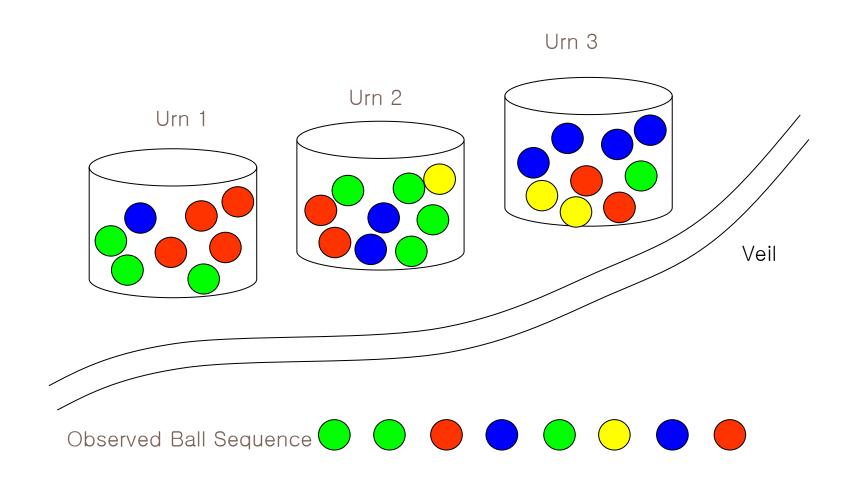
08-03 HMM 隐马尔可夫模型

真核基因组基因识别

- □真核基因识别较之原核基因识别要困难的多
 - □内含子
 - □调控因子
- □ HMM

HMM实例



盒子	1	2	3	4
红球R	5	3	6	8
白球W	5	7	4	2

- □ 假设有4个盒子,每个盒子都有红白两种颜色的球。
- □ 按照如下规则取球:
- □ 从四个盒子中等概率取一个盒子; 从跟这个盒子里随机抽取一个球。记录颜色并放回。
- □ 从当前盒子,随机转移到另外一个盒子。转移矩阵如下,

	盒1	盒2	盒3	盒4
盒1	0	1	0	0
盒2	0.4	0	0.6	0
盒3	0	0.4	0	0.6
盒4	0	0	0.5	0.5

- □确定转移的盒子之后,从中随机抽取1个球,记录颜色并放回。
- □ 如此重复5次。得到观测序列 $O = \{R, W, R, W, R\}$

□ 在这个过程中观察者只能观测到球的颜色,而观测不到盒子的序列。

- □在这个过程中,有两个随机序列:
 - □盒子的序列(状态序列);隐藏的;
 - □球颜色的序列 (观测序列); 可观测的。
- □这就是一个HMM的例子。

HMM实例——约束

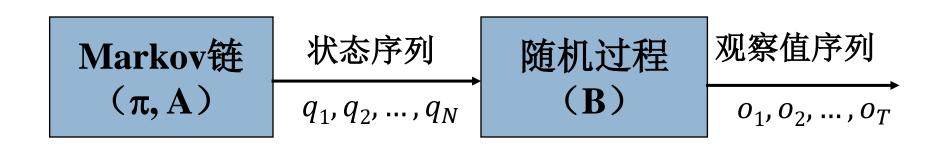
在上述实验中,有几个要点需要注意:

- □ 不能被直接观察盒子之间的转移
- □ 从盒子中所选取的球的颜色和盒子并不是一一对应的
- □ 每次选取哪个盒子由一组转移概率决定

HMM概念

- □ HMM的状态 (盒子) 是不确定或不可见的,只有通过观测序列 (球的颜色) 的随机过程才能表现出来
- □观察到的事件与状态并不是一一对应,而是通过一组概率分布相联系
- □ HMM是一个双重随机过程,两个组成部分:
 - □ 马尔可夫链: 描述状态的转移, 用转移概率描述。
 - □ 一般随机过程:描述状态与观察序列间的关系,用**观察值概率**描述。

HMM组成



HMM的组成示意图

盒1, **盒2**, **盒3**, **盒4**,

R, R,W,W,R

- □ 观测序列: O ={红, 白, 红}
- 口状态集合(盒子对应状态): $Q = \{ \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4 \}, N = 4 \}$
- □ 观测集合 (球的颜色): $V = \{ \text{红, b} \}, M = 2$
- □ 状态序列和观测序列长度T = 5.
- □ 初始概率分布 π = (0.25,0.25,0.25,0.25)^T
- □ 状态转移矩阵: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0 & 0.6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.4 & 0 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times N}$
- \square 观测概率分布 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.3 & 0.7 \\ 0.6 & 0.4 \\ 0.8 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}_{N \times M}$

HMM的基本要素 设观测序列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$,对应的状态序 列 $Q = (q_1, q_2, ..., q_T)$

参数	含义	实例	
N	状态数目	盒子的数目	$S = (S_1, S_2, \dots, S_N)$
M	每个状态可能的观察值数目	彩球颜色数目	$V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_M)$
А	与时间无关的状态转移概率 矩阵	在选定某个盒子的情况下, 选择另一个盒的概率	$A = [a_{ij}]_{N \times N}$ $a_{ij} = P(q_{t+1} = S_j q_t = S_i)$
В	给定状态下,观察值概率分 布	每个盒中的颜色分布	$B = [b_j(k)]_{N \times M}$ $b_j(k) = P(o_t = v_k q_t = S_j),$ $1 \le j \le N, 1 \le k \le M$
π	初始状态空间的概率分布	初始时选择某盒的概率	$\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_N)$

□ 模型可用五元组 λ = (N,M,π,A,B) 或三元组 λ = (π,A,B) 来描述HMM。

HMM的两个假设

设观测序列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$, 对应的状态序列 $Q = (q_1, q_2, ..., q_T)$

- □假设隐藏的Markov链在任意时刻t状态,只依赖前一时刻的状态,和其他时刻的状态和观测序列无关,和t也无关。(齐次 Markov性)
 - $P(q_t|q_{t-1},o_{t-1},...,q_1,o_1) = P(q_t|q_{t-1})$
- □假设任意时刻的观测只依赖于该时刻的Markov链的状态,与其他观测和状态无关。(观测独立性)
 - $P(o_t|q_T,o_T,q_{T-1},o_{T-1},\ldots,q_{t+1},o_{t+1},q_{t-1},o_{t-1},\ldots,q_1,o_1) = P(o_t|q_t)$

- □算法1: 生成观测序列
- □ 输入: HMM模型参数 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$, 观测序列长度T
- □ 输出: 观察序列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$
- 1. 按照初始状态分布 π 产生状态 S_i
- $\Rightarrow t=1$
- 3. 按照状态 q_t 的观测概率分布 $b_{q_t}(k)$ 生成 o_t
- 4. 按照状态 q_t 的状态转移概率 $a_{q_t,q_{t+1}}$ 产生状态 q_{t+1} ,
- 5. $\phi t = t + 1$, 如果t < T,转3.否则终止。

HMM的三个基本问题

- □问题1: 概率计算问题 (评估模型与观测序列之间匹配度)
 - □给定模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$, 观察序列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$, 计算在模型 λ 下观测序列O , 出现的概率 $P(O|\lambda)$?
- □问题2: 学习问题: (如何训练模型能更好地描述观测数据)
 - □已知观测序列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$,估计模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$ 参数,使得在该参数下,观测序列概率 $P(O|\lambda)$ 最大。即,用极大似然估计方法估计参数。
- □问题3:预测问题或解码问题: (根据观测序列推断隐藏的状态序列)
 - □已知模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$ 和观测序列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$, 求最有可能对应的状态序列 $Q = (q_1, q_2, ..., q_T)$ 。即,在该状态序列下,观测序列的条件概率P(O|Q)最大?

问题1: 概率计算问题:

给 定 模 型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$, 观 察 序 列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$, 计算在模型 λ 下观测序列O, 出现的概率 $P(O|\lambda)$?

问题1概率计算

给定模型 $\lambda=(A,B,\pi)$,观察序列O= $\left(O_1,O_2,\ldots,O_T\right)$,计算在模型 λ 下观测序列O,出现的概率 $P(O|\lambda)$?

- □ 法1: 直接计算: 列举所有可能的长度为T的状态序列,求各个状态序列 Q和观测序列O的联合概率,然后对所有可能的状态序列求和。
- □ 给定一个固定的状态序列Q = $(q_1, q_2, ..., q_T)$, 观测序列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$ 的概率 $P(O|Q, \lambda) = \prod_{t=1}^T P(o_t|q_t, \lambda) = b_{q_1}(o_1)b_{q_2}(o_2) \cdots b_{q_T}(o_T)$

其中 $b_{q_t}(o_t)$ 表示在 q_t 状态下观测到 o_t 的概率

- □ 状态序列Q的概率 $P(Q|\lambda) = \pi_{q_1} a_{q_1 q_2} \dots a_{q_{T-1} q_T}$
- □ O和Q同时出现的联合概率 $P(O,Q|\lambda) = P(O|Q,\lambda)P(Q|\lambda)$
- □对所有的状态序列Q求和,得到序列O的概率:

$$P(O|\lambda) = \sum_{all\ Q} P(O,Q|\lambda) = \sum_{all\ Q} P(O|Q,\lambda)P(Q|\lambda)$$

法1:直接计算不可取。

$$P(O|\lambda) = \sum_{all\ Q} P(O,Q|\lambda) = \sum_{all\ Q} P(O|Q,\lambda)P(Q|\lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{q_1,q_2,\dots,q_T} \pi_{q_1} b_{q_1}(o_1) a_{q_1q_2} b_{q_2}(o_2) \dots a_{q_{T-1}q_T} b_{q_T}(o_T)$$

约 $2T * N^T$ 计算量。 若N=5, T=100, $2 * 100 * 5^{100} \approx 10^{72}$

问题1: 法2前向法

- 口定义前向变量: $\alpha_t(i)$ 表示到时刻t部分观测序列为 $o_1, o_2, \cdots o_t$ 且状态为 q_t 的概率。 $\alpha_t(i) = P(o_1, o_2, \cdots o_t, q_t = S_i | \lambda)$ $1 \le t \le T$
- □ 算法2: 前向法:
- □ 输入: *λ,O*; 输出: P(O|*λ*)
 - \square 初始化: $\alpha_1(i) = \pi_i b_i(\boldsymbol{o}_1)$ i = 1, 2, ..., N
 - **□** 递归: $\alpha_{t+1}(j) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{t}(i) \, a_{ij} \right] b_{j}(\boldsymbol{o}_{t+1}) \qquad \boldsymbol{t} = \boldsymbol{1}, \boldsymbol{2}, \dots, T-1, 1 \leq j \leq N$
 - 9. 终结: $P(O|\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{T}(i)$

解决问题 1 前向法 $b_{q_t}(o_t)$ 表示在 q_t 状态下观测到 o_t 的概率

$$\alpha_{t+1}(j) = P(o_{1}, o_{2}, ..., o_{t}, o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = S_{j} | \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, o_{2}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i}, o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = S_{j} | \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, o_{2}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i} | \lambda) * P(o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = S_{j} | o_{1}, o_{2}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, o_{2}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i} | \lambda) * P(o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = S_{j} | q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda)$$

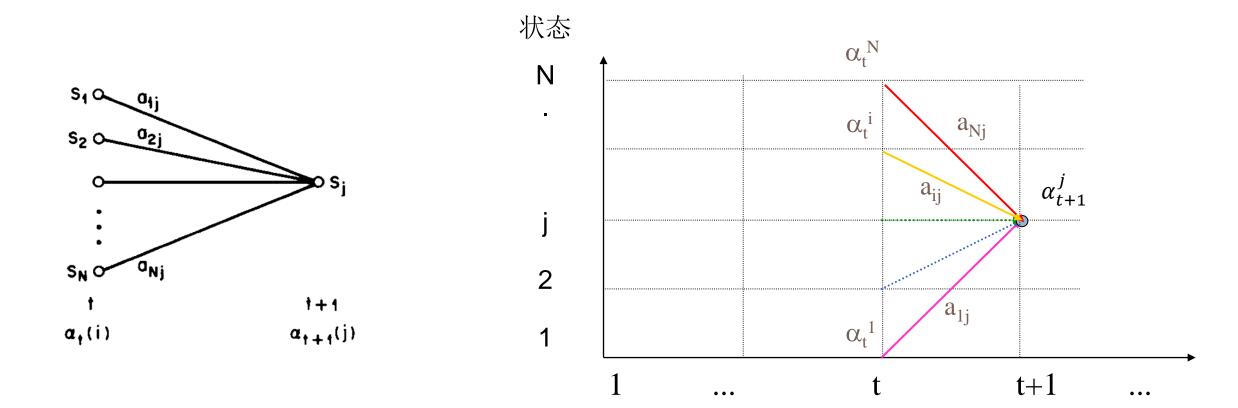
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, o_{2}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i} | \lambda) * P(q_{t+1} = S_{j} | q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda) * P(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, o_{2}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i} | \lambda) * P(q_{t+1} = S_{j} | q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda) * P(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, o_{2}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i} | \lambda) * P(q_{t+1} = S_{j} | q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda) * P(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda)$$

灰色部分,表示可省略,即 $P(o_{t+1}|q_{t+1}=S_j,q_t=S_i,\lambda)=P(o_{t+1}|q_{t+1}=S_j,\lambda)$

前向法示意图



计算 $\alpha_t(j)$, t = 1,2...,T, j = 1...,N.,计算量 $NNT + N \sim O(TN^2)$ 。 N=5, M=100, => 计算量3000

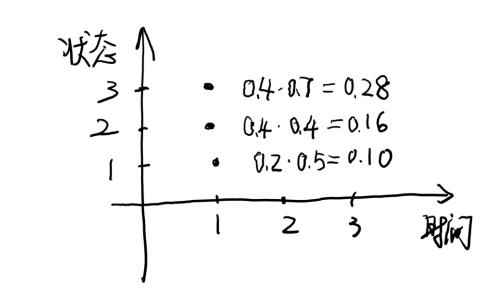
例 10.2 考虑盒子和球模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$, 状态集合 $Q = \{1, 2, 3\}$, 观测集合 $V = \{1, 2, 3\}$,

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

设T=3, O=(红, 白, 红), 试用前向算法计算 $P(O|\lambda)$.

(1) 计算初值

$$\alpha_1(1) = \pi_1 b_1(o_1) = 0.10$$
 $\alpha_1(2) = \pi_2 b_2(o_1) = 0.16$
 $\alpha_1(3) = \pi_3 b_3(o_1) = 0.28$



例 10.2 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 ={红,白},

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

设T=3,O=(红, 白, 红),试用前向算法计算 $P(O|\lambda)$.

(2) 递推计算

$$\alpha_{2}(1) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_{1}(i)a_{i1}\right]b_{1}(o_{2}) = 0.154 \times 0.5 = 0.077$$

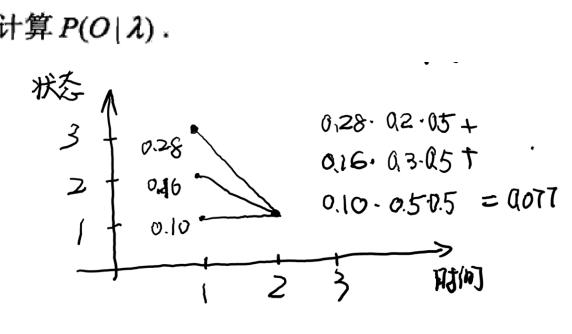
$$\alpha_{2}(2) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_{1}(i)a_{i2}\right]b_{2}(o_{2}) = 0.184 \times 0.6 = 0.1104$$

$$\alpha_{2}(3) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_{1}(i)a_{i3}\right]b_{3}(o_{2}) = 0.202 \times 0.3 = 0.0606$$

$$\alpha_{3}(1) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_{2}(i)a_{i1}\right]b_{1}(o_{3}) = 0.04187$$

$$\alpha_{3}(2) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_{2}(i)a_{i2}\right]b_{2}(o_{3}) = 0.03551$$

$$\alpha_{3}(3) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_{2}(i)a_{i3}\right]b_{3}(o_{3}) = 0.05284$$



$$\alpha_3(3) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_2(i)a_{i3}\right]b_3(o_3) = 0.05284$$

例 10.2 考虑盒子和球模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$, 状态集合 $Q = \{1, 2, 3\}$, 观测集合 $V = \{1, 1, 2, 3\}$,

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

设T=3, O=(红, 白, 红), 试用前向算法计算 $P(O|\lambda)$.

(3) 终止

$$P(O \mid \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_3(i) = 0.13022$$

问题1: 法3后向法

- □与前向法类似,定义后向变量,表示从t+1时刻到结束,在时间t时刻,给定状态 S_i ,部分观测序列的概率。
- □ 算法3: 向后算法: $\beta_t(i) = P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots o_T | \lambda, q_t = S_i)$ $1 \le t \le T 1$
- □ 输入: *λ,O*; 输出: P(O|*λ*)
 - □初始化:

$$\beta_T(i) = 1$$
 $i = 1, 2, ... N$

遠 归: $\beta_t(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij}b_j(\boldsymbol{o}_{t+1})\beta_{t+1}(j), \quad t = T-1, T-2, \dots, 1, 1 \le i \le N$

■终结:

$$P(O|\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \pi_i \beta_1(i) b_i(\boldsymbol{o}_1)$$

问题1后向法

$$\beta_t(i) = P(\boldsymbol{o}_{t+1}, \boldsymbol{o}_{t+2}, \cdots \boldsymbol{o}_T | \lambda, q_t = S_i)$$

$$\beta_{t+1}(j) = P(\boldsymbol{o}_{t+2}, \boldsymbol{o}_{t+3}, \cdots \boldsymbol{o}_T | \lambda, q_{t+1} = S_i)$$

$$\beta_{t}(i) \stackrel{def}{=} P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots o_{T} | q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots o_{T}, q_{t+1} = S_{j} | q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N} P(q_{t+1} = S_{j} | q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda) * P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots o_{T} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda)$$

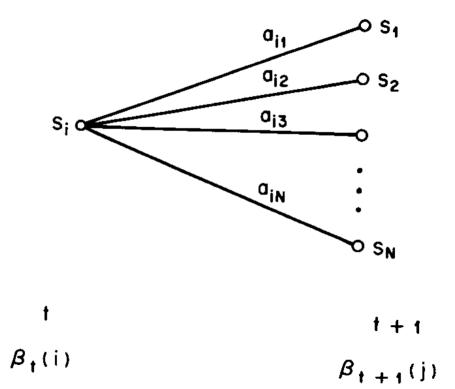
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} * P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots o_{T} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} * P(o_{t+1}, o_{t+2}, \dots o_{T} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} * P(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, \lambda) * P(o_{t+2}, \dots o_{T} | o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = S_{j}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} * P(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, \lambda) * P(o_{t+2}, \dots o_{T} | o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = S_{j}, \lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} * P(o_{t+1} | q_{t+1} = S_{j}, \lambda) * P(o_{t+2}, \dots o_{T} | o_{t+1}, q_{t+1} = S_{j}, \lambda)$$



前向后向算法

$$P(0|\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, ..., o_{T}, q_{t} = S_{i}|\lambda)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i}, o_{t+1}, ..., o_{T}|\lambda) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i}|\lambda) P(o_{t+1}, ..., o_{T}|o_{1}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} P(o_{1}, ..., o_{t}, q_{t} = S_{i}|\lambda) P(o_{t+1}, ..., o_{T}|q_{t} = S_{i}, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{t}(i) \beta_{t}(i)$$

问题3: 预测问题或解码问题:

已 知 模 型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$ 和 观 测 序 列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$, 求最有可能对应的状态序列 $Q = (q_1, q_2, ..., q_T)$ 。即,在该状态序列下,观测序列的条件概率P(O|Q)最大?

问题3: Viterbi算法(动态规划)

- □目的: 给定观察序列 $O = (o_1, ..., o_T)$ 找到最合适的单状态序列 $Q = (q_1, ..., q_T)$,使得Q能够最为合理的解释观察序列O。
- □首先定义目标函数:

$$\delta_t(i) = \max_{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{t-1}} P[q_1 q_2 \dots q_{t-1}, q_t = S_i, \boldsymbol{o}_{1,} \boldsymbol{o}_{2,} \dots \boldsymbol{o}_{t,} | \lambda]$$

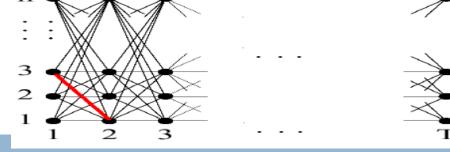
即, $\delta_t(i)$ 是在t时刻,状态为 S_i ,所有单个路径中概率最大值。通过递归可定义:

$$\begin{split} \delta_{t+1}(j) &= \max_{q_1, q_2, \dots q_{t-1}} P \big[q_1 q_2 \dots q_{t-1}, q_t, q_{t+1} = S_j, o_{1, o_{2,}} \dots o_{t, o_{t+1}} \big| \lambda \big] \\ &= \left[\max_i \delta_t(i) a_{ij} \right] b_j(o_{t+1}) \end{split}$$

我们需要保存上述状态路径, 定义

$$\psi_t(j) = argmax_i \left[\delta_{t-1}(i)a_{ij} \right]$$

Viterbi算法(续)



算法4: Viterbi算法

- □ 输入: 模型 λ , 观测O; 输出最有路径 $Q = (q_1^*, ... q_T^*)$
- □初始化:

$$\begin{split} \delta_1(i) &= \pi_i b_i(\boldsymbol{o}_1), & 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \overrightarrow{\leftarrow} \mathrm{N} \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_1(i) &= 0, & 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{N} \end{split}$$

□ 递归:

$$\delta_t(j) = \max_{1 \le i \le N} [\delta_{t-1}(i)a_{ij}]b_j(\boldsymbol{o}_t), \qquad 2 \le t \le T, 1 \le j \le N$$

$$\boldsymbol{\psi_t}(j) = \underset{1 \le i \le N}{\operatorname{argmax}} [\delta_{t-1}(i)a_{ij}], \qquad 2 \le t \le T, 1 \le j \le N$$

□终结:

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

$$q_T^* = \underset{1 \le i \le N}{\operatorname{argmax}} [\delta_T(i)]$$

□状态序列回溯:

$$q_t^* = \psi_{t+1}(q_{t+1}^*), \qquad t = T-1, T-2, \dots, 1$$

例 10.3 例 10.2 的模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$,

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

已知观测序列O=(红, 白, 红), 试求最优状态序列, 即最优路径 $I^*=(i_1^*, i_2^*, i_3^*)$.

解 如图 10.4 所示, 要在所有可能的路径中选择一条最优路径, 按照以下步 骤处理:

(1) 初始化. 在t=1时,对每一个状态i, i=1,2,3, 求状态为i观测 o_i 为红 的概率,记此概率为 $\delta(i)$,则

$$\delta_1(i) = \pi_i b_i(o_1) = \pi_i b_i(\mathcal{L}), \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

代入实际数据

0.2*0.5

0.4*0.4 0.4*0.7

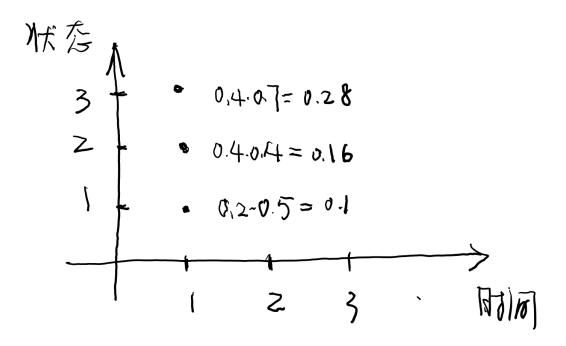
$$\delta_1(1) = 0.10$$
, $\delta_1(2) = 0.16$, $\delta_1(3) = 0.28$

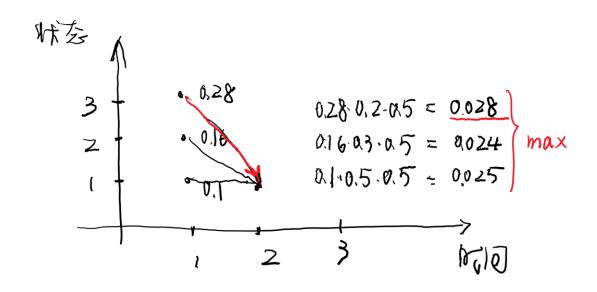
 $i \psi_1(i) = 0$, i = 1, 2, 3 .

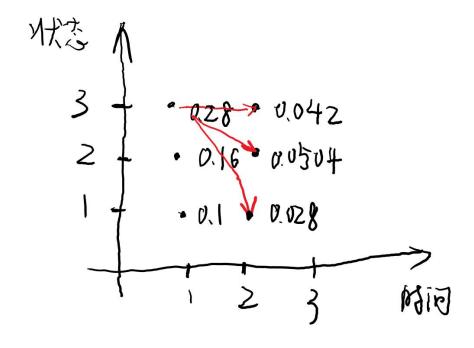
例 10.3 例 10.2 的模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$,

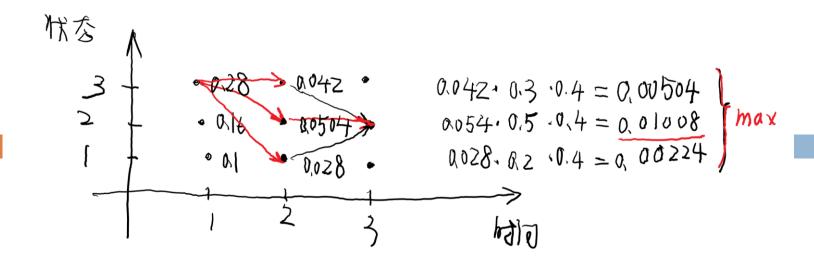
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 \\ 0.7 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \pi = (0.2, 0.4, 0.4)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

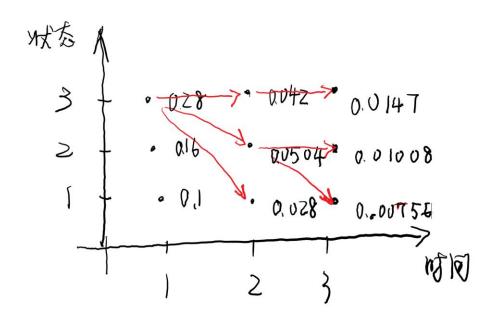
已知观测序列O=(红, 白, 红),试求最优状态序列,即最优路径 $I^*=(i_1^*, i_2^*, i_3^*)$.

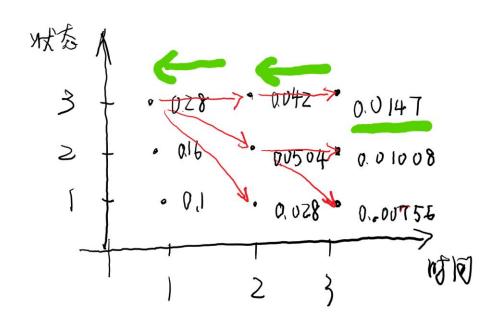












(2) 在t=2时,对每个状态i, i=1,2,3, 求在t=1时状态为j观测为红并在 t=2时状态为i观测 o_2 为白的路径的最大概率,记此最大概率为 $\delta_2(i)$,则

$$\delta_2(i) = \max_{1 \le i \le 3} \left[\delta_1(j) a_{ji} \right] b_i(o_2)$$

同时,对每个状态i,i=1,2,3,记录概率最大路径的前一个状态j:

$$\psi_2(i) = \arg\max_{1 \le j \le 3} [\delta_1(j)a_{ji}], \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

计算:

$$\delta_{2}(1) = \max_{1 \le j \le 3} [\delta_{1}(j)a_{j1}]b_{1}(o_{2})$$

$$= \max_{j} \{0.10 \times 0.5, 0.16 \times 0.3, 0.28 \times 0.2\} \times 0.5$$

$$= 0.028$$

$$\psi_{2}(1) = 3$$

$$\delta_{2}(2) = 0.0504, \quad \psi_{2}(2) = 3$$

$$\delta_{2}(3) = 0.042, \quad \psi_{2}(3) = 3$$

同样,在t=3时,

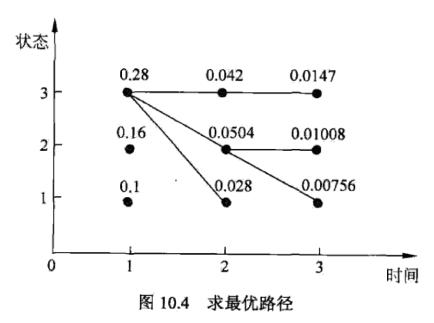
$$\delta_{3}(i) = \max_{1 \le j \le 3} [\delta_{2}(j)a_{ji}]b_{i}(o_{3})$$

$$\psi_{3}(i) = \arg\max_{1 \le j \le 3} [\delta_{2}(j)a_{ji}]$$

$$\delta_{3}(1) = 0.00756, \quad \psi_{3}(1) = 2$$

$$\delta_{3}(2) = 0.01008, \quad \psi_{3}(2) = 2$$

$$\delta_{3}(3) = 0.0147, \quad \psi_{3}(3) = 3$$



(3) 以 P*表示最优路径的概率,则

$$P^* = \max_{1 \le i \le 3} \delta_3(i) = 0.0147$$

最优路径的终点是 i_3^* :

$$i_3^* = \arg\max_i \left[\delta_3(i) \right] = 3$$

(4) 由最优路径的终点 i, 逆向找到 i, i:

在
$$t = 2$$
 时, $i_2^* = \psi_3(i_3^*) = \psi_3(3) = 3$

在
$$t=1$$
时, $i_1^*=\psi_2(i_2^*)=\psi_2(3)=3$

于是求得最优路径,即最优状态序列 $I^* = (i_1^*, i_2^*, i_3^*) = (3,3,3)$.

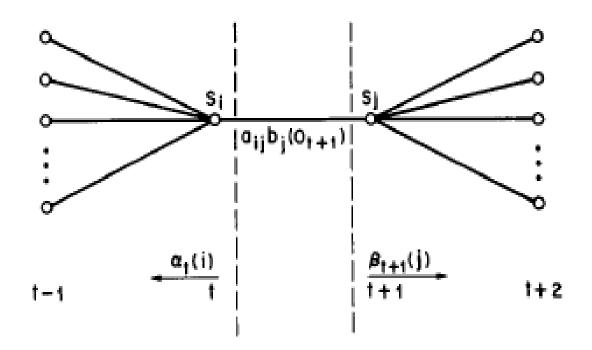
解决问题2: 学习问题(最困难)

已知观测序列 $O = (o_1, o_2, ..., o_T)$,估计模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$ 参数,使得在该参数下,观测序列概率 $P(O|\lambda)$ 最大。即,用极大似然估计方法估计参数。

第一种情况,我们已知观测序列O,和状态序列(隐藏序列)S。 $O_1 = (o_1, ..., o_T), S_1 = (q_1, ..., q_T)$

引入两个变量 $\xi_{t}(i,j)$

- □ 定义 $\xi_t(i,j)$ 表示给定观测序列O,t时刻状态为 S_i ,t+1时刻状态为 S_i 的概率。
- $\square \xi_t(i,j) = P(q_t = S_i, q_{t+1} = S_j \mid O, \lambda)$



$$\xi_{t}(\boldsymbol{i},\boldsymbol{j}) = \frac{P(q_{t} = S_{i}, q_{t+1} = S_{j}, O | \lambda)}{P(O | \lambda)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_{t}(\boldsymbol{i})\alpha_{ij}b_{j}(\boldsymbol{o}_{t+1})\beta_{t+1}(\boldsymbol{j})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\alpha_{t}(\boldsymbol{i})\alpha_{ij}b_{j}(\boldsymbol{o}_{t+1})\beta_{t+1}(\boldsymbol{j})}$$

引入两个变量 $\gamma_t(i)$

$$\xi_t(i,j) = P(q_t = S_i, q_{t+1} = S_j \mid O, \lambda)$$

- □ 定义 $\gamma_t(i)$ 为给定观察序列O和模型 λ 之后,在时间t时刻,状态为 S_i 的概率。
- □ γ_t(i)和前向概率,后向概率的关系
 - $\square \alpha_t(i)$ 在t时刻,状态为 S_i 的观测序列为 O_1 ,..., O_t 的概率
 - $\square \beta_t(i)$ 在t时刻,状态为 S_i 的观测序列为 $O_{t+1},...,O_T$ 的概率

将 $\xi_t(i,j)$, $\gamma_t(i)$ 求和可得到有用的期望值。

- □ 在观测序列O下,状态S_i出现的期望数。
- $\square \sum_{t=1}^{T} \gamma_t(i)$
- \square 在观测序列O下,状态 S_i 转移的期望数。
- $\square \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \gamma_t(i)$
- \square 在观测序列O下,状态 S_i 转移到 S_i 的期望数。
- $\square \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \xi_t(i,j)$

Baum-Welch算法 □ 基于以上定义,可以得到HMM的参数估计:

初始状态 π_i 的估计 $\hat{\pi}_i$: 为样本中初始状态为 S_i 频率 (或 t=1时, $\gamma_1(i)$)

状态转移概率的估计 $\hat{a}_{ij} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}} = \frac{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}{\text{expected number of transitions from S_i}}$

样本中时刻t处于状态si,时刻t+1转移到sJ的频数A_ij

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1,...N} A_{ij}}{\sum_{t=1,...,T-1} \sum_{j=1,...N} \xi_t(i,j)} = \frac{\sum_{t=1,...,T-1} \xi_t(i,j)}{\sum_{t=1,...,T-1} \gamma_t(i)}$$

观测概率的估计 $\hat{b}_j(k) = \frac{\text{expected number of times in state } j \text{ and observing symbol } vk}{\text{expected number of times in state } j}$

$$= \frac{\sum_{t=1,\dots,T,s.t.O_t=v_k} \gamma_t(j)}{\sum_{t=1,\dots,T} \gamma_t(j)}$$

第二种情况,只有观测序列 〇

Baum-Welch 算法(EM算法原理)

- □ 给定HMM模型 $\lambda = (A, B, \pi)$,观测数据为O,状态序列为Q,那么HMM可看做一个含有隐变量Q的概率模型。
- $\square P(O|\lambda) = \sum_{t} P(O|Q,\lambda) P(Q|\lambda)$
- □它的参数可以通过EM算法来求解。
 - ■EM算法E步: 求联合分布 $P(O,Q|\lambda)$ 基于条件概率 $P(Q|O,\lambda')$ 的期望。其中 λ' 是当前模型的参数。然后M步最大化这个期望,得到更新的模型参数 λ

 - $P(0,Q \mid \lambda) = \pi_{q_1} b_{q_1}(o_1) a_{q_1 q_2} b_{q_2}(o_2) \dots a_{q_{T-1} q_T} b_{q_T}(o_T)$

- 优化 $Q(\lambda, \lambda')$ 等价优化 $\sum_{Q} P(Q, O|\lambda') \log P(O, Q|\lambda)$ (左式仍记为 $Q(\lambda, \lambda')$)

$$\begin{split} &Q(\lambda,\lambda')\\ &= \sum_{Q} \log \pi_{q_1} P(O,Q\mid \lambda') + \sum_{Q} \left(\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \log a_{q_tq_{t+1}}\right) P(O,Q\mid \lambda')\\ &+ \sum_{Q} \left(\sum_{t=1}^{T} \log b_{q_t}(o_t)\right) P(O,Q\mid \lambda') \end{split}$$

- \square M步,极大化Q函数,求模型参数 λ 。由于参数单独出现在三项中 (π,A,B) ,可分别求最大化。
- □拉格朗日函数

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \log \pi_i \ P(O, q_1 = S_i \mid \lambda') + \gamma \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \pi_i - 1 \right) \right) = 0$$

得
$$\frac{1}{\pi_i}$$
 $P(O, q_1 = S_i \mid \lambda') + \gamma = 0 \rightarrow P(O, q_1 = S_i \mid \lambda') + \pi_i \gamma = 0$

两边对i求和 得
$$\gamma = -P(O|\lambda') \rightarrow \pi_i = \frac{P(O,q_1=S_i|\lambda')}{P(O|\lambda')}$$

第二项: $\sum_{Q} \left(\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \log a_{q_t q_{t+1}} \right) P(O, Q \mid \lambda') = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \log a_{ij} P(O, q_t = S_i, q_{t+1} = S_i \mid \lambda')$

- □拉格朗日函数求导
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{ij}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \log a_{ij} P(O, q_t = S_i, q_{t+1} = S_j \mid \lambda') + \gamma \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} a_{ij} 1 \right) \right) = 0$
- $\square P(O, q_t = S_i, q_{t+1} = S_j \mid \lambda') + a_{ij}\gamma = 0$,对求和
- $\square \gamma = -P(O, q_t = S_i \mid \lambda')$

- □ 第三项: $\sum_{Q} \left(\sum_{t=1}^{T} \log b_{q_t}(o_t) \right) P(O, Q \mid \lambda') = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \log b_j(o_t) P(O, q_t = S_j \mid \lambda')$
- □拉格朗日函数求导
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial b_j(k)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^T \log b_j(o_t) P(O, q_t = S_j \mid \lambda') + \gamma \left(\sum_{k=1}^M b_j(o_t = v_k) 1 \right) \right) = 0$
- $\Box \left(\sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{1}{b_j(k)} P(O, q_t = S_j \mid \lambda') I(o_t = v_k) \right) + \gamma = 0, \\ \downarrow \text{ properties of } P(O_t = v_k) \text{ 表示 } \exists$ $o_t = v_k \text{ 取 } 1, \text{ 否则取 } 0.$
- $\square \sum_{t=1}^{T} P(O, q_t = S_j \mid \lambda') I(o_t = v_k) + b_j(k) \gamma = 0 对 k 求和$
- $\square \gamma = -\sum_{t=1}^{T} P(O, q_t = S_j \mid \lambda')$
- $b_{j}(k) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P(O, q_{t} = S_{j} | \lambda') I(o_{t} = v_{k})}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P(O, q_{t} = S_{j} | \lambda')}$

$$\gamma_{t}(i) = P(q_{t} = S_{i} \mid O, \lambda) = \frac{P(O, q_{t} = S_{i} \mid \lambda)}{P(O \mid \lambda)}$$

$$\xi_t(i,j) = P(q_t = S_i, q_{t+1} = S_j \mid O, \lambda) = \frac{P(\mathbf{0}, q_t = S_i, q_{t+1} = S_j \mid \lambda)}{P(\mathbf{0} \mid \lambda)}$$

□ 使用 $\gamma_i(t)$, $\xi_t(i,j)$ 表示结果

$$\pi_i = \frac{P(O, q_1 = S_i \mid \lambda')}{P(O|\lambda')} = \gamma_i(\mathbf{1})$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P(O, q_t = S_i, q_{t+1} = S_j | \lambda')}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} P(O, q_t = S_i | \lambda')} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \xi_t(i,j)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \gamma_t(i)}$$

$$b_{j}(k) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P(O, q_{t} = S_{j} \mid \lambda') I(o_{t} = v_{k})}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} P(O, q_{t} = S_{j} \mid \lambda')} = \frac{\sum_{t=1, o_{t} = v_{k}}^{T} \gamma_{t}(j)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} \gamma_{t}(j)}$$

□和第一种情况比较

初始状态 π_i 的估计 $\hat{\pi}_i$: $\gamma_1(i)$

状态转移概率的估计 \hat{a}_{ii} =

$$\frac{\sum_{t=1\dots T-1} \xi_t(i,j)}{\sum_{t=1,\dots,T-1} \gamma_t(i)}$$

观测概率的估计
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{b}}_{j}(\boldsymbol{k}) = \frac{\sum_{t=1,\dots,T,s.t.O_{t}=v_{k}} \gamma_{t}(j)}{\sum_{t=1,\dots,T} \gamma_{t}(j)}$$

□ 算法5: Baum-Welch算法

- □输入:观测数据O,输出模型参数λ
- \square 初始化: n=0, $a_{ij}^{(0)}$, $b_j(k)^{(0)}$, $\pi_i^{(0)}$, 模型 $\lambda^{(0)}=(A^{(0)},B^{(0)},\pi^{(0)})$
- \square 遊推, $n = 1, 2, ..., \pi_i^{(n+1)} = \gamma_i(1)$

$$a_{ij}^{(n+1)} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \xi_t(i,j)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \gamma_t(i)}$$

$$b_{j}(k)^{(n+1)} = \frac{\sum_{t=1,o_{t}=v_{k}}^{T} \gamma_{t}(j)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} \gamma_{t}(j)}$$

□ 终止: 得到模型: $\lambda^{(n+1)} = (A^{(n+1)}, B^{(n+1)}, \pi^{(n+1)})$

HMM中的三个问题

问题	解决方法	本质	
识别问题	向前(前向)算法	递归计算	
学习问题	Baum-Welch 算法	EM算法	
解码问题	Viterbi算法	动态规划算法	

HMM应用

问题	观测值	隐藏状态	
语音识别	语音信号	文字	
机器中英文翻译	中文	英文	
拼音输入法	拼音	中文候选文字	