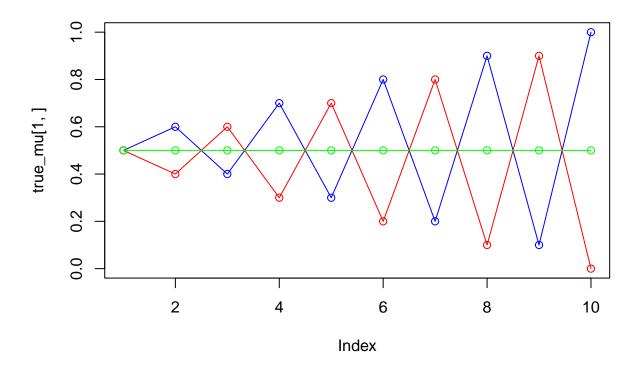
## lab block2 Assginment 2

Group A20

2022-12-08

## 2. Mixture Models

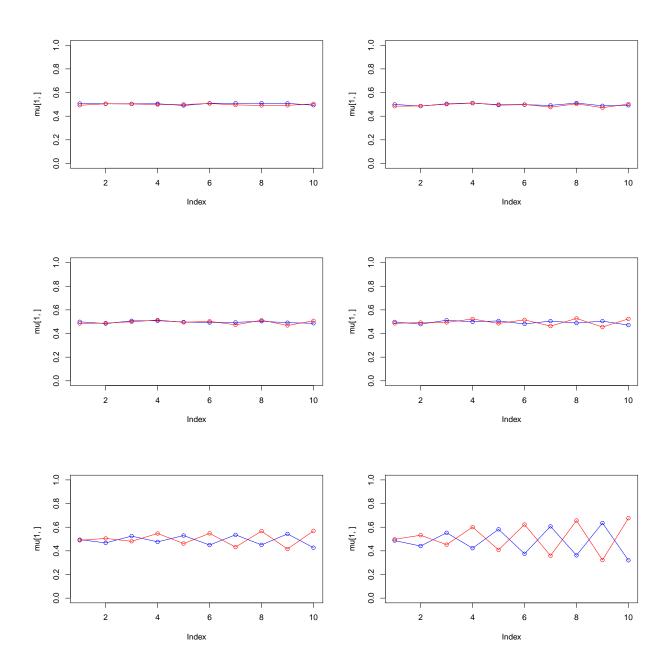
For implementing the EM algorithm for Bernoulli mixture model First we generate a  $\pi$  and  $\mu$  of a Bernoulli mixture model

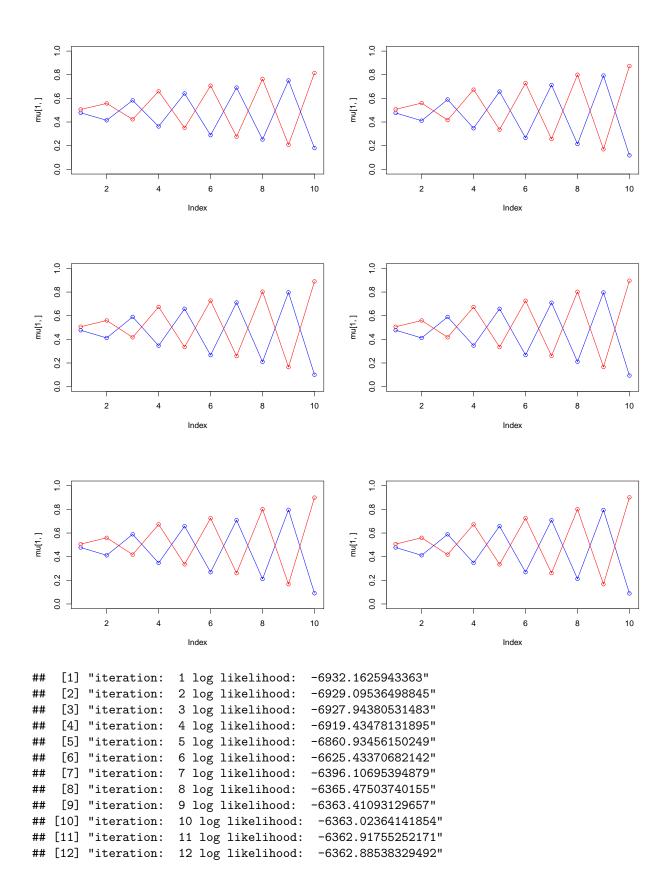


And the plot above shows the 3  $\mu$ s we are using to generate data set x, with a same  $\pi = \frac{1}{3}$  for each  $\mu$ , and of course with a Dimension = 10.

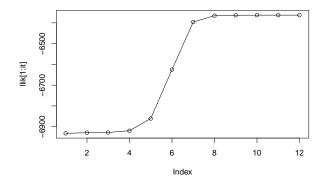
```
## [1] 0.5052178 0.4947822
##
                        [,2]
                                  [,3]
                                             [,4]
                                                       [,5]
                                                                  [,6]
                                                                           [,7]
             [,1]
## [1,] 0.5068040 0.5049455 0.5041509 0.5051382 0.4905578 0.5089228 0.509453
   [2,] 0.4921113 0.5048207 0.5036886 0.4985467 0.4991731 0.5071384 0.495380
##
             [,8]
                        [,9]
                                 [,10]
  [1,] 0.5097480 0.5082991 0.4926313
## [2,] 0.4908757 0.4917657 0.5040657
```

First we start with cluster M = 2. And we generate a  $\pi$  and  $\mu$  under M = 2 as the start point for our model.





```
[1] 0.4979156 0.5020844
##
             [,1]
                        [,2]
                                   [,3]
                                             [,4]
                                                        [,5]
                                                                  [,6]
                                                                             [,7]
  [1,] 0.4776009 0.4114577 0.5889962 0.3474863 0.6581537 0.2691781 0.7083954
   [2,] 0.5062796 0.5599234 0.4177178 0.6731561 0.3351926 0.7249220 0.2614677
##
##
              [,8]
                        [,9]
                                   [,10]
   [1,] 0.2125293 0.7950371 0.08913449
## [2,] 0.8010174 0.1675785 0.90147909
```

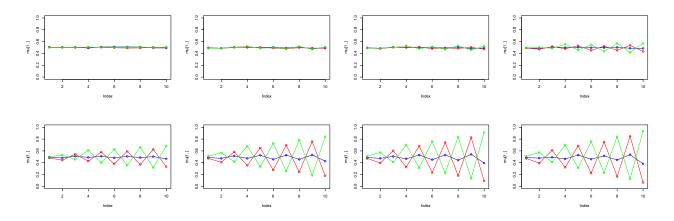


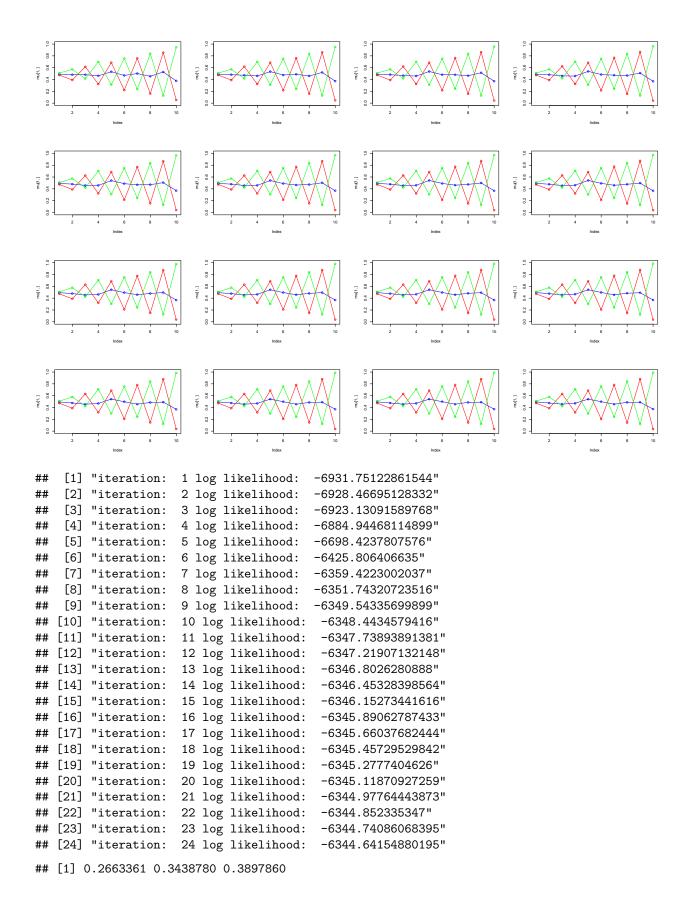
From the plots above. We can see that under this situation,  $\mu$  which is equal to 0.5 every dimension seems did not being reflect. It might be that the other 2  $\mu$ s are symmetrical to the 0.5 axis.

And for every iteration the predicted  $\mu$  is closer and closer to the  $true~\mu$ . The rapidly raise of log-likelihood during iteration 5-7 is also reflect by the plot from significant changing of  $\mu$  in corresponding iterations. The final predicted  $\mu$  shows above is relatively close to the true value within around 10% differences.

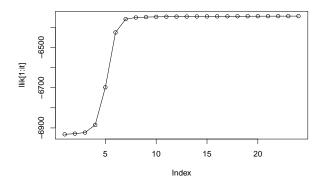
```
[1] 0.3359578 0.3290183 0.3350239
##
                        [,2]
                                  [,3]
                                             [,4]
                                                       [,5]
                                                                  [,6]
                                                                            [,7]
             [,1]
   [1,] 0.5049455 0.5041509 0.5051382 0.4905578 0.5089228 0.5094530 0.5097480
   [2,] 0.5048207 0.5036886 0.4985467 0.4991731 0.5071384 0.4953800 0.4908757
##
   [3,] 0.4996279 0.4982070 0.5043346 0.5085042 0.4994862 0.4945702 0.5041462
##
             [,8]
                        [,9]
                                 [,10]
  [1,] 0.5082991 0.4926313 0.4921113
## [2,] 0.4917657 0.5040657 0.4956302
## [3,] 0.5040348 0.4955050 0.5088683
```

Then we goes to M = 3, again generate a  $\pi$  and  $\mu$  under M = 3 as the start point for our model.





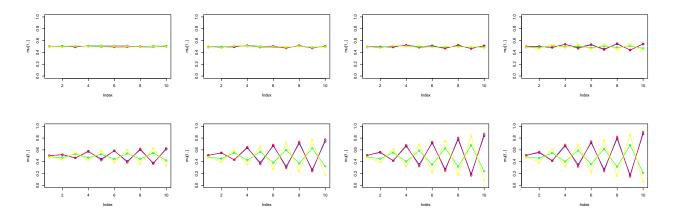
```
[,3]
##
             [,1]
                        [,2]
                                            [,4]
                                                      [,5]
                                                                 [,6]
                                                                           [,7]
  [1,] 0.4938980 0.4758006 0.457040 0.4711376 0.5411178 0.4986316 0.4555200
  [2,] 0.4728756 0.3874569 0.630045 0.3163584 0.6869103 0.2039956 0.7823031
   [3,] 0.5075751 0.5799061 0.422322 0.7099547 0.2967462 0.7569457 0.2402904
##
             [,8]
                       [,9]
                                 [,10]
## [1,] 0.4878804 0.489488 0.37258194
## [2,] 0.1446699 0.881597 0.03501224
## [3,] 0.8422855 0.119219 0.98958938
```

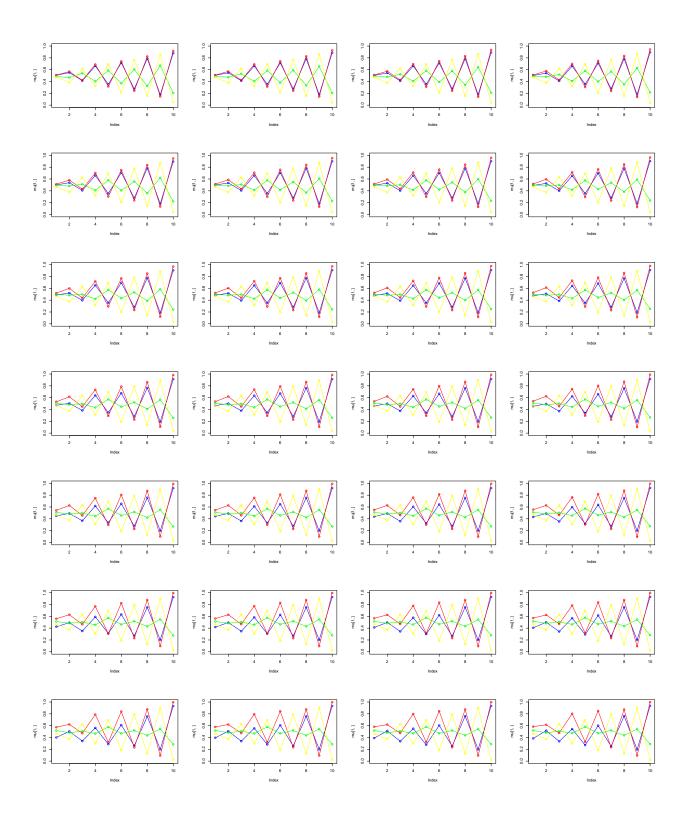


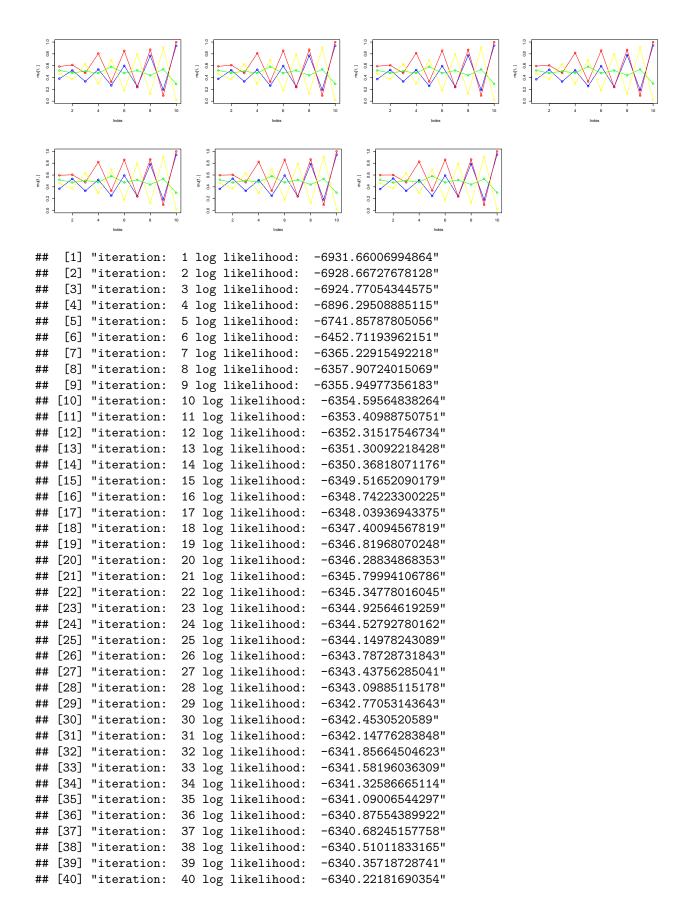
We can see that the log-likelihood rises rapidly during iteration 4-7, its also clearly shown by  $\mu$  values plot. Then from final result we can see that it predict the true values well, especially in comparison with following M=4.

```
## [1] 0.2518811 0.2466783 0.2511809 0.2502598
                                  [,3]
##
             [,1]
                        [,2]
                                            [,4]
                                                       [,5]
                                                                 [,6]
                                                                           [,7]
  [1,] 0.5041509 0.5051382 0.4905578 0.5089228 0.5094530 0.5097480 0.5082991
  [2,] 0.5036886 0.4985467 0.4991731 0.5071384 0.4953800 0.4908757 0.4917657
## [3,] 0.4982070 0.5043346 0.5085042 0.4994862 0.4945702 0.5041462 0.5040348
## [4,] 0.5037389 0.4922173 0.5069624 0.5039756 0.5065369 0.5073122 0.5049473
##
             [,8]
                        [,9]
                                 [,10]
## [1,] 0.4926313 0.4921113 0.5048207
## [2,] 0.5040657 0.4956302 0.4996279
## [3,] 0.4955050 0.5088683 0.5072302
## [4,] 0.4943372 0.4951750 0.4940898
```

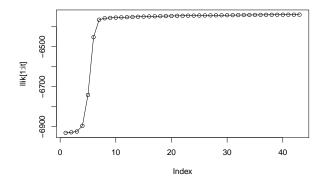
Then we change M to 4, again generate a  $\pi$  and  $\mu$  under M = 3 as the start point for our model.







```
## [41] "iteration: 41 log likelihood:
                                         -6340.10190243326"
  [42] "iteration:
                     42 log likelihood:
                                         -6339.99527661232"
  [43] "iteration:
                     43 log likelihood:
                                         -6339.89986543919"
## [1] 0.1838186 0.2308466 0.2874187 0.2979162
             [,1]
                       [,2]
                                 [,3]
                                            [,4]
                                                      [,5]
                                                                [,6]
                                                                           [,7]
##
## [1,] 0.3627106 0.5416076 0.3311785 0.5125500 0.2451860 0.5918027 0.2376350
## [2,] 0.5991155 0.6005747 0.4768083 0.8260669 0.3357255 0.8593412 0.2392769
## [3,] 0.5188276 0.4740528 0.5042778 0.4812818 0.5823257 0.4755847 0.5177702
  [4,] 0.4628904 0.3744350 0.6280787 0.2945785 0.6916641 0.1817551 0.7930593
             [,8]
                        [,9]
                                   [,10]
  [1,] 0.7878580 0.18327423 0.94572455
## [2,] 0.8624625 0.09719753 0.99920005
## [3,] 0.4387190 0.53515949 0.30265960
## [4,] 0.1275007 0.90649071 0.01848283
```



We can see that after the rapid rising of log-likelihood, the iteration 8-15 seems still have a reasonable  $\mu$  value, but then it falls into overfitting and the result  $\mu$  and  $\pi$  values seems not so favorable.