



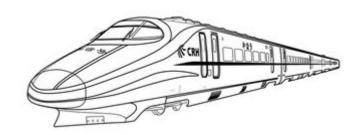
智能信息技术教育中心

The Education Center of Intelligence Information Technologies

人工智能基础

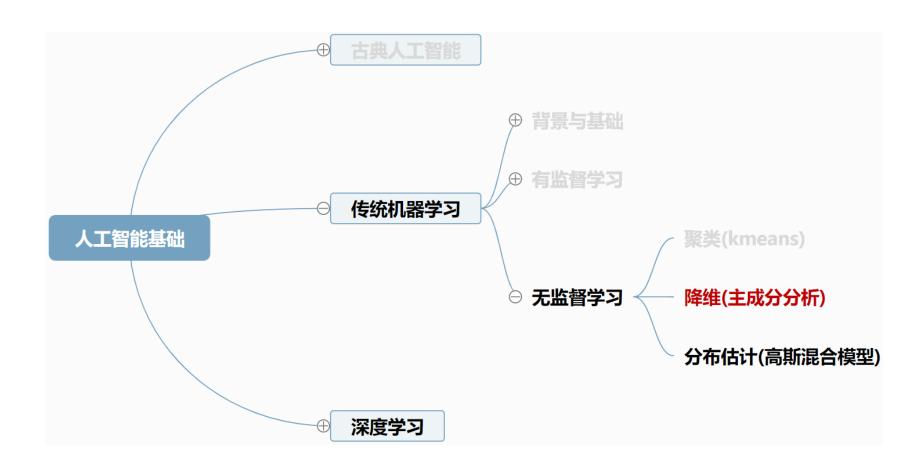
机器学习

耿阳李敖 2022年3月



- > 内容回顾
- 〉带参分布估计
- 〉非参分布估计
- 〉总结

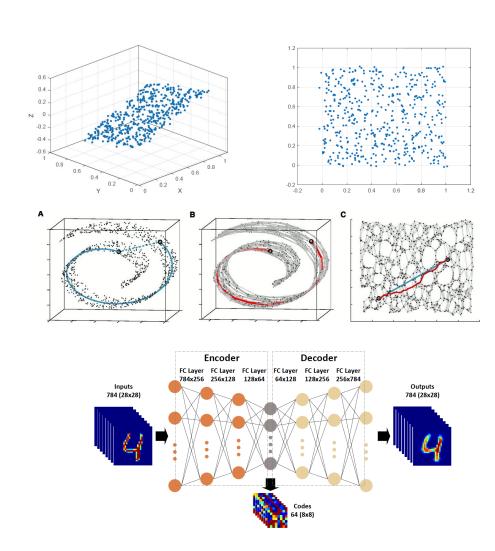
内容回顾



降维算法

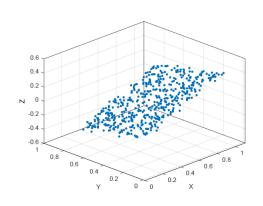
动机

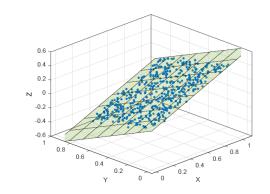
- ◆ 发现高维数据内在的低 维嵌入,刻画数据的本 质属性,减小数据存储
- ◆ 线性降维
- ◆ 非线性降维
- ◆ 神经网络方法

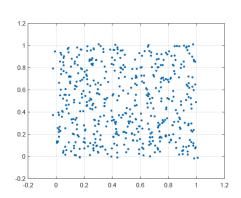


主成分分析 (PCA)

主要思想







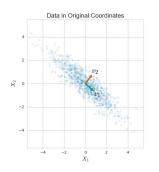
算法流程

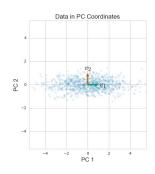
- ◆ 输入: 原始数据点 $\{\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^D\}_{i=1}^N$, 目标维度 d (d ≪ D)
- ◆ 求样本均值 $\mu^* = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{x}_i$,与样本协方差矩阵 $\mathbf{\Sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{x}_i \mu^*)(\mathbf{x}_i \mu^*)^T$,计算 $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ 前 d 大特征值对应的特征向量构成的矩阵 \mathbf{P}^*
- ♦ 数据降维: $\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{P}^{\star T}(\mathbf{x}_i \boldsymbol{\mu}^{\star})$

主成分分析 (PCA)

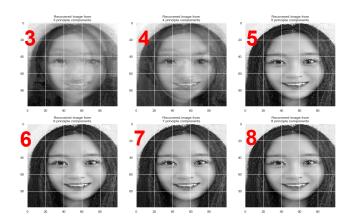
PCA的统计特性

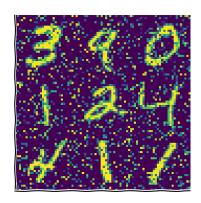
经过PCA变换后,所获得数据的均值为 0,不同维度之间彼此线性无关,且在正交变换意义下保留了原始数据"最多"的方差信息

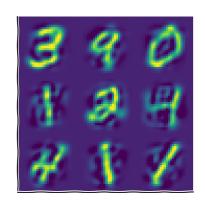




PCA的应用





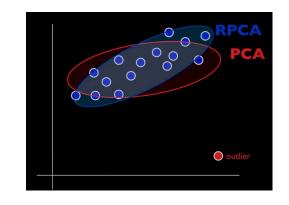


主成分分析 (PCA)

PCA的改进

◆ 应对异常数据:鲁棒PCA (RPCA)

$$\min_{\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D}} \|\mathbf{\Sigma} - \mathbf{L}\|_2^2$$
 s.t. $\operatorname{rank}(\mathbf{L}) \leq d$ s.t. $\operatorname{rank}(\mathbf{L}) \leq d$ Robust PCA



◆ 应对非线性情况:核PCA (Kernel PCA)

$$\phi(\mathbf{X}) = [\phi(\mathbf{x}_1), \phi(\mathbf{x}_2), ..., \phi(\mathbf{x}_N)] \in \mathbb{R}^{\infty \times N}$$

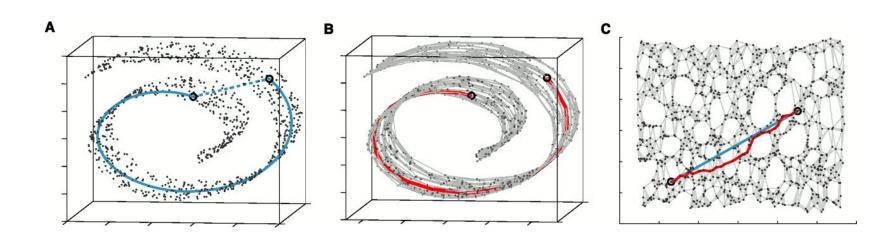
$$\phi(\mathbf{X})^T \phi(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N} \quad \mathbf{K} \mathbf{v} = \lambda \mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{z}_i = \mathbf{V}^{\star T} \phi(\mathbf{X})^T \phi(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

$$= \mathbf{V}^{\star T} \mathbf{K}_{\cdot i}$$

等度量映射(Isometric Mapping)

◆ 算法原理



$$\left\|\mathbf{z}_i - \mathbf{z}_j\right\|^2 = \mathbf{z}_i^T \mathbf{z}_i + \mathbf{z}_j^T \mathbf{z}_j - 2\mathbf{z}_i^T \mathbf{z}_j$$

距离矩阵可以由内积唯一确定, 当样本均值确定时反之亦然

等度量映射(Isometric Mapping)

◆ 算法步骤

```
输入: 样本集 D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\};

近邻参数 k;

低维空间维数 d'.

过程:

1: for i = 1, 2, ..., m do

2: 确定 x_i 的 k 近邻;

3: x_i 与 k 近邻点之间的距离设置为欧氏距离,与其他点的距离设置为无穷大;

4: end for

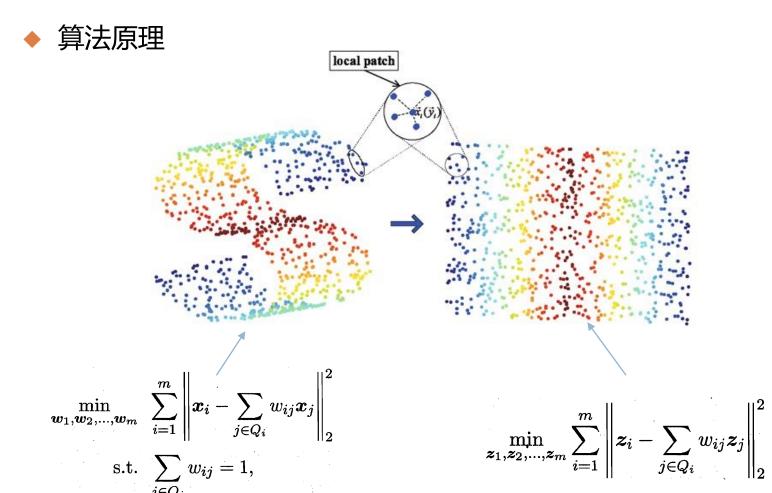
5: 调用最短路径算法计算任意两样本点之间的距离 \mathrm{dist}(x_i, x_j);

6: 将 \mathrm{dist}(x_i, x_j) 作为 MDS 算法的输入;

7: return MDS 算法的输出
```

输出: 样本集 D 在低维空间的投影 $Z = \{z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_m\}$.

局部线性嵌入 (Locally Linear Embedding)



局部线性嵌入 (Locally Linear Embedding)

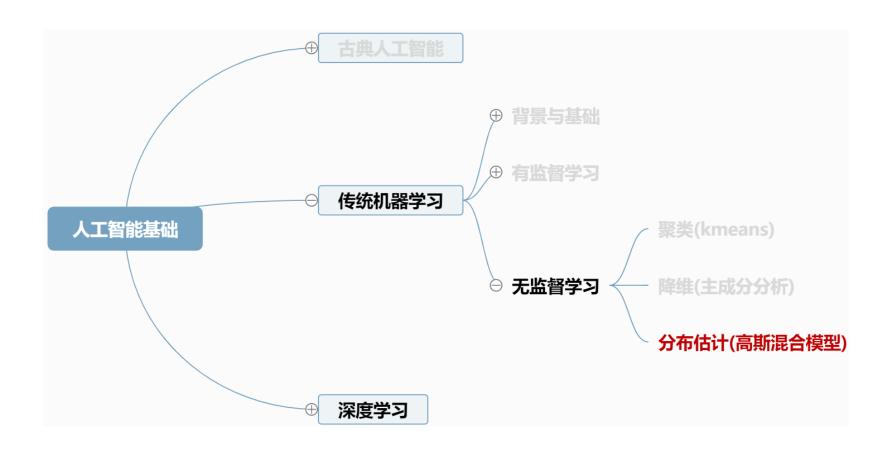
算法步骤

$$egin{aligned} \min_{oldsymbol{z}_1, oldsymbol{z}_2, ..., oldsymbol{z}_m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\| oldsymbol{z}_i - \sum_{j \in Q_i} w_{ij} oldsymbol{z}_j
ight\|_2^2 \ \mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{W})^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{W}) \ \min_{oldsymbol{Z}} & \mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{Z} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{Z}^{\mathrm{T}}), \ \mathrm{s.t.} & \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{Z}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{I} \ . \end{aligned}$$

```
输入: 样本集 D = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\};
                                                 近邻参数 k:
                                                 低维空间维数 d'.
                                        过程:
\min_{oldsymbol{z}_1,oldsymbol{z}_2,...,oldsymbol{z}_m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\|oldsymbol{z}_i - \sum_{j \in Q_i} w_{ij} oldsymbol{z}_j 
ight\|_2^2 1: for i=1,2,\ldots,m do 2: 确定 oldsymbol{x}_i 的 k 近邻;
                                             从式(10.27)求得 w_{ij}, j \in Q_i;
                                             对于 j \notin Q_i, 令 w_{ij} = 0;
                                        5: end for
                                         6: 从式(10.30)得到 M;
                                         7: 对 M 进行特征值分解;
                                         8: return M 的最小 d' 个特征值对应的特征向量
```

输出: 样本集 D 在低维空间的投影 $Z = \{z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_m\}$.

本节概况



内容概要

- 〉内容回顾
- > 带参分布估计
- 〉非参分布估计
- 〉总结

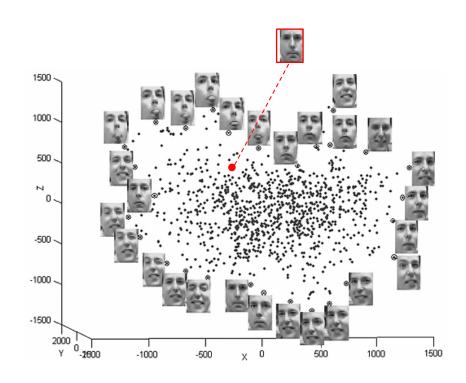
分布估计

生成式学习

- ♦ 给定数据集 $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N\}$
- ◆ 假设样本点均采样自某未知 分布:

$$\mathbf{x}_i \sim P(X)$$

◆ 利用 X 去估计 P(X)



◆ 利用估计得到的 P(X) 去生成新的样本

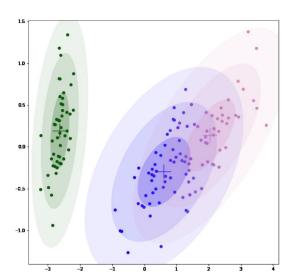
分布估计

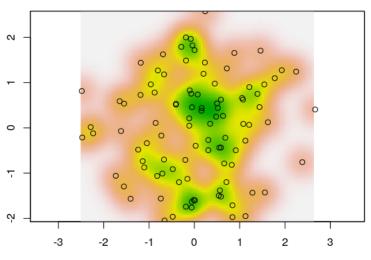
带参估计

- ◆ 假设分布 P(X|Θ) 由某参数集合 Θ 确定
- ◆ 利用数据集x对 θ 进行估计
- lacktriangle 估计完成后 x 不用保留

非参估计

- ◆ 分布 P(X) 的形式未知
- ◆ 利用 *X* 本身进行分布表示
- ◆ 需要保留完整数据集 X

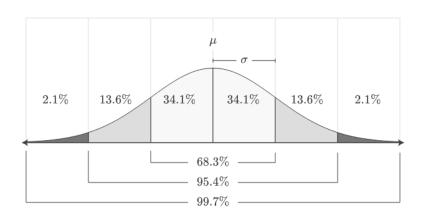




一维高斯

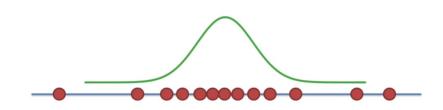
- 参数集合 $\Theta = \{\mu, \sigma^2\}$ $(\sigma^2 > 0)$
- 假设分布 P(X|μ,σ²) 为

$$P(X = x | \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$



一维高斯参数估计

- ♦ 给定样本集 $X = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_N\}$
- 估计参数 μ 和 σ^2



一维高斯参数估计

$$P(X|\mu,\sigma^{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} P(X = x_{i}|\mu,\sigma^{2}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right\}$$

$$L(\mu,\sigma^{2}) = \ln P(X|\mu,\sigma^{2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{\ln 2\pi + \ln \sigma^{2}}{2} - \frac{(x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\mu} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{2(x_{i} - \mu)}{2\sigma^{2}}\right) = 0$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\sigma^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}} + \frac{(x_{i} - \mu)^{2}}{2\sigma^{4}}\right) = 0$$

$$\sigma^{2} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2}$$

多维高斯

- · 参数集合 $\Theta = \{ \mathbf{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}^D, \mathbf{\Sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times D} \}$
 - Σ 为对称正定矩阵 (所有特征值大于零)
- 假设分布 P(X|μ,Σ) 为

$$P(X = \mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} \sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right\}$$

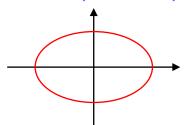
$$\frac{x_1^2}{d_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{d_2^2} + \dots + \frac{x_N^2}{d_N^2} = 1$$

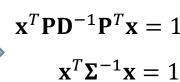
$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{D}^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1$$

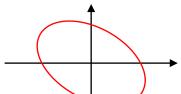
$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1$$

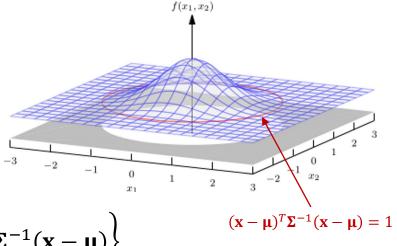
 $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{diag}(d_1^2, d_2^2, ..., d_N^2)$



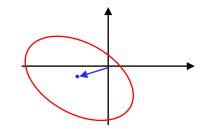






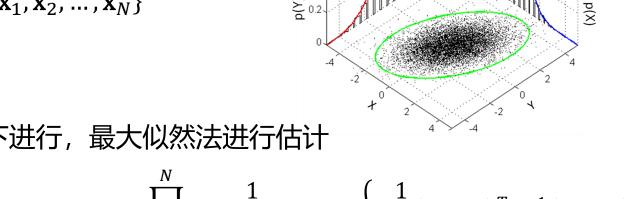


$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu})^T \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\mu}) = 1$$



多维高斯参数估计

- ◆ 给定样本集X = {x₁,x₂,...,x_N}
- 估计参数 μ 和 Σ
- 在独立采样假设下进行,最大似然法进行估计



$$P(\mathcal{X}|\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} P(X = \mathbf{x}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}\sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}$$

$$L(\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \ln P(\mathcal{X}|\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}\sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{D\ln 2\pi + \ln|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right)$$

多高斯参数估计

$$L(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{D \ln 2\pi + \ln |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right)$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{\mu}} L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{?}) = \mathbf{0}$$
 对任意对称矩阵 A ,有 $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = 2 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$

A B C D
$$-\Sigma^{-1}x_i \qquad \Sigma^{-1}(x_i-\mu) \qquad -\frac{1}{2}\Sigma^{-1}(x_i-\mu) \qquad \frac{1}{2}(x_i-\mu)$$

多维高斯参数估计

$$L(\mathbf{\mu}, \mathbf{\Sigma}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{D \ln 2\pi + \ln |\mathbf{\Sigma}|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu})^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}) \right)$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{\mu}} L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\mathbf{\mu}} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu})^{T} \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}) \right)$$
对任意对称矩阵 A ,有 $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = 2 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}) \times -1 \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{\Sigma}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu})) = \mathbf{0} \qquad \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}) = \mathbf{0} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{\mu} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$

多维高斯参数估计

$$L(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{D \ln 2\pi + \ln |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right)$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{D \ln 2\pi + \ln \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}|}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right)$$
$$= L(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1})$$

多维高斯参数估计

$$L(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(-\frac{D \ln 2\pi + \ln \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}|}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right)$$

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}} L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} - \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}} \langle (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \rangle \right)$$

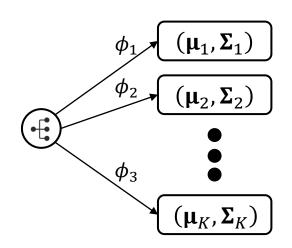
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^{T} \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}) (\mathbf{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\mu} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{x}_i$$

混合高斯模型 (GMM)

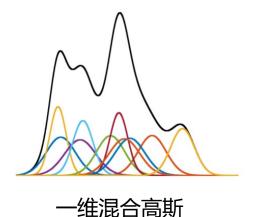
♦ 参数集合 Θ = $\{(\phi_k, \mathbf{\mu}_k, \mathbf{\Sigma}_k)\}_{k=1}^K$

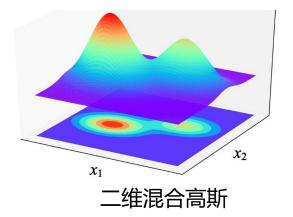
$$\mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} \sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}) \right\}$$



$$P(X = \mathbf{x}|\Theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_k \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{\mu}_k, \mathbf{\Sigma}_k)$$

以 ϕ_k 为概率选择第 k 个高斯模型生成一个样本





GMM参数估计

- ♦ 给定样本集 $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N\}$
- 估计参数集合 Θ = $\{(\phi_k, \mathbf{\mu}_k, \mathbf{\Sigma}_k)\}_{k=1}^K$

$$L(\Theta) = \ln P(\mathcal{X}|\Theta) = \ln \prod_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_k \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_i | \mathbf{\mu}_k, \mathbf{\Sigma}_k)$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln \sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_k \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_i | \mathbf{\mu}_k, \mathbf{\Sigma}_k)$$

$$\max_{\Theta} \ L(\Theta)$$
 s.t.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_k = 1, \ \phi_k > 0, \ \Sigma_k > \mathbf{0} \ (k = 1, ..., K)$$

GMM参数估计

μ_k无约束,直接求梯度?

$$\mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2} \sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right\}$$

$$\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}} L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}} \ln \sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_{k} \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\phi_{k} \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}} \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k})}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_{k} \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k})}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\phi_{k}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_{k} \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k})}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\phi_{k}}{(2\pi)^{D/2} \sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}|}} \exp \left\{-\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})\right\} \left(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})\right)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_{k} \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_{i} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k})} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mu_k =$$
?

GMM参数估计

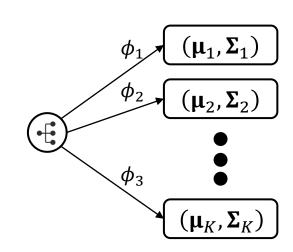
- 从生成的角度去分析
 以 φ_k 为概率选择第 k 个高斯模型生成一个样本
- ◆ 假设我们知道当时选择了哪个高斯模型

记生成第 i 个样本 x_i 的高斯模型为 z_i

$$P(Z = z_i, X = \mathbf{x}_i | \Theta) = \phi_{z_i} \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_i | \mathbf{\mu}_{z_i}, \mathbf{\Sigma}_{z_i})$$

$$L(\Theta, \mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\ln \phi_{z_i} + \ln \mathcal{N} \left(X = \mathbf{x}_i \middle| \mathbf{\mu}_{z_i}, \mathbf{\Sigma}_{z_i} \right) \right)$$
 可解

◆ 然而 $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_1, z_2, ..., z_N\}$ 对我们来说并非已知



期望最大化算法 (EM)

◆ 三个基本原理

• 分类原理
$$P(X|\Theta) = \sum_{Z} P(Z, X|\Theta)$$

$$X =$$
$$\begin{cases} 1, -\text{位同学成绩为优秀} \\ 0, -\text{位同学成绩非优秀} \end{cases} Z = \begin{cases} 1, \text{该同学为男生} \\ 0, \text{该同学为女生} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X = 1) = P(Z = 0, X = 1) + P(Z = 1, X = 1)$$

• 贝叶斯公式
$$P(X|Z,\Theta) = \frac{P(Z,X|\Theta)}{P(Z|\Theta)}$$

期望最大化算法 (EM)

- ◆ 三个基本原理
 - Jessen's 不等式

对于任意的凹函数 f 以及随机变量 Z,则有

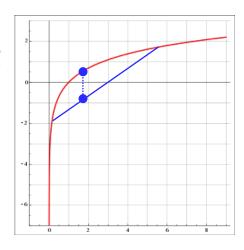
$$\mathbb{E}_{Z}f(Z) = \sum_{Z} P(Z)f(Z) \le f\left(\sum_{Z} P(Z)Z\right) = f(\mathbb{E}_{Z}Z)$$

当 f 为严格凹函数时,其中不等式中的等号成立当且仅当 Z 为常数

 $\ln x$, $-e^x$ 都为常见的严格凹函数



丹麦业余数学家 Johan Jensen (1859-1925)



期望最大化算法 (EM)

◆ EM 算法原理

$$\ln P(X|\Theta) = \ln \sum_{Z} P(Z, X|\Theta)$$

$$= \ln \sum_{Z} \frac{P(Z, X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X, \Theta)} P(Z|X, \Theta)$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z|X, \Theta) \ln \frac{P(Z, X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X, \Theta)}$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z|X, \Theta) \ln \frac{P(Z, X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X, \Theta)}$$

$$P(X|\Theta) = \sum_{Z} P(Z, X|\Theta)$$

$$P(X|Z, \Theta) = \frac{P(Z, X|\Theta)}{P(Z|\Theta)}$$

$$\sum_{Z} P(Z) \ln(Z) \le \ln\left(\sum_{Z} P(Z)Z\right)$$

期望最大化算法(EM)

EM 算法原理

$$\ln P(X|\Theta) = \sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\Theta) \ln \frac{P(Z,X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X,\Theta)}$$

$$\ln P(X|\widehat{\Theta}) = \sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \ln \frac{P(Z,X|\widehat{\Theta})}{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})}$$

$$\leq \max_{\Theta} \sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \ln \frac{P(Z,X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})}$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \ln \frac{P(Z,X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})}$$

$$= \sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \ln \frac{P(Z,X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})}$$

$$\leq \ln \sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \frac{P(Z,X|\Theta^*)}{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})}$$

$$= \ln \sum_{Z} P(Z,X|\Theta^*) = \ln P(X|\Theta^*)$$

$$P(X|\Theta) = \sum_{Z} P(Z, X|\Theta)$$

$$P(X|Z, \Theta) = \frac{P(Z, X|\Theta)}{P(Z|\Theta)}$$

$$\sum_{Z} P(Z) \ln(Z) \le \ln\left(\sum_{Z} P(Z)Z\right)$$

$$\Theta^* = \underset{\Theta}{\operatorname{arg max}} \sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \ln \frac{P(Z,X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})}$$

期望最大化算法 (EM)

◆ EM 算法原理

$$\max_{\Theta} \sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \ln \frac{P(Z,X|\Theta)}{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})}$$
 max $\sum_{Z} P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \ln P(Z,X|\Theta)$ 算法流程
$$\mathbb{E}_{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})} \ln P(Z,X|\Theta)$$

- 给定样本集合 $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N\}$
- 初始化概率模型参数 ê
- 基于 X 和 Θ 估计条件期望 (E 步)

$$\mathbb{E}_{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})} \ln P(Z,X|\Theta)$$

• 求解条件期望最大化 (M 步)

$$\widehat{\Theta} \leftarrow \arg\max_{\Theta} \mathbb{E}_{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})} \ln P(Z,X|\Theta)$$

EM算法估计GMM参数

◆ 基于 X 和 ê 估计条件期望 (E 步)

$$\mathbb{E}_{P}(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})^{\ln P}(Z,X|\Theta)$$

$$\Theta = \{(\phi_{k}, \mathbf{\mu}_{k}, \mathbf{\Sigma}_{k})\}_{k=1}^{K} \quad Z \ \overline{\mathbb{E}_{\overline{X}}} \ X \ \overline{\mathbb{E}} \text{ eight} \text{ eight} \overline{\mathbb{E}}$$

$$P(Z = k|X = \mathbf{x},\widehat{\Theta}) = \frac{P(Z = k, X = \mathbf{x}|\widehat{\Theta})}{P(X = \mathbf{x}|\widehat{\Theta})} = \frac{\widehat{\phi}_{k} \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}|\widehat{\mathbf{\mu}}_{k},\widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}}_{k})}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \widehat{\phi}_{k} \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}|\widehat{\mathbf{\mu}}_{k},\widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}}_{k})}$$

$$P(Z = k|X = \mathbf{x}_{i},\widehat{\Theta}) = \gamma_{ik}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{P}(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})^{\ln P}(Z,X|\Theta) = \mathbb{E}_{P}(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta}) \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln P(Z,X = \mathbf{x}_{i}|\Theta)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{N} P(Z = k|X = \mathbf{x}_{i},\widehat{\Theta}) \ln P(Z = k, X = \mathbf{x}_{i}|\Theta)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik} \ln P(Z = k, X = \mathbf{x}_{i}|\Theta)$$

EM算法估计GMM参数

◆ 求解条件期望最大化 (M 步)

$$\max_{\Theta} \mathbb{E}_{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})} \ln P(Z,X|\Theta)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})} \ln P(Z,X|\Theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik} \ln P(Z=k,X=\mathbf{x}_{i}|\Theta)$$

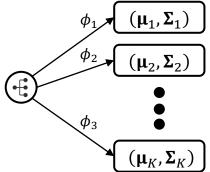
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik} (\ln \phi_{k} + \ln \mathcal{N}(X=\mathbf{x}_{i}|\mathbf{\mu}_{k},\mathbf{\Sigma}_{k}))$$

• 参考多维高斯计算 μ 和 Σ 的过程可解出

$$\mathbf{\mu}_{k}^{\star} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik} \mathbf{x}_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik}} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{\Sigma}_{k}^{\star} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik} (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{k}^{\star}) (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \mathbf{\mu}_{k}^{\star})^{T}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik}}$$

EM算法估计GMM参数

- ◆ 求解条件期望最大化 (M 步)
 - 求解 ϕ_k



$$\mathbb{E}_{P(Z|X,\widehat{\Theta})} \ln P(Z,X|\Theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik} (\ln \phi_k + \ln \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_i | \mathbf{\mu}_k, \mathbf{\Sigma}_k)) = f(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_K)$$

$$\max_{\phi_1, ..., \phi_K} f(\phi_1, ..., \phi_K) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{k=1}^K \phi_k = 1, \phi_k \ge 0 \ (k = 1, ..., K)$$

构造拉格朗日函数: $L(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_K, \lambda) = f(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_K) + \lambda(\sum_{k=1}^K \phi_k - 1)$

最优性条件:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi_{k}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik}}{\phi_{k}} + \lambda = 0 & (k = 1, ..., K) \\ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_{k} = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \phi_{k}^{*} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \gamma_{ik}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \gamma_{ik}} \quad (k = 1, ..., K)$$

EM算法估计GMM参数

- ◆ 算法流程
 - 给定样本集合 $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N\}$
 - 初始化概率模型参数 $\widehat{\Theta} = \left\{ (\widehat{\phi}_k, \widehat{\mathbf{\mu}}_k, \widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}}_k) \right\}_{k=1}^K$
 - 基于 X 和 Θ 估计条件期望 (E 步)

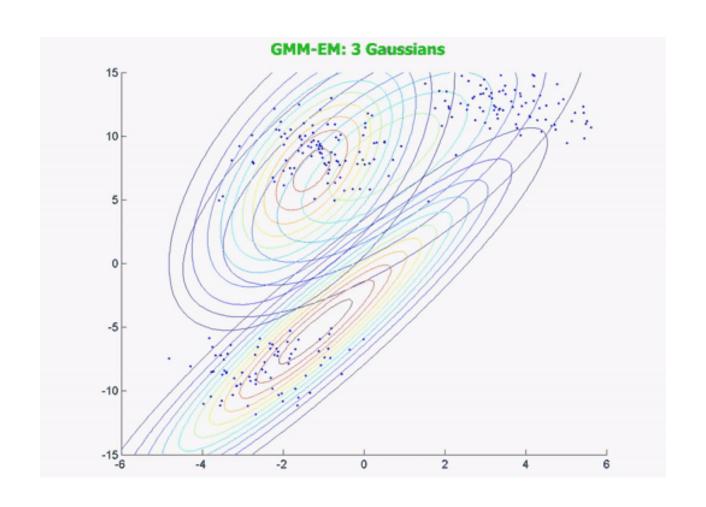
$$\gamma_{ik} \leftarrow \frac{\hat{\phi}_k \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_i | \widehat{\mathbf{\mu}}_k, \widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}}_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{\phi}_k \mathcal{N}(X = \mathbf{x}_i | \widehat{\mathbf{\mu}}_k, \widehat{\mathbf{\Sigma}}_k)}$$

• 求解条件期望最大化 (M 步)

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_k \leftarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_{ik} \, \mathbf{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_{ik}} \quad \widehat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_k \leftarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_{ik} \, (\mathbf{x}_i - \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_k) (\mathbf{x}_i - \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_k)^T}{\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_{ik}} \quad \widehat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}_k \leftarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_{ik}}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{ik}}$$

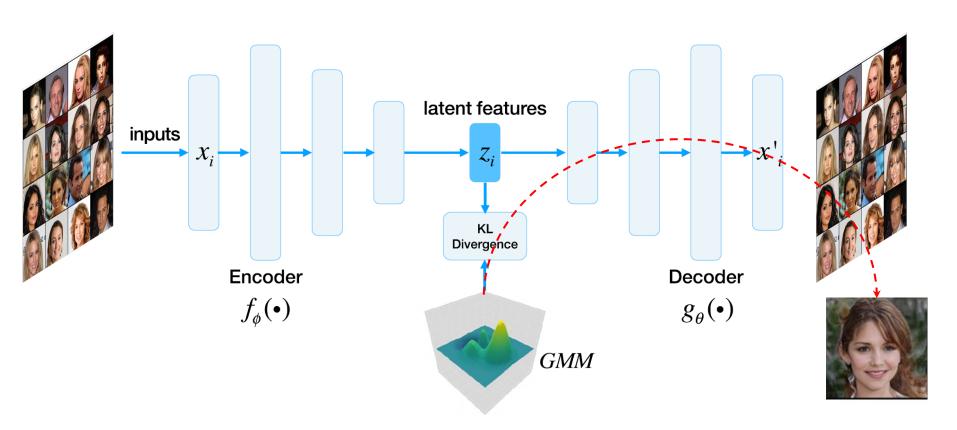
重复E步与M步直到收敛

EM算法估计GMM参数



高斯混合模型应用

◆ 图像生成 (VAE+GMM)



内容概要

- 〉内容回顾
- 〉带参分布估计
- > 非参分布估计
- 〉总结

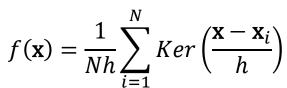
非参估计

特点

- ◆ 分布 P(X) 的形式未知
- ◆ 利用 *X* 本身进行分布表示
- ◆ 需要保留完整数据集 X

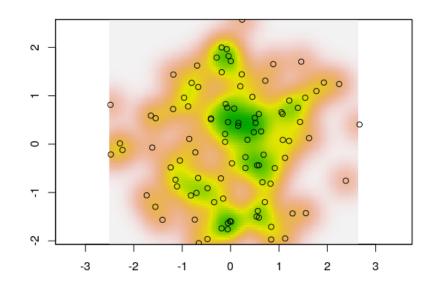
基于核密度函数的非参估计

◆ 给定样本集 $X = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, ..., \mathbf{x}_N\}$



◆ 其中 h > 0 称为带宽, Ker 称为 核密度 函数 应满足

$$\int Ker(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{1}$$



非参估计

基于核密度函数的非参估计

◆ 核密度的归一性

$$\int f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} = \int \frac{1}{Nh} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Ker\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right) \, d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Nh} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int Ker\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right) \, d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Nh} \sum_{i=1}^{N} h = 1$$

$$\int Ker(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} = 1$$

◆ 高斯核密度

$$Ker(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x}\right\}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{Nh} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Ker\left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i}{h}\right) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{D/2}h} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i)^T (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_i)}{h^2}\right\}$$

以每个样本点 x_i 为质心,以 h^2 为方差的 N 高斯混合模型

内容概要

- 〉内容回顾
- > 带参分布估计
- 〉非参分布估计
- 〉总结

总结

◆ 带参估计

- 多维高斯形式与参数估计
- 混合高斯模型
- EM 算法原理
- 基于 EM 算法的混合高斯模型

◆ 非参估计

- 核密度估计法
- 高斯核密度与混合高斯模型之间的关系



