



中国科学院大学

University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

模式识别与机器学习

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Chap 10 课程作业解答

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Problem 1

假设我们要采用 HMM 实现一个英文的词性标注系统, 系统中共有 20 种词性, 则状态转移矩阵 A 的大小为 _____.

Solution: 由于系统中共有 20 种词性, 因此 Markov 状态节点的个数就是 20, 于是状态转移矩阵的大小为 20×20 .

Problem 2

已知以下贝叶斯网络 (如图 1 中所示), 包含 7 个变量, 即 Season(季节)、Flu(流感)、Dehydration(脱水)、Chills(发冷)、Headache(头疼)、Nausea(恶心)、Dizziness(头晕), 则下列条件独立成立的是 ().

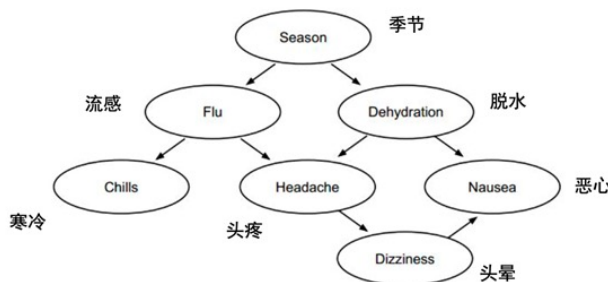


图 1: 贝叶斯网络

- (A) $.Season \perp Chills | Flu$ (B) $.Season \perp Chills$ (C) $.Season \perp Headache | Flu$

Solution: 为了叙述方便, 我们不妨先对上述贝叶斯网络中的各节点进行拓扑排序, 具体如下图 2 所示:

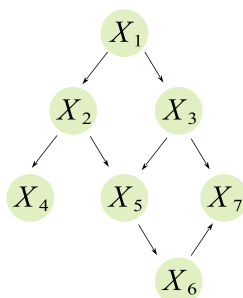


图 2: 简化后的贝叶斯网络

上述选项即变为

- (A) $.X_1 \perp X_4 | X_2$ (B) $.X_1 \perp X_4$ (C) $.X_1 \perp X_5 | X_2$

显然 B 选项错误, 先看 C 选项: 给定 X_2 时, 检查 X_1, X_5 的可达性. 利用快速检验准则: 从 X_1 出发, 通过 X_3 , 即可到达 X_5 , 因此 C 项错误. 再看 A 项, 利用准则可以看出, 从 X_1 出发, 要么在 $X_1 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow X_4$ 这条路线上被反弹回 X_1 . 要么先经过 $X_1 \rightarrow X_3 \rightarrow X_5$ 到达 X_5 , 但是球在路线 $X_5 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow X_4$ 上被 X_2 截止了, 总之到达不了 X_4 ; 从 X_4 出发, 类似的, 也是到达不了 X_1 . 因此, $X_1 \perp X_4 | X_2$ (即 A 项正确).

Problem 3

已知以下贝叶斯网络 (如图3中所示), 包含 4 个二值变量, 则该网络一共有 () 个参数.

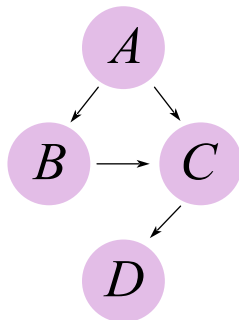


图 3: 贝叶斯网络

Solution: 先写出联合概率分布

$$p(A, B, C, D) = p(A) \cdot p(B|A) \cdot p(C|A, B) \cdot p(D|C)$$

因此网络参数共有 $2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^1 = 9$ 个, 于是选 C 项.

Problem 4

假设你有 3 个盒子, 每个盒子里都有一定数量的苹果和橘子. 每次随机选择一个盒子, 然后从盒子里选一个水果, 并记录你的发现 (a 代表苹果, o 代表橘子). 不幸的是, 你忘了写下你所选的盒子, 只是简单的记下了苹果和橘子. 假设每个盒子中水果数量如下:

- 盒子 1: 2 个苹果, 2 个橘子;
- 盒子 2: 3 个苹果, 1 个橘子;
- 盒子 3: 1 个苹果, 3 个橘子;

(1). 请用 HMM 模型描述上述过程;

(2). 请给出水果序列 $\mathbf{x} = (a, a, o, o, o)$ 对应的最佳盒子序列.

Solution: (1). 将盒子视作隐变量 (即状态节点), 拿出来的水果视作观测变量 (即输出节点). 因为每次都是随机选取的盒子, 因此初始状态的概率分布应为均匀分布, 即 $\boldsymbol{\pi} = (1/3 \ 1/3 \ 1/3)^T$. 因为每次都是以均匀分布抽取盒子的且 $a_{ij} = p(y_{t+1} = s_j | y_t = s_i)$, 因此盒子间的状态转移矩阵为

$$\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{N \times N} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于 $b_{ij} = p(x_t = o_j | y_t = s_i)$, 因此发射概率矩阵 (给定盒子时, 选择每种水果的概率) 为

$$\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{N \times M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 3/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 3/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2). Viterbi 解码算法如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{动态规划: } V_1(j) &= \pi_j b_j(x_1), \begin{cases} V_t(j) = b_j(x_t) \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{a_{ij} V_{t-1}(i)\} \\ \psi_t(j) = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{a_{ij} V_{t-1}(i)\} \end{cases}, \text{其中 } 1 \leq j \leq N \\ \text{反向回溯: } P^* &= \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} V_T(i), \begin{cases} i_T^* = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} V_T(i) \\ i_t^* = \psi_{t+1}(i_{t+1}^*) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

• 当 $t = 1$ 时, 已知 $x_1 = a$, 所以初始化如下:

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(1) &= \pi_1 b_1(a) = 1/3 \cdot 1/2 = 1/6, \psi_1(1) = 0 \\ V_1(2) &= \pi_2 b_2(a) = 1/3 \cdot 3/4 = 1/4, \psi_1(2) = 0 \\ V_1(3) &= \pi_3 b_3(a) = 1/3 \cdot 1/4 = 1/12, \psi_1(3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

• 当 $t = 2$ 时, 已知 $x_2 = a$, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(1) &= b_1(a) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/4 = 1/24, \psi_2(1) = 2 \\ V_2(2) &= b_2(a) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/4 = 1/16, \psi_2(2) = 2 \\ V_2(3) &= b_3(a) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/4 = 1/48, \psi_2(3) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

• 当 $t = 3$ 时, 已知 $x_3 = o$, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} V_3(1) &= b_1(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/16 = 1/96, \psi_3(1) = 2 \\ V_3(2) &= b_2(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/16 = 1/192, \psi_3(2) = 2 \\ V_3(3) &= b_3(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/16 = 1/64, \psi_3(3) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

• 当 $t = 4$ 时, 已知 $x_4 = o$, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} V_4(1) &= b_1(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/64 = 1/384, \psi_4(1) = 3 \\ V_4(2) &= b_2(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/64 = 1/768, \psi_4(2) = 3 \\ V_4(3) &= b_3(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/64 = 1/256, \psi_4(3) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

• 当 $t = 5$ 时, 已知 $x_5 = o$, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} V_5(1) &= b_1(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/256 = 1/1536, \psi_5(1) = 3 \\ V_5(2) &= b_2(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/256 = 1/3072, \psi_5(2) = 3 \\ V_5(3) &= b_3(o) \cdot 1/3 \cdot 1/256 = 1/1024, \psi_5(3) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

迭代过程终止, 且 $P^* = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 3} V_T(i) = V_5(3) = \frac{1}{1024}$. 回溯过程为:

$$i_5^* = 3, i_4^* = \psi_5(3) = 3, i_3^* = \psi_4(3) = 3, i_2^* = \psi_3(3) = 2, i_1^* = \psi_2(2) = 2$$

因此回溯出最优路径为 $y = \{2, 2, 3, 3, 3\}$.

Problem 5

给定如图4所示的 HMM

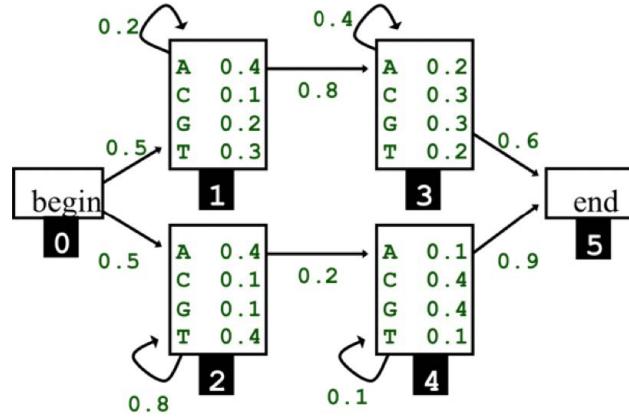


图 4: HMM 示意图

- (1). 采用前向算法计算序列 AGTT 出现概率;
- (2). 计算观测 TATA 最可能的序列.

Solution: (1). 由于初始状态节点已经确定为“0”了, 所以初始状态的概率分布为

$$\pi = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^T$$

转移概率矩阵 A 和发射概率矩阵 B (把 begin 和 end 也看做观测状态且放到 B 的最后两列) 分别为:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.2 & 0 & 0.8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.8 & 0 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.1 & 0.9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.3 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

α 递归计算的前向算法为:

$$\alpha_1(j) = \pi_j b_j(x_1), \alpha_t(j) = b_j(x_t) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N a_{ij} \alpha_{t-1}(i), \text{ 其中 } 1 \leq j \leq N$$

为叙述方便, 将状态“0,1,2,3,4,5”记作状态“1,2,3,4,5,6”. 此时观测序列为 {begin, A, G, T, T, end}. 因此初始化 ($t = 1$ 时), 则有 $x_1 = \text{begin}$ 且:

$$\alpha_1(1) = \pi_1 b_1(x_1) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1, \alpha_1(2) = \alpha_1(3) = \alpha_1(4) = \alpha_1(5) = \alpha_1(6) = 0$$

当 $t = 2$ 时, 则有 $x_2 = A, \alpha_2(j) = b_j(A) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^6 a_{ij} \alpha_1(i)$ 且:

$$\alpha_2(1) = 0, \alpha_2(2) = 0.2, \alpha_2(3) = 0.2, \alpha_2(4) = 0, \alpha_2(5) = 0, \alpha_2(6) = 0$$

当 $t = 3$ 时, 则有 $x_3 = G, \alpha_3(j) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^6 \alpha_2(i) a_{ij} \right) b_j(G)$ 且:

$$\alpha_3(1) = 0, \alpha_3(2) = 0.008, \alpha_3(3) = 0.016, \alpha_3(4) = 0.048, \alpha_3(5) = 0.016, \alpha_3(6) = 0$$

当 $t = 4$ 时, 则有 $x_4 = T, \alpha_4(j) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^6 \alpha_3(i) a_{ij} \right) b_j(T)$ 且:

$$\alpha_4(1) = 0, \alpha_4(2) = 0.00048, \alpha_4(3) = 0.00512, \alpha_4(4) = 0.00512, \alpha_4(5) = 0.00048, \alpha_4(6) = 0$$

当 $t = 5$ 时, 则有 $x_5 = T, \alpha_5(j) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^6 \alpha_4(i) a_{ij} \right) b_j(T)$ 且:

$$\alpha_5(1) = 0, \alpha_5(2) = 0.0000288, \alpha_5(3) = 0.00164, \alpha_5(4) = 0.000486, \alpha_5(5) = 0.000107, \alpha_5(6) = 0$$

当 $t = 6$ 时, 则有 $x_6 = \text{end}, \alpha_6(j) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^6 \alpha_5(i) a_{ij} \right) b_j(\text{end})$ 且:

$$\alpha_6(1) = \alpha_5(2) = \alpha_5(3) = \alpha_5(4) = \alpha_5(5) = 0, \alpha_6(6) = 0.000388$$

因此序列 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) = (\text{begin}, A, G, T, T, \text{end})$ 的出现概率为

$$p(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6 | A, B, \pi) = \sum_{j=1}^6 \alpha_6(j) = 0.000388$$

(2). 注意到观测序列为 $\{\text{begin}, T, A, T, A, \text{end}\}$, Viterbi 解码算法如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{动态规划: } V_1(j) &= \pi_j b_j(x_1), \begin{cases} V_t(j) = b_j(x_t) \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{a_{ij} V_{t-1}(i)\} \\ \psi_t(j) = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{a_{ij} V_{t-1}(i)\} \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } 1 \leq j \leq N \\ \text{反向回溯: } P^* &= \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} V_T(i), \begin{cases} i_T^* = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} V_T(i) \\ i_t^* = \psi_{t+1}(i_{t+1}^*) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $t = 1$ 时, 已知 $x_1 = \text{begin}$, 所以初始化如下:

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(1) &= 1, V_1(2) = V_1(3) = V_1(4) = V_1(5) = V_1(6) = 0 \\ \psi_1(1) &= \psi_1(2) = \psi_1(3) = \psi_1(4) = \psi_1(5) = \psi_1(6) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $t = 2$ 时, 已知 $x_2 = T$, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(1) &= 0, V_2(2) = 0.15, V_2(3) = 0.2, V_2(4) = 0, V_2(5) = 0, V_2(6) = 0 \\ \psi_2(1) &= 1, \psi_2(2) = 1, \psi_2(3) = 1, \psi_2(4) = 1, \psi_2(5) = 1, \psi_2(6) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $t = 3$ 时, 已知 $x_3 = A$, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} V_3(1) &= 0, V_3(2) = 0.012, V_3(3) = 0.064, V_3(4) = 0.024, V_3(5) = 0.004, V_3(6) = 0 \\ \psi_3(1) &= 1, \psi_3(2) = 2, \psi_3(3) = 3, \psi_3(4) = 2, \psi_3(5) = 3, \psi_3(6) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $t = 4$ 时, 已知 $x_4 = T$, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} V_4(1) &= 0, V_4(2) = 0.00072, V_4(3) = 0.02048, V_4(4) = 0.00192, V_4(5) = 0.00128, V_4(6) = 0 \\ \psi_4(1) &= 1, \psi_4(2) = 2, \psi_4(3) = 3, \psi_4(4) = 2, \psi_4(5) = 3, \psi_4(6) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

- 当 $t = 5$ 时, 已知 $x_5 = T$, 所以有:

$$V_5(1) = 0, V_5(2) = 5.76 \times 10^{-5}, V_5(3) = 0.0065536, V_5(4) = 0.0001536, V_5(5) = 0.0004096, V_5(6) = 0$$

$$\psi_5(1) = 1, \psi_5(2) = 2, \psi_5(3) = 3, \psi_5(4) = 4, \psi_5(5) = 3, \psi_5(6) = 5$$

- 当 $t = 6$ 时, 已知 $x_6 = \text{end}$, 所以有:

$$V_6(1) = 0, V_6(2) = 0, V_6(3) = 0, V_6(4) = 0, V_6(5) = 0, V_6(6) = 0.00036864$$

$$\psi_6(1) = 1, \psi_6(2) = 2, \psi_6(3) = 3, \psi_6(4) = 4, \psi_6(5) = 3, \psi_6(6) = 5$$

迭代过程终止, 且 $P^* = \max_{1 \leq i \leq 4} V_T^i = V_6(6) = 0.00036864, i_6^* = 6$, 于是回溯过程如下:

$$i_6^* = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq 6} V_6(i) = 6, i_5^* = \psi_6(i_6^*) = \psi_6(6) = 5, i_4^* = \psi_5(i_5^*) = \psi_5(5) = 3,$$

$$i_3^* = \psi_4(i_4^*) = \psi_4(3) = 3, i_2^* = \psi_3(i_3^*) = \psi_3(3) = 3, i_1^* = \psi_2(i_2^*) = \psi_2(3) = 1$$

因此回溯得到的最优序列为 $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6$, 将标号对应回去则真正最优序列为 $0 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5$, 且对应的概率值为 0.00036864.

接下来我们需要通过实验代码来验证上述计算的正确性, 因此我们需要先给出其伪代码:

Algorithm 1 HMM 状态序列解码的 Viterbi 算法

Input: 转移概率矩阵 A , 发射概率矩阵 B , 初始概率分布 π

Output: HMM 的最优路径

```

1: Viterbi( $A, B, \pi$ ):
2: for  $j \leftarrow 1; j \leq N; j \leftarrow j + 1$  do
3:    $\psi_1(j) \leftarrow 0$ ;
4:    $V_1(j) \leftarrow \pi_j b_j(x_1)$ ; ▷  $t = 1$  时的初始化, 其中  $b_j(x_t)$  为状态节点  $j$  输出  $x_t$  的概率
5: end for
6: for  $t \leftarrow 2; t \leq T; t \leftarrow t + 1$  do ▷ 前向动态规划
7:   for  $j \leftarrow 1; j \leq N; j \leftarrow j + 1$  do
8:      $V_t(j) = b_j(x_t) \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{a_{ij} V_{t-1}(i)\}$ ;
9:      $\psi_t(j) = \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{a_{ij} V_{t-1}(i)\}$ ;
10:  end for
11: end for
12:  $P^* \leftarrow \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} V_T(i), i_T^* \leftarrow \arg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} V_T(i)$ ; ▷ 初始化反向回溯
13: for  $t \leftarrow T - 1; t \geq 1; t \leftarrow t - 1$  do
14:    $i_t^* = \psi_{t+1}(i_{t+1}^*)$ ; ▷ 反向状态回溯
15: end for
16: return 最优路径  $\{i_1^*, i_2^*, \dots, i_T^*\}$ ;
17: end {Viterbi}

```

现在分析一下算法的时间复杂度¹, $T(N, T) = O(N) + O(T \cdot N \cdot N) + O(N) = O(T \cdot N^2)$, 显然是多项式时间内可计算的. 有了上述伪码, 则可以写出本题的 C++ 代码 (如后页所示):

¹伪码的 8,9,12 行需要一次 for 循环 (循环变量为 i) 来求出最大值和所在索引, 需要消耗 $O(N)$ 的时间.

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  int Idx(string x) {
5      int res;
6      if (x == "A") res = 0;
7      else if (x == "C") res = 1;
8      else if (x == "G") res = 2;
9      else if (x == "T") res = 3;
10     else if (x == "begin") res = 4;
11     else if (x == "end") res = 5;
12     return res;
13 }
14
15 vector<int> Viterbi( //Viterbi 动态规划解码算法
16     vector<string> &X, vector<double> &pi,
17     vector<vector<double>> &A, vector<vector<double>> &B
18 ) {
19     int T = X.size(), N = A.size(), M = B[0].size();
20     vector<vector<double>> V(T, vector<double>(N, 0));
21     vector<vector<int>> psi(T, vector<int>(N, 0));
22     for(int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
23         V[0][j] = pi[j] * B[j][Idx(X[0])];
24         psi[0][j] = 0;
25     }
26     for(int t = 1; t < T; t++) {
27         for(int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
28             double temp = A[0][j] * V[t - 1][0];
29             int idx = 0;
30             for(int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
31                 if(A[i][j] * V[t - 1][i] > temp) {
32                     temp = A[i][j] * V[t - 1][i];
33                     idx = i;
34                 }
35             }
36             V[t][j] = B[j][Idx(X[t])] * temp;
37             psi[t][j] = idx;
38         }
39     }
40     double P = V[T - 1][0];
41     vector<int> path(T);
42     for(int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
43         if(V[T - 1][i] > P) {
44             P = V[T - 1][i];
45             path[T - 1] = i;
46         }
47     }
48     for(int t = T - 2; t >= 0; t--) {
49         path[t] = psi[t + 1][path[t + 1]];
50     }
51     return path;
52 }

```


主函数编码如下：

```
1 int main() {
2     vector<string> X = {"begin", "T", "A", "T", "A", "end"};
3     vector<double> pi = {1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0};
4     vector<vector<double>> A = {
5         {0, 0.5, 0.5, 0, 0, 0},
6         {0, 0.2, 0, 0.8, 0, 0},
7         {0, 0, 0.8, 0, 0.2, 0},
8         {0, 0, 0, 0.4, 0, 0.6},
9         {0, 0, 0, 0, 0.1, 0.9},
10        {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1}
11    };
12    vector<vector<double>> B = {
13        {0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0},
14        {0.4, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0, 0},
15        {0.4, 0.1, 0.1, 0.4, 0, 0},
16        {0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.2, 0, 0},
17        {0.1, 0.4, 0.4, 0.1, 0, 0},
18        {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1}
19    };
20    vector<int> path = Viterbi(X, pi, A, B);
21    cout << " 最优路径为: " << endl;
22    for(int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
23        cout << path[i] << " ";
24    }
25 }
```

相应的输出为：

```
1 开始运行...
2 最优路径为: 0 2 2 2 4 5
3 运行结束
```

显然这与我们的手动计算结果是相同的，证明了我们算法实现的正确性和手算的正确性。
并且我们可以利用 python 中的 `hmmlearn` 库来进行编码并输出最优序列，具体代码如后页所示：

```
1 # pip3 install hmmlearn
2 import numpy as np
3 from hmmlearn import hmm
4
5 states = ["0", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5"]
6 n_states = len(states)
7
8 observations = ["A", "C", "G", "T", "begin", "end"]
9 n_observations = len(observations)
10
11 start_probability = np.array([1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
12
13 transition_probability = np.array([
14     [0, 0.5, 0.5, 0, 0, 0],
15     [0, 0.2, 0, 0.8, 0, 0],
16     [0, 0, 0.8, 0, 0.2, 0],
17     [0, 0, 0, 0.4, 0, 0.6],
18     [0, 0, 0, 0, 0.1, 0.9],
19     [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]
20 ])
21
22 emission_probability = np.array([
23     [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
24     [0.4, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0, 0],
25     [0.4, 0.1, 0.1, 0.4, 0, 0],
26     [0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.2, 0, 0],
27     [0.1, 0.4, 0.4, 0.1, 0, 0],
28     [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]
29 ])
30
31 model = hmm.CategoricalHMM(n_components=n_states)
32 model.startprob_ = start_probability
33 model.transmat_ = transition_probability
34 model.emissionprob_ = emission_probability
35
36 seen = np.array([[4, 3, 0, 3, 0, 5]]).T
37 logprob, box = model.decode(seen, algorithm="viterbi")
38 print(" 观测序列为:", " ", ".join(map(lambda x: observations[x[0]], seen)))
39 print(" 最优路径为:", " ", ".join(map(lambda x: states[x], box)))
```

上述代码的运行结果为:

```
1 观测序列为: begin, T, A, T, A, end
2 最优路径为: 0, 2, 2, 2, 4, 5
```

由此可见, 自行编写的算法跟 hmmlearn 算法库的运行结果是一致的.

Problem 6

请编写 **Problem 4** 中的 C++ 程序和 Python 程序, 并展示运行结果.

Solution: C++ 代码如下所示:

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  int Idx(string x) {
5      int res;
6      if (x == "Apple") res = 0;
7      else if (x == "Orange") res = 1;
8      return res;
9  }
10
11 vector<int> Viterbi( //Viterbi 动态规划解码算法
12     vector<string> &X, vector<double> &pi,
13     vector<vector<double>> &A, vector<vector<double>> &B
14 ) {
15     int T = X.size(), N = A.size(), M = B[0].size();
16     vector<vector<double>> V(T, vector<double>(N, 0));
17     vector<vector<int>> psi(T, vector<int>(N, 0));
18     for(int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
19         V[0][j] = pi[j] * B[j][Idx(X[0])];
20         psi[0][j] = 0;
21     }
22     for(int t = 1; t < T; t++) {
23         for(int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
24             double temp = A[0][j] * V[t - 1][0];
25             int idx = 0;
26             for(int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
27                 if(A[i][j] * V[t - 1][i] > temp) {
28                     temp = A[i][j] * V[t - 1][i];
29                     idx = i;
30                 }
31             }
32             V[t][j] = B[j][Idx(X[t])] * temp;
33             psi[t][j] = idx;
34         }
35     }
36     double P = V[T - 1][0];
37     vector<int> path(T);
38     for(int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
39         if(V[T - 1][i] > P) {
40             P = V[T - 1][i];
41             path[T - 1] = i;
42         }
43     }
44     for(int t = T - 2; t >= 0; t--) {
45         path[t] = psi[t + 1][path[t + 1]];
46     }
47     return path;
48 }

```

主函数编码如下：

```

1 int main() {
2     vector<string> X = {"Apple", "Apple", "Orange", "Orange", "Orange"};
3     vector<double> pi = {1.0 / 3, 1.0 / 3, 1.0 / 3};
4     vector<vector<double>> A = {
5         {1.0 / 3, 1.0 / 3, 1.0 / 3},
6         {1.0 / 3, 1.0 / 3, 1.0 / 3},
7         {1.0 / 3, 1.0 / 3, 1.0 / 3}
8     };
9     vector<vector<double>> B = {
10        {1.0 / 2, 1.0 / 2},
11        {3.0 / 4, 1.0 / 4},
12        {1.0 / 4, 3.0 / 4}
13    };
14    vector<int> path = Viterbi(X, pi, A, B);
15    cout << " 最优路径为: " ;
16    for(int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
17        cout << path[i] + 1 << " ";
18    }
19 }

```

代码输出结果为 (即最优序列为盒子 2→ 盒子 2→ 盒子 3→ 盒子 3→ 盒子 3):

```

1 开始运行...
2 最优路径为: 2 2 3 3 3
3 运行结束

```

Problem 4 和 **Problem 5** 的 α 前向递归算法的 C++ 代码如下所示:

```

1 double Forward_Alg( //alpha 前向递归算法
2     vector<string> &X, vector<double> &pi,
3     vector<vector<double>> &A, vector<vector<double>> &B
4 ) {
5     int T = X.size(), N = A.size(), M = B[0].size();
6     vector<vector<double>> alpha(T, vector<double>(N, 0));
7     for(int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
8         alpha[0][j] = pi[j] * B[j][Idx(X[0])];
9     }
10    for(int t = 1; t < T; t++) {
11        for(int j = 0; j < N; j++) {
12            double temp = 0;
13            for(int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
14                temp += A[i][j] * alpha[t - 1][i];
15            }
16            alpha[t][j] = B[j][Idx(X[t])] * temp;
17        }
18    }
19    return accumulate(alpha[T - 1].begin(), alpha[T - 1].end(), 0.0);
20 }

```

主函数中添加如下代码并获得输出 (显然跟手算结果是一样的, 因此代码正确):

```
1 vector<string> S = {"begin", "A", "G", "T", "T", "end"};
2 double prob = Forward_Alg(S, pi, A, B);
3 cout << " 序列 S 的出现概率为" << prob << endl;
4 开始运行...
5 序列 S 的出现概率为 0.00038832
6 运行结束
```

同时, Viterbi 解码算法的 Python 代码如下:

```
1 import numpy as np
2 from hmmlearn import hmm
3
4 states = [" 盒子 1", " 盒子 2", " 盒子 3"]
5 n_states = len(states)
6
7 observations = ["Apple", "Orange"]
8 n_observations = len(observations)
9
10 start_probability = np.array([1.0/3, 1.0/3, 1.0/3])
11
12 transition_probability = np.array([
13     [1.0/3, 1.0/3, 1.0/3],
14     [1.0/3, 1.0/3, 1.0/3],
15     [1.0/3, 1.0/3, 1.0/3]
16 ])
17
18 emission_probability = np.array([
19     [1.0/2, 1.0/2],
20     [3.0/4, 1.0/4],
21     [1.0/4, 3.0/4]
22 ])
23
24 model = hmm.CategoricalHMM(n_components=n_states)
25 model.startprob_ = start_probability
26 model.transmat_ = transition_probability
27 model.emissionprob_ = emission_probability
28
29 seen = np.array([[0, 0, 1, 1, 1]]).T
30 logprob, box = model.decode(seen, algorithm="viterbi")
31 print(" 观测序列为:", " ".join(map(lambda x: observations[x[0]], seen)))
32 print(" 最优路径为:", " ".join(map(lambda x: states[x], box)))
```

代码输出为:

```
1 观测序列为: Apple, Apple, Orange, Orange, Orange
2 最优路径为: 盒子 2, 盒子 2, 盒子 3, 盒子 3, 盒子 3
```