## taskC\_DONE

## October 3, 2019

```
[0]: %matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
```

## 1 Data Generation

```
[0]: from numpy.random import rand, randn
[0]: n, d, k = 100, 2, 2
[0]: np.random.seed(20)
    X = rand(n, d)
    \# means = [rand(d) for _ in range(k)] \# works for any k
    means = [rand(d) * 0.5 + 0.5, -rand(d) * 0.5 + 0.5] # for better plotting
    \rightarrowwhen k = 2
    S = np.diag(rand(d))
    sigmas = [S]*k # we'll use the same Sigma for all clusters for better <math>visual_{\square}
     \rightarrow results
    print(means)
    print(sigmas)
   [array([0.69872366, 0.75176984]), array([0.25997411, 0.14504062])]
   [array([[0.01764816, 0.
           [0.
                       , 0.06360523]]), array([[0.01764816, 0.
                                                                          ],
           [0.
                       , 0.06360523]])]
```

## 2 Solution

The log-likelihood is given by

$$\log \mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{x}_n - \vec{\mu})^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{x}_n - \vec{\mu}) - \frac{d}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(|\Sigma|)$$

The first term can be written as

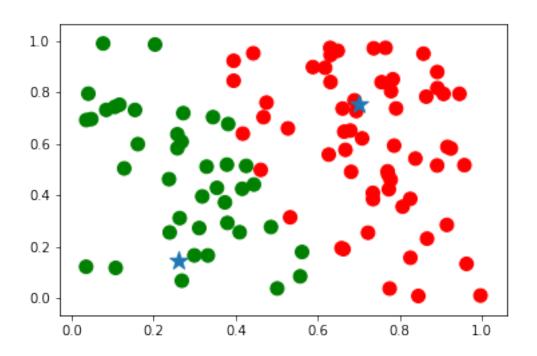
$$\sum_{i} \sum_{j} -\frac{1}{2} (x_{ni} - \mu_{i}) (\Sigma^{-1})_{ij} (x_{nj} - \mu_{j})$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} A_{ni} (\Sigma^{-1})_{ij} A_{nj}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j} (A \cdot \Sigma^{-1})_{nj} A_{nj}, \qquad (A \cdot \Sigma^{-1})_{nj} = \sum_{i} A_{ni} (\Sigma^{-1})_{ij}$$

Where we use matrix multiplication  $(\cdot)$  to take care of the first product (*i*-sum). However, since sum over n is not implied, that is, n is a free index, we multiply element-wise and sum over index i

```
[0]: def compute_log_p(X, mean, sigma):
       ''' fill your code in here...
       d = X.shape[1]
       A = X-mean
       inv_sigma = np.linalg.inv(sigma)
       prefactor = np.log(2 * np.pi)*(-d/2) * np.log(np.linalg.det(sigma))*(-1./2)
       exponent = -0.5*np.sum(A.dot(inv_sigma) * A, axis=1)
       return exponent + prefactor
[0]: log_ps = [compute_log_p(X, m, s) for m, s in zip(means, sigmas)] # exercise:
    → try to do this without looping
[0]: assignments = np.argmax(log_ps, axis=0)
   print(assignments)
   [0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0
   [0]: colors = np.array(['red', 'green'])[assignments]
   plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=colors, s=100)
   plt.scatter(np.array(means)[:, 0], np.array(means)[:, 1], marker='*', s=200)
   plt.show()
```



[0]: [0]: