



[Unit 4 Unsupervised Learning \(2
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[Lecture 16. Mixture Models; EM
> algorithm](#)

5. Mixture Model - Unobserved
> Case: EM Algorithm

5. Mixture Model - Unobserved Case: EM Algorithm

The EM Algorithm

counts.

For each point, I can say how likely that
this point actually

belongs to this cluster.

This will be a soft equivalent of this
measure.

Here, I just say, is point i assigned to
cluster j ?

Now we say, how likely is it that the point
 i comes from the cluster j ?

So it's going to be 0 and 1.

It could be some other number.

But what it actually means is that instead
of using delta,

I can use here the probability.





The point is assigned.

So as previously, when I did all this computation,

instead of taking this indicator function 0 and 1s.



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Gaussian Mixture Model: An Example Update - E-Step

5/5 points (graded)

Assume that the initial means and variances of two clusters in a GMM are as follows: $\mu^{(1)} = -3, \mu^{(2)} = 2, \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = 4$.

Let $p_1 = p_2 = 0.5$.

Let $x^{(1)} = 0.2$, $x^{(2)} = -0.9$, $x^{(3)} = -1$, $x^{(4)} = 1.2$, $x^{(5)} = 1.8$ be five points that we wish to cluster.

In this problem and in the next, we compute the updated parameters corresponding to cluster 1. You may use any computational tool at your disposal.

Compute the following posterior probabilities (provide at least five decimal digits):

$$p(1 | 1) =$$

✓ Answer: 0.29421

$$p(1 | 2) =$$

✓ Answer: 0.62246

$$p(1 | 3) =$$

✓ Answer: 0.65135

$$p(1 | 4) =$$

✓ Answer: 0.10669

$$p(1 | 5) =$$

0.05340333

✔ Answer: 0.053403

Solution:

Using the formula of the E-step

$$p(j | i) = \frac{p_j \mathcal{N}(x^{(i)}; \mu^{(j)}, \sigma_j^2)}{p(x^{(i)} | \theta)},$$

we can obtain that

$$p(1 | 1) = 0.29421$$

$$p(1 | 2) = 0.62246$$

$$p(1 | 3) = 0.65135$$

$$p(1 | 4) = 0.10669$$

$$p(1 | 5) = 0.053403.$$

Submit

You have used 1 of 3 attempts

i Answers are displayed within the problem

Gaussian Mixture Model: An Example Update - M-Step

3/3 points (graded)

Compute the updated parameters corresponding to cluster 1 (provide at least five decimal digits):

$$\hat{p}_1 =$$

✓ Answer: 0.34562

$$\hat{\mu}_1 =$$

✓ Answer: -0.53733

$$\hat{\sigma}_1^2 =$$

✓ Answer: 0.57579

Solution:

Using the formulae corresponding to the M-step,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{n}_1 &= \sum_{i=1}^5 p(1|i) = 1.7281 \\ \hat{p}_1 &= \frac{\hat{n}_1}{n} = \frac{\hat{n}_1}{5} = 0.34562\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{1}{\hat{n}_1} \sum_{i=1}^5 p(1|i) x^{(i)} = -0.53733$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = \frac{1}{\hat{n}_1} \sum_{i=1}^5 p(1|i) (x^{(i)} - \hat{\mu}^{(1)})^2 = 0.57579.$$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

i Answers are displayed within the problem

Gaussian Mixture Model and the EM Algorithm

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following statements are true? Assume that we have a Gaussian mixture model with known (or estimated) parameters (means and variances of the Gaussians and the mixture weights).

☒ A Gaussian mixture model can provide information about how likely it is that a given point belongs to each cluster. ✓

☐ The EM algorithm converges to the same estimate of the parameters irrespective of the initialized values.

☒ An iteration of the EM algorithm is computationally more expensive when compared to an iteration of the K-means algorithm for the same number of clusters. ✓



Solution:

The first and third statements are true. The first statement is true because the estimated posterior probabilities tell us how likely it is that a given point belongs to each cluster. The third statement is true because each iteration of the EM algorithm involves two steps that are each more computationally expensive than the updates involved in an iteration of the K-means algorithm.

The second statement is not true. As explained in the video, the EM algorithm is guaranteed (under some conditions) to only converge locally.

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You have used 1 of 2 attempts

i Answers are displayed within the problem

Mixture Models and Digit Classification

3/3 points (graded)

Assume that we have 100,000 black-and-white images of size 26×26 pixels that are the result of scans of hand-written digits between 0 and 9.

We can apply mixture models to effectively train a classifier based on clustering using the EM algorithm applied to the dataset.

Identify the following parameters (according to notation developed in the lecture, assuming that we use all the data for training):

$K =$

✓ Answer: 10

 $n =$

✓ Answer: 100000

 $d =$

✓ Answer: 676

Solution:

We are classifying $n = 100,000$ vectors each of length $d = 676$ into $K = 10$ clusters (one cluster for each digit).

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

i Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion

Topic: Unit 4 Unsupervised Learning (2 weeks) :Lecture 16. Mixture Models; EM algorithm / 5.
Mixture Model - Unobserved Case: EM Algorithm

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[Staff] Answer for the last question

question posted 4 days ago by [weliu](#)

When I submit my answer, the grader report "There was a problem with the staff answer to this problem." Please help check if the answer set up correctly?



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4 responses

[GiaCatNguyen](#)

4 days ago



I'm seeing the same issue.

I'm also seeing the same problem



posted 3 days ago by [MarkBowles](#)

Same issue



posted 3 days ago by [maciejosinski](#)

Same issue

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Same

posted 3 days ago by [nktoan](#)



+1

posted 3 days ago by [BrendanWood](#)



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posted 2 days ago by [sandipan dey](#)



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...

+1

posted about 13 hours ago by [nbourbon](#)

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[HumphreyP](#)

2 days ago

+

...

+1

...

 $+\sqrt{4} - 1^2$ posted 2 days ago by [SniperWolf787](#)

...

 e^0 , lolposted a day ago by [CoolZ](#) (Community TA)

...

+ 0^0 posted about 23 hours ago by [michael x](#)

@ michael_x i thought 0^0 is undefined.

posted about 9 hours ago by [sandipan dey](#)



@sandipan_dey : I forgot the detailed discussion about this. Maybe some people say it's undefined. A subtle case anyway

posted about 3 hours ago by [michael x](#)



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[LarryRiedel](#)

about 11 hours ago



isn't the + button so people can vote up a question without replying "+1"? :-)

yes, but we are all mathematicians and not GUI users :-) just the $e^0, \sqrt{(4)} - 1^2$ justifies it:-)

posted about 11 hours ago by [nr7116](#)

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disguiser

about 11 hours ago

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