# 基于EM算法的 GMM参数估计

汇报人: 霍文君 1732976

#### 议程

- ·高斯混合分布(GMM)
- •期望最大化算法(EM)
- EM算法在GMM参数估计中的实现
- •程序展示

#### 高斯混合分布(Gaussian Mixture Model)

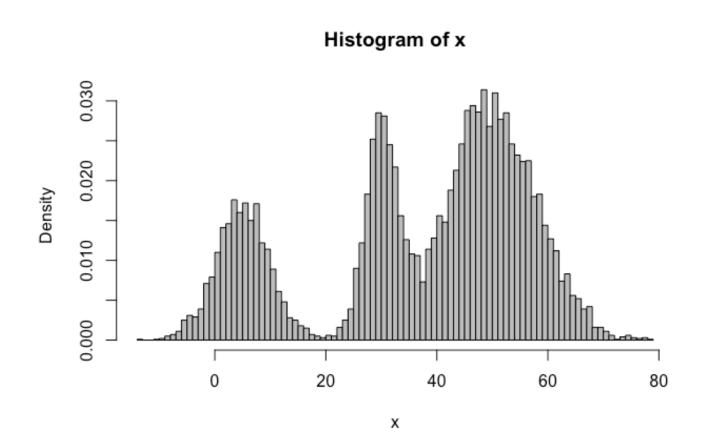
• 高斯混合模型是多个高斯模型的加权和, 概率密度函数如下:

$$P(y) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k \phi(y \mid \theta_k)$$

• 其中每个高斯模型的概率函数如下所示:

$$\phi(y \mid \theta_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(y-\mu_k)^2}{2\sigma_k^2}}$$

## 高斯混合分布(Gaussian Mixture Model)



#### 期望最大化算法(Expectation Maximization)

- 算法主要思想: 利用样本数据递归估计模型参数,主要方法是求解参数使得似然函数最大化
- 算法步骤:
  - 重复以下过程直到收敛
    - E过程: 根据参数初始值或者上一次迭代的模型参数计算后验概率
    - M过程:将似然函数最大化以求得新的参数
    - 具体证明过程请参考相关文献(比如 Andrew Ng《The EM algorithm》)

• 对于N个训练样本,其中每个样本都服从混合高斯分布,概率密度函数为:

$$\sum_{j=1}^K \phi_j N(\mu_j, \sigma_j)$$

•则对数似然函数为:

$$L(\phi, \mu, \sigma) = \log \prod_{i=1}^{N} p(x_i; \phi, \mu, \sigma)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log p(x_i; \phi, \mu, \sigma)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \sum_{z_i=1}^{K} p(x_i, z_i; \phi, \mu, \sigma)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log \sum_{z_i=1}^{K} p(x_i|z_i; \mu, \sigma) p(z_i; \phi)$$

• E过程: 根据初始参数或者上一步迭代的模型参数求后验概率

$$w_{i}(j) = Q(z_{i} = j; \theta) = p(z_{i} = j | x_{i}; \theta)$$

$$= \frac{p(x_{i}, z_{i} = j; \theta)}{p(x_{i}; \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{p(x_{i} | z_{i} = j; \mu, \sigma)p(z_{i} = j; \phi)}{\sum_{l=1}^{K} p(x_{i} | z_{i} = l; \mu, \sigma)p(z_{i} = l; \phi)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{j}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{j})^{2}}{2\sigma_{j}^{2}}\right) \cdot \phi_{j}}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{k}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{k})^{2}}{2\sigma_{k}^{2}}\right) \cdot \phi_{k}}$$

• M过程:根据E过程求得的后验概率,最大化对数似然函数,即求得参数 $\theta = (\phi_i, \mu_i, \sigma_i)$ 使得下面的函数最大:

$$J(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{z_{i}} Q(z_{i}) \log \frac{p(x_{i}, z_{i}; \theta)}{Q(z_{i})}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{K} Q(z_{i} = j) \log \frac{p(x_{i}, z_{i}; \theta)}{Q(z_{i} = j)}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{K} w_{i}(j) \log \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{j}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_{i} - \mu_{j})^{2}}{2\sigma_{j}^{2}}\right) \cdot \phi_{j}}{w_{i}(j)}$$

• 对数似然函数对每个参数求偏导并令其为零,求得参数为:

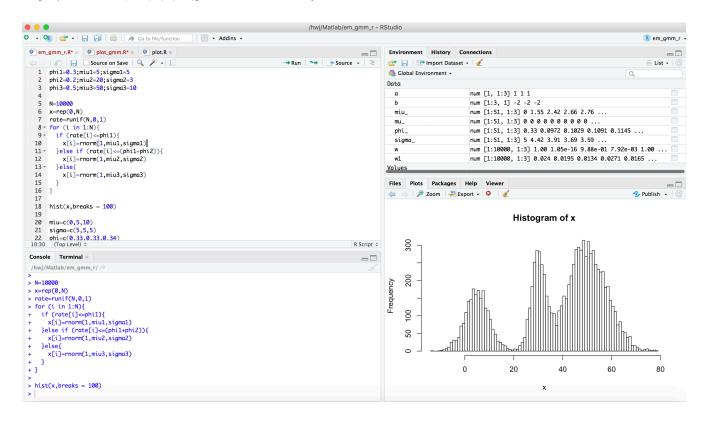
$$\mu_{j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i}(j)x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i}(j)}$$

$$\sigma_{j}^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i}(j)(x_{i} - \mu_{j})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i}(j)}$$

$$\phi_{j} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i}(j)$$

• 重复上述过程直至收敛

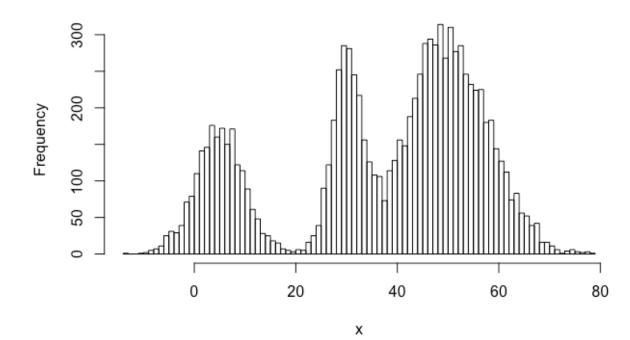
- •实验平台: R语言
- 算法步骤: 随机生成服从GMM的10000个样本点,并在样本数据 集上调用EM算法求解模型参数



• 随机生成数据

```
phi1=0.3; miu1=5; sigma1=5
phi2=0.2;miu2=20;sigma2=3
phi3=0.5; miu3=50; sigma3=10
N=10000
x=rep(0,N)
rate=runif(N, 0, 1)
for (i in 1:N){
  if (rate[i]<=phi1){</pre>
    x[i]=rnorm(1,miu1,sigma1)
  }else if (rate[i]<=(phi1+phi2)){</pre>
    x[i]=rnorm(1,miu2,sigma2)
  }else{
    x[i]=rnorm(1,miu3,sigma3)
hist(x,breaks = 100)
```

#### Histogram of x



#### • EM算法

```
miu=c(0,5,10)
sigma=c(5,5,5)
phi=c(0.33,0.33,0.34)
w=matrix(0,N,3)

T=50
miu_=matrix(0,T+1,3)
sigma_=matrix(0,T+1,3)
phi_=matrix(0,T+1,3)
miu_[1,]=miu
sigma_[1,]=sigma
phi_[1,]=phi
```

```
for (t in 1:T){
 for (k in 1:3){
    w[,k]=phi[k]*dnorm(x,miu[k],sigma[k])
 w1=matrix(1,N,3)
 for(i in 1:N){
   w1[i,1]=sum(w[i,])
   w1[i,2]=sum(w[i,])
   w1[i,3]=sum(w[i,])
 w=w/w1
 for(k in 1:3){
   miu[k]=w[,k]%*%x/sum(w[,k])
    sigma[k]=(w[,k]%*%((x-miu[k])*(x-miu[k]))/sum(w[,k]))^(1/2)
    phi[k]=sum(w[,k])/N
 miu_[t+1,]=miu
 sigma_[t+1,]=sigma
 phi_[t+1,]=phi
```

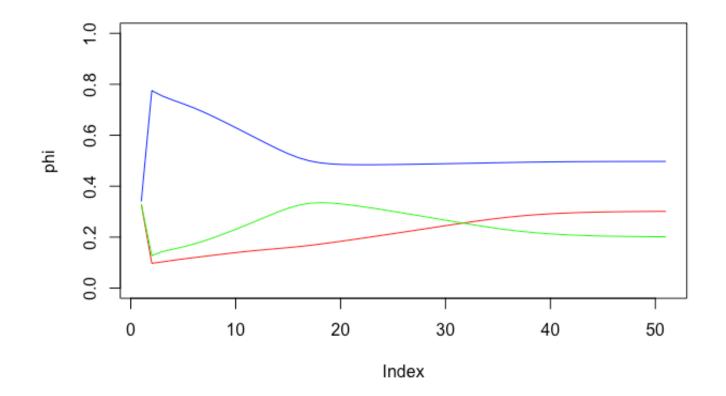
• 绘制收敛图线

```
plot(phi_[,1],ylab='phi',ylim = c(0,1),col='red',type='l')
points(phi_[,2],col='green',type = 'l')
points(phi_[,3],col='blue',type='l')

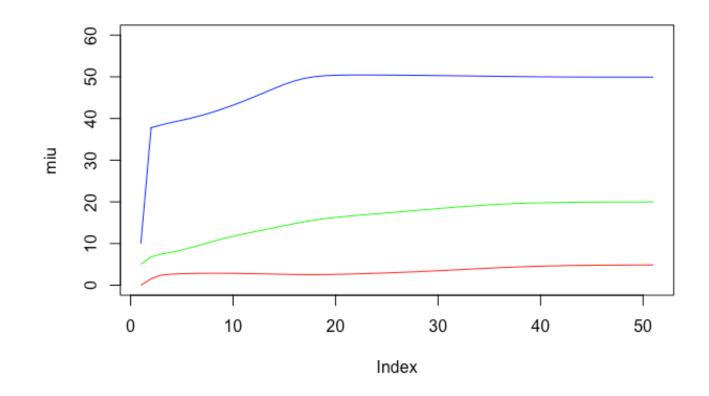
plot(miu_[,1],ylab='miu',ylim = c(0,60),col='red',type='l')
points(miu_[,2],col='green',type = 'l')
points(miu_[,3],col='blue',type = 'l')

plot(sigma_[,1],ylab='sigma',ylim=c(0,20),col='red',type = 'l')
points(sigma_[,2],col='green',type = 'l')
points(sigma_[,3],col='blue',type = 'l')
```

• phi的初始参数分别为: 0.3, 0.2, 0.5



• Miu的初始参数为: 5, 20, 50



• Sigma初始参数为: 5, 3, 10

