

Aplicații ale algoritmului EM și nu numai...

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Cuprins

- **Teorie**
 - Algoritmul EM
 - Procese gaussiene
- **Aplicații**
 - Image segmentation/compression
 - Missing data
 - Image deblurring
 - Regression. Gene expression

0.1. Algoritmul EM

Algoritmul EM (1)

- Este, de fapt, o schemă algoritmică
- E = Expectation
- M = Maximization
- La ce este folosit?
 - Maximizarea unei funcții
- Care funcție?
 - Funcția de log-verosimilitate a datelor (**observable**)
- Când îl folosim?
 - Când avem de-a face cu date **latente**

Funcția de verosimilitate

- $f(h) = P(D|h)$
 - D = date (observable)
 - h = ipoteză/model
 - De ex.: parametrii unei distribuții probabiliste:
 - D = {1,2,3}
 - $h_0 = \{\mu = 0, \sigma = 1\}$; distribuția normală
 - $f(h_0) = p(D|h_0) = p(1,2,3|\mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$
 $= p(1|\mu = 0, \sigma = 1) p(2|\mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$
 $\quad p(3|\mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$
 $= \dots$
 $= 5.78987e-05$

Funcția de **log**-verosimilitate

- $f(h) = \ln P(D|h)$
 - D = date (observabile)
 - h = ipoteză/model
- De ce?
 - $P(D|h)$ va fi un **produs** de numere din [0,1]
 - Avem de-a face cu derivate
 - Computerul folosește aproximări

Date - exemplu

- Complete

Notăție: $Y = (X, Z)$

- Observable

- Neobservable

Pret	Tip produs
2.1	1
3	2
4	3
5	1
3.1	2
2	3
7	3

Notăție: X

Latente

Notăție: Z

... log-verosimilitatea datelor **observable**...

Cum maximizăm

... log-verosimilitatea datelor **observable**... ?

Ex:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left(\sum_{j=1}^k p_{X|Z,h}(x_i|j, h) p_{Z|h}(j|h) \right)$$

1. Metode numerice standard (ex.: metoda gradientului)
2. **Algoritmul EM**

Algoritmul EM (2)

- Inițializare: ? => [W,] h
- While(...)
 - W = pasE(X,h)
 - h = pasM(X,W)
 - (implicit crește $P(X|h_{var})$)

Algoritmul EM (2)

- Inițializare: ? => [W,] h
- While(...)
 - W = E[g(Z)|X,h]
 - h = $\ln P(X,Z|h_{\text{var}})$
 - (implicit crește $P(X|h_{\text{var}})$)

Algoritmul EM (2)

- Inițializare: ? => [W,] h
- While(...)
 - W = E[g(Z)|X,h]
 - h = $E_{P(g(Z)|X,h)} [\ln P(X,Z|h_var)]$
 - (implicit crește $P(X|h_var)$)

Algoritmul EM (2)

- Inițializare: ? => [W,] h
- While(...)
 - W = E[g(Z)|X,h]
 - h = argmax_{h_var} E_{P(g(Z)|X,h)} [ln P(X,Z|h_var)]
 - (implicit crește P(X|h_var))

Algoritmul EM (2)

- Inițializare: $? \Rightarrow [W, h]$
- While(...)
 - $W = E[g(Z) | X, h]$
 - $h = \operatorname{argmax}_{h_var} E_{P(g(Z)|X,h)} [\ln P(X,Z|h_var)]$
 - (implicit crește $P(X|h_var)$)

0.2. Procese gaussiene

Proces stocastic (aleator)

- Colecție indexată de variabile aleatoare

$f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$ - proces aleator

\mathcal{X} - multime de indecsi

$\mathcal{F}(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$ - multime de variabile aleatoare

Proces stocastic (aleator)

- Induce o distribuție de probabilitate peste:
 - Funcții: dacă \mathcal{X} este finită
 - Aproximări de funcții: dacă \mathcal{X} este infinită
 - Aproximăm \mathcal{X} printr-un număr finit de indecsări
- Deci, avem:

$$\mathcal{X} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \text{ sau } \mathcal{X} \approx \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

Proces stocastic (aleator)

$$f \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} f(x_1) \\ f(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad v \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(f = v) &= P(f(x_1) = v_1, \dots, f(x_n) = v_n) \\ p_f(v) &= p_{f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)}(v_1, \dots, v_n) \end{aligned}$$

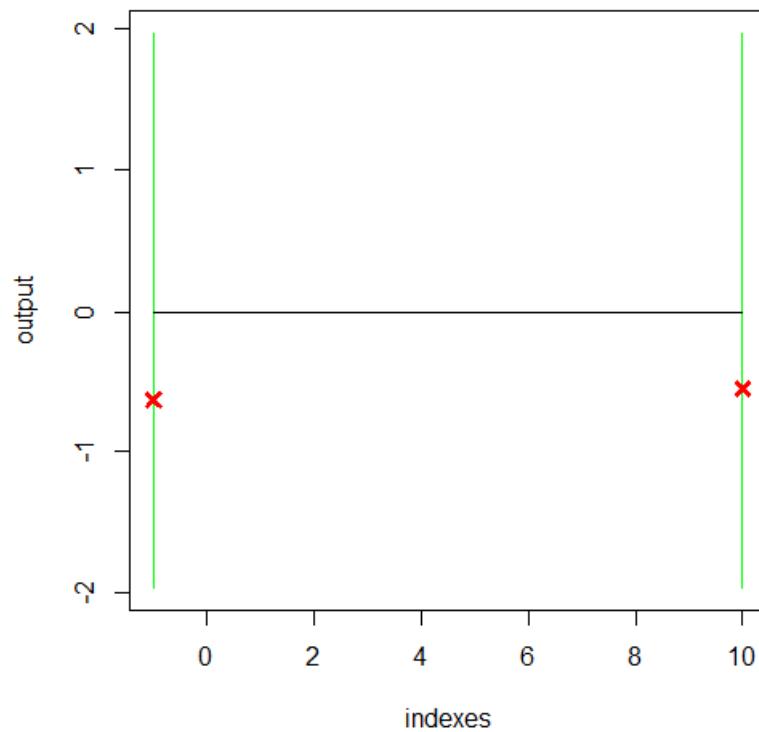
Proces gaussian

$\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathcal{X} : (f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n))$ urmează o distribuție normală

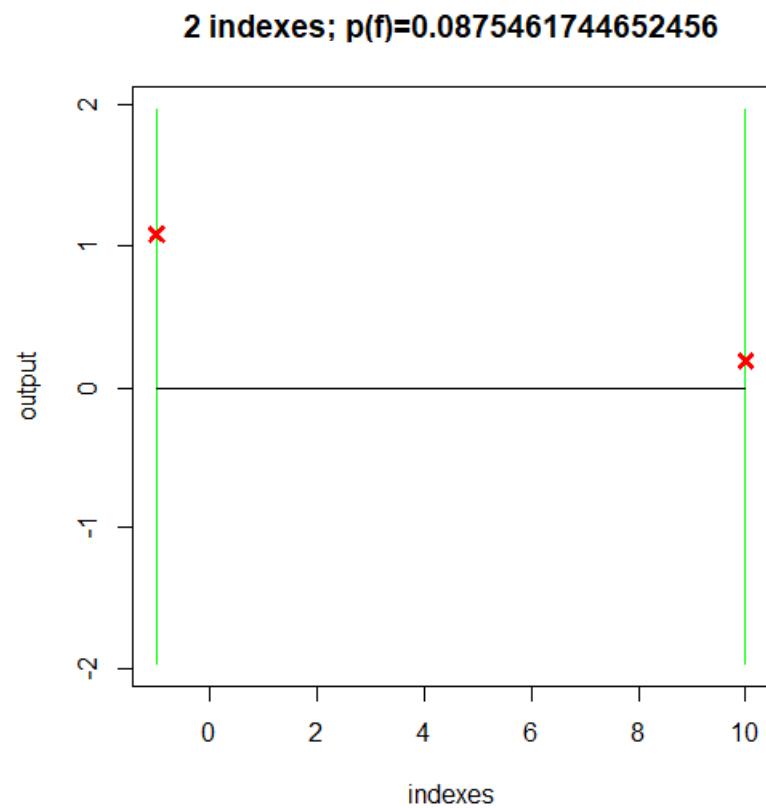
=> vom putea calcula $P(f = x)$

Proces gaussian

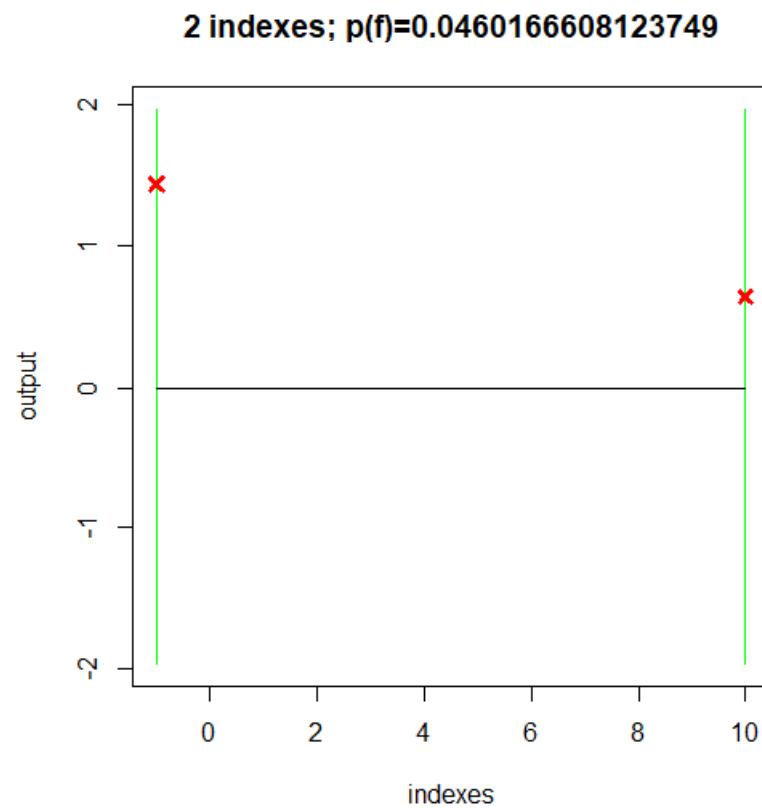
2 indexes; $p(f)=0.111238655936523$



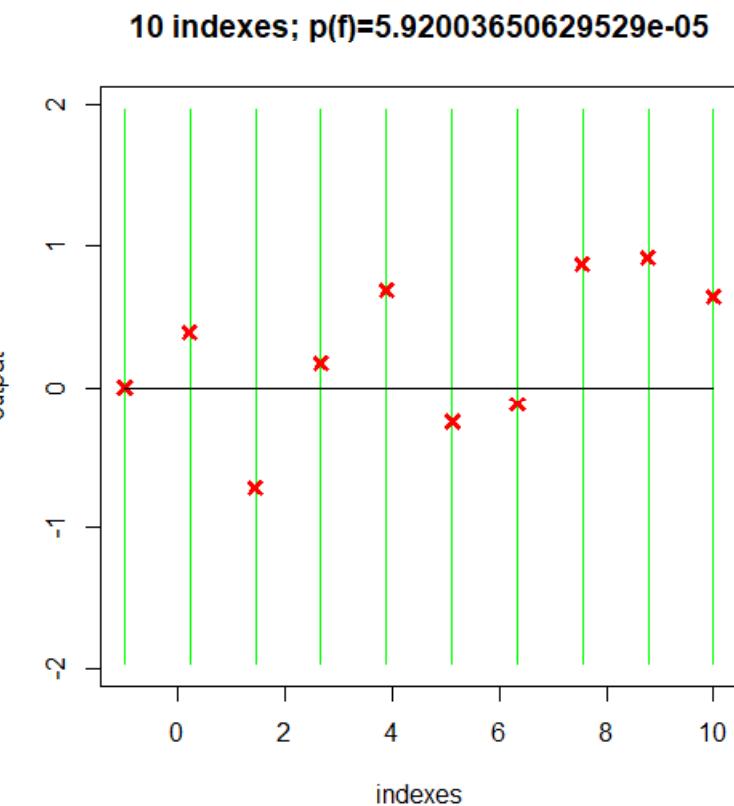
Proces gaussian



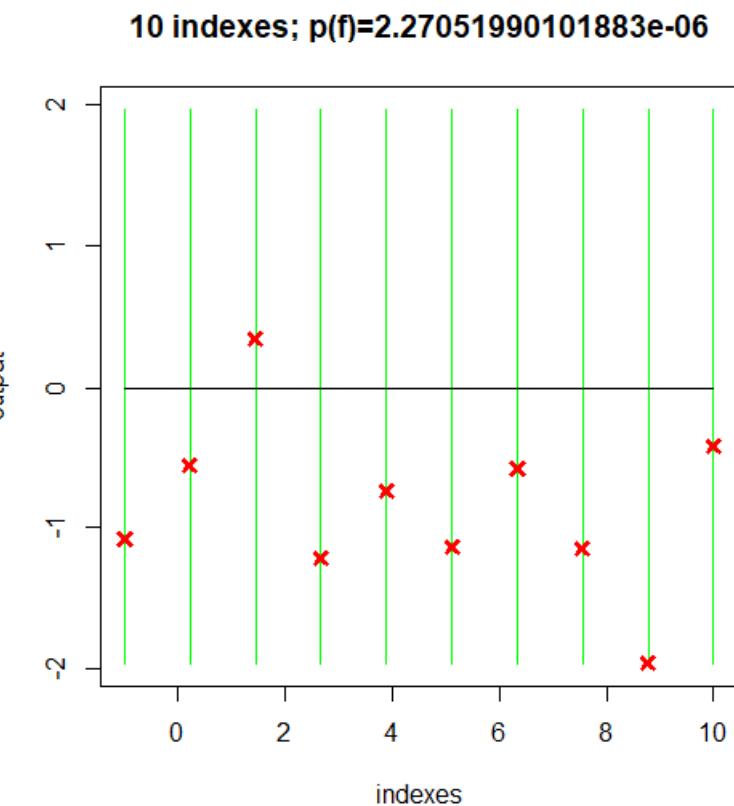
Proces gaussian



Proces gaussian

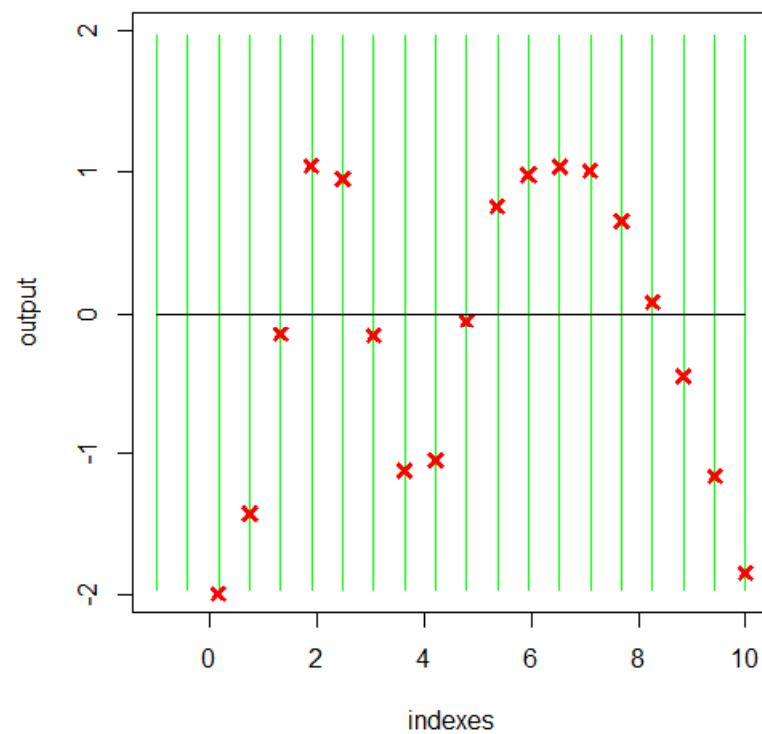


Proces gaussian

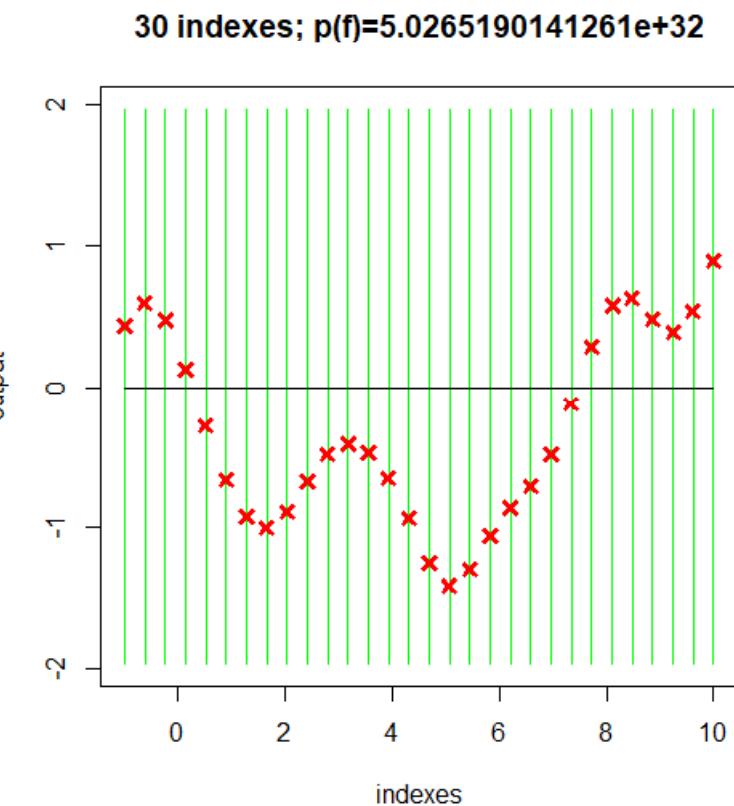


Proces gaussian

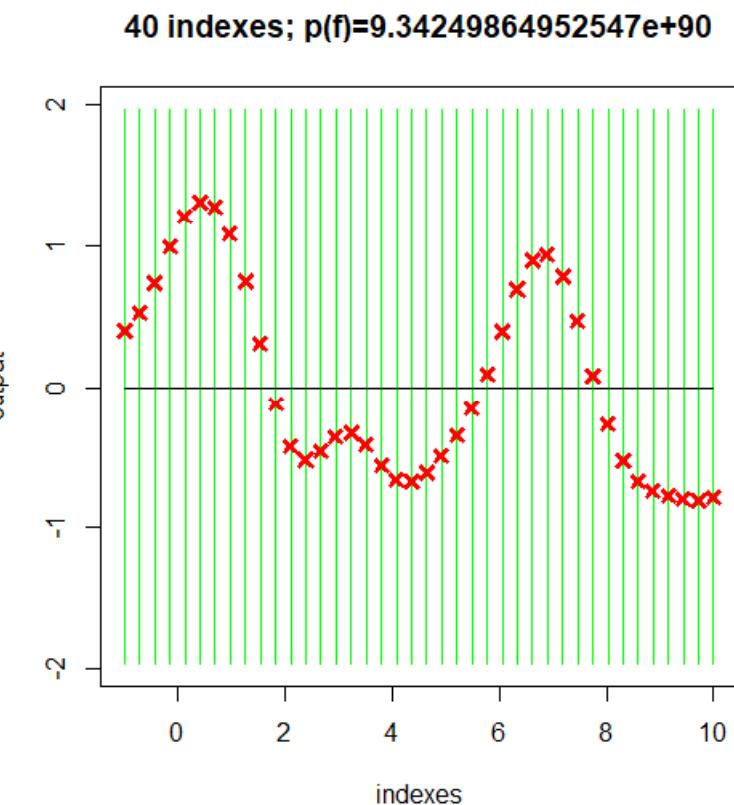
20 indexes; $p(f)=0.0515995865078813$



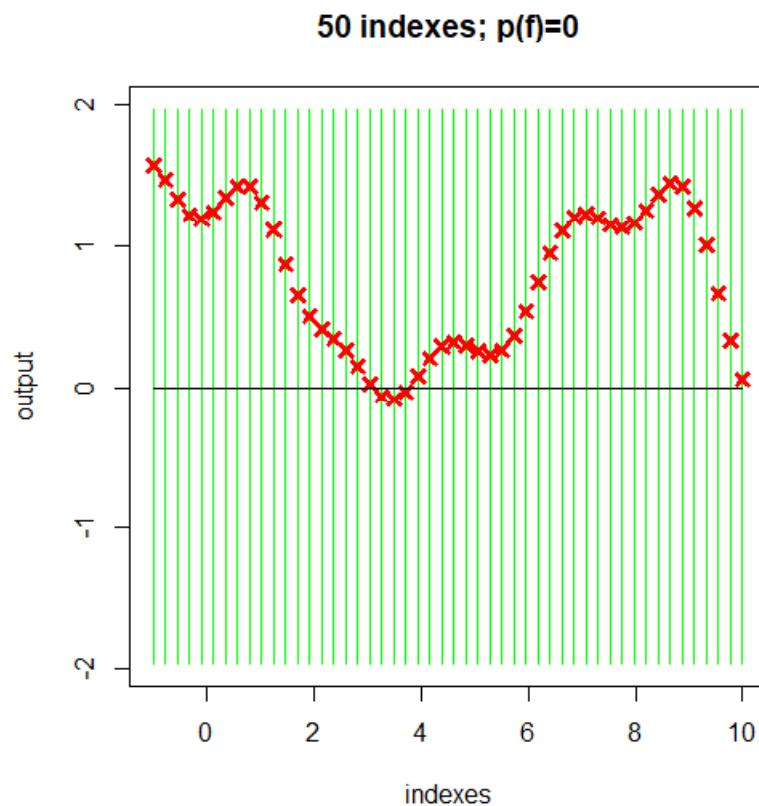
Proces gaussian



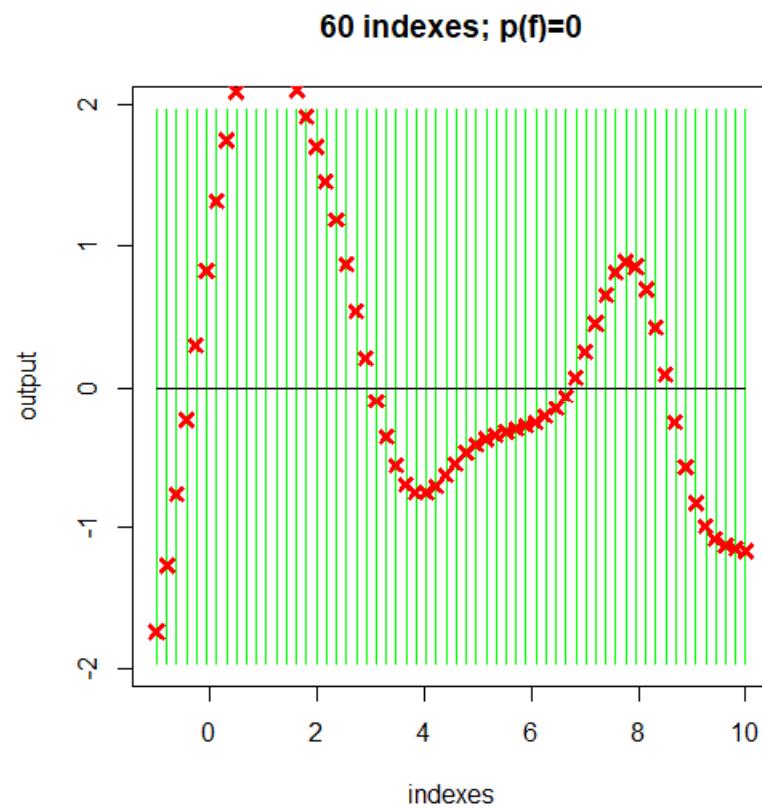
Proces gaussian



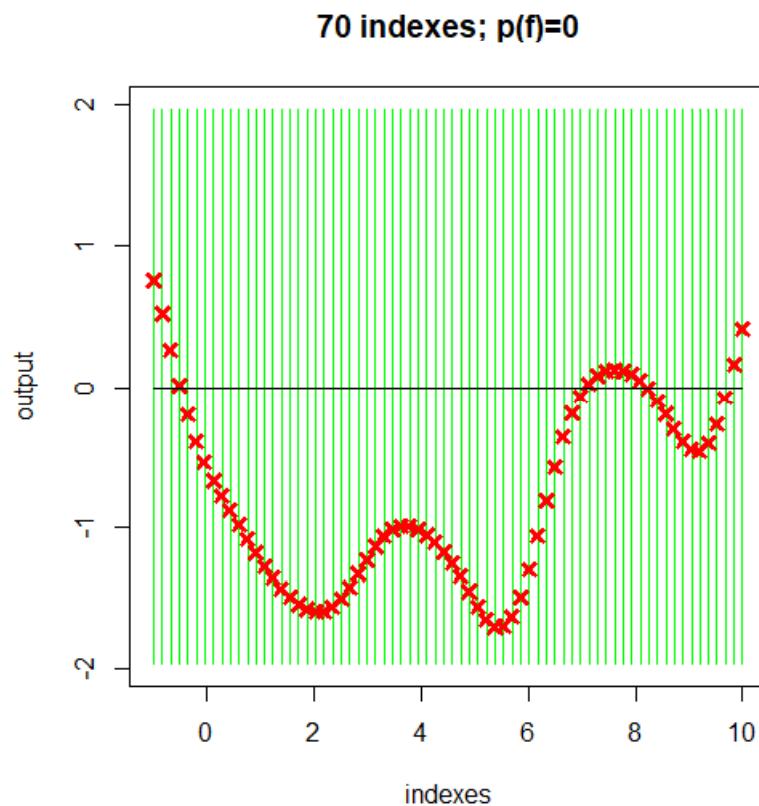
Proces gaussian



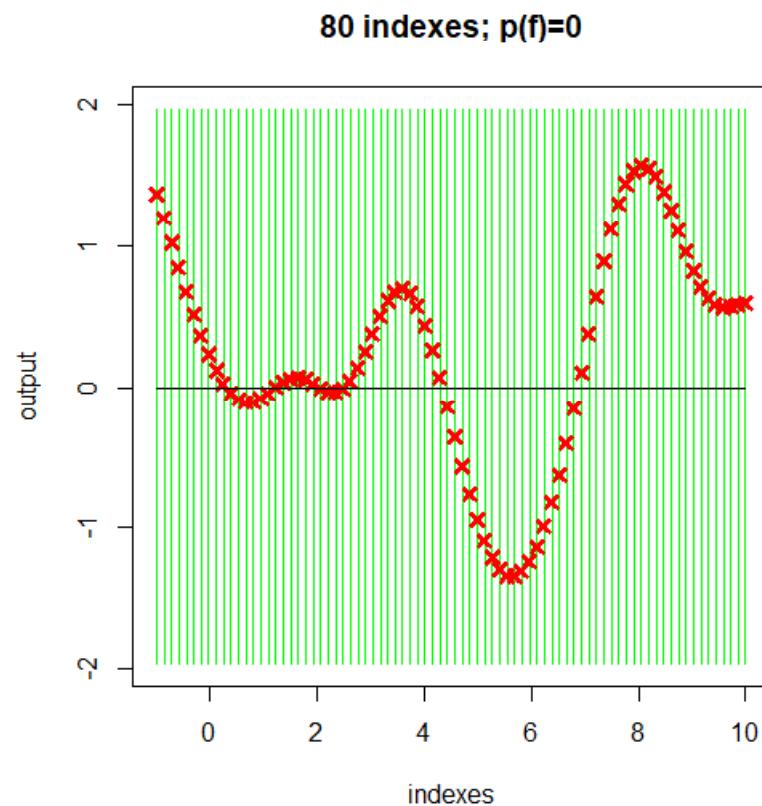
Proces gaussian



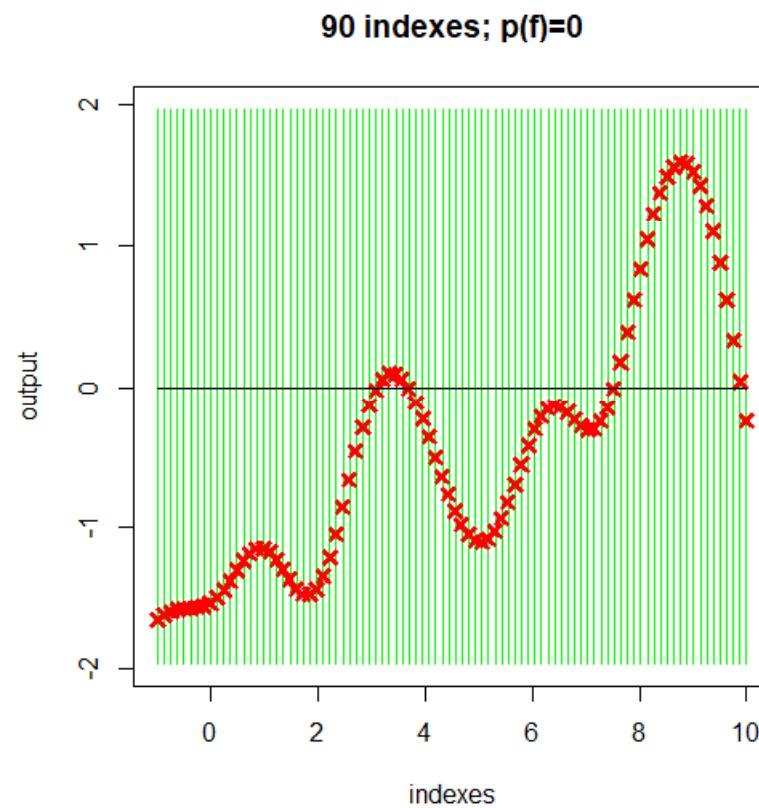
Proces gaussian



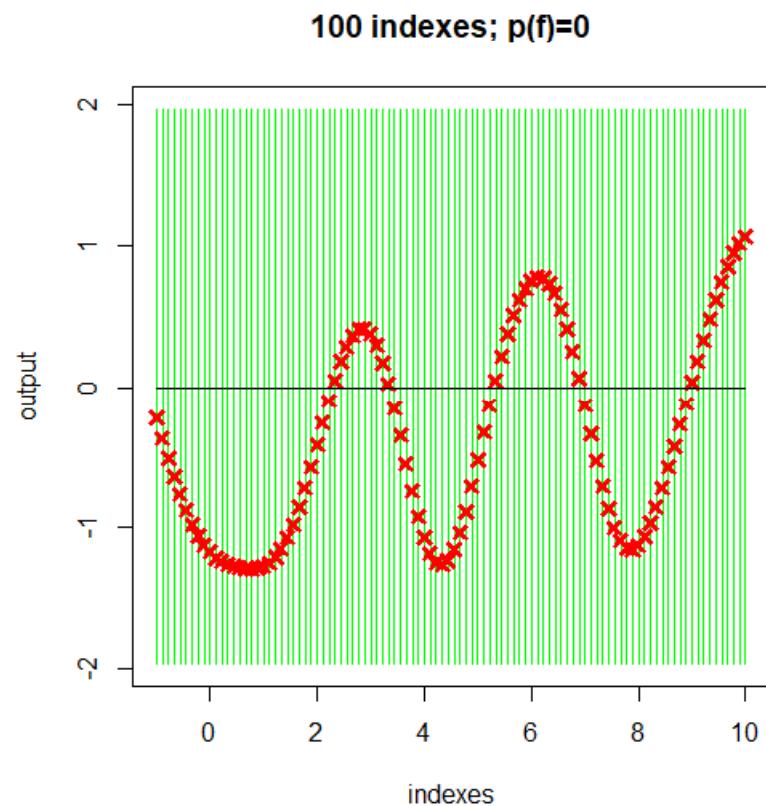
Proces gaussian



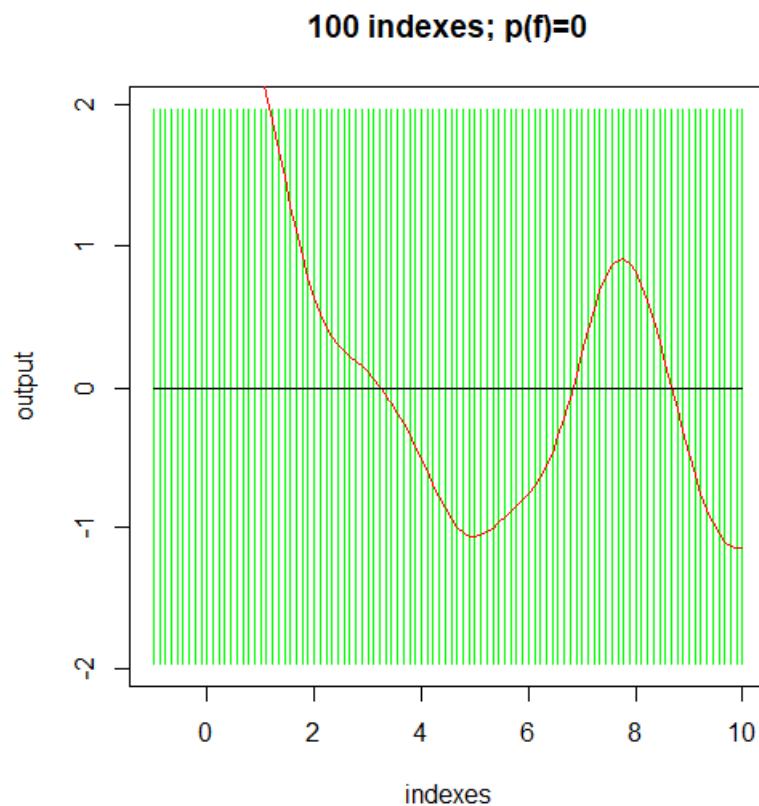
Proces gaussian



Proces gaussian



Proces gaussian



Proces gaussian

$$f(\cdot) \sim \mathcal{GP}(m(\cdot), k(\cdot, \cdot))$$

$$m(x) = E[f(x)]$$

$$k(x, x') = E[(f(x) - m(x))(f(x') - m(x'))]$$

$$x_1, \dots, x_m \in \mathcal{X}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(x_m) \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\begin{bmatrix} m(x_1) \\ \vdots \\ m(x_m) \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} k(x_1, x_1) & \cdots & k(x_1, x_m) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(x_m, x_1) & \cdots & k(x_m, x_m) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

- m – funcție
- k – funcție nucleu (kernel)

Regresia prin procese gaussiene

$$y^{(i)} = f(x^{(i)}) + \varepsilon^{(i)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$f(\cdot) \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k(\cdot, \cdot))$$

Regresia prin procese gaussiene

Antrenament

– În același timp cu testarea!!!

Regresia prin procese gaussiene

Testare

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \vec{f} \\ \vec{f}_* \end{array} \right] \middle| X, X_* \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\vec{0}, \begin{bmatrix} K(X, X) & K(X, X_*) \\ K(X_*, X) & K(X_*, X_*) \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \vec{\varepsilon} \\ \vec{\varepsilon}_* \end{array} \right] \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\vec{0}, \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 I & \vec{0} \\ \vec{0}^T & \sigma^2 I \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Regresia prin procese gaussiene

Testare

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \vec{y} \\ \vec{y}_* \end{array} \right] \Big| X, X_* = \left[\begin{array}{c} \vec{f} \\ \vec{f}_* \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \vec{\varepsilon} \\ \vec{\varepsilon}_* \end{array} \right] \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\vec{0}, \begin{bmatrix} K(X, X) + \sigma^2 I & K(X, X_*) \\ K(X_*, X) & K(X_*, X_*) + \sigma^2 I \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\vec{y}_* \mid \vec{y}, X, X_* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, \Sigma^*)$$

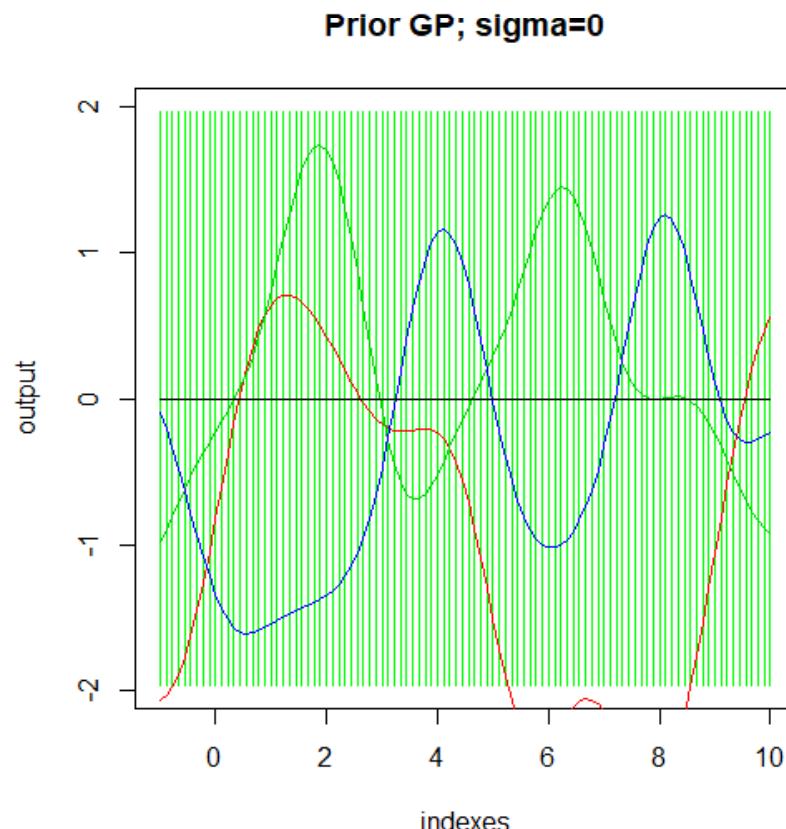
$$\mu^* = K(X_*, X) (K(X, X) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} \vec{y}$$

$$\Sigma^* = K(X_*, X_*) + \sigma^2 I - K(X_*, X) (K(X, X) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} K(X, X_*)$$

Regresia prin procese gaussiene

Vizualizare = aplicarea definiției pentru multe puncte (în decși)

Înainte de regresie/antrenament/testare



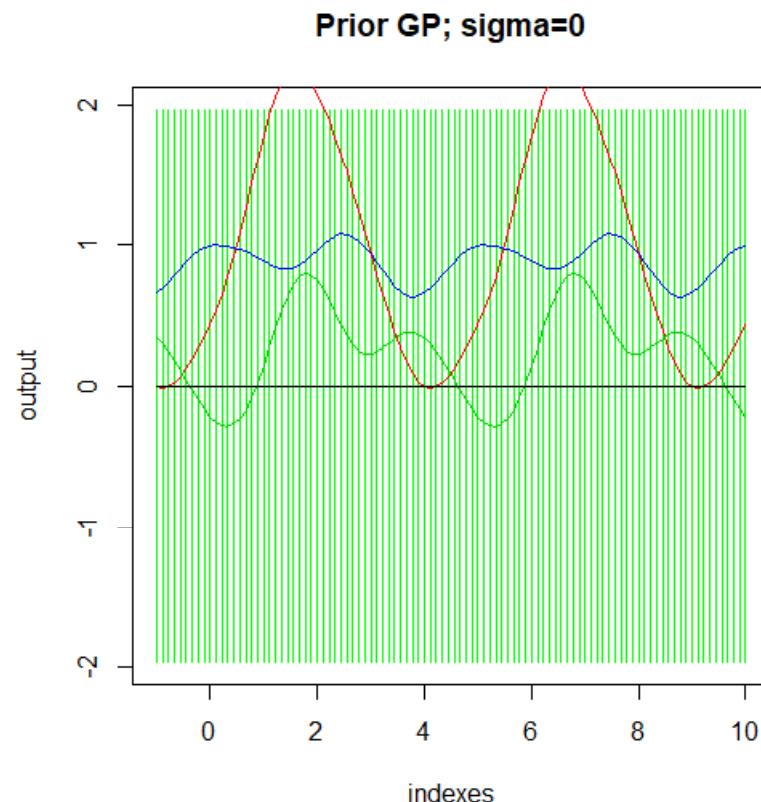
$$f(\cdot) \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k(\cdot, \cdot))$$

$$k(x, y) = 1^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{\|x-y\|^2}{2 \cdot 1^2}}$$

Regresia prin procese gaussiene

Vizualizare = aplicarea definiției pentru multe puncte (în decși)

Înainte de regresie/antrenament/testare



$$f(\cdot) \sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k(\cdot, \cdot))$$

$$k(x, y) = 1^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{2}{2^2} \sin^2(\pi \frac{(x-y)}{5})}$$

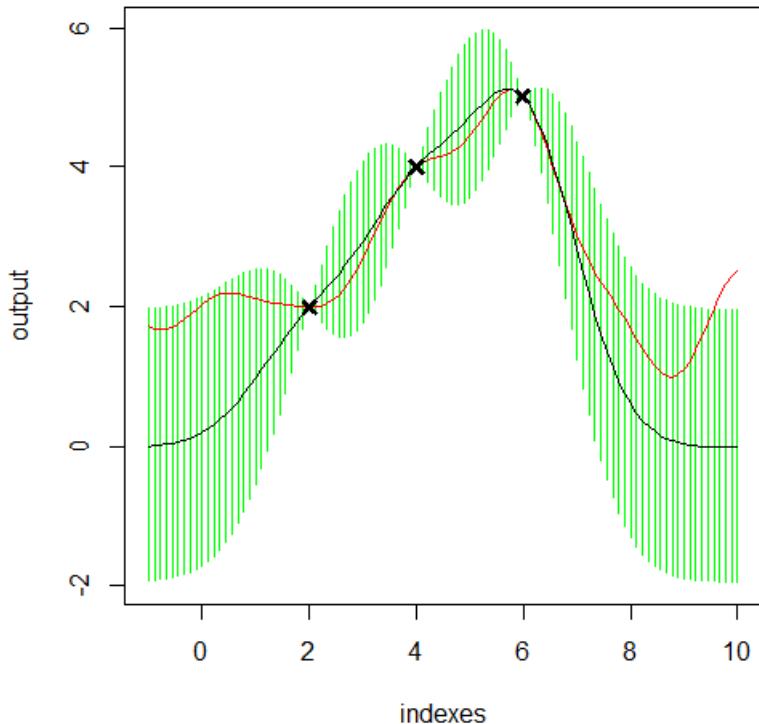
Regresia prin procese gaussiene

Vizualizare = testare pe multe puncte (indecși)

La regresie/antrenament/testare

Posterior GP; sigma_train=0; sigma_test=0

$$\vec{y}_* \mid \vec{y}, X, X_* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, \Sigma^*)$$



$$\mu^* = K(X_*, X) (K(X, X) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} \vec{y}$$

$$\Sigma^* = K(X_*, X_*) + \sigma^2 I - K(X_*, X) (K(X, X) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} K(X, X_*)$$

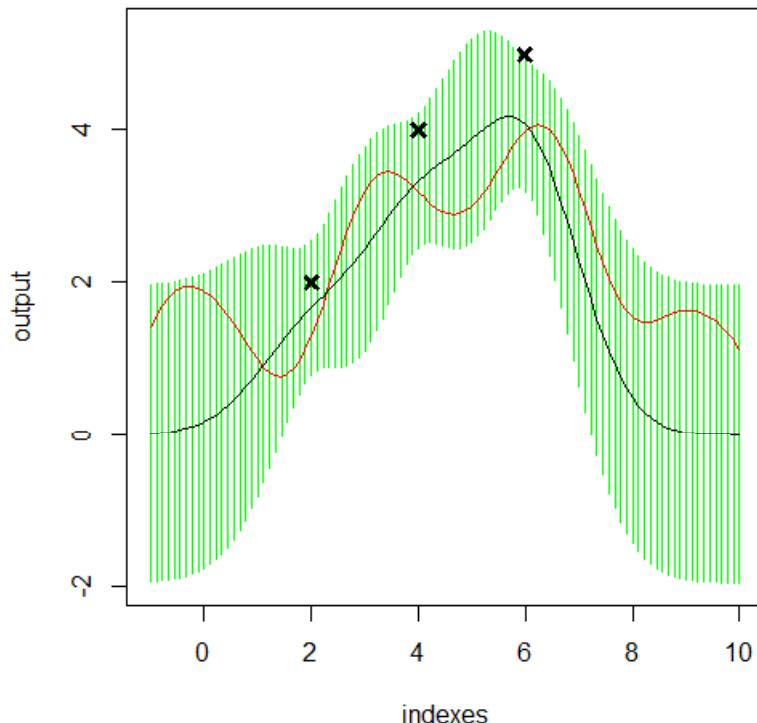
$$k(x, y) = 1^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{\|x-y\|^2}{2 \cdot 1^2}}$$

Regresia prin procese gaussiene

Vizualizare = testare pe multe puncte (indecși)

La regresie/antrenament/testare

Posterior GP; sigma_train=0.5; sigma_test=0



$$\vec{y}_* \mid \vec{y}, X, X_* \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu^*, \Sigma^*)$$

$$\mu^* = K(X_*, X) (K(X, X) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} \vec{y}$$

$$\Sigma^* = K(X_*, X_*) + \sigma^2 I - K(X_*, X) (K(X, X) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} K(X, X_*)$$

$$k(x, y) = 1^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{\|x-y\|^2}{2 \cdot 1^2}}$$

++Rezultate de echivalență dpvd al outputului

Remember: kernelized bayesian linear regression

$$y^{(i)} = \phi(x^{(i)}) \cdot w + \epsilon^{(i)}$$

$$\epsilon^{(i)} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$w \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_p)$$

$$A\alpha = f$$

- Dacă **output** = $p(y_* | X_*, x, y)$

Dacă $k_{GP}(x, z) = \psi(x) \cdot \psi(z)$, unde $\psi(x) = \Sigma_p^{1/2} \phi(x)$:
GP regression \equiv kernelized (fully) bayesian linear regression.

++Rezultate de echivalență dpvd al outputului

Remember: kernelized bayesian linear regression

$$y^{(i)} = \phi(x^{(i)}) \cdot w + \epsilon^{(i)}$$

$$\epsilon^{(i)} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$w \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_p)$$

$$A\alpha = f$$

- Dacă **output** = predicția

Dacă $\Sigma_p = \tau^2 I$ (cazul ridge regression):

GP regression \equiv kernelized (fully) bayesian linear regression
 \equiv kernelized {classical=semi-bayesian=with MAP}
ridge regression

++Formula pentru media GP posterior

- **Regresia liniară/polinomială**
 - Start
 - interpolare polinomială: prin n puncte distincte trece un unic polinom de grad $n-1$
 - Notă: doar 1D
 - **Cum prevenim overfittingul?**
 - pentru n puncte vom considera un polinom de grad $< n-1$
 - interpolare în sensul celor mai mici pătrate

++Formula pentru media GP posterior

- **Regresia liniară/polinomială**

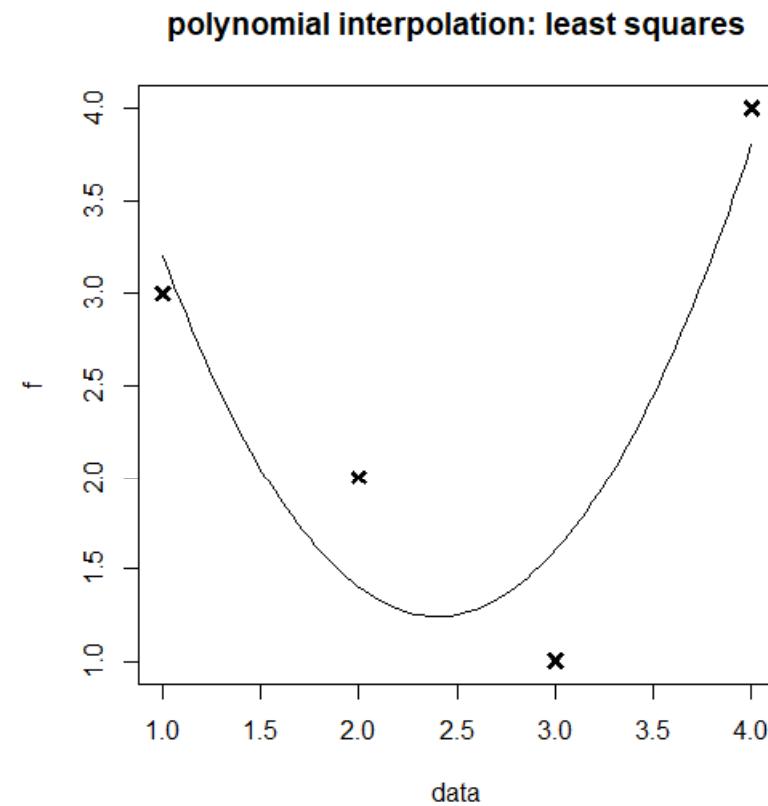
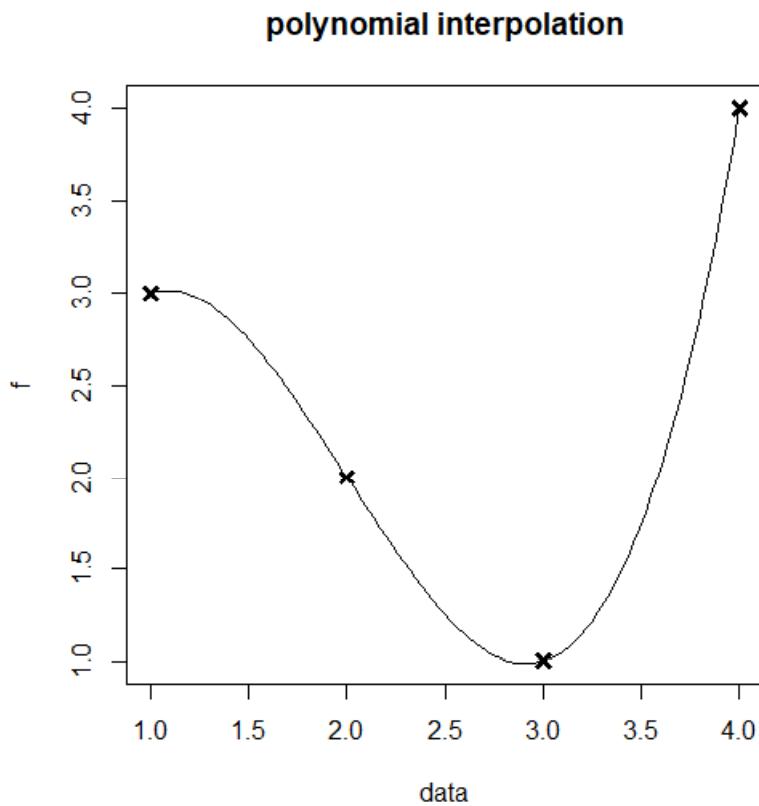
$$\phi(x) = [1 \quad x^1 \quad \dots \quad x^{n-1}]$$

$$A\alpha = f$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1^1 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2^1 & \dots & x_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n^1 & \dots & x_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

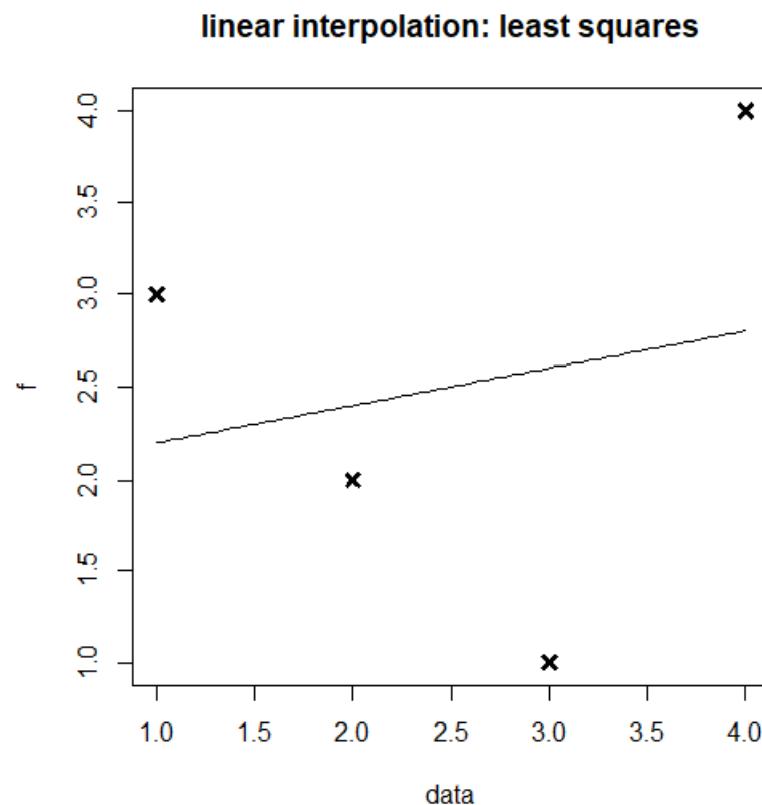
++Formula pentru media GP posterior

- Regresia liniară/polinomială



++Formula pentru media GP posterior

- Regresia liniară/polinomială**



++Formula pentru media GP posterior

- **Regresia prin procese gaussiene**
 - Start
 - interpolare prin funcții nucleu
 - Notă: 1D sau mmD
 - **Cum prevenim overfittingul?**
 - Adăugăm zgomot pe diagonala principală a matricii A

++Formula pentru media GP posterior

- **Regresia prin procese gaussiene**

$$\phi(x) = [k(x, x_1) \quad k(x, x_2) \quad \dots \quad k(x, x_n)]$$

$$A\alpha = f$$

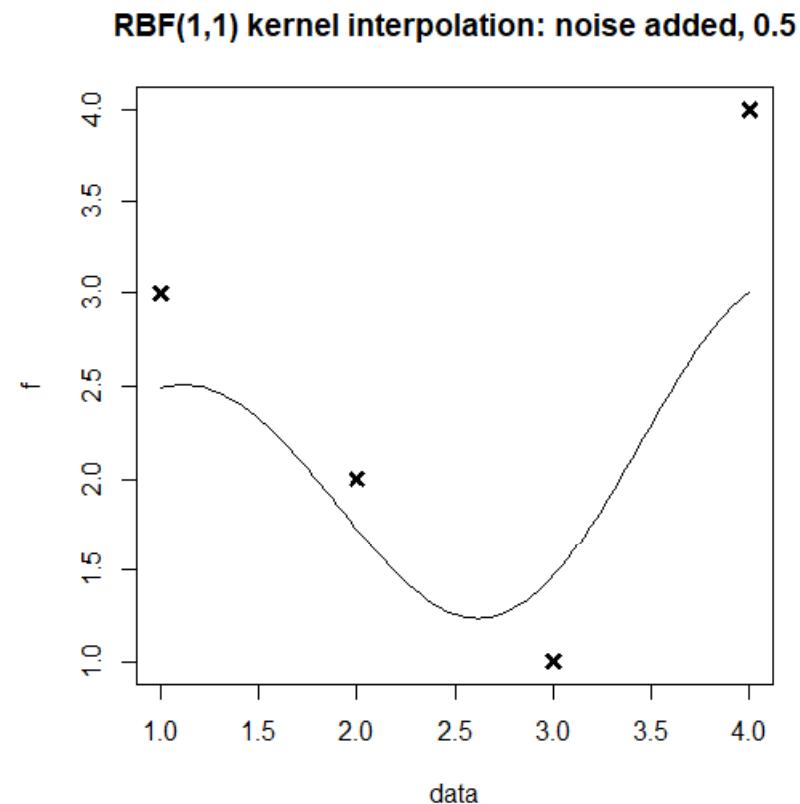
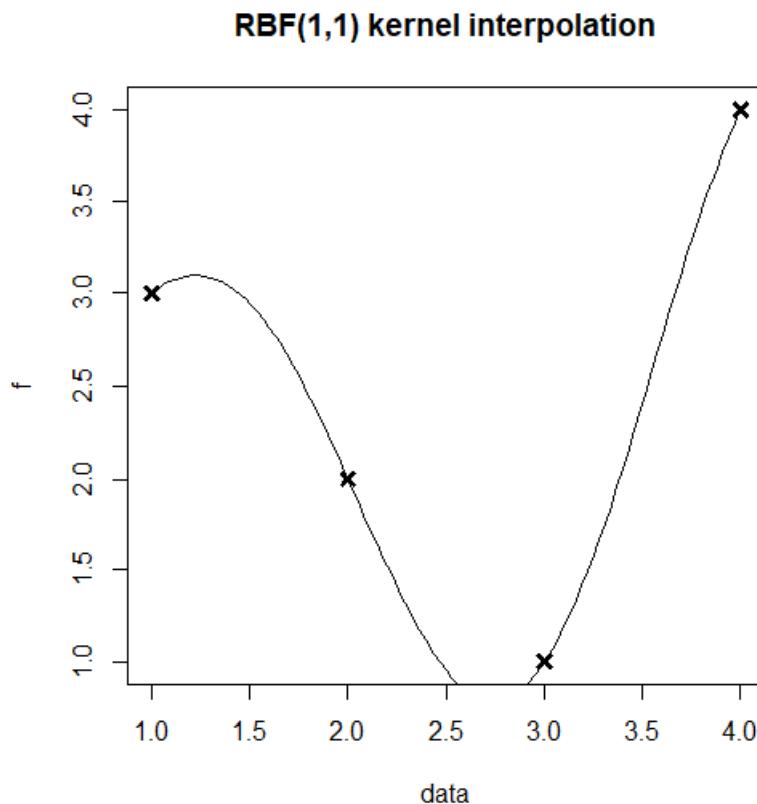
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} k(x_1, x_1) & k(x_1, x_2) & \dots & k(x_1, x_n) \\ k(x_2, x_1) & k(x_2, x_2) & \dots & k(x_2, x_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k(x_n, x_1) & k(x_n, x_2) & \dots & k(x_n, x_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

Testare (media):

$$A_*\alpha = A_*A^{-1}f \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} K(X_*, X)(K(X, X) + \sigma^2 I)^{-1}y$$

++Formula pentru media GP posterior

- Regresia prin procese gaussiene**



Surse de inspirație:

Stanford, 2012 spring, Andrew Ng, HW9

sau [OpenClassroom Stanford, Machine Learning, Andrew Ng](#)

CMU, 2008 fall, Eric Xing, HW4, pr. 2.2

1. Image segmentation, compression

RGB

K-means vs EM/GMM

$$Z_i|h \sim \text{Categorical}(h.\pi)$$

$$X_i|Z_i = j, h \sim \text{NumeDistribuție}(h_j)$$

Date observabile și latente

Red	Green	Blue	Generat de gaussiana...
123	144	255	1
102	154	144	2
10	1	102	1
...

Algoritmul EM particular

EM pentru mixtura de distribuții gaussiene multivariate

Pasul E:

$$\gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} \text{ not. } \frac{\pi_j^{(t)} \mathcal{N}(x_i; \mu_j^{(t)}, \Sigma_j^{(t)})}{\sum_{l=1}^k \pi_l^{(t)} \mathcal{N}(x_i; \mu_l^{(t)}, \Sigma_l^{(t)})}$$

Pasul M:

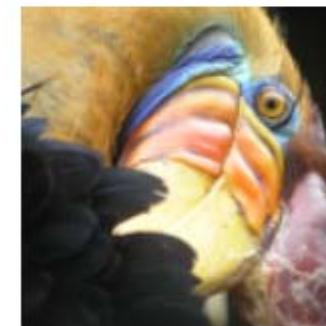
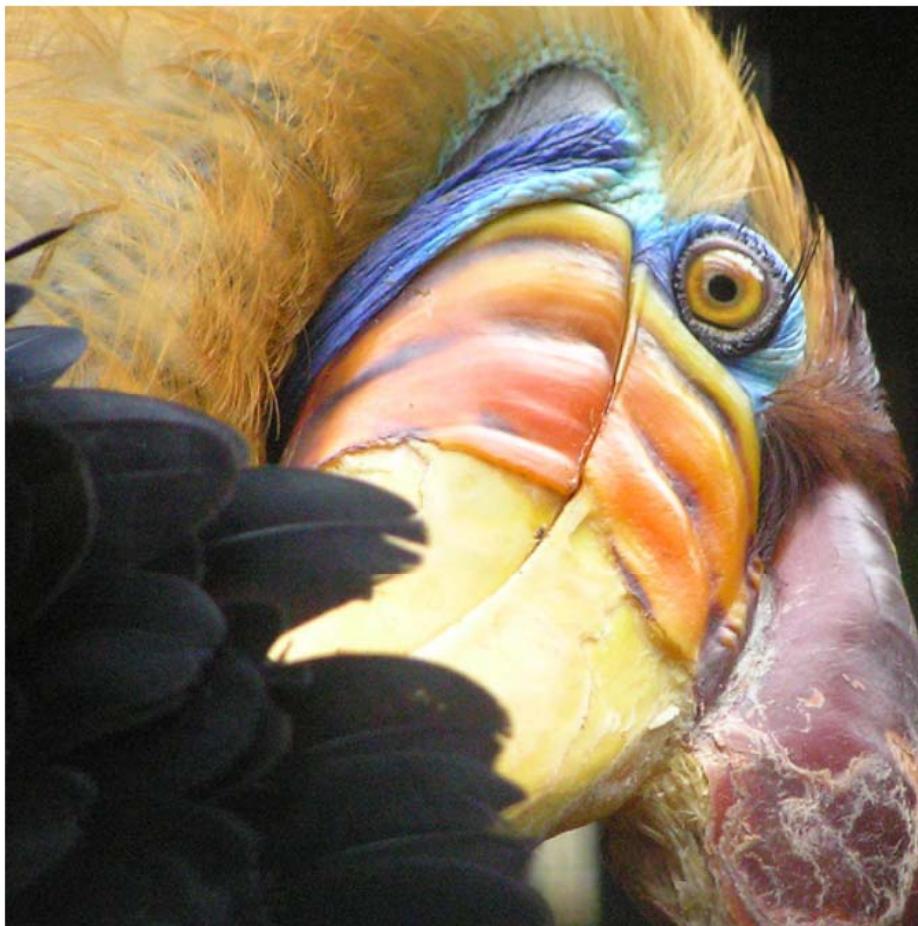
$$\pi_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}{n}$$

$$\mu_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

$$\Sigma_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} (x_i - \mu_j)(x_i - \mu_j)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

Rezultate

Originale



Rezultate: k-means != EM/GMM

k=2, first run, k-means



k=2, first run, EM/GMM

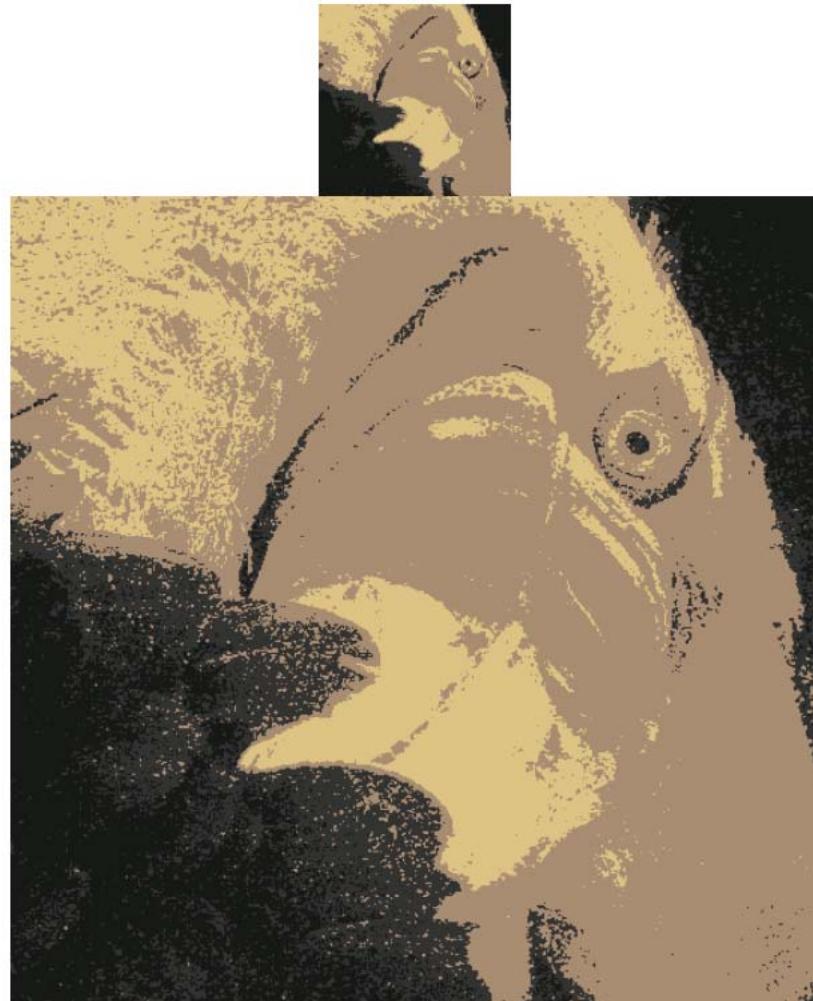


Rezultate: k-means != EM/GMM

k=4, first run, k-means

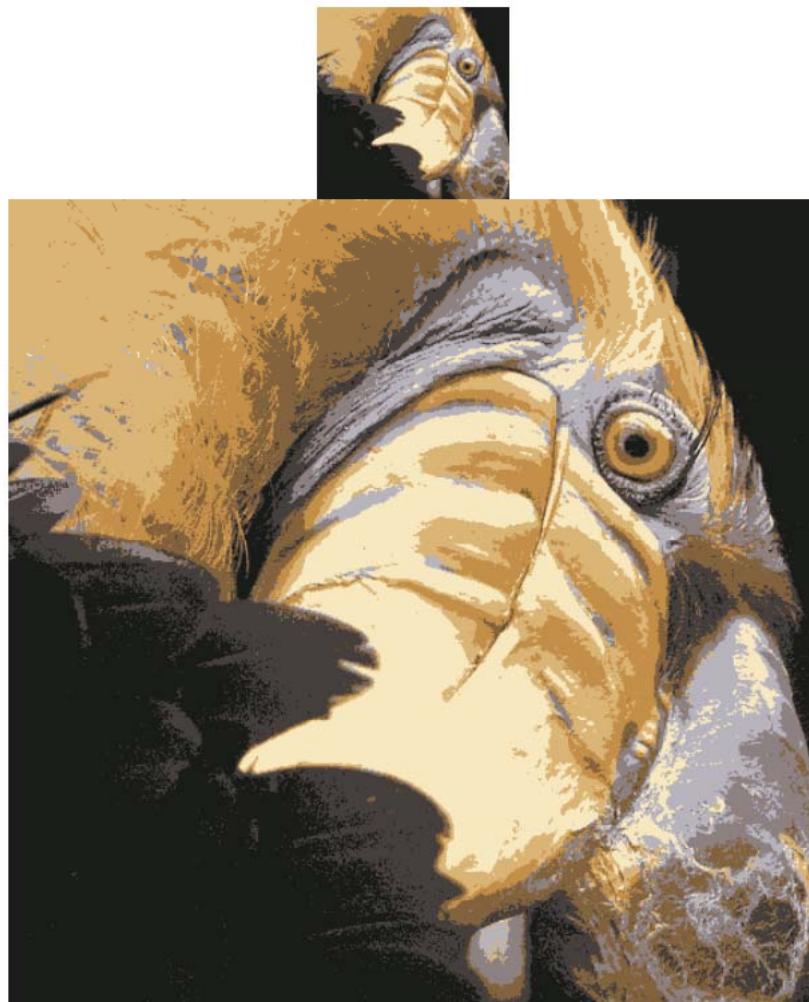


k=4, first run, EM/GMM



Rezultate: k-means != EM/GMM

k=8, first run, k-means

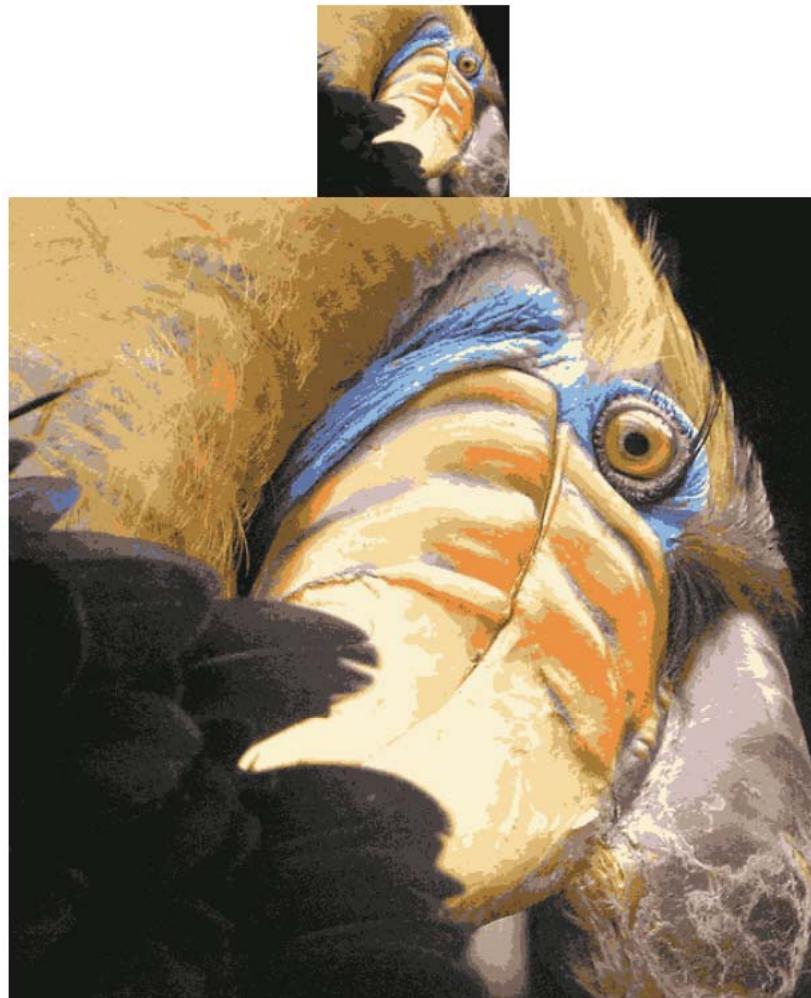


k=8, first run, EM/GMM

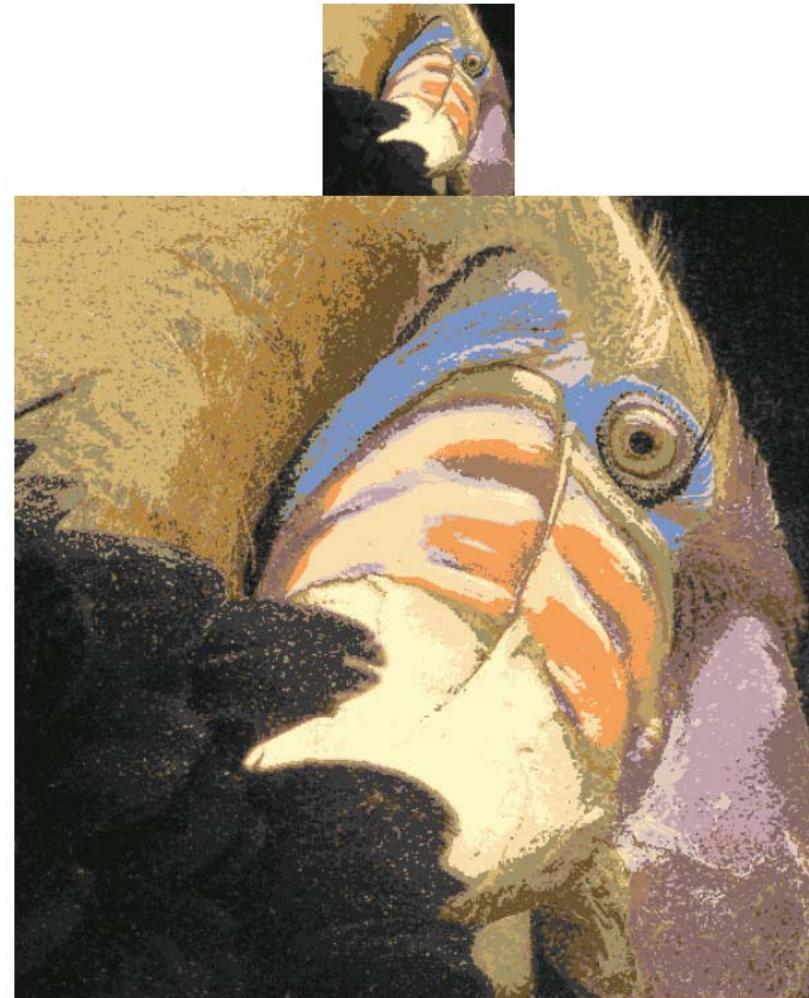


Rezultate: k-means != EM/GMM

k=16, first run, k-means

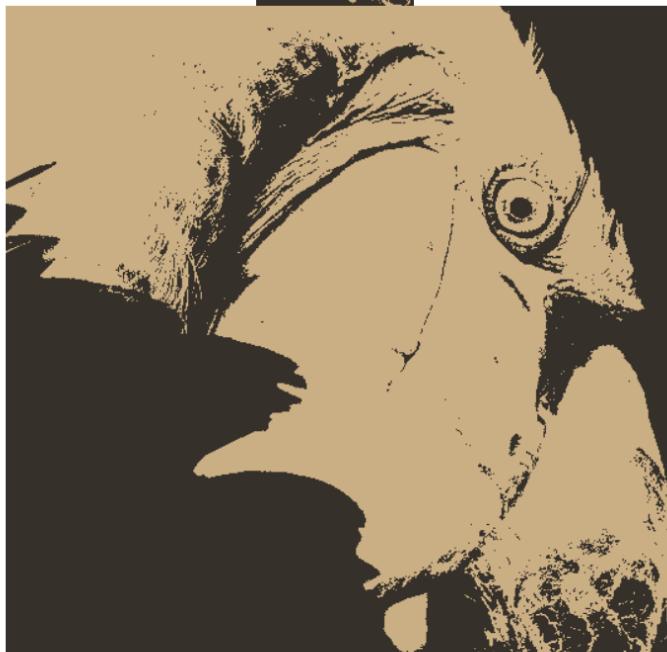


k=16, first run, EM/GMM

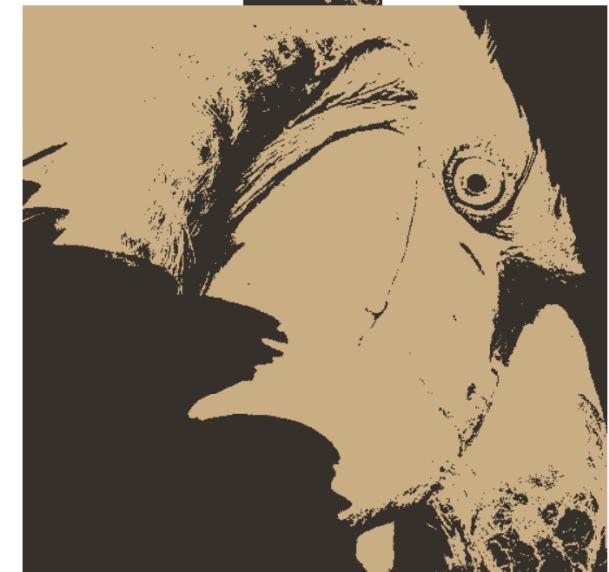


Rezultate: k-means == EM/GMM

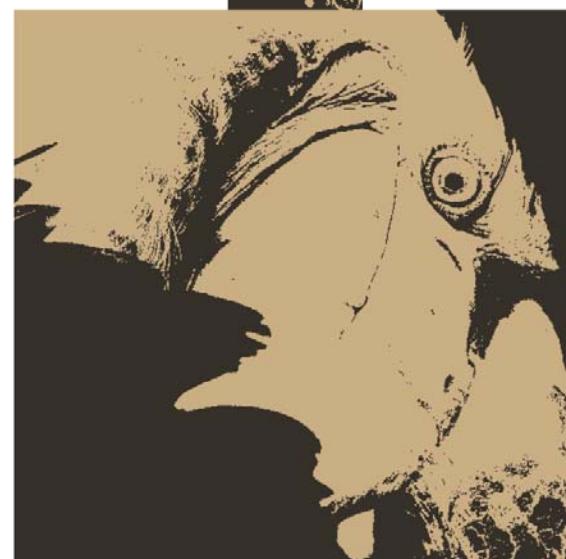
k=2, second run, k-means



k=2, second run, EM/GMM, sigma = 50



k=2, second run, EM/GMM, sigma = 6

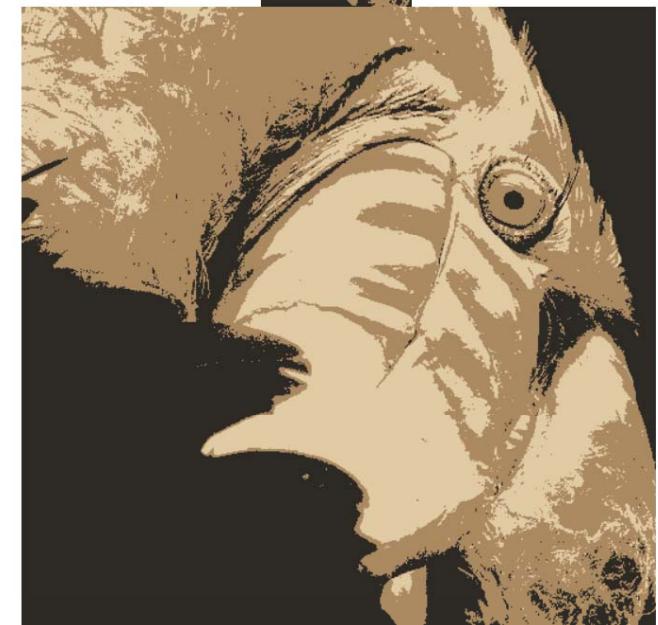


Rezultate: k-means == EM/GMM

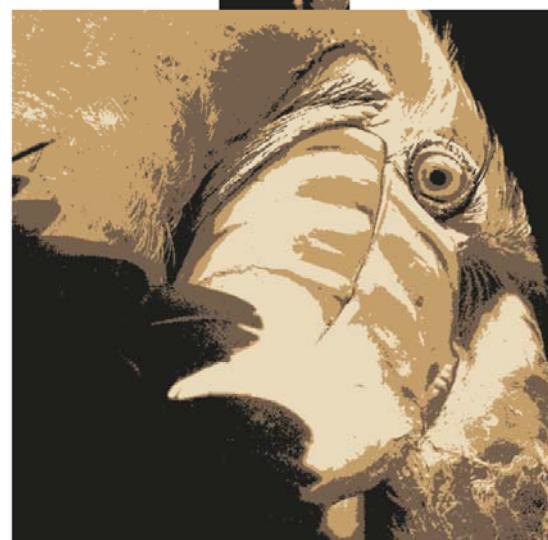
k=4, second run, k-means



k=4, second run, EM/GMM, sigma = 50

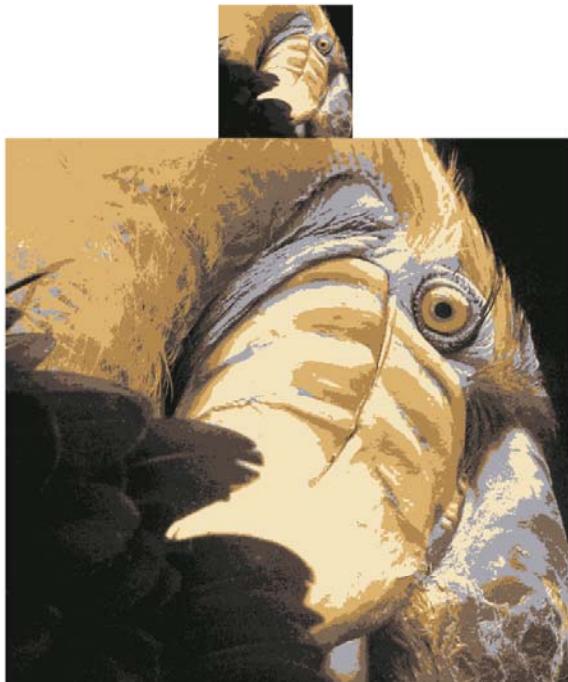


k=4, second run, EM/GMM, sigma = 6

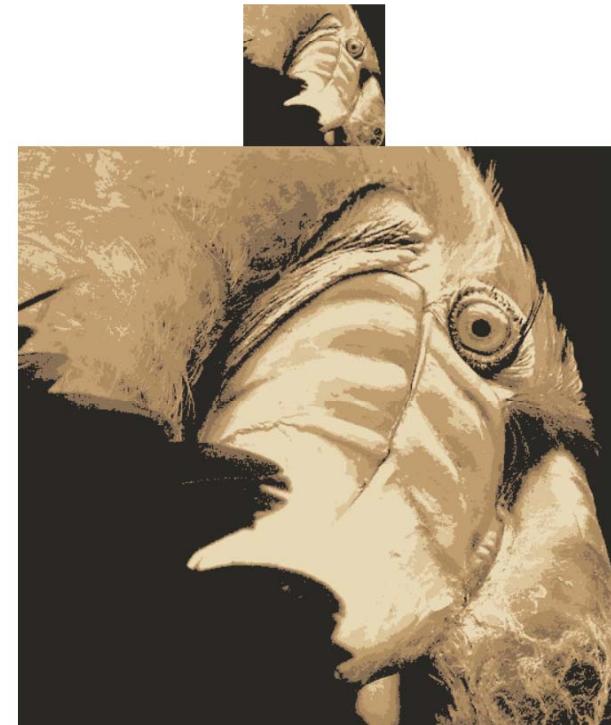


Rezultate: k-means == EM/GMM

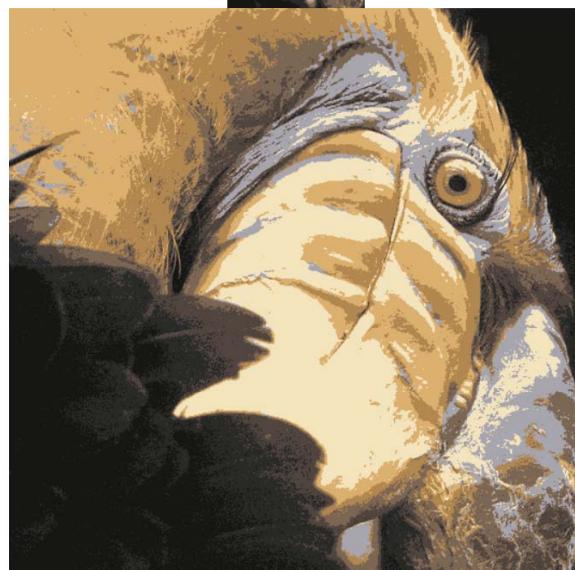
k=8, second run, k-means



k=8, second run, EM/GMM, sigma = 50

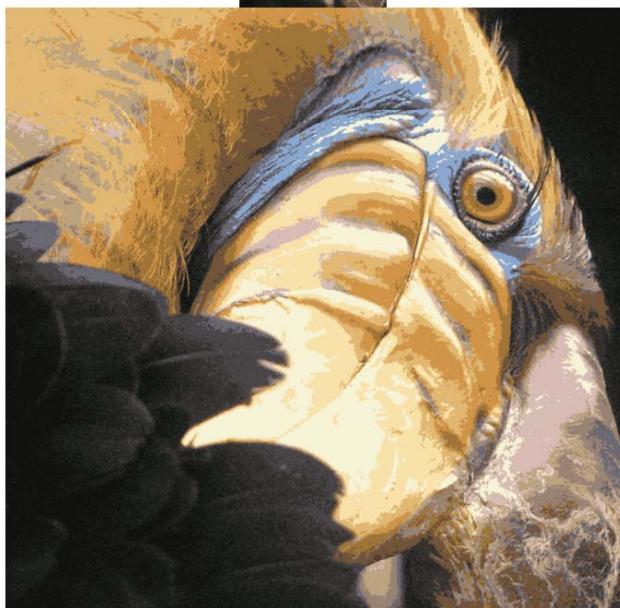


k=8, second run, EM/GMM, sigma = 6

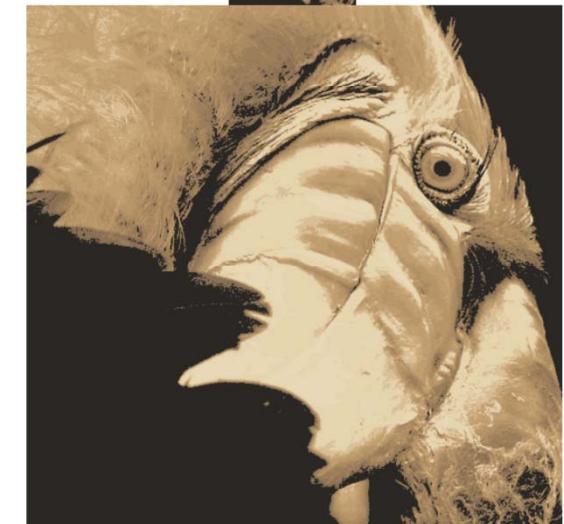


Rezultate: k-means == EM/GMM

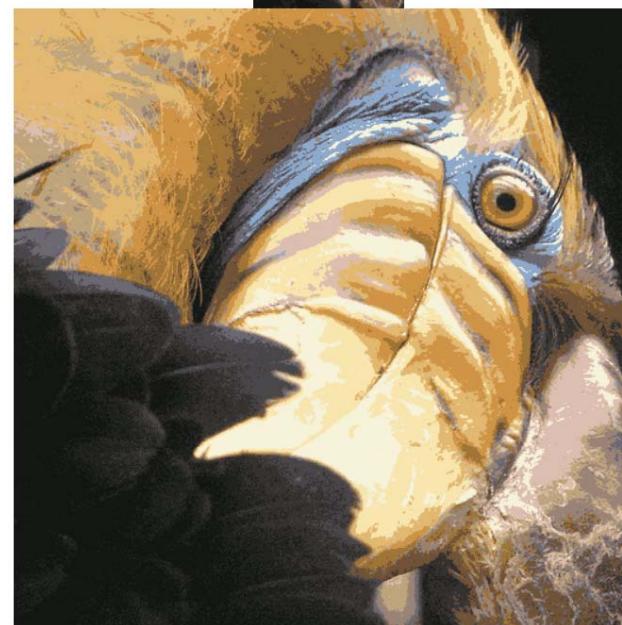
k=16, second run, k-means



k=16, second run, EM/GMM, sigma = 50



k=16, second run, EM/GMM, sigma = 6



Pe lângă rezultate,
Ce am mai aflat nou?

- Ce să faci când imaginea este mare
- *Testarea EM pe un nou set de date*

Sursa de inspirație:

Gamma Mixture Classifier for Plaque. Detection in Intravascular Ultrasonic Images.

Gonzalo Vegas-sánchez-Ferrero

1. Image segmentation, compression

Gray

EM: GMM, GammaMM,
RayleighMM, NakagamiMM

$$Z_i|h \sim \text{Categorical}(h.\pi)$$

$$X_i|Z_i = j, h \sim \text{NumeDistribuție}(h_j)$$

Date observabile și latente

Gray	Generat de distribuția...
255	1
144	2
102	1
...	...

Algoritmul EM particular (1)

EM pentru mixtura de distribuții gaussiene univariate

Pasul E:

$$\gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \frac{\pi_j^{(t)} \mathcal{N}(x_i; \mu_j^{(t)}, (\sigma_j^2)^{(t)})}{\sum_{l=1}^k \pi_l^{(t)} \mathcal{N}(x_i; \mu_l^{(t)}, (\sigma_l^2)^{(t)})}$$

Pasul M:

$$\pi_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}{n}$$

$$\mu_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

$$(\sigma_j^2)^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} (x_i - \mu_j^{(t+1)})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

Algoritmul EM particular (2)

EM pentru mixtura de distribuții Gamma (univariate)

Pasul E:

$$\gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \frac{\pi_j^{(t)} \text{Gamma}(x_i; r_j^{(t)}, \beta_j^{(t)})}{\sum_{l=1}^k \pi_l^{(t)} \text{Gamma}(x_i; r_l^{(t)}, \beta_l^{(t)})}$$

Pasul M:

$$\pi_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}{n}$$

$$\text{Gamma}(x; r, \beta) = \frac{1}{\beta^r \Gamma(r)} x^{r-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}$$

$$\ln(r_j^{(t+1)}) - \frac{\Gamma'(r_j^{(t+1)})}{\Gamma(r_j^{(t+1)})} = \ln \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}} \right) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} \ln(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x) - \frac{\Gamma'(x)}{\Gamma(x)} - K, \quad K > 0$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2K}) f(\frac{1}{K}) < 0$$

Pentru a afla x cu $f(x) = 0$ vom folosi metoda bisecției pe $[\frac{1}{2K}, \frac{1}{K}]$.

$$\beta_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i}{r_j^{(t+1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

Algoritmul EM particular (3)

EM pentru mixtura de distribuții Rayleigh (univariate)

Pasul E:

$$\gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \frac{\pi_j^{(t)} \text{Rayleigh}(x_i; (\sigma_j^2)^{(t)})}{\sum_{l=1}^k \pi_l^{(t)} \text{Rayleigh}(x_i; (\sigma_l^2)^{(t)})}$$

Pasul M:

$$\pi_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}{n}$$

$$(\sigma_j^2)^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i^2}{2 \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

Algoritmul EM particular (4)

EM pentru mixtura de distribuții Nakagami (univariate)

Pasul E:

$$\gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \frac{\pi_j^{(t)} \text{Nakagami}(x_i; \Omega_j^{(t)}, m_j^{(t)})}{\sum_{l=1}^k \pi_l^{(t)} \text{Nakagami}(x_i; \Omega_l^{(t)}, m_l^{(t)})}$$

Pasul M:

$$\pi_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}{n}$$

$$\Omega_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

$$\ln(m_j^{(t+1)}) - \frac{\Gamma'(m_j^{(t+1)})}{\Gamma(m_j^{(t+1)})} = \ln \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}} \right) - 2 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} \ln(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}$$

Rezultate

Originale



Rezultate: k=2



Gaussian



Gamma



Rayleigh



Nakagami

Rezultate: k=4



Gaussian



Gamma



Rayleigh



Nakagami

Rezultate: k=8



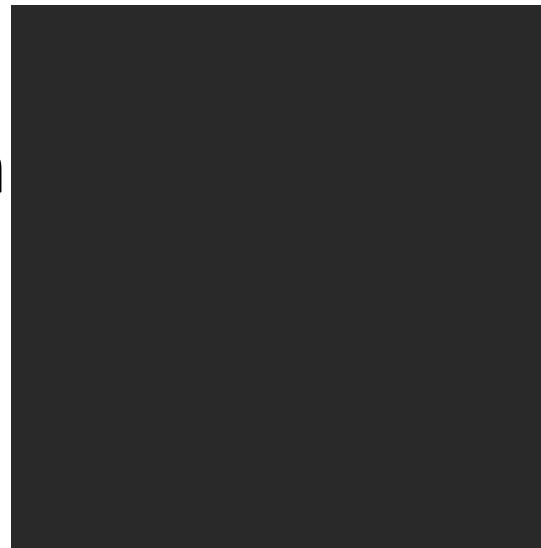
Gaussian



Gamma



Rayleigh



Nakagami

Rezultate: k=16



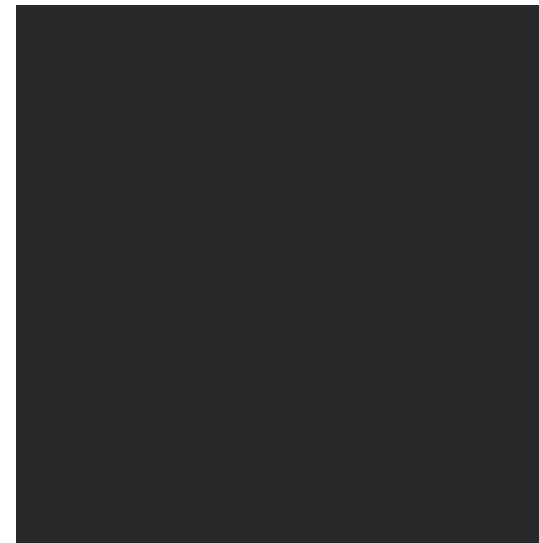
Gaussian



Gamma



Rayleigh



Nakagami

Pe lângă rezultate, Ce am mai aflat nou?

- Cum construiești pentru o distribuție (alta decât gaussiană) un prototip/centroid
- La pasul M, actualizările pot să nu fie doar formule (*closed-form*) – metoda bisecției

Sursa de inspirație:

[University of Chicago, Michael Eichler, Statistics 24600, Spring 2004, Homework 3, pr. 2](#)

2. Missing data

BivariateBernoulli

Date observabile și latente

X	Y
0	1
0	1
1	0
1	1
0	NA
1	0
1	NA
1	NA
1	1
0	1
1	NA
...	...

$$(X, Y) \sim \text{BivariateBernoulli}(p_{00}, p_{01}, p_{10}, p_{11})$$

Algoritmul EM particular

EM pentru date lipsă (distribuția Bernoulli bivariată)

Pasul E:

$$n_{00}^{(t)} = \#\{0_-\} \cdot \frac{p_{00}^{(t)}}{p_{00}^{(t)} + p_{01}^{(t)}} + \#\{00\}$$

$$n_{01}^{(t)} = \#\{0_-\} \cdot \frac{p_{01}^{(t)}}{p_{00}^{(t)} + p_{01}^{(t)}} + \#\{01\}$$

$$n_{10}^{(t)} = \#\{1_-\} \cdot \frac{p_{10}^{(t)}}{p_{10}^{(t)} + p_{11}^{(t)}} + \#\{10\}$$

$$n_{11}^{(t)} = \#\{1_-\} \cdot \frac{p_{11}^{(t)}}{p_{10}^{(t)} + p_{11}^{(t)}} + \#\{11\}$$

Pasul M:

$$p_{00}^{(t+1)} = \frac{n_{00}^{(t)}}{n}$$

$$p_{01}^{(t+1)} = \frac{n_{01}^{(t)}}{n}$$

$$p_{10}^{(t+1)} = \frac{n_{10}^{(t)}}{n}$$

$$p_{11}^{(t+1)} = \frac{n_{11}^{(t)}}{n}$$

Rezultate

$$\#\{X=0, Y=0\} = 54$$

$$\#\{X=0, Y=1\} = 104$$

$$\#\{X=1, Y=0\} = 4$$

$$\#\{X=1, Y=1\} = 142$$

$$\#\{X=0, Y=\text{NA}\} = 53$$

$$\#\{X=1, Y=\text{NA}\} = 62$$

Valorile inițiale sunt:

$$p_{00}^{(0)} = 0.1776316, p_{01}^{(0)} = 0.3421053, p_{10}^{(0)} = 0.01315789, p_{11}^{(0)} = 0.4671053.$$

După 150 de iteratii valorile parametrilor devin:

$$p_{00}^{(150)} = 0.1721096, p_{01}^{(150)} = 0.3314703, p_{10}^{(150)} = 0.01360055, p_{11}^{(150)} = 0.4828195.$$

Pe lângă rezultate, Ce am mai aflat nou?

- Variabilele/Datele latente pot fi și altceva (nu doar clusterul de care aparține) => EM nu doar pentru clusterizare
- Cum afli ce trebuie să calculezi la pasul E

Sursa de inspirație:

The EM Algorithm and Extensions (2008), Geoffrey J. McLachlan, T. Krishnan
pages 54-58

3. Image deblurring

Algoritmul Richardson-Lucy

Date observabile și latente

Gray	Numărul de fotoni emiși în pixelul i și înregistrați de detectorul 1	Numărul de fotoni emiși în pixelul i și înregistrați de detectorul 2	...	Numărul de fotoni emiși în pixelul i și înregistrați de detectorul k
$20 = 10 + 1 + \dots + 1$	10	1	...	1
$120 = 20 + 30 + \dots + 0$	20	30	...	0
$1 = 1 + 0 + \dots + 0$	1	0	...	0
$0 = 0 + 0 + \dots + 0$	0	0	...	0
...

Intuiție: La un moment dat, detectoarele sunt plasate dens la o anumită poziție (pixel) și numără.

Algoritmul EM particular

$X = A\mu$ și zgomet

$x_i = \sum_{j=1}^k A_{ij}\mu_j$ și zgomet

X = imaginea cu blur ca vector

μ = imaginea originală (ideală!) ca vector

A = o matrice constantă

= point spread function (pentru un sistem optic, gradul de blurare a unui punct de lumină)

= generată de un convolution kernel (de smoothing)

= $P(\text{un foton e numărat de detectorul } j | \text{fotonul a fost emis în pixelul } j)$

$Z_{ij} | \mu \sim \text{Poisson}(A_{ij}, \mu_j)$

$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^k Z_{ij}$

$$\text{Poisson}(x; \lambda) = \frac{1}{e^\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}$$

Algoritmul EM particular

EM = Richardson-Lucy

Pasul E:

$$\gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} = x_i \frac{A_{ij} \mu_j^{(t)}}{\sum_{l=1}^k A_{il} \mu_l^{(t)}}$$

Pasul M:

$$\mu_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_{ij}}$$

Varianta comprimată, dacă $\sum_{i=1}^n A_{ij} = 1$:

$$\mu^{(t+1)} = \mu^{(t)} . * (A^T(x ./ (A\mu^{(t)})))$$

Operațiile $.*$ și $./$ sunt operațiile de înmulțire și împărțire a vectorilor element cu element.

Rezultate

Original



Rezultate

Input: blurred



Rezultate: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 it.



Rezultate: 70, 80, 90 it.



Rezultate

Input: blurred + noisy



Rezultate: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 it.

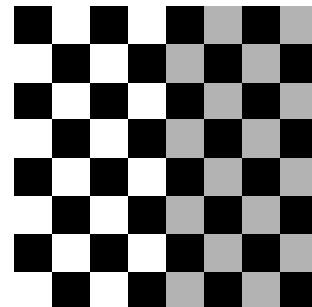


Rezultate: 70, 80, 90 it.

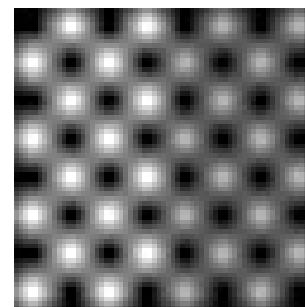


Rezultate

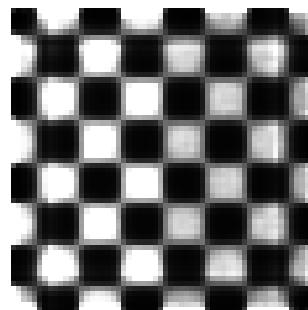
- Original



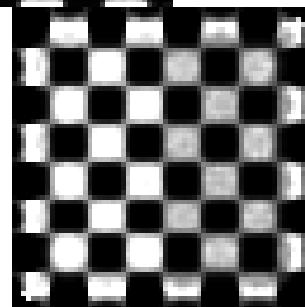
- Input: blurred + noisy



- Rezultatul meu



- Rezultatul Matlab



Pe lângă rezultate, Ce am mai aflat nou?

- Variabilele/Datele latente pot fi și altceva (nu doar clusterul de care aparține) => EM nu doar pentru clusterizare
- Cum afli ce trebuie să calculezi la pasul E
- Convolution kernel => matricea A
- Eficiența **foarte mare** dată de implementarea vectorială (comprimată)

Sursa de inspirație:

[MIT, 6867 ML, Fall 2006, Tommi Jaakkola, HW5, pr. 2](#)

4. Regression. Gene expression

EM pentru mixturi de procese
gaussiene

Date observabile și latente

Nivel de expresie la t_1	Nivel de expresie la t_2	...	Nivel de expresie la t_{30}	Generat de procesul gaussian...
-0.09900893	0.2818237	...	0.1033819	1
-0.00857957	0.1534053	...	0.08532405	2
-0.03709729	-0.00954268	...	0.01441636	1
...

t_1	t_2	...	t_{30}
0.0000000	0.2166616	...	6.2831853

Algoritmul EM particular

EM pentru mixtura de procese gaussiene

$$k(t, t') = \sigma_f^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(t - t')^2}{2\rho^2}\right) + \sigma_n^2 \delta(t, t')$$

$$K_j^{(t)} \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} K(h_j^{(t)})$$

Pasul E:

$$\gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)} \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \frac{\pi_j^{(t)} \mathcal{N}(x_i; 0, K_j^{(t)}))}{\sum_{l=1}^k \pi_l^{(t)} \mathcal{N}(x_i; 0, K_l^{(t)}))}$$

Pasul M:

$$\pi_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{ij}^{(t+1)}}{n}$$

Algoritmul EM particular

$$\theta_l \in \{(\sigma_f)_l, (\sigma_n)_l, \rho_l\}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \theta_l} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\gamma_{il}^{(t+1)} x_i^T (K_l^{(t)})^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial K_l}{\partial \theta_l} \right)^{(t)} (K_l^{(t)})^{-1} x_i \right) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{il}^{(t+1)}}{2} \text{Tr} \left((K_l^{(t)})^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial K_l}{\partial \theta_l} \right)^{(t)} \right)$$

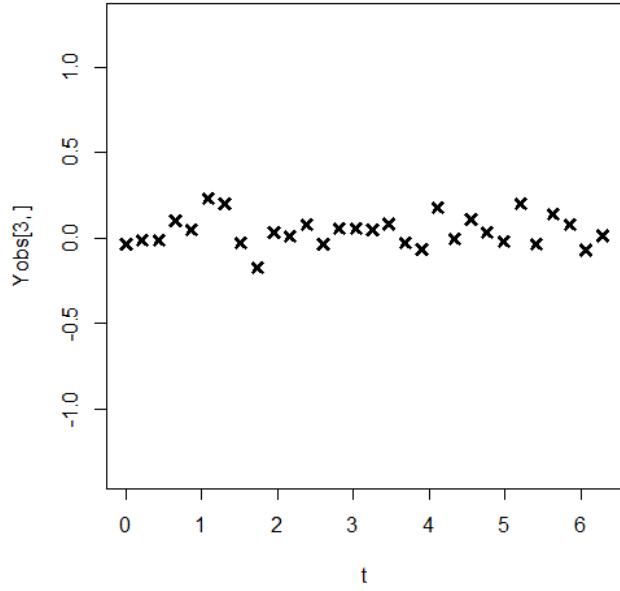
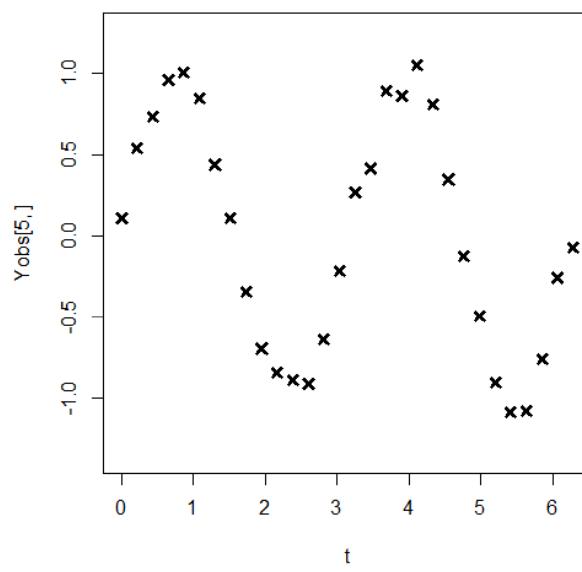
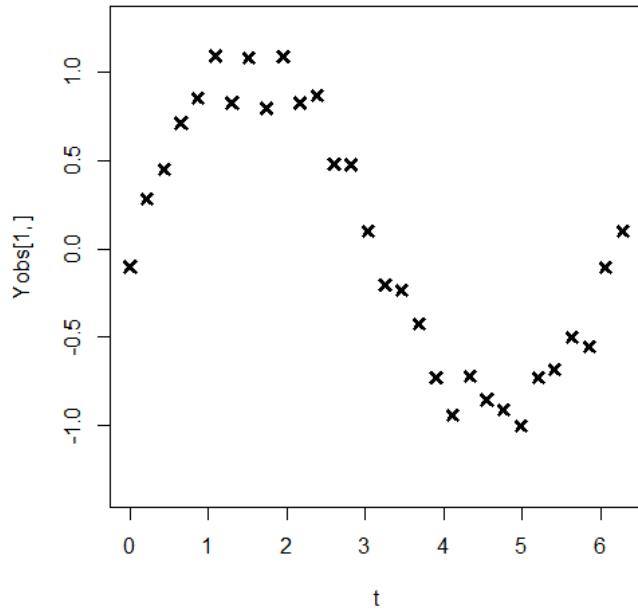
$$\frac{\partial k(x, y)}{\partial \sigma_f} = 2\sigma_f \exp \left(-\frac{(x - y)^2}{2\rho^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial k(x, y)}{\partial \sigma_n} = 2\sigma_n \delta(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial k(x, y)}{\partial \rho} = \sigma_f^2 \exp \left(-\frac{(x - y)^2}{2\rho^2} \right) \frac{(x - y)^2}{\rho^3}$$

Pentru a afla $\theta_l^{(t+1)}$ vom folosi metoda gradientului (ascendent).

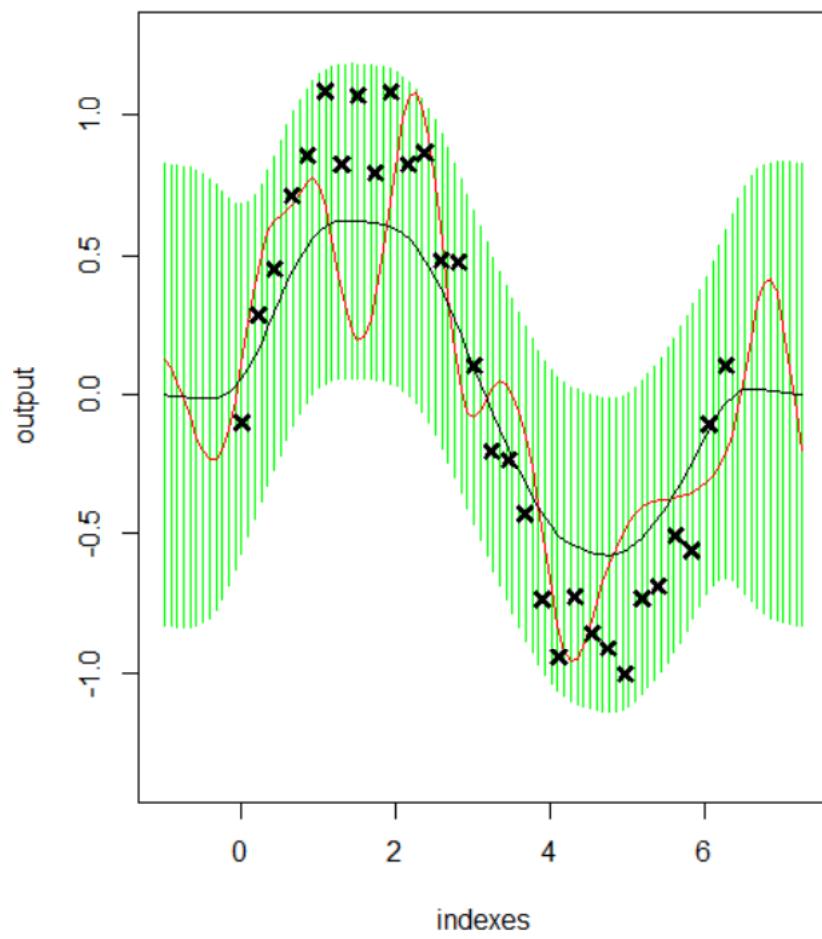
Rezultate



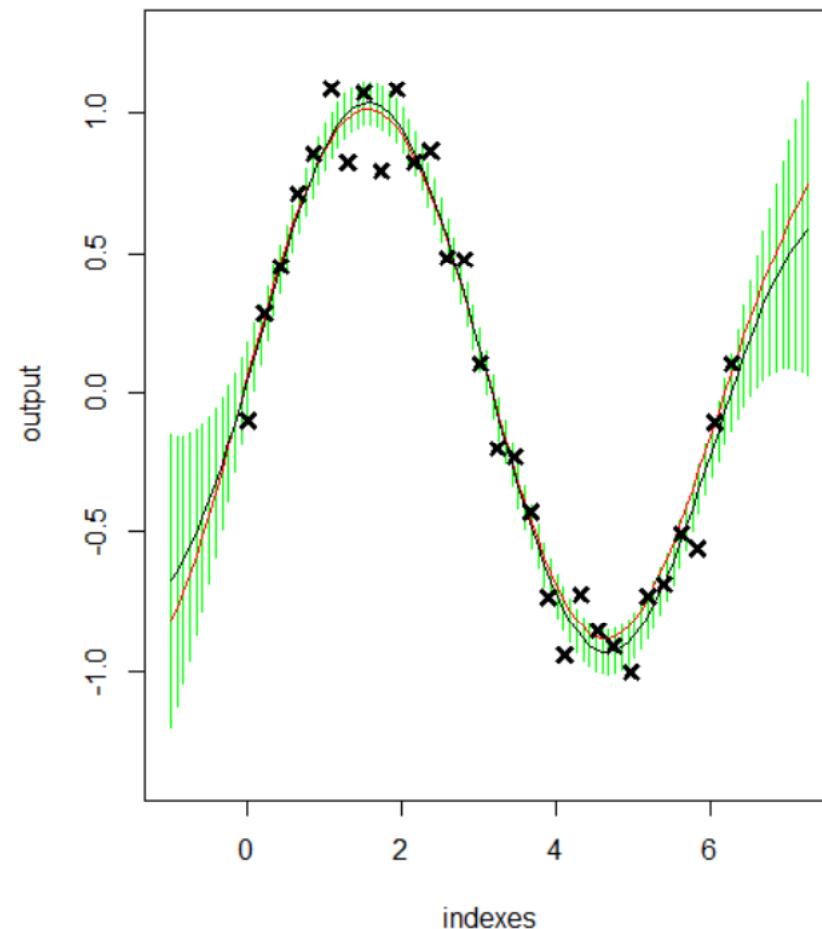
- => 3 tipuri de funcții

Rezultate

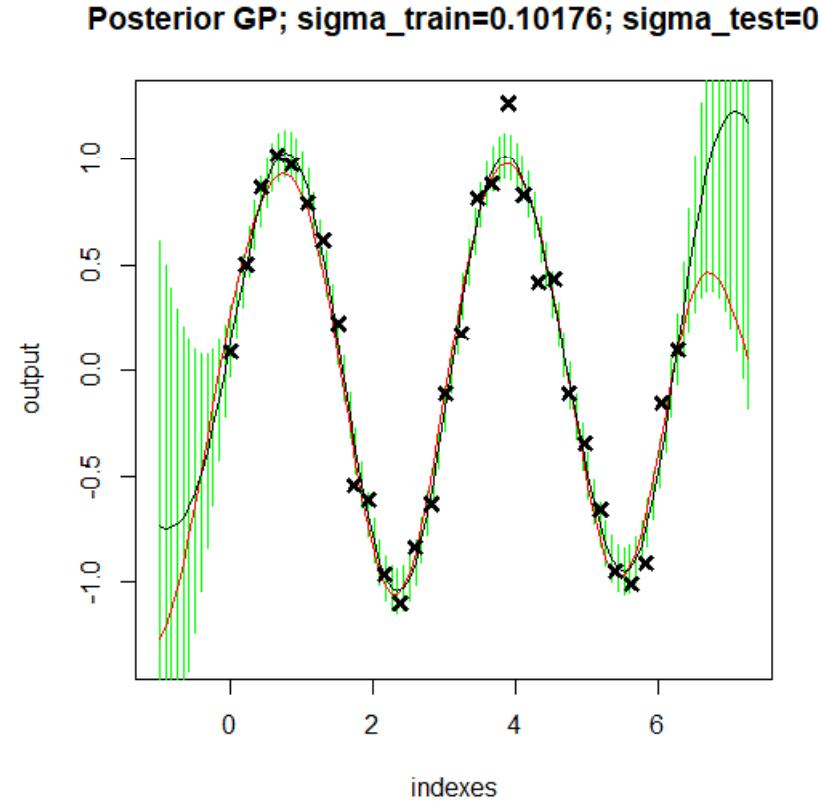
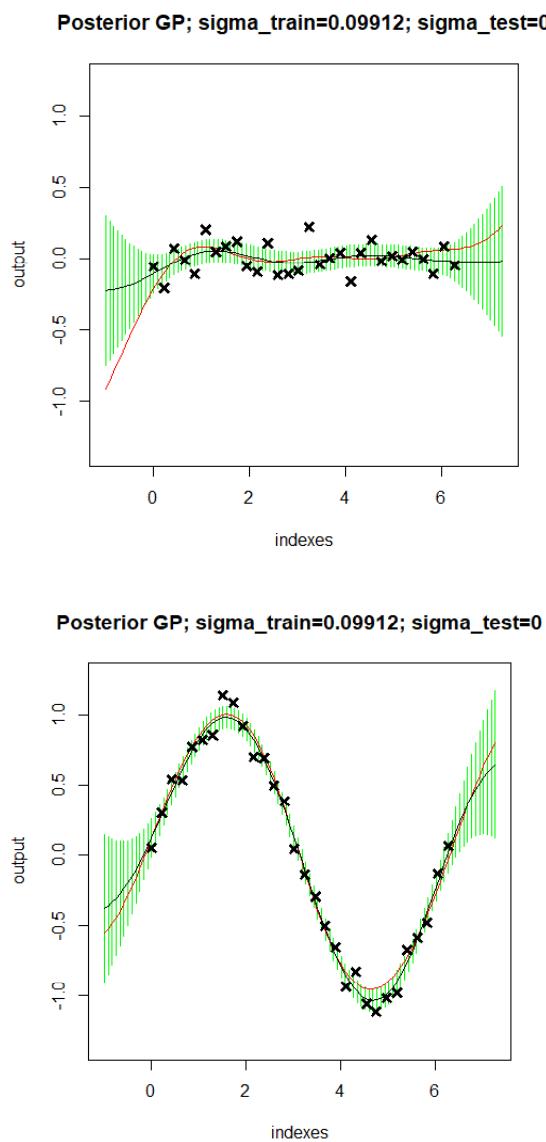
Random fit



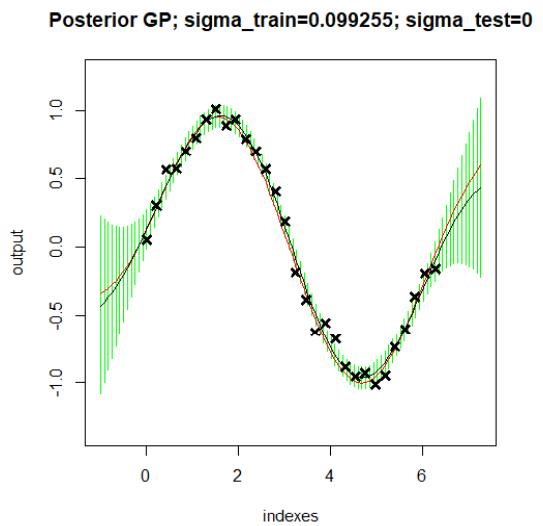
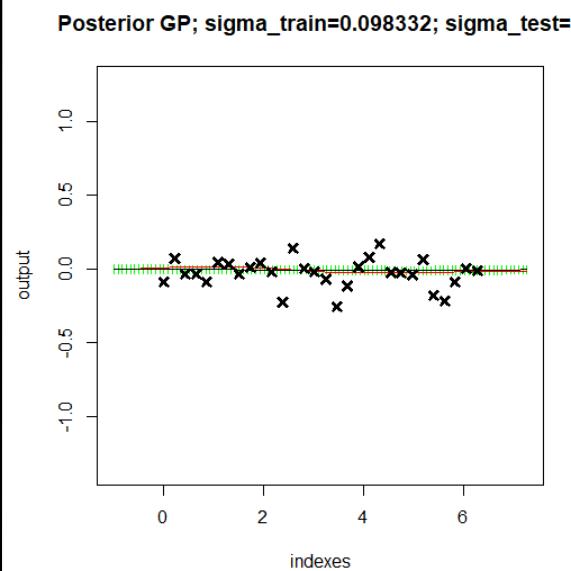
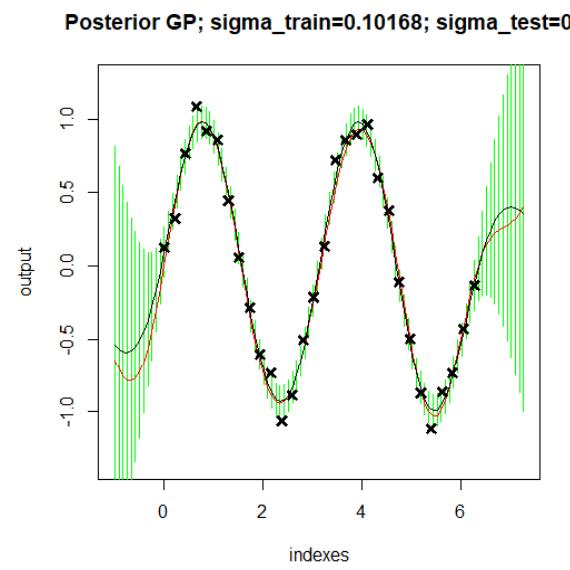
EM/GPMM fit



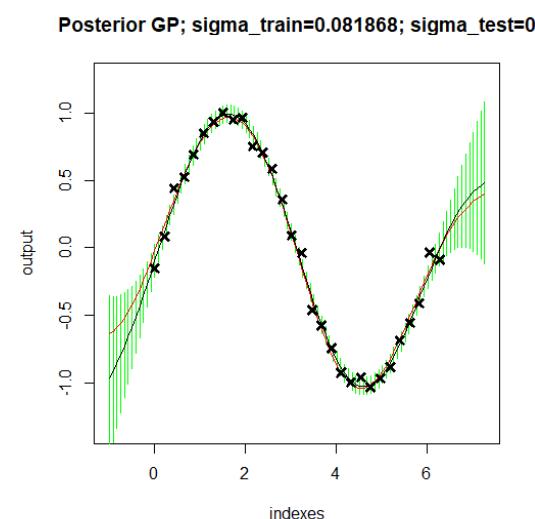
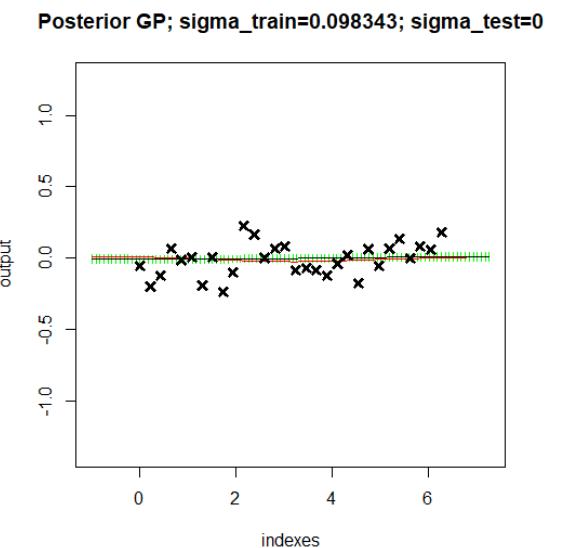
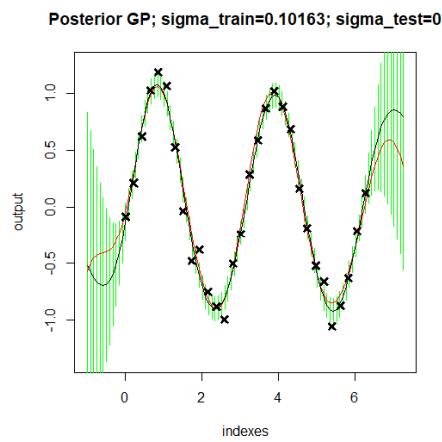
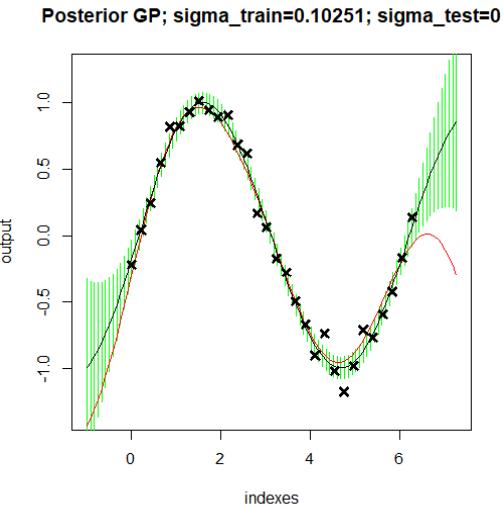
Rezultate: k=2



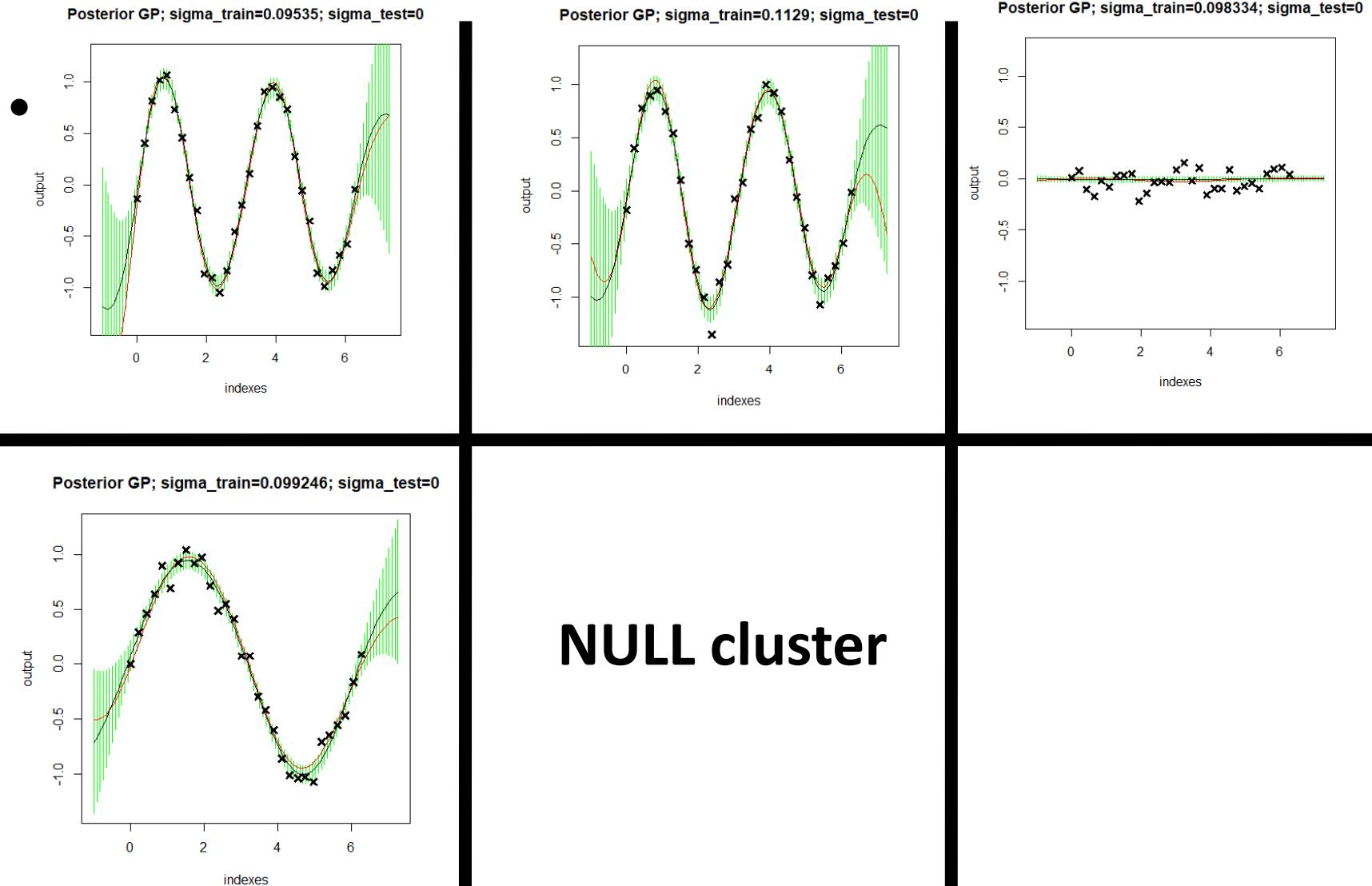
Rezultate: k=3



Rezultate: k=4



Rezultate: k=5



Pe lângă rezultate, Ce am mai aflat nou?

- Inițializarea contează
- Inițializarea W-ului
- Asemănări foarte mari între MLE pentru o distribuție (GP) și alg. EM pentru o mixtură de distribuții (GPs)
- Metoda gradientului poate fi îmbunătățită ca timp de rulare
- Variante ale metodei gradientului ($k=4,5$; momentum)
- La pasul M, actualizările pot să nu fie doar formule (*closed-form*) – metoda gradientului