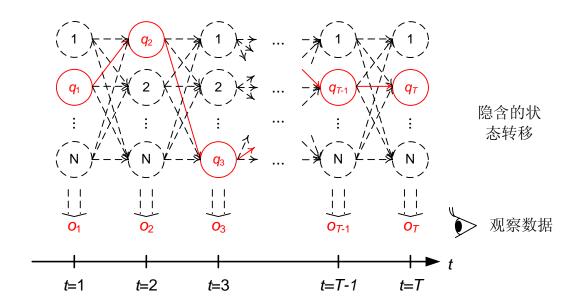
EM 算法与隐马尔可夫模型(HMM)参数估计

备忘录, 里面跳过部分的推导可以在参考文献找到(未完待续)

uingrd@gmail.com

1. HMM 模型



状态序列记作:

$$Q := q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_T \tag{1}$$

其中每个状态的取值范围为:

$$q_{t} \in \{1, 2, \cdots, N\} \tag{2}$$

表示有N个状态。

观察序列记作:

$$O := o_1, o_2, \cdots, o_N \tag{3}$$

状态转移概率记作:

$$a_{i,j} := p\left(q_{t+1} = j \mid q_t = i\right) \tag{4}$$

初始状态概率记作:

$$\pi_i = p\left(q_1 = i\right) \tag{5}$$

状态/输出关系(概率)记作:

$$b_i(o) := p(o_t = o \mid q_t = i) \tag{6}$$

(上面表达式虽然有t, 但 $b_i(o)$ 和t无关, 或者说不随t改变)

关于 HMM 模型有假设:

1) 当前状态仅仅取决于上一状态

$$p(q_{t+1} | q_t, q_{t-1}, \dots, q_1, o_t, o_{t-1}, \dots, o_1) = p(q_{t+1} | q_t)$$
(7)

2) 当前输出仅仅取决于当前状态

$$p(o_t | q_t, q_{t-1}, \dots, q_1, o_{t-1}, o_{t-1}, \dots, o_1) = p(o_t | q_t)$$
(8)

关于 HMM 的参数记作:

$$\begin{cases}
\mathbf{A} := \left\{ a_{i,j} \right\} |_{i,j=1,2,\cdots,M} \\
\mathbf{B} := \left\{ b_i \left(o \right) \right\} |_{i=1,2,\cdots,M} \\
\boldsymbol{\pi} := \left\{ \pi_i \right\} |_{i=1,2,\cdots,M}
\end{cases} \tag{9}$$

上面 3 个参数集合统一记作:

$$\mathbf{\Theta} \coloneqq \big\{ \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{\pi} \big\} \tag{10}$$

注意,下面的公式为了突出概率模型参数 Θ ,把前面的概率符号 $p(\bullet)$ 都改写成条件概率的模式: $p(\bullet|\Theta)$ 。

2. 概率计算的递推算法

考虑计算概率:

$$p(O | \mathbf{\Theta}) := p(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T | \mathbf{\Theta})$$
(11)

注意: 计算 $p(O|\Theta)$ 的一个意义是用于得到 Θ 的估计,即 $\Theta^* = \arg\max_{\Theta} P(O|\Theta)$ 。

直接计算 $p(O|\Theta)$ 公式为:

$$p(O \mid \mathbf{\Theta}) := p(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T \mid \mathbf{\Theta}) = \sum_{q_1 = 1}^{N} \sum_{q_2 = 1}^{N} \dots \sum_{q_T = 1}^{N} \left[\left(\prod_{t = 1}^{T} p(q_t \mid \mathbf{\Theta}) b_{q_t}(o_t) \right) \left(\prod_{t = 1}^{T-1} a_{q_t q_{t+1}} \right) \right]$$
(12)

(证明参照附录)上面的表达式表示计算 $p(O|\Theta)$ 需要大量的计算,直接计算很困难,但可以通过下面的递推算法大大减少计算量。

定义:

$$\alpha_i(t) := p(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_t, q_t = i \mid \mathbf{\Theta})$$
(13)

于是有下面的前向递归:

$$\begin{cases}
\alpha_{i}(1) = \pi_{i}b_{i}(o_{1}) \\
\alpha_{j}(t+1) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}(t)a_{i,j}\right]b_{j}(o_{t+1}) \\
p(O \mid \Theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}(T)
\end{cases}$$
(14)

通过式(14)中第二个等式的递推运算得到 $p(O|\Theta)$ 。关于(14)的证明参照附录。

另一个计算(11)的递推方法是后向递推法,定义:

$$\beta_i(t) := p(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots, o_T \mid q_t = i, \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$\tag{15}$$

递推公式为:

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{i}(T) = 1 \\ \beta_{i}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{i,j} b_{j}(o_{t+1}) \beta_{j}(t+1) \\ p(O \mid \mathbf{\Theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \beta_{i}(1) \pi_{i} b_{i}(o_{1}) \end{cases}$$

$$(16)$$

关于(16)的证明参照附录。

3. Viterbi 算法

这一节讨论已知O条件下对O的估计,即:

$$\max_{q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_T} p(Q \mid O, \mathbf{\Theta}) \tag{17}$$

先定义:

$$\delta_{t}(i) = \max_{q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{t-1}} p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{t-1}, q_{t} = i \mid \Theta)$$
(18)

表示根据 $_t$ 时刻以及之前的观测值 $\left\{o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_t\right\}$,并假定 $_t$ 时刻状态 $q_t=i$ 时,对之前的状态序列 $\left\{q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_{t-1}\right\}$ 的最优估计。这样可以得到下面的递推算法:

1) 递推初始

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{1}(i) = \pi_{i}b_{i}(o_{1}) \\ \phi_{1}(i) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N$$

$$\tag{19}$$

2) 递推

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{t}(j) = \max_{1 \le i \le N} \left(\delta_{t-1}(i)a_{i,j}\right)b_{j}(o_{t}) \\ \phi_{t}(j) = \arg\max_{1 \le i \le N} \left(\delta_{t-1}(i)a_{i,j}\right) \end{cases}, \quad 2 \le t \le T, \quad 1 \le j \le N$$

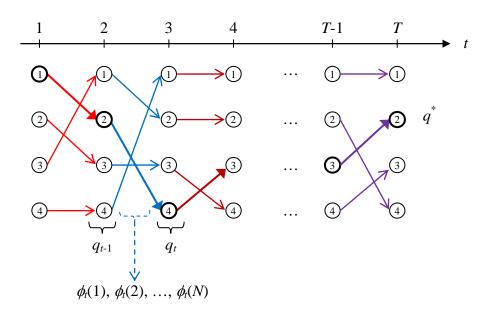
$$(20)$$

3) 递推终止

$$\begin{cases} p^* = \max_{1 \le i \le N} \left(\delta_T(i) \right) \\ q^* = \arg\max_{1 \le i \le N} \left(\delta_T(i) \right) \end{cases}$$
 (21)

步骤的证明参考附录。

上面步骤中 $\phi_t(j)$ 的值代表递推进行到t时刻时,连接 $q_t = j$ 状态的最优 q_{t-1} 状态编号。 (21)中的 q^* 是最后一刻决定的路线终点状态编号。如下图:



最后注意到:

$$p^{*} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \max_{q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T-1}} p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T}, q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T-1}, q_{T} = i \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

$$= \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \max_{q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T-1}} p(q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T-1}, q_{T} = i \mid o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})\right) p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T} \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

$$= \left(\max_{q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T}} p(q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T-1}, q_{T} \mid o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})\right) p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T} \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

$$= \left(\max_{q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T}} p(Q \mid O, \boldsymbol{\Theta})\right) p(O \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$
(22)

这意味着 Viterbi 算法实际上实现了(17), $\max_{q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_T} p(Q|O,\Theta)$,即:在已知观测值O的条件下估计状态序列Q。

算法总结

这里考虑到实际计算中的精度问题(概率在计算中接近 0,在双精度表示中被舍入成 0),因此下面的算法用 log 计算概率。

1) 递推初始

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\delta}_{1}(i) = \log \pi_{i} + \log b_{i}(o_{1}) \\ \phi_{1}(i) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N$$
 (23)

2) 递推

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\delta}_{t}(j) = \max_{1 \le i \le N} \left(\log \delta_{t-1}(i) + \log a_{i,j}\right) + \log b_{j}(o_{t}) \\ \phi_{t}(j) = \arg\max_{1 \le i \le N} \left(\log \delta_{t-1}(i) + \log a_{i,j}\right) \end{cases}, \quad 2 \le t \le T, \quad 1 \le j \le N$$

$$(24)$$

3) 递推终止

$$\begin{cases} p^* = \max_{1 \le i \le N} \left(\tilde{\delta}_T (i) \right) \\ q^* = \arg\max_{1 \le i \le N} \left(\tilde{\delta}_T (i) \right) \end{cases}$$
 (25)

注意: 上面的 $\tilde{\delta}_t(i) = \log \delta_t(i)$

4. EM 算法估计 HMM 参数

考虑估计 HMM 的参数 Θ 。引用 EM 的读书笔记里的下界函数:

$$C(\Theta, \Theta^{(k)}) := \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in Y} \left\{ p(\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{x}, \Theta^{(k)}) \log \left[p(\mathbf{y} \mid \Theta) p(\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{y}, \Theta) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in Y} \left\{ p(\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{x}, \Theta^{(k)}) \log \left[p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \mid \Theta) \right] \right\}$$
(26)

应用到 $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{M}$ 里面, \mathbf{O} 是可见的观测数据, \mathbf{Q} 是不可见的,于是递推公式使用下界函数变为:

$$C(\Theta, \Theta^{(k)}) := \Sigma_{Q} \left\{ p(Q \mid O, \Theta^{(k)}) \log \left[p(O, Q \mid \Theta) \right] \right\}$$
(27)

由于:

$$\arg \max_{\Theta} C(\Theta, \Theta^{(k)}) = \arg \max_{\Theta} \Sigma_{Q} \left\{ p(Q \mid O, \Theta^{(k)}) \log \left[p(O, Q \mid \Theta) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \arg \max_{\Theta} p(O \mid \Theta^{(k)}) \Sigma_{Q} \left\{ p(Q \mid O, \Theta^{(k)}) \log \left[p(O, Q \mid \Theta) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \arg \max_{\Theta} \Sigma_{Q} \left\{ p(Q, O, \Theta^{(k)}) \log \left[p(O, Q \mid \Theta) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \arg \max_{\Theta} D(\Theta, \Theta^{(k)})$$

$$(28)$$

我们可以等价地考虑对:

$$D(\Theta, \Theta^{(k)}) := \Sigma_{Q} \left\{ p(Q, O \mid \Theta^{(k)}) \log \left[p(O, Q \mid \Theta) \right] \right\}$$
 (29)

不断优化来求得 Θ (可能收敛到局部极大点),即,使用下面的递推式:

$$\Theta^{(k+1)} := \underset{\Theta}{\operatorname{arg max}} D(\Theta, \Theta^{(k)})$$
(30)

求 $\Theta^{(k)}$ 的收敛点。

下面把 HMM 的 $p(O,Q|\Theta)$ 写出来,即:

$$p(O,Q \mid \Theta) = \pi_{q_0} \prod_{t=1}^{T} a_{q_{t-1}q_t} b_{q_t} (o_t)$$
(31)

注意:上面的表达式把状态计数从t=0开始(q_0),而实际上是从t=1,这一差别

是为了后面的推导简单。考虑从t=0的状态 q_0 开始运行模型,这相当于少观察一个 o_0 ,直接根据 $\{o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_T\}$ 估计 HMM 的参数。

把(31)带入到 $D(\Theta,\Theta^{(k)})$ 得到:

$$\begin{split} &D\left(\Theta,\Theta^{(k)}\right)\\ &:= \Sigma_{Q}\left\{p\left(Q,O\mid\Theta^{(k)}\right)\log\left[p\left(O,Q\mid\Theta\right)\right]\right\}\\ &= \Sigma_{Q}\left\{p\left(Q,O\mid\Theta^{(k)}\right)\log\left[\pi_{q_{0}}\prod_{t=1}^{T}a_{q_{t-1}q_{t}}b_{q_{t}}\left(o_{t}\right)\right]\right\}\\ &= \sum_{Q}p\left(Q,O\mid\Theta^{(k)}\right)\log\pi_{q_{0}} + \sum_{Q}\left[p\left(Q,O\mid\Theta^{(k)}\right)\sum_{t=1}^{T}\log a_{q_{t-1}q_{t}}\right] + \sum_{Q}\left[p\left(Q,O\mid\Theta^{(k)}\right)\sum_{t=1}^{T}\log b_{q_{t}}\left(o_{t}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

$$(32)$$

上面的表达式分成 3 项,第一项只有 π_q ,第二项只有 $a_{i,j}$,第三项只有 $b_q(o)$,因此可以分别对他们三项进行优化得到 $D\big(\Theta,\Theta^{(k)}\big)$ 的最大值。

首先处理第一项,

$$\sum_{Q} p(O, Q \mid \Theta^{(k)}) \log \pi_{q_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(O, q_0 = i \mid \Theta^{(k)}) \log \pi_i$$
 (33)

在约束:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_i = 1 \tag{34}$$

下极大化:

$$\max_{\{\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_N\}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(O, q_0 = i \mid \Theta^{(k)}) \log \pi_i$$
 (35)

可以得到 $\{\pi_1, \pi_2, \cdots, \pi_N\}$ 解:

$$\pi_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{p(O, q_0 = i \mid \Theta^{(k)})}{p(O \mid \Theta^{(k)})}$$
(36)

类似的,从(32)的第二项得到:

$$\sum_{Q} \left(p(Q, O \mid \Theta^{(k)}) \sum_{t=1}^{T} \log a_{q_{t-1}q_{t}} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \log a_{i,j} p(O, q_{t-1} = i, q_{t} = j \mid \Theta^{(k)})$$
(37)

在约束:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{i,j} = 1 \tag{38}$$

极大化(37)得到

$$a_{i,j}^{(k+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{T} p(O, q_{t-1} = i, q_t = j \mid \Theta^{(k)})}{\sum_{i=1}^{T} p(O, q_{t-1} = i \mid \Theta^{(k)})}$$
(39)

从(32)的第三项得到:

$$\sum_{Q} \left(p(Q, O \mid \Theta^{(k)}) \sum_{t=1}^{T} \log b_{q_t} \left(o_t \right) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \log b_i(o_t) p(O, q_t = i \mid \Theta^{(k)})$$
 (40)

这里需要优化的是对应每一个状态的分布函数 $b_i(o)$ 的形状,当 $b_i(o)$ 的分布仅仅由若干个参数决定,比如是有限个离散取值的分布,或者是混合高斯分布,那样通过有限个参数优化可以确定极大化(40)的 $b_i(o)$ 。

比如考虑 $b_i(o_t)$ 取有限个离散值, $o_t \in \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t\}$,这时对 $b_i(o)$ 的约束成为:

$$\sum_{l=1}^{L} b_i \left(v_l \right) = 1 \tag{41}$$

在此约束下(40)的极大化解为:

$$b_{i}^{(k+1)}(l) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} p(O, q_{t} = i \mid \Theta^{(k)}) \delta_{o_{t}, v_{t}}}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} p(O, q_{t} = i \mid \Theta^{(k)})}$$
(42)

当 $b_i(o_t)$ 是混合高斯模型时,

$$b_i(o) = \sum_{l=1}^{L} \alpha_{i,l} b_{i,l}(o) \tag{43}$$

其中 $b_i(o)$ 表示处于i状态时,观察到的数据o的分布,(43)表示 $b_i(o)$ 是来自于M个独立的随机数生成器 $b_{i,l}(o)$ 的输出混合,混合比例(即选择开关的切换概率)为 $\alpha_{i,l}$ 。

其中的每个随机数生成器 $b_{i,l}(o)$ 的密度函数为:

$$b_{i,l}(o) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{K}{2}} |\mathbf{V}_{i,l}|^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(o - \mu_{i,l})^T \mathbf{V}_{i,l}^{-1}(o - \mu_{i,l})\right)$$
(44)

其中 K 是高斯混合输出的随机向量的维数、 $\mathbf{V}_{i,l}$ 和 $\mu_{i,l}$ 分别是 i 状态的第 l 个高斯随机数发生器的协方差矩阵和均值。对于这种情况,(29)的形式不一样,因为要加入混合高斯模型的混合变量作为未知变量。具体内容略去(请查阅参考文献)

(上述约束极大化算法用拉格朗日乘子法,细节请查看参考文献)

HMM 模型参数估计算法总结:

这里考虑到计算效率,用到下面几个公式: (请参阅参考文献以了解推导的细节)

$$\gamma_{i}(t) := p(q_{t} = i \mid O, \Theta) = \frac{\alpha_{i}(t)\beta_{i}(t)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{j}(t)\beta_{j}(t)}$$

$$(45)$$

$$\xi_{i,j}(t) := p(q_t = i, q_{t+1} = j \mid O, \Theta) = \frac{\gamma_i(t) a_{i,j} b_j(o_{t+1}) \beta_j(t+1)}{\beta_i(t)}$$

$$(46)$$

而 $\alpha_i(t)$ 和 $\beta_i(t)$ 的计算由(14)和(16)给出。下面公式的 $\alpha_i^{(k)}(t)$ 和 $\beta_i^{(k)}(t)$ 计算也是通过 (14)和(16)进行,只不过计算用的 HMM 参数来自于第 k 步递推结果 $\Theta^{(k)}$ 。

参数识别的递推公式为:

$$\pi_i^{(k+1)} = \gamma_i^{(k)} (1) \tag{47}$$

$$a_{i,j}^{(k+1)} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \xi_{i,j}^{(k)}(t)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \gamma_i^{(k)}(t)}$$
(48)

$$b_{i}^{(k+1)}(l) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} \delta_{o_{t},v_{t}} \gamma_{i}^{(k)}(t)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} \gamma_{i}^{(k)}(t)}$$
(49)

(注意:根据(36)递推公式(47)应该是 $\pi_i^{(k+1)} = \gamma_i^{(k)} \left(0 \right)$,但实际计算)

5. 附录

5.1. (12)的证明

$$p(O | \mathbf{\Theta}) := p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T} | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= \sum_{Q \in \mathbf{Q}} p(q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T}, o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T} | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= \sum_{q_{1}=1}^{N} \sum_{q_{2}=1}^{N} \dots \sum_{q_{T}=1}^{N} p(q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{T}, o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T} | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= \sum_{q_{1}=1}^{N} \sum_{q_{2}=1}^{N} \dots \sum_{q_{T}=1}^{N} p(q_{1} | \mathbf{\Theta}) a_{q_{1}q_{2}} p(q_{2} | \mathbf{\Theta}) a_{q_{2}q_{3}} \dots a_{q_{T-1}q_{T}} p(q_{T} | \mathbf{\Theta}) b_{q_{1}}(o_{1}) b_{q_{2}}(o_{2}) \dots b_{q_{T}}(o_{T})$$

$$= \sum_{q_{1}=1}^{N} \sum_{q_{2}=1}^{N} \dots \sum_{q_{T}=1}^{N} \left[\prod_{t=1}^{T} p(q_{t} | \mathbf{\Theta}) b_{q_{t}}(o_{t}) \prod_{t=1}^{T-1} a_{q_{t}q_{t+1}} \right]$$
(50)

5.2. (14)的证明:

第一个表达式:

$$\alpha_{i}(1) := p(o_{1}, q_{1} = i \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

$$= p(q_{1} = i \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta}) p(o_{1} \mid q_{1} = i, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

$$= \pi_{i}b_{i}(o_{1})$$
(51)

第二个表达式:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\sum_{i=1}^{M} \alpha_{i}(t) a_{i,j} \\
b_{j}(o_{t+1})
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
\sum_{i=1}^{M} p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{t} = i | \mathbf{\Theta}) p(q_{t+1} = j | q_{t} = i, \mathbf{\Theta}) \\
b_{j}(o_{t+1})
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
\sum_{i=1}^{M} p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{t} = i | \mathbf{\Theta}) p(q_{t+1} = j | o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{t} = i, \mathbf{\Theta}) \\
b_{j}(o_{t+1})
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
\sum_{i=1}^{M} p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{t} = i, q_{t+1} = j | \mathbf{\Theta}) \\
b_{j}(o_{t+1})
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{t+1} = j | \mathbf{\Theta}) b_{j}(o_{t+1})$$

$$= p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{t+1} = j | \mathbf{\Theta}) p(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = j, \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{t+1} = j | \mathbf{\Theta}) p(o_{t+1} | o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, q_{t+1} = j, \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = j | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = j | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= \alpha_{j}(t+1)$$

其中等号(a)用到了(7), 等号(b)用到了(8)

第三个表达式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i}(T)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T}, q_{T} = i \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

$$= p(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T} \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

$$= p(O \mid \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$
(53)

5.3. (16)的证明:

注意,根据定义(15), $\beta_i(T)$ 的定义不存在,否则 $\beta_i(T)$ 将变成 $\beta_i(T)$ 完 $p(|q_T = i, \mathbf{\Theta})$ (只有条件概率的条件,没有随机变量的数值),因此人为定义:

$$\beta_i(T) = 1 \tag{54}$$

第二个表达式的证明:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{i,j} b_{j} (o_{t+1}) \beta_{j} (t+1)
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{i,j} p(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = j, \Theta) p(o_{t+2}, o_{t+3}, \dots, o_{T} | q_{t+1} = j, \Theta)
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{i,j} p(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = j, \Theta) p(o_{t+2}, o_{t+3}, \dots, o_{T} | o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = j, \Theta)
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{i,j} p(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, o_{t+3}, \dots, o_{T} | q_{t+1} = j, \Theta)
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} p(q_{t+1} = j | q_{t} = i, \Theta) p(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, o_{t+3}, \dots, o_{T} | q_{t+1} = j, \Theta)
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} p(q_{t+1} = j | q_{t} = i, \Theta) p(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, o_{t+3}, \dots, o_{T} | q_{t+1} = j, q_{t} = i, \Theta)
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} p(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, o_{t+3}, \dots, o_{T}, q_{t+1} = j | q_{t} = i, \Theta)
= p(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots, o_{T} | q_{t} = i, \Theta)
= \beta_{i}(t)$$
(55)

其中等号(a)和(b)来自于(8)。

第三个表达式的证明:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \beta_{i}(1)\pi_{i}b_{i}(o_{1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \beta_{i}(1)b_{i}(o_{1})\pi_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(o_{2},o_{3},\cdots,o_{T} | q_{1}=i,\mathbf{\Theta}) p(o_{1} | q_{1}=i,\mathbf{\Theta})\pi_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(o_{2},o_{3},\cdots,o_{T} | o_{1},q_{1}=i,\mathbf{\Theta}) p(o_{1} | q_{1}=i,\mathbf{\Theta})\pi_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(o_{1},o_{2},o_{3},\cdots,o_{T} | q_{1}=i,\mathbf{\Theta}) \pi_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(o_{1},o_{2},o_{3},\cdots,o_{T} | q_{1}=i,\mathbf{\Theta}) p(q_{1}=i | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(o_{1},o_{2},o_{3},\cdots,o_{T} | q_{1}=i,\mathbf{\Theta}) p(q_{1}=i | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(o_{2},o_{3},\cdots,o_{T},q_{1}=i | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= p(o_{1},o_{2},\cdots,o_{T} | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

$$= p(O | \mathbf{\Theta})$$

5.4. Viterbi 算法的证明

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left(\delta_{t-1}(i) a_{i,j} \right) b_{j}(o_{i}) \\
= \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left(\max_{q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{t-1}} p(q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{t-2}, q_{t-1} = i \mid o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t-1}, \mathbf{\Theta}) a_{i,j} \right) b_{j}(o_{i}) \\
\stackrel{(a)}{=} \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left(p\left(q_{1}^{*}, q_{2}^{*}, \dots, q_{t-2}^{*}, q_{t-1} = i \mid o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t-1}, \mathbf{\Theta} \right) p\left(q_{t} = i \mid q_{t-1} = i, \mathbf{\Theta} \right) \right) b_{j}(o_{i}) \\
\stackrel{(b)}{=} \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left(p\left(q_{1}^{*}, q_{2}^{*}, \dots, q_{t-2}^{*}, q_{t-1} = i \mid o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t-1}, \mathbf{\Theta} \right) p\left(q_{t} = i \mid o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t-1}, q_{t-1} = i, \mathbf{\Theta} \right) \right) b_{j}(o_{i}) \\
= \max_{q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{t-1}} p\left(q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{t-1}, q_{t} = j \mid o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, \mathbf{\Theta} \right) = \delta_{t}(j) \tag{57}$$

上面(a)中 q_n^* 表示上一个等号里 max 的结果

6. 附录

Jeff A. Bilmes, A Gentle Tutorial of the EM Algorithm and its Application to Parameter Estimation for Gaussian Mixture and Hidden Markov Models

$$\log(a+b) = \log\left(a\left(1+\frac{b}{a}\right)\right)$$

$$= \log a + \log\left(1+\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$= \log a + \left(\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^4 + \cdots\right)$$

$$\left|\frac{b}{a}\right| < 1$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \exp(\log b - \log a)$$