VE414 HW4

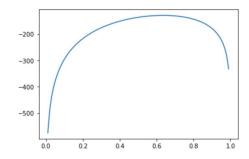
(a) suppose the missing variables are ya and yb. Ya + yb = $y_1 \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{1}{2}$. Yb = $\frac{y}{4}$ Q(OID(0)) = Ellog P(yobs, ymis 10) yobs, O(0) $= E \left[\log \left(\frac{A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot A_3 \cdot A_4}{A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot A_3 \cdot A_4} \cdot \frac{1}{7} A_{a} \cdot \left(\frac{A}{\theta} \right) A_{b} \cdot \left(\frac{A}{1-\theta} \right) A_{2} \cdot A_{3} \cdot \left(\frac{A}{\theta} \right) A_{b} \right]$ = E[C + yalog \(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{4} \right)] $E[Ja] = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}}, y_1$ $E[y_b] = \frac{\frac{\theta^{(0)}}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\theta^{(0)}}{4}} \cdot y_1$ $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\theta^{T}}{2 + \theta^{T}} y_{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} + (y_{2} + y_{3}) \cdot \frac{-1}{1 - \theta} + \frac{y_{1}}{\theta} = 0$ $\underset{\theta}{\operatorname{arg max}} Q(\theta | \theta^{(\tau)}) \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\frac{\theta^{\tau}}{2 + \theta^{\tau}} y_1 + y_0}{\frac{\theta^{\tau}}{2 + \theta^{\tau}} y_1 + y_0 + y_2 + y_3}$

```
In [2]: v def EM(theta0):
              for i in range(itr):
                  theta0 = theta1
                  theta1 = (125*theta1/(2+theta1)+ 34)/(125*theta1/(2+theta1)+18+20)
              return thetal
In [3]: EM(0.5)
Out[3]: 0.6268214978709824
```

(b)

```
In [4]:
          y = np.log(np.power(x,125) * np.power((1-x),72))
         plt.plot(x,y)
        <ipython-input-4-d0c101e43c50>:2: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encounte
         y = np.log(np.power(x, 125) * np.power((1-x), 72))
```

Out[4]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>



```
In [5]: np.argmax(y)/100
Out[5]: 0.63
```

It reaches maximum at 7=0.63

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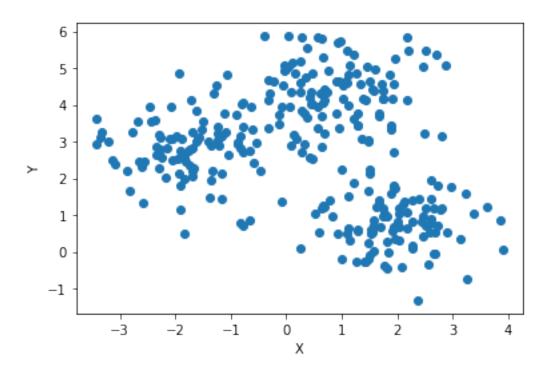
November 30, 2021

```
[1]: #Your turn
#The samples are comming from 3 gaussian distributions,
#please find the source of each cluster & the corresponding parameter
#mu & sigma
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal as mvn
from numpy.core.umath_tests import matrix_multiply as mm

df = pd.read_csv('raw_data.csv',index_col=0)
plt.scatter(df['X'],df['Y'])
plt.xlabel('X');
plt.ylabel('Y');
```

<ipython-input-1-306fdb4aa462>:9: DeprecationWarning: numpy.core.umath_tests is
an internal NumPy module and should not be imported. It will be removed in a
future NumPy release.

from numpy.core.umath_tests import matrix_multiply as mm



```
[2]: # The initial value of parameters
     mus = np.array([[-2,3], [1, 5], [2, 1]])
     sigmas = np.array([[[1,0],[0,1]], [[1,0],[0,1]], [[1,0],[0,1]])
     pis = np.array([1/3, 1/3, 1/3])
     xs = df.values
     def em_gmm_vect(xs, pis, mus, sigmas, tol = 0.01, max_iter = 100):
         n, p = xs.shape
         k = len(pis)
         ll_old = 0
         for i in range(max_iter):
             ws = np.zeros((k,n))
             for j in range(k):
                 ws[j, :] = pis[j] * mvn(mus[j], sigmas[j]).pdf(xs)
             ws /= ws.sum(0)
             pis = ws.sum(axis = 1)
             pis /= n
             mus = np.dot(ws, xs)
             mus /= ws.sum(1)[:, None]
             sigmas = np.zeros((k, p, p))
             for j in range(k):
                 ys = xs - mus[j,:]
                 sigmas[j] = (ws[j,:, None, None] * mm(ys[:,:,None],ys[:,None,:])).
      \rightarrowsum(axis = 0)
```

Total iteration: 100

mu_1: [-1.74427754 2.75730959]

mu_2: [0.81315808 4.27595904]

mu_3: [1.93899422 0.7726094]

sigma_1: [[0.62294001 -0.02641632]
[-0.02641632 0.63883231]]

sigma_2: [[0.7917954 0.0651846]
[0.0651846 0.74009291]]

sigma_3: [[0.59709477 -0.01084667]
[-0.01084667 0.48586406]]