

Outline for Chapter 6 : Probability

6.1 : Discrete Random Variables

6.2 : Continuous Random Variables

6.3 : Advanced topics

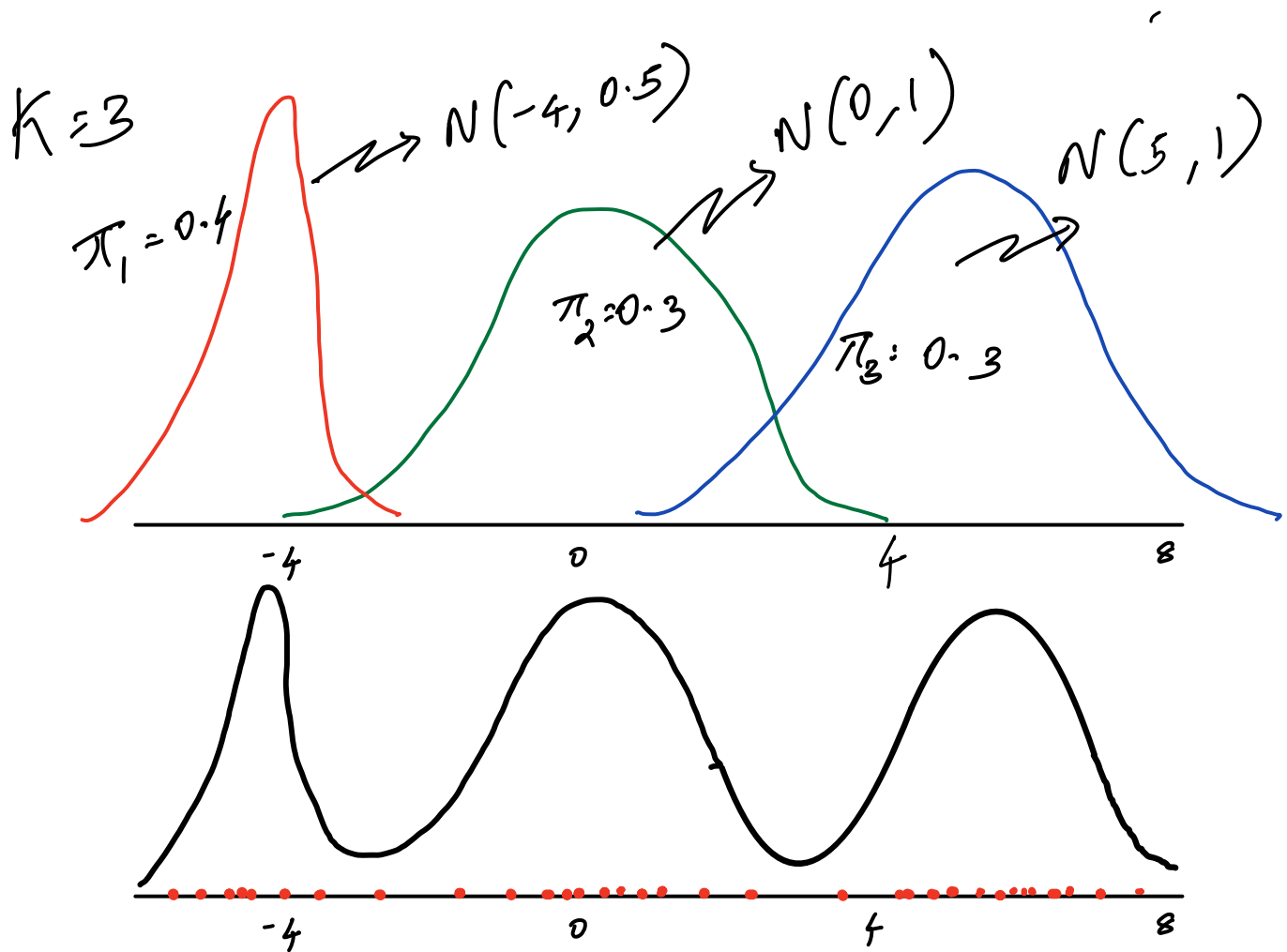
1. Bivariate and Multivariate normal

2. Estimation of parameters using ML

- 3. Gaussian Mixture Models and Expectation Maximisation**

4. Law of large numbers

The Gaussian Mixture Model

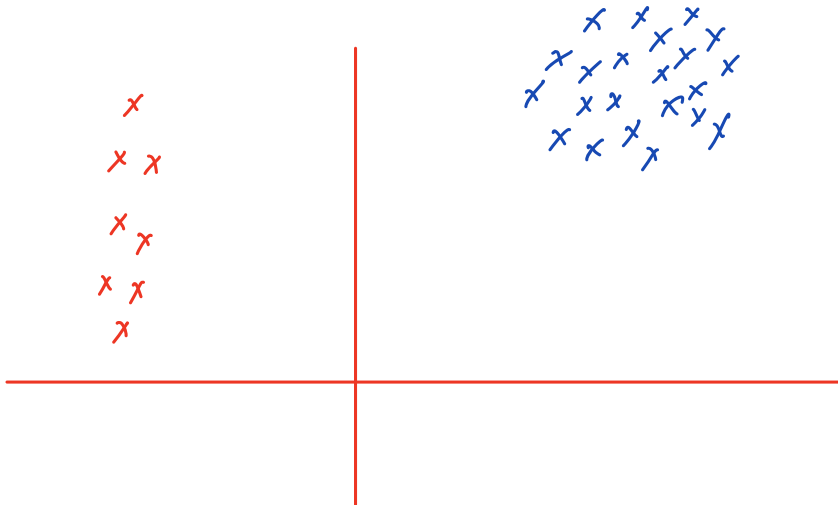


The Gaussian Mixture Model

$$f_X(x) : \sum_{K=1}^K \pi_K N(x | \mu_K, \Sigma_K)$$

$$= \sum_{K=1}^K \pi_K \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{|\Sigma_K|}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu_K)^T \Sigma_K^{-1} (x - \mu_K)\right)$$

The Gaussian Mixture Model



The Gaussian Mixture Model

$$P(Z=k) = \pi_k$$

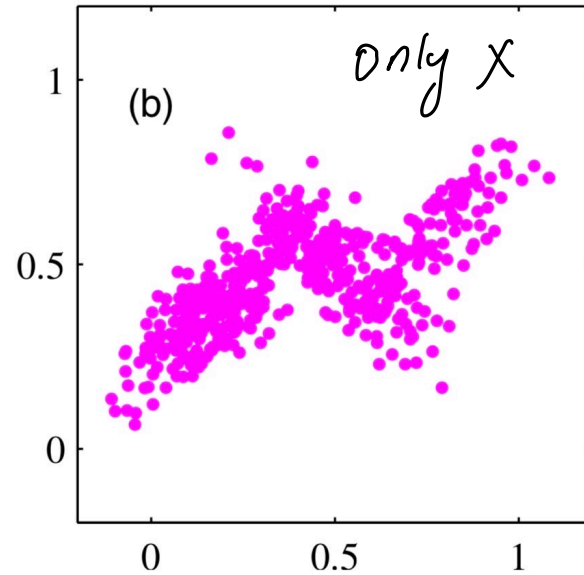
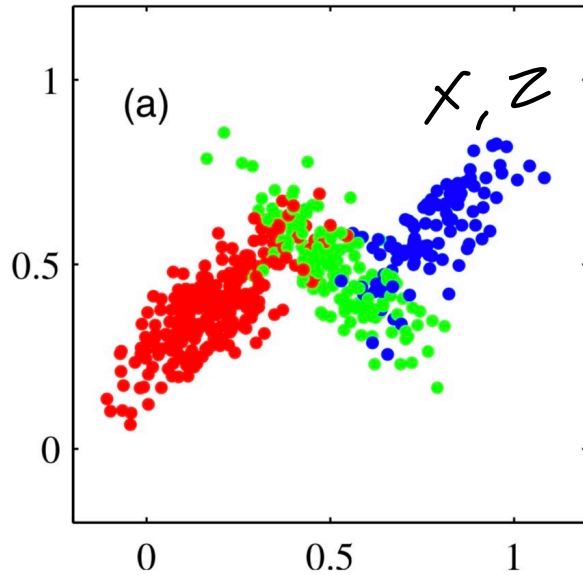
$$X | Z=k \sim N(\mu_k, \Sigma_k)$$

$$P(X) = \sum_Z P(X, Z)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^K P(X | Z=k) \cdot P(Z=k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k N(x | \mu_k, \Sigma_k)$$

The Gaussian Mixture Model

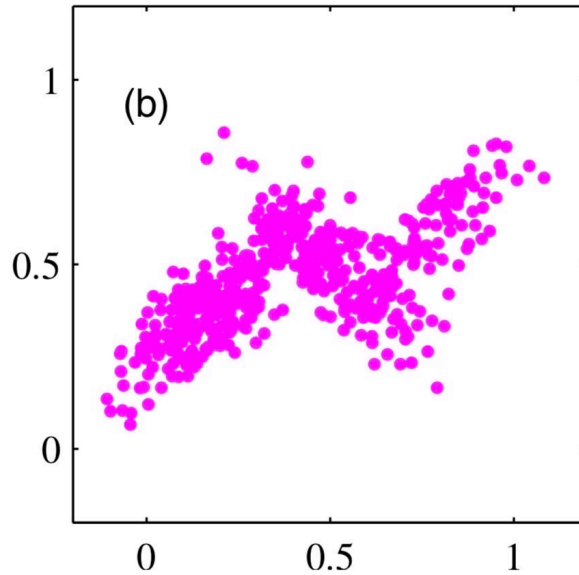
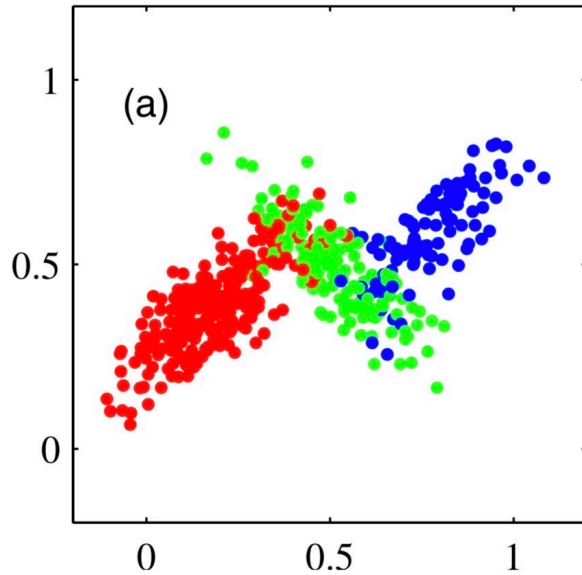


Maximum Likelihood Estimation

$$\text{Data: } \{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$$

$$P(\text{Data} | \pi_1, \dots, \pi_K, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_K, \Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_K) \\ = \prod_{n=1}^N \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \mathcal{N}(x_n | \mu_k, \Sigma_k) \right)$$

Chicken and Egg Problem



Cluster Responsibilities

E step. Evaluate the responsibilities using the current parameter

$$P(Z=k | X=x_n) = \gamma(z_{nk}) = \frac{\pi_k \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_k, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \pi_j \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_n | \boldsymbol{\mu}_j, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_j)}.$$

$$= \frac{P(X=x_n | Z=k) P(Z=k)}{\sum_j P(X=x_n | Z=j) P(Z=j)}$$

Parameter Updates

M step. Re-estimate the parameters using the current responsibilities

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma(z_{nk}) \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_k^{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma(z_{nk}) (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{\text{new}}) (\mathbf{x}_n - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k^{\text{new}})^T$$

$$\pi_k^{\text{new}} = \frac{N_k}{N}$$

where

$$N_k = \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma(z_{nk})$$

Illustration

