深度学习与自然语言处理第二次报告

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摘要

EM(Expectation-Maximum)算法也称期望最大化算法,曾入选"数据挖掘十大算法"中,在机器学习、数据挖掘中具有显著的影响力。EM算法是最常见的隐变量估计方法,在机器学习中有极为广泛的用途,例如常被用来学习高斯混合模型(Gaussian mixture model,简称GMM)中的参数。本文将会基于EM算法估计所给男女身高数据的高斯分布参数。

1. 介绍

由数据产生过程可知,本文的高斯混合模型应当为两个高斯分布加权 而得,假设模型如下式所示:

$$N = p_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} N(\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}, \sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}) + p_{\scriptscriptstyle 1} N(\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}, \sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle 1})$$

通过训练集和EM算法对相关参数进行迭代,待相关参数收敛后,对其结果进行测试与评估

2. 方法

M1. 数据库生成模块

```
# 定义商斯分布的参数
mean1, std1 = 164, 3
mean2, std2 = 176, 5

# 从两个高斯分布中生成各50个样本
datal = np. random. normal (mean1, std1, 500)
data2 = np. random. normal (mean2, std2, 1500)
data = np. concatenate((data1, data2), axis=0)

# 將数据写入 CSV 文件
df = pd. DataFrame(data, columns=['height'])
df. to_csv('height_data.csv', index=Palse)

# 绘制数据的直方器
plt. hist(data, bins=20)
plt. xlabel('Height (ma)')
plt. ylabel('Count')
plt. ylabel('Ount')
plt. ylabel('Distribution of Heights')
plt. show()
```

通过随机数生成相应的身高数据库,其中女生数据为500条,男生为1500条。

M2. 数据库分块模块

```
#测试集和训练集
girl = data[:500]
boy = data[500:]
girl_train = girl[:400]
girl_test = girl[400:]
boy_train = boy[:1200]
boy_test = boy[1200:]
```

依照比例生成测试集和训练集,比例为4:1。

M3. 定义高斯函数模块与测试模块

```
def gauss_pdf(x, miu, sigma):#高斯函数的概率密度函数 pdf表示概率密度
pdf = 1 / np. sqrt(2 * np. pi) / sigma * np. exp(-0.5 * ((x - miu) / sigma) ** 2)
return pdf
```

计算数据的高斯密度函数。

```
def test(test_data, miu0, miu1, sigema0, sigema1): #测试男女概率

prob_girl = gauss_pdf(test_data, miu0, sigema0)

prob_boy = gauss_pdf(test_data, miu1, sigema1)

count_boy = 0

count_girl = 0

for i in range(len(prob_girl)):

    if prob_girl[i] >= prob_boy[i]:

        count_girl += 1

    else:

        count_boy += 1

return count_boy, count_girl
```

对输出结果进行测试,验证正确率。

M4. 通过EM算法更新参数

```
#E
gama0 = p0 * gauss_N(data_train, miu0, sigema0) / \
  (p0 * gauss_pdf(data_train, miu0, sigema0) + p1 * gauss_pdf(data_train, miu1, sigema1))
gama1 = 1 - gama0
```

```
#M 更新参数
lenn0 = np. sum(gama0)
lenn1 = lenn - lenn0
miu0 = gama0. dot(data_train) / lenn0
miu1 = gama1. dot(data_train) / lenn1
sigema0 = np. sqrt(gama0. dot((data_train - miu0) ** 2) / lenn0)
sigema1 = np. sqrt(gama1. dot((data_train - miu1) ** 2) / lenn1)
p0 = lenn0 / lenn
p1 = lenn1 / lenn
```

M5. 结果输出与绘图模块

```
print("男生: 均值=", miu1, "; 标准差=", sigema1, "; 权重=", p1)
print("女生: 均值=", miu0, "; 标准差=", sigema0, "; 权重=", p0)
girl_ic, girl_c = test(girl_test, miu0, miu1, sigema0, sigema1)
boy_c, boy_ic = test(boy_test, miu0, miu1, sigema0, sigema1)
girl_ac = ('%.2f' % (girl_c / len(girl_test) * 100))
boy_ac = ('%.2f' % (boy_c / len(boy_test) * 100))
print("女生测试集正确率: ", girl_ac, '%')
print("男生测试集正确率: ", boy_ac, '%')

#绘图
x=data_train
x = np.linspace(150, 195, 5000)
y = p0 * gauss_pdf(x, miu0, sigema0) + p1 * gauss_pdf(x, miu1, sigema1)
plt.hist(data, bins=50, density=True, alpha=0.5)
plt.plot(x, y, 'r-', linewidth=2)
plt.show()
```

3. 结果

```
男生: 均值= 175.73601622687798 ; 标准差= 4.815668821304205 ; 权重= 0.756543091930987 女生: 均值= 163.93107367539525 ; 标准差= 2.863464559073651 ; 权重= 0.24345690806901296 女生测试集正确率: 92.00 % 男生测试集正确率: 92.67 % 迭代次数: 157
```

迭代结果的参数和正确率如上所示,从结果可以看出,系统能在较少的循环次数内收敛,并达到较高的正确率,验证了EM算法在高斯混合模型中的有效性。

参考文献

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