# 隐马尔可夫模型

2021-08-20

#### 1. 隐马尔可夫模型

- 1. 1. 模型简介
- 1. 2. 模型定义
- 1.3. 两个基本假设
- 1.4. 三个基本问题

#### 2. 概率计算问题

- 2. 1. 直接计算
- 2. 2. 前向计算
- 2. 3. 后向计算
- 2. 4. 若干公式

#### 3. 学习问题

- 3.1. 状态已知,观测已知
- 3. 2. 状态未知,观测已知
  - 3. 2. 1. 问题定义
  - 3. 2. 2. 完全数据的对数似然
  - 3.2.3.E步:求Q函数
  - 3. 2. 4. M步:极大化Q函数

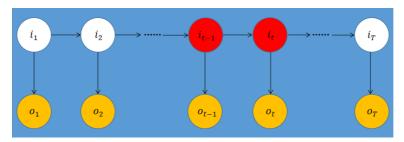
#### 4. 预测问题

- 4. 1. 贪心算法
- 4. 2. 维特比算法
- 5. 例题: 盒子和球模型
- 6. 参考文档

## 1. 隐马尔可夫模型

### 1.1. 模型简介

隐马尔可夫模型(Hidden Markov Model,HMM)是关于时序的概率模型,描述由一个**隐藏的马尔可夫链**随机生成不可观测的**状态随机 序列**,再由各个**状态**生成一个观测而产生观测随机序列的过程。**隐藏的马尔可夫链**随机生成的状态的序列,称为**状态序列**;每个**状态**生成一个观测,由此产生的随机序列称为观测序列。序列的每一个位置又可以看作是一个时刻。



#### 1.2. 模型定义

#### 模型定义如下:

- 1. 状态集合Q,包含N种可能, $Q=\{q_1,q_2,\ldots,q_N\}$
- 2. 观测集合V,包含M种可能, $V=\{v_1,v_2,\ldots,v_N\}$
- 3. 状态序列I,长度为 $\mathsf{T}$ , $I=\{i_1,i_2,\ldots,i_N\}$
- 4. 观测序列O,长度为 $\mathsf{T}$ , $O=\{o_1,o_2,\ldots,o_N\}$
- 5. 状态转移概率矩阵A, $A=\left[a_{ij}\right]_{N\times N}$ ,其中, $a_{ij}=P\left(i_{t+1}=q_{j}\mid i_{t}=q_{i}\right),\quad i=1,2,\ldots,N; j=1,2,\ldots,N$
- 6. 观测概率矩阵B,  $B=[b_{jk}]_{N\times M}$ , 其中,  $b_{jk}=P$   $(o_t=v_k\mid i_t=q_j),\quad j=1,2,\ldots,N; k=1,2,\ldots,M$
- 7. 初始状态概率向量 $\pi$ ,  $\pi=(\pi_i,\pi_2,\cdots,\pi_N)$ , 其中,  $\pi_i=P(i_1=q_i), i=1,2,\cdots,N$

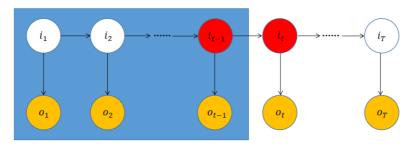
隐马尔可夫模型由初始状态向量 $\pi$ 、状态转移概率矩阵A和观测概率矩阵B决定。 $\pi$ 和A决定状态序列,B决定观测序列。因此,**隐马尔可夫模型** $\lambda$ 可以用三元符号表示,即: $\lambda=(A,B,\pi)$ 。

### 1.3. 两个基本假设

#### 1. 齐次马尔可夫性假设

假设隐藏的马尔可夫链在任意时刻4的状态只依赖于其前一时刻的状态,与其它时刻的状态及观测无关,也与时刻4无关:

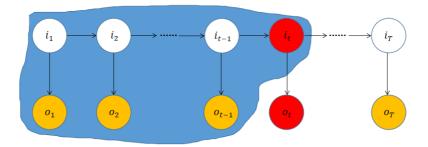
$$P(i_t \mid i_{t-1}, o_{t-1}, \dots, i_1, o_1) = P(i_t \mid i_{t-1})$$
(52)



#### 2. 观测独立性假设

假设任意时刻的观测只依赖于该时刻马尔可夫链的状态,与其它观测及状态无关:

$$P(o_t \mid i_T, o_T, i_{T-1}, o_{T-1}, \dots, i_t, i_{t-1}, o_{t-1}, \dots, i_1, o_1) = P(o_t \mid i_t)$$
(53)



### 1.4. 三个基本问题

1. 概率计算问题

给定模型 $\lambda=(A,B,\pi)$ 和观测序列 $O=(o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_T)$ ,计算在模型 $\lambda$ 下观测序列O出现的概率 $P(O\mid\lambda)$ 。

2. 学习问题

已知观测序列 $O=(o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_T)$ ,**估计模型的** $\lambda=(A,B,\pi)$ 参数,使得在该模型下观测序列概率 $P(O\mid\lambda)$ 最大。

3. 预测问题

已知模型参数 $\lambda=(A,B,\pi)$ 和观测序列 $O=(o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_T)$ ,**求最有可能的状态序列**  $I=(i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_T)$ ,即使得 $P(I\mid O,\lambda)$ 最大。

## 2. 概率计算问题

### 2.1. 直接计算

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \lambda)$$
  
= 
$$\sum_{I} P(O \mid I, \lambda) P(I \mid \lambda)$$
 (54)

其中, $P(I \mid \lambda)$ 表示给定模型参数时,产生状态序列 $I = (i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_T)$ 的概率:

$$P(I \mid \lambda) = \pi_{i_1} a_{i_1 i_2} a_{i_2 i_3} \cdots a_{i_{T-1} i_T}$$
(55)

 $P(O\mid I,\lambda)$ 表示给定模型参数 $\lambda$ 且状态序列为 $I=(i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_T)$ ,产生观测序列 $O=(o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_T)$ 的概率:

$$P(O \mid I, \lambda) = b_{i_1 o_1} b_{i_2 o_2} \cdots b_{i_T o_T}$$
(56)

因此:

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{I} P(O \mid I, \lambda) P(I \mid \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{T}} \pi_{i_{1}} b_{i_{1}o_{1}} a_{i_{1}i_{2}} b_{i_{2}o_{2}} \cdots a_{i_{T-1}i_{T}} b_{i_{T}o_{T}}$$
(57)

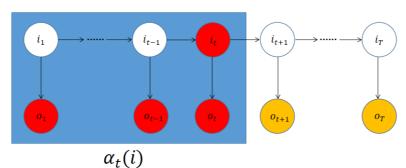
接下来,对该式进行算法复杂度分析:

- 1.  $\sum_{i_1,i_2,\ldots,i_T}$ 共有 $N^T$ 种可能,故时间复杂度为 $O(N^T)$
- 2.  $\pi_{i_1}b_{i_1o_1}a_{i_1i_2}b_{i_2o_2}\cdots a_{i_{T-1}i_T}b_{i_To_T}$ 时间复杂度为O(T)

#### 2.2. 前向计算

首先定义前向概率:给定隐马尔可夫模型 $\lambda$ ,定义到时刻t时部分观测序列为 $(o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_t)$ 且状态为 $q_i$ 的概率为**前向概率**,记作:

$$\alpha_t(i) = P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_t, i_t = q_i \mid \lambda)$$
(58)



对前向概率推导得:

$$\alpha_{t}(i) = P(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda) \\
= P(i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{1}^{t}) \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(i_{t-1} = q_{j}, i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{1}^{t-1}, o_{t}) \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{t} \mid i_{t-1} = q_{j}, o_{1}^{t-1}) \cdot P(i_{t-1} = q_{j}, o_{1}^{t-1}) \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{t} \mid i_{t-1} = q_{j}) \cdot \alpha_{t-1}(j) \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(o_{t} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t-1} = q_{j}) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid i_{t-1} = q_{j}) \cdot \alpha_{t-1}(j) \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(o_{t} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid i_{t-1} = q_{j}) \cdot \alpha_{t-1}(j) \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} b_{io_{t}} \cdot a_{ji} \cdot \alpha_{t-1}(j) \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} [a_{ji} \cdot \alpha_{t-1}(j)] \cdot b_{io_{t}} \\
\sharp \oplus, \ i = (1, 2, \dots, N), t = (2, 3, \dots, T)$$
(59)

公式说明:因所有概率均在参数 $\lambda$ 下计算,故从第二步开始,省略条件中的 $\lambda$ 

因此

$$\alpha_T(i) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_{T-1}(j)a_{ji}\right] \times b_{io_T} \tag{60}$$

基于前向概率,可得观测序列的概率为:

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T \mid \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T, i_T = q_i \mid \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_T(i)$$
 (61)

根据上述推导,可得通过前向算法计算观测概率的算法如下:

算法 1.0 (观测序列概率的前向算法)

输入: 隐马尔可夫模型 $\lambda$ ,观测序列O

输出: 观测序列概率  $P(O \mid \lambda)$ 

- 初值:  $\alpha_1(i) = P(o_1, i_1 = q_i \mid \lambda) = P(o_1 \mid i_1 = q_i, \lambda) \cdot P(i_1 = q_i \mid \lambda) = \pi_i \cdot b_{io_1}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$  递推:  $\alpha_t(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N \left[ a_{ji} \cdot \alpha_{t-1}(j) \right] \cdot b_{io_t}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, N, t = 2, 3, \cdots, T$  终止:  $P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_T(i)$

时间复杂度分析:

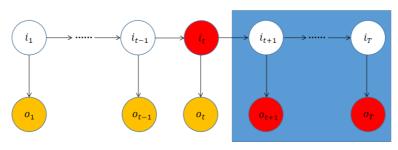
- 1. 根据递推公式,需要遍历 $\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}$ ,所以时间复杂度为 $O(N^2)$
- 2. 时间维度的计算,时间复杂度是O(T)

由上述分析可以,总的时间复杂度为 $O(TN^2)$ ,相比直接计算,有很大提升。

### 2.3. 后向计算

首先定义后向概率:给定隐马尔可夫模型 $\lambda$ ,定义在时刻t状态为 $g_i$ 的条件下,从t+1到T时刻的观测序列为 $(o_{t+1},o_{t+2},\cdots,o_T)$ 的概 率为**后向概率**,记作:

$$\beta_t(i) = P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots, o_T \mid i_t = q_i, \lambda)$$
 (62)



 $\beta_t(i)$ 

对后向概率推导得:

$$\beta_{t}(i) = P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots, o_{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) 
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots, o_{T}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) 
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(o_{t+2}^{T}, o_{t+1}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) 
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(o_{t+2}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda, o_{t+1}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}) \cdot P(o_{t+1}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) 
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(o_{t+2}^{T} \mid \lambda, i_{t+1} = q_{j}) \cdot P(o_{t+1} \mid i_{t+1} = q_{j}, i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) 
= \sum_{j=1}^{N} \beta_{t+1}(j) \cdot b_{jo_{t+1}} \cdot a_{ij} 
\sharp \oplus, i = (1, 2, \dots, N), t = (1, 2, \dots, T - 1)$$
(63)

为了确保递推公式的连贯性,令 $\beta_T(i) = P(\varnothing \mid i_T = q_i, \lambda) = 1$ 。

基于后向概率,可得**观测序列的概率**为:

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = P\left(o_{1}, o_{2}, \ldots, o_{T} \mid \lambda\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P\left(o_{1}, i_{1} = q_{i} \mid \lambda\right) P\left(o_{2}, o_{3}, \ldots, o_{T} \mid i_{1} = q_{i}, \lambda\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_{i} b_{i o_{1}} \beta_{1}(i) \quad (64)$$

根据上述推导,可得通过后向算法计算观测概率的算法如下:

算法 1.1 (观测序列概率的后向算法)

输入: 隐马尔可夫模型 $\lambda$ ,观测序列O

输出:观测序列概率  $P(O \mid \lambda)$ 

- 初值:  $\beta_T(i) = 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, N$
- ・ 递推:  $\beta_t(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N \beta_{t+1}(j) \cdot b_{jo_{t+1}} \cdot a_{ij}$ 其中, $i = (1, 2, \dots, N), t = (T-1, T-2, \dots, 1)$ ・ 终止:  $P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^N \pi_i b_{io_1} \beta_1(i)$

### 2.4. 若干公式

1. 前向概率 × 后向概率

$$\alpha_{t}(i)\beta_{t}(i) = P(o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{t}, i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda)P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots, o_{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{t}, i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda) \cdot P(o_{t+1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{t} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda) \cdot P(o_{t+1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda)$$

$$= P(o_{1}^{T} \mid i_{t} = q_{i}, \lambda) \cdot P(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \lambda)$$

2. 给定 $\lambda$ 和O,在时刻t处于状态 $q_i$ 的概率

$$\gamma_{t}(i) = P\left(i_{t} = q_{i} \mid O, \lambda\right) \\
= \frac{P\left(i_{t} = q_{i}, O \mid \lambda\right)}{P(O \mid \lambda)} \\
= \frac{P\left(i_{t} = q_{i}, O \mid \lambda\right)}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j}, O \mid \lambda\right)} \\
= \frac{\alpha_{t}(i)\beta_{t}(i)}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{t}(j)\beta_{t}(j)} \tag{66}$$

3. 给定 $\lambda$ 和O,在时刻t处于状态 $q_i$ 且在时刻t+1处于状态 $q_j$ 的概率

$$\xi_{t}(i,j) = P(i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid O, \lambda) 
= \frac{P(i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}, O \mid \lambda)}{P(O \mid \lambda)} 
= \frac{P(i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}, O \mid \lambda)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}, O \mid \lambda)}$$
(67)

又因为:

$$P(i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}, O \mid \lambda) = P(i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}, o_{1}, o_{2}, \dots, o_{T} \mid \lambda)$$

$$= P(i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}, o_{1}^{t}, o_{t+1}^{N} \mid \lambda)$$

$$= P(i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{1}^{t} \mid \lambda) P(i_{t+1} = q_{j}, o_{t+1}^{N} \mid \lambda, i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{1}^{t})$$

$$= P(i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{1}^{t} \mid \lambda) P(i_{t+1} = q_{j}, o_{t+1}^{N} \mid \lambda, i_{t} = q_{i})$$

$$= P(i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{1}^{t} \mid \lambda) P(i_{t+1} = q_{j}, o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}^{N} \mid \lambda, i_{t} = q_{i})$$

$$= P(i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{1}^{t} \mid \lambda) P(o_{t+2}^{N} \mid i_{t+1} = q_{j}, o_{t+1}, \lambda, i_{t} = q_{i}) P(i_{t+1} = q_{j}, o_{t+1} \mid \lambda, i_{t} = q_{i})$$

$$= P(i_{t} = q_{i}, o_{1}^{t} \mid \lambda) P(i_{t+1} = q_{j}, o_{t+1} \mid \lambda, i_{t} = q_{i}) P(o_{t+2}^{N} \mid i_{t+1} = q_{j}, \lambda)$$

$$= \alpha_{t}(i) a_{ij} b_{io_{t+1}} \beta_{t+1}(j)$$

$$(68)$$

所以:

$$\xi_t(i,j) = \frac{\alpha_t(i)a_{ij}b_{jo_{t+1}}\beta_{t+1}(j)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_t(i)a_{ij}b_{jo_{t+1}}\beta_{t+1}(j)}$$
(69)

## 3. 学习问题

### 3.1. 状态已知,观测已知

假设已给出训练数据包含S个长度相同的观测序列和对应的状态序列 $\{(O_1,I_1),(O_2,I_2)\cdots(O_S,I_S)\}$ ,那么可以利用极大似然估计法来估计隐马尔可夫模型的参数,具体方法如下:

1. 转移概率 $a_{ij}$ 的估计

$$a_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} A_{ij}} \tag{94}$$

其中, $A_{ij}$  为样本中时刻 t 处于状态  $q_i$  而到时刻 t+1 转移到状态  $q_j$  的 的频数

2. 观测概率 $b_{jk}$ 的估计

$$b_{jk} = \frac{B_{jk}}{\sum_{k=1}^{M} B_{jk}} \tag{95}$$

其中,  $B_{ik}$  为样本中状态为  $q_i$ , 对应观测为  $v_k$  的 的频数。

3. 初始状态概率 $\pi_i$ 的估计

S个样本中初始状态为 $q_i$ 的频率。

### 3.2. 状态未知,观测已知

#### 3.2.1. 问题定义

仅知道观测序列为 $O=(o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_T)$ ,而不知道状态序列数据 $I=(i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_T)$ ,那么隐马尔可夫模型就是一个含有隐变量的概率模型:

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{I} P(O \mid I, \lambda) P(I \mid \lambda)$$
(70)

可使用EM算法对该问题进行参数求解,该算法亦称为Baum-Welch算法。

#### 3.2.2. 完全数据的对数似然

需要确定完全数据的对数似然函数。

观测数据为 $O=(o_1,o_2,\cdots,o_T)$ ,未观测数据为 $I=(i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_T)$ ,则完全数据为 $(O,I)=(o_1,i_1,o_2,i_2,\cdots,o_T,i_T)$ ,完全数据的对数似然函数为:

$$ln P(O, I \mid \lambda)$$
(71)

其中, $P(O,I\mid\lambda)=\pi_{i_1}b_{i_1o_1}a_{i_1i_2}b_{i_2o_2}\cdots a_{i_{T-1}i_T}b_{i_To_T}$ ,所以可进一步得到:

$$\ln P(O, I \mid \lambda) = \ln (\pi_{i_1} b_{i_1 o_1} a_{i_1 i_2} b_{i_2 O_2} \cdots a_{i_{T-1} i_T} b_{i_T O_T})$$

$$= \ln \pi_{i_1} + \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \ln a_{i_t i_{t+1}} + \sum_{t=1}^{T} \ln b_{i_t o_t}$$
(72)

#### 3.2.3. E步: 求Q函数

定义Q函数如下:

$$Q(\lambda, \bar{\lambda}) = \sum_{I} P(I \mid O, \bar{\lambda})$$
 其  $P(O, \bar{\lambda} \mid \lambda)$  是 隐 马尔可夫模型 参数的当前估计值,  $(\bar{\lambda})$  是 要 极大化的隐

为了后续计算方便,对Q函数做如下恒等变形;

$$Q(\lambda, \bar{\lambda}) = \sum_{I} P(I \mid O, \bar{\lambda}) \ln P(O, I \mid \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{I} \frac{P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda})}{P(O \mid \bar{\lambda})} \ln P(O, I \mid \lambda)$$
(74)

由于接下来仅极大化 $\lambda$ , $P(O \mid \overline{\lambda})$ 作为常数项可以省略,所以Q函数可以进一步简化为:

$$Q(\lambda, \bar{\lambda}) = \sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda}) \ln P(O, I \mid \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda}) \left( \ln \pi_{i_{1}} + \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \ln a_{i_{t}i_{t+1}} + \sum_{t=1}^{T} \ln b_{i_{t}o_{t}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda}) \ln \pi_{i_{1}} + \sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda}) \left( \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \ln a_{i_{t}i_{t+1}} \right) + \sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda}) \left( \sum_{t=1}^{T} \ln b_{i_{t}o_{t}} \right)$$
(75)

#### 3.2.4. M步: 极大化Q函数

由于要极大化的参数在上式中单独地出现在3个项中,所以只需对各项分别极大化。

 $1. 求 \pi_i$ 

Q函数中的第1项可以写成:

$$\sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda}) \ln \pi_{i_{1}} = \sum_{i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \ln \pi_{i_{1}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( \sum_{i_{2}, i_{3}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1} = q_{i}, i_{2}, i_{3}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \ln \pi_{i} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ \ln \pi_{i} \cdot \left( \sum_{i_{2}, i_{3}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1} = q_{i}, i_{2}, i_{3}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \right) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \pi_{i} P\left(O, i_{1} = q_{i} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right)$$
(76)

由于 $\pi$ 需要满足约束 $\sum_{i=1}^{N}\pi_{i}=1$ ,利用拉格朗日乘子法,写出拉格朗日函数:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \pi_i P\left(O, i_1 = q_i \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) + \eta\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_i - 1\right)$$
 (77)

对拉格朗日函数关于π求偏导并令结果为0:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_{i}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \pi_{i} P\left(O, i_{1} = q_{i} \mid \overline{\lambda}\right) + \eta \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_{i} - 1\right) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi_{i}} \cdot P\left(O, i_{1} = q_{i} \mid \overline{\lambda}\right) + \eta = 0$$

$$P\left(O, i_{1} = q_{i} \mid \overline{\lambda}\right) + \eta \pi_{i} = 0$$
(78)

利用 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_i = 1$ ,对上式两边关于i求和可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ P\left( O, i_1 = q_i \mid \overline{\lambda} \right) + \eta \pi_i \right] = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} P\left( O, i_1 = q_i \mid \overline{\lambda} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \eta \pi_i = 0$$
(79)

$$P(O \mid \overline{\lambda}) + \eta \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\eta = -P(O \mid \overline{\lambda})$$

将其带回 $P\left(O,i_1=q_i\mid ar{\lambda}
ight)+\eta\pi_i=0$ 可得:

$$P\left(O, i_{1} = q_{i} \mid \overline{\lambda}\right) - P(O \mid \overline{\lambda}) \cdot \pi_{i} = 0$$

$$\pi_{i} = \frac{P\left(O, i_{1} = q_{i} \mid \overline{\lambda}\right)}{P(O \mid \overline{\lambda})}$$

$$= P\left(i_{1} = q_{i} \mid O, \overline{\lambda}\right)$$

$$= \gamma_{1}(i)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{1}(i)\beta_{1}(i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{1}(i)\beta_{1}(i)}$$
(81)

其中, $\gamma_1(i)=rac{lpha_1(i)eta_1(i)}{\sum_{i=1}^Nlpha_1(j)eta_1(j)}$ 表示给定模型参数 $ar\lambda$ 和观测O,在时刻t处于状态 $q_i$ 的概率。

#### $2. 求 a_{ij}$

Q函数中的第2项可以写成

$$\begin{split} \sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda}) \left( \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \ln a_{i_{i}, i_{t+1}} \right) &= \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \left( \sum_{i_{i}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \ln a_{i_{i} i_{t+1}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left( \sum_{i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{t-1}, i_{t+2}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \ln a_{ij} \right) \right\} \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[ \ln a_{ij} \cdot \left( \sum_{i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{t-1}, i_{t+2}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda} \right) \right) \right] \right\} \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ln a_{ij} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda} \right) \end{split}$$

由于 $a_{ij}$ 需要满足 $\sum_{j=1}^{N}a_{ij}=1$ 的约束条件,同样需要利用拉格朗日乘子法,写出拉格朗日函数:

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ln a_{ij} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) + \eta\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} - 1\right)$$

$$(83)$$

对拉格朗日函数关于 $a_{ij}$ 求偏导并令结果为0:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{ij}} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ln a_{ij} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) + \eta \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} - 1\right) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a_{ij}} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) + \eta = 0$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) + \eta a_{ij} = 0$$
(84)

利用 $\sum_{j=1}^{N}a_{ij}=1$ ,对上式两边求和可得:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \eta a_{ij} = 0$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) + \eta \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\eta = -\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right)$$
(85)

将其带回 $\sum_{t=1}^{T-1}P\left(O,i_{t}=q_{i},i_{t+1}=q_{j}\midar{\lambda}
ight)+\eta a_{ij}=0$ 可得

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) - \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \cdot a_{ij} = 0$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i}, i_{t+1} = q_{j}\bar{\lambda}\right)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{i} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right)} \tag{86}$$

分子分母同时除以 $P(O \mid \overline{\lambda})$ 得:

$$a_{ij} = \frac{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_t = q_i, i_{t+1} = q_j \mid \overline{\lambda}\right)}{P\left(O\mid\lambda\right)}}{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(O, i_t = q_i \mid \overline{\lambda}\right)}{P\left(O\mid\lambda\right)}} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(i_t = q_i, i_{t+1} = q_j \mid O, \overline{\lambda}\right)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P\left(i_t = q_i \mid O, \overline{\lambda}\right)} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \xi_t(i, j)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \gamma_t(i)}$$
(87)

其中,  $\xi_t(i,j) = \frac{P\left(i_t = q_i, i_{t+1} = q_j, O \mid \lambda\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N P\left(i_t = q_i, i_{t+1} = q_j, O \mid \lambda\right)}$ 表示给定 $\bar{\lambda}$ 和O,在时刻t处于状态 $q_i$ 且在时刻t+1处于 $q_j$ 的概率。 $\gamma_t(i) = \frac{\alpha_t(i)\beta_t(i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_t(j)\beta_t(j)}$ 表示给定 $\bar{\lambda}$ 和O,在时刻t处于状态 $q_i$ 的概率。

3. 求 $b_{ik}$ 

Q函数中的第3项可以写成:

$$\sum_{I} P(O, I \mid \bar{\lambda}) \left( \sum_{t=1}^{T} \ln b_{i_{1}o_{t}} \right) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \left( \sum_{i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \ln b_{i_{i}ot} \right) \\
= \sum_{t=1}^{T} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left( \sum_{i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{t-1}, i_{t+1}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{t} = q_{j}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \ln b_{jot} \right) \right\} \\
= \sum_{t=1}^{T} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[ \ln b_{jo_{t}} \cdot \left( \sum_{i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{t-1}, i_{t+1}, \dots, i_{T}} P\left(O, i_{1}, i_{2}, \dots, i_{t} = q_{j}, \dots, i_{T} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \right) \right] \right\} \\
= \sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ln b_{jo_{t}} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \tag{88}$$

由于 $b_{jk}$ 需要满足约束 $\sum_{k=1}^{M}b_{jk}=1$ ,同样利用拉格朗日乘子法,写出拉格朗日函数:

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\ln b_{jo_t}P\left(O,i_t=q_j\mid ar{\lambda}
ight)+\eta\left(\sum_{k=1}^{M}b_{jk}-1
ight)$$
 (89)

对拉格朗日函数关于 $b_{jk}$ 求偏导并令结果为0:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b_{jk}} \left[ \sum_{t=1}^{T} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \ln b_{jo_{t}} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) + \eta \left(\sum_{k=1}^{M} b_{jk} - 1\right) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{b_{jk}} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \mathbb{I}\left(o_{t} = v_{k}\right) + \eta = 0 \quad (其中, \mathbb{I}\left(o_{t} = v_{k}\right) \text{ 为指示函数}\right)$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \mathbb{I}\left(o_{t} = v_{k}\right) + \eta b_{jk} = 0$$
(90)

利用 $\sum_{k=1}^{M}b_{jk}=1$ ,对上式两边关于k求和可得:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{M} \sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \overline{\lambda}\right) \mathbb{I}\left(o_{t} = v_{k}\right) + \sum_{k=1}^{M} \eta b_{jk} = 0$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \overline{\lambda}\right) + \eta \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\eta = -\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \overline{\lambda}\right)$$

$$(91)$$

公式说明:  $\sum_{k=1}^{M}\sum_{t=1}^{T}P\left(O,i_{t}=q_{j}\mid\overline{\lambda}\right)\mathbb{I}\left(o_{t}=v_{k}\right)=\sum_{t=1}^{T}P\left(O,i_{t}=q_{j}\mid\overline{\lambda}\right)$ 的原因: 每一时刻的 $o_{t}$ 必然属于且仅属于 $v_{k}(k=1,\cdots,M)$ 中的一个。将 $v_{k}$ 遍历一遍,所有时刻的 $o_{t}$ 必然且仅能满足一次 $o_{t}=v_{k}$ 。

将其带回 $\sum_{t=1}^T P\left(O,i_t=q_j\mid ar{\lambda}
ight)$   $\mathbb{I}\left(o_t=v_k
ight)+\eta b_{jk}=0$ 可得:

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \mathbb{I}\left(o_{t} = v_{k}\right) - \sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \cdot b_{jk} = 0$$

$$b_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right) \mathbb{I}\left(o_{t} = v_{k}\right)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \mid \bar{\lambda}\right)}$$
(92)

分子分母同时除以 $P(O \mid \bar{\lambda})$ :

$$b_{jk} = \frac{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} | \bar{\lambda}\right) \mathbb{I}(o_{t} = v_{k})}{P(O|\bar{\lambda})}}{\frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(O, i_{t} = q_{j} \bar{\lambda}\right)}{P(O|\bar{\lambda})}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j} | O, \bar{\lambda}\right) \mathbb{I}\left(o_{t} = v_{k}\right)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j} | O, \bar{\lambda}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j} | O, \bar{\lambda}\right)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j} | O, \bar{\lambda}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j} | O, \bar{\lambda}\right)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j} | O, \bar{\lambda}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j} | O, \bar{\lambda}\right)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P\left(i_{t} = q_{j} | O, \bar{\lambda}\right)}$$

$$=rac{-}{\sum_{t=1}^{T}\gamma_{t}(j)}$$

其中,  $\gamma_t(i) = \frac{\alpha_t(i)\beta_t(i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_t(j)\beta_t(j)}$ 表示给定 $ar{\lambda}$ 和O,在时刻t处于状态 $q_i$ 的概率。

## 4. 预测问题

### 4.1. 贪心算法

在每个时刻t选择在该时刻最有可能出现的状态 $i_t^*$ ,从而得到一个状态序列 $I^*=(i_1^*,i_2^*,\cdots,i_T^*)$ ,将它作为预测的结果。具体算法那如下:

算法 1.2 (贪心算法预测状态序列)

输入: 隐马尔可夫模型 $\lambda$ ,观测序列O

输出: 状态序列  $I^* = (i_1^*, i_2^*, \dots, i_T^*)$ 

- 对时刻 $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$ 
  - 。 计算在时刻t处于状态 $q_i$ 的概率:  $\gamma_t(i) = \frac{\alpha_t(i)\beta_t(i)}{\sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_t(j)\beta_t(j)}$
  - 。 在时刻t最有可能的状态:  $i_t^* = rg \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left[ \gamma_t(i) \right], \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, T$
- 得到状态序列 $I^*=(i_1^*,i_2^*,\cdots,i_T^*)$

### 4.2. 维特比算法

维特比算法:使用动态规划求解概率最大路径,每一条路径对应一个状态序列。具体算法如下:

算法 1.3 (维特比算法预测状态序列)

输入: 隐马尔可夫模型 $\lambda$ ,观测序列O

输出: 状态序列  $I^* = (i_1^*, i_2^*, \cdots, i_T^*)$ 

定义在时刻t状态为 $q_i$ 的所有单个路径中概率最大值为:

$$\delta_t(i) = \max_{i_1,i_2,\ldots,i_{t-1}} P\left(o_1,\ldots,o_t,i_1,\ldots,i_{t-1},i_t=q_i
ight), \quad i=1,2,\ldots,N$$

。 在
$$t=1$$
时刻,可知: $\delta_1(i)=\pi_i b_{io_1}$   
对时刻 $t=1,2,\cdots,T$ 

$$\delta_t(i) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} [\delta_{t-1}(j) a_{ji}] b_{io_t}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, N$$

定义在时刻t状态为 $q_i$ 的所有单个路径中,概率最大的路径中的第t-1个节点为:

$$\psi_t(i) = rg\max_{1 \leq j \leq N} \left[ \delta_{t-1}(j) a_{ji} 
ight]$$

- 。 在T时刻,可知:  $i_T^* = \arg\max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left[ \delta_T(i) \right]$  在时刻 $t = T-1, T-2, \cdots, 1$ 
  - $i_t^* = \psi_{t+1}\left(i_{t+1}^*
    ight)$
- 得到状态序列 $I^* = (i_1^*, i_2^*, \cdots, i_T^*)$

## 5. 例题: 盒子和球模型

假设有3个盒子,每个盒子里面都装有红白两种颜色的球,盒子里的红白球数如下表所示:

按照如下规则抽球,从而产生一个**球的颜色**的观测序列: 首先以0.2、0.4、0.4的概率从1、2、3号盒子中选取一个盒子,从这个盒子里随机抽出1个球,记录其颜色后放回,然后按以下概率**选取下一个盒子**:

盒子	1	2	3
1	0.5	0.2	0.3
2	0.3	0.5	0.2
3	0.2	0.3	0.5

确定了转移的盒子后,再从盒子里随机抽出1个球,记录其颜色后放回。

重复3次,最终得到的观测序列为O={红,白,红}。

记选取的**盒子序列**为**状态序列**,试求最优状态序列,即最优路径 $I^*=(i_1^*,i_2^*,\cdots,i_T^*)$ 

解:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.7 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \pi = (0.2, 0.4, 0.4)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

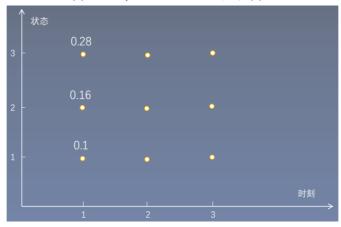
$$(98)$$

 $O = \{\mathfrak{U}, \ \mathbf{h}, \ \mathfrak{U}\}$ 

#### 按照维特比算法我们可以进行如下计算:

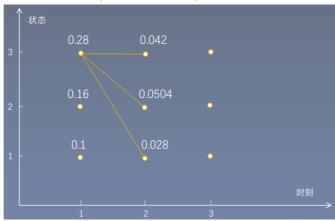
1.t = 1

$$\delta_{1}(1) = \pi_{1}b_{1o_{1}} = 0.2 \times 0.5 = 0.1, \quad \psi_{1}(1) = 0 
\delta_{1}(2) = \pi_{2}b_{2o_{1}} = 0.4 \times 0.4 = 0.16, \quad \psi_{1}(2) = 0 
\delta_{1}(3) = \pi_{3}b_{3o_{1}} = 0.4 \times 0.7 = 0.28, \quad \psi_{1}(3) = 0$$
(99)



2.t = 2

$$\begin{split} \delta_2(1) &= \max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_1(j) a_{j1} \right] b_{1o_2} = \max \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \times 0.5 = 0.05 \\ 0.16 \times 0.3 = 0.048 \\ 0.28 \times 0.2 = 0.056 \end{array} \right\} \times 0.5 = 0.028, \quad \psi_2(1) = \arg\max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_1(j) a_{j1} \right] = 3 \\ \delta_2(2) &= \max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_1(j) a_{j2} \right] b_{2o_2} = \max \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \times 0.2 = 0.02 \\ 0.16 \times 0.5 = 0.08 \\ 0.28 \times 0.3 = 0.084 \\ 0.28 \times 0.3 = 0.084 \end{array} \right\} \times 0.6 = 0.0504, \quad \psi_2(2) = \arg\max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_1(j) a_{j2} \right] = 3 \quad (100) \\ \delta_2(3) &= \max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_1(j) a_{j3} \right] b_{3o_2} = \max \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.1 \times 0.3 = 0.03 \\ 0.16 \times 0.2 = 0.032 \\ 0.28 \times 0.5 = 0.14 \end{array} \right\} \times 0.3 = 0.042, \quad \psi_2(3) = \arg\max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_1(j) a_{j3} \right] = 3 \end{split}$$

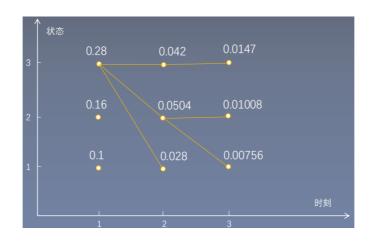


3.t=3

$$\delta_{3}(1) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_{2}(j) a_{j1} \right] b_{1o_{3}} = \max \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.028 \times 0.5 = 0.014 \\ 0.0504 \times 0.3 = 0.01512 \\ 0.042 \times 0.2 = 0.0084 \end{array} \right\} \times 0.5 = 0.00756, \quad \psi_{3}(1) = \arg\max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_{2}(j) a_{j1} \right] = 2$$

$$\delta_{3}(2) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_{2}(j) a_{j2} \right] b_{2o_{3}} = \max \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.028 \times 0.2 = 0.0084 \\ 0.028 \times 0.2 = 0.0056 \\ 0.0504 \times 0.5 = 0.0252 \\ 0.042 \times 0.3 = 0.0126 \end{array} \right\} \times 0.4 = 0.01008, \quad \psi_{3}(2) = \arg\max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_{2}(j) a_{j2} \right] = 2 \quad (101)$$

$$\delta_{3}(3) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_{2}(j) a_{j3} \right] b_{3o_{3}} = \max \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.028 \times 0.3 = 0.0084 \\ 0.028 \times 0.3 = 0.0084 \\ 0.0504 \times 0.2 = 0.01008 \\ 0.042 \times 0.5 = 0.021 \end{array} \right\} \times 0.7 = 0.0147, \quad \psi_{3}(3) = \arg\max_{1 \leq j \leq 3} \left[ \delta_{2}(j) a_{j3} \right] = 3$$



所以,最优状态序列为:

$$\begin{split} i_3^* &= \arg\max_i \left[ \delta_3(i) \right] = 3 \\ i_2^* &= \psi_3 \left( i_3^* \right) = \psi_3(3) = 3 \\ i_1^* &= \psi_2 \left( i_2^* \right) = \psi_2(3) = 3 \end{split} \tag{102}$$

## 6. 参考文档

1. <u>如何理解隐马尔科夫模型(HMM)后向算法初始值为1? - 知乎 (zhihu.com)</u>