

## 534 Homework 5 p.II

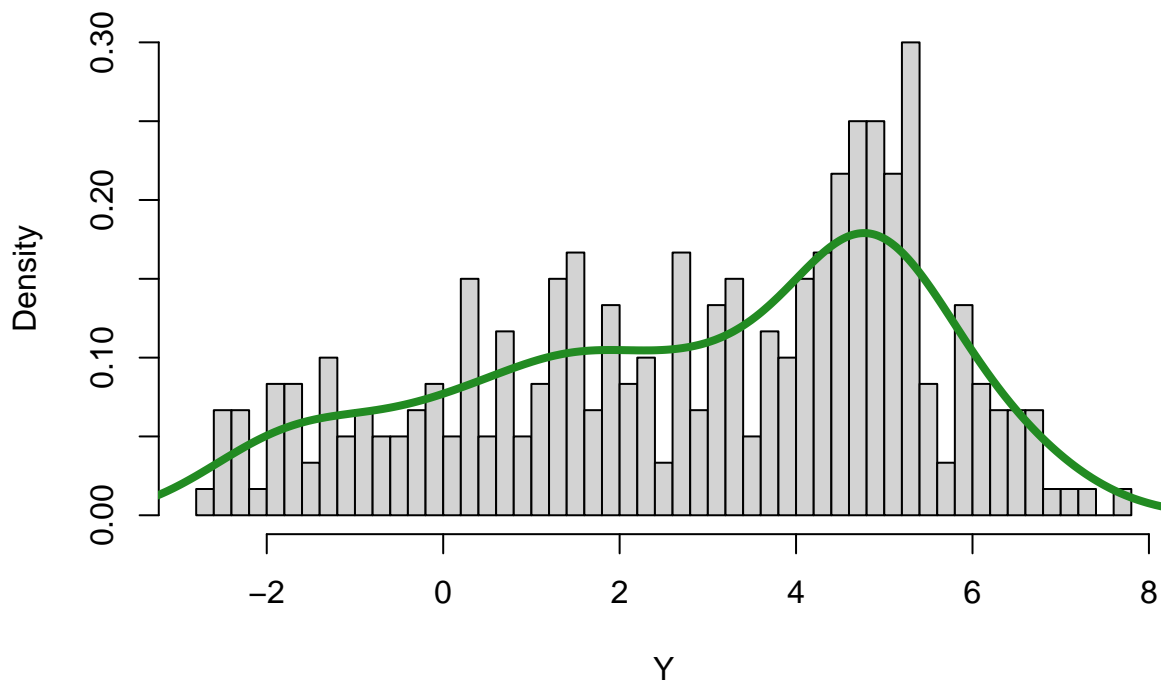
Michael Pena

2024-03-25

Part (a).

```
Y = as.matrix(read.table('ExJ42.txt',header = T))
hist(Y,breaks = 40, prob = T)
# superimpose the density on it
den = density(Y[,1])
lines(den$x,den$y,col = 'forestgreen', lwd = 4)
```

**Histogram of Y**



part (b).

1. initialize iteration number at 1
- 1.1 begin while loop the closes when iteration is higher than max iteration or MRE is less that tolerr
2. define  $\alpha, \beta, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \sigma^2$  using theta
3. define 3 density functions with the  $\mu_i$ 's that where just defined
4. (E-step) define posterior distributions for each density mixture

Post\_j = f1\*PI[j]/sum(f1\*PI[1]+f2\*PI[2]+f3\*PI[3]) where PI = ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $1 - \alpha - \beta$ ) and j = {1,2,3} and f1,f2,f3 are the 3 densities defines in (3)  $E[Z_{ij}] = \text{Post\_j}$

5. (M-step) find the new parameters of the maximized Q functions using...

$$\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^N E[Z_{i1}]}{N}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^N E[Z_{i2}]}{N}$$

$$\mu_j = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^N E[Z_{ij}]x_i}{\sum_{i=0}^N E[Z_{ij}]}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{i=0}^N E[Z_{ij}](x_i - \mu_j)^T(x_i - \mu_j)}{\sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{i=0}^N E[Z_{ij}]}$$

6. calculate log-likelihood

6.1 calculate MRE

6.2 print iteration,loglikelihood,mre

7. add 1 to iteration number; set new theta back into old theta

7.1 close loop

7.2 return theta

7.3 print final parameters

part (c).

```
# lets build the algorirh in this chunk
EM_alg <- function(y,theta,maxit,tolerr){
  # initials
  N = length(y)
  it = 1
  theta1 <- theta
  mre = 1

  #print header
  header = paste0("iteration", "          log-likelihood", "          MRE")
  print(header)

  # loop part
  while(it <= maxit && mre > tolerr){
    # initialize things again
    PI = c(theta[1],theta[2], 1-theta[2]-theta[1])
    mu1 = theta[3]
    mu2 = theta[4]
    mu3 = theta[5]
    var = theta[6]
    sig = sqrt(var)
    f1 = dnorm(y,mean = mu1, sd = sig)
    f2 = dnorm(y,mean = mu2, sd = sig)
    f3 = dnorm(y,mean = mu3, sd = sig)
    N1 = PI[1] * f1
```

```

N2 = PI[2] * f2
N3 = PI[3] * f3
D = N1+ N2 + N3
Post1 = N1/D
Post2 = N2/D
Post3 = N3/D
# find the alpha and beta
theta1[1] = sum(Post1)/N
theta1[2] = sum(Post2)/N
# find the new mus
theta1[3] = sum(Post1*y)/sum(Post1)
theta1[4] = sum(Post2*y)/sum(Post2)
theta1[5] = sum(Post3*y)/sum(Post3)
# get the new variance
nom = 0

# for(j in 1:3){
#   nom = nom + sum(POST[,j] * (t(y - theta[j+2]))*(y - theta[j+2]))[1])
# }
var = sum(Post1*(y-mu1)^2 + Post2*(y-mu2)^2 + Post3*(y - mu3)^2)/sum(Post1 + Post2 + Post3)
theta1[6] = var
# calculate likelihood
ell = sum(Post1 * (log(f1) + log(PI[1]))) + Post2*(log(f2) + log(PI[2])) + Post3*(log(f3)+ log(PI[3]))

# calculate MRE
mre = max(abs(theta1 - theta) / abs(max(1,abs(theta1))))
# print line
print(sprintf('%2.0f          %12.5f          %.2e', it, ell, mre))

# loop factors
it = it + 1
theta <- theta1
}
header2 = paste0("Alpha", "          Beta", "          Mu_1", "          Mu_2", "          Mu_3", "          Variance")
print(header2)
print(theta)
return(theta)
}

# run the function
data <- Y[,1]
theta_i <- c(.3,.3,0,2,5,1)
EM_alg(data,theta_i,200,1e-06) -> theta_f

## [1] "iteration          log-likelihood          MRE"
## [1] " 1          -773.94765          9.93e-02"
## [1] " 2          -761.21555          2.36e-02"
## [1] " 3          -756.16474          1.54e-02"
## [1] " 4          -751.28046          1.32e-02"
## [1] " 5          -746.68105          1.18e-02"
## [1] " 6          -742.62491          1.04e-02"
## [1] " 7          -739.25281          9.09e-03"
## [1] " 8          -736.57989          7.74e-03"
## [1] " 9          -734.53691          6.45e-03"

```

```
## [1] "10"           -733.01546      5.28e-03"
## [1] "11"           -731.90151      4.27e-03"
## [1] "12"           -731.09387      3.44e-03"
## [1] "13"           -730.51082      2.80e-03"
## [1] "14"           -730.09003      2.33e-03"
## [1] "15"           -729.78556      1.93e-03"
## [1] "16"           -729.56423      1.60e-03"
## [1] "17"           -729.40236      1.33e-03"
## [1] "18"           -729.28311      1.10e-03"
## [1] "19"           -729.19458      9.15e-04"
## [1] "20"           -729.12830      7.59e-04"
## [1] "21"           -729.07825      6.29e-04"
## [1] "22"           -729.04012      5.21e-04"
## [1] "23"           -729.01083      4.32e-04"
## [1] "24"           -728.98814      3.58e-04"
## [1] "25"           -728.97043      2.96e-04"
## [1] "26"           -728.95650      2.45e-04"
## [1] "27"           -728.94548      2.03e-04"
## [1] "28"           -728.93670      1.68e-04"
## [1] "29"           -728.92966      1.39e-04"
## [1] "30"           -728.92400      1.15e-04"
## [1] "31"           -728.91943      9.54e-05"
## [1] "32"           -728.91572      7.89e-05"
## [1] "33"           -728.91270      6.54e-05"
## [1] "34"           -728.91024      5.41e-05"
## [1] "35"           -728.90823      4.48e-05"
## [1] "36"           -728.90658      3.71e-05"
## [1] "37"           -728.90522      3.07e-05"
## [1] "38"           -728.90411      2.54e-05"
## [1] "39"           -728.90319      2.10e-05"
## [1] "40"           -728.90244      1.74e-05"
## [1] "41"           -728.90182      1.44e-05"
## [1] "42"           -728.90131      1.19e-05"
## [1] "43"           -728.90088      9.86e-06"
## [1] "44"           -728.90053      8.16e-06"
## [1] "45"           -728.90024      6.75e-06"
## [1] "46"           -728.90001      5.59e-06"
## [1] "47"           -728.89981      4.63e-06"
## [1] "48"           -728.89965      3.83e-06"
## [1] "49"           -728.89951      3.17e-06"
## [1] "50"           -728.89940      2.62e-06"
## [1] "51"           -728.89931      2.17e-06"
## [1] "52"           -728.89923      1.80e-06"
## [1] "53"           -728.89917      1.49e-06"
## [1] "54"           -728.89912      1.23e-06"
## [1] "55"           -728.89907      1.02e-06"
## [1] "56"           -728.89904      8.43e-07"
## [1] "Alpha      Beta      Mu_1      Mu_2      Mu_3      Variance"
## [1] 0.1808116 0.2954491 -1.0990768 1.6808201 4.8491651 1.0050523
```

part (d).

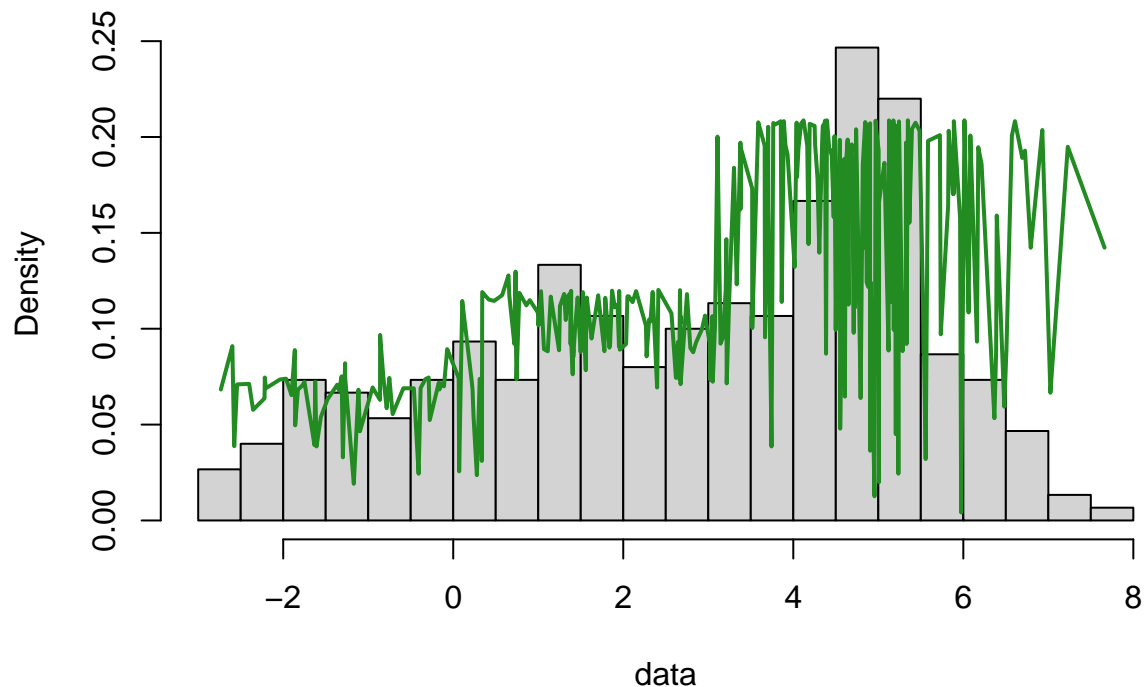
```
# sort data
data_sort <- sort(data)
```

```

# make variables
a <- theta_f[1]
b <- theta_f[2]
g <- 1 - a - b
mu1 <- theta_f[3]
mu2 <- theta_f[4]
mu3 <- theta_f[5]
sig <- theta_f[6]
f1 <- dnorm(data,mu1,sig)
f2 <- dnorm(data,mu2,sig)
f3 <- dnorm(data,mu3,sig)
# make mixture density
mix_den <- a*f1 + b*f2 + g*f3
# plot
hist(data,breaks = 30,prob = T)
lines(data_sort,mix_den,col = "forestgreen",lwd = 2)

```

**Histogram of data**



part (e).

```

N = length(data)
cases = seq(1:N)
group = rep(0,length(cases))

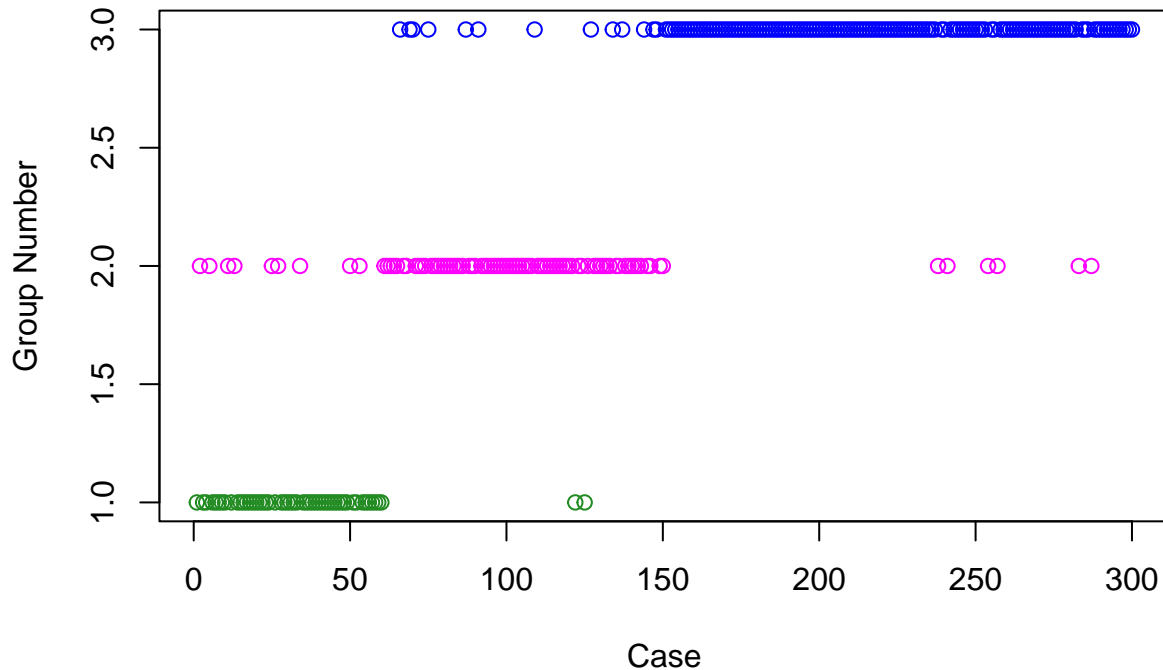
for(i in 1:N){
  row <- data[i]
  f1 <- dnorm(row,mu1,sig)
  f2 <- dnorm(row,mu2,sig)
  f3 <- dnorm(row,mu3,sig)
  Post1 <- a*f1

```

```

Post2 <- b*f2
Post3 <- g*f3
PostSum <- Post1 + Post2 + Post3
POST <- c(Post1,Post2,Post3) / PostSum
N_group <- which.max(POST)
group[i] <- N_group
}
color <- rep('charmander', N)
for(i in 1:N){
  N_group = group[i]
  if(N_group == 1){
    color[i] = "forestgreen"
  } else if(N_group == 2){
    color[i] = "magenta"
  } else {
    color[i] = 'blue'
  }
}
plot(cases, group, col = color, xlab = "Case", ylab = "Group Number")

```



As cases ascend, the group it belongs to will also. There are some outliers with group 2, but it's negligible. group 3 seems to be dominating more of the cases from points 150 to the end; group one seems to have the least amount of cases belonging to it ranging from 0 to around 60.