

# Gaussian Mixture Model And EM Algorithm

$D = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  output  $\hat{p}(x)$

$\hat{p}(x) =$  Gaussian Mixture Model


$$P_2(x) = N(x, \mu_2, \Sigma_2) \quad d=2$$

$$P_1(x) = N(x, \mu_1, \Sigma_1)$$

Given  $D$  and  $K$  (# of Gaussian)

Find  $\hat{p}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^K w_i p_i(x)$  that is the best fit for  $D$

Maximum Likelihood Criterion

$$\Omega = \{w_i, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\}_{i=1,2,\dots,K}$$

Find  $\Omega$  that minimizes

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N -\log \hat{P}_\Omega(x_n)$$

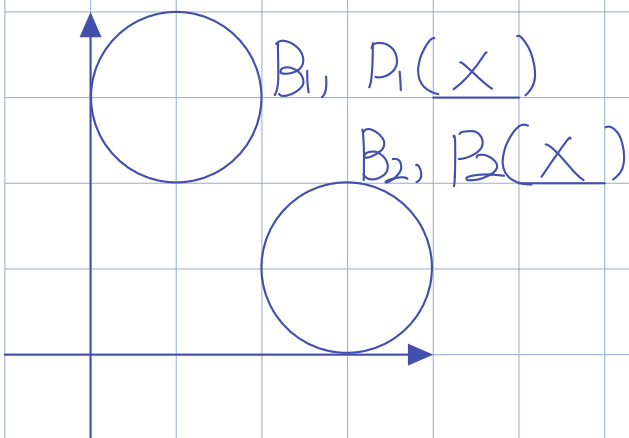
## EM Algorithm

### Auxiliary Variables

$$D = B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_k$$

all  $B_i$  are mutually disjoint

$B_i \equiv$  set of points in  $D$  generated by  $p_i(x)$



### Subproblem 1,

Given  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k$ , find best choice of  $\Omega\{w_i, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\}_{i=1,2,\dots,k}$

It is sufficient to take empirical estimates

$N_i \equiv$  # of points in  $B_i$

$$w_i = \frac{N_i}{N} \quad \mu_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{x_n \in B_i} x_n$$

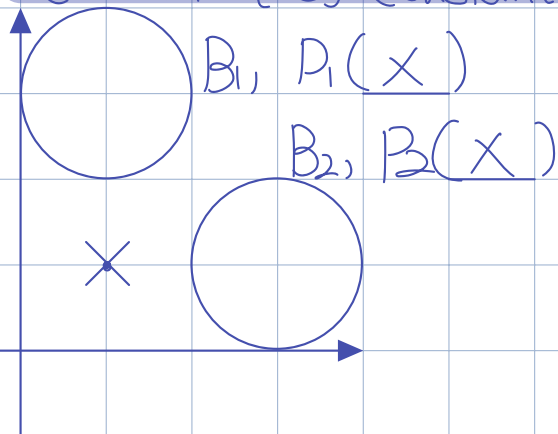
$$\Sigma_i = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{x_n \in B_i} (x_n - \mu_i)(x_n - \mu_i)^T$$

## Subproblem 2,

Given  $\mathcal{D} \{w_i, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\}$   
 $i=1, 2, \dots, K$

Find  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_K$

### Contour Plot Of Constant Probability



Equivalently for each  $x_n \in \mathcal{D}$

Find the density  $p_j(x) = N(x, \mu_j, \Sigma_j)$   
that is most likely to have generated it

Computing,  $\Pr(\text{cluster} = j | x_n)$  Postern Probability

$$j^* = \underset{j \in \{1, 2, \dots, K\}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \Pr(\text{cluster} = j | x_n)$$

$$x_n \in B_{j^*}$$

Bayes Rules

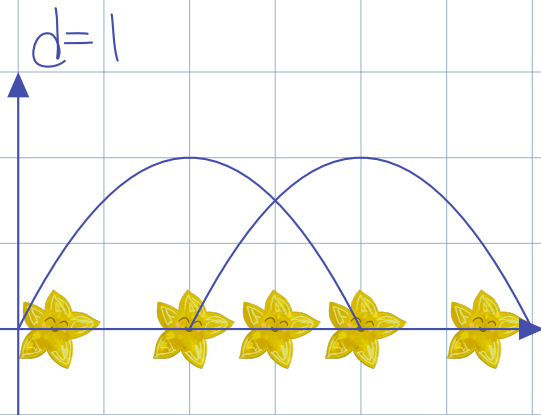
$$\Pr(\text{cluster} = j | x_n) = \frac{\Pr(x_n | \text{cluster} = j) \Pr(\text{cluster} = j)}{\Pr(x_n)}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{N(x_n, \mu_j, \sigma_j) \cdot w_j}{N(x_n, \mu_j, \sigma_j) \cdot w_j + \dots}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{N(x_n, \mu_i, \sigma_i) \cdot w_i}{N(x_n, \mu_i, \sigma_i) \cdot w_i} \text{ does not depend on } j$$

$$j^* = \underset{1 \leq j \leq k}{\operatorname{argmax}} (N(x_n, \mu_j, \sigma_j) \cdot w_j)$$

Density Function



## Hard Decision EM Algorithm

Start with arbitrary  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k$

Step 1, Given  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k$

Find  $\Omega$  via problem 1

Step 2, Given  $\Omega$

Find  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k$  via problem 2

Alternate between step 1 and step 2 until convergence

## Soft Decision EM Algorithm

At each iterate  $t$

$\delta_{nj}(t) \equiv$  fraction of  $x_n$  belonging to cluster  $B_j$

$$\delta_{nj}(t) \geq 0$$

Soft Decisions

$$\sum_{j=1}^K \delta_{nj}(t) = 1$$

## Problem 1

Given  $\{\delta_{nj}(t)\}$  for  $1 \leq n \leq N$  and  $1 \leq j \leq K$

Find  $\Omega = \{\omega_j(t), \mu_j(t), \Sigma_j(t)\}_{1 \leq j \leq K}$

$N_j(t) \equiv$  Effective # of points in cluster  $B_j$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N \delta_{nj}(t) = \delta_{1j}(t) + \dots + \delta_{Nj}(t)$$

Then compute empirical means

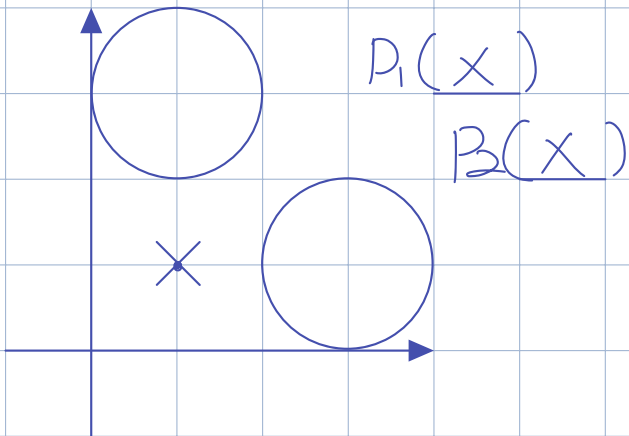
$$\mu_j(t) = \frac{1}{N_j(t)} \sum_{n=1}^N \delta_{nj}(t) x_n$$

$$\Sigma_j(t) = \frac{1}{N_j(t)} \sum_{n=1}^N \delta_{nj}(t) (x_n - \mu_j(t))(x_n - \mu_j(t))^T$$

$$\omega_j(t) = \frac{N_j(t)}{N}$$

## Problem 2

Given  $\Omega(t)$ , Compute  $\{\gamma_{nj}(t)\}_{1 \leq j \leq k, 1 \leq n \leq N}$



$$\gamma_{nj}(t) = \Pr(\text{cluster} = j \mid x_n)$$

Using Bayes Rule

Alternate between problem 1 and 2 until convergence

In practice, soft decision EM perform better