IML 第六次作业

习题 7.4

欲防止 $p = \prod_{i=1}^{d} P(x_i \mid c)$ 计算时出现下溢,可以在计算时取对数,即计算

$$\log p = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \log P(x_i \mid c)$$

此时又可能发生上溢,可以在计算每一个 $\log P(x_i \mid c)$ 时,先除以 d,随后再相加。这样在实践中可减少溢出的出现,即使出现了,也容易定位溢出步骤。

习题 7.5

最小化分类错误率的贝叶斯最优分类器为

$$h^*(x) = \underset{c \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} P(c \mid x) = \underset{c \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} P(x \mid c) P(c)$$

数据满足高斯分布时,有

$$h^*(x) = \underset{c \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{arg \, max}} \left\{ \log \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^n \det(\Sigma)}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_c)^\top \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu_c)} \right] + \log P(c) \right\}$$

$$= \underset{c \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{arg \, max}} \left[-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_c)^\top \Sigma^{-1}(x-\mu_c) + \log P(c) \right]$$

$$= \underset{c \in \mathcal{Y}}{\operatorname{arg \, max}} \left[x^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mu_c - \frac{1}{2} \mu_c^\top \Sigma^{-1} \mu_c + \log P(c) \right]$$

记

$$f(c) = x^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} \mu_c - \frac{1}{2} \mu_c^{\top} \Sigma^{-1} \mu_c + \log P(c)$$

则在二分类任务中, 贝叶斯决策边界为

$$g(x) = f(1) - f(0) = x^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_0) - \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 + \mu_0)^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_0) + \log \frac{P(1)}{P(0)}$$

对于线性判别分析,参考书 3.39 式,可得投影界面为

$$w = (\Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1)^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_0)$$

当两类方差相同时, 可化为

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_0)$$

两类在投影面连线的中点为

$$\frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 + \mu_0)^{\top} w = \frac{1}{4}(\mu_1 + \mu_0)^{\top} \Sigma^{-1}(\mu_1 - \mu_0)$$

则线性判别分析的决策边界为

$$\tilde{g}(x) = x^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_0) - \frac{1}{2} (\mu_1 + \mu_0)^{\mathsf{T}} \Sigma^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_0)$$

因为假设同先验, 所以 $\log \frac{P(1)}{P(0)} = 0$, 所以 $g(x) = \tilde{g}(x)$, 证毕。

作业 7.3

欲证明收敛,即证明 EM 算法每次迭代得到的 Θ^t 满足

$$P(X \mid \Theta^{t+1}) \ge P(X \mid \Theta^t)$$

由于 $\ln P(X \mid \Theta) = \ln P(X, Z \mid \Theta) - \ln P(Z \mid X, \Theta)$,等式两边同时求关于 $Z \mid X, \Theta^t$ 的期望,有

$$\mathbb{E}_{Z\mid X,\Theta^t}[\ln P(X\mid\Theta)] = \mathbb{E}_{Z\mid X,\Theta^t}[\ln P(X,Z\mid\Theta)] - \mathbb{E}_{Z\mid X,\Theta^t}[\ln P(Z\mid X,\Theta)]$$

因为 $\ln P(X \mid \Theta)$ 与 Z 无关, 所以

$$\mathbb{E}_{Z\mid X,\Theta^t}[\ln P(X\mid\Theta)] = \int_Z P\left(Z\mid X,\Theta^t\right) \ln P(X\mid\Theta) dZ = \ln P(X\mid\Theta)$$

而 $\mathbb{E}_{Z|X,\Theta^t}[\ln P(X,Z\mid\Theta)] = Q(\Theta,\Theta^t)$, 因为

$$\Theta^{t+1} = \underset{\Theta}{\arg\max} Q\left(\Theta, \Theta^{t}\right)$$

必然有

$$Q\left(\Theta^{t+1}, \Theta^{t}\right) \ge Q\left(\Theta, \Theta^{t}\right)$$

$$Q\left(\Theta^{t+1}, \Theta^{t}\right) \ge Q\left(\Theta^{t}, \Theta^{t}\right)$$

下面只需证

$$\mathbb{E}_{Z\mid X,\Theta^{t}}\left[\ln P\left(Z\mid X,\Theta^{t+1}\right)\right] \leq \mathbb{E}_{Z\mid X,\Theta^{t}}\left[\ln P\left(Z\mid X,\Theta^{t}\right)\right]$$

即证

$$\mathbb{E}_{Z\mid X,\Theta^{t}}\left[\ln\frac{P\left(Z\mid X,\Theta^{t+1}\right)}{P\left(Z\mid X,\Theta^{t}\right)}\right] = -D_{KL}\left[P\left(Z\mid X,\Theta^{t}\right) \|P\left(Z\mid X,\Theta^{t+1}\right)\right] \leq 0$$

根据 KL 散度的性质知上式成立,所以 $\{P(X\mid\Theta^n)\}$ 单调递增有上界,收敛性得证。

作业 7.4

假设模型为 $\lambda = [A, B, \pi]$,则

$$P(x_{n+1} \mid x_1,...,x_n) = \frac{P(x_{n+1},x_n \mid x_1,...,x_{n-1})}{P(x_n \mid x_1,...,x_{n-1})}$$

记
$$P(n) = P(x_n \mid x_1, ..., x_{n-1}), P(1) = P(x_1),$$
则

$$P(x_{n+1},x_n,...,x_1) = \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} P(i)$$

又因为已知

$$P(x_{n+1},x_n,...,x_1) = \sum_{y_t} \alpha(y_t)\beta(y_t)$$

所以只需要利用上述两式不断递推,即可求出 P(n+1)。

作业 14.1

(1)
$$p(D,\mu,\lambda) = p(\mu,\lambda)p(D|\mu,\lambda) = p(\mu,\lambda)\prod_{i=1}^{m} p(x_i|\mu,\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(\kappa_0\lambda)^{-1}}} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2(\kappa_0\lambda)^{-1}}(\mu-\mu_0)^2\right\} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(a_0)}b_0^{a_0}\lambda^{a_0-1}\exp\left\{-b_0\lambda\right\} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}}\exp\left\{-\frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{m}(x_i-\mu)^2\right\}$$

(2) 由变分推断的推导知:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \log P(x_i) = \log P(x) \ge \mathbb{E}[\log P(Z,x)] - \mathbb{E}[\log q(Z)]$$

所以证据下界为 $\mathbb{E}[\log P(Z,x)] - \mathbb{E}[\log q(Z)] = \mathbb{E}_q[\log P(\lambda)] + \mathbb{E}_q[\log P(\mu|\lambda)] + \mathbb{E}_q[\log P(x|\mu,\lambda)] - \mathbb{E}_q[\log q(\lambda)] - \mathbb{E}_q[\log q(\mu)]$,证明如下:

变分推断的目标是

$$q^*(Z) = \underset{q(Z)}{\arg\min} D_{KL}[q(Z)||P(Z|x)]$$

其中

$$D_{KL}[q(Z)||p(Z|x)] = \mathbb{E}[\log q(Z)] - \mathbb{E}[\log P(Z,x)] + \log P(x)$$

由于 $D_{KL} > 0$, 所以

$$\log P(x) \ge \mathbb{E}[\log P(Z,x)] - \mathbb{E}[\log q(Z)]$$

不等号右边就是下界。

(3) 通过最大化 L 来最小化 KL(q||P), 偏导

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\lambda}(\mu)} = \mathbb{E}_{\lambda}[\log P(\mu|\lambda)] + \mathbb{E}_{\lambda}[\log P(D|\mu,\lambda)] - \log q(\mu) = 0$$

则

$$\log q^*(\mu) = -\frac{\mathbb{E}\lambda\kappa_0}{2}(\mu - \mu_0)^2 - \frac{\mathbb{E}\lambda}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$= -\frac{\mathbb{E}\lambda}{2} \left[(\kappa_0 + m)\mu^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - 2\mu(\kappa_0\mu_0 + m\bar{x}) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\mathbb{E}\lambda}{2} \left[(\kappa_0 + m) \left(\mu - \frac{\kappa_0\mu_0 + m\bar{x}}{\kappa_0 + m} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - \frac{(\kappa_0\mu_0 + m\bar{x})^2}{\kappa_0 + m} \right]$$

后两项不影响 $q(\mu)$ 的分布, 所以

$$q(\mu) \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu \mid \frac{\kappa_0 \mu_0 + m\bar{x}}{\kappa_0 + m}, [(\kappa_0 + m)\mathbb{E}\lambda]^{-1}\right)$$

又

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{\mu}(\lambda)} = \mathbb{E}_{\mu}[\log P(D|\lambda,\mu)] + \mathbb{E}[\log(\mu|\lambda)] + \mathbb{E}_{\mu}[\log P(\lambda)] - \log q(\lambda) = 0$$

所以

$$\log q^*(\lambda) = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\mu} \left[\kappa_0 (\mu - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2 \right] + (a_0 - 1) \log \lambda - b_0 \lambda + \frac{m+1}{2} \log \lambda$$
$$= (a_0 + \frac{m-1}{2}) \log \lambda - (b_0 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\mu} \left[\kappa_0 (\mu - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2 \right] \right) \lambda$$

即

$$q^*(\lambda) \sim \text{Gam}(\lambda | a_0 + \frac{m-1}{2}, b_0 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{E}_{\mu} [\kappa_0 (\mu - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2])$$

所以 $q^*(\mu,\lambda) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu|\frac{\kappa_0\mu_0+m\bar{x}}{\kappa_0+m},[(\kappa_0+m)\mathbb{E}\lambda]^{-1})\mathrm{Gam}(\lambda|a_0+\frac{m-1}{2},b_0+\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{\mu}[\kappa_0(\mu-\mu_0)^2+\sum_{i=1}^m(x_i-\mu)^2])$ 。

在无先验的情况下 $\mu_0 = a_0 = b_0 = \kappa_0 = 0$, 且

$$\mathbb{E}\lambda = \frac{a_0 + \frac{m-1}{2}}{b_0 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_{\mu}[\kappa_0(\mu - \mu_0)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \mu)^2]}$$
$$\mathbb{E}\mu^2 = \bar{x}^2 + \frac{1}{m\mathbb{E}\lambda} \qquad \mathbb{E}\mu = \mu_m = \bar{x}$$

联立解得

$$\mathbb{E}\lambda = \frac{1}{\text{Var}X}$$

代回含 $\mathbb{E}\lambda$ 的式子得到 λ^*,b^* , 即可得

$$P(\mu, \lambda | D) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu | \bar{x}^2, \lambda^*) \operatorname{Gam}(\lambda | \frac{m-1}{2}, b^*)$$

作业 14.2

条件随机场的预测问题是给定条件随机场 $P(Y \mid X)$ 和输入序列 (观测序列) x, 求条件概率最大的输出序列 (标记序列) y^* , 即对观测序列进行标注。

曲
$$P_w(y|x) = \frac{\exp(w \cdot F(y,x))}{Z_w(x)}$$
 可得:

$$y^* = \arg\max_{y} P_w(y \mid x)$$

$$= \arg\max_{y} \frac{\exp(w \cdot F(y, x))}{Z_w(x)}$$

$$= \arg\max_{y} \exp(w \cdot F(y, x))$$

$$= \arg\max_{y} (w \cdot F(y, x))$$

于是, 问题转化为求非规范化概率最大的最优路径问题

$$\max_{y}(w \cdot F(y, x))$$

这里,路径表示标记序列。其中,

$$w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_K)^{\top}$$

$$F(y, x) = (f_1(y, x), f_2(y, x), \dots, f_K(y, x))^{\top}$$

$$f_k(y, x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_k(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

为了求解最优路径,目标函数写成如下形式:

$$\max_{y} \sum_{i=1}^{n} w \cdot F_i \left(y_{i-1}, y_i, x \right)$$

其中局部特征向量

$$F_i(y_{i-1}, y_i, x) = (f_1(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i), f_2(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i), \cdots, f_K(y_{i-1}, y_i, x, i))^{\top}$$

下面是用维特比算法解决此问题的步骤。

首先求出位置 1 的各个标记 $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 的非规范化概率

$$\delta_1(j) = w \cdot F_1(y_0 = \text{start}, y_1 = j, x), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

由递推公式, 求出到位置 i 的各个标记 $l=1,2,\cdots,m$ 的非规范化概率的最大值, 同时记录非规范化概率最大值的路径

$$\delta_i(l) = \max_{1 \le i \le m} \left\{ \delta_{i-1}(j) + w \cdot F_i \left(y_{i-1} = j, y_i = l, x \right) \right\}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\Psi_i(l) = \arg\max_{1 \le i \le m} \{\delta_{i-1}(j) + w \cdot F_i (y_{i-1} = j, y_i = l, x)\}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

直到 i=n 时终止,这时求得非规范化概率的最大值为

$$\max_{y}(w \cdot F(y, x)) = \max_{1 \le j \le m} \delta_n(j)$$

及最优路径的终点

$$y_n^* = \arg\max_{1 \le i \le m} \delta_n(j)$$

由此最优路径终点返回

$$y_i^* = \Psi_{i+1}(y_{i+1}^*), \quad i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$$

求得最优路径 $y^* = (y_1^*, y_2^*, \cdots, y_n^*)^\top$ 。