## 持之以恒

Every thing that has a beginning has an end.

## Reading Note: Parameter estimation for text analysis 暨LDA学习小结

发表日期: 2013年3月5日

分类: Academics 标签: Gibbs Sampling, LDA, MCMC 作者: 恒. 401 views

伟大的Parameter estimation for text analysis! 当把这篇看的差不多的时候,也就到了LDA基础知识终结的时刻了,意味着LDA基础模型的基本了解完成了。所以对该模型的学习告一段落,下一阶段就是了解LDA无穷无尽的变种,不过那些不是很有用了,因为LDA已经被人水遍了各大"论坛"……

总结一下学习过程:

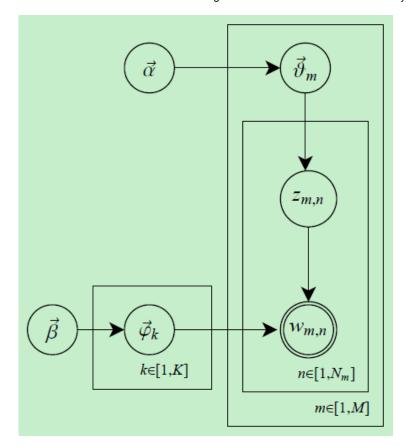
- 1.概率的基本概念: CDF、PDF、Bayes'rule、各种简单的分布Bernoulli, binomial, multinomial、包括对prior、likelihood、postprior的理解(PRML1.2)
- 2.共轭:为何Beta Distribution与Bernoulli共轭? 狄利克雷分布 Dirichlet Distribution
- 3.概率图模型 Probabilistic Graphical Models: PRML Chapter 8 基本概念即可
- 4.采样算法: Basic Sampling, Sampling Methods (PRML Chapter 11), 马尔科夫蒙特卡洛 MCMC, Gibbs Sampling
- 5.原始论文阅读记录: 【JMLR】LDA
- 6.进阶资料: 《Gibbs Sampling for the Uninitiated》、本文

	- 伟大的分割线	!	PETA!
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一、前面无关部分

关于ML、MAP、Bayesian inference

二、模型进一步记忆



从本图来看,需要记住:

1. $\theta_m$ 是每一个document单独一个 $\theta$ ,所以M个doc共有M个 $\theta_m$ ,整个 $\theta$ 是一个M\*K的矩阵(M个doc,每个doc一个K维topic分布向量)。

 $2.\varphi_k$ 总共只有K个,对于每一个topic,有一个 $\varphi_k$ ,这些参数是独立于文档的,也就是对于整个corpus只sample一次。不像 $\theta_m$ 那样每一个都对应一个文档,每个文档都不同, $\varphi_k$ 对于所有文档都相同,是一个K\*V的矩阵(K个topic,每个topic一个V维从topic产生词的概率分布)。

就这些了。

三、推导

公式(39): $P(p|\alpha) = Dir(p|\alpha)$ 意思是从参数为 $\alpha$ 的狄利克雷分布,采样一个多项分布参数p的概率是多少,概率是标准狄利克雷PDF。这里Dirichlet delta function为:

$$\Delta(ec{lpha}) = rac{\Gamma(lpha_1) * \Gamma(lpha_2) * \ldots * \Gamma(lpha_k)}{\Gamma(\sum_1^K lpha_k)}$$

这个function要记住,下面一溜烟全是这个。

公式(43)是一元语言模型的likelihood,意思是如果提供了语料库W,知道了W里面每个词的个数,那么使用最大似然估计最大化L就可以估计出参数多项分布p。

公式(44)是考虑了先验的情形,假如已知语料库W和参数 $\alpha$ ,那么他们产生多项分布参数p的概率是 $Dir(p|\alpha+n)$ ,这个推导我记得在PRML2.1中有解释,抛开复杂的数学证明,只要参考标准狄利克雷分布的归一化项,很容易想出式(46)的归一化项就是 $\Delta(\alpha+n)$ 。这时如果要通过W估计参数p,那么就要使用贝叶斯推断,用这个狄利克雷pdf输出一个p的期望即可。

最关键的推导(63)-(78): 从63-73的目标是要求出整个LDA的联合概率 表达式,这样(63)就可以被用在Gibbs Sampler的分子上。首先(63)把联合概率拆成相互独立的两部分 $p(w|z,\beta)$ 和 $p(z|\alpha)$ ,然后分别对这两部分布求表达式。式(64)、(65)首先不考虑超参数 $\beta$ ,而是假设已知参数 $\Phi$ 。这个 $\Phi$ 就是那个K\*V维矩阵,表示从每一个topic产生词的概率。然后(66)要把 $\Phi$ 积分掉,这样就可以求出第一部分 $p(w|z,\beta)$ 为表达式(68)。从66-68的积分过程一直在套用狄利克雷积分的结果,反正整篇文章套来套去始终就是这么一个狄利克雷积分。 $\vec{n}_z$ 是一个V维的向量,对于topic z,代表每一个词在这个topic里面有几个。从69到72的道理其实和64-68一模一样了。 $\vec{n}_m$ 是一个K维向量,对于文档m,代表每一个topic在这个文档里有几个词。

最后(78)求出了Gibbs Sampler所需要的条件概率表达式。这个表达式还是要贴出来的,为了和代码里面对应:

具体选择下一个新topic的方法是:通过计算每一个topic的新的产生概率  $p(z_i=k|z_{\neg i},w)$ 也就是代码中的p[k]产生一个新topic。比如有三个topic,算出来产生新的p的概率值为 $\{0.3,0.2,0.4\}$ ,注意这个条件概率加起来并不一定是一。然后我为了按照这个概率产生一个新topic,我用random函数从 uniform distribution产生一个0至0.9的随机数r。如果0<=r<0.3,则新topic赋值为1,如果0.3<=r<0.5,则新topic赋值为2,如果0.5<=r<0.9,那么新topic赋值为3。

## 四、代码

```
view plain copy to clipboard print ?
01.
       * (C) Copyright 2005, Gregor Heinrich (gregor :: arbylon : net)
02.
03.
       * LdaGibbsSampler is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
       * under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free
04.
       * Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) a
05.
      ny
96.
       * later version.
       * LdaGibbsSampler is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
07.
       * WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY
08.
09.
       * FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for mo
      re
10.
       * details.
       * You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along wit
11.
       * this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Templ
12.
13.
       * Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA
14.
15.
      import java.text.DecimalFormat;
      import java.text.NumberFormat;
16.
17.
      public class LdaGibbsSampler {
18.
19.
20.
           * document data (term lists)
21.
22.
          int[][] documents;
23.
24.
           * vocabulary size
25.
26.
          int V;
27.
28.
           * number of topics
29.
           */
30.
          int K;
31.
32.
           * Dirichlet parameter (document--topic associations)
33.
34.
          double alpha;
35.
36.
           * Dirichlet parameter (topic--term associations)
37.
38.
          double beta;
39.
40.
           * topic assignments for each word.
           * N * M 维,第一维是文档,第二维是word
41.
42.
43.
          int z[][];
```

```
/**
44.
45.
            * nw[i][j] number of instances of word i (term?) assigned to topic j.
46.
47.
           int[][] nw;
48.
            * nd[i][j] number of words in document i assigned to topic j.
49.
50.
51.
           int[][] nd;
52.
            * nwsum[j] total number of words assigned to topic j.
53.
54.
           int[] nwsum;
55.
56.
            * nasum[i] total number of words in document i.
57.
58.
           int[] ndsum;
59.
60.
            * cumulative statistics of theta
61.
62.
63.
           double[][] thetasum;
64.
            * cumulative statistics of phi
65.
66.
67.
            double[][] phisum;
68.
 69.
            * size of statistics
70.
            */
71.
           int numstats;
72.
            /**
73.
            * sampling lag (?)
 74.
            */
75.
           private static int THIN_INTERVAL = 20;
76.
            /**
 77.
 78.
            * burn-in period
 79.
           private static int BURN_IN = 100;
 80.
 81.
82.
            /**
 83.
            * max iterations
 84.
 85.
           private static int ITERATIONS = 1000;
 86.
 87.
            /**
            * sample lag (if -1 only one sample taken)
 88.
 89.
90.
           private static int SAMPLE LAG;
91.
92.
           private static int dispcol = 0;
93.
            /**
94.
            * Initialise the Gibbs sampler with data.
95.
96.
            * @param V
97.
98.
                          vocabulary size
            * @param data
99.
100.
101.
            public LdaGibbsSampler(int[][] documents, int V) {
102.
103.
                this.documents = documents;
104.
                this.V = V;
105.
            }
106.
107.
            * Initialisation: Must start with an assignment of observations to topics
108.
        ?
             * Many alternatives are possible, I chose to perform random assignments
109.
             * with equal probabilities
110.
111.
             * @param K
112.
```

```
113.
                          number of topics
            st @return z assignment of topics to words
114.
            */
115.
116.
           public void initialState(int K) {
117.
               int i;
118.
119.
                int M = documents.length;
120.
                // initialise count variables.
121.
122.
               nw = new int[V][K];
123.
               nd = new int[M][K];
124.
               nwsum = new int[K];
125.
               ndsum = new int[M];
126.
127.
               // The z_i are are initialised to values in [1,K] to determine the
128.
               // initial state of the Markov chain.
129.
               // 为了方便,他没用从狄利克雷参数采样,而是随机初始化了!
130.
               z = new int[M][];
131.
132.
                for (int m = 0; m < M; m++) {
133.
                    int N = documents[m].length;
134.
                    z[m] = new int[N];
135.
                    for (int n = 0; n < N; n++) {
136.
                        //随机初始化!
137.
                        int topic = (int) (Math.random() * K);
138.
                        z[m][n] = topic;
139.
                        // number of instances of word i assigned to topic j
140.
                        // documents[m][n] 是第m个doc中的第n个词
141.
                        nw[documents[m][n]][topic]++;
142.
                        // number of words in document i assigned to topic j.
143.
                        nd[m][topic]++;
144.
                        // total number of words assigned to topic j.
145.
                        nwsum[topic]++;
146.
                    // total number of words in document i
147.
148.
                    ndsum[m] = N;
149.
                }
150.
           }
151.
152.
           /**
153.
            * Main method: Select initial state ? Repeat a large number of times: 1.
154.
            * Select an element 2. Update conditional on other elements. If
155.
            * appropriate, output summary for each run.
156.
            * @param K
157.
158.
                          number of topics
            * @param alpha
159.
160.
                          symmetric prior parameter on document--topic associations
            * @param beta
161.
162.
                          symmetric prior parameter on topic--term associations
            */
163.
164.
           private void gibbs(int K, double alpha, double beta) {
165.
                this.K = K;
166.
                this.alpha = alpha;
167.
                this.beta = beta;
168.
169.
                // init sampler statistics
170.
                if (SAMPLE LAG > 0) {
171.
                    thetasum = new double[documents.length][K];
172.
                    phisum = new double[K][V];
173.
                    numstats = 0;
174.
                }
175.
176.
                // initial state of the Markov chain:
                //启动马尔科夫链需要一个起始状态
177.
178.
                initialState(K);
179.
                //每一轮sample
180.
                for (int i = 0; i < ITERATIONS; i++) {</pre>
181.
182.
```

```
183.
                                        // for all z_i
184.
                                        for (int m = 0; m < z.length; m++) {</pre>
185.
                                                for (int n = 0; n < z[m].length; n++) {
186.
187.
                                                         // (z_i = z[m][n])
188.
                                                         // sample from p(z_i|z_-i, w)
189.
                                                         //核心步骤,通过论文中表达式(78)为文档m中的第n个词采样新的
               topic
190.
                                                         int topic = sampleFullConditional(m, n);
191.
                                                        z[m][n] = topic;
192.
                                                }
193.
                                        }
194.
195.
                                        // get statistics after burn-in
                                        //如果当前迭代轮数已经超过 burn-in的限制,并且正好达到 sample lag间隔
196.
197.
                                        //则当前的这个状态是要计入总的输出参数的,否则的话忽略当前状态,继续
               sample
198.
                                        if ((i > BURN_IN) && (SAMPLE_LAG > 0) && (i % SAMPLE_LAG == 0)) {
199.
                                                updateParams();
200.
                                        }
                                }
201.
202.
                       }
203.
204.
                        /**
205.
                         * Sample a topic z_i from the full conditional distribution: p(z_i = j \mid x_i)
206.
                         * z_{-i}, w) = (n_{-i}, j(w_{i}) + beta)/(n_{-i}, j(.) + W * beta) * (n_{-i}, j(
               i,j(d_i) +
207.
                          * alpha)/(n_-i,.(d_i) + K * alpha)
208.
209.
                          * @param m
210.
                                                    document
211.
                         * @param n
212.
                                                    word
213.
                         */
214.
                       private int sampleFullConditional(int m, int n) {
215.
216.
                                // remove z i from the count variables
217.
                                //这里首先要把原先的topic z(m,n)从当前状态中移除
218.
                                int topic = z[m][n];
219.
                                nw[documents[m][n]][topic]--;
220.
                                nd[m][topic]--;
221.
                                nwsum[topic]--;
222.
                                ndsum[m]--;
223.
224.
                                // do multinomial sampling via cumulative method:
225.
                                double[] p = new double[K];
226.
                                for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
227.
                                        //nw 是第i个word被赋予第j个topic的个数
228.
                                        //在下式中,documents[m][n]是word id, k为第k个topic
229.
                                        //nd 为第m个文档中被赋予topic k的词的个数
230.
                                        p[k] = (nw[documents[m][n]][k] + beta) / (nwsum[k] + V * beta)
231.
                                                 * (nd[m][k] + alpha) / (ndsum[m] + K * alpha);
232.
                                }
233.
                                // cumulate multinomial parameters
234.
                                for (int k = 1; k < p.length; k++) {</pre>
235.
                                        p[k] += p[k - 1];
236.
                                // scaled sample because of unnormalised p[]
237.
238.
                                double u = Math.random() * p[K - 1];
                                for (topic = 0; topic < p.length; topic++) {</pre>
239.
                                        if (u < p[topic])</pre>
240.
241.
                                                break;
242.
                                }
243.
244.
                                // add newly estimated z_i to count variables
245.
                                nw[documents[m][n]][topic]++;
246.
                                nd[m][topic]++;
247.
                                nwsum[topic]++;
248.
                                ndsum[m]++;
```

```
249.
250.
                return topic;
251.
            }
252.
            /**
253.
             * Add to the statistics the values of theta and phi for the current state
254.
255.
            private void updateParams() {
256.
257.
                for (int m = 0; m < documents.length; m++) {</pre>
258.
                    for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
259.
                         thetasum[m][k] += (nd[m]
       [k] + alpha) / (ndsum[m] + K * alpha);
260.
261.
262.
                for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
                    for (int w = 0; w < V; w++) {
263.
264.
                         phisum[k][w] += (nw[w][k] + beta) / (nwsum[k] + V * beta);
265.
266.
267.
                numstats++;
268.
            }
269.
            /**
270.
271.
             * Retrieve estimated document--
       topic associations. If sample lag > 0 then
272.
             * the mean value of all sampled statistics for theta[][] is taken.
273.
274.
             * @return theta multinomial mixture of document topics (M x K)
275.
276.
            public double[][] getTheta() {
277.
                double[][] theta = new double[documents.length][K];
278.
279.
                if (SAMPLE_LAG > 0) {
280.
                    for (int m = 0; m < documents.length; m++) {</pre>
                         for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
281.
282.
                             theta[m][k] = thetasum[m][k] / numstats;
283.
                         }
284.
                    }
285.
286.
                } else {
287.
                    for (int m = 0; m < documents.length; m++) {</pre>
                         for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {</pre>
288.
289.
                             theta[m][k] = (nd[m]
        [k] + alpha) / (ndsum[m] + K * alpha);
290.
                         }
291.
                    }
292.
                }
293.
294.
                return theta;
295.
            }
296.
            /**
297.
298.
             * Retrieve estimated topic--
       word associations. If sample lag > 0 then the
299.
             * mean value of all sampled statistics for phi[][] is taken.
300.
             * @return phi multinomial mixture of topic words (K x V)
301.
302.
303.
            public double[][] getPhi() {
304.
                double[][] phi = new double[K][V];
305.
                if (SAMPLE LAG > 0) {
306.
                    for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
                         for (int w = 0; w < V; w++) {
307.
308.
                             phi[k][w] = phisum[k][w] / numstats;
309.
310.
                    }
                } else {
311.
312.
                    for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
313.
                         for (int w = 0; w < V; w++) {
```

```
314.
                           phi[k][w] = (nw[w][k] + beta) / (nwsum[k] + V * beta);
315.
                       }
316.
                   }
317.
               return phi;
318.
319.
           }
320.
321.
322.
            * Configure the gibbs sampler
323.
324.
            * @param iterations
325.
                         number of total iterations
            * @param burnIn
326.
                         number of burn-in iterations
327.
328.
            * @param thinInterval
329.
                         update statistics interval
            * @param sampleLag
330.
331.
                         sample interval (-1 for just one sample at the end)
            */
332.
333.
           public void configure(int iterations, int burnIn, int thinInterval,
               int sampleLag) {
334.
335.
               ITERATIONS = iterations;
336.
               BURN_IN = burnIn;
337.
               THIN_INTERVAL = thinInterval;
338.
               SAMPLE_LAG = sampleLag;
339.
           }
340.
341.
342.
            * Driver with example data.
343.
344.
            * @param args
345.
346.
           public static void main(String[] args) {
347.
               // words in documents
348.
               int[]
       [] documents = { {1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 6},
349.
                   {2, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2},
350.
                   \{1, 6, 5, 6, 0, 1, 6, 5, 6, 0, 1, 6, 5, 6, 0, 0\},\
351.
                   \{5, 6, 6, 2, 3, 3, 6, 5, 6, 2, 2, 6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 0\},\
352.
                   {2, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0},
353.
                   {5, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2}};
354.
               // vocabulary
355.
               int V = 7;
356.
               int M = documents.length;
357.
               // # topics
358.
               int K = 2;
359.
               // good values alpha = 2, beta = .5
360.
               double alpha = 2;
361.
               double beta = .5;
362.
363.
               LdaGibbsSampler lda = new LdaGibbsSampler(documents, V);
364.
365.
               //设定sample参数,采样运行10000轮,burn-in 2000轮,第三个参数没用,是为了显
       示
               //第四个参数是sample lag,这个很重要,因为马尔科夫链前后状态
366.
       conditional dependent,所以要跳过几个采样
367.
               lda.configure(10000, 2000, 100, 10);
368.
               //跑一个! 走起!
369.
370.
               lda.gibbs(K, alpha, beta);
371.
               //输出模型参数,论文中式 (81)与(82)
372.
373.
               double[][] theta = lda.getTheta();
374.
               double[][] phi = lda.getPhi();
375.
           }
376.
       }
     Academics 标签: Gibbs Sampling, LDA, MCMC 作者: 恒. 401 views
```