

第四章 HMM 作业代码讲解



作业内容:





1.已知

考虑盒子和球模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$, 状态集合 $Q = \{1,2,3\}$, 观测集合 $V = \{ \text{红, 白} \}$,

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

设T = 3, O = (红, 白, 红),

2.前后向算法-概率计算问题

- 请用Python编程实现前向算法和后向算法,分别计算 $P(O|\lambda)$;
 - 3.Viterbi算法-解码问题
- 请用Python编程实现Viterbi算法, 求最优状态序列, 即最优路径 $I^*=(i_1^*,i_2^*,i_3^*)$.
- •程序输入和函数接口已写好,请独立完成算法核心部分!Have Fun ☺
- https://github.com/nwpuaslp/ASR Course/tree/master/04-HMM

文件结构:



我们这次的文件结构很简单,只有一个hmm.py文件,我们需要完成算法的文件。

hmm.py:

```
> def forward algorithm(0, HMM model): --
2.后向算法-需要完成作业的位置 > def backward_algorithm(0, HMM_model): ···
3.Viterbi算法-需要完成作业的位置
> def Viterbi_algorithm(0, HMM_model): ···
  if name == " main ":
      color2id = { "RED": 0, "WHITE": 1 }
      # model parameters
      |pi = [0.2, 0.4, 0.4] -> 初始状态分布π
      A = [[0.5, 0.2, 0.3],
          [0.3, 0.5, 0.2], —> 状态转移矩阵
          [0.2, 0.3, 0.5]]
      B = [[0.5, 0.5],
          [0.4, 0.6], — 观测概率分布B
          [0.7, 0.3]]
      # input
      observations = (0, 1, 0) 观测序列O
      HMM \mod el = (pi, A, B)
      # process
      observ prob forward = forward algorithm(observations, HMM model)
      print(observ prob forward)
      observ prob backward = backward algorithm(observations, HMM model)
      print(observ prob backward)
      best prob, best path = Viterbi algorithm(observations, HMM model)
      print(best prob, best path)
```

・前向算法

前向算法:

• **前向概率定义**:给定隐马尔可夫模型 λ , 定义到时刻 t 部分观测序列为 $o_1,o_2,...,o_t$ 且状态为 q_i 的 概率为前向概率,记作(可省略 λ)

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

• 算法 10.2 (观测序列概率的前向算法)

输入: 隐马尔可夫模型 A, 观测序列 O;

输出:观测序列概率 $P(O|\lambda)$.

(1) 初值

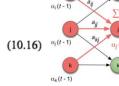
$$\alpha_1(i) = \pi_i b_i(o_1)$$
, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$



(2) 递推 对 t=1,2,···,T-1,

$$\alpha_{t+1}(i) = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{t}(j) a_{ji}\right] b_{i}(o_{t+1}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{T}(i)$$



(3) 终止

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{T}(i)$$

```
def forward algorithm(0, HMM model):
    """HMM Forward Algorithm.
    Args:
       0: (o1, o2, ..., oT), observations
        HMM model: (pi, A, B), (init state prob, transition prob, emitting prob)
    Return:
        prob: the probability of HMM model generating O.
    ்ப ப ப
    pi, A, B = HMM_model
    T = len(0)
    N = len(pi)
    prob = 0.0
   # Begin Assignment
    # Put Your Code Here
    # End Assignment
    return prob
```

・后向算法

后向算法:

• **后向概率定义**:给定隐马尔可夫模型 λ ,定义在时刻 t状态为 q_t 的条件下,从 t+1 到 T 的部分观测序列为 $o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, ..., o_T$ 的概率为后向概率,记作(可省略 λ)

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

算法 10.3 (观测序列概率的后向算法)

输入: 隐马尔可夫模型 λ , 观测序列O;

输出:观测序列概率 $P(O|\lambda)$.

(1)

$$\beta_T(i) = 1$$
, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ (10.19)

(2) 对 $t = T - 1, T - 2, \dots, 1$

$$\beta_{t}(i) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} b_{j}(o_{t+1}) \beta_{t+1}(j), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$
 (10.20)

(3)

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_i b_i(o_i) \beta_1(i)$$
 (10.21)

```
def backward algorithm(0, HMM model):
    """HMM Backward Algorithm.
    Args:
        0: (o1, o2, ..., oT), observations
        HMM model: (pi, A, B), (init state prob, transition prob, emitting prob)
    Return:
        prob: the probability of HMM model generating O.
    'n n n
    pi, A, B = HMM model
    T = len(0)
    N = len(pi)
    prob = 0.0
    # Begin Assignment
    # Put Your Code Here
    # End Assignment
    return prob
```

Viterbi 算法:

算法 10.5 (维特比算法)

输入: 模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$ 和观测 $O = (o_1, o_2, \dots, o_T)$; 输出: 最优路径 $I^* = (i_1^*, i_2^*, \dots, i_T^*)$.

(1) 初始化

$$\delta_1(i) = \pi_i b_i(o_1)$$
, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$
 $\psi_1(i) = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$

(2) 递推. $\forall t = 2,3,\dots,T$

$$\delta_{t}(i) = \max_{1 \le j \le N} [\delta_{t-1}(j)a_{ji}]b_{t}(o_{t}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\psi_{t}(i) = \arg\max_{1 \le j \le N} [\delta_{t-1}(j)a_{ji}], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

 $P^* = \max_{1 \le i \le N} \delta_T(i)$

(3) 终止