统计中的计算方法·课后作业(1)

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作业 1 假设 $X = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 是 n 个来自于 k 个 d 维正态分布的混合分布的独立样本,即

$$f(X) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \tau_j f_j(X), \tag{1}$$

其中 $f_i(X)$ 为 d 维空间正态分布的概率密度函数. 试推导出用 EM 方法估计 τ_j 及正态分布的均值及协方差矩阵的迭代步骤.

答. 多维正态分布的概率函数为

$$f(\boldsymbol{x}; \boldsymbol{\mu}, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^d |\Sigma|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu})\right), \tag{2}$$

我们引入变量

这样,似然函数可以表示为

$$L(\theta; \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{z}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{k} \left(\tau_{j} f(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}, \Sigma_{j}) \right)^{z_{ij}};$$

$$(4)$$

取对数,得到对数似然函数

$$\log L(\theta; \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{z}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{k} z_{ij} \left(\log \tau_j - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j)^{\mathrm{T}} \Sigma_j^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_j) - \frac{d}{2} \log 2\pi \right).$$
 (5)

为使用 EM 算法,需对引入的变量 z_{ij} 求期望进行迭代.设 $T_{ij}^{(t)} = \mathrm{E}(z_{ij}|\boldsymbol{x_i},\theta^{(t)})$,那么依期

望计算公式,有

$$T_{ij}^{(t)} = P(z_{ij} = 1 | \boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)}) = \frac{P(z_{ij} = 1, \boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)})}{P(\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}^{(t)})}$$

$$= \frac{\tau_j^{(t)} f(\boldsymbol{x}_i; \boldsymbol{\mu}_j^{(t)}, \Sigma_j^{(t)})}{\sum_{l=1}^k \tau_l^{(t)} f(\boldsymbol{x}_i; \boldsymbol{\mu}_l^{(t)}, \Sigma_l^{(t)})}.$$
(6)

利用计算得到的 $T_{ij}^{(t)}$,代入对数似然函数 (5),得到

$$Q(\theta|\theta^{(t)}) = \operatorname{E}(\log L(\theta; \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{z}))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{k} T_{ij}^{(t)} \left(\log \tau_{j} - \frac{1}{2} \log |\Sigma_{j}| - \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})^{\mathrm{T}} \Sigma_{j}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}) - \frac{d}{2} \log 2\pi \right).$$
(7)

下面逐一考察各个参数的迭代更新. 首先考察 τ_j . 将已经得到的 $Q(\theta|\theta^{(t)})$ 对 τ_j 求极值,得到一个条件极值问题,并利用 Lagrange 乘数法,得到

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \tau_j} + \lambda = \frac{1}{\tau_j} \sum_{i=1}^n T_{ij}^{(t)} + \lambda = 0, & (j = 1, 2, \dots, k); \\
\sum_{j=1}^k \tau_j = 1.
\end{cases}$$
(8)

求解该方程组,得到

$$\tau_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n T_{ij}^{(t)}}{n}.$$
 (9)

接下来考察 μ_i . 为对其求极值,令

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} -\frac{1}{2} T_{ij}^{(t)} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \Sigma_{j}^{-1} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j} \right) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij}^{(t)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}} \left(\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \Sigma_{j}^{-1} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j} \right) \right)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij}^{(t)} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right) \Sigma_{j}^{-1} = 0,$$
(10)

得到

$$\mu_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n T_{ij}^{(t)} \mathbf{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n T_{ij}^{(t)}}.$$
(11)

最后考察 Σ_i . 类似地, 令

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \Sigma_{j}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij}^{(t)} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{|\Sigma_{j}|} \frac{\partial |\Sigma_{j}|}{\partial \Sigma_{j}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Sigma_{j}} \left((\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})^{\mathrm{T}} \Sigma_{j}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}) \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij}^{(t)} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{|\Sigma_{j}|} |\Sigma_{j}| \Sigma_{j}^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}) (\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})^{\mathrm{T}} \Sigma_{j}^{-2} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij}^{(t)} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \Sigma_{j}^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}) (\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j})^{\mathrm{T}} \Sigma_{j}^{-2} \right) = 0,$$
(12)

得到

$$\Sigma_{j}^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij}^{(t)} \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{(t+1)} \right) \left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_{j}^{(t+1)} \right)^{\mathrm{T}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij}^{(t)}}.$$
 (13)

至此, 所需估计参数的迭代过程已全部构建完毕. 现将以上 EM 算法总结如下:

- 1. 适当选取参数的初始值;
- 2. E-Step: 依 (6) 求得 $T_{ij}^{(t)}$;
- 3. M-Step: 依 (9), (11), (13) 求得 $\tau_i^{(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{\mu}_i^{(t+1)}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i^{(t+1)}$;
- 4. 重复 E-Step 与 M-Step, 直至参数结果收敛.

作业 2 将上述方法应用于数据 Data1.csv 来估计参数.

表 1: EM 算法实验结果

	j = 1	j = 2	j = 3
$ au_j$	0.497	0.203	0.300
$oldsymbol{\mu}_j$	(5.024, -2.048)	(2.105, 0.959)	(-1.980 - 3.035)
Σ_j	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 2.166 & 0.154 \\ 0.154 & 0.868 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 2.179 & 0.005 \\ 0.005 & 0.898 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1.312 & 0.017 \\ 0.017 & 0.908 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

答. 依据上述方法,本文使用 R 完成了这个实验,代码实现已附在本文末尾. 在 EM 算法的主要函数 gmm 中使用了一些必要的向量化方法以加快运行速度;在取初始值时,选用了均匀分布的随机数生成 $\{\tau_j^{(0)}\}_{j=1}^k$ 与 $\{\mu_j^{(0)}\}_{j=1}^k$,并选用单位矩阵作为初始协方差矩阵 $\{\Sigma_j^{(0)}\}_{j=1}^k$. 实验选用诸参数的范数的相对误差来判断收敛;使用程序迭代约 35 次后,估计得到实验数据如表 1 所示,大致的概率密度如图 1 所示.

Experiment of EM Algorithm

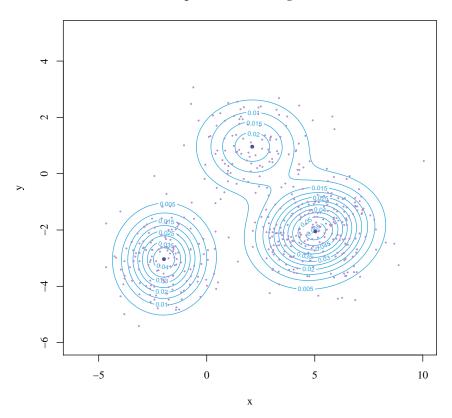


图 1: EM 算法实验结果. 图中紫色散点为原始样本的数据点,蓝色散点为组成混合分布的三个正态分布的均值点,等高线为混合分布的概率密度函数.

附录: 作业中用到的矩阵求导技术

1. 行列式的求导. 记 $A=(a_{ij})\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$, $A^*=(A_{ji})_{n\times n}$ 为 A 的伴随矩阵,有

$$\frac{\partial |A|}{\partial A} = \left(\frac{\partial |A|}{\partial a_{ij}}\right)_{n \times n} = (A_{ij})_{n \times n} = (A^*)^{\mathrm{T}};$$

当 A 为对称矩阵时,有

$$(A^*)^{\mathrm{T}} = A^* = |A| A^{-1}.$$

2. 二次型对向量求导. 又记 $x = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n \in \mathbb{R}^n$,有

$$\frac{\partial x^{\mathrm{T}} A x}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n a_{lk} x_l x_k\right)}{\partial x_i}$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_k + \sum_{l=1}^n a_{li} x_l,$$

则

$$\frac{\partial x^{\mathrm{T}} A x}{\partial x} = x^{\mathrm{T}} (A + A^{\mathrm{T}});$$

当 A 为对称矩阵时,有

$$\frac{\partial x^{\mathrm{T}} A x}{\partial x} = 2x^{\mathrm{T}} A.$$

3. 二次型对矩阵求导. 对 A 的每一个元素 a_{ij} , 有

$$\frac{\partial x^{\mathrm{T}} A x}{\partial a_{ij}} = \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{lk} x_{l} x_{k}\right)}{\partial a_{ij}} = x_{i} x_{j},$$

则

$$\frac{\partial x^{\mathrm{T}} A x}{\partial A} = x x^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

附录: EM 算法实验的 R 代码 (assignment01.R)

```
# Statistical Computing - Assignment
   # ------
   # EM Algorithm for Multivariate Gaussian Mixture Distribution
   # Author: Liang Zilong (ID: 15300180026)
   # Date: 2018-03-23
   library("mvtnorm")
10
11
   # -----
   # Main function of EM Algorithm
12
   # -----
14
   gmm \leftarrow function(x, k, tol = 1e-6, iter.max = 200) {
     # Check the samples
16
     d \leftarrow ncol(x)
17
    n \leftarrow nrow(x)
18
19
     # Initialize the parameters
20
     tau <- runif(k - 1, 0, 1 / k); tau <- c(tau, 1 - sum(tau))
21
     mu \leftarrow matrix(runif(d * k, 0, 5), nrow = k, ncol = d)
22
     sigma \leftarrow array(rep(diag(d), k), dim = c(d, d, k))
23
24
     # EM iterations
25
     iter <- 0 # Iteration index
26
     repeat {
27
28
      # E-Step
       f <- matrix(nrow = n, ncol = k)</pre>
29
       for (j in 1:k) { # TODO: vectorization?
30
         f[, j] <- dmvnorm(x, mu[j, ], sigma[, , j])</pre>
31
32
       e.weighted <- f %*% tau
33
```

```
e \leftarrow matrix(0, nrow = n, ncol = k)
34
        for (j in 1:k) { # TODO: vectorization?
35
          e[, j] \leftarrow f[, j] * tau[j]
36
37
        e <- e / rowSums(e.weighted)
38
39
        # M-Step
40
        sum.e <- colSums(e)</pre>
41
        tau.new <- sum.e / n
        mu.new <- t(e) %*% x / sum.e
43
        sigma.new \leftarrow array(rep(0, d * d* k), dim = c(d, d, k))
        for (j in 1:k) { # TODO: vectorization?
45
          for (i in 1:n) {
46
            sigma.new[, , j] \leftarrow sigma.new[, , j] + e[i, j] *
47
                                  ((x[i, ] - mu.new[j, ]) %o% (x[i, ] - mu.new[j, ]))
48
          }
49
          sigma.new[, , j] <- sigma.new[, , j] / sum.e[j]</pre>
51
        # Judge convergence
53
        iter <- iter + 1
        if (iter > iter.max) { break }
55
        err.tau <- norm(rbind(tau.new - tau), "I") / rbind(tau)
        err.mu <- norm(mu.new - mu, "I") / norm(mu, "I")
57
        err.sigma <- norm(colSums(sigma.new - sigma), "I") / norm(colSums(sigma), "I")
        err.max <- max(c(err.tau, err.mu, err.sigma))</pre>
59
        if (err.max < tol) { break }</pre>
60
61
        # Iterate the parameters
        tau <- tau.new
63
        mu <- mu.new
64
        sigma <- sigma.new
65
66
67
     return (list(tau, mu, sigma, iter))
68
   }
69
70
71
   # -----
72
   # Experiment
73
   # -----
74
75
   # Read sample data
76
   x <- read.csv("assignment01-data.csv")
   x \leftarrow as.matrix(x[, 2:3])
78
79
80 # Estimate parameters
81 estimates <- gmm(x, 3)</pre>
82 tau <- estimates[[1]]</pre>
83 mu <- estimates[[2]]
```

```
sigma <- estimates[[3]]</pre>
84
85
86 # Prepare plotting
87 pfunc <- function(pp, tau, mu, sigma) {</pre>
     # PDF of Gaussian Mixture Distribution
     k = length(tau)
89
     zz <- 0
90
      for (j in 1:k) {
91
        zz <- zz + tau[j] * dmvnorm(pp, mu[j, ], sigma[, , j])</pre>
92
93
94
      return (zz)
95 }
    pnum <- 300
96
    xx \leftarrow seq(-6, 10, length.out = pnum)
   yy \leftarrow seq(-6, 5, length.out = pnum)
   pp <- cbind(rep(xx, pnum), sort(rep(yy, pnum))) # Plotting points</pre>
    zz <- matrix(pfunc(pp, tau, mu, sigma), pnum, pnum)</pre>
100
101
102
   # Plotting
contour(xx, yy, zz, xlab = "x", ylab = "y", family = "serif", col = "#2fa9df")
    points(x, pch = 20, cex = 0.4, col = "#b28fce")
points(estimates[[2]], pch = 20, cex = 1, col ="#4e4f97")
title("Experiment of EM Algorithm", family = "serif")
```