

HW14

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T1

1.

$$\begin{aligned} p(D, \mu, \lambda) &= p(D|\mu, \lambda)p(\mu, \lambda) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m p(x_i|\mu, \lambda)p(\mu, \lambda) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda^{-1}}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\lambda^{-1}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(k_0\lambda)^{-1}}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2(k_0\lambda)^{-1}}\right) \frac{1}{\Gamma(a_0)} b_0^{a_0} \lambda^{a_0-1} \exp(-b_0\lambda) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\lambda^{-1}}}\right)^m \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\lambda^{-1}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(k_0\lambda)^{-1}}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\mu - \mu_0)^2}{2(k_0\lambda)^{-1}}\right) \frac{1}{\Gamma(a_0)} b_0^{a_0} \lambda^{a_0-1} \exp(-b_0\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

2. 证据下界（即变分推断的优化目标）为：

$$E_q[\log p(x, z)] - E_q[\log q(z)] = E_q[p(x|\mu, \lambda)] + E_q[\log p(\mu|\lambda)] + E_q[\log p(\lambda)] - E_q[\log q(\mu)] - E_q[\log q(\mu)]$$

变分目标的目标是找到

$$q^*(z) = \arg \min_{q(z)} \text{KL}(q(z)||p(z|x))$$

即需要找到一个 $q^*(z) \approx p(z|x)$ 来近似得到 $p(z|x)$ ，注意到 KL 散度还可以写成：

$$\text{KL}(q(z)||p(z|x)) = E_q[\log q(z)] - E_q[\log p(x, z)] + \log p(x) \geq 0$$

所以可以得到：

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \log p(x_i) = \log p(x) \geq E_q[\log p(x, z)] - E_q[\log q(z)]$$

可以发现，不等式的右端即为证据下界，因此证明了数据边界的似然 $\sum_{i=1}^m \log p(x_i)$ 的下界为证据下界。

3. 现在需要近似推断得到后验概率 $p(\mu, \lambda|D)$ ，即 $p(z|x)$ ，那么如上面所述，需要找到一个 $q^*(z) \approx p(z|x)$ 来近似得到 $p(z|x)$ 。因此我们需要求解出 KL 散度的最优值。得到：

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\lambda(\mu)} = E_\lambda[\log p(\mu|\lambda)] + E_\lambda[\log p(D|\mu, \lambda)] - \log q(\mu) = 0$$

可以得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \log q^*(\mu) &= -\frac{E[\lambda]\kappa_0}{2}(\mu - \mu_0)^2 - \frac{E[\lambda]}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2 \\ &= -\frac{E[\lambda]}{2} \left[(\kappa_0 + m)\mu^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - 2\mu(\kappa_0\mu_0 + m\bar{x}) \right] \\ &= -\frac{E[\lambda]}{2} \left[(\kappa_0 + m)\left(\mu - \frac{\kappa_0\mu_0 + m\bar{x}}{\kappa_0 + m}\right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \frac{(\kappa_0\mu_0 + m\bar{x})^2}{\kappa_0 + m} \right] \end{aligned}$$

后面两项是不影响分布的，因此有：

$$\begin{aligned} q^*(\mu) &\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu|\mu_m, \lambda_m^{-1}) \\ \mu_m &= \frac{\kappa_0\mu_0 + m\bar{x}}{\kappa_0 + m}, \quad \lambda_m = (\kappa_0 + m)E[\lambda] \end{aligned}$$

同理可得：

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_\mu(\lambda)} = E_\mu[\log p(D|\mu, \lambda)] + E[\log(\mu|\lambda)] + E_\mu[\log(\mu|\lambda)] - \log q(\lambda) = 0$$

可以得到：

$$\begin{aligned}\log q^*(\lambda) &= -\frac{\lambda}{2}E[\mu]\left[\kappa_0(\mu - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m(x_i - \mu)^2\right] + (a_0 - 1)\log \lambda - b_0\lambda + \frac{m+1}{2}\log \lambda \\ &= \log \lambda(a_0 + \frac{m-1}{2}) - \lambda\left(b_0 + \frac{1}{2}E[\mu]\left[\kappa_0(\mu - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m(x_i - \mu)^2\right]\right)\end{aligned}$$

因此有：

$$q^*(\lambda) \sim \text{Gam}(\lambda|a_m, b_m)$$

$$a_m = a_0 + \frac{m-1}{2}, \quad b_m = b_0 + \frac{1}{2}E_\mu\left[\kappa_0(\mu - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m(x_i - \mu)^2\right]$$

无先验条件下：

$$\mu_0 = a_0 = b_0 = \kappa_0 = 0$$

$$E[\lambda] = \frac{a_m}{b_m}, \quad E[\mu^2] = \bar{x}^2 + \frac{1}{mE[\lambda]}, \quad E[\mu] = \mu_m = \bar{x}$$

解得：

$$E[\lambda] = \frac{1}{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}^2} = \frac{1}{\text{Var}(x)}$$

将上述条件代入回，则可以得到：

$$p(\mu, \lambda|D) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu|\mu_m, \lambda_m^{-1}) \text{Gam}(\lambda|a_m, b_m)$$

T2

使用维比特算法求解条件随机场的预测问题：

1. 初始化

$$\delta_1(j) = w \cdot F_1(y_0 = \text{start}, y_1 = j, x), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

2. 递推。对 $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_i(l) &= \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{\delta_{i-1}(j) + w \cdot F_i(y_{i-1} = j, y_i = l, x)\}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m \\ \Psi_i(l) &= \arg \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{\delta_{i-1}(j) + w \cdot F_i(y_{i-1} = j, y_i = l, x)\}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m\end{aligned}$$

3. 终止

$$\begin{aligned}\max_y (w \cdot F(y, x)) &= \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \delta_n(j) \\ y_n^* &= \arg \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \delta_n(j)\end{aligned}$$

4. 返回路径

$$y_i^* = \Psi_{i+1}(y_{i+1}^*), \quad i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$$

求得最优路径 $y^* = (y_1^*, y_2^*, \dots, y_n^*)$