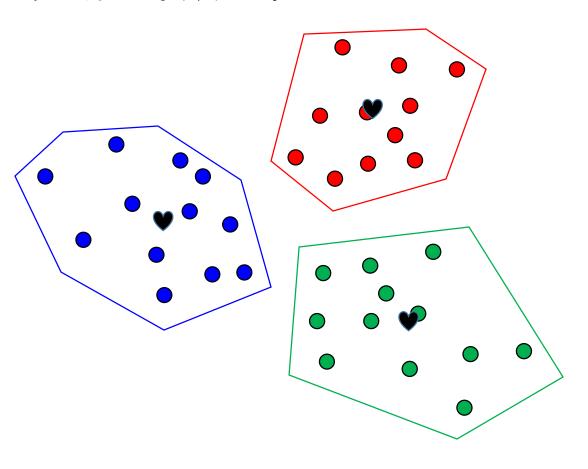
第四次迭代: 更新每个簇的中心点.



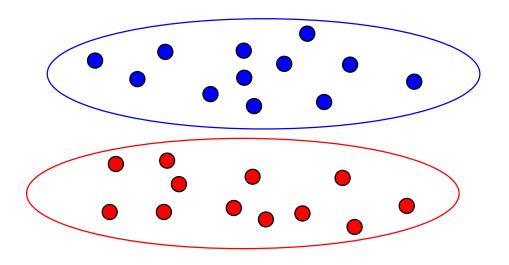
第五次迭代: 计算每个样本点的归属值.

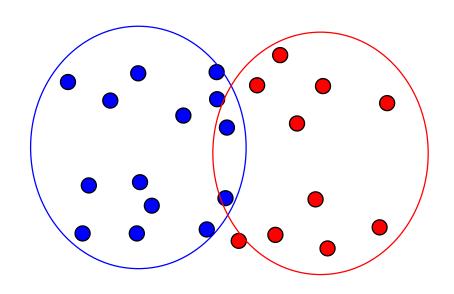


第五次迭代: 更新每个簇的中心点.



k-means算法对中心点的初始值敏感.





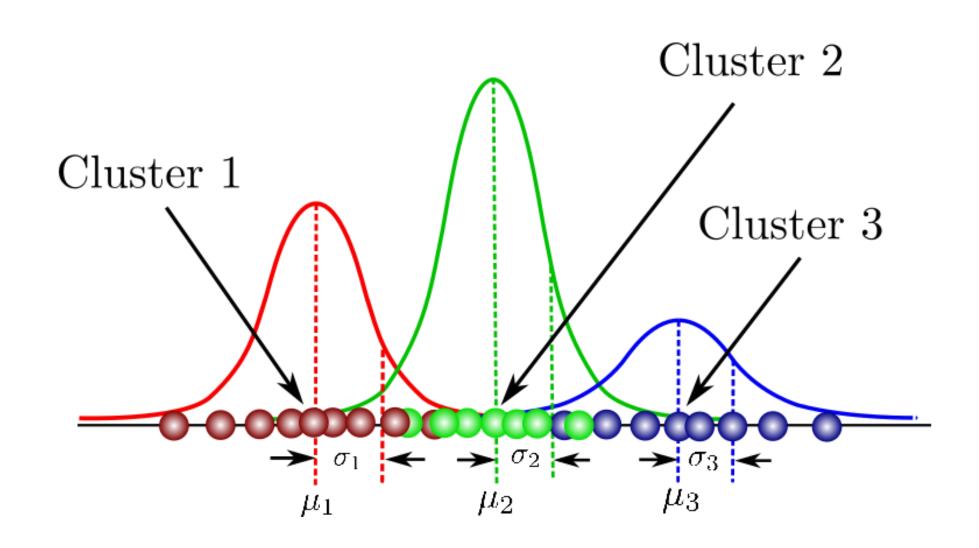
- 高斯混合模型(GMM)是一个生成模型,即可以生成数据。
- 数据按照如下方式生成:
  - 。 按照如下概率生成归属值

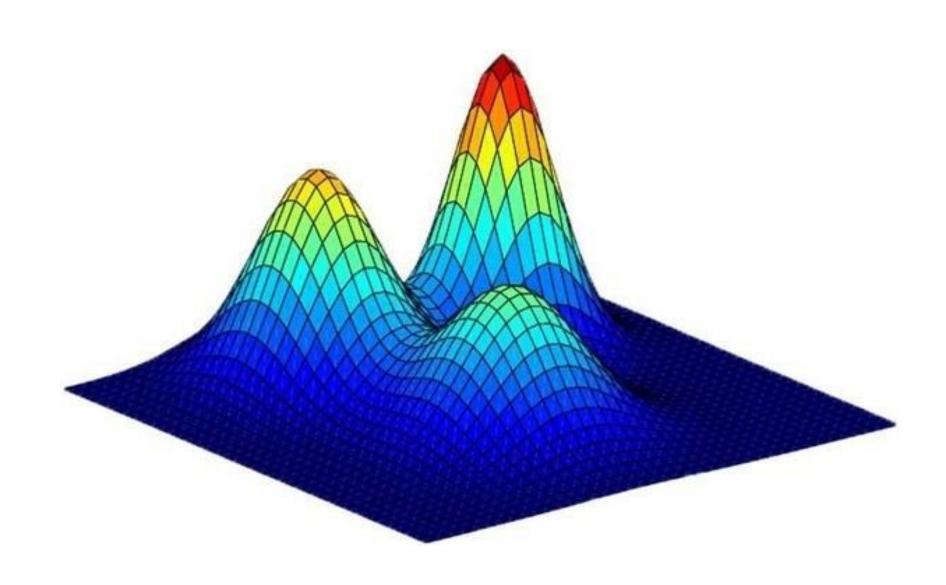
$$p(I=i)=p_i$$

○ 假设生成的归属值为i, 利用第i个簇的均值和协方差矩阵产生高斯分布的样本

$$x \sim \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i, \boldsymbol{C}_i)$$

- 这种数据生成方式被称为层次分布(hierarchical distribution).
- GMM模型需要估计的参数为 $\{p_1, \mu_1, C_1, p_2, \mu_2, C_2, \cdots p_k, \mu_k, C_k\}$





- GMM算法假设每个样本的归属值为随机变量.
- GMM也通过迭代方法估计参数.
- 初始化参数 $\{p_1, \mu_1, C_1, p_2, \mu_2, C_2, \cdots p_k, \mu_k, C_k\}$ ,初始化归属值矩阵为n行k列的零值矩阵M.
- 每次迭代,完成以下两步
  - 计算每个样本归属值的概率

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{it} = p(I(\boldsymbol{x}_i) = t) = \frac{\hat{p}_k \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x}_i; \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_t, \widehat{\boldsymbol{C}}_t)}{\sum_{j=1}^k \hat{p}_j \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x}_i; \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_j, \widehat{\boldsymbol{C}}_j)}$$

$$\circ$$
 计算每个簇的参数, $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n M_{it} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n M_{it}}$ , $\widehat{\boldsymbol{C}}_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n M_{it} (x_i - \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_t) (x_i - \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_t)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^n M_{it}}$ .

初始化:共3个簇,初始化参数 $\{p_1, \mu_1, C_1, p_2, \mu_2, C_2, \cdots p_k, \mu_k, C_k\}$ ,可以利用k-means

结果初始化这些参数;初始化归属值矩阵.

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
Sample 1	0	0	0
Sample 2	0	0	0
Sample 3	0	0	0
Sample 4	0	0	0
Sample 5	0	0	0
Sample 6	0	0	0
Sample 7	0	0	0

第一次迭代: 更新归属值矩阵,  $M_{it} = p(I(\mathbf{x}_i) = t) = \frac{\hat{p}_t \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_i; \hat{\mu}_t, \hat{C}_t)}{\sum_{j=1}^k \hat{p}_j \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_i; \hat{\mu}_j, \hat{C}_j)}$ .

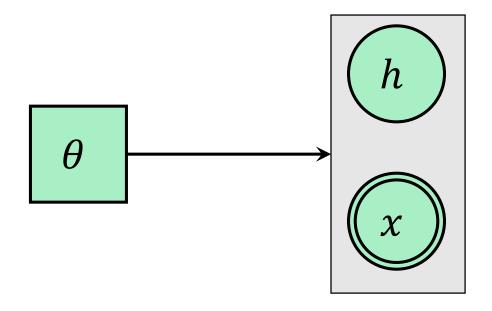
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
Sample 1	1/4	1/2	1/4
Sample 2	1	0	0
Sample 3	3/5	1/5	1/5
Sample 4	1/2	1/2	0
Sample 5	1/3	1/6	1/2
Sample 6	4/7	1/7	2/7
Sample 7	2/5	1/5	2/5

第一次迭代: 更新参数, 
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n M_{it} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n M_{it}}$$
,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{C}}_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n M_{it} (x_i - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_t) (x_i - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_t)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^n M_{it}}$ .

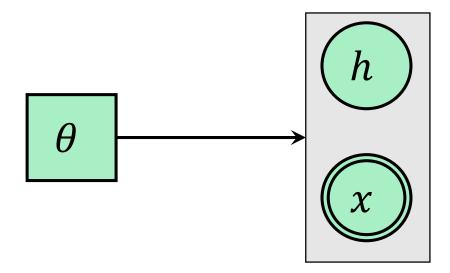
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Sample 4	1/2	1/2	0
Sample 5	1/3	1/6	1/2
Sample 6	4/7	1/7	2/7
Sample 7	2/5	1/5	2/5

- 在k-means算法中,每个样本的归属值确定,即每个样本只能归属于某一个簇, 这种归属为硬归属(hard membership).
- 在GMM算法中,每个样本的归属值为随机变量,每个样本可以同时归属于所有的 簇,归属于每一个簇的值为一个概率,这种归属为软归属(soft membership).
- GMM算法属于Expectation maximization (EM)算法。在EM算法中,目标函数 有变量和随机变量。EM算法是一种迭代算法,在每次迭代中,进行如下两步:
  - 。 E步: 处理随机变量,对目标函数取期望.
  - o M步:优化变量,使目标函数最大.

- EM算法是一个参数估计算法,适用于量测或观测量不完整情况。
- 在下图中, $\theta$ 是一个参数,x是关于 $\theta$ 的观测值(observation)或量测值 (measurement)。
- 但仅有x,量测是不完整的,x和h组成一个完整量测值。但h未知。



- 但仅有x, 量测是不完整的, x和h组成一个完整量测值。但h未知。
- 之所以称"量测不完整",是因为根据已有的量测,难以通过最大似然估计参数, $\max_{\theta} p(x; \theta)$
- 如果有完整量测x和h,通过最大似然估计参数变得简单,即  $\max_{\theta} p(x,h;\theta)$  或者  $\max_{\theta} \log(p(x,h;\theta))$



$$\log(p(x;\theta)) = \log\left(\sum_{h} q(h) \frac{p(x,h;\theta)}{q(h)}\right) = \log\left(\mathbb{E}_{q(h)} \left[\frac{p(x,h;\theta)}{q(h)}\right]\right)$$

$$\geq \mathrm{E}_{q(h)}\left[\log\left(\frac{p(x,h;\theta)}{q(h)}\right)\right]$$

$$= \mathrm{E}_{q(h)}[\log(p(x,h;\theta))] - \mathrm{E}_{q(h)}[\log(q(h))]$$

- 如果q(h)已知,寻找 $\theta$ 最大化  $\log(p(x;\theta))$  等价于最大化  $E_{q(h)}[\log(p(x,h;\theta))]$ 。
- · 最优的q(h)应该是什么样?

$$\log(p(x;\theta)) \ge \mathrm{E}_{q(h)}\left[\log\left(\frac{p(x,h;\theta)}{q(h)}\right)\right] = \mathrm{E}_{q(h)}\left[\log\left(\frac{p(x;\theta)p(h|x;\theta)}{q(h)}\right)\right]$$

$$= \mathrm{E}_{q(h)}[\log(p(x;\theta))] - \mathrm{E}_{q(h)}\left[\log\left(\frac{p(h|x;\theta)}{q(h)}\right)\right]$$

$$= \log(p(x;\theta)) - D_{KL}(q(h)||p(h|x;\theta))$$

- 当 $q(h) = p(h|x; \theta)$ 时, $D_{KL}(q(h)||p(h|x; \theta))$ 取最小值,为0;
- 此时大于等于号变成等号。

$$\log(p(x;\theta)) \ge \mathrm{E}_{q(h)} \big[ \log \big( p(x,h;\theta) \big) \big] - \mathrm{E}_{q(h)} \big[ \log \big( q(h) \big) \big] \longrightarrow \hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \mathrm{E}_{q(h)} \big[ \log \big( p(x,h;\theta) \big) \big]$$

$$\log(p(x;\theta)) \ge \log(p(x;\theta)) - D_{KL}(q(h)||p(h|x;\theta)) \qquad \qquad \qquad q(h) = p(h|x;\theta)$$

- 在估计 $\theta$ 时候需要q(h);
- 在估计q(h)时候需要 $\theta$ 。

$$\log(p(x;\theta)) \ge \mathrm{E}_{q(h)} \big[ \log \big( p(x,h;\theta) \big) \big] - \mathrm{E}_{q(h)} \big[ \log \big( q(h) \big) \big] \longrightarrow \hat{\theta} = \mathrm{argmax}_{\theta} \mathrm{E}_{q(h)} \big[ \log \big( p(x,h;\theta) \big) \big]$$

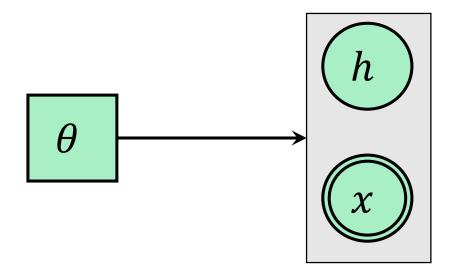
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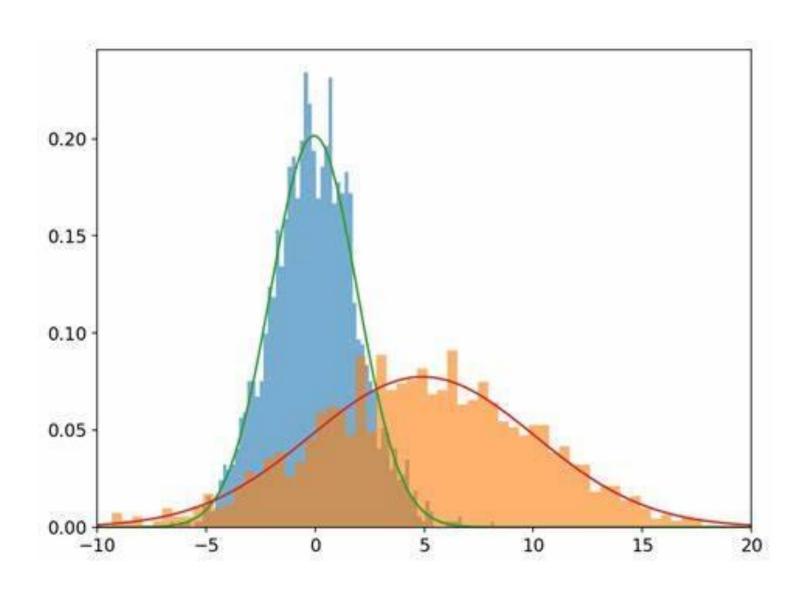
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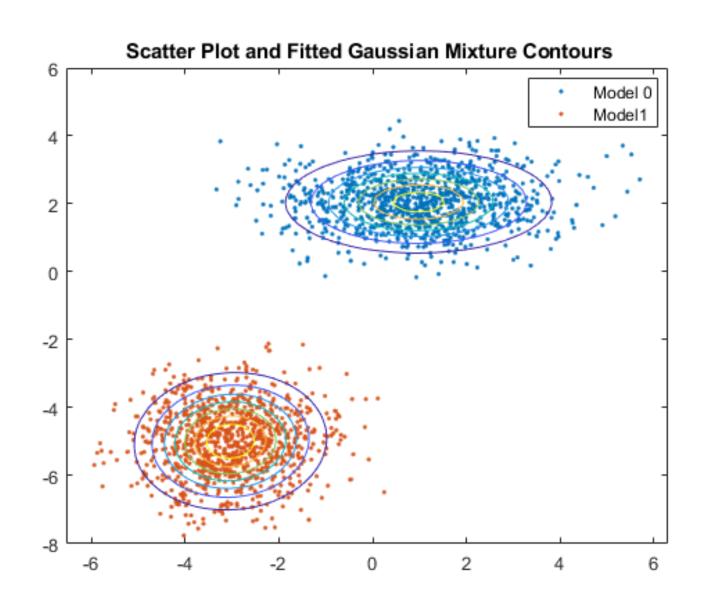
输入:量测x。

- (1) 初始化: 随机初始化参数 $\hat{\theta}$ ,  $q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta})$
- (2) 循环步骤(3)(4)直至终止条件满足
- (3) 计算 $\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \operatorname{E}_{q(h)} [\log(p(x, h; \theta))]_{\circ}$
- (4) 计算 $q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta})$ 。
- (5) 返回 $\hat{\theta}$ 。

$$\max_{\theta} p(x, H; \theta) \longrightarrow \max_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{p(h|x;\theta)} \left[ \log \left( p(x, h; \theta) \right) \right] \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{q(h)} \left[ \log \left( p(x, h; \theta) \right) \right] \\ q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta}) \end{cases}$$







- 训练数据为,  $x_1, x_2 \cdots, x_n$ ,
- 簇的个数为2,簇的标签本别为0和1,令变量H表示簇的类别,

$$p(H = 1) = q$$
,  $p(H = 0) = 1 - q$ 

• 每个簇内的样本都服从高斯分布,有

$$p(x|H=1) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}}, \qquad p(x|H=0) = \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_0)^2}{\sigma_0^2}}$$

• 参数为  $\theta = \{q, \mu_0, \sigma_0^2, \mu_1, \sigma_1^2\}$ 

$$p(x;\theta) = p(x,H=0) + p(x,H=1) = p(H=0)p(x,H=0) + p(x,H=1)p(x,H=1)$$

$$= (1 - q) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma_0^2}} + q \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}}$$

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p(x_i; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left( (1 - q) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma_0^2}} + q \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}} \right)$$

$$\log(p(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log\left((1 - q) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma_0^2}} + q \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}}\right)$$

$$\max_{\theta} \log(p(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta)) \longrightarrow \max_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log\left((1 - q) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma_0^2}} + q \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}}\right)$$

输入:量测x。

- (1) 初始化: 随机初始化参数 $\hat{\theta}$ ,  $q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta})$
- (2) 循环步骤(3)(4)直至终止条件满足
- (3) 计算 $\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \operatorname{E}_{q(h)} [\log(p(x, h; \theta))]_{\circ}$
- (4) 计算 $q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta})_{\circ}$
- (5) 返回 $\hat{\theta}$ 。

$$p(H_i = 0 | x_i; \hat{\theta}) = \frac{p(H_i = 0, x_i; \hat{\theta})}{p(x_i; \hat{\theta})} = \frac{p(H_i = 0)p(x | H_i = 0; \hat{\theta})}{p(x_i; \hat{\theta})} = \frac{(1 - \hat{q})\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_0, \hat{\sigma}_0^2)}{p(x_i; \hat{\theta})}$$

$$p(H_i = 1 | x_i; \hat{\theta}) = \frac{p(H_i = 1, x_i; \hat{\theta})}{p(x_i; \hat{\theta})} = \frac{p(H_i = 1)p(x_i | H_i = 1; \hat{\theta})}{p(x_i; \hat{\theta})} = \frac{\hat{q} \mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1^2)}{p(x_i; \hat{\theta})}$$



$$p(H_{i} = 0 | x_{i}; \hat{\theta}) = \frac{(1 - \hat{q})\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_{0}, \hat{\sigma}_{0}^{2})}{q\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_{1}, \hat{\sigma}_{1}^{2}) + (1 - \hat{q})\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_{0}, \hat{\sigma}_{0}^{2})} = \pi_{i0}$$

$$p(H_{i} = 1 | x_{i}; \hat{\theta}) = \frac{\hat{q}\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_{1}, \sigma_{1}^{2})}{\hat{q}\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_{1}, \hat{\sigma}_{1}^{2}) + (1 - \hat{q})\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_{0}, \sigma_{0}^{2})} = \pi_{i1}$$

$$E[H_{i}] = \pi_{i1}$$

$$p(H_i = 1 | x_i; \hat{\theta}) = \frac{\hat{q} \mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_1, \sigma_1^2)}{\hat{q} \mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1^2) + (1 - \hat{q}) \mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_0, \sigma_0^2)} = \pi_{i1}$$

输入:量测x。

- (1) 初始化: 随机初始化参数 $\hat{\theta}$ ,  $q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta})$
- (2) 循环步骤(3)(4)直至终止条件满足
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- (4) 计算 $q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta})$ 。
- (5) 返回 $\hat{\theta}$ 。

$$p(H_i = 0, x_i; \theta) = p(H = 0)p(x_i|H = 0; \theta) = (1 - q)\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)$$

$$p(H_i = 1, x_i; \theta) = p(H = 1)p(x_i|H = 1; \theta) = q\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$$

$$p(H_i, x_i; \theta) = [q\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)]^{H_i}[(1 - q)\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)]^{1 - H_i}$$

 $E_{q(h)}[\log(p(x,h;\theta))]$ 

$$p(\{H_i, x_i\}_{i=1}^n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(H_i, x_i; \theta) = [q\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)]^{H_i} [(1-q)\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)]^{1-H_i}$$

 $\log(p(\lbrace H_i, x_i \rbrace_{i=1}^n; \theta))$ 

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ H_i \log(q) + H_i \log\left(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)\right) + (1 - H_i) \log(1 - q) + (1 - H_i) \log(\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)) \right\}$$

$$\log(p(\lbrace H_i, x_i\rbrace_{i=1}^n; \theta))$$

$$E_{q(h)}[\log(p(x,h;\theta))]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ H_i \log(q) + H_i \log\left(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)\right) + (1 - H_i) \log(1 - q) + (1 - H_i) \log(\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)) \right\}$$

$$E\left[\log\left(p(\{H_i,x_i\}_{i=1}^n;\theta)\right)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ E[H_i] \log(q) + E[H_i] \log\left(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)\right) + (1 - E[H_i]) \log(1 - q) + (1 - E[H_i]) \log(\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \pi_{i1} \log(q) + \pi_{i1} \log\left(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)\right) + (1 - \pi_{i1}) \log(1 - q) + (1 - \pi_{i1}) \log(\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)) \right\}$$

$$\log\left(\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)\right) = -\log\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\right) - \log(\sigma_0) - \frac{(x - \mu_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2}$$

 $E_{q(h)}[\log(p(x,h;\theta))]$ 

$$\log\left(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)\right) = -\log\left(\sqrt{2\pi}\right) - \log(\sigma_1) - \frac{(x - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}$$

$$E\left[\log\left(p(\{H_i,x_i\}_{i=1}^n;\theta)\right)\right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \pi_{i1} \log(q) + \pi_{i1} \log\left(\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)\right) + (1 - \pi_{i1}) \log(1 - q) + (1 - \pi_{i1}) \log(\mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)) \right\}$$

$$\propto \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \pi_{i1} \log(q) - \pi_{i1} \log(\sigma_{1}) - \pi_{i1} \frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{1})^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \pi_{i0} \log(1 - q) - \pi_{i0} \log(\sigma_{0}) - \pi_{i0} \frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right\}$$

$$E\left[\log\left(p(\{H_i,x_i\}_{i=1}^n;\theta)\right)\right]$$

$$E_{q(h)}[\log(p(x,h;\theta))]$$

$$\propto \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \pi_{i1} \log(q) - \pi_{i1} \log(\sigma_{1}) - \pi_{i1} \frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{1})^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} + (1 - \pi_{i1}) \log(1 - q) - \pi_{i0} \log(\sigma_{0}) - \pi_{i0} \frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial E\left[\log\left(p(\{H_i, x_i\}_{i=1}^n; \theta)\right)\right]}{\partial q} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\pi_{i1}}{q} - \frac{\pi_{i0}}{1-q}\right) = 0 \implies q = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i1}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (\pi_{i1} + \pi_{i10})} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i1}}{n}$$

$$\frac{\partial E\left[\log\left(p(\{H_i, x_i\}_{i=1}^n; \theta)\right)\right]}{\partial \mu_1} = \pi_{i1} \frac{(x_i - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1^2} = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i1} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E[\log(p(\{H_i, x_i\}_{i=1}^n; \theta))]}{\partial \mu_0} = \pi_{i0} \frac{(x_i - \mu_0)}{\sigma_0^2} = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \mu_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i0} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i0}}$$

$$E\left[\log\left(p(\{H_i,x_i\}_{i=1}^n;\theta)\right)\right]$$

 $E_{q(h)}[\log(p(x,h;\theta))]$ 

$$\propto \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \pi_{i1} \log(q) - \pi_{i1} \log(\sigma_{1}) - \pi_{i1} \frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{1})^{2}}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}} + (1 - \pi_{i1}) \log(1 - q) - \pi_{i0} \log(\sigma_{0}) - \pi_{i0} \frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial E\left[\log\left(p(\{H_i, x_i\}_{i=1}^n; \theta)\right)\right]}{\partial \sigma_1} = -\frac{\pi_{i1}}{\sigma_1} + \pi_{i1} \frac{(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^3} = 0 \implies \sigma_1^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i1}(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E\left[\log\left(p(\{H_i, x_i\}_{i=1}^n; \theta)\right)\right]}{\partial \sigma_0} = -\frac{\pi_{i0}}{\sigma_0} + \pi_{i0} \frac{(x_i - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma_0^3} = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \sigma_0^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i0} (x_i - \mu_0)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \pi_{i0}}$$

#### GMM算法

输入: 量测x。

- (1) 初始化: 随机初始化参数 $\hat{\theta}$ ,  $q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta})$
- (2) 循环步骤(3)(4)直至终止条件满足
- (3) 计算 $\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta} \operatorname{E}_{q(h)} [\log(p(x, h; \theta))]$ 。
- (4) 计算 $q(h) = p(h|x; \hat{\theta})$ 。
- (5) 返回 $\hat{\theta}$ 。

$$q = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\pi_{i1} + \pi_{i10})} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i1}}{n}$$

$$\mu_{1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i1} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i1}}$$

$$\mu_{0} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i0} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i0}}$$

$$\sigma_{1}^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i1} (x_{i} - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i1}}$$

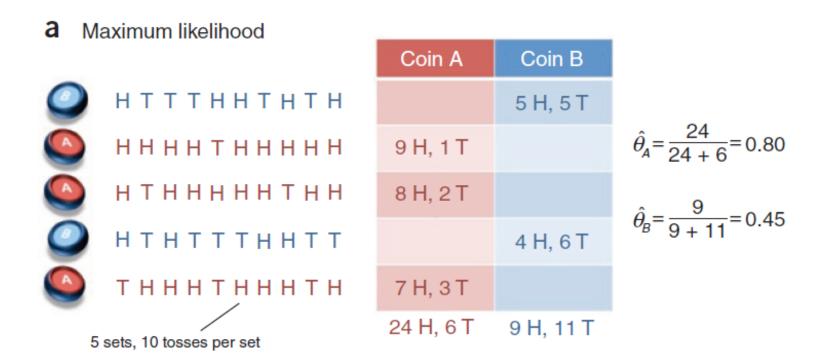
$$\sigma_{0}^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i0} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi_{i0}}$$

$$p(H_i = 0 | x_i; \hat{\theta}) = \frac{(1 - \hat{q})\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_0, \hat{\sigma}_0^2)}{q\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1^2) + (1 - \hat{q})\mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_0, \hat{\sigma}_0^2)} = \pi_{i0}$$

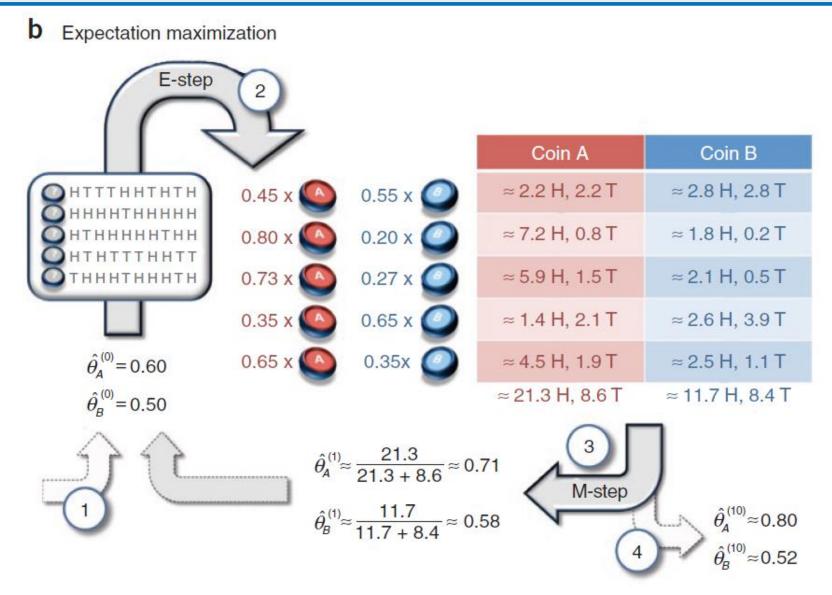
$$p(H_i = 1 | x_i; \hat{\theta}) = \frac{\hat{q} \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)}{\hat{q} \mathcal{N}(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\sigma}_1^2) + (1 - \hat{q}) \mathcal{N}(\mu_0, \sigma_0^2)} = \pi_{i1}$$

- 有两枚硬币, 抛一次硬币, 正面朝上的概率分别为 $\theta_A$ 、 $\theta_B$ ;
- 重复以下步骤五次:每次首先随机 (等概率) 从两枚硬币中选择一枚硬币, 然后 抛硬币十次, 得到十个结果

Н	Т	Т	Т	Н	Н	T	Н	Т	Н
Н	Н	Н	Н	T	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
Н	Т	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Т	Н	Н
Н	Т	Н	T	Т	Т	Н	Н	T	Т
Т	Н	Н	Н	Т	Н	Н	Н	Т	Н



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