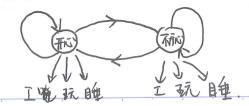
P急马尔可夫模型 (Hilden Markov Model, HMM). SYSU-SPF机器学习石开修到红讲义. 付望,电大学数符院 多名逐仙器 本讲义分为以下几个部分: ①一例子引入. ②-HMM或与经典问题。 ③- Forward 算过: $P(O|\lambda)$. ④- Viterbi 算过: $I^* = argmax P(I|O,\lambda)$ ⑤- Baum-welch 算过: $\lambda^* = argmax P(O|\lambda)$ ①一例子引入.每天 考虑、一个人,他有两种状态(State),状态集含盛={开心,不开心}. 在每一个状态下,他全做出一些可被人们察觉的行为(observation),行为 集〇二【睡觉,玉元,工作】. 现在开始,我们每天都观测了这个人的行为 假设观测了100天,那么我们全得到这个人100天的行为序列,但 是这100天此人每天的状态。是不可直接测得的。 HMM便是对这个例子的数学建模,我们希望通过对行为序列 (0,02--0100)的石开宏,找出可能的隐藏状态序到。 与注:状态、序列不可测,极 HidJen 进一点假设: 一至次强性假的。即 \tent, t>12, 常七天的状态、只与第 (t-1)天状态, 有关, i.e. P(it=i | it=j, it==...,...,i=...) = P(it=i | it+=j) = oji (-个概不依赖t的常数). 一发射(esinission)天美假的。图》YtENT,第七天的行为只与第七天的状态



且初始分布为下. i.e.

 $T_i = P(I_i = i)$ $\forall i \in I$. 由門有机过税的知识知 (A, T)完金决定了 $\{It\ 1t \in N^{\dagger}\}$

此外在每一个时刻七下,状态、It全发射(emit)一个测观(observation)Ot.设OtEO(观测泡间),且有发射校原格B,ie、

101 =m.

Bio = P(Ot=0 | It=i)

其中{Ot I tENt} 观测序列可见,而{It | TENt} 是 Hidden ft. 全入=(A,B,T),则入完全,然一个HMM.

HMM有以下三个重要问题:

- 一给定入=(A,B,T),生合这观测)OT=(O,O2·OT),计算 这一观测的可能性、i.e. P(OT 1入). (用Forward 算注意解).
- 一经过入=(A,B,T),经过双键/序列OT=(O1--OT) 注算 最可能等级运种观测的状态-气车IT i.e. IT*=argmax P(I/A,OT) C用 Vitorbi 算证).
- $-5620_T = (0_1, 0_2, \cdots, 0_7)$, 经定 |I| = n, |O| = m, 村最可能的 x 统参数 $\lambda = (A,B,\pi)$. i.e. $\lambda^* = argmax P(O|\lambda)$.

3- Forward 算这. 多名 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$ 多金度 $O_T = (o_1, \dots, O_T)$.

全 $\omega_{t}(i) = P((o_1, o_2 \dots o_t), i_t = q_i | \lambda)$ (标为前何根系率). 由全根系率公式 $P(OT | \lambda) = \sum P(OT, \mathbf{Q} : T : 1 \lambda)$ $= \sum_{i \in I} d_{I}(i)$ 且注意到 ×t+1(i) = P((0, 02···Ot+1), it+1=i 人) = P(Ott / (0, 02 ... Ot), ity = i , X) x P((0,,..., Ot), ity=i/) (发射天作3江) = biOttl × P((O1 ··· Ot) ittl=~ 1) = $biO_{t+1} \stackrel{\Lambda}{\geq} P(it_{t1} = i | it=j (0, \cdots 0t), \Lambda).$ X P(it=) (0,-0t) |) (BK/2) = bioth 2 aji xtcj) 故我们可以一层一层,从下往上,莲堆计算《轮阵=[Xt(i)]TXN. 其中第一行 d((i) = P(O1, i=i 1) $= P(0|1i=i,\lambda) \times P(i=i|\lambda)$ = bio, x Ti.

这便是Forward算过。比度流的计算方达快很多。

$$\Theta$$
-Vi tor bi 算注
公園 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$ 公記 $O_T = (o_1 \cdots o_T)$.

② $\lambda \in \{(i)\} = \max_{(i_1 \cdots i_{11})} P((o_1 \cdots o_t), i_t = i_1, (i_1 \cdots i_{t-1}) | \lambda)$.

② $\lambda \in \{(i)\} = \max_{(i_1 \cdots i_{t-1})} P((i_1 \cdots i_{t-1}), i_t) = \max_{(i_1 \cdots i_{t-1})} P((i_1 \cdots i_{t-1}), i_t)$
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4.

(D- Baum-welch 算法.

We want to maximize the log-likelihood function $L(\lambda) = \log P(0|\lambda)$. By EM Algorithm, we can

maximize over $Q(\lambda, \overline{\lambda}) = \overline{f} p(0, \overline{I}|\overline{\lambda}) \times log p(0, \overline{I}|\lambda)$

while P(O,II) = Tibio, asiz bi, (Oi) - airis bitos

E Step: => $Q(\lambda, \overline{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{2} \log T_{ii} P(0, \overline{1} | \overline{\lambda}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\overline{\lambda}}{2} \log a_{itith}\right) P(0, \overline{1} | \overline{\lambda})$

M Step:

Use Lagrange multiplier and set partial Jenative

to Zero.

Details in P182 of Skit 373iz.