

Johns Hopkins Engineering

625.464 Computational Statistics

An Expectation Maximization Example

Module 3 Lecture 3C



JOHNS HOPKINS
WHITING SCHOOL
of ENGINEERING

The Peppered Moth Example

C I T alleles

carbonia CC CI CT

insularia II IT

typica TT

observe n
moths

$$n = n_C + n_I + n_T$$

want to know prob P_C, P_I, P_T

$$P_C + P_I + P_T = 1$$

observed data
 $X = (n_C, n_I, n_T)$

complete data
 $Y = (n_{CC}, n_{CI}, n_{CT}, n_{II}, n_{IT}, n_{TT})$

CC CI CT II IT TT
 $P_C^2 \quad P_C P_I \quad P_C P_T \quad P_I^2 \quad P_I P_T \quad P_T^2$

$$X = m(Y) = (n_{CC} + n_{CI} + n_{CT}, n_{II} + n_{IT}, n_{TT})$$

Peppered Moth MLE Problem

Want to know P_C, P_I, P_T
 $P = (P_C, P_I, P_T)$

Parameters
 we need to find Θ

Multinomial
 R.V. $Y = (n_{cc}, n_{ci}, n_{ct}, n_{ic}, n_{it}, n_{tt})$

$$f_Y(y|p) = \binom{n}{n_{cc} \dots n_{tt}} (p_C^2)^{n_{cc}} (2p_C p_I)^{n_{ci}} (2p_C p_T)^{n_{ct}} \\ \cdot (p_I^2)^{n_{ic}} (2p_I p_T)^{n_{it}} (p_T^2)^{n_{tt}}$$

$$\log f_Y(y|p) = n_{cc} \log p_C^2 + n_{ci} \log 2p_C p_I + n_{ct} \log 2p_C p_T \\ + n_{ic} \log p_I^2 + n_{it} \log 2p_I p_T + n_{tt} \log p_T^2 + \log \binom{n}{n_{cc} \dots n_{tt}}$$

Peppered Moth EM Algorithm

$$y = (N_{cc}, N_{ci}, N_{ct}, N_{ii}, N_{it}, N_{tt})$$

only $N_{tt} = n_{tt} = n_t$

Step ① fill in missing data.

$$\text{Find } Q(p | p^{(t)}) = E \left[\log f_y(y | p) \mid x, p^{(t)} \right]$$

want to find

$$E \left[N_{??} \mid \underline{n_c, n_i, n_t}, p^{(t)} \right] \text{ for all } ?? \text{ pairs}$$

Peppered Moth EM Algorithm

$$E[N_{cc} | x, p^{(t)}] = \frac{n_c (p_c^{(t)})^2}{(p_c^{(t)})^2 + 2 p_c^{(t)} p_I^{(t)} + 2 p_c^{(t)} p_T^{(t)}}$$

$$E[N_{ci} | x, p^{(t)}] = \frac{n_c (2 p_c^{(t)} p_I^{(t)})}{\text{denom}}$$

$$E[N_{TT}] = n_{TT}$$

$$E[N_{cT} | x, p^{(t)}] = \frac{n_c (2 p_c^{(t)} p_T^{(t)})}{\text{denom}}$$

$$E[N_{II}] = \frac{n_I (p_I^{(t)})^2}{(p_I^{(t)})^2 + 2 p_I^{(t)} p_T^{(t)}}$$

$$E[N_{IT}] = \frac{n_I (2 p_I^{(t)} p_T^{(t)})}{\text{denom}}$$

EM Algorithm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E Step: } Q(p|p^{(t)}) = & n_{cc}^{(t)} \log p_c^2 + n_{c\pm}^{(t)} \log^2 p_c p_{\pm} \\ & + n_{c\tau}^{(t)} \log^2 p_c p_{\tau} + n_{\pm\pm}^{(t)} \log p_{\pm}^2 \\ & + n_{\pm\tau}^{(t)} \log p_{\pm} p_{\tau} + n_{\tau\tau} \log p_{\tau}^2 \end{aligned}$$

m step: Take partial derivatives
w/ respect to $p = (p_c, p_{\pm}, p_{\tau})$

$$p_{\tau} = 1 - p_c - p_{\pm}$$

M Step

$$\frac{dQ(p|p^{(t)})}{dp_C} = \frac{2n_{CC}^{(t)} + n_{CI}^{(t)} + n_{CT}^{(t)}}{p_C} - \frac{n_{CI}^{(t)} + n_{IT}^{(t)} + 2n_{TT}^{(t)}}{1 - p_C - p_I}$$

$$\frac{dQ(p|p^{(t)})}{dp_I} = \frac{2n_{II}^{(t)} + n_{IT}^{(t)} + n_{CI}^{(t)}}{p_I} + \frac{2n_{TT}^{(t)} + n_{CT}^{(t)} + n_{IT}^{(t)}}{1 - p_C - p_I}$$

Set = 0 and solve.

$$p_C^{(t+1)} = \frac{2n_{CC}^{(t)} + n_{CI}^{(t)} + n_{CT}^{(t)}}{2n}$$

$$p_I^{(t+1)} = \frac{2n_{II}^{(t)} + n_{IT}^{(t)} + n_{CI}^{(t)}}{2n}$$

$$p_+^{(t+1)} = \frac{2n_{TT}^{(t)} + n_{CT}^{(t)} + n_{IT}^{(t)}}{2n}$$