# Семинар 4

2024 курс: Генеративные модели

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$$p(x|\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} p(x|z,\theta)\cdot p(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k \mathcal{N}(x|\mu_k,\Sigma_k)$$

$k$

$\mathcal{N}_k(x)$

$p(x,z|\theta)$

dim $1..k$ ~~X~~

$$p(x,z)_{nk} = p(x_n, z=k) = p(x_n|z=k)\cdot p(z=k) = \mathcal{N}_k(x)\cdot\pi_k$$

$$p(z|x,\theta) = \frac{p(x|z)\cdot p(z)}{p(x)} = \frac{\pi_k \mathcal{N}_k(x)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \pi_k \mathcal{N}_k(x)}$$

$\theta = ?$ $[\mu, \Sigma, \pi]$

E-шаг $q = p(z=k \mid x_n, \theta) = \frac{\pi_k \mathcal{N}_k(x_n)}{\sum \pi_k \mathcal{N}_k(x_n)} = q_{nk}$

$z \sim q = (q_1 \dots q_k)$

M-шаг $\arg\max_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_q \log p(x_n, z \mid \theta) =$

$= \sum_{k=1}^{k} p_{q^*}(z=k) \cdot \log p(x_n, z=k \mid \theta) =$

$= \sum_{k=1}^{k} q_{nk} \log \mathcal{N}_k(x_n) \cdot \pi_k$

$A$

$\frac{\partial A}{\partial \pi_k} = 0 \; ; \; \frac{\partial A}{\partial \mu_k} ; \frac{\partial A}{\partial \Sigma_k}$