EM algorithm

测验, 4 个问题

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✔ 恭喜！您通过了！

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1。

Recall the derivation of EM algorithm. In our notation, X is observable data, Z is latent variable and θ is a vector of model parameters. We introduced $q(Z)$ — an arbitrary distribution over the latent variable. Choose the correct expressions for the marginal log-likelihood $\log p(X \mid \theta)$:

$\int q(Z) \log \frac{p(X,Z|\theta)}{q(Z)}\, dZ + \int q(Z) \log \frac{q(Z)}{p(Z|X,\theta)}\, dZ$

正确

$$\int q(Z) \log \frac{p(X,Z|\theta)}{q(Z)}\, dZ + \int q(Z) \log \frac{q(Z)}{p(Z|X,\theta)}\, dZ =$$

$$\int q(Z) \log p(X,Z|\theta) dZ - \int q(Z) \log q(Z) dZ +$$

$$+ \int q(Z) \log q(Z) dZ - \int q(Z) \log p(Z|X,\theta) dZ =$$

$$= \int q(Z) \log \frac{p(X,Z|\theta)}{p(Z|X,\theta}\, dZ = \int q(Z) \log p(X|\theta) dZ = \log p(X|\theta)$$

$\log \int p(X,Z|\theta) dZ$

正确

Z is integrated out:

$$\log \int p(X,Z|\theta) dZ = \log p(X|\theta)$$

$\mathbb{E}_{q(Z)} \log p(X,Z|\theta) - \mathbb{E}_{q(Z)} \log p(Z|X,\theta)$

正确

$$\mathbb{E}_{q(Z)} \log p(X,Z|\theta) - \mathbb{E}_{q(Z)} \log p(Z|X,\theta) =$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_{q(Z)} \log \frac{p(X,Z|\theta)}{p(Z|X,\theta)} = \mathbb{E}_{q(Z)} \log p(X|\theta) = \log p(X|\theta)$$

$\int q(Z) \log p(X|\theta) dZ$

正确
$\log p(X|\theta)$ does not depend on Z.

$$\int q(Z) \log p(X|\theta) dZ = \log p(X|\theta)$$

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2。
In EM algorithm, we maximize variational lower bound $\mathcal{L}(q, \theta) = \log p(X|\theta) - \mathrm{KL}(q||p)$ with respect to q (E-step) and θ (M-step) iteratively. Why is the maximization of lower bound on E-step equivalent to minimization of KL divergence?

- (x) Because uncomplete likelihood does not depend on $q(Z)$

正确
Revise E-step details video

- ( ) Because we cannot maximize lower bound w.r.t. $q(Z)$
- ( ) Because posterior becomes tractable
- ( ) Because of Jensen's inequality

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3。
Select correct statements about EM algorithm:

- [ ] E-step can always be performed analytically

未选择的是正确的

- [ ] M-step can always be performed analytically

未选择的是正确的

- [x] EM algorithm always converges

正确

Revise M-step details video

- [ ] Complete likelihood is always a convex function as a function of parameters

未选择的是正确的

- [ ] EM algorithm always converges to a global optimum

未选择的是正确的

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4。

Consider $p(x) = \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma_1)$ and $q(x) = \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma_2)$. Calculate KL divergence between these two gaussians KL$(p||q)$ (hint: note that KL divergence is an expectation):

- (●) $\log \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2\sigma_2^2}$

正确

$$KL(p||q) = \mathbb{E}_p \log \frac{\mathcal{N}(x|\mu,\sigma_1^2)}{\mathcal{N}(x|\mu,\sigma_2^2)} = \mathbb{E}_p \log \frac{\left(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}\right)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}\right)^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)} =$$

$$= \mathbb{E}_p\left[\log \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} + \log \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right)}{\exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right)}\right] = \mathbb{E}_p\left[\log \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} - \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right] =$$

$$= \log \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} - \frac{\mathbb{E}_p(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{\mathbb{E}_p(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} = \log \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2\sigma_2^2} = \log \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2\sigma_2^2}$$

- ( ) $\log \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$

- ( ) $\log \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2}$

- ( )

$$\log \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} - \frac{\sigma_1^2}{2\sigma_2^2}$$

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