LAB3: K-Means & GMM

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Requirements

- 1. 实现 K-Means 算法及用 EM 算法训练 GMM 模型的代码。可调用 numpy, scipy 等软件包中的基本运算,但不能直接调用机器学习包(如 sklearn)中上述算法的实现函数;
- 2. 在 K-Means 实验中,探索两种不同初始化方法对聚类性能的影响;
- 3. 在 GMM 实验中,探索使用不同结构的协方差矩阵(如:对角且元素值都相等、对角但对元素值不要求相等、普通矩阵等)对聚类性能的影响。同时,也观察不同初始化对最后结果的影响;
- 4. 在给定的训练集上训练模型,并在测试集上验证其性能。使用聚类精度(Clustering Accuracy, ACC)作为聚类性能的评价指标。由于 MNIST 数据集有 10 类,故在实验中固定簇类数为 10。

Overview of K-Means & GMM model

从 latent-variable model 到 EM algorithm 训练 GMM,和 K-Means 和 Soft K-Means,相关公式、算法训练流程

• K-Means 和 GMM 都是无监督学习,也就是说,现在我们有很多无标签样本 $\{\mathbf{X}^{(n)}\}$ 。

Latent-Variable Model

- 1. 我们希望找到一个这些样本服从的分布 p(x),然后甚至利用这个分布去生成新的 x,从统计学的角度,就是极大化对数似然函数 $\log p(x^{(1)},x^{(2)}...,x^{(n)})$
- 2. 然而,直接计算 p(x) 并不容易,我们想到,这些样本背后应该是有一定结构的,也就是说,我们可以引入隐变量 z ,有:

$$p(oldsymbol{x}) = \int_{oldsymbol{z}} p(oldsymbol{x}, oldsymbol{z}) doldsymbol{z}$$
 , $p(oldsymbol{x}, oldsymbol{z}) = p(oldsymbol{x} | oldsymbol{z}) p(oldsymbol{z})$

3. 这样,用 $p(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{z}), p(\boldsymbol{z})$ 两个概率去算就好了。

Gaussian Latent-Variable Model

1. 最直接地,都认为服从高斯分布(同时,高斯分布具有线性性,后面可以看到,这会方便对 p(x) 的 计算):

$$oldsymbol{z} \sim N(oldsymbol{0}, oldsymbol{I}), \quad oldsymbol{x} | oldsymbol{z} \sim N(oldsymbol{W} oldsymbol{z} + oldsymbol{\mu}, \sigma^2 oldsymbol{I})$$

2. 根据 $p(x|z) = N(Wz + \mu, \sigma^2 I)$,我们就能生成 样本点或数据点 x_n ,**生成方式:均值+噪声,噪声服从方差对应的均值为0的高斯分布**,即:

$$oldsymbol{x}_n = oldsymbol{W} oldsymbol{z}_n + oldsymbol{\mu} + oldsymbol{\epsilon}_n, \quad oldsymbol{z}_n \sim N(oldsymbol{0}, oldsymbol{\sigma}^2 oldsymbol{I}), \quad oldsymbol{\epsilon}_n \sim N(oldsymbol{0}, \sigma^2 oldsymbol{I})$$

3. 由于高斯分布具有线性性,现在, \boldsymbol{x}_n 服从的也是高斯分布,而且均值和方差容易计算如下: (噪声和隐变量是独立的)

$$egin{aligned} & \mathrm{E}[oldsymbol{x}_n] = \mathrm{E}[oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{z}_n + oldsymbol{\mu} + oldsymbol{\epsilon}_n] = oldsymbol{\mu}, \ \mathrm{Var}[oldsymbol{x}_n] = & \mathrm{E}\left[(oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{z}_n + oldsymbol{\epsilon}_n)(oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{z}_n + oldsymbol{\epsilon}_n)^{ op}
ight] \ = & \mathrm{E}\left[oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{z}_n^{ op}oldsymbol{W}^{ op} + oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{z}_n^{ op}oldsymbol{\epsilon}_n^{ op} + oldsymbol{\epsilon}_noldsymbol{\epsilon}_n^{ op} \\ = & oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{E}[oldsymbol{z}_noldsymbol{z}_n^{ op}] oldsymbol{W}^{ op} + oldsymbol{\epsilon}_noldsymbol{\epsilon}_n^{ op} oldsymbol{I} \\ = & oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{W}^{ op} + \sigma^2 oldsymbol{I} \\ & \Longrightarrow oldsymbol{x} \sim N(oldsymbol{\mu}, oldsymbol{W}oldsymbol{W}^{ op} + \sigma^2 oldsymbol{I}) \end{aligned}$$

6. 可见,此时我们能生成较复杂的 p(x) 了,同时,用我们的样本 ${m x}_n$ 来训练这个分布中的 ${m W}, \sigma$ 参数,对似然函数求导得:(记 ${m \Sigma} = {m W}{m W}^{ op} + \sigma^2 {m I})$

$$egin{aligned} \log p(oldsymbol{x}_1, oldsymbol{x}_2, \dots, oldsymbol{x}_N) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \log N(oldsymbol{x}_n; oldsymbol{\mu}, oldsymbol{W} oldsymbol{W}^ op + \sigma^2 oldsymbol{I}) \ &rac{\partial}{\partial oldsymbol{\mu}} \log p(oldsymbol{x}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{x}_N) = 0 \ &rac{\partial}{\partial oldsymbol{\Sigma}} \log p(oldsymbol{x}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{x}_N) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{cases} oldsymbol{\mu} = rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} oldsymbol{x}_n = ar{oldsymbol{x}} \ oldsymbol{\Sigma} = oldsymbol{W} oldsymbol{W}^ op + \sigma^2 oldsymbol{I} = oldsymbol{S}, oldsymbol{S} ext{ denotes the covariance matrix} \end{cases}$$

7. 此时发现, $m{W}m{W}^{\top}+\sigma^2m{I}=m{S}=m{U}m{\Lambda}m{U}^{\top}$,即 $m{W}=m{U}(m{\Lambda}-\sigma^2m{I})^{\frac{1}{2}}$,可以看出来和主成分分析PCA的一些关系:此时的权重矩阵 $m{W}$ 相当于是特征向量(主成分) $m{u}_i$ 组成的矩阵 $m{U}$ 进行一定的放缩,即:

$$u_i \xrightarrow{\text{scale}} u_i \sqrt{\lambda_i - \sigma^2}$$
, λ_i denotes the i-th eigenvalue

Gaussian Mixture Model

1. 高斯混合模型,每簇权重 π_k ,每簇内,样本都服从一个高斯分布, $p({m x})$ 即:

$$p(oldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)$$

从隐变量模型的角度看高斯混合模型:

2. 隐变量服从的是 Categorical Distribution, 即:

$$p(oldsymbol{z}) = \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{oldsymbol{z}_k}, \quad ext{or} \quad p(oldsymbol{z} = oldsymbol{1}_k) = \pi_k$$

其中, $\mathbf{1}_k$ 是 One-Hot 编码, \mathbf{z}_k 是 \mathbf{z} 的第 k 个分量, $\in \{0,1\}$ 。

3. 并且,对每个隐变量 $m{z}={f 1}_k$, 设变量 $m{x}$ 分别属于某第 k 个高斯分布,即给出他们的 joint distribution:

$$p(oldsymbol{x},oldsymbol{z}) = \prod_{k=1}^K \left[\pi_k N(oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{\mu}_k,oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)
ight]^{z_k}, \quad ext{or} \quad p(oldsymbol{x},z=1_k) = \pi_k N(oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{\mu}_k,oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)$$

4. 当然,此时也容易给出隐变量 z 对变量 x 的后验分布,对 $z=\mathbf{1}_k$,这个后验分布指出的正是样本属于第 k 簇的概率:

$$p(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x}) = rac{\prod_{k=1}^K \left[\pi_k N(oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)
ight]^{z_k}}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)} \ p(oldsymbol{z} = oldsymbol{1}_k | oldsymbol{x}) = rac{\pi_k N(oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)} = p(oldsymbol{x} ext{ in k-th cluster})$$

5. 此时, 我们的目标也是去极大化对数似然函数:

$$\log p(oldsymbol{x}_1, oldsymbol{x}_2, \dots, oldsymbol{x}_N) = \sum_{n=1}^N \log \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(oldsymbol{x}_n; oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)$$

6. 但此时求偏导、然后梯度下降的方式计算较复杂:

$$egin{cases} rac{\partial}{\partial oldsymbol{\mu}_k} \log p(oldsymbol{x}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{x}_N), k = 1, 2...K \ rac{\partial}{\partial oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k} \log p(oldsymbol{x}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{x}_N), k = 1, 2...K \ rac{\partial}{\partial oldsymbol{\pi}_k} \log p(oldsymbol{x}_1, \dots, oldsymbol{x}_N), k = 1, 2, ...K \end{cases}$$

7. 那么我们换成使用EM算法来训练GMM。

Expectation-Maximization Algorithm

1. 回到最开始的想法,我们还是希望尽量好地拟合

$$p(\boldsymbol{x};\boldsymbol{\theta})$$
 s.t. $\log p(\boldsymbol{x};\boldsymbol{\theta})$ larger

2. 引入辅助分布 q(z),且 q(z) 是对后验分布 $p(z|x; \theta)$ 的一种近似,把单个样本的对数概率函数写成:

$$egin{aligned} \log p(oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{ heta}) &= \sum_{oldsymbol{z}} q(oldsymbol{z}) \log p(oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{ heta}) \\ &= \sum_{oldsymbol{z}} q(oldsymbol{z}) \log rac{p(oldsymbol{x},oldsymbol{z};oldsymbol{ heta})q(oldsymbol{z})}{p(oldsymbol{z}|oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{ heta})} + \sum_{oldsymbol{z}} q(oldsymbol{z}) \log rac{q(oldsymbol{z})}{p(oldsymbol{z}|oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{ heta})} \end{aligned}$$

其中,后一项 $\sum_{m{z}} q(m{z}) \log \frac{q(m{z})}{p(m{z}|m{x};m{ heta})}$ 给出的是 \mathcal{KL} 散度 $\mathcal{KL}(q(m{z}) \mid\mid p(m{z}|m{x};m{ heta}))$,表示两个函数之间的距离;

前一项则给出的是函数 $\log p(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\theta})$ 减去 \mathcal{KL} 距离之后,相应的一个 LowerBound 。

3. 要让 q(z) 对后验分布 $p(z|x;\theta)$ 的近似效果最好,比如在某个 t 时刻的迭代中,得到 $p(z|x;\theta^{(t)})$,就取如下的 q(z),使得 \mathcal{KL} 散度 为0:

$$q(oldsymbol{z}) = p(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)})$$

4. Now LowerBound:

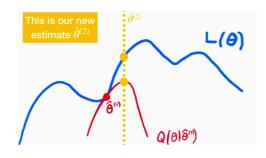
$$\sum_{oldsymbol{z}} q(oldsymbol{z}) \log rac{p(oldsymbol{x}, oldsymbol{z}; oldsymbol{ heta})}{q(oldsymbol{z})} = \sum_{oldsymbol{z}} p(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)}) \log rac{p(oldsymbol{x}, oldsymbol{z}; oldsymbol{ heta})}{p(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)})}$$

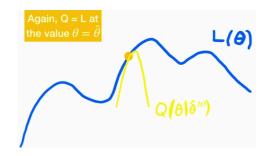
5. 接下来提升这个 LowerBound ,即, t+1 时刻的迭代,选一个 ${\pmb{\theta}}^{(t+1)}$ 让下界函数值尽可能地更大:

$$oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t+1)} = rg \max_{oldsymbol{ heta}} \sum_{oldsymbol{z}} p(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)}) \log rac{p(oldsymbol{x}, oldsymbol{z}; oldsymbol{ heta})}{p(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)})}$$

也即,

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t+1)} = \arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \sum_{\boldsymbol{z}} p(\boldsymbol{z}|\boldsymbol{x};\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}) \log p(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{z};\boldsymbol{\theta})$$





6. 这就是EM算法,也即:

$$\text{E-step}: \quad Q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}) = \mathbb{E}_{p(\boldsymbol{z}|\boldsymbol{x};\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)})} \left[\log p(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{z}; \boldsymbol{\theta})\right]$$

这是只针对 1 个样本 x 的, 针对 N 个样本, 即

$$ext{E-step}: \quad Q(oldsymbol{ heta}, oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)}) = rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbb{E}_{p(oldsymbol{z}^{(n)} | oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)})} \left[\log p(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}, oldsymbol{z}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{ heta})
ight] \ ext{M-step}: \quad oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t+1)} = rg \max_{oldsymbol{ heta}} Q(oldsymbol{ heta}, oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)})$$

EM算法保证了每一轮迭代后,对每个样本 x 估计的概率对数似然函数总是不降的:

$$\log p(oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t+1)}) \geq \sum_{oldsymbol{z}} p(oldsymbol{z}|oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)}) \log rac{p(oldsymbol{x},oldsymbol{z};oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t+1)})}{p(oldsymbol{z}|oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)})} \geq \log p(oldsymbol{x};oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)})$$

Train GMM with EM Algorithm

$$egin{aligned} ext{E-step}: & Q(oldsymbol{ heta}, oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)}) = rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathbb{E}_{p(oldsymbol{z}^{(n)} | oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)})} \left[\log p(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}, oldsymbol{z}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{ heta})
ight] \ & ext{M-step}: & oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t+1)} = rg \max_{oldsymbol{ heta}} Q(oldsymbol{ heta}, oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)}) \end{aligned}$$

1. 代入GMM的概率分布式:

$$p(oldsymbol{x}, oldsymbol{z}; oldsymbol{ heta}) = \prod_{k=1}^K \left[\pi_k N(oldsymbol{x} | oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)
ight]^{z_k}, \ p(oldsymbol{z} | oldsymbol{x}; oldsymbol{ heta}) = rac{\prod_{k=1}^K \left[\pi_k N(oldsymbol{x} | oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)
ight]^{z_k}}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(oldsymbol{x} | oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)}$$

2. 得到EM算法训练GMM的公式:

$$egin{aligned} Q(oldsymbol{ heta}, oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)}) &= rac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} rac{\pi_k^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^{K} \pi_i^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_i^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{(t)})} \log \pi_k N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \ oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t+1)} &= rg \max_{oldsymbol{ heta}} Q(oldsymbol{ heta}, oldsymbol{ heta}^{(t)}) \end{aligned}$$

其中,
$$m{ heta}^{(t)}=\{\pi_k^{(t)},m{\mu}_k^{(t)},m{\Sigma}_k^{(t)})\}_{k=1}^K$$
记

$$\gamma_{nk}^{(t)} = rac{\pi_k^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_i^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{(t)})}$$

并在 $Q(m{ heta}, m{ heta}^{(t)})$ 表达式中代入高斯分布表达式 $N = rac{\exp\left\{-rac{1}{2}(m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k)^{ op} m{\Sigma}_k^{-1}(m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k)
ight\}}{(2\pi)^{rac{d}{2}} |m{\Sigma}_k|^{rac{1}{2}}}$,得:

$$Q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k)^{\top} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k) - \frac{1}{2} \log |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k| + \log \pi_k \right] + C$$

3. 求偏导, 并同时考虑概率和为1就得到

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_k} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k} = 0, k = 1, 2...K, \\ &\sum_{K} \pi_k^{(t)} = 1, \\ \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} &= \frac{\pi_k^{(t)} N(\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t)}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i^{(t)} N(\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_i^{(t)}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{(t)})} \quad \text{(Probability of } \boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} \text{ in k-th cluster)} \\ &\text{denote:} \quad N_k^{(t)} = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)}, \quad \text{(all samples in k-th cluster)} \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} \boldsymbol{x}^{(n)}, & \text{(Center of cluster k)} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)}) (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)})^\top, & \text{(Covariance of cluster k)} \\ \boldsymbol{\pi}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{N_k^{(t)}}{N}, & \text{(Weight of cluster k)} \end{cases}$$

4. 在实际训练中, E-STEP是计算:

$$\gamma_{nk}^{(t)} = rac{\pi_k^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_i^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{(t)})} \quad ext{(Probability of } oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} ext{ in k-th cluster)}$$

往往会把这个后验概率 γ_{nk} 又称为 **责任值 (responsibility)** ;

然后M-STEP是利用计算好的责任值,进行如下这些模型参数的更新

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} \boldsymbol{x}^{(n)}, & \text{(Center of cluster k)} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)}) (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)})^\top, & \text{(Covariance of cluster k)} \\ \boldsymbol{\pi}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{N_k^{(t)}}{N}, & \text{(Weight of cluster k)} \end{cases}$$

5. 如果设协方差矩阵较简单: $oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = \sigma_k^2 oldsymbol{I}$, 有

$$\gamma_{nk} = rac{\pi_k e^{-rac{1}{2\sigma_k^2}\|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k\|^2}}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k e^{-rac{1}{2\sigma_k^2}\|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k\|^2}}$$

然后再简化一点,并假设每簇的权重 π_k 相等:

$$\gamma_{nk} = rac{e^{-eta \|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k\|^2}}{\sum_{k=1}^K e^{-eta \|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k\|^2}}$$

这就回到了 Soft K-Means.

K-Means

1. 优化目标:

$$\min_{\gamma,oldsymbol{\mu}} \quad J = \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{nk} \|oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - oldsymbol{\mu}_k\|^2$$

2. 分步地这样更新 $(\gamma_{nk} \to \boldsymbol{\mu}_k \to \gamma_{nk} \to \boldsymbol{\mu}_k \to \dots)$:

$$\gamma_{nk} = egin{cases} 1, & ext{if } k = rg\min_k \|oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - oldsymbol{\mu}_k\|^2, \ 0, & ext{else}. \end{cases}$$

$$oldsymbol{\mu}_k = rac{\sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}}$$

Soft K-Means

在K-Means的基础上, 仍然:

$$oldsymbol{\mu}_k = rac{\sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}}$$

但此时样本不是一定地被分给某一最近的cluster,而是根据样本到不同 cluster 中心的距离,并加上系数 β 来调节决定样本被分到每个 cluster 的概率:

$$\gamma_{nk} = rac{e^{-eta \|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k\|^2}}{\sum_{k=1}^K e^{-eta \|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k\|^2}}$$

K-Means Clustering

探索两种不同初始化方法对聚类性能的影响。

K-Means 算法流程

相应的公式在上面已经给出了,下面给出对应的具体代码。

初始化聚类中心: 2 种不同的初始化方法

1. random: 随机选10个样本点作为初始聚类中心。

```
if self.init_method == "random":
    random_indices = np.random.choice(self.samples_num, size=self.cluster_num, replace=False)
    self.center = self.samples[random_indices, :]
```

2. dist-based (dist-based+random): 先随机选1个样本点作聚类中心, 再找 k 个离这个样本点最远的点, 从这 k 个中选 1 个作为下1个聚类中心。

```
if self.init_method == "random":
    random_indices = np.random.choice(self.samples_num, size=self.cluster_num, replace=False)
    self.center = self.samples[random_indices, :]

elif self.init_method == "dist-based":
    random_index = np.random.choice(self.samples_num, size=1, replace=False)
    self.center[0, :] = np.squeeze(self.samples[random_index, :])

# choose next clustering center based on distance
for i in range(1, 10):
    last_center = self.center[i-1, :]
    k = 100  # we choose top-k far points
    far_k_points = far(last_center, self.samples, k)
    choose = np.random.choice(far_k_points)
    self.center[i, :] = np.squeeze(self.samples[choose, :])

else:
    raise ValueError("Invalid center-init-method")
```

更新样本点n被分配到第k个簇的情况 (gamma)

```
def update_cluster(self):
    """
    update cluster-matrix {gamma_nk}
    :return:
    """

for i in range(self.samples_num):
    sample_i = self.samples[i]
    distances = np.linalg.norm(self.center - sample_i, axis=1)
    k = np.argmin(distances)
    # One-Hot Code
    self.gamma[i, :] = 0 # Remember to set ZERO!
    self.gamma[i, k] = 1
```

更新聚类中心

```
def update_center(self):
    """
    update clustering center mu_k
    :return:
    """

# for k in range(self.cluster_num):
# gamma_k = self.gamma[:, k]
# samples_in_k = np.dot(gamma_k, self.samples)
# mu_k = samples_in_k / np.sum(gamma_k)
# self.center[k, :] = mu_k
gamma_sample_sum = np.dot(self.gamma_t, self.samples)
gamma_sum = np.sum(self.gamma_t, self.samples)
# RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in divide
epsilon = le-10
self.center = np.where(gamma_sum[:, np.newaxis] > 0, gamma_sample_sum / (gamma_sum[:, np.newaxis] + epsilon), self.center)
```

整个训练过程

即, 先更新聚类分配、再更新聚类中心, 这样循环进行:

比较 2 种不同的初始化方法对聚类性能的影响

- 在train方法中,我设置了 convergence < 1e-5 就停止,从而能大概找到多少轮迭代后,K-Means的中心就变化不大了。
- 使用 random 初始化聚类中心, 训练2次, 得到:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 21% | 104/500 [01:02<03:59, 1.65it/s, Iter=104, Convergence=0]
CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model KMeans with Init-Method random: 0.5963

K-Means Training Progress: 19% | 93/500 [00:54<03:57, 1.71it/s, Iter=93, Convergence=0]
CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model KMeans with Init-Method random: 0.5378
```

大概100次迭代更新后,聚类中心点的变化就不大了,此时得到的ACC平均一下大概有56%左右。

• 使用 dist-based (其实是dist-based+random) 初始化聚类中心, 训练2次, 得到:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 32%| | 158/500 [01:33<03:22, 1.69it/s, Iter=158, Convergence=0]
CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model KMeans with Init-Method dist-based: 0.5452

K-Means Training Progress: 32%| | 161/500 [01:31<03:13, 1.75it/s, Iter=161, Convergence=0]
CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model KMeans with Init-Method dist-based: 0.5499
```

发现虽然ACC差不多(甚至降低了一点),但所需要的迭代次数增加了,要160次左右。

 如果把dist-based的初始选择从100个点改为10个点,即变成在10个最远的点里random选,接近于 单纯的dist-based(也防止了Outliers),得到:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 10% | 48/500 [00:29<04:33, 1.65it/s, Iter=48, Convergence=0] CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model KMeans with Init-Method dist-based: 0.5423
```

```
K-Means Training Progress: 8%1 | 40/500 [00:23<04:35, 1.67it/s, Iter=40, Convergence=0]
CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model KMeans with Init-Method dist-based: 0.5169

K-Means Training Progress: 17%1 | 87/500 [00:52<04:07, 1.67it/s, Iter=87, Convergence=0]
CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model KMeans with Init-Method dist-based: 0.5647
```

此时的平均ACC其实也差不多,但所需要的迭代次数减少了几十次。

- 结论:
- 其实对MNIST数据集,不同的 CENTER 初始化方法影响不是很大,都能在测试集上得到 55% 左右的 聚类精度;
- 越偏向于纯dist-based的方法所需要的收敛迭代次数会更少一些,但ACC也会降低一点(2%-3%)

GMM Clustering

探索不同结构的协方差矩阵(对角且元素值都相等、对角但元素值不要求相等、普通矩阵等)对聚类性能的影响;也观察不同初始化对最后结果的影响。

GMM 算法流程

模型参数大致如下:

```
class GMM:
def __init__(self, init_method, covar_type, cluster_num, samples, iters):
        Gaussian Mixture Model
        :param init_method: random or KMeans-PreTrain
        :param covar_type: type of covariance matrix, full or tied or diag or spherical
        :param cluster_num: 10 in this lab
        :param samples: samples (N=60000, D)
        n m n
        self.init_method = init_method
        self.covariance_type = covar_type
        self.cluster_num = cluster_num
       self.samples = samples
        self.samples_num = samples.shape[0]
        self.feature_dim = samples.shape[1]
        self.iters = iters
        # parameters of GMM model
        self.means = np.zeros((self.cluster_num, self.feature_dim)) # \mu_-k, center of k-th cluster
        # "tied" has different covariances-shape from other three, so we just set it None here
        self.covariances = None # \Sigma_k: covariance matrices
        self.weights = np.ones(self.cluster_num) / self.cluster_num # \pi_{-}k: cluster weights
        self.resp = np.zeros((self.samples_num, self.cluster_num)) # γ_nk
```

不同的初始化方法

• 高斯分布均值初始化:

- 1. 随机选10个样本点作为初始聚类中心,即初始各个簇的均值 μ_k 。
- 2. 先用 KMeans 训练几轮,得到 10 个簇的中心,即均值 $oldsymbol{\mu}_k, k=0,1...9$ 。

```
if self.init_method == "random":
    random_indices = np.random.choice(self.samples_num, size=self.cluster_num, replace=False)
    self.means = self.samples[random_indices, :]

elif self.init_method == "KMeans-PreTrain":
    kmeans = KMeans( init_method: "dist-based", cluster_num: 10, self.samples, iters: 30)
    kmeans.train()
    self.means = kmeans.get_centers()

else:
    raise ValueError("Invalid means-init-method")
```

• 每个分布的权重初始化如下: 放在了_init_方法里

```
self.weights = np.ones(self.cluster_num) / self.cluster_num # \pi_{-}k: cluster weights
```

• 协方差矩阵初始化:

见下面分析

不同结构的协方差矩阵

回顾上面训练GMM模型的流程:

E-STEP: 计算 t 时刻的 responsibility

$$\gamma_{nk}^{(t)} = rac{\pi_k^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_i^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{(t)})} \quad ext{(Probability of } oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} ext{ in k-th cluster)}$$

M-STEP: 更新下一时刻 t+1 的模型参数

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} \boldsymbol{x}^{(n)}, & \text{(Center of cluster k)} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)}) (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)})^\top, & \text{(Covariance of cluster k)} \\ \boldsymbol{\pi}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{N_k^{(t)}}{N}, & \text{(Weight of cluster k)} \end{cases}$$

1. 使用不同的协方差矩阵, 会影响后验概率即责任值计算所需的复杂度:

$$\gamma_{nk}^{(t)} = rac{\pi_k^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_i^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{(t)})} \quad ext{(Probability of } oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} ext{ in k-th cluster)}$$

- 可以想到,简单一点的协方差矩阵会使得计算没那么复杂,但这时的高斯分布可能就对实际分布的 拟合效果不够精确。
- 3. 一般情况下的普通协方差矩阵: (记为"full")

$$oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = egin{bmatrix} \sigma_{k,11} & \sigma_{k,12} & \cdots & \sigma_{k,1D} \ \sigma_{k,21} & \sigma_{k,22} & \cdots & \sigma_{k,2D} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ \sigma_{k,D1} & \sigma_{k,D2} & \cdots & \sigma_{k,DD} \end{bmatrix}$$

并代入具体的高斯分布表达式,即得到:

$$\gamma_{nk} = rac{\pi_k \cdot rac{1}{(2\pi)^{rac{D}{2}}|\Sigma_k|^{rac{1}{2}}} \cdot \exp\left(-rac{1}{2}(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - oldsymbol{\mu}_k)^ op oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{-1}(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - oldsymbol{\mu}_k)
ight)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \pi_j \cdot rac{1}{(2\pi)^{rac{D}{2}}|\Sigma_j|^{rac{1}{2}}} \cdot \exp\left(-rac{1}{2}(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - oldsymbol{\mu}_j)^ op oldsymbol{\Sigma}_j^{-1}(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - oldsymbol{\mu}_j)
ight)}$$

4. 如果是对角且元素值都相等的协方差矩阵: $\Sigma_k = \sigma_k^2 I$,就可以把表达式简化为: (记为"spherical")

$$\gamma_{nk} = rac{\pi_k e^{-rac{1}{2\sigma_k^2} \|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k\|^2}}{\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k e^{-rac{1}{2\sigma_k^2} \|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k\|^2}}$$

5. 如果是对角但元素值不要求相等的协方差矩阵: $\Sigma_k = \operatorname{diag}(\sigma_{k,1}^2, \sigma_{k,2}^2, \dots, \sigma_{k,D}^2)$,此时比上面复杂一点,但仍然是按维度可分的,能拆成简单的一维计算再求和:(记为"diag")

$$\gamma_{nk} = rac{\pi_k \exp\left(-\sum_{d=1}^{D} rac{\left(x_d^{(n)} - \mu_{k,d}
ight)^2}{2\sigma_{k,d}^2}
ight)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} \pi_j \exp\left(-\sum_{d=1}^{D} rac{\left(x_d^{(n)} - \mu_{j,d}
ight)^2}{2\sigma_{j,d}^2}
ight)}$$

6. 而事实上,在sklearn对GMM的实现中,还有一种协方差矩阵设置方式,即,各个簇共享同1个协方差矩阵: (记为"tied")

$$oldsymbol{\Sigma} = egin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \cdots & \sigma_{1D} \ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \cdots & \sigma_{2D} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ \sigma_{D1} & \sigma_{D2} & \cdots & \sigma_{DD} \end{bmatrix}$$

不同结构的协方差矩阵的初始化

为了防止出现奇异矩阵,无法求逆/做除法,在可能出现奇异矩阵的地方,给对角线元素加上epsilon=1e-n。

1. "full":

$$oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = egin{bmatrix} \sigma_{k,11} & \sigma_{k,12} & \cdots & \sigma_{k,1D} \ \sigma_{k,21} & \sigma_{k,22} & \cdots & \sigma_{k,2D} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ \sigma_{k,D1} & \sigma_{k,D2} & \cdots & \sigma_{k,DD} \end{bmatrix}$$

由于刚开始没有具体分好的簇,直接计算全体样本的协方差矩阵,分配给每个簇的 Σ_k :

(这里计算的时候注意一下, mp.cov 计算时, 默认输入矩阵的每一行是一个特征, 而每一列是一个样本, 这和我们的 samples矩阵不一样, 要转秩一下)

```
elif self.covariance_type == "full":
    cov_k = np.cov(self.samples.T) + np.eye(self.feature_dim) * epsilon
    self.covariances = np.array([cov_k for _ in range(self.cluster_num)])
```

2. "spherical": $oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k = \sigma_k^2 oldsymbol{I}$

由于刚开始没有具体分好的簇,直接把全体样本的方差(把samples矩阵直接展平)分配给每个簇的 σ_k^2 :

```
if self.covariance_type == "spherical":
    unit_matrix = np.eye(self.feature_dim) # generate unit matrix I
    # haven't any cluster yet, so we set all sigma_k the same as var(all samples)
    squared_sigma_k = np.var(self.samples)
    cov_k = squared_sigma_k * unit_matrix
    # generate cov_matrix of cluster_num
    self.covariances = np.array([cov_k for _ in range(self.cluster_num)])
```

3. "diag": $\Sigma_k = \operatorname{diag}(\sigma_{k,1}^2, \sigma_{k,2}^2, \dots, \sigma_{k,D}^2)$

由于刚开始没有具体分好的簇,直接把全体样本,按每个维度计算方差分配给每个 $\sigma_{k,d}^2$,然后生成对角矩阵:

```
elif self.covariance_type == "diag":
    squared_sigma_k_for_each_dim = np.var(self.samples, axis=0) + epsilon
    cov_k = np.diag(squared_sigma_k_for_each_dim)
    self.covariances = np.array([cov_k for _ in range(self.cluster_num)])
```

4. "tied":

$$oldsymbol{\Sigma} = egin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \cdots & \sigma_{1D} \ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \cdots & \sigma_{2D} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ \sigma_{D1} & \sigma_{D2} & \cdots & \sigma_{DD} \end{bmatrix}$$

计算全体样本的协方差矩阵,分配给 Σ ,然后所有的簇共享使用这个协方差矩阵:

```
elif self.covariance_type == "tied":
    self.covariances = np.cov(self.samples.T) + np.eye(self.feature_dim) * epsilon
```

E-STEP: 计算 t 时刻后验概率

计算 t 时刻的 responsibility

$$\gamma_{nk}^{(t)} = rac{\pi_k^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i^{(t)} N(oldsymbol{x}^{(n)}; oldsymbol{\mu}_i^{(t)}, oldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{(t)})} \quad ext{(Probability of } oldsymbol{x}^{(n)} ext{ in k-th cluster)}$$

调用 scipy.stats 的 multivariate_normal 来计算

```
def e_step(self):
    """
    compute the responsibility y_nk: the probability of sample_n belongs to k-th cluster
    """
    # clear previous result
    self.resp = np.zeros((self.samples_num, self.cluster_num))

for k in range(self.cluster_num):
    if self.covariance_type in ["spherical", "diag", "full"]:
        cov_matrix_k = self.covariances[k]
    elif self.covariance_type == "tied":
        cov_matrix_k = self.covariances
    else:
        raise ValueError("Invalid covariance_type")

    gaussian = multivariate_normal(mean=self.means[k], cov=cov_matrix_k)
    self.resp[:, k] = self.weights[k] * gaussian.pdf(self.samples)

self.resp = self.resp / np.sum(self.resp, axis=1, keepdims=True)
```

NOTE: 这里计算的时候要注意尽量利用矩阵的特性,减少循环,而且这里的多维高斯分布可以同时对矩阵中的多个samples进行计算。

一开始这里写了2重循环,导致训练一个迭代都要几分钟,改成1层循环,速度就大大提升了。

M-STEP: 更新 t+1 时刻模型参数

更新下一时刻 t+1 的模型参数

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} \boldsymbol{x}^{(n)}, & \text{(Center of cluster k)} \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)}) (\boldsymbol{x}^{(n)} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{(t+1)})^\top, & \text{(Covariance of cluster k)} \\ \boldsymbol{\pi}_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{N_k^{(t)}}{N}, & \text{(Weight of cluster k)} \end{cases}$$

其中

$$N_k^{(t)} = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)}, \quad ext{(all samples in k-th cluster)}$$

均值和权重的更新都是一样的:

```
# update π_k
self.weights = N_k / self.samples_num

# update μ_k
for k in range(self.cluster_num):
    self.means[k, :] = np.dot(self.resp[:, k], self.samples) / N_k[k]
```

主要是协方差矩阵有不同更新计算方式。

1. 对普通矩阵,即"full",每个簇的协方差矩阵这样更新:

$$m{\Sigma}_k^{(t+1)} = rac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} (m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k^{(t+1)}) (m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k^{(t+1)})^ op$$

代码实现:

```
if self.covariance_type == "full":
    for k in range(self.cluster_num):
        diff = self.samples - self.means[k]
    # resp[:, k]: (N,) —维向量
    # 这里要进行逐元素加权操作,用[:, np.newaxis]变成 N*1 的列向量
    # 这样,如果每行是1,那么对应的 diff 行(第n个样本与第k个中心的差)才会被加权1,否则加权0
    gamma_weighted_diff = self.resp[:, k][:, np.newaxis] * diff
    # 这里注意一下,样本是按行存储的,和手动数学计算(按列存储)不同,所以转秩不一样
    self.covariances[k, :] = np.dot(gamma_weighted_diff.T, diff) / N_k[k]
```

2. 对"diag"类型的每个簇的协方差矩阵 $oldsymbol{\Sigma}_k=\mathrm{diag}(\sigma_{k,1}^2,\sigma_{k,2}^2,\ldots,\sigma_{k,D}^2)$,可以分开按维度更新:

$$\sigma_{k,d}^{2}{}^{(t+1)} = rac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} \left(x_d^{(n)} - \mu_{k,d}{}^{(t+1)}
ight)^2, d = 1, 2...D$$

在实际代码实现中,由于存储的直接是 $\Sigma_k=\mathrm{diag}(\sigma_{k,1}^2,\sigma_{k,2}^2,\ldots,\sigma_{k,D}^2)$,直接矩阵化地计算:

$$m{\Sigma}_k^{(t+1)} = rac{1}{N_k^{(t)}} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} \left[(m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k^{(t+1)}) \odot (m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k^{(t+1)})
ight]$$

和"full"的计算公式比起来就是,少了不同特征维度的交叉项 $(x_d^{(n)}-\mu_{k,d}^{(t+1)})(x_q^{(n)}-\mu_{k,d}^{(t+1)}), d \neq q$,只计算平方项。

代码实现:

按上面的公式实现时,要注意其实等号右边算出来是一个D维向量,要调整回对角矩阵的形式:

```
elif self.covariance_type == "diag":
    for k in range(self.cluster_num):
        diff = self.samples - self.means[k]
        gamma_weighted_diff = self.resp[:, k][:, np.newaxis] * (diff ** 2)
        # 记得把向量还原成对角矩阵 (np.diag())
        self.covariances[k, :] = np.diag(np.sum(gamma_weighted_diff, axis=0) / N_k[k])
```

3. 对"spherical"类型,每个簇的协方差矩阵 $\Sigma_k = \sigma_k^2 I$,更新 σ_k^2 即可,即,把所有维度的 $(x_d^{(n)} - \mu_{k,d}^{(t+1)})^2$ 加起来,再取均值,来更新所有维度上一样的 σ_k^2 ,即向量二范数(再除以维度数)计算:

$$\sigma_k^{2(t+1)} = rac{1}{N_k^{(t)}D} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} \|m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k^{\ (t+1)}\|^2$$

和"full","diag"的实现不同,这里先去计算二范数的平方,得到一标量:

```
elif self.covariance_type == "spherical":
    for k in range(self.cluster_num):
        diff = self.samples - self.means[k]
        squared_l2_norm = np.sum(diff ** 2, axis=1)
        squared_sigma_k = np.sum(self.resp[:, k] * squared_l2_norm) / (N_k[k] * self.feature_dim)
        self.covariances[k, :] = __np.eye(self.feature_dim) * squared_sigma_k
```

4. 对"tied"类型,就是在"full"的基础上,直接对所有样本的协方差取平均,去更新共享的 Σ :

$$m{\Sigma}^{(t+1)} = rac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}^{(t)} (m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k^{(t+1)}) (m{x}^{(n)} - m{\mu}_k^{(t+1)})^ op$$

代码实现:

```
elif self.covariance_type == "tied":
    cov_sum = np.zeros((self.feature_dim, self.feature_dim))
    for k in range(self.cluster_num):
        diff = self.samples - self.means[k]
        gamma_weighted_diff = self.resp[:, k][:, np.newaxis] * diff
        cov_sum += np.dot(gamma_weighted_diff.T, diff)

self.covariances = cov_sum / self.samples_num
```

整个训练过程

即EM算法流程,先E步,后M步,循环进行:

不同的初始化对聚类性能的影响

考虑2种: 1. 高斯分布均值点随机从样本点中选; 2. 先用KMeans训练50个以内iter, 训练得到的聚类中心作为高斯分布的均值点

- 比如,都取球形协方差矩阵 spherical,
- random 初始化:

```
EM Training Progress: 90%| | 179/200 [01:48<00:12, 1.64it/s, Iter=179, Convergence=9.25e-6] CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model GMM with Init-Method random, Cov spherical: 0.537
```

• KMeans-Pretrain 初始化:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 100%| | 30/30 [00:18<00:00, 1.67it/s, Iter=29, Convergence=15.7]

EM Training Progress: 49%| | 146/300 [01:33<01:39, 1.55it/s, Iter=146, Convergence=9.94e-6]

CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED

Clustering Accuracy for Model GMM with Init-Method KMeans-PreTrain, Cov spherical: 0.4633
```

- 或者, 都取 full 协方差矩阵:
- random 初始化:

```
EM Training Progress: 79%| 238/300 [03:25<00:53, 1.16it/s, Iter=238, Convergence=9.45e-6] CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model GMM with Init-Method random, Cov full: 0.6111
```

• KMeans-Pretrain 初始化:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 100%| 30/30 [00:17<00:00, 1.69it/s, Iter=29, Convergence=19.4] EM Training Progress: 97%| 291/300 [04:16<00:07, 1.14it/s, Iter=291, Convergence=9.56e-6] CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED
Clustering Accuracy for Model GMM with Init-Method KMeans-PreTrain, Cov full: 0.6624
```

- 实验结果显示,一个不太精确的 spherical 协方差矩阵的模型,random初始化得到了最终更好的 ACC;精确一点的 full 协方差矩阵的模型,KMeans-Pretrain 初始化得到了最终更好的ACC。
- 当然,K-Means预训练得到的中心也有一定的偶然性,所以**其实不同的初始化方法对ACC的影响不会** 太大,ACC更多地还是受到协方差矩阵的影响。

不同的协方差矩阵对聚类性能的影响

- 都按KMeans-Pretrain 初始化高斯分布均值
- 普通矩阵 full:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 100%| 30/30 [00:17<00:00, 1.69it/s, Iter=29, Convergence=19.4]

EM Training Progress: 97%| 30/30 [04:16<00:07, 1.14it/s, Iter=291, Convergence=9.56e-6]

CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED

Clustering Accuracy for Model GMM with Init-Method KMeans-PreTrain, Cov full: 0.6624
```

• spherical:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 100%| | 30/30 [00:18<00:00, 1.67it/s, Iter=29, Convergence=15.7]

EM Training Progress: 49%| | 146/300 [01:33<01:39, 1.55it/s, Iter=146, Convergence=9.94e-6]

CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED

Clustering Accuracy for Model GMM with Init-Method KMeans-PreTrain, Cov spherical: 0.4633
```

• diag:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 100%| 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300% | 300%
```

• tied:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 100%| 30/30 [00:18<00:00, 1.64it/s, Iter=29, Convergence=60]

EM Training Progress: 100%| 300/300 [04:17<00:00, 1.17it/s, Iter=299, Convergence=0.000707]

Clustering Accuracy for Model GMM with Init-Method KMeans-PreTrain, Cov tied: 0.4711
```

- 普通矩阵full拥有最好的聚类性能,最终的ACC最高可以有 66% 左右。从公式理论的角度而言,普通矩阵 full 确实能经过多个维度的精细调整,得到用高斯分布对数据分布进行更好的拟合效果。对角元素可以不同的对角矩阵有最低的ACC,只有 30%+。
- 可见,full以外的其他矩阵为了节省计算资源/存储资源,使用不那么精确的协方差矩阵来拟合高斯分布,得到的最终ACC就会低一点。这确实是符合公式理论的。

Training Methods

采用的训练方法,包括参数初始化方法、优化方法、其他的训练技巧等

• K-Means和GMM模型相关的训练流程+参数初始化方法在上面已经写了,下面写一些其他的数据处理、训练技巧方法:

数据预处理

• 数据预处理:同样都是MNIST数据集,沿用第一次实验的数据预处理方式就好。

Early Stop

• 加入 early stop 机制,如果中心点已经收敛了,就不再训练了:

```
if np.linalg.norm(prev_means - self.means, ord='fro') < 1e-5:
    print("CENTERS ALREADY CONVERGED")
    break</pre>
```

PCA降维

• 一开始不管怎么训练GMM模型,都会出现一大堆0,后验概率在每个簇上全是0。

- 搜索发现,高维空间的数据点是较为稀疏的,原本的MNIST数据在各个维度上的信息贡献量偏差较大,有的维度全是0,这对分类显然没有什么贡献,要把真正对分类有较大贡献的主成分提取出来,然后降维在这些主成分上计算。
- 用PCA降维:

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

实际训练中降到了50维:

```
arguments = args()
train_labels, train_samples_before = extract_data('mnist_train.csv')
# train_samples = standardization(train_samples)
test_labels, test_samples_before = extract_data('mnist_test.csv')
# test_samples = standardization(test_samples)
pca = PCA(50)
pca.fit(train_samples_before)
train_samples = pca.transform(train_samples_before)
test_samples = pca.transform(test_samples_before)
```

• 这样就能正常进行GMM模型的训练了

聚类精度ACC

- 使用聚类精度ACC作为聚类性能的评价指标。
- clustering 只是把样本分成 10 簇,但并不意味着这分类后的 第0、1、2... 9簇 就直接对应 原本样本 标签中的 0-9,比如,原本的一类item标签记为1,但实际聚类后大部分该类item被聚在了第9簇中, 所以要使用二部图匹配的方法来衡量。
- 使用匈牙利算法解决二部图匹配问题,在 calculate_acc 函数中。

tqdm

```
为了方便查看训练进度,使用tqdm:把原本的循环for语句改成类似
```

以及加入

```
pbar.set_postfix({"Iter": i, "Convergence": np.linalg.norm(prev_means - self.means, ord='fro')})
```

就能如下方便地看到训练进度了:

```
K-Means Training Progress: 100%| 30/30 [00:17<00:00, 1.69it/s, Iter=29, Convergence=19.4] EM Training Progress: 69%| 208/300 [03:00<01:18, 1.18it/s, Iter=207, Convergence=0.00121]
```

Observation & Comparison & Analysis between GMM and K-Means

观察实验结果,结合理论知识,比较 K-means 聚类方法和 EM 训练的 GMM 聚类方法之间的优劣,以及实验结果的相关讨论。

• 比较聚类中心收敛所需的时间:

根据上面的到的实验结果,K-Means总是能在1分钟以内得到收敛的聚类中心;而GMM往往要好几分钟,使用full普通矩阵的GMM要4分多钟。

• 比较最后得到的聚类精度ACC:

根据上面的到的实验结果,K-Means得到的ACC能平均有 53% 左右,而GMM会非常取决于所使用的协方差矩阵,最好的full矩阵可以有最高能达到 66% 的ACC。

- 结合理论知识分析,根据上面的公式推导流程就可以看出来,EM算法训练的GMM其实是比Soft-KMeans都更精确的,能得到更好的拟合效果,所以使用full矩阵的GMM能得到最好的聚类精度。
- 同时,如果只是简单地限制高斯分布的协方差矩阵是 diag 或者 spherical类型的,就未必能比较精确地拟合,得到的ACC甚至可能低于K-Means。
- K-Means的优点主要在于聚类中心收敛所需的时间短,如果对最终ACC的要求只是 50% 以上,可以用K-Means来更快地得到收敛的聚类中心。
- 而使用 full 协方差矩阵的GMM,会花 K-Means 5 倍左右的训练时间,但最终可以达到较高的聚类精度,适合对ACC要求更高的任务。
- 而使用其他矩阵的GMM,从目前的模型而言,训练时长劣于K-Means,ACC也并不好,可能是针对这个MNIST数据集,确实是需要更完全的普通协方差矩阵来拟合数据分布的原因。
- 当然,GMM耗时长,是因为GMM的EM算法要计算协方差矩阵、计算多维高斯分布概率等,要进行的计算比K-Means更多。