Day 2. GUM: Gaussian Mixture Model

A Multivariate Gaussian Distribution

1. Vector to normal distribution.

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$
, $\mathcal{N}(x; u, \Sigma)$

$$N(x; u, Z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{0}|Z|}} e^{\left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x-u)^{T}Z^{-1}(x-u)\right\}}$$

X: n-dim vector

M: Mean Vector-

Z1: covariance matrix

2. MLE (Modeling as multivariate Granssian Distribution)

$$D = \{ x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(N)} \}$$

· Maximize?

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \Gamma} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \Gamma} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \Gamma} \in \mathcal{K}_{q} \quad \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \Gamma} \in \mathcal{K}_{q \times q} \right)$$

The $\hat{\mathcal{M}}$, $\hat{\mathcal{Z}}$ that maximize the $L(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{Z}) = \log P(D; \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{Z})$ are "sample" mean vector & "sample" covariance Matrix.

- -GUM is a model with multiple Gransian distributions.
- · Generative model that follows GNN
 - 1) GLUM modeling_
 - 2) Parameter Estimation → EM algorithm "

- · J.P: P(b,y), b,yn 翻 跳 辑
- · Marginalize: 昭特加州 智 発見ら 利力

 · Discrete: P(か) = と P(かり)
 - · Curtimual: p(10) = 5 p(10, y) dy
- · C.P: p(0,8) = p(4/8) pcy)

· Sampling in GILL Categorical distribution

① 임니니 작원들이 따라 해내 정병 설립

2) first 5327F1 generate data

=) iterate 0,0 for N times

* P(x) for Ghim

· Categorical Distribution in GUU

p(z=k; 中) = 中水/學 歌 歌歌 (possmeter for cologorical distribution), Where k is a # of G.D in 会UM

0 4k , φk≥0
2 ξ φk=1

· M, Z for multiple G.D

M= { u, u2 · - - , ux }

2 = {2, 3, .. , 2k}

· Probability density value of x in k^{th} G.D

p(x | z=k j M 2) = N(x j Uk , Zk)

Induce (XXX) from p(x,z) by marginalization.

p(z=k; ϕ) = $\phi_k \cdots \phi$

p(x1z=kju,2) = N(x; uk,2k) ··· @

 $p(x,z=k) = p(z=k)p(w|z=k) \cdots 3$

 $p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} p(x_1 z = k)$

 $\therefore p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_k N(x; u_k, \mathbb{Z}_K) \qquad \text{"} p(x) \text{ for GMM is a unaighted summation of P.D in each distribution"}$

米 산 근목 값에만 Z는 근목에 能 값吧고, Tanthy (latent variable) 2건 킨다.

$$p(x) = p(x j \phi_1 u_1 \delta_1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_k N(x_j u_k \sum_{k})$$

$$P(|||);\theta) = P(x^{(1)};\theta)P(x^{(2)};\theta) \cdots P(x^{(N)};\theta)$$

$$= \prod_{n=1}^{N} P(x^{(n)};\theta)$$

$$= \sum_{N=1}^{N} |\log P(x^{(N)}; \theta)|$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{N} \log \left(\sum_{k=1}^{K} \phi_{k} N(x^{(n)}) u_{k} \Sigma_{k} \right)$$

$$\langle = \rangle S_0 | ve \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial L} = 0 | \frac{\partial L}{\partial L} = 0 | \frac{\partial L}{\partial Z} = 0 |$$

가지고 TELOS L(D, 0) 71 log - Sum - | 형태는 가지가 스테븐