

机器学习复习13

2022年7月8日 星期五

23:51

Factor Analysis

1. issues:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m x^{(i)}, \quad \Sigma = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x^{(i)} - \mu)(x^{(i)} - \mu)^T$$

2. 限制协方差 matrix

$$\Sigma_{jj} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_j^{(i)} - \mu_j)^2, \quad \Sigma = \sigma^2 I$$

$$\text{其中: } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m (x_j^{(i)} - \mu_j)^2$$

3. 边缘和 Gauss 分布:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mu = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 因子分析模型:

$$z \sim N(0, I) \quad \epsilon \sim N(0, \Psi)$$

$$x = \mu + \Lambda z + \epsilon.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} z \\ x \end{bmatrix} \sim N(\mu_{zx}, \Sigma)$$

$$E(x) = E(\mu + \Lambda z + \epsilon)$$

$$= \mu + \Lambda E[z] + E[\epsilon] = \mu$$

$$E[(z - E[z])(x - E[x])^T] = \Lambda^T$$

$$E[(x - E[x])(x - E[x])^T] = \Lambda \Lambda^T + \Psi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} z \\ x \end{bmatrix} \sim N\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \mu \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} I & \Lambda^T \\ \Lambda & \Lambda \Lambda^T + \Psi \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

5. 因子分析的 EM 估计:

$$\{ Q_i(z^{(i)}) := P(z^{(i)} | x^{(i)}; \theta) \}$$

$$\theta := \arg \max_{\theta} \sum_i \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; \theta)}{Q_i(z^{(i)})}$$

$$\text{最大似然目标: } \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) \log \frac{P(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; \mu, \Lambda, \Psi)}{Q_i(z^{(i)})}$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{i=1}^m E[\log P(x^{(i)} | z^{(i)}; \mu, \Lambda, \Psi)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda = \left(\sum_i (x^{(i)} - \mu) E_{z^{(i)} \sim Q_i} [z^{(i)T}] \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^m E_{z^{(i)} \sim Q_i} [z^{(i)} z^{(i)T}] \right)^{-1}$$