

# TINONS1 EXERCISES WEEK 5

## Exercise 1 :

Create an artificial data set that is drawn from a Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) in 2 dimensions, that is, a probability distribution  $p(x) = \sum p(k) p(x|k)$  where  $p(x|k)$  is a gaussian distribution. As a starting point, “generate\_Gaussian\_data.m” from week 3 can be used. Use eg.  $K = 2$  mixtures with mixture coefficients  $p(1) = \pi_1 = 0.3$  and  $p(2) = \pi_2 = 0.7$ . Choose the mean vectors for the two mixtures as  $[0 \ 0]$  and  $[4 \ 4]$ , respectively. The covariance matrices are  $1 \cdot I$  and  $2 \cdot I$ , respectively, where  $I$  is the unity matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Create e.g.  $N=1000$  samples. Although not strictly correct, you can simply create 300 samples from mixture 1 and 700 from mixture 2, to achieve (roughly) correct mixture coefficients.

Plot the samples.

Calculate the probability  $p(x = [2 \ 0])$ , that is, the value of the probability distribution function at the point  $x=[2 \ 0]$ . Does the result correspond to the plot of the samples ?

Calculate the so-called *responsibilities* for the point  $x=[2 \ 0]$  from the two mixtures, that is, calculate  $p(k=1 \mid x=[2 \ 0])$  and  $p(k=2 \mid x=[2 \ 0])$ . Do similarly for the point  $x=[6 \ 0]$  and explain the result from the knowledge of the GMM parameters (means, covariances and mixture priors).

## Exercise 2 :

Apply the Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm for GMMs to the artificial data set from exercise 1. This is the “training/learning” phase where the parameters of the model are estimated (inferred). The file “GMMs.m” can be used as a starting point.

Try first with 2 mixtures and see if the correct parameters are found. Next try with a larger number of mixtures - e.g. 10 mixtures. Do you get any problems ?

## Exercise 3 :

Apply the Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm for GMMs to your own case. For instance, train a GMM for each class and find test/training errors - compare with other trained classifiers. Otherwise, the model can be used unsupervised (not using class information) to explore your data - for instance, to find possible subgenres in music.