## Multinomial Mixture Model

Setting:

- K = 3 possible clusters (classes) ( $\pi$  denotes the mixing proportion)
- For each k, there are three possible outcomes J = 6 ( $\theta_k$  denotes multinomial parameters for cluster k and  $\theta_{kj}$  denotes the probability of having outcome j in cluster k)
- Use Dirichlet distribution prior for  $\pi$  and  $\theta_k$  with non-informative prior

Summary on data generating process

```
\pi_i \sim Dirichlet(1)
\theta_k \sim Dirichlet(1)
x_i \mid z_i = k, \theta_k \sim Mult(\theta_k)
# Define mixing proportion
set.seed(0)
pi_true = c(0.5, 0.4, 0.1)
theta_1_true = c(0.33, 0.33, 0.34, 0, 0, 0)
theta_2_true = c(0, 0, 0.1, 0.6, 0.2, 0.1)
theta_3_true =c(0.1, 0.1, 0, 0, 0.1, 0.7)
theta_true = rbind(theta_1_true, theta_2_true, theta_3_true)
# Create simulated data
n = 1000
class_i = rmultinom(n, size = 1, prob = pi_true)
for (i in 1:n) {
  x = cbind(x, rmultinom(1, size = 1, prob = theta_true[class_i[, i]==1,]))
# Prior Parameter
cluster num = 3
category num = 6
a_pi = rep(1,cluster_num) # For Dirichlet distribution for pi
a_theta = rep(1,category_num) # For Dirichlet distribution for theta
```

Blocked Gibbs Sampling here consists of three major steps (corresponding to 3 parameters of interest  $z_i, \theta, \pi$ )

1. Sample cluster indicator  $z_i$  for each  $x_i$  from full conditional multinomial distribution

For each i:

$$P(z_i = k \mid x_i, \theta, \pi) = \frac{\pi_k P(x_i | z_i = k)}{\sum_k \pi_k P(x_i | z_i = k)}$$

2. Sample  $\theta$  from the updated (posterior) Dirichlet distribution for each of the 4 clusters

For each k:

$$\theta_k \mid x, z \sim Dirichlet(1 + n_{k1}, 1 + n_{k2}, 1 + n_{k3})$$

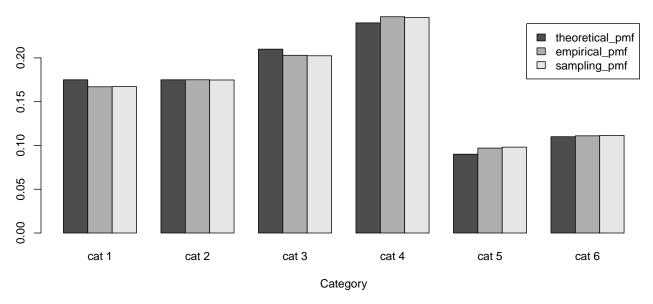
where  $n_{ki}$  is the number of observations found in cluster k that is of category i

3. Sample  $\pi$  from the updated (posterior) Dirichlet distribution to obtain the new mixing proportion

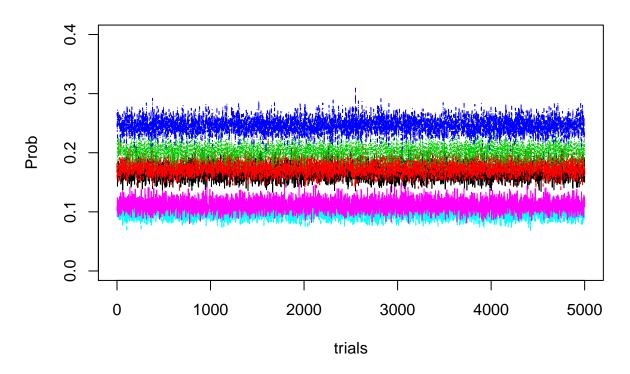
```
where n_k is the number of observations found in cluster k
# Blocked Gibbs Sampling
set.seed(0)
# Initialize parameters
pi = rdirichlet(1, a_pi)
theta = c()
for (i in 1:cluster num) {
  theta = rbind(theta, rdirichlet(1, a_theta))
# Initialize the sampling matrix
sample_pi = c()
sample_pmf = c()
for (round in 1:5000) {
  # Step 1: Sampling cluster indicator
  z = c()
  for (i in 1:dim(x)[2]) {
    # Calculate the full conditional probability of belonging to cluster k
   fullcon_zi = pi*theta[,x[,i]==1]/sum(pi*theta[,x[,i]==1])
    z = cbind(z, rmultinom(1,1,fullcon zi))
  }
  # Step 2: Update theta
  for (k in 1:length(pi)) {
    if (is.null(dim(x[, z[k,]==1]))) {
      # only one member of no member
      if (length(x[, z[k,]==1] == 0)) {
        # No member
        nk = rep(0, category_num)
      }else{
        # One member
        nk = x[, z[k,]==1]
    }else{
      # More than one member
      nk = apply(x[, z[k,]==1], MARGIN = 1, FUN = sum)
    # Sample theta using full conditional distribution
    theta[k,] = rdirichlet(1, a_theta + nk)
  }
  # Step 3: Update pi
  n = apply(z, MARGIN = 1, sum)
  pi = rdirichlet(1, a_pi + n)
  sample_pi = rbind(sample_pi, pi)
  # Record pmf
  sample_pmf = rbind(sample_pmf, apply(as.vector(pi)*theta, MARGIN = 2, sum))
}
# Model checking with empirical data
theoretical_pmf = apply(as.vector(pi_true)*theta_true,MARGIN = 2, sum)
empirical_pmf = apply(x, MARGIN = 1, sum)/sum(x)
```

 $\pi \mid x, z \sim Dirichlet(1 + n_1, 1 + n_2, 1 + n_3, 1 + n_4)$ 

## **Blocked Gibbs Sampling Assessment**



## Checking stability of marginal pmf



## **Label Switching?**

