HW1-GMM

SA22011090 余致远

高斯混合模型与 EM 算法

数据集: Iris 数据集

数据描述: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/iris, 可通过 sklearn 直接导入数据集

任务描述:使用高斯混合模型与 EM 算法对数据进行分类计算, mixture components 设置为

3.

要求输出:不同高斯分布的 mean 和 variance,每个高斯分布对应的权重,plot 出分布的

图。

EM 算法可以参考 https://scikit-

learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.mixture.GaussianMixture.html。

Optional: 尝试不同的 covariance structures,包括 spherical、diagonal、tied与 full。

```
In [2]: from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture
    from sklearn import datasets
    import numpy as np

iris = datasets.load_iris()
    features = iris.data
    labels = iris.target

gmm = GaussianMixture(n_components=3, covariance_type='full')
# iris['feature_names']
iris.data.shape
```

Out[2]: (150, 4)

$$\ell(heta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left(\sum_{k=1}^2 \pi_k \underbrace{N(x_i; \mu_k, \sigma_k^2)}_{L[i,k]}
ight)$$

In [52]: from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal
 class myGaussianMixture(object):
 # mostly borrowed from https://xavierbourretsicotte.github.io/gaussian_mixture.h

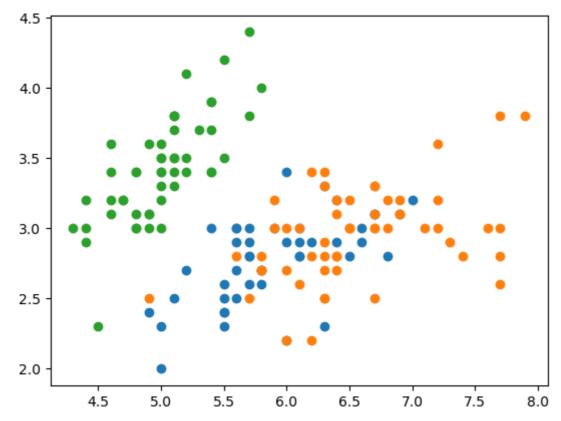
 def __init__(self, n_components = 3, max_iter = 100, tol = 0.001):

 # Parameters
 self. n_components = n_components
 self. max_iter = max_iter
 self. tol = tol

 # Attributes
 self. means_ = None
 self. covariances_ = None

```
self.weights_ = None
    self.log likelihoods = []
def fit(self, X= None):
                           # [150, 4]
    n, d = X. shape
    k = self.n_components # 3 types
    # initialize means
    mu = X[np. random. choice(n, k, replace = False)] # [points=150, types=3]
    # initialize a covariance matrix for each gaussian, uppercase for mat
    Sigma = [np. eye(d)] * k
                                                     # k=3 types * [eye(features=
    # initialize the probability for each gaussian pi
    pi = np. array([1 / k] * k)
                                                      # when summing up, count \si
    # initialize responsibility matrix: n points for each gaussian
    W = np. zeros((n, k))
                                                      # [points=150, types=3]
    # initialize list of log-likelihoods
    log likelihoods = []
    iter = 0
    while iter < self.max_iter:
        # E-step
        # lambda function for gaussian pdf
        P = 1ambda m, s: multivariate normal.pdf(X, mean = m, cov = s, allow si
        # nominator of responsibilities: j is the j-th gaussian
        # for each node, count the expectation of belonging to type j
        for j in range(k):
            W[:, j] = pi[j] * P(mu[j], Sigma[j])
        # log likelihood computation (same as nominator of responsibilities)
        1 = \text{np. sum}(\text{np. log}(\text{np. sum}(W, \text{axis} = 1)))
        # store log likelihood in list
        log_likelihoods.append(1)
        # compute W matrix by dividing by denominator (the sum along j)
        W = (W.T / W. sum(axis = 1)).T
        # sum of wîi entries along j (used for parameter updates)
        # these are the soft weighted number of datapoints belonging to each gau
        W \text{ sum} = \text{np. sum}(W, \text{ axis} = 0)
        # M step
        for j in range(k):
            ## Update means
            mu[j] = (1. / W sum[j]) * np. sum(W[:, j] * X. T, axis = 1). T
            ## Update covariances
            Sigma[j] = ((W[:,j] * ((X - mu[j]).T)) @ (X - mu[j])) / W sum[j]
            ## Update probabilities of each gaussian
            pi[j] = W_sum[j] / n
```

```
# check for convergence
             if len(log_likelihoods) < 2: continue
             if np.abs(1 - log_likelihoods[-2]) < self.tol: break
           self. means = mu
           self.covariances_ = Sigma
           self.weights_ = pi
           self. log_likelihoods = log_likelihoods
        def predict(self, X):
           probs = np. array([ multivariate_normal.pdf(X, mean = self.means_[j], cov =
           return np. argmax (probs, axis = 0)
In [59]:
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      # from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
      # from matplotlib import patches
      X = iris. data
      gmm = myGaussianMixture()
      gmm. fit(X)
      y = gmm. predict(X)
      print(y)
      print(labels)
      1 1]
      2 2]
In [61]:
      type = {'0':[],'1':[],'2':[]}
      for i in range(len(X)):
        # print(i, str(y[i]))
        type[str(y[i])].append(i)
      # type
      iris_result = [X[type['0']], X[type['1']], X[type['2']]]
      # iris_result
      # from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
      \# pca = PCA(n components=2)
      for i in range(len(iris result)):
        # iris result[i] = pca.fit transform(iris result[i])
        plt. scatter(iris_result[i][:,0], iris_result[i][:,1])
```



```
gmm. means_
In [62]:
          array([[5.91513787, 2.77785927, 4.20189782, 1.29710082],
Out[62]:
                 [6.54476071, 2.94874317, 5.47998145, 1.98487718],
                 [5.006]
                            , 3.428
                                        , 1.462
                                                    , 0.246
          gmm.covariances_
In [63]:
          [array([[0.2753255], 0.09690444, 0.18471488, 0.05441802],
Out[63]:
                  [0.09690444, 0.09263655, 0.09112867, 0.04299585],
                  [0.18471488, 0.09112867, 0.20076472, 0.06103621],
                  [0.05441802, 0.04299585, 0.06103621, 0.03202467]]),
          array([[0.38705358, 0.09220718, 0.30274019, 0.0615557],
                  [0.09220718, 0.11034341, 0.08423873, 0.05598218],
                  [0.30274019, 0.08423873, 0.32757013, 0.07433559],
                  [0.0615557, 0.05598218, 0.07433559, 0.08569279]]),
          array([[0.121764, 0.097232, 0.016028, 0.010124],
                  [0.097232, 0.140816, 0.011464, 0.009112],
                  [0.016028, 0.011464, 0.029556, 0.005948],
                  [0.010124, 0.009112, 0.005948, 0.010884]])]
          gmm. weights
In [64]:
          array([0.29939692, 0.36726975, 0.33333333])
Out[64]:
```