Expectation-maximization algorithm (EM-Algorithm)

常用於機率模型中,(1) 尋找參數使得likelihood function最大或是(2) 最大後驗估計,而這個方法仰賴於無法觀測的隱性變量。

EM-Algorithm包含兩個步驟: E - step與M - step

E-step

在給定當期參數下,計算整筆資料(包含隱性變量)的likelihood function對隱性變量的期望值。

M-step

讓E-step的期望值最大化,並令E-step的最大期望值為下一期E-step的參數。

重複上述兩個動作,直到參數收斂。

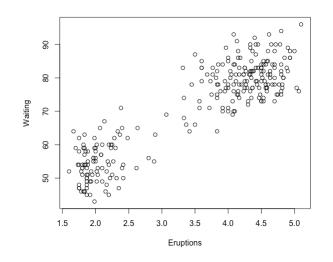
本次使用資料為 Mixture normal model 的資料 – faithful, 黃石公園的噴泉(Old Faithful geyser)資料其中包含一個成對觀測量:

eruptions: 噴發時間(以分為單位);

waiting: 前一次噴發結束到下一次噴發開始的間隔時間(以分為單位)。

總共為272筆資料,下表僅呈現前5筆資料。

eruption time(m)	waiting time(m)
3.600	79
1.800	54
3.333	74
2.283	62
4.533	85



假定資料是由兩個二元常態的線性組合所構成(x₁為eruption time, x₂為waiting time)

$$\binom{x_1}{x_2} \sim \alpha_1 BN(\binom{\mu_{x_11}}{\mu_{x_21}}, \binom{\sigma_{x_11}^2}{\rho_1 \ \sigma_{x_11}\sigma_{x_21}} \ \frac{\rho_1 \ \sigma_{x_11}\sigma_{x_21}}{\sigma_{x_21}^2})) + \alpha_2 BN(\binom{\mu_{x_12}}{\mu_{x_22}}, \binom{\sigma_{x_12}^2}{\rho_1 \ \sigma_{x_12}\sigma_{x_22}} \ \frac{\rho_1 \ \sigma_{x_12}\sigma_{x_22}}{\sigma_{x_22}^2}))$$

其中除了 $\binom{x_1}{x_2}$ 為觀測已知資料,其餘參數皆為未知,且 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1$ 。

隱性變量為
$$y_i = j$$
,若 $\binom{x_1}{x_2}$ 來自 $BN(\binom{\mu_{x_1j}}{\mu_{x_2j}})$, $\binom{\sigma_{x_1j}^2}{\rho_j \sigma_{x_1j}\sigma_{x_2j}} \sigma_{x_2j}^2$), $j = 1, 2, i = 1 \sim 272$ 。

使用EM-algorithm方法去找尋兩組二元常態參數,使用老師在講義推導的最後結果 定義θ為所有未知參數集合

At iteration
$$t$$
, $\theta^{(t)} = \{(\alpha_j^{(t)}, \mu_j^{(t)}, \Sigma_j^{(t)}), j = 1, ..., k\}$,
$$p(y_i = j | x_i, \theta^{(t)}) = \frac{\alpha_j^{(t)} \phi(x_i; \mu_j^{(t)}, \Sigma_j^{(t)})}{\sum_{j=1}^k \alpha_j^{(t)} \phi(x_i; \mu_j^{(t)}, \Sigma_j^{(t)})}$$

$$\alpha_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p(y_i = j | x_i, \theta^{(t)})$$

$$\mu_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i p(y_i = j | x_i, \theta^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^n p(y_i = j | x_i, \theta^{(t)})}$$

$$\Sigma_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_j^{(t)})(x_i - \mu_j^{(t)})^T p(y_i = j | x_i, \theta^{(t)})}{\sum_{i=1}^n p(y_i = j | x_i, \theta^{(t)})}$$

透過給定起始 $heta^0$ 值去計算第t期參數,並重複運算直到參數收斂。

經過R的運算後,結果如下

t	(α_1, α_2)	(μ_{x_11}, μ_{x_21})	$egin{pmatrix} \sigma_{x_{1}1}^2 & ho_1 \sigma_{x_{1}1} \sigma_{x_{2}1} \ ho_1 \sigma_{x_{1}1} \sigma_{x_{2}1} & \sigma_{x_{2}1}^2 \end{pmatrix}$
0	(0.5,0.5)	(4, 60)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
1	(0.3558696,0.6441304)	(2.036380, 54.478436)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916132 & 0.43510139 \\ 0.43510139 & 33.69683083 \end{pmatrix}$
2	(0.3558721,0.6441279)	(2.036387 ,54.478497)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916614 & 0.43515167 \\ 0.43515167 & 33.69717330 \end{pmatrix}$
3	(0.3558727,0.6441273)	(2.036388 ,54.478512)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916730 & 0.43516380 \\ 0.43516380 & 33.69725590 \end{pmatrix}$
4	(0.3558728,0.6441272)	(2.036388, 54.478515)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916758 & 0.43516670 \\ 0.43516670 & 33.69727576 \end{pmatrix}$
5	(0.3558728,0.6441272)	(2.036388, 54.478516)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916765 & 0.43516740 \\ 0.43516740 & 33.69728055 \end{pmatrix}$
6	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(2.036388, 54.478516)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916767 & 0.43516757 \\ 0.43516757 & 33.69728171 \end{pmatrix}$
7	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(2.036388, 54.478516)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916767 & 0.43516761 \\ 0.43516761 & 33.69728198 \end{pmatrix}$
8	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(2.036388, 54.478516)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916767 & 0.43516762 \\ 0.43516762 & 33.69728205 \end{pmatrix}$
9	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(2.036388, 54.478516)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916767 & 0.43516762 \\ 0.43516762 & 33.69728207 \end{pmatrix}$
10	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(2.036388, 54.478516)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916767 & 0.43516762 \\ 0.43516762 & 33.69728207 \end{pmatrix}$

(table 1)

t	(α_1, α_2)	(μ_{x_12}, μ_{x_22})	$egin{pmatrix} \sigma_{x_12}^2 & ho_1 \sigma_{x_12} \sigma_{x_22} \ ho_1 \sigma_{x_12} \sigma_{x_22} & \sigma_{x_22}^2 \end{pmatrix}$
0	(0.5,0.5)	(3, 70)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
1	(0.3558696,0.6441304)	(4.289655, 79.968030)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1699774 & 0.9407236 \\ 0.9407236 & 36.0474986 \end{pmatrix}$
2	(0.3558721,0.6441279)	(4.289660 ,79.968090)	(0.1699706 0.9406368 0.9406368 36.0465212)
3	(0.3558727,0.6441273)	(4.289662 ,79.968110)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1699690 & 0.9406159 \\ 0.9406159 & 36.0462859 \end{pmatrix}$
4	(0.3558728,0.6441272)	(4.289662, 79.968114)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1699686 & 0.9406109 \\ 0.9406109 & 36.0462293 \end{pmatrix}$

5	(0.3558728,0.6441272)	(4.289662, 79.968115)	(0.1699685 0.9406097 0.9406097 36.0462156)
6	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(4.289662, 79.968115)	(0.1699684 0.9406094) 0.9406094 36.0462124)
7	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(4.289662, 79.968115)	(0.1699684 0.9406093 0.43516761 36.0462116)
8	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(4.289662, 79.968115)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1699684 & 0.9406093 \\ 0.9406093 & 36.0462114 \end{pmatrix}$
9	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(4.289662, 79.968115)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1699684 & 0.9406093 \\ 0.9406093 & 36.0462113 \end{pmatrix}$
10	(0.3558729,0.6441271)	(4.289662, 79.968115)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1699684 & 0.9406093 \\ 0.9406093 & 36.0462113 \end{pmatrix}$

(table 2)

比較網路上現成的程式所得結果

(資料比較來源: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Em_old_faithful.gif)

皆為迭代10次,起始參數皆設為一致

第一組常態資料比較

	自己撰寫結果	網路運算結果
$lpha_1$	0.3558729	0.3558854
(μ_{x_11}, μ_{x_21})	(2.036388, 54.478516)	(2.036421, 54.478880)
$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{x_{1}1}^{2} & \rho_{1} \sigma_{x_{1}1} \sigma_{x_{2}1} \\ \rho_{1} \sigma_{x_{1}1} \sigma_{x_{2}1} & \sigma_{x_{2}1}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916767 & 0.43516762 \\ 0.43516762 & 33.69728207 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.06991677 & 0.4400355 \\ 0.4400355 & 34.0510784 \end{pmatrix}$

(table 3)

第二組常態資料比較

	自己撰寫結果	網路運算結果
$lpha_2$	0.6441271	0.6441146
(μ_{x_12}, μ_{x_22})	(4.289662, 79.968115)	(4.289688, 79.968413)
$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{x_{1}1}^{2} & \rho_{1}\sigma_{x_{1}1}\sigma_{x_{2}1} \\ \rho_{1}\sigma_{x_{1}1}\sigma_{x_{2}1} & \sigma_{x_{2}1}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1699684 & 0.9406093 \\ 0.9406093 & 36.0462113 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1709121 & 0.9456219 \\ 0.9456219 & 36.2489543 \end{pmatrix}$

(table 4)

結論

從table 1以及table 2中看出,當t=3之後各個參數都呈現收斂的狀態。我亦比較網路上他人所撰寫的程式結果(table 3),得到的結果相差無幾。因此我推估這兩個二元常態為

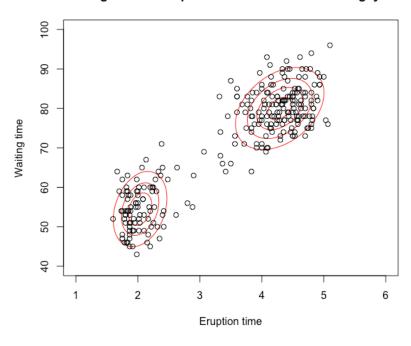
第一組

$$BN\begin{pmatrix} 2.036388 \\ 54.478516 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\begin{pmatrix} 0.06916767 & 0.43516762 \\ 0.43516762 & 33.69728207 \end{pmatrix}$, 其線性係數為 0.3558729

第二組

$$BN \left(\begin{pmatrix} 4.289662 \\ 79.968115 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0.1699684 & 0.9406093 \\ 0.9406093 & 36.0462113 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$
,其線性係數為 0.6441271

Waiting time vs Eruption time of the Old Faithful geyser

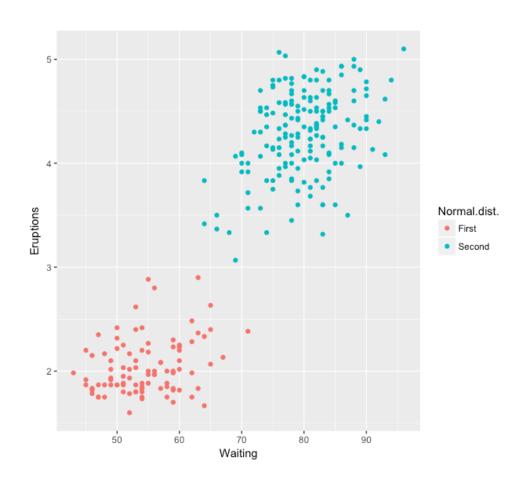


(左下為第一組二元常態,右上為第二組二元常態)

資料分類分群

而EM-algorithm也可以用來將資料分類分群,因此我將資料分成兩群,屬於第一組二元常態或是第二組二元常態。分類依據依照將成對的資料分別帶入兩個二元常態,去比較對應之機率大小,並將該筆成對資料判定為機率較大的那群(第一組或地二組二元常態)。

以圖表呈現資料分群



Appendix

 $Code: \underline{https://github.com/kevinpiger/Statistical-Computing-and-Simulation-Nine/tree/master/Hw2}\\$