题目

假设数据由混合专家(mixture of experts)模型生成,即数据是基于k个成分混合的概率密度生成: $p(x|\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \cdot p(x|\theta_i)$,其中 $\theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \cdots, \theta_k\}$ 是模型参数, $p(x|\theta_i)$ 是第i个混合成分的概率密度,混合系数 $\alpha_i \geq 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i = 1$ 。 假设每个混合成分对应一种 类别,但每个类别可能包含多个混合成分。 试推导出生成式半监督学习算法。

解答

答: 首先需要假定:

- 1. 数据集 X 包括 M 个样本: $X=\{x_j\}, j=1,\cdots,M$ 其中 l 个标记样本,u 个未标记样本: M=l+u
- 2. 样本里共包括 |C| 个类别: $y_j \in C$
- 3. 混合模型含有N个混合成分,样本 X_j 可能的混合成分由 m_j 表示: $\{m_j=i\}, i=1,\cdots,N$ 若 θ_i 表示对应混合成分的模型 参数,则对应模型可表示为: $f(x_j|\theta_i)=p(x_j|m_j=i,\theta_i)=p(x_j|\theta_i)$

最大似然估计

针对给定标记样本集 $D_l=\{(x_1,y_1)\;,\;(x_2,y_2)\;,\;\cdots\;,\;(x_l,y_l)\}$ 和未标定样本集 $D_u=\{x_{l+1}\;,\;x_{l+2}\;,\;\cdots\;,\;x_u\}$ 。用极大似然 法来估计高斯混合模型的参数 $\{(\alpha_i,\mu_i,\Sigma_i)|1\leq i\leq N\}\;,\;D_l\cup D_u$ 的对数似然是:

$$LL(D_{l} \cup D_{u}) = \sum_{(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{y}_{j}) \in D_{l}} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{j}, \mathbf{y}_{j} \mid \theta) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln p(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta)$$

$$= \sum_{(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{c}_{j}) \in D_{l}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} p\left(c_{j} \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, m_{j} = i, \theta_{i}\right) p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid m_{j} = i, \theta_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid m_{j} = i, \theta_{i}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{c}_{j}) \in D_{l}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} p\left(c_{j} \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, m_{j} = i, \theta_{i}\right) f\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} f\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta_{i}\right)$$

$$(1)$$

接下来介绍一下题目中所说的 每个类别可包含多个混合成分的混合模型的具体表示:

首先,我们知道:

$$p\left(m_{j} = i \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) = \frac{\alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta_{i}\right)}$$
(2)

根据(D. J. Miller and H. s. Uyar, 1996)的观点,主要有两种混合方法:

划分混合模型(The "Partitioned" Mixture Model, PM):

混合组分与各个类别具有硬划分的关系,即 $M_i\in C_k$,其中 M_i 代表混合组分 i ,也就是说各个类别是由特定的混合组分组合而成, C_k 代表类别 k 具有的混合组分形成的集合,混合模型后验概率为:

$$p\left(c_{j} = k \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) = \frac{\sum_{i=1 \land M_{i} \in C_{k}}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta_{i}\right)}$$
(3)

广义混合模型(The Generalized Mixture Model, GM):

每个混合组分 $i \in \{1,\ldots,K\}$ 都有可能是形成某个类别 k 的一个混合成分,定义:

$$p\left(c_{j}\mid m_{j}, \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) = p\left(c_{j}\mid m_{j}\right) = \beta_{c_{i}\mid m_{j}} \tag{4}$$

其中第二项成立是因为 $eta_{c_i|m_i}$ 与具体的 \mathbf{x}_j 取值无关。在此基础上可知,混合模型后验概率为:

$$p\left(c_{j} \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}\right) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta_{i}\right)\right) \beta_{c_{j} \mid i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \theta_{i}\right)}$$

$$(5)$$

显然,令 GM中真正属于 c_j 的混合成分 i 均为 $eta_{c_j|i}=1$,其他 $eta_{c_{ji}}=0$,则此时广义混合模型退化为 PM $_e$

在这里,我们采用 GM,采用高斯分布作为混合成分,来推导 EM 算法的更新参数。

显然,此时:

$$f(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \theta_i) = p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \theta_i) = p(\mathbf{x}_j \mid \mu_i, \Sigma_i)$$
(*)

则(1)变为:

$$LL\left(D_{l} \cup D_{u}\right) = \sum_{\left(\mathbf{x}_{i}, c_{j}\right) \in D_{l}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} p\left(c_{j} \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, m_{j} = i, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)$$
(6)

(4) 带入(6) 可得:

$$LL\left(D_{l} \cup D_{u}\right) = \sum_{\left(\mathbf{x}_{i}, c_{j}\right) \in D_{l}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \beta_{c_{j} \mid i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)$$

$$(7)$$

我们的目的是要求得最优的 $\alpha_i, \beta_{cj|i}, \mu_i, \Sigma_i$ 使上式 (7) 取得最大值。

在这里, 依据对数据完整性的不同看法, 可有两种 EM 算法:

EM-1(假定不含类标记):

对于 $(\mathbf{x}_j,c_j)\in D_l,\mathbf{x}_j\in D_u$,均缺乏混合成分 m_j 信息,相应的完整数据为 $\{(\mathbf{x}_j,c_j,m_j)\}$ 和 $\{(\mathbf{x}_j,m_j)\}$,也就是说不用推断 $\mathbf{x}_j\in D_u$ 的类标记。

EM-II(假定含类标记):

对于 D_l 定义同上,但对于 $\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u$,认定其缺少 m_j, c_j ,因此对应于 $\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u$ 的完整数据为 $\{(\mathbf{x}_j, c_j, m_j)\}$,也就是说 既要推断 $\mathbf{x}_i \in D_u$ 的类标记,还要推断 $\mathbf{x}_i \in D_u$ 的混合成分。

EM-I

对于混合系数 α_i ,除了要最大化 $LL\left(D_l\cup D_u\right)$,还应满足隐含条件: $\alpha_i\geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^N\alpha_i=1$, 因此考虑对 $LL\left(D_l\cup D_u\right)$ 使用拉格朗日乘子法,变为优化:

$$LL\left(D_l \cup D_u\right) + \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i - 1\right)$$
 (8)

将(7)带入(8),并令(8)对 α_i 的导数为0,得到:

$$\frac{\partial LL\left(D_{l} \cup D_{u}\right)}{\partial \alpha_{i}} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}j \in D_{l}} \frac{\beta_{cj|i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot \beta_{cj|i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{u}} \frac{p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} + \lambda = 0$$

$$(9)$$

令:

$$p\left(m_{j}=i\mid c_{j},\mathbf{x}_{j},\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)=\frac{\alpha_{i}\cdot\beta_{cji}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}\cdot\beta_{cji}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)}$$

$$(10)$$

同时, 将高斯模型 (*) 带入 (2) 可得:

$$p\left(m_{j}=i\mid\mathbf{x}_{j},\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)=\frac{\alpha_{i}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)}$$
(11)

对 (9) 两边同时乘以 α_i , 将 (10) , (11) 代入可得:

$$0 = \sum_{\mathbf{x}j \in D_l} p\left(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}j \in D_u} p\left(m_j = i \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right) + \alpha_i \cdot \lambda$$
(12)

令(12)对所有高斯混合成分求和:

$$0 = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{l}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid c_{j}, \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{u}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \alpha_{i} \cdot \lambda$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{l}} 1 + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{u}} 1 + \lambda$$

$$= M + \lambda$$

$$(13)$$

由(13)可得, $\lambda=-M$,将其带入(12)可得:

$$lpha_{i} = rac{1}{M} \cdot \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}j \in D_{l}} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid c_{j}, \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}
ight) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{u}} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}
ight)
ight)$$

$$(14)$$

对于高斯分布,其偏导具有如下性质:

$$\frac{\partial p\left(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\partial \mu_{i}} = p\left(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) \cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-1} \cdot (\mu_{i} - \mathbf{x})$$
(15)

$$\frac{\partial p\left(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\partial \Sigma_{i}} = p\left(\mathbf{x} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) \cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-2} \cdot \left(\left(\mathbf{x} - \mu_{i}\right)\left(\mathbf{x} - \mu_{i}\right)^{\top} - \Sigma_{i}\right)$$
(16)

求 (7) 对 μ_i 的偏导,结合 (15),(10),(11) 可得:

$$\frac{\partial LL\left(D_{l}\cup D_{u}\right)}{\partial \mu_{i}} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j}\in D_{l}} \frac{\alpha_{i}\cdot\beta_{cji}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}\cdot\beta_{cji}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)} \cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-1}\cdot (\mu_{i}-\mathbf{x}_{j}) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j}\in D_{u}} \frac{\alpha_{i}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)} \cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-1}\cdot (\mu_{i}-\mathbf{x}_{j})$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j}\in D_{l}} p\left(m_{j}=i\mid c_{j},\mathbf{x}_{j},\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)\cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-1}\cdot (\mu_{i}-\mathbf{x}_{j}) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j}\in D_{u}} p\left(m_{j}=i\mid \mathbf{x}_{j},\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)\cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-1}\cdot (\mu_{i}-\mathbf{x}_{j})$$

$$= \Sigma_{i}^{-1}\cdot \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j}\in D_{l}} p\left(m_{j}=i\mid c_{j},\mathbf{x}_{j},\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)\cdot (\mu_{i}-\mathbf{x}_{j}) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j}\in D_{u}} p\left(m_{j}=i\mid \mathbf{x}_{j},\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)\cdot (\mu_{i}-\mathbf{x}_{j})\right)$$

$$(17)$$

$$\mu_{i} = \frac{1}{M\alpha_{i}} \cdot \left(\sum_{x_{j} \in D_{l}} \mathbf{x}_{j} \cdot p\left(m_{j} = i \mid c_{j}, \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{u}} \mathbf{x}_{j} \cdot p\left(m_{j} = i \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) \right)$$

$$(18)$$

同样地, 求 (7) 对 Σ_i 的偏导, 结合 (16), (10), (11) 可得:

$$\frac{\partial LL\left(D_{l} \cup D_{u}\right)}{\partial \Sigma_{i}} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{l}} \frac{\alpha_{i} \cdot \beta_{cj|i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot \beta_{cj|i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} \cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-2} \cdot \left(\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i}\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i}\right)^{\top} - \Sigma_{i}\right)
+ \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{u}} \frac{\alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} \cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-2} \cdot \left(\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i}\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i}\right)^{\top} - \Sigma_{i}\right)
= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{l}} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid c_{j}, \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) \cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-2} \cdot \left(\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i}\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i}\right)^{\top} - \Sigma_{i}\right)
+ \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{u}} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) \cdot \Sigma_{i}^{-2} \cdot \left(\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i}\right)\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i}\right)^{\top} - \Sigma_{i}\right)$$
(19)

$$\Sigma_{i} = \frac{1}{M\alpha_{i}} \cdot \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{l}} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid c_{j}, \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) \cdot \left((\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i})(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i})^{\top}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{u}} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) \cdot \left((\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i})(\mathbf{x}_{j} - \mu_{i})^{\top}\right) \right)$$

$$(20)$$

对于系数 $\beta_{k|i}$,除了要最大化 $LL\left(D_l\cup D_u\right)$,还应满足隐含条件: $\beta_{k|i}\geq 0, \sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|}\beta_{k|i}=1$,因此考慮对 $LL\left(D_l\cup D_u\right)$ 使用拉格朗日乘子法,变为优化:

$$LL\left(D_l \cup D_u\right) + \lambda \left(\sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} eta_{k|i} - 1\right)$$
 (21)

将(7)带入(21),并令(21)对 $\beta_{k|i}$ 的导数为0,得到

$$\frac{\partial LL\left(D_{l} \cup D_{u}\right)}{\partial \beta_{k|i}} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{l} \land c_{j} = k} \frac{\alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot \beta_{c_{j}|i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} + \lambda = 0$$

$$(22)$$

两边同时乘以 $\beta_{k|i}$, 结合 (10) 得:

$$0 = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{l} \wedge c_{j} - k} \frac{\alpha_{i} \cdot \beta_{k|i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot \beta_{cj|i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} + \beta_{k|i} \cdot \lambda$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j} \in D_{l} \wedge cj = k} p\left(m_{j} = i \mid c_{j}, \mathbf{x}_{j}, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \beta_{k|i} \cdot \lambda$$

$$(23)$$

令 (23) 对所有卷标记求和:

$$0 = \sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in Dl \land c_j - k} p\left(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i
ight) + \sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} eta_{k|i} \cdot \lambda$$

$$=\sum_{\mathbf{x}_{j}\in D_{l}}p\left(m_{j}=i\mid c_{j},\mathbf{x}_{j},\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}
ight)+\lambda$$

即:

$$\lambda = -\sum_{\mathbf{x}_i \in D_l} p\left(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right) \tag{25}$$

将 (25) 带入 (23) 可得:

$$\beta_{k|i} = \frac{\sum_{\mathbf{x}j \in D_l \land cj = k} p\left(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right)}{\sum_{\mathbf{x}j \in D_l} p\left(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right)}$$

$$(26)$$

EM-II

对于EM-II,由于需要预测 $\mathbf{x}_i \in D_u$ 下的 c_i ,根据贝叶斯定理,(7)变为:

$$LL\left(D_{l} \cup D_{u}\right) = \sum_{\left(\mathbf{x}_{i}, c_{j}\right) \in D_{l}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \beta_{cj|i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\left(\mathbf{x}_{i}, c_{j}\right) \in D_{l}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \beta_{cj|i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} \alpha_{i} p\left(c_{j} = k \mid \mathbf{x}_{j}, m_{j} = i, \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\left(\mathbf{x}_{i}, c_{j}\right) \in D_{l}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \beta_{cj|i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} \alpha_{i} \beta_{k|i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\left(\mathbf{x}_{i}, c_{j}\right) \in D_{l}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \beta_{cj|i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \ln \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} \alpha_{i} \beta_{k|i} p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)$$

显然,此时的模型参数 α_i,μ_i,Σ_i 与 EM-I一致,对于 $\beta_{k|i}$,同样满足隐含条件: $\beta_{k|i}\geq 0,\sum_{k=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|}\beta_{k|i}=1$,因此同样将(27)带入(21)求偏导,并令(21)对 $\beta_{k|i}$ 的导数为 0 ,得到

$$\frac{\partial LL\left(D_{l} \cup D_{u}\right)}{\partial \beta_{k|i}} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{l} \wedge c_{i} = k} \frac{\alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot \beta_{cij|i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{i} \in D_{u}} \frac{\alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_{i} \cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j} \mid \mu_{i}, \Sigma_{i}\right)} + \lambda = 0$$

$$(28)$$

$$p\left(m_{j}=i,c_{j}=k\mid\mathbf{x}_{j},\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)=\frac{\alpha_{i}\cdot\beta_{k\mid i}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N}\alpha_{i}\cdot p\left(\mathbf{x}_{j}\mid\mu_{i},\Sigma_{i}\right)}$$
(29)

对 (28) 两边同乘 $\beta_{k|i}$, 结合 (10),(29) 可得:

$$0 = \sum_{\mathbf{x}j \in Dl \land cj = k} p\left(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}j \in D_u} p\left(m_j = i, c_j = k \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right) + \beta_{k|i}\lambda$$

$$(30)$$

对所有类标记求和可得:

$$\lambda = -M\alpha_i \tag{31}$$

最后,将(31)带入(30)即可解得:

$$\beta_{k|i} = \frac{1}{M\alpha_i} \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_l \wedge c_j = k} p\left(m_j = i \mid c_j, \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j \in D_u} p\left(m_j = i, c_j = k \mid \mathbf{x}_j, \mu_i, \Sigma_i\right) \right) \tag{32}$$

由此,我们得到了EM-I和EM-II算法下的模型参数 $lpha_i,\mu_i,\Sigma_i,eta_{k|i}$ 的更新公式。