

Latent Dirichlet Allocation

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Context

Topics

gene 0.04
dna 0.02
genetic 0.01
...

life 0.02
evolve 0.01
organism 0.01
...

brain 0.04
neuron 0.02
nerve 0.01
...

data 0.02
number 0.02
computer 0.01
...

Documents

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK—How many **genes** does an **organism** need to **survive**? Last week at the genome meeting here,* two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for **life**. One research team, using **computer** analyses to compare known **genomes**, concluded that today's **organisms** can be sustained with just 250 genes, and that the earliest life forms required a mere 128 **genes**. The other researcher mapped genes in a simple parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't match precisely, those **predictions**

"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 **genes** in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson of Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at the 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a **genetic** numbers game, particularly as more and more **genomes** are completely mapped and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly **sequenced genome**," explains

Arcady Mushegian, a **computational** molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing an



Stripping down. Computer analysis yields an estimate of the minimum modern and ancient genomes.

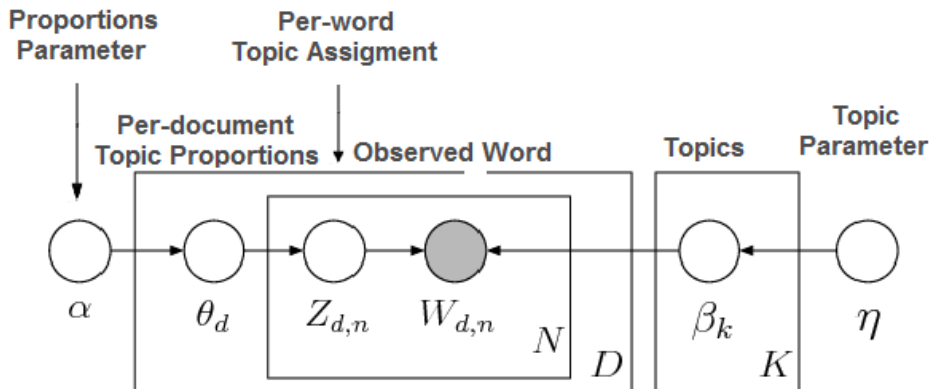
* Genome Mapping and Sequencing, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, May 8 to 12.

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Topic proportions and assignments



Graphical Model



$$\prod_{k=1}^K p(\beta_k | \eta) \prod_{d=1}^D p(\theta_d | \alpha) \prod_{n=1}^{N_d} p(z_{d,n} | \theta_d) p(w_{d,n} | z_{d,n}, \beta_{1:K})$$

Generative Process

Formally, LDA assumes the following generative process for each document \mathbf{w}_d :

1. Sample a distribution over topics $\boldsymbol{\theta}_d \sim \text{Dir}(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$
2. For each of the N_d words $w_{d,n}$ independently:
 - 2.1 Draw a topic from the distribution over topics :
 $z_{d,n} \sim \text{Mult}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_d)$
 - 2.2 Draw a word from this topic :
 $w_{d,n} \sim \text{Mult}(\boldsymbol{\beta}_{z,n})$

Intractable posterior mean :

$$p(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z} | \mathbf{w}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) = \frac{p(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\eta})}{p(\mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\eta})}$$

Variational EM

Intractable posterior :
$$p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z} | \mathbf{w}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \frac{p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})}{p(\mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})}$$

Log-likelihood :
$$\log p(\mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \log \int \sum_{\mathbf{z}} p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) d\boldsymbol{\theta}$$

Usual trick :
$$\begin{aligned} \log p(\mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) &= \log \int \sum_{\mathbf{z}} \frac{p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z})}{q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z})} d\boldsymbol{\theta} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_q \left[\log \int \sum_{\mathbf{z}} \frac{p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})}{q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z})} d\boldsymbol{\theta} \right] \\ &\geq \mathbb{E}_q [\log p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w} | \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})] - \mathbb{E}_q [q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z})] \\ &= \mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) \end{aligned}$$

Variational EM

$$\text{E-step :} \quad \max_q \mathcal{L} \Leftrightarrow \min_q \text{KL} (q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z} || p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z} | \mathbf{w}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}))$$

$$\text{Variational distribution :} \quad q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z} | \gamma, \phi) = q(\boldsymbol{\theta} | \gamma) \prod_{n=1}^N q(z_n | \phi_n)$$

$$\text{New E-step :} \quad (\gamma^*, \phi^*) = \arg \min_{\gamma, \phi} \text{KL}(q(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z} | \gamma, \phi) || p(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{z} | \mathbf{w}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}))$$

► Overall algorithm :

$$\text{E-step :} \quad \phi_{n,k} \propto \beta_{k,w_n} \exp\{\Psi(\gamma_k)\}$$

$$\gamma_k = \alpha_k + \sum_{n=1}^N \phi_{n,k}$$

$$\text{M-step :} \quad \beta_{k,j} \propto \sum_{d=1}^D \sum_{n=1}^{N_d} \phi_{d,n,k} w_{d,n}^{(j)}$$

Gibbs Sampling

Collapsed (or Rao-Blackwellized) Gibbs sampling :

- ▶ θ_d and β_k can be computed using only $z_{d,n}$.
- ▶ We sample $z_{d,n}$ from posterior $p(z_n | \mathbf{z}_{\neg n}, \alpha, \eta, \mathbf{w})$.

Developed posterior in terms of counts :

$$p(z_n = k | \mathbf{z}_{\neg n}, \mathbf{w}) \propto \frac{n_{\neg n, k}^{(w_n)} + \eta_n}{\sum_{n'=1}^V \left(n_{\neg n, k'}^{(w_{n'})} + \eta_{n'} \right)} \frac{n_{\neg n, k}^{(\mathbf{w}_n)} + \alpha_k}{\sum_{k'=1}^{(K)} \left(n_{\neg n, k'}^{(\mathbf{w}_n)} + \alpha_{k'} \right)}$$

Computation of parameters :

$$\beta_{k,n} = \frac{n_k^{(w_n)} + \eta_t}{\sum_{t=1}^V n_k^{(t)} + \eta_t} \quad \theta_{d,k} = \frac{n_m^{(k)} + \alpha_k}{\sum_{k=1}^K n_m^{(k)} + \alpha_k}$$

References

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