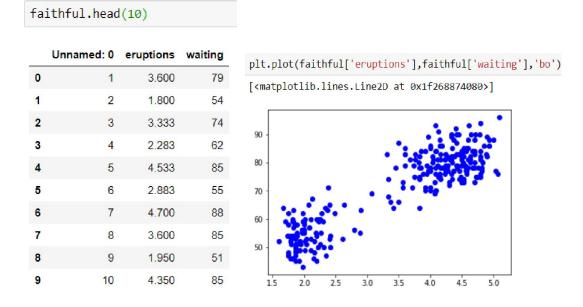
統計計算與模擬(EM)

目標:以EM演算法將Old Faithful Geyser Dataset 分群並估計母體參數資料介紹:

Old Faithful Geyser Dataset 具 272 筆間歇泉資料,共有兩個變數 1.

Eruptions: 噴發時間(秒) 2. Waiting: 噴發間隔時間(分鐘),從散佈圖可看出資料大致上可分為兩群,因此可以決定 k=2,並假設資料服從二元常態分配,在此假設之下,執行 EM 演算法分群並估計參數。



EM (Expectation Maximization) 簡介:

EM 是透過迭代找到一組分群及參數可使概似函數(likelihood function)最大化的演算法,已知我們手中有一筆觀測資料 $x=(x_1,x_2,...,x_n)$,生成一筆資料 $y=(y_1,y_2,...,y_n)$; (其中 $y_i=j,j=1,...,k,k$ 為總群數), y_i 又稱作 "class label",可視作每個樣本的標籤,告訴我們這筆樣本 x_i 屬於第j類分配,再給 定群數k及起始參數 $\theta^{(0)}$,過程如下:

首先以觀測資料x及起始參數 $\theta^{(0)}$ 估計 label $y^{(1)}$,這步驟稱作 "E-Step" (分群) 再根據 $y^{(1)}$ 更新參數 $\theta^{(1)}$,這步驟稱作 "M-Step"

重覆 E-Step 及 M-Step, 直至概似函數收斂

即是:以參數分群 → 以分群估計參數 → 以參數分群 → ... 反覆迭代

執行 EM 演算法:

在已知群數 k=2、分配假設為二元常態的情況下,設定參數

 $\theta = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \mu_1, \Sigma_1, \mu_2, \Sigma_2)$;其中 (α_1, α_2) 為兩群出現的比率,首先第一步就是計算

在給定 $(x, \theta^{(0)})$ 條件下 $y_i = j$ 機率 $P(y_i = j | x_i, \theta^{(0)}) =$

$$\frac{P(x_i, y_i = j | \theta^{(0)})}{P(x_i | \theta^{(0)})} = \frac{\alpha_j^{(0)} \phi(x_i | \mu_j^{(0)}, \Sigma_j^{(0)})}{\alpha_1^{(0)} \phi(x_i | \mu_1^{(0)}, \Sigma_1^{(0)}) + \alpha_2^{(0)} \phi(x_i | \mu_2^{(0)}, \Sigma_2^{(0)})}$$

(其中 $\phi(x_i|\mu_1, \Sigma_1)$, $\phi(x_i|\mu_2, \Sigma_2)$ 皆為二元常態分配的pdf)

函數 $\mathsf{BN}(x_i, \mu, \Sigma)$ 是二元常態分配的pdf · 而函數 $\mathsf{PY}(x, \theta)$ 的結果會是 $((\mathsf{P}(y_1 = 1|x_1, \theta), \mathsf{P}(y_1 = 2|x_1, \theta)), ..., (\mathsf{P}(y_{27 \ 2} = 1|x_{27 \ 2}\theta), \mathsf{P}(y_{27 \ 2} = 2|x_{27 \ 2}\theta)))$ 的陣列 由於 EM 演算法的目的是求出可使概似函數最大化的參數 · 因此在迭代之前須計算概似函數 · 若概似函數 $L(\theta^{(t)}|x,y^{(t)}) < L(\theta^{(t-1)}|x,y^{(t-1)})$ · 則停止迭代。因為概似函數 $L(\theta^{(t)}|x,y^{(t)})$ 在樣本數多的情況下會太接近 O · 不好比較 · 因此 在這裡將概似函數取對數:

$$Q(\theta|\theta^{(t)}) = E_Y(\log(P(x,y|\theta)|x,\theta^{(t)})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{27} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \log(\alpha_j \phi(x_i|\mu_j,\Sigma_j)) P(y_i = j|x_i,\theta^{(t)})$$

#define a likelihood function of mixture 2-dim normal distribution

def Q(X,Sita):
 y=0
 for i in range(len(X)):

y+=np.log(Sita[0]*BN(X[i],Sita[2],Sita[3]))*PY(X,Sita)[i,0]+np.log(Sita[1]*BN(X[i],Sita[4],Sita[5]))*PY(X,Sita)[i,1]
return y

建立完概似函數後,建立每次迭代各參數 $\theta=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\mu_1,\Sigma_1,\mu_2,\Sigma_2)$ 的估計量 根據弱大數法則, $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \xrightarrow{P} E(X)$,

因此如果我們要估計第j分配在母體中的比率 α_i ,可用:

$$\alpha_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\# (y_i = j)}{n}$$
 (hard assigned)

在這裡提一下 EM 演算法在迭代過程中的分群是採用 soft assigned soft assigned 並不會指定 x_i 屬於特定的哪個分配,而是根據 x_i 屬於這個分配的機率是多少來給予加權。而 hard assigned 就是直接指定 x_i 屬於哪個分配,K-means 就是採用這樣的方法分群

兩者比較如下圖:

	EM		K-Means	
	$y_i = 1$	$y_i = 2$	$y_i = 1$	$y_i = 2$
x_1	0.7	0.3	1	0
<i>x</i> ₂	0.9	0.1	1	0
<i>x</i> ₃	0.2	0.8	0	1
x_4	0.6	0.4	1	0
<i>x</i> ₅	0.3	0.7	0	1

EM 會用 soft assigned 的原因在於好的分群要有精確的分配參數資訊,而好的參數估計又需要好的分群,可以得知在迭代過程中,我們其實並不知道我們的分群是否正確,若以錯誤的分群來估計參數,顯然會得到錯的估計值,如果又用這錯誤的估計值再去更新分群,最後演算法完成的結果肯定差強人意,hard assigned 就很可能造就這樣的結果,指定 x_i 屬於其中一個分配,就一定得承擔 x_i 屬於另一個分配的風險,相反地,soft assigned 有將 x_i 同時屬於兩個分配的可能考慮進加權當中,得到錯誤分群的可能就會大幅降低

根據 soft assigned,參數的估計量為:

$$\alpha_{j}^{(t+1)} = \frac{\# (y_{i}=j)}{n} \approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(y_{i}=j|x_{i},\theta^{(t)})$$

$$\mu_{j}^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{\#(y_{i}=j)} x_{i}}{\#(y_{i}=j)} \approx \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} P(y_{i}=j|x_{i},\theta^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(y_{i}=j|x_{i},\theta^{(t)})}$$

$$\sum_{j}^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{\#(y_{i}=j)} (x_{i}-\widehat{\mu})(x_{i}-\widehat{\mu})^{T}}{\#(y_{i}=j)} \approx \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i}-\mu^{(t)}) (x_{i}-\mu^{(t)})^{T} P(y_{i}=j|x_{i},\theta^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(y_{i}=j|x_{i},\theta^{(t)})}$$

有了估計量即可建立 EM 演算法:

```
#define a function of EM algorithm(data,initial parameter)
def EM(X,Sita):
    i = 0
    sita0=[0.5,0.5,np.array([1,30]),np.array([[0.07,0.5],[0.5,34.0]]),np.array([3.0,50.0]),np.array([[0.17,0.9],[0.9,35.0]])]
    sita1=sita1.copy()
    while Q(X,sita1)>Q(X,sita0):
        sita0=sita1.copy()
        sita1[0:2]=[np.mean(PY(X,sita0)[:,0]),np.mean(PY(X,sita0)[:,1])]
        sita1[2]=(X.T).dot(PY(X,sita0)[:,0])/(np.sum(PY(X,sita0)[:,0]))
        cov1=np.array([[0.0,0.0],[0.0,0.0]])
        for j in range(len(X)):cov1=(np.outer((X[j]-sita0[2]),X[j]-sita0[2]))*(PY(X,sita0)[j,0])
        sita1[3]=cov1/(np.sum(PY(X,sita0)[:,0]))
        sita1[4]=(X.T).dot(PY(X,sita0)[:,1])/(np.sum(PY(X,sita0)[:,1]))
        cov2=np.array([[0.0,0.0],[0.0,0.0]])
        for k in range(len(X)):cov2+=(np.outer((X[k]-sita0[4]),X[k]-sita0[4]))*(PY(X,sita0)[k,1])
        sita1[5]=cov2/(np.sum(PY(X,sita0)[:,1]))
        it=1
        print('(a1,a2,mu1,cov1,mu2,cov2)=',sita0,'iteration=',i)
```

接下來給定參數起始值 $\theta^{(0)}$,第一組起始值是以"eruptions"=3 切為兩個分群,並用 python 套件 numpy 中的函數直接進行估計,可以想這一組起始值已經很接近 MLE

```
x=[]
for i in range(len(faithful)):x.append((faithful['eruptions'][i],faithful['waiting'][i]))
x=np.array(x)
#use the lists z1 · z2 to compute initial value
#from the plot we guess we can divide the data into two group of
# normal distribution by ['eruptions']=3
z2=[]
for i in range(len(x)):
                if x[i][0] \leftarrow 3:z1.append(x[i])
                else : z2.append(x[i])
z1=np.array(z1)
z2=np.array(z2)
#define a variable of initial parameter from estimation (a1,a2,mu1,cov1,mu2,cov2)
sita=[len(z1)/(len(z1)+len(z2)),len(z2)/(len(z1)+len(z2)),\\
                         \label{eq:np.mean} $$ np.array([np.mean(z1[:,0]),np.mean(z1[:,1])]),np.cov(z1[:,0],z1[:,1]), $$ array([np.mean(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0],z1[:,1]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]), $$ array([np.mean(z1[:,0]),np.mean(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]), $$ array([np.mean(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]), $$ array([np.mean(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(z1[:,0]),np.cov(
                         \label{eq:np.mean} $$ np.array([np.mean(z2[:,0]),np.mean(z2[:,1])]),np.cov(z2[:,0],z2[:,1])] $$
```

出來的結果 $\theta^{(0)} = (\alpha_1^{(0)} = 0.35661764705882354, \alpha_2^{(0)} = 0.6433823529411765$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.03813402 & 54.49484536 \end{bmatrix}^{T}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{2}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.10674399 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.45226632 & 34.1067439 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \\ 0.07121718 & 0.45226632 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_2^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 4.29130286 & 79.98857143 \end{bmatrix}^T, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_2^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.16879903 & 0.9180667 \\ 0.9180667 & 35.93090312 \end{bmatrix} \;)$$

將第一組起始值執行 EM 演算法的結果如下,演算法只迭代一次即停止,結果

也與起始值沒有太大的差異

接下來將第一組稍作改良,使它稍微偏離中心參數,並執行 EM 演算法

$$\theta_2^{(0)} = (\alpha_1^{(0)} = 0.5, \alpha_2^{(0)} = 0.5, \quad \mu_1^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 40 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$, \quad \Sigma_1^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.07 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 34 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mu_2^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 60 \end{bmatrix}^T, \\ \Sigma_2^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 & 0.9 \\ 0.9 & 35 \end{bmatrix})$$

```
#from the other initial paramater to estimate sita sita_2=[0.5,0.5,np.array([1,40]),np.array([[0.07,0.5],[0.5,34.0]]),np.array([3.0,60.0]),np.array([[0.17,0.9],[0.9,35.0]])] EM(x,sita_2)
```

```
(a1,a2,mu1,cov1,mu2,cov2)= [0.35587285710570676, 0.6441271428942933, array([ 2.03638845, 54.47851638]), array([[ 0.06916767, 0.43516762],
```

```
[ 0.43516762, 33.69728207]]), array([ 4.28966197, 79.96811517]), array([[ 0.16996844, 0.94060932], [ 0.94060932, 36.04621132]])] iteration= 31
```

這筆較差的起始值迭代了 31 次才停止,但最後的結果與另一筆起始值的結果 幾乎相同,直到小數點三位後才開始出現分歧,代表這個 EM 演算法的模型並 沒有建立錯誤。這筆間歇性噴泉資料的分群工作到這邊告一段落,最後附上分 群散佈圖,可看到我們用 EM 演算法清楚地將資料分成兩個群集。

