

# Hard EM for Mixture of Gaussians

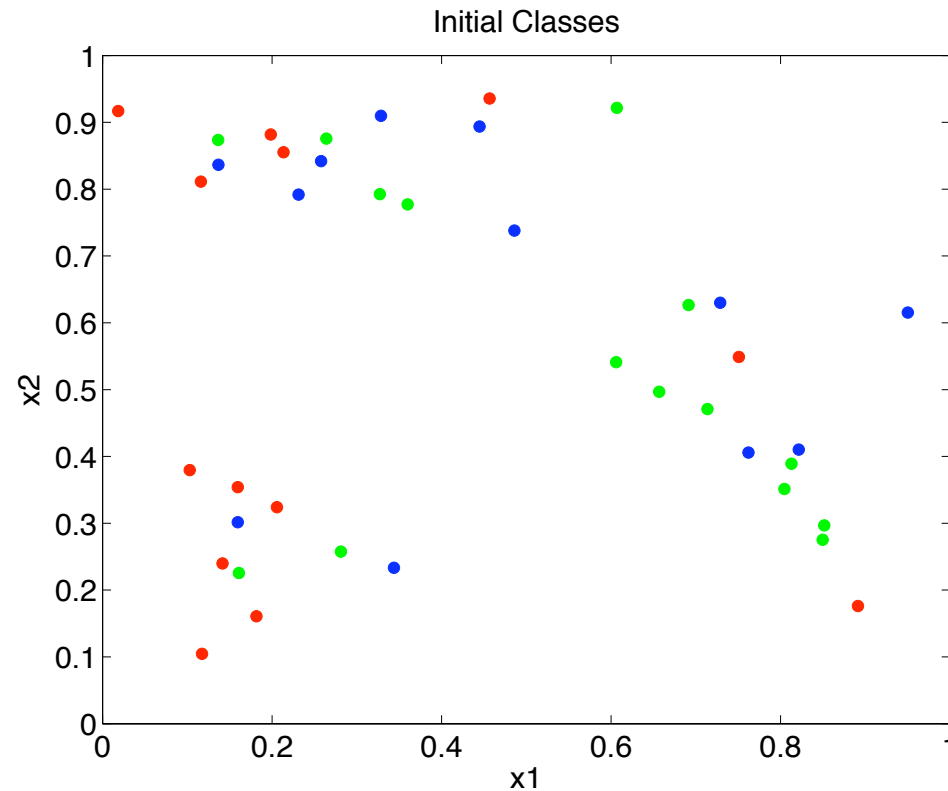
1. Guess initial parameters  $p_k, \mu_k, \Sigma_k$  for each class  $k$
2. Repeat until convergence:
  - (a) **E-step:** For each instance  $i$ , compute the most likely class:

$$y_i = \arg \max_k P(y = k | \mathbf{x}_i) = \arg \max_k P(\mathbf{x}_i | y = k) P(y = k)$$

- (b) **M-step:** Update the parameters of the model  $(p_k, \mu_k, \Sigma_k, \forall k = 1 \dots K)$  to maximize the likelihood of the data:

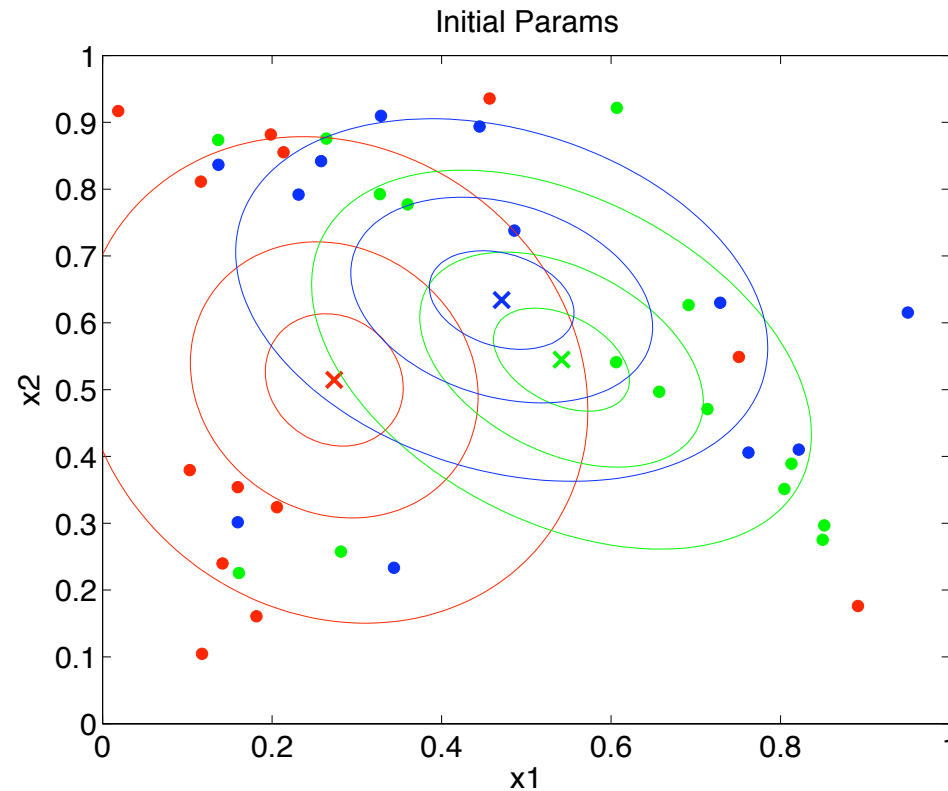
$$p_k = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \delta_{ik} \quad \mu_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \delta_{ik} \mathbf{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m \delta_{ik}}$$
$$\Sigma_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \delta_{ik} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_k) (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_k)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^m \delta_{ik}}$$

# Hard EM for Mixture of Gaussians: Example



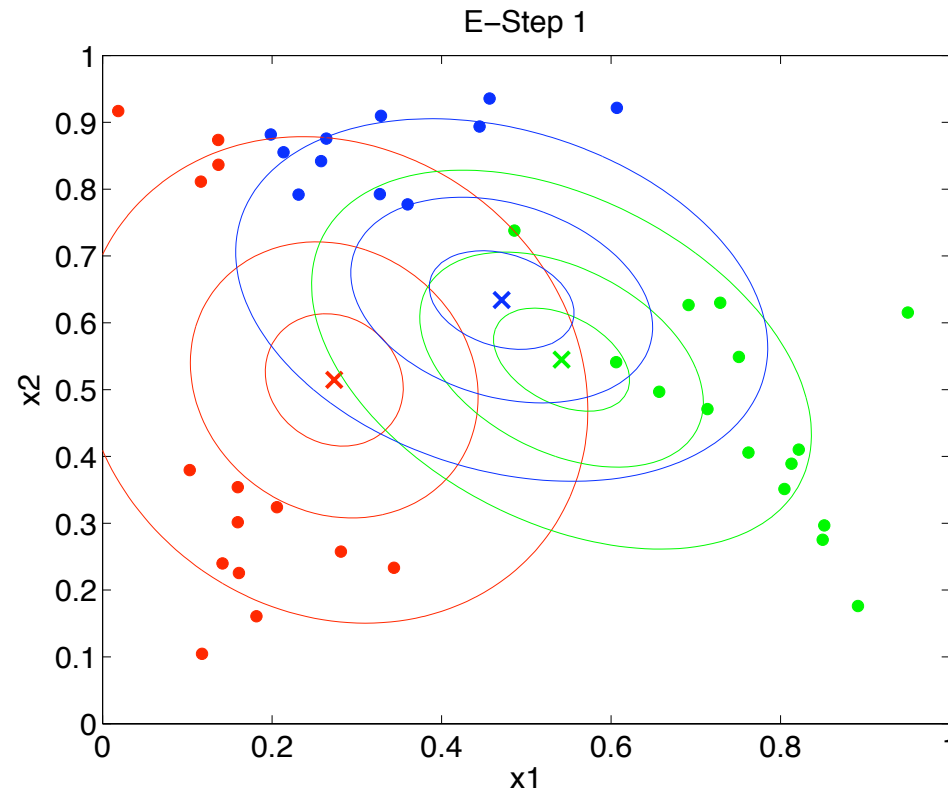
$K = 3$ , initial assignment of points to components is random

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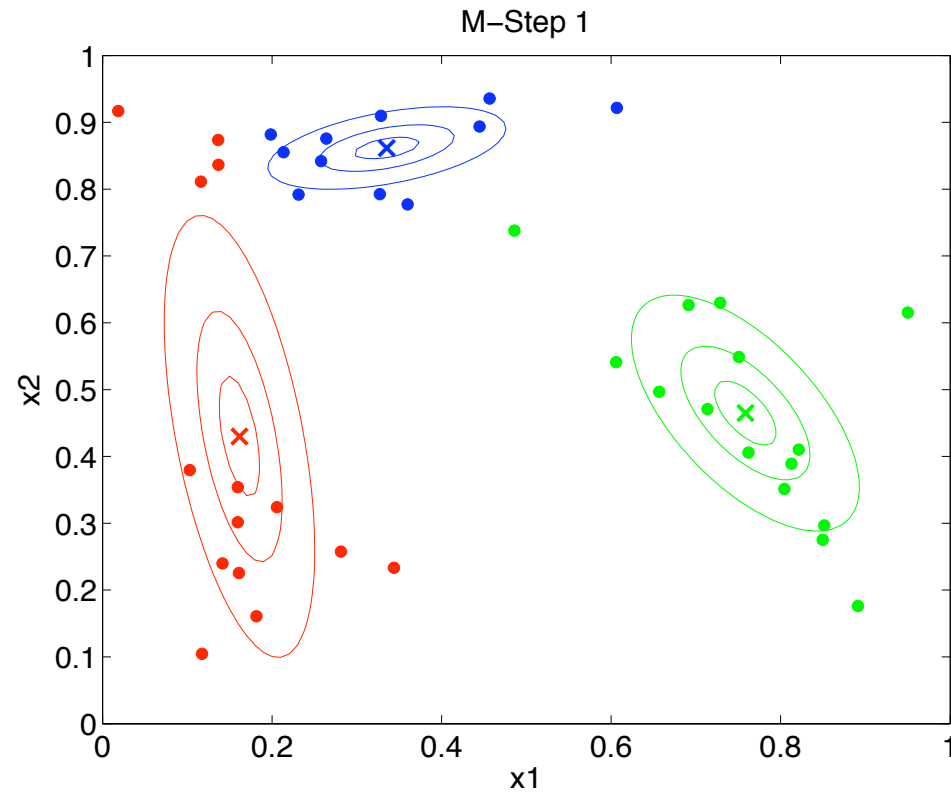


Initial parameters (means and variances) computed from initial assignments

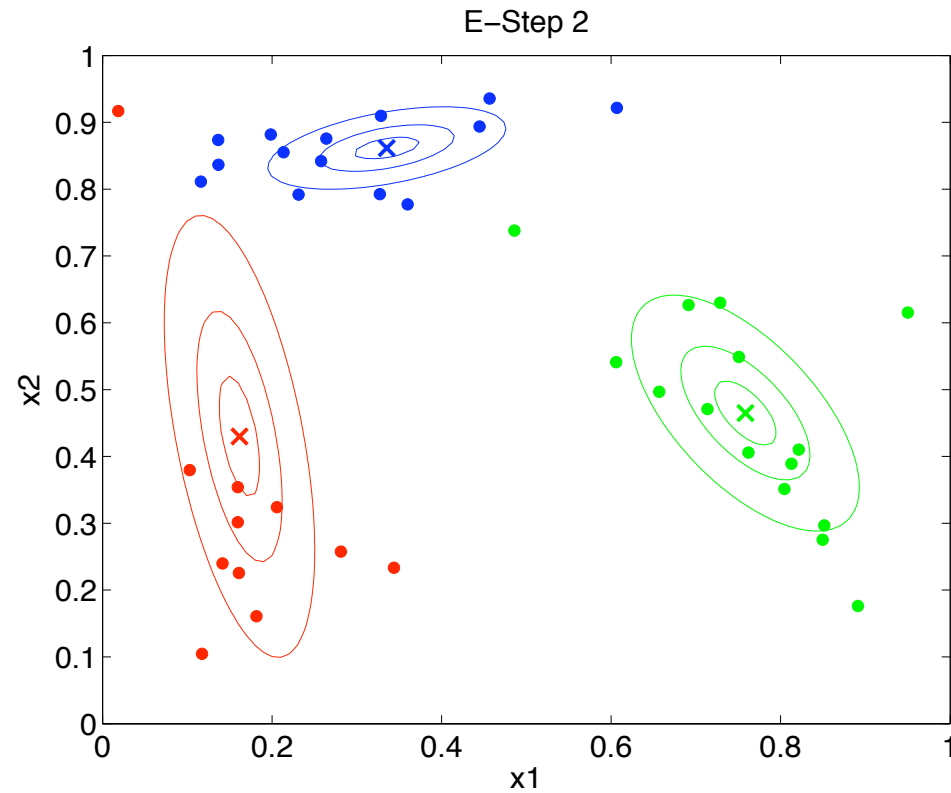
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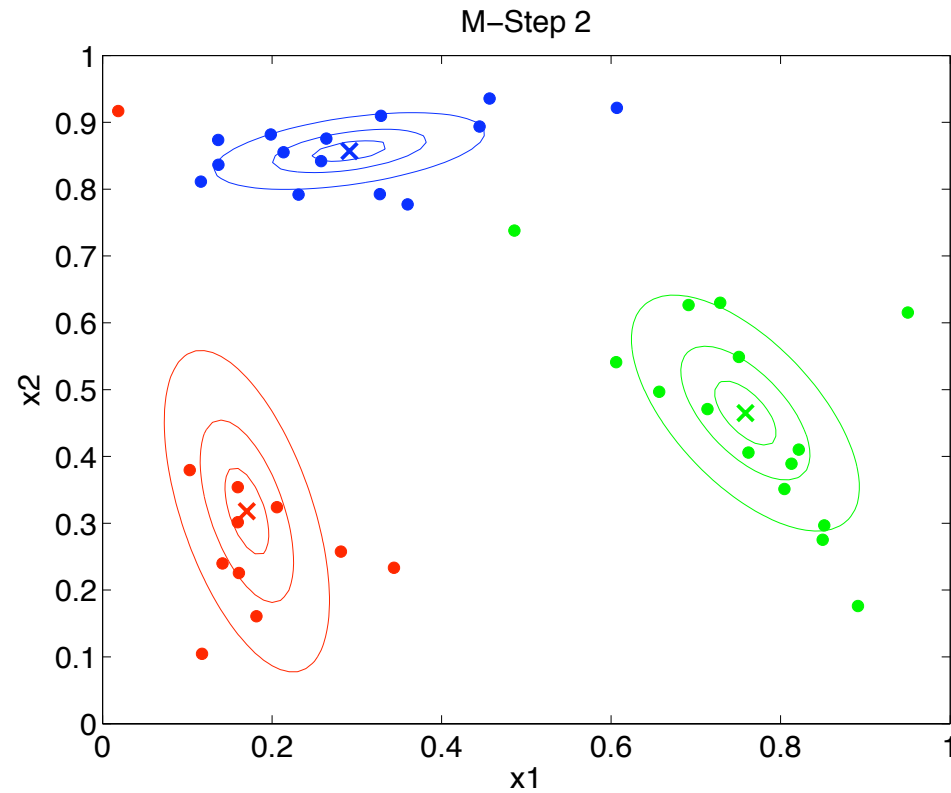
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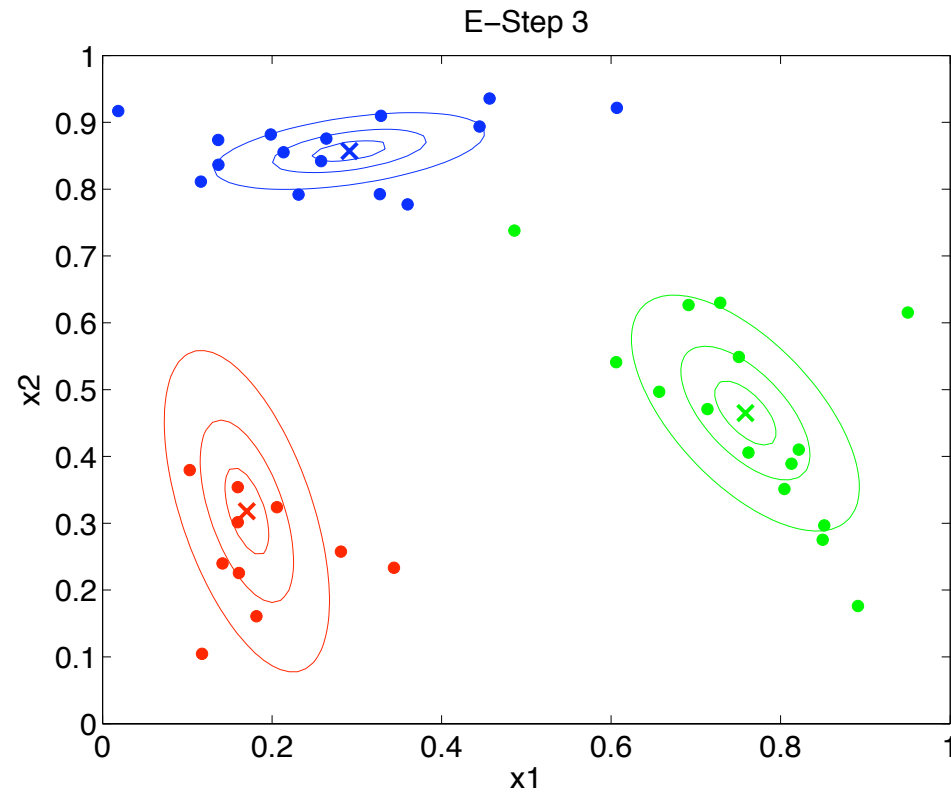
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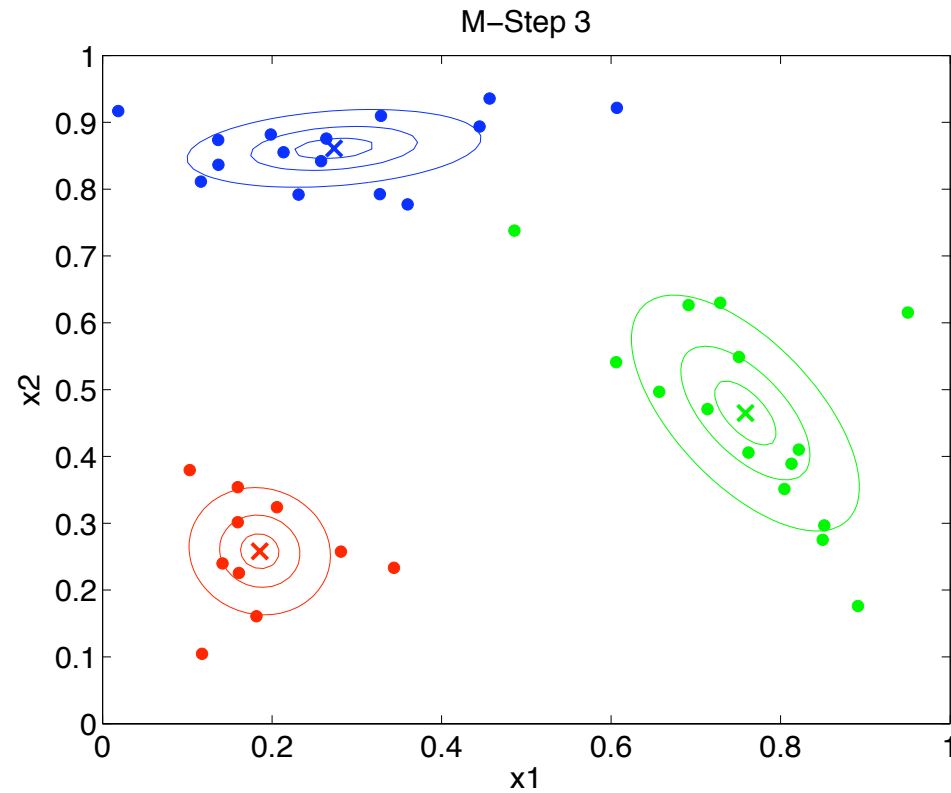


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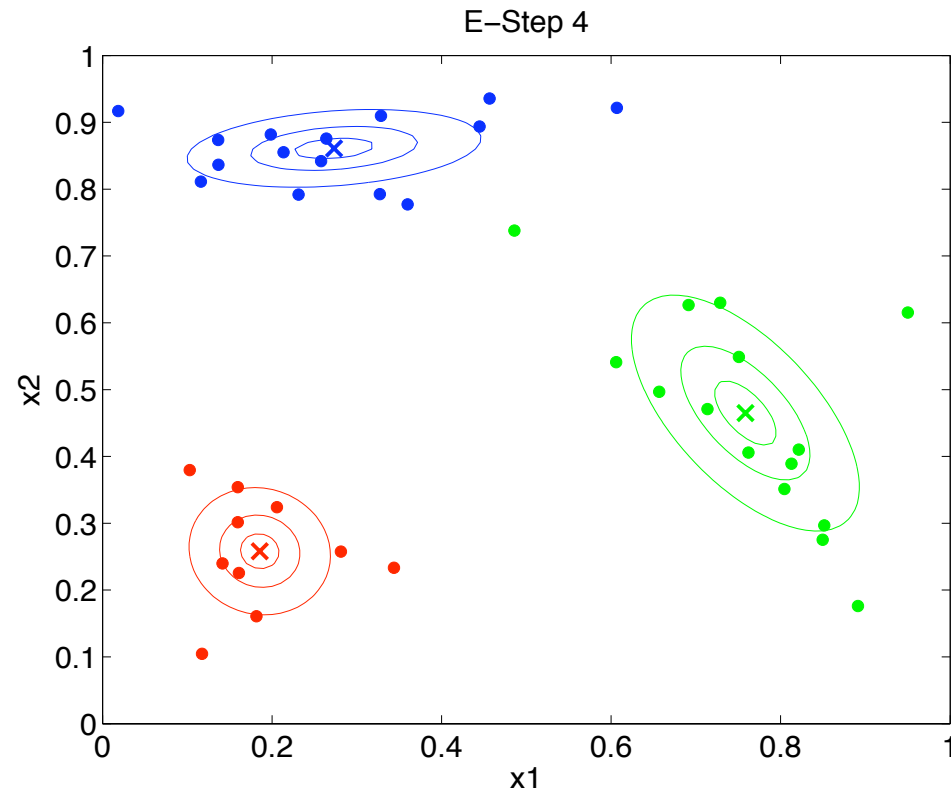




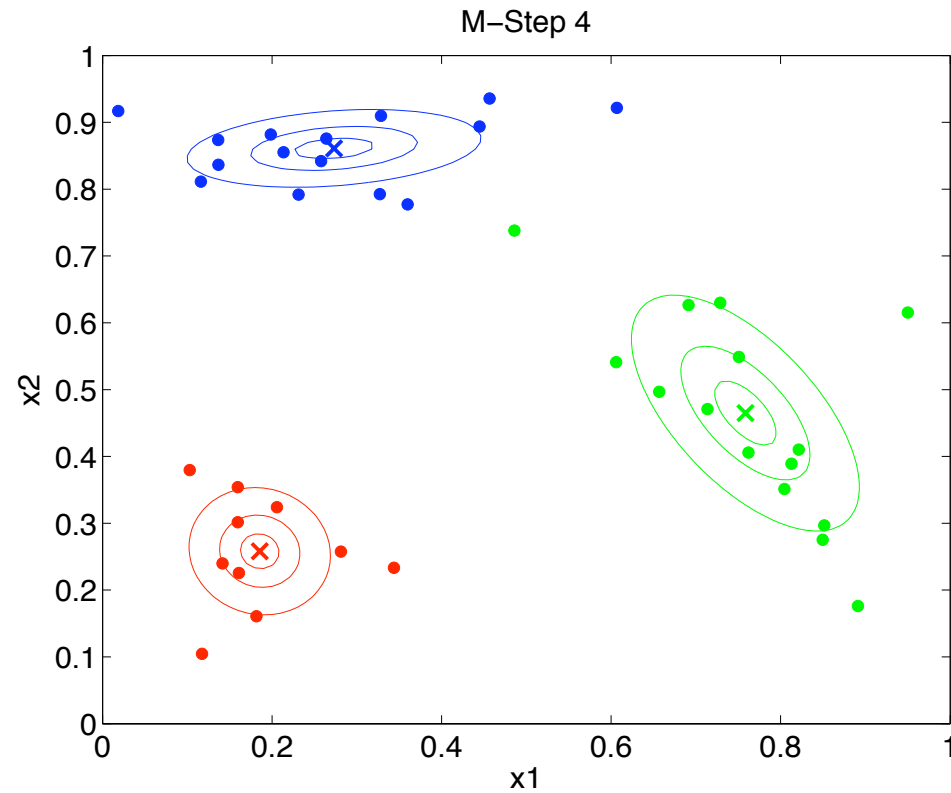
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# Hard EM for Mixture of Gaussians: Example



## Soft EM for Mixture of Gaussians

1. Guess initial parameters  $p_k, \mu_k, \Sigma_k$  for each class  $k$
2. Repeat until convergence:
  - (a) **E-step**: For each instance  $i$  and class  $k$ , compute the probabilities of class membership:

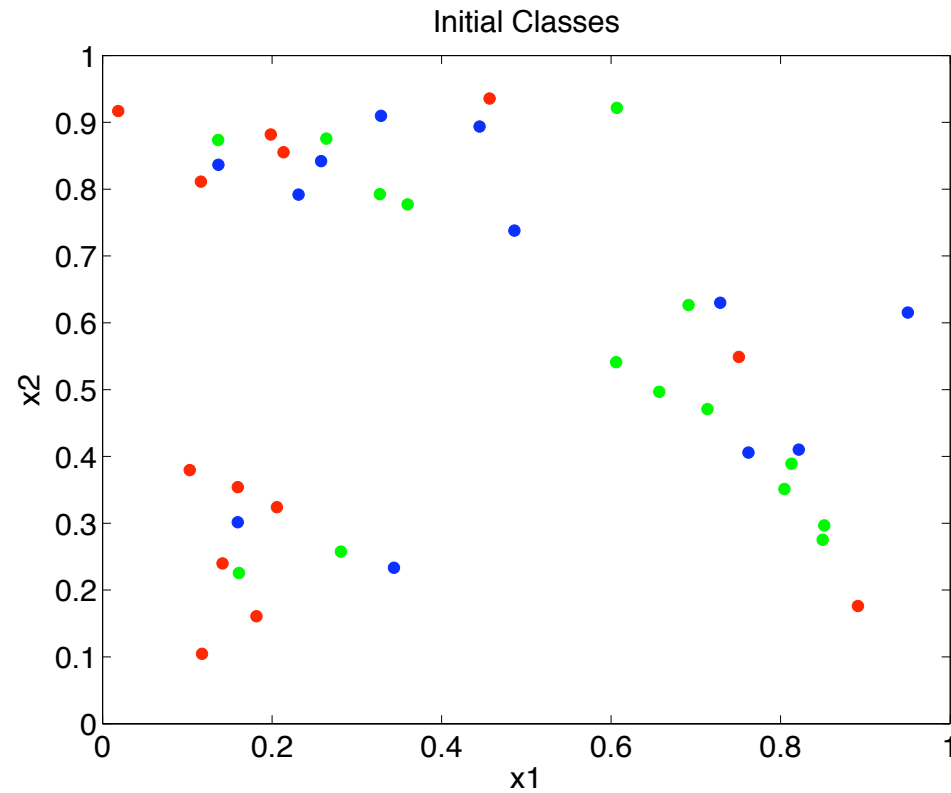
$$w_{ik} = P(y_i = k | \mathbf{x}_i) = \frac{P(\mathbf{x}_i | y_i = k) P(y_i = k)}{P(\mathbf{x}_i)}$$

I.e., instances are “partially assigned” to each class, according to  $w_{ik}$

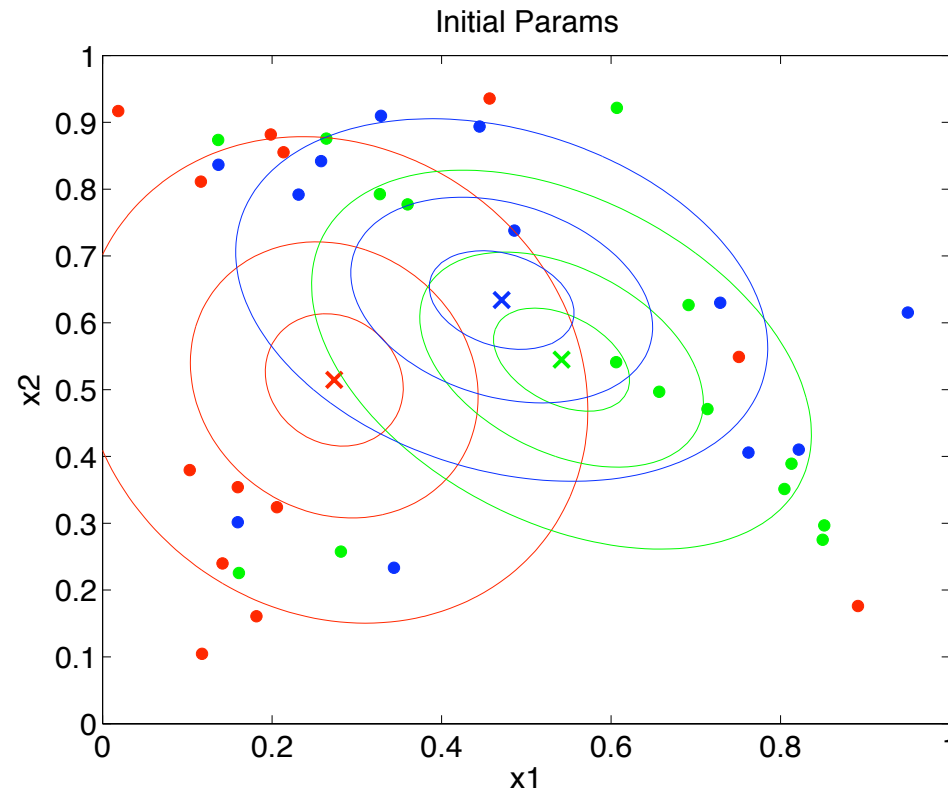
- (b) **M-step**: Update the parameters of the model to maximize the likelihood of the data:

$$\begin{aligned} p_k &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m w_{ik} & \mu_k &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{ik} \mathbf{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{ik}} \\ \Sigma_k &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{ik} (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_k) (\mathbf{x}_i - \mu_k)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{ik}} \end{aligned}$$

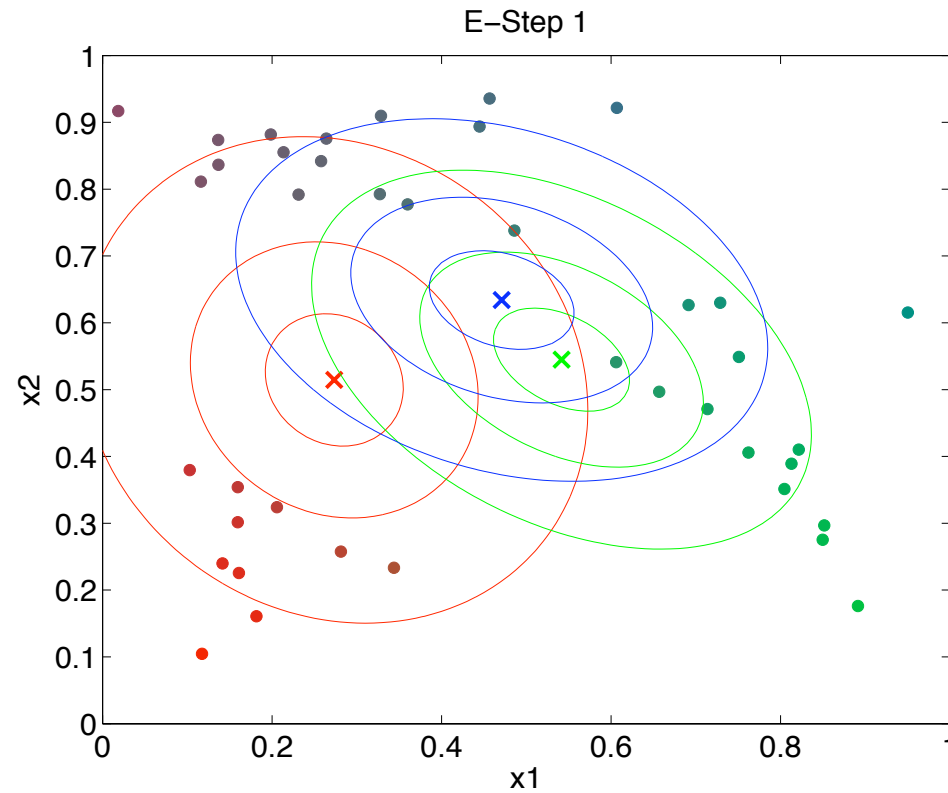
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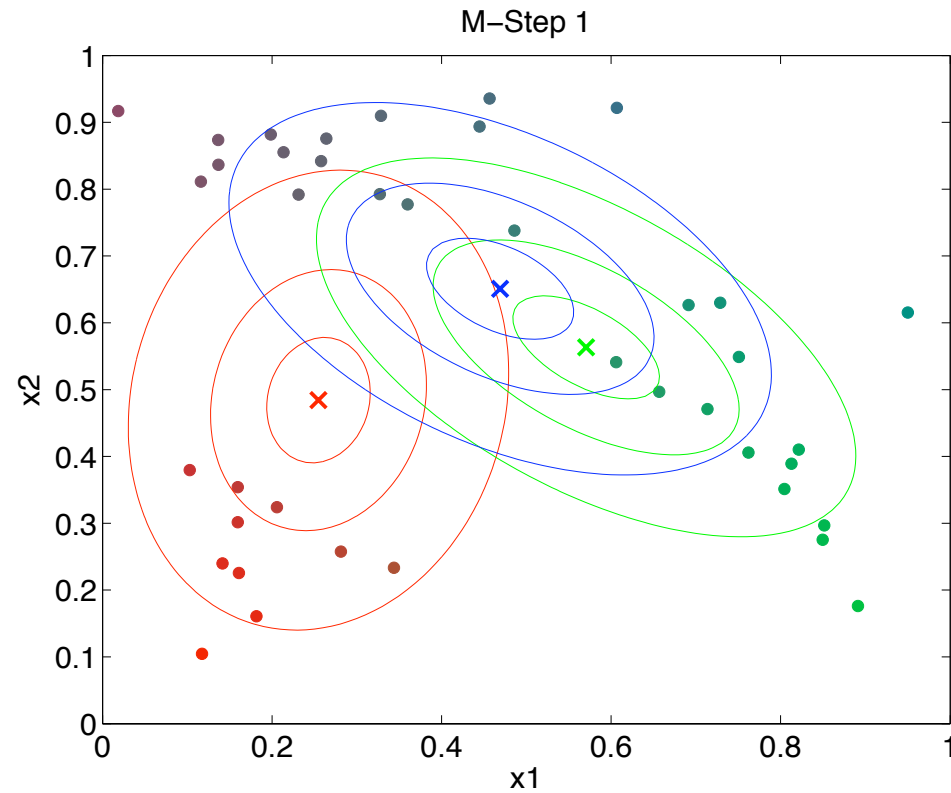
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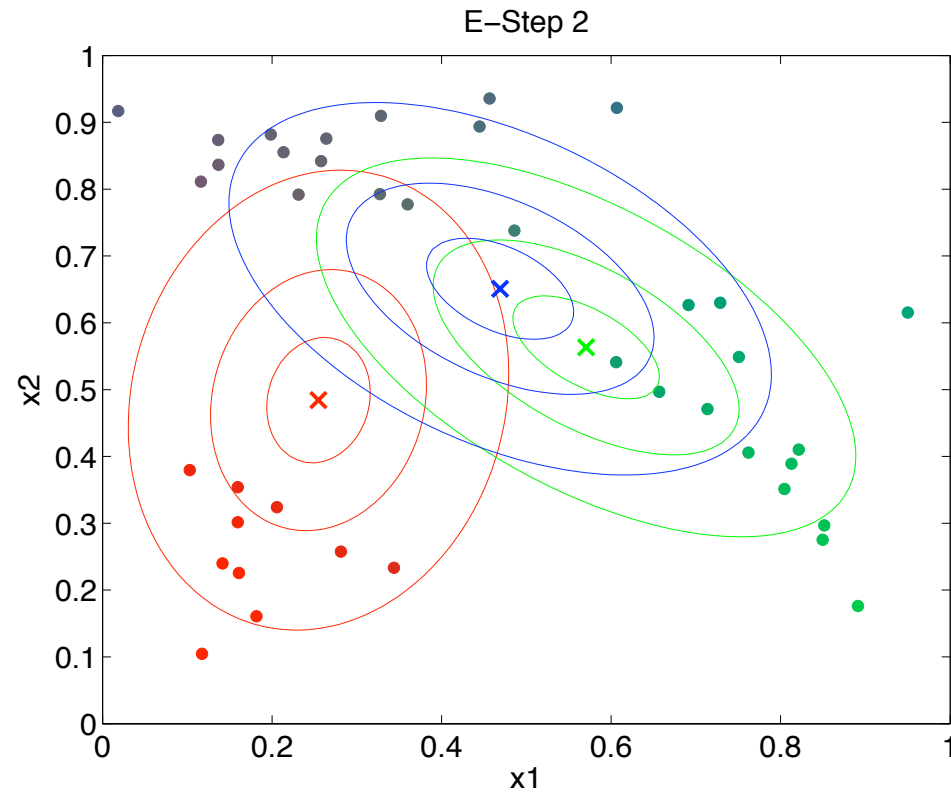


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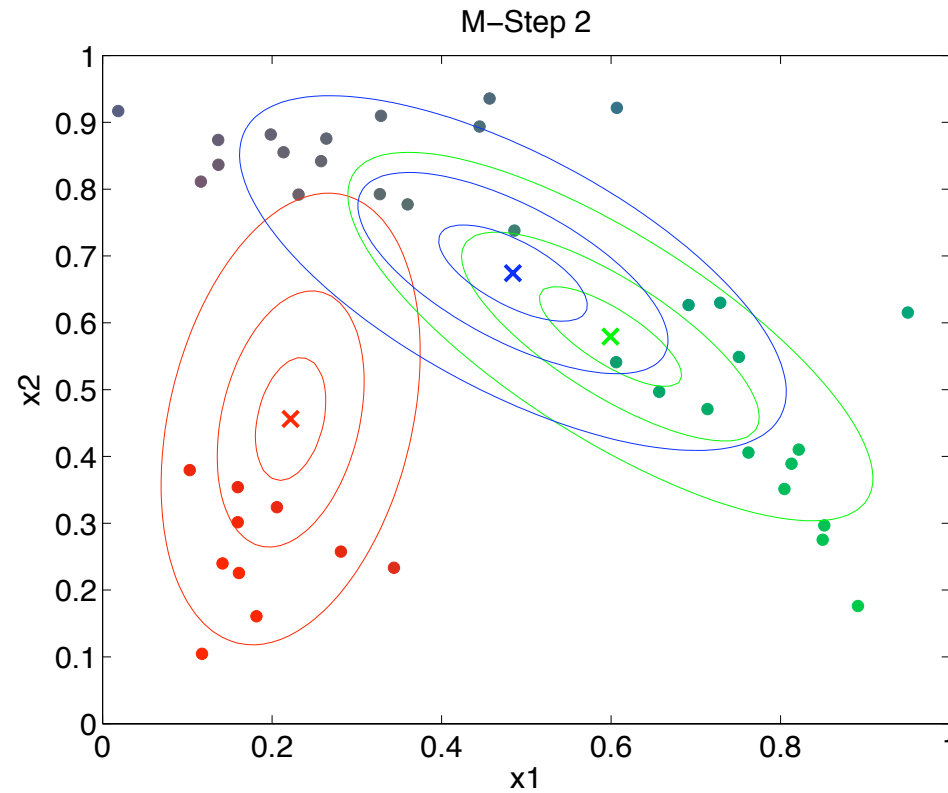




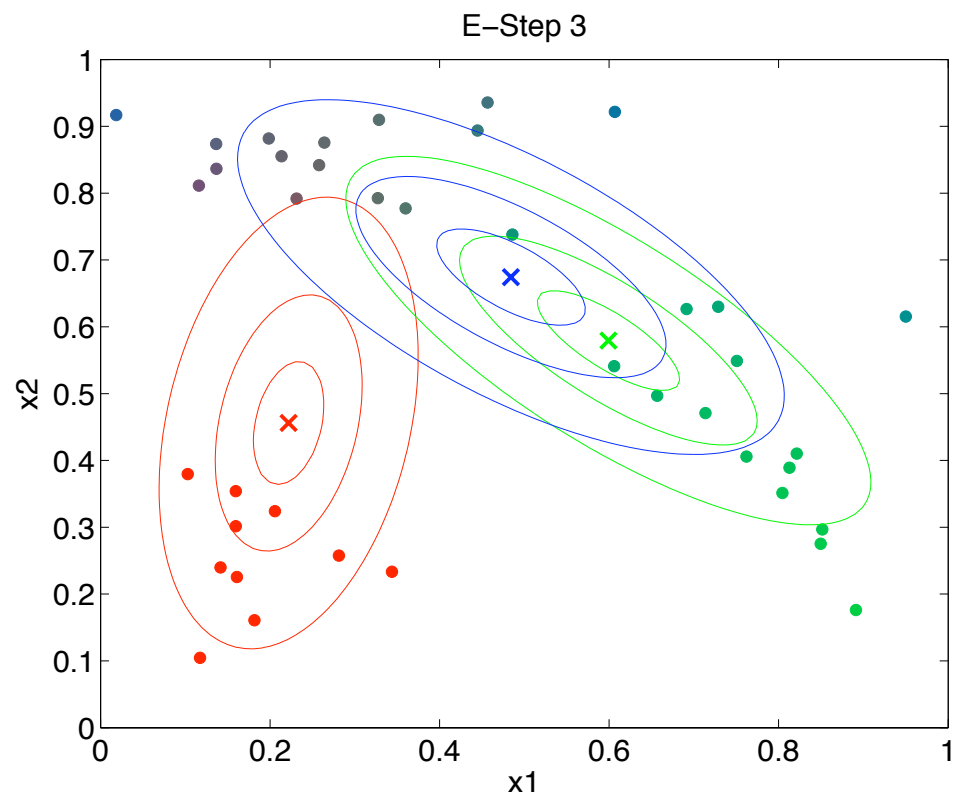
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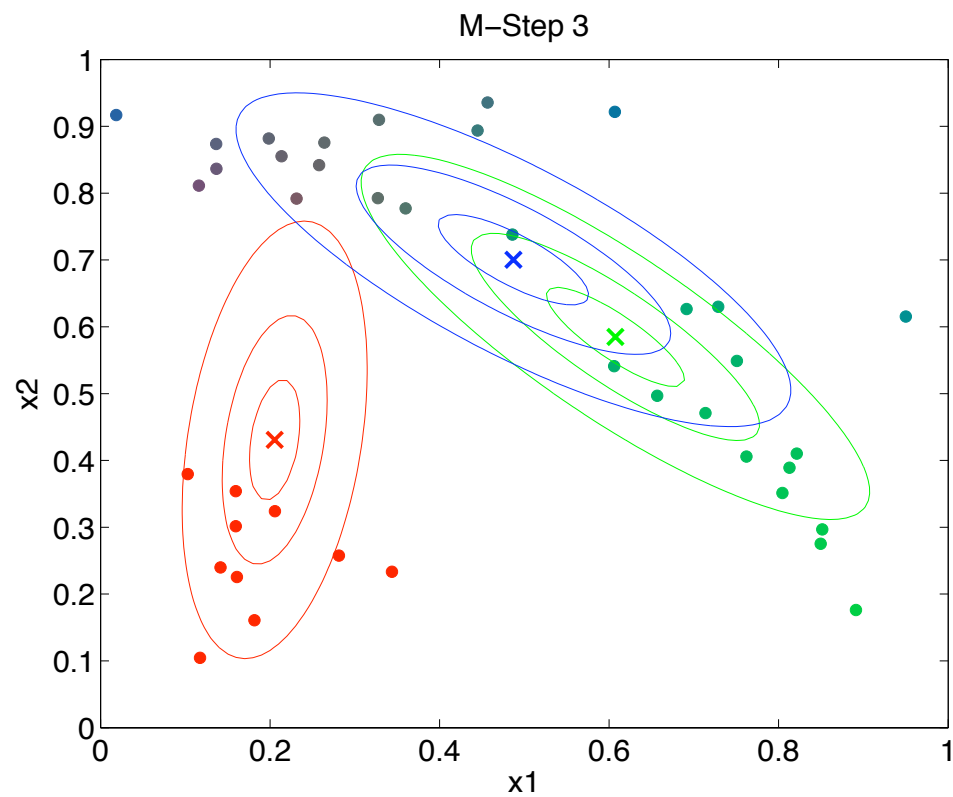
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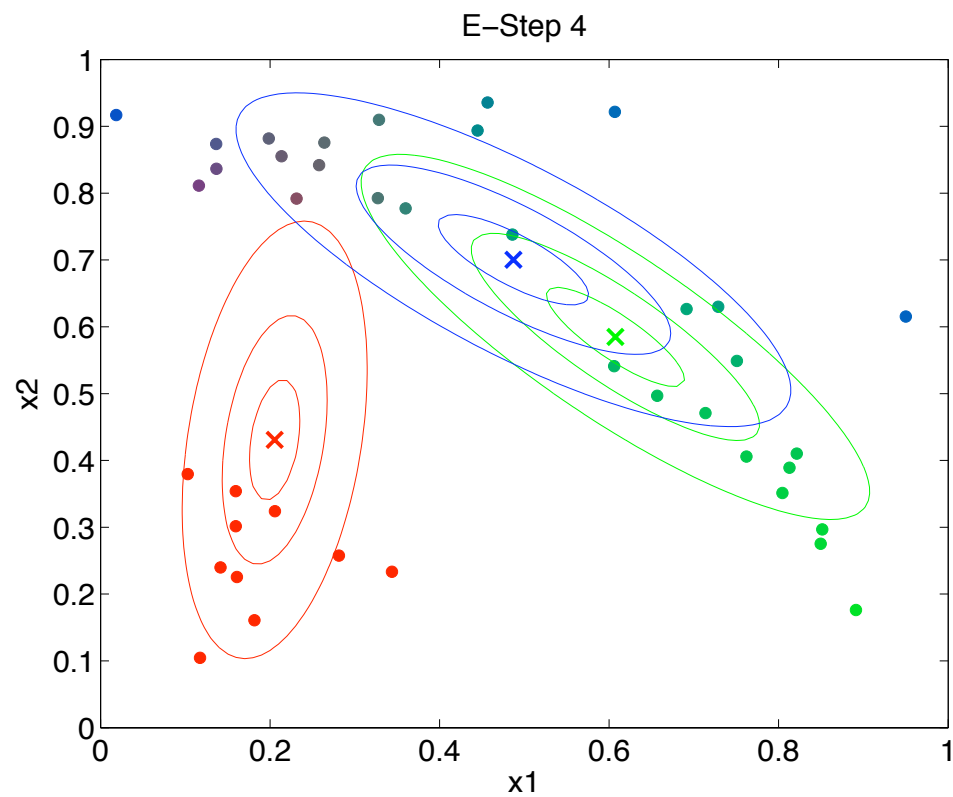
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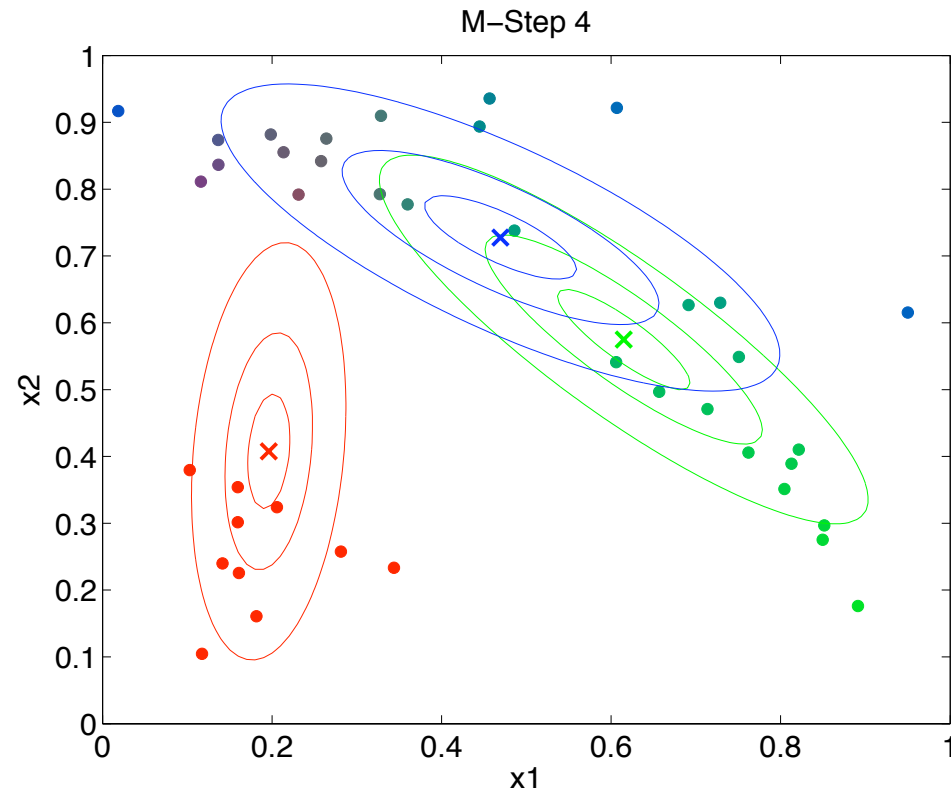
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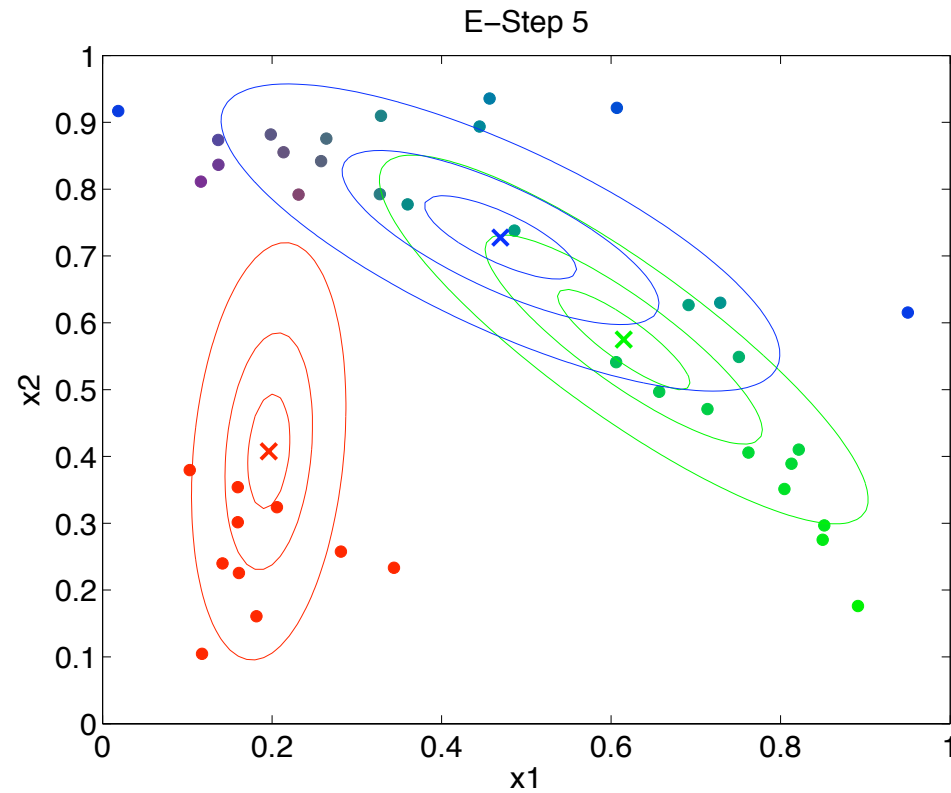
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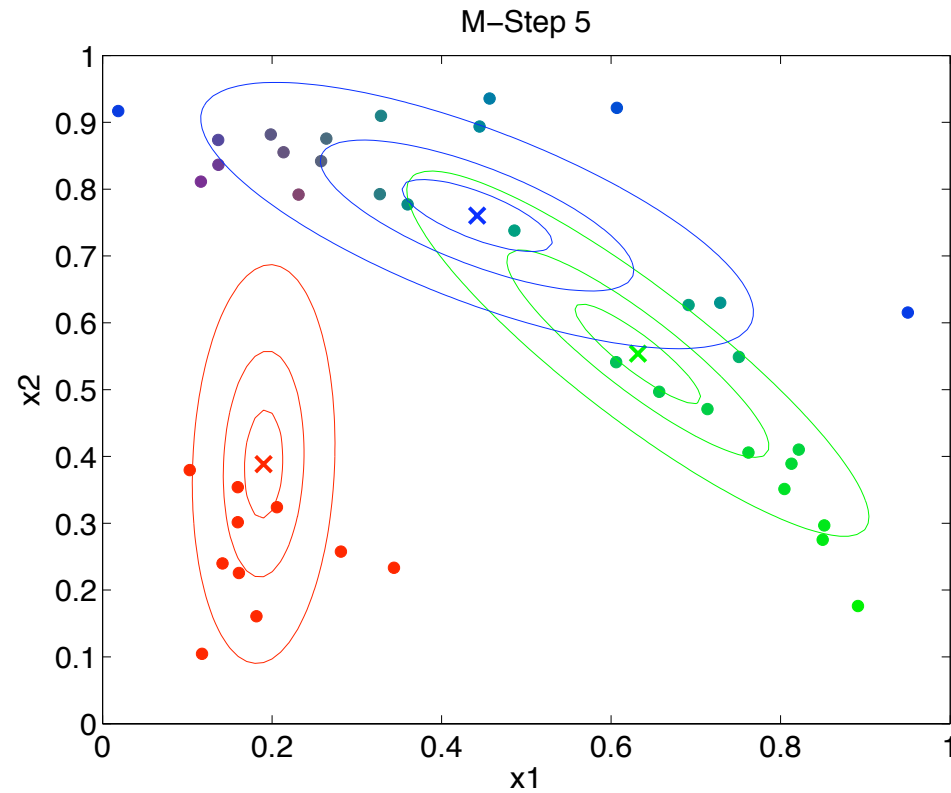
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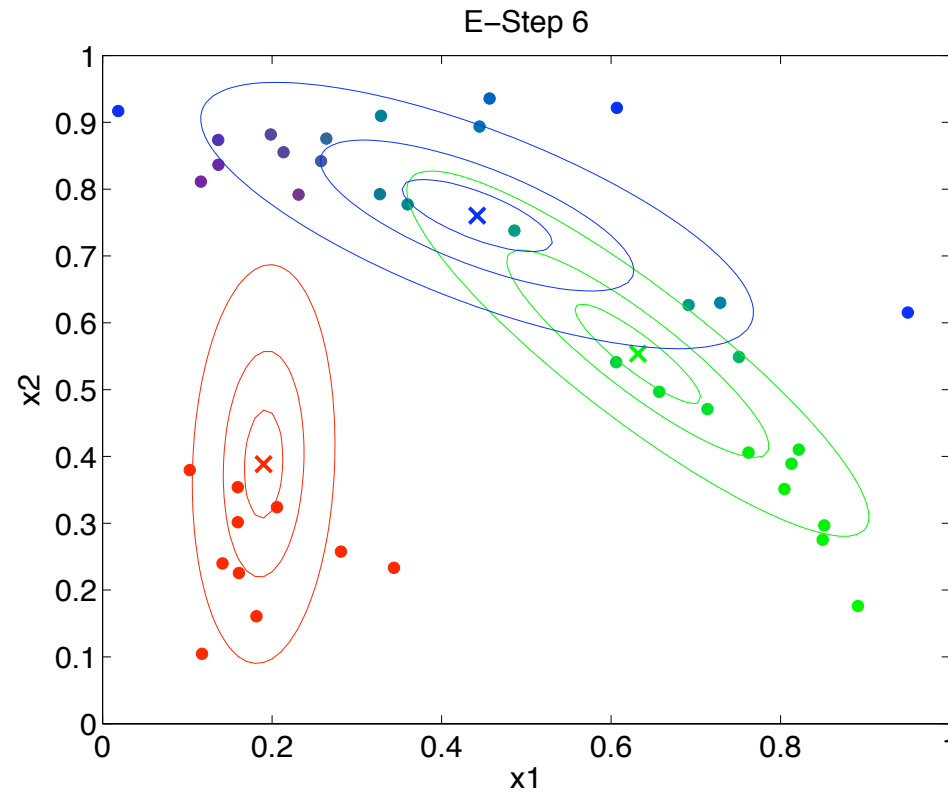


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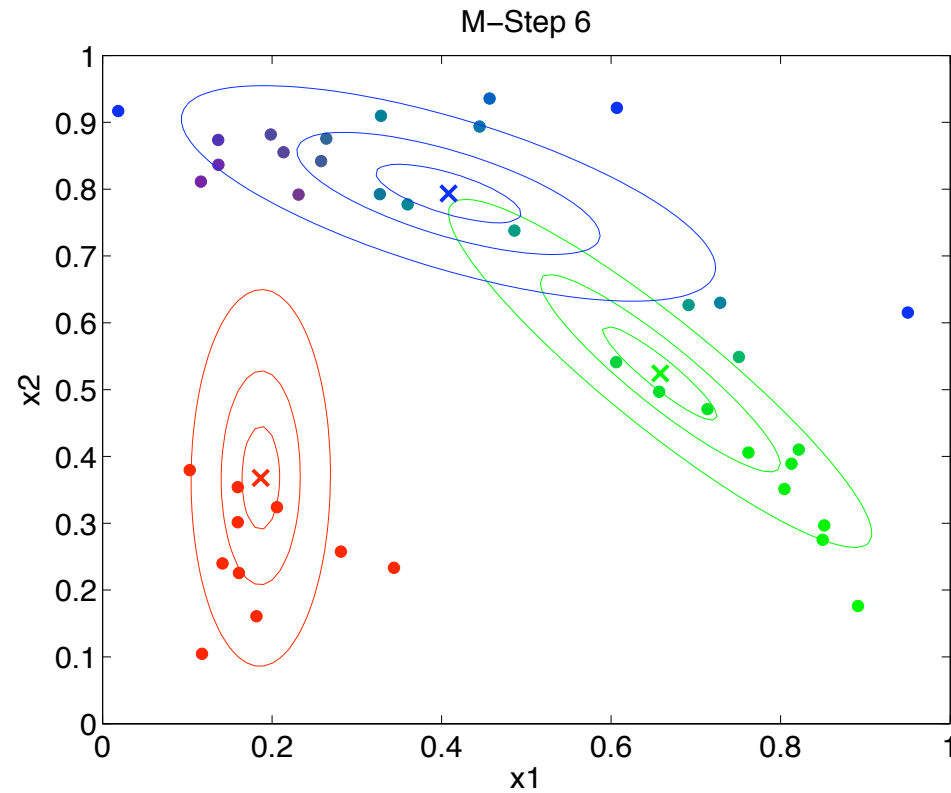




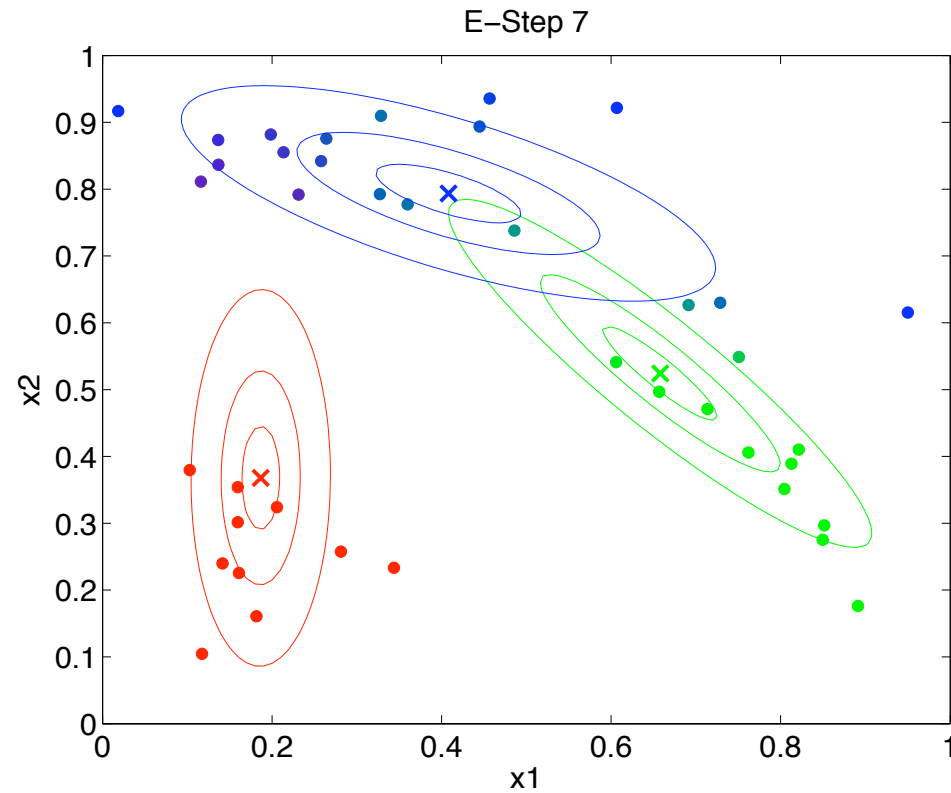
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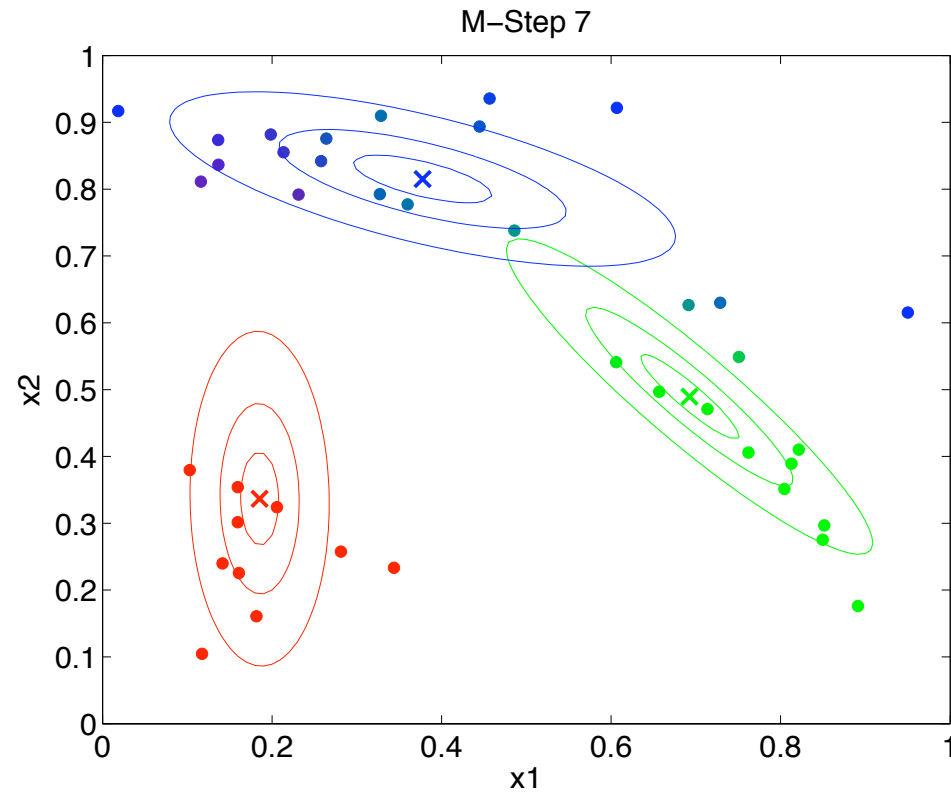
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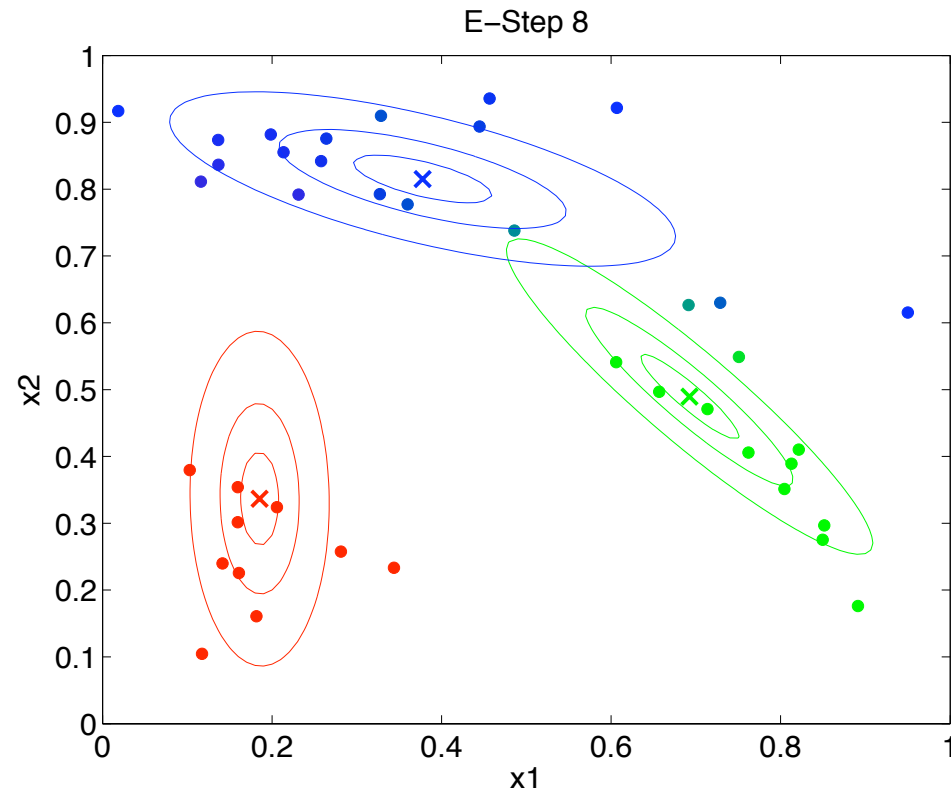
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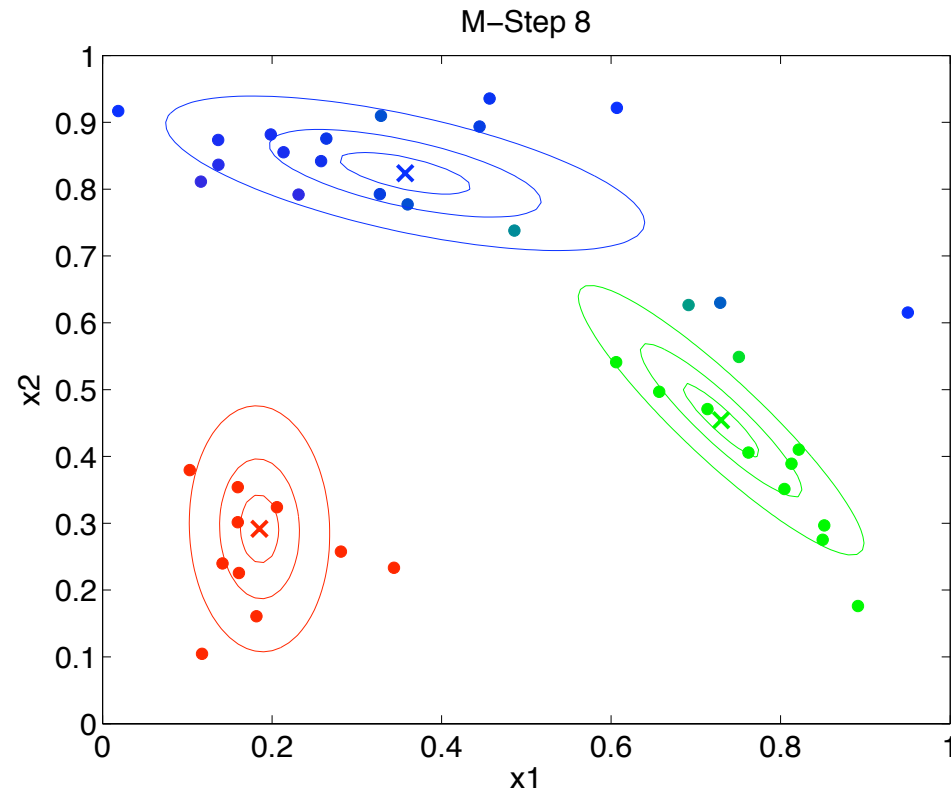
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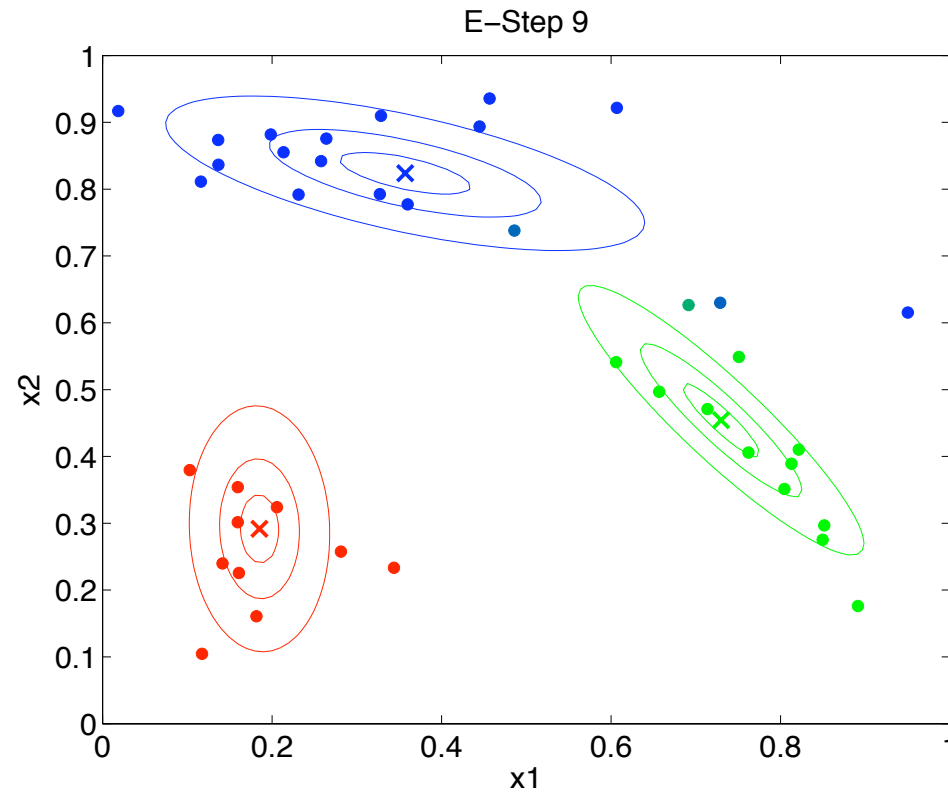
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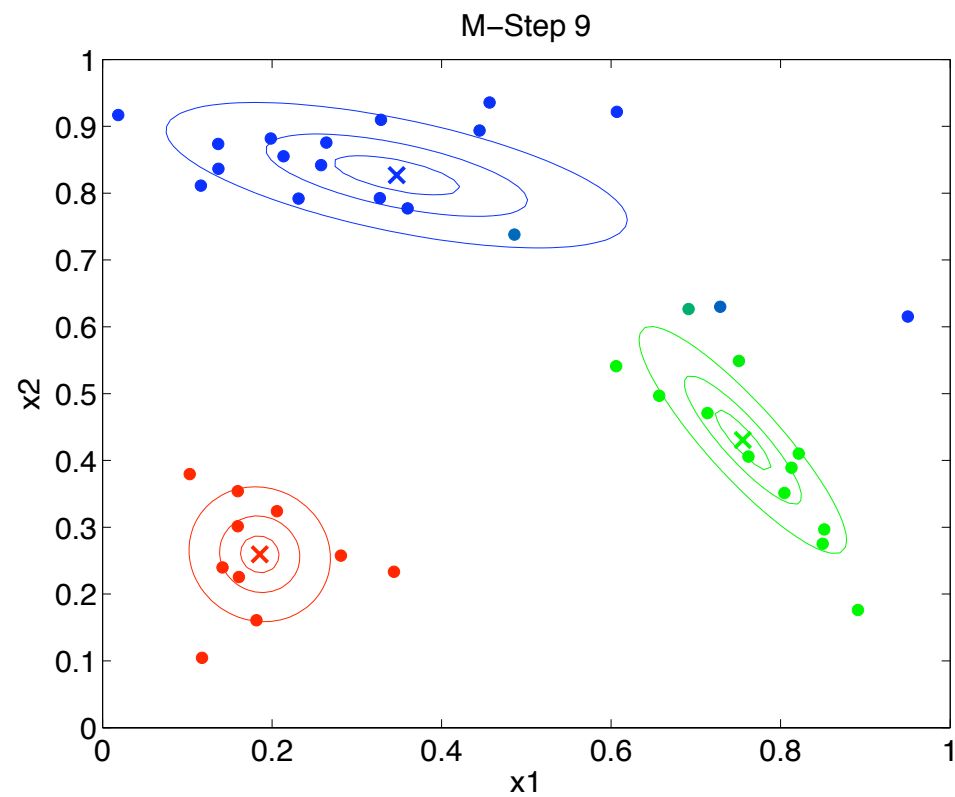
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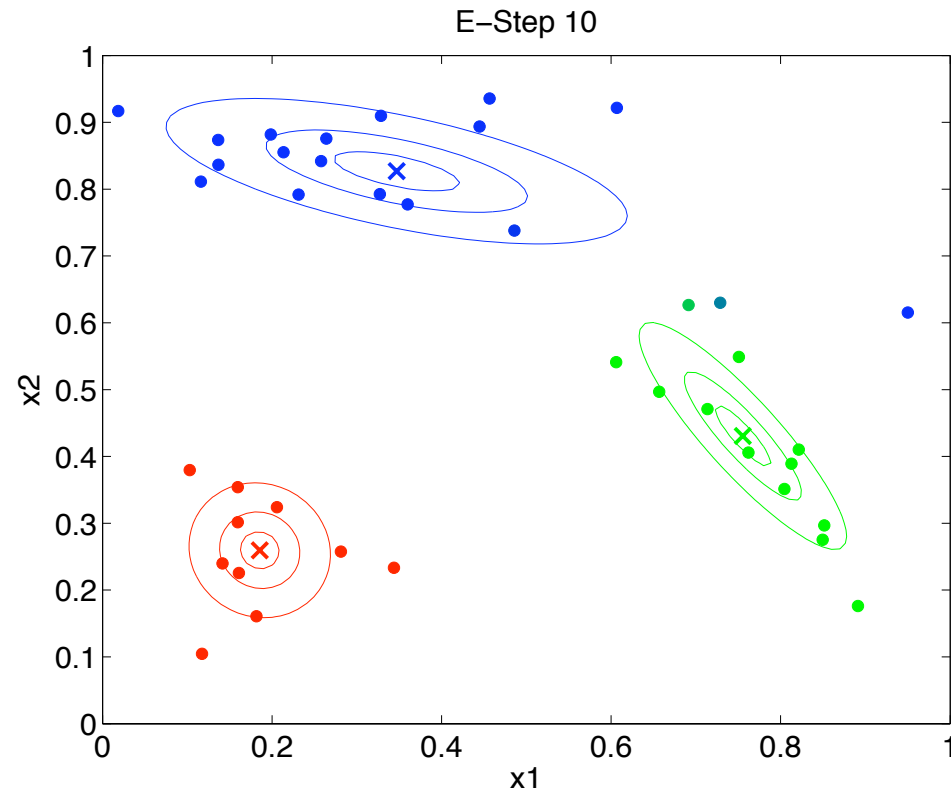


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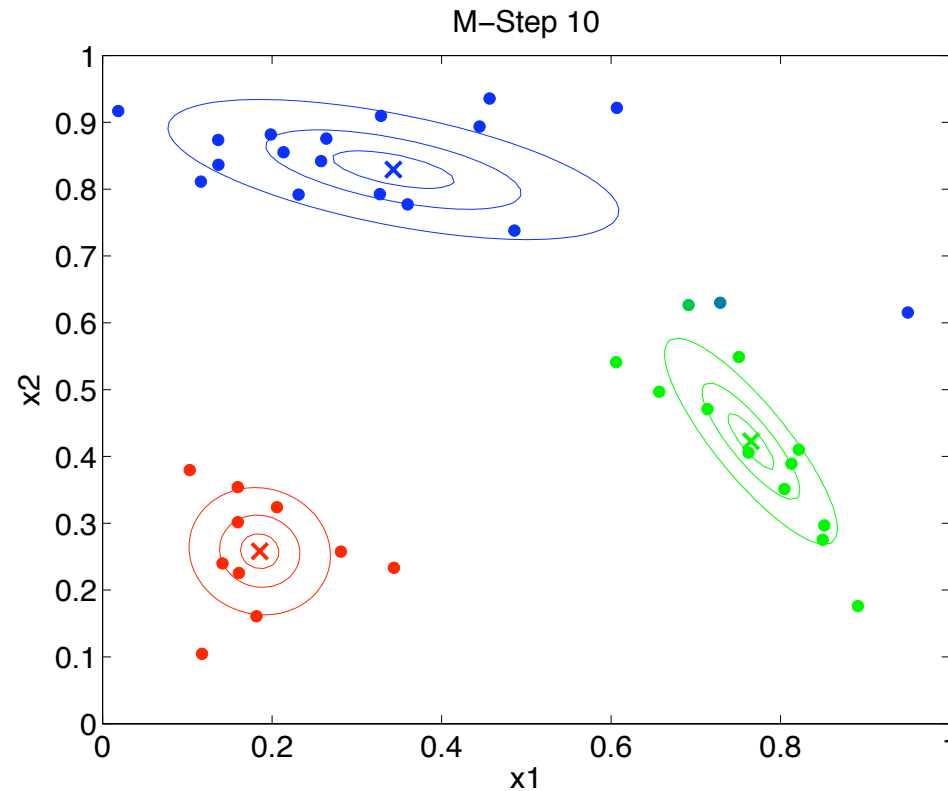




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Note that some points still have “mixed” colour, indicating that they belong with significant probability to more than one component/cluster.

## Comparison of hard EM and soft EM

- Soft EM does not commit to a particular value of the missing item. Instead, it considers all possible values, with some probability
- This is a pleasing property, given the uncertainty in the value
- Soft EM is almost always the method of choice (and often when people say “EM”, they mean the soft version)
- The complexity of each iteration of the two versions is pretty much the same.
- Soft EM might take more iterations, if we stop it based on having a change in the parameter values below a threshold