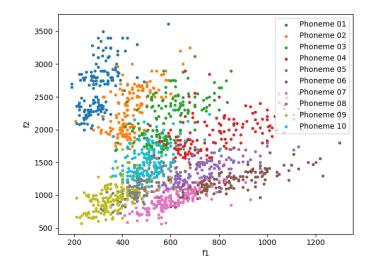
Assignment 2: Clustering and MoG

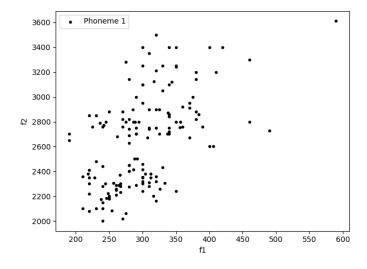
Tian Yang 200054403

1. Introduction

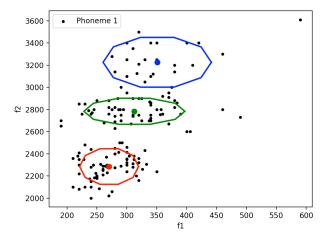
2. MoG Modelling using the EM Algorithm

Task 1.Load the dataset to your workspace



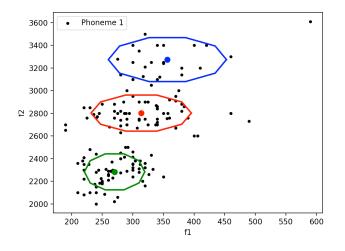


Task 2.

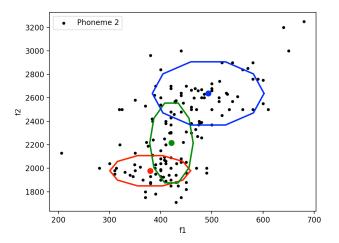


```
Implemented GMM | Mean values
  270.39523 2285.4656 ]
  312.58765 2783.882
  350.84177 3226.2527
Implemented GMM | Covariances
   1213.73772361
                   14278.44415102]]
      0.
[[3562.65331818
                     0.
                  7655.69925162]]
   4102.44043808
                       0.
                   27851.86932182]]
      0.
Implemented GMM | Weights
[0.43514475 0.38094492 0.18391033]
```

phoneme 1, with k=3. First run



```
Implemented GMM | Mean values
 313.6613 2802.092 ]
 270.20688 2283.2168
 356.45474 3274.358
Implemented GMM |
                  Covariances
  3358.5245628
                      0.
                 14020.64230588]]
      0.
   1216.23366574
                     0.
      0.
                 13954.79296709]]
   4653.30763224
                     0.
                 20805.47099489]]
      0.
Implemented GMM | Weights
[0.42275769 0.43015936 0.14708296]
```

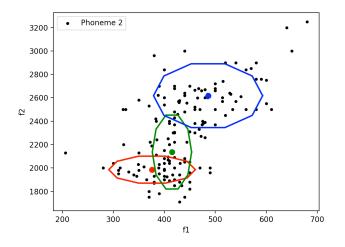


```
Implemented GMM | Mean values
[ 379.347 1978.5043]
[ 420.98712 2215.0947 ]
[ 492.76318 2637.243 ]

Implemented GMM | Covariances
[[3116.26532431 0. ]
[ 0. 9197.58775315]]
[[ 902.05333697 0. ]
[ 0. 63855.32373409]]
[[ 5967.74629124 0. ]
[ 0. 40074.34202426]]

Implemented GMM | Weights
[ 0.25869579 0.35144752 0.38985669]
```

phoneme 2, with k=3. First run

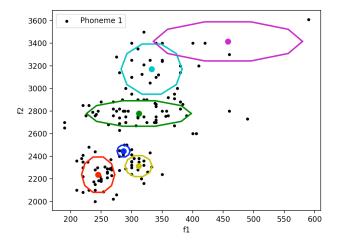


```
Implemented GMM | Mean values
[ 375.94388 1985.4246 ]
[ 414.9836 2135.8362]
[ 485.845 2617.785]

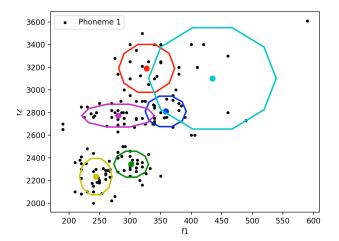
Implemented GMM | Covariances
[[3604.30752133 0. ]
[ 0. 7347.69343598]]
[[ 745.31541108 0. ]
[ 0. 55142.44299427]]
[[ 5727.15320473 0. ]
[ 0. 41095.89244664]]

Implemented GMM | Weights
[0.21499214 0.33896815 0.44603972]
```

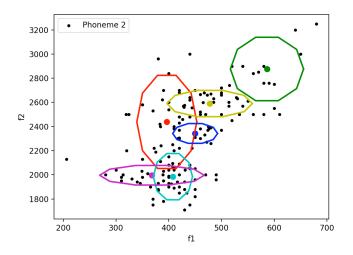
phoneme 2, with k=3. Second run

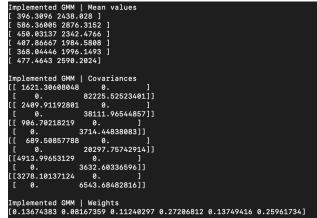


phoneme 1, with k=6. First run

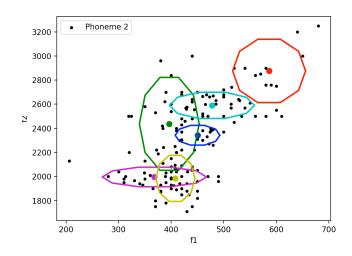


phoneme 1, with k=6. Second run





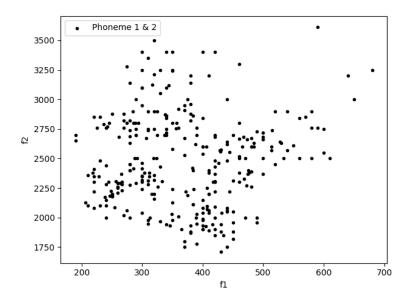
phoneme 2, with k=6. First run



phoneme 2, with k=6. Second run

Conclusion: We can get different MoG value when the algorithm run multiple times.

Task 3.



```
# Create an array named "X_phonemes_1_2", containing only samples that belong to phoneme 1 and samples that belo
# The shape of X_phonemes_1_2 will be two-dimensional. Each row will represent a sample of the dataset, and each
# Fill X_phonemes_1_2 with the samples of X_full that belong to the chosen phonemes
# To fill X_phonemes_1_2, you can leverage the phoneme_id array, that contains the ID of each sample of X_full
X_phonemes_1_2 = np.zeros((np.sum(phoneme_id==1) + np.sum(phoneme_id==2), 2))
pairs_label = np.zeros((np.sum(phoneme_id==1) + np.sum(phoneme_id==2), 1))
groundtruth_index = 0
for i in range(len(phoneme_id)):
    if phoneme_id[i] == 1 or phoneme_id[i] == 2:
        X_phonemes_1_2[index] = X_full[i]
        index+=1
        if phoneme_id[i] == 1:
           pairs_label[groundtruth_index] = 1
        elif phoneme_id[i] == 2:
            pairs_label[groundtruth_index] = 2
        groundtruth_index+=1
```

```
# Load data for phoneme1
data_phoneme1 = np.load(phoneme1_path, allow_pickle=True)
data_phoneme1 = np.ndarray.tolist(data_phoneme1)
means1 = data_phoneme1['mu']
weights1 = data_phoneme1['p']
covariance1 = data_phoneme1['s']
predictions1 = get_predictions(means1, covariance1, weights1, X)

# load data for phoneme2
data_phoneme2 = np.load(phoneme2_path, allow_pickle=True)
data_phoneme2 = np.ndarray.tolist(data_phoneme2)
means2 = data_phoneme2['mu']
weights2 = data_phoneme2['p']
covariance2 = data_phoneme2['p']
predictions2 = get_predictions(means2, covariance2, weights2, X)
```

Get the sum value for each row

```
# get sum value from each row for predictions 1 & 2
sumValue_predictions1 = np.zeros((np.sum(phoneme_id == 1) + np.sum(phoneme_id == 2), 1))
sumValue_predictions2 = np.zeros((np.sum(phoneme_id == 1) + np.sum(phoneme_id == 2), 1))
for i in range(len(X)):
   sumValue_predictions1[i] = np.sum(predictions1[i])
    sumValue_predictions2[i] = np.sum(predictions2[i])
print(sumValue_predictions1)
# compare sum values from each array
predicted_label = np.zeros((np.sum(phoneme_id == 1) + np.sum(phoneme_id == 2), 1))
predicted_index = 0
for i in range(len(X)):
    if sumValue_predictions1[i] > sumValue_predictions2[i]:
       predicted_label[predicted_index] = 1
   elif sumValue_predictions1[i] < sumValue_predictions2[i]:</pre>
        predicted_label[predicted_index] = 2
   predicted_index += 1
```

```
# calculate accuracy
correct_samples = 0
total_samples = 0

for i in range(len(predicted_label)):
    if predicted_label[i] == phoneme_label[i]:
        correct_samples += 1
    total_samples += 1

accuracy = correct_samples/total_samples
print('Accuracy using GMMs with {} components: {:.2f}%'.format(k, accuracy))
```

Accuracy using GMMs with 3 components: 0.95%

Accuracy using GMMs with 6 components: 0.96%

Conclusion : Accuracy using GMMs with 6 components is higher than accuracy using GMMs with 3 components

Task 4.

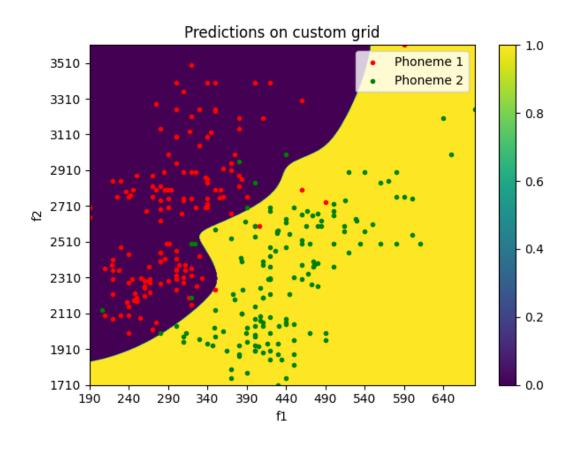
```
# Create an array named "X_phonemes_1_2", containing only samples that belong to phoneme
# The shape of X_phonemes_1_2 will be two-dimensional. Each row will represent a sample of
# Fill X_phonemes_1_2 with the samples of X_full that belong to the chosen phonemes
# To fill X_phonemes_1_2, you can leverage the phoneme_id array, that contains the ID of \epsilon
phonemes1_index = np.where(phoneme_id == 1)
phonemes1_index_size = phonemes1_index[0].size
phonemes_1 = np.take(X_full,phonemes1_index_axis=0).reshape(phonemes1_index_size,2)
print(len(phonemes_1))
phonemes2_index = np.where(phoneme_id == 2)
phonemes2_index_size = phonemes2_index[0].size
phonemes_2 = np.take(X_full_phonemes2_index_axis=0).reshape(phonemes2_index_size_2)
print(len(phonemes_2))
X_phonemes_1_2 = np.vstack((phonemes_1,phonemes_2))
print(len(X_phonemes_1_2))
# print(X_phonemes_1_2)
# as dataset X, we will use only the samples of phoneme 1 and 2
X = X_phonemes_1_2.copy()
```

```
if k == 3:
   phoneme1_path = 'data/GMM_params_phoneme_01_k_03.npy'
   phoneme2_path = 'data/GMM_params_phoneme_02_k_03.npy'
else:
    phoneme1_path = 'data/GMM_params_phoneme_01_k_06.npy'
    phoneme2_path = 'data/GMM_params_phoneme_02_k_06.npy'
# Load data for phoneme1
data_phoneme1 = np.load(phoneme1_path, allow_pickle=True)
data_phoneme1 = np.ndarray.tolist(data_phoneme1)
# load data for phoneme2
data_phoneme2 = np.load(phoneme2_path, allow_pickle=True)
data_phoneme2 = np.ndarray.tolist(data_phoneme2)
predict_row = lambda X, p: np.sum(get_predictions(p["mu"], p["s"], p["p"], X), axis=1)
predict_data_phoneme_1 = lambda X: predict_row(X, dict(data_phoneme1))
predict_data_phoneme_2 = lambda X: predict_row(X, dict(data_phoneme2))
P_1 = np.array([predict_data_phoneme_1(F_n) for F_n in custom_grid])
P_2 = np.array([predict_data_phoneme_2(F_n) for F_n in custom_grid])
```

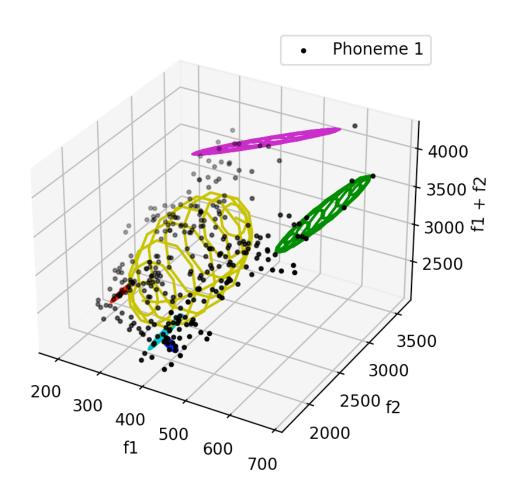
f1 range: 190-680 | 490 points

f2 range: 1710-3610 | 1900 points

```
f1 range: 190-680 | 490 points
f2 range: 1710-3610 | 1900 points
[[1. 1. 1. ... 1. 1. 1.]
  [1. 1. 1. ... 1. 1. 1.]
  [1. 0. 0. 0. ... 1. 1. 1.]
  [0. 0. 0. ... 1. 1. 1.]
[0. 0. 0. ... 1. 1. 1.]
```



Task 5.



When I was test, I met the following error,

ValueError: Input contains NaN, infinity or a value too large for dtype('float64').

And the way to solve it is