

### 机器学习之无监督学习

# 聚类算法-GMM

倪冰冰 上海交通大学



### 课程脉络

聚类分析

聚合聚类(Agglomerative Clustering)

K-均值聚类(K-Means)

层次化聚类(H-KMeans)

高斯混合模型 (GMM)

**Expectation-Maximization** 

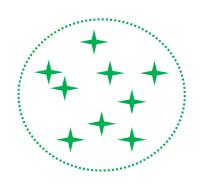
谱聚类(Spectral Methods)



### K-Means

• K-means算法的缺陷 因为对所有数据进行明确的分类,因此如果样本数据发生很小的扰动, 那么样本的分类结果容易发生明显的改变。(GMM)

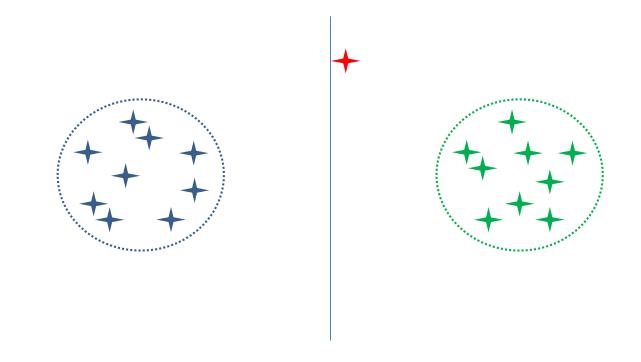






### K-Means

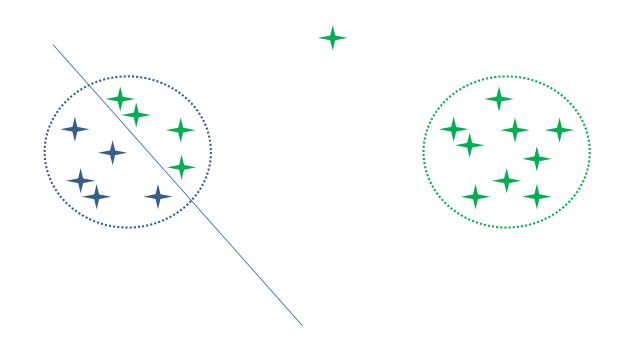
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### K-Means

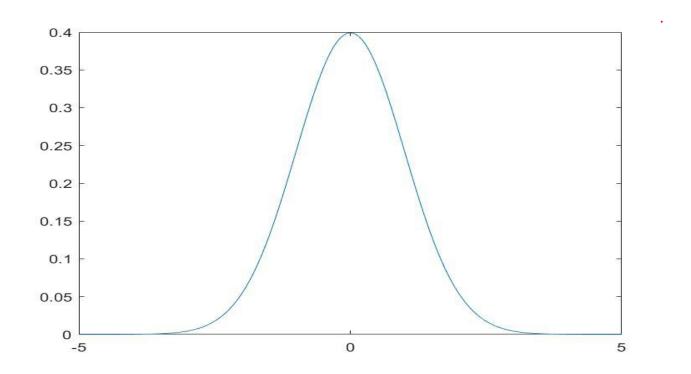
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• 什么是高斯混合模型 (GMM) ?

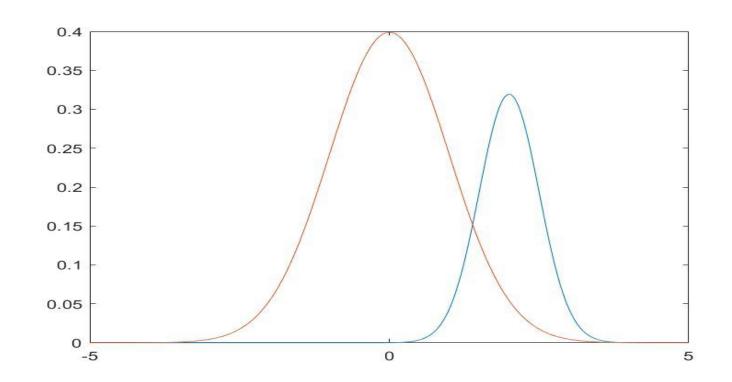
一维高斯分布: 
$$f(x)=rac{1}{\delta\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-rac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\delta^2}}$$
  $N{\sim}(\mu,\sigma^2)$ 





• 什么是高斯混合模型 (GMM) ?

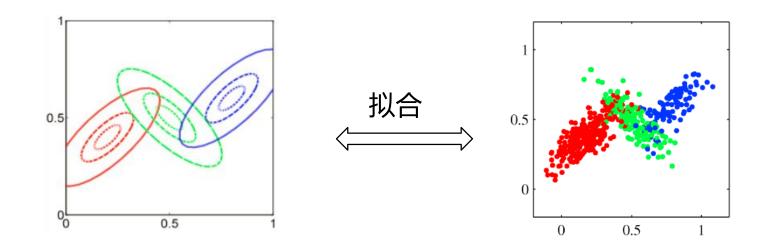
混合高斯分布: 
$$p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K p(k) p(x|k) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(x|\mu_k, \Sigma_k)$$





- 每一类都对应于一个高斯分布(K models)
- 数据的生成过程可以表示为:
  - 以概率 $\pi_k$ 随机选择一个聚类k
  - 从第k个高斯模型中采样
- 概率密度函数表示为:

$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \quad \text{with} \quad 0 \leqslant \pi_k \leqslant 1 \quad \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k = 1$$





- 极大似然估计 (MLE)
  - 1. 已知观测数据:  $D = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_N\}$
  - 2.  $Max_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \prod_{i=1}^{N} p(\boldsymbol{x}_i | \boldsymbol{\theta})$
- · 损失函数为对数似然函数 (log likelihood)

$$L(\boldsymbol{\theta} = \{\boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\}) = \ln p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \right\}$$

- 训练过程困难
  - 1. 属于非凸问题,且高度非线性。
- 2. 对于不同组成部分的求和操作在log函数内,因此将所有参数进行了复杂耦合。

在上述情况下,简单地求导置零取值方法不可行



- 引入隐变量
  - 1. 为每个样本x定义一个K 维向量Z:

$$z_k \in \{0,1\}$$
  $\sum_k z_k = 1$ 

2. 定义如下概率:

$$p(z_k = 1) = \pi_k$$

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$$p(z_k = 1) = \pi_k \qquad \iff p(\mathbf{z}) = \prod_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{z_k}$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{z}} P(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})$$

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$$p(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{z}} p(\mathbf{z}) p(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{z}) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)$$

3. 后验概率

$$\gamma(z_k) \equiv p(z_k = 1 | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(z_k = 1)p(\mathbf{x}|z_k = 1)}{\sum_{K} p(z_j = 1)p(\mathbf{x}|z_j = 1)} = \frac{\pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)}{\sum_{j=1} K} p(z_j = 1)p(\mathbf{x}|z_j = 1)$$

$$p(z|\mathbf{x}) = \frac{p(z, \mathbf{x})}{p(\mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(z, \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{z} p(z, \mathbf{x})} = \frac{p(z, \mathbf{x})}{\sum_{j=1} K} p(z_j = 1)p(\mathbf{x}|z_j = 1)$$

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• 将 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_k}$ 置零:

$$\ln p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k) \right\}$$

$$0 = -\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)}{\sum_j \pi_j \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_j, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_j)} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k(\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k)$$
$$\gamma(z_{nk})$$

求得:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_k = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma(z_{nk}) \mathbf{x}_n \qquad N_k = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma(z_{nk})$$

• 类似的,将 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \Sigma_k}$ 置零,我们得到:

$$\Sigma_k = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma(z_{nk}) (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k) (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k)^{\mathrm{T}}$$



### • 求导可得:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}} &= \frac{\ln p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\pi},\boldsymbol{\Sigma},\boldsymbol{\mu})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}} \qquad \qquad \ln p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\pi},\boldsymbol{\mu},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_{k} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{n}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}) \right\} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_{k} \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k},\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_{k} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k},\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})} \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k},\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}} = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k},\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}(\mathbf{x}_{i}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\pi_{k} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{n}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k})}{\sum_{j} \pi_{j} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{n}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_{j},\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j})} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}(\mathbf{x}_{n}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}) & & & & & & & \\ & \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k},\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}|})^{D}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_{i}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}_{i}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k})\right) \end{split}$$



- 对于π的优化需要一些数学技巧
- 思路: 使用拉格朗日乘数法  $L(\theta) = \ln p(\mathbf{X}|\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}, \boldsymbol{\pi})$

$$Q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \lambda) = \ln p(\mathbf{X} | \boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) + \lambda \left( \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k - 1 \right)$$

• 通过令  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \pi_{\nu}} = 0$ , 我们可以得到

$$0 = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{n} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k})}{\sum_{j} \pi_{j} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_{n} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{j})} + \lambda$$

对于全部的  $\pi_{k}$ : 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma(z_{nk}) + \lambda \pi_{k} = 0, \forall k = 1, 2, \cdots, K$$

$$\pi_{k} = \frac{N_{k}}{N}$$

$$N_{k} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma(z_{nk})$$



• 模型求参流程:

EM算法:

- 1. 初始化权重 $\gamma(z_{nk})$  和参数 $\pi, \mu, \Sigma$
- 2. 运行如下步骤知道似然函数 $L(\theta)$  收敛 E-step: 固定参数, 重新计算权重:

$$\gamma(z_{nk}) = \frac{\pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \pi_j \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_j, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_j)}$$

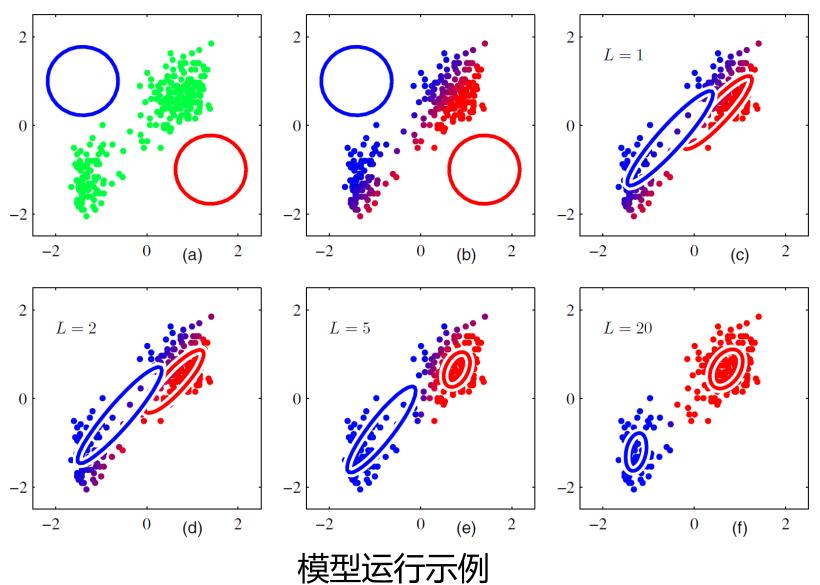
M-step: 固定权重,重新计算参数:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}^{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{N_{k}} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma(z_{nk}) \mathbf{x}_{n}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{k}^{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{N_{k}} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma(z_{nk}) \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}^{\text{new}}\right) \left(\mathbf{x}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{k}^{\text{new}}\right)^{\text{T}} \qquad N_{k} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma(z_{nk})$$

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}_{k}^{\text{new}} = \frac{N_{k}}{N}$$



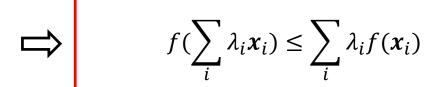




● Jensen's Inequality(简森不等式)

1. f(x) 是凸函数;

$$2.\lambda_1, \lambda_2, ..., \lambda_N \geq 0, \sum_i \lambda_i = 1;$$



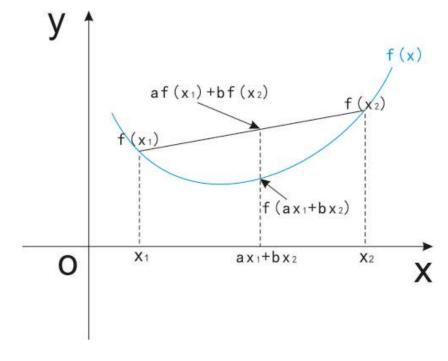
举例:

$$p(x_1) + p(x_2) + \dots + p(x_N) = 1$$
 概率函数

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\sum_{i} p(x_i)x_i\right) \leq \sum_{i} p(x_i)f(x_i)$$

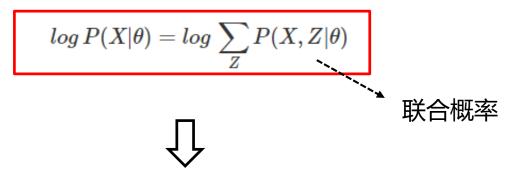
$$\Rightarrow f(E(x)) \leq E(f(x))$$

等号成立条件:  $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_N$ 





• 目标: 最大似然



Jensen不等式

$$log \sum_{j} \lambda_{j} y_{j} \geq \sum_{j} \lambda_{j} log y_{j}$$

$$log \sum_{Z} P(X, Z | \theta) = log \sum_{Z} q(Z) \frac{P(X, Z | \theta)}{q(Z)}$$

$$egin{array}{ll} log \sum_{Z} P(X,Z| heta) &= log \sum_{Z} q(Z) rac{P(X,Z| heta)}{q(Z)} \ &\geq \sum_{Z} q(Z) log rac{P(X,Z| heta)}{q(Z)} \end{array}$$

• 优化下界

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Idea:交替优化q(z)以及 $\theta$ 

- 1. 假设 $\theta$ 给定,优化q(z)
- 2. 假设q(z)给定,优化 $\theta$
- 3. 迭代以上两步骤



### • 优化下界

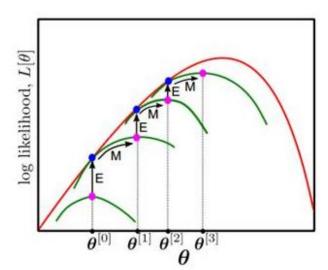
1. 假设 $\theta$ 给定,优化q(z)

最大化  $\sum_{Z} q(Z) log \frac{P(X,Z|\theta)}{q(Z)}$ 

不等式取等号 
$$\Longrightarrow \frac{P(X,Z|\theta)}{q(Z)} = C$$
 后验概率 
$$\Longrightarrow q(z) = \frac{P(x,z|\theta)}{\sum_{z} P(x,z|\theta)} = P(z|x,\theta) \qquad p(z=k|x,\theta) = \frac{\pi_{k} p(x|\theta_{k})}{\sum_{k} \pi_{k} p(x|\theta_{k})}$$

1. 假设q(z)给定,优化 $\theta$ 

$$\theta = argmax \sum_{z} q(z) log P(x, z | \theta)$$

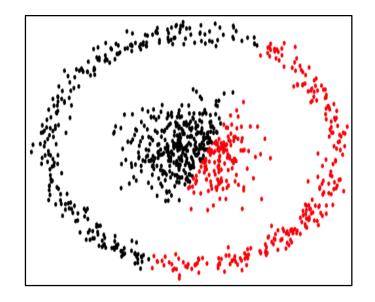




- GMM与K-Means对比:
  - 1. GMM可以认为是一种平滑过的K-Means方法

$$\gamma(z_{nk}) = \frac{\pi_k \exp\left\{-\|\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k\|^2 / 2\epsilon\right\}}{\sum_j \pi_j \exp\left\{-\|\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j\|^2 / 2\epsilon\right\}} \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \{0,1\}$$

2. 同样的,两种方法都只能处理"凸性"数据





GMM scikit-learn的python实现

#### 【对scikit-learn中random forest概述】

SKlearn库GaussianMixture类是EM算法在混合高斯分布的实现

#### 参数分析:

- ▶ n\_components:混合高斯模型个数,默认为1
- > covariance\_type: 协方差类型,包括{'full','tied', 'diag', 'spherical'}四种
- > random\_state:随机数发生器
- max\_iter, n\_init: 最大迭代次数, 默认100; 初始化次数, 默认1
- ➤ reg\_covar:协方差对角非负正则化,保证协方差矩阵均为正,默认为0
- init\_params: {'kmeans', 'random'}



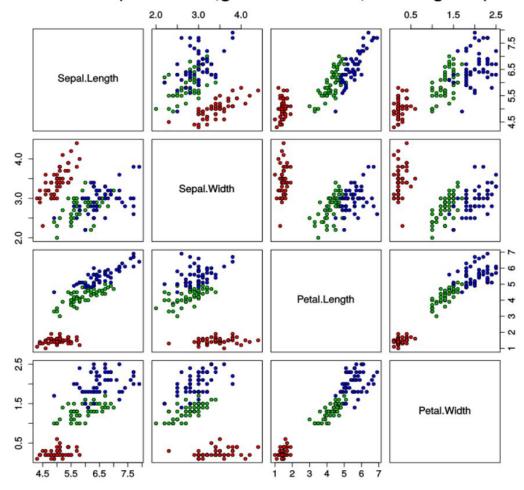
#### 【GMM在iris数据集上的无监督分类】

iris数据集包含150个样本,对应数据集的每行数据。每行数据包含每个样本的四个特征和样本的类别信息,所以iris数据集是一个150行5列的二维表。

Iris数据集包含四个特征(花萼长度、花萼宽度、花瓣长度、花瓣宽度),三类样本(山鸢尾、变色鸢尾还是维吉尼亚鸢尾)。

### GMM scikit-learn的python实现

Iris Data (red=setosa,green=versicolor,blue=virginica)





#### GMM scikit-learn的python实现

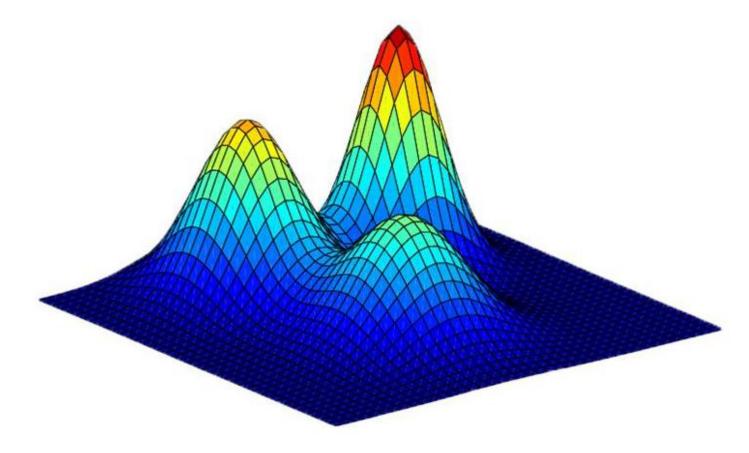
#### 【GMM分类】

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture
#读取数据
iris=datasets.load iris()
x=iris.data[:,:2]
y=iris.target
mu = np.array([np.mean(x[y == i], axis=0) for i in range(3)])
print '实际均值 = \n', mu
gmm=GaussianMixture(n_components=3,covariance_type='full', random_state=0)
gmm.fit(x)
print 'GMM均值 = \n', gmm.means_
y_hat2=gmm.predict(x)
y_hat2[y_hat2==1]=3
y_hat2[y_hat2==2]=1
y_hat2[y_hat2==3]=2
print '分类正确率为',np.mean(y_hat2==y)
```



GMM scikit-learn的python实现

### 【GMM分类结果】





## AI300学院

