

# 引入 | 从缺失数据入手

- 观察 data  $X$
- 缺失 data  $Z$
- 完整 data  $Y = (X, Z)$
- 参数  $\theta$ .

似然:

$$L(\theta | X) = P(X | \theta) \rightarrow \text{直接求解困难.}$$

$$L(\theta | Y) = P(Y | \theta) \rightarrow \text{简单, 容易计算.}$$

$$P(Z | Y, \theta) \rightarrow \text{简单}$$

利用

计算已知完整 data 下  $\theta$  的后验期望

已知  $\theta^{(t)}$  下, 在完整数据下  $\theta$  的期望

完全似然

缺失 data

E-step

$$Q(\theta | \theta^{(t)}) = \int \log L(\theta | Y) p(z | X, \theta^{(t)}) dz$$

$$= E[\log L(\theta | Y) | X, \theta^{(t)}]$$

M-step

$$\theta^{(t+1)} = \arg \max_{\theta} Q(\theta | \theta^{(t)}),$$

极大似然

↓

Q 函数

$$\log P(X | \theta) = \int \log P(X, z | \theta) dz$$

$$= \log \int \frac{P(X, z | \theta)}{q(z)} q(z) dz \quad \text{令 } q(z) = P(z | X, \theta^{(t)})$$

$$\geq \int \log \frac{P(X, z | \theta)}{P(z | X, \theta^{(t)})} \cdot P(z | X, \theta^{(t)}) dz$$

$$= \underbrace{\int \log P(X, z | \theta) P(z | X, \theta^{(t)}) dz}_{Q(\theta, \theta^{(t)})} - \underbrace{\int \log P(z | X, \theta^{(t)}) dz}_{\text{与 } \theta \text{ 无关 const.}}$$

## 例子 k-means

- 观察数据: 每点坐标  $X$
- 未知数据: 每点的标签  $Z$

分布的概率  
参数

E-step

M-step

- 先初始化  $k$  个中心  $\theta$
- 有  $\theta$  中心, 然后对  $X \rightarrow Z$  组成  $Y = (X, Z)$  完整数据
- 有了  $\theta^{(t)}$ , 和  $Y = (X, Z)$  数据, 现在求  $\theta^{(t+1)}$  使  $\log P(Y | \theta^{(t)})$  最大.

# 举例1

$Y_2$  为缺失的数据.

•  $Y_1, Y_2 \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Exp}(\theta) = \theta \exp\{-y\theta\}$

$Y_1 = 5 \quad Y_2 = ?$

观察 data.  $P(Y_1 | \theta) = \theta \exp\{-Y_1 \theta\}$

$\log P(Y_1 | \theta) = \log \theta - Y_1 \theta.$

最大似然估计:

$\frac{1}{\theta} - Y_1 = 0 \quad \theta = \frac{1}{Y_1} = 0.2$

完整 data.  $P(Y_1, Y_2 | \theta) = \theta^2 \exp\{-(Y_1 + Y_2)\theta\}$

$\log P(Y_1, Y_2 | \theta) = 2 \log \theta - (Y_1 + Y_2)\theta$

EM.

$P(Y_2 | Y_1, \theta^{(t)}) = P(Y_2 | \theta^{(t)}) = \theta^{(t)} \exp\{-Y_2 \theta^{(t)}\}$

$Q(\theta | \theta^{(t)}) = E[\log P(Y_1, Y_2 | \theta) | Y_1, \theta^{(t)}]$

$= 2 \log \theta - Y_1 \theta - \theta \cdot E[Y_2]$

E-step:  $\theta = \frac{2\theta^{(t)}}{5\theta^{(t)} + 1}$

最终  $\theta^* = \frac{2\theta^*}{5\theta^* + 1} \Rightarrow \theta^* = 0.2$

两种方法  
同解  
但 EM  
解决了缺  
失数据

## 举例又——原论文中

•  $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^T$  多项式分布.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\theta, \frac{1}{4}(1-\theta), \frac{1}{4}(1-\theta), \frac{1}{4}\theta$$

$$\vec{y} = (125, 18, 28, 3)^T, \quad n = 197$$

$$P(\vec{y}|\theta) = \frac{n!}{y_1!y_2!y_3!y_4!} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\theta\right)^{y_1} \left[\frac{1}{4}(1-\theta)\right]^{y_2} \left[\frac{1}{4}(1-\theta)\right]^{y_3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\theta\right)^{y_4}.$$

最大似然法

$$\log P(\vec{y}|\theta) = y_1 \log\left(\frac{2+\theta}{4}\right) + y_2 \log \frac{1}{4}(1-\theta) + y_3 \log(1-\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{4} + y_4 \log \frac{1}{4}\theta$$
$$\frac{y_1}{2+\theta} - \frac{y_2+y_3}{1-\theta} + \frac{y_4}{\theta} = 0$$

# 举例

$$w = (w_1, w_2)^T, \quad w \sim N(\mu, \Sigma) \quad \mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p(w|\theta) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2} |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(w-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (w-\mu)\right\}$$

$w_1, \dots, w_m$  都有  $w_1, \dots, w_m$   
 $\left( \begin{array}{c} x \ x \\ \vdots \ \vdots \\ x \ x \\ \vdots \ \vdots \\ x \ x \\ \vdots \ \vdots \\ x \ x \end{array} \right) \leftarrow \text{部分值缺失}$   
 $w_{ij} (j = m+1, \dots, m+m_1)$  第1个缺失,  
 $w_{ij} (j = m_1+1, \dots, N)$  第2个缺失,

通过高斯分布的期望补充数据.

$$\vec{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$$

$$\log L(\theta|y) = -n \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} n \log |\Sigma| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{w}_i - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (\vec{w}_i - \mu)$$

$$|\Sigma| = \begin{vmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \Sigma_{11} \Sigma_{22} - \Sigma_{21} \Sigma_{12}$$

$$T_i = \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots)$$



