# Expectation maximization (EM) for Mixture of Gaussians Model (GMM)

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**1** Given data *iid* 
$$x = \{x_1, ... x_N\}, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}^D, \quad i = \overline{1..N}$$

- **1** Given data *iid*  $x = \{x_1, ...x_N\}, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}^D, \quad i = \overline{1..N}$
- **2** Model parameters  $\theta = \{\theta_1, ... \theta_M\},$  e.g  $\theta = \{\mu, \Sigma\}$

Log-likelihood

$$\ln p(x|\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln p(x_i|\theta)$$

Marginal log-likelihood (z - latent variable)

$$\ln p(x|\theta) = \ln \int p(x,z|\theta)dz = \ln \int p(x|z,\theta)p(z|\theta)dz$$

1 Log-Expectation

$$\ln p(x|\theta) = \ln \int p(x,z|\theta) dz = \ln \int q(z) \frac{p(x,z|\theta)}{q(z)} dz$$

$$\ln p(x|\theta) = \ln \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{p(x,z|\theta)}{q(z)}\right]$$

Jensen's inequality for concave function f

$$f(\mathbb{E}[X]) \geq \mathbb{E}[f(X)]$$



1 Evidence lower bound (ELBO)

$$\ln p(x|\theta) = \ln \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{p(x,z|\theta)}{q(z)}\right] \ge \mathbb{E}\left[\ln \frac{p(x,z|\theta)}{q(z)}\right] = \mathcal{L}(q(z),\theta)$$

2 Itegral form

$$\mathcal{L}(q(z), \theta) = \int q(z) \ln \frac{p(x, z|\theta)}{q(z)} dz$$



1 Maximize ELBO w.r.t. q(z)

$$\max_{q(z)} \mathcal{L}(q(z), \theta)$$
 s.t  $\int q(z)dz = 1$ 

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Constrained functional optimization

$$\mathcal{F}[q(z)] = \mathcal{L}(q(z), heta) + \lambda (\int q(z) dz - 1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(q(z), \theta) = \int q(z) \ln rac{p(x, z|\theta)}{q(z)} dz$$

$$\mathcal{L}(q(z), \theta) = \int q(z) \ln p(x, z|\theta) - q(z) \ln q(z)) dz$$

Constraint functional

$$\mathcal{F}[q(z)] = \int q(z) \ln rac{p(x,z| heta)}{q(z)} dz + \lambda (\int q(z) dz - 1)$$

**2** Functional derivarive with respect to q(z)

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{F}[q(z)]}{\delta q(z)} = \ln p(x, z|\theta) - \ln q(z) - 1 + \lambda = 0$$

**3** Stationary condition for q(z)

$$\ln q(z) = \ln p(x, z|\theta) + \lambda - 1 \Rightarrow q(z) = p(x, z|\theta)e^{\lambda - 1}$$



Constraint functional

$$\mathcal{F}[q(z)] = \int q(z) \ln rac{p(x,z| heta)}{q(z)} dz + \lambda (\int q(z) dz - 1)$$

**2** Functional derivarive with respect to  $\lambda$ 

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{F}[q(z)]}{\delta \lambda} = \int q(z)dz - 1 = 0$$

f 3 Stationary condition for  $\lambda$ 

$$\int q(z)dz=1$$



$$q(z) = p(x, z|\theta)e^{\lambda-1}$$

$$\int p(x,z|\theta)e^{\lambda-1}dz = 1 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad e^{\lambda-1} = \frac{1}{\int p(x,z|\theta)dz}$$

$$q^*(z) = rac{p(x, z| heta)}{\int p(x, z| heta)dz}$$
 or  $q^*(z) \propto p(x, z| heta)$ 

## **EM-Algorithm**

**1** E-step (maximize a distibution q(z))

$$q^*(z) = rac{p(x,z| heta)}{\int p(x,z| heta)dz}$$
 or  $q^*(z) \propto p(x,z| heta)$ 

**2** M-step (maximize model parameters  $\theta$ )

$$\theta^* = \operatorname*{argmax}_{\theta} \int q^*(z) \ln \frac{p(x, z|\theta)}{q(z)} dz$$



1 Chain rule

$$\ln p(x,z|\theta) = \ln p(x|z,\theta)p(z|\theta)$$

**2** Gaussian distibuted with hyperparameters  $\mu, \Sigma$ 

$$\ln p(x|z) = \ln \prod_{n=1}^{N} \prod_{k=1}^{K} \mathcal{N}(x_n|\mu_k, \Sigma_k)^{z_{nk}}$$

**3** Multinomial distributed with hyperparamter  $\pi \in \mathbb{R}^K$ 

$$\ln p(z) = \ln \prod_{n=1}^{N} \prod_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k^{z_{nk}}$$

E-step

$$\ln \gamma_{nk} = \ln q^*(z) \propto \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N z_{nk} (\ln \mathcal{N}(x_n | \mu_k, \Sigma_k) + \ln \pi_k)$$

$$\ln \gamma_{nk} \propto \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ln \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_k, \Sigma_k) + \ln \pi_k$$

$$\ln \mathcal{N}(x_n|\mu_k, \Sigma_k) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln |\Sigma_k| + K \ln 2\pi + (x_i - \mu_k)^\top \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k) \right]$$

$$\left[\ln \gamma_{nk} \propto \sum_{i=1}^N \ln \pi_k - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln |\Sigma_k| + (x_i - \mu_k)^\top \Sigma_k^{-1} (x_i - \mu_k) \right] \right]$$

2 Normalize  $\gamma$  By using log-sum-exp-trick

scipy.mics.logsumexp

#### M-step

1 Number of cluster point assignments

$$N_k := \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk}$$

2 Cluster proportions

$$\pi_k := \frac{N_k}{N}$$

3 Cluster means

$$\mu_k := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \gamma_{nk} x_n$$

#### M-step

Cluster covariance matrices

$$\Sigma_k := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{nk} (x_n - \mu_k) (x_n - \mu_k)^{\top}$$

2 Iterate E and M steps till convergence log — likelihood convergence