## 一、 实验目标:

实现混合高斯模型算法

## 二、实验过程:

主要思路是估计数据由某个高斯模型生成的概率。对于每个数据 xi, 其由第 k 个 Component 生成的概率为

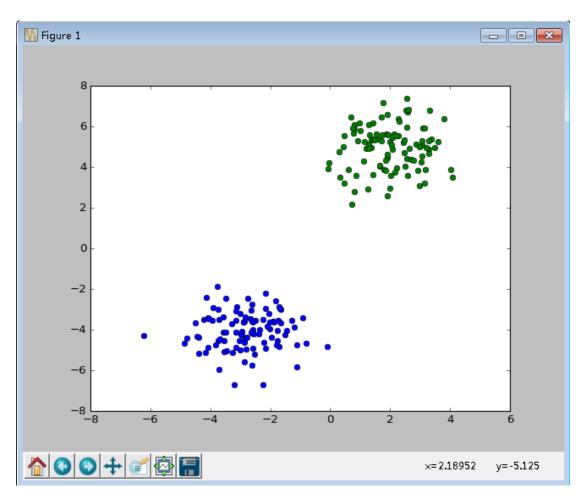
$$\gamma(i, k) = \frac{\pi_k \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_k, \Sigma_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} \pi_j \mathcal{N}(x_i | \mu_j, \Sigma_j)}$$

第一步,基于高斯分布,随机生成采样点。其中 100 个采样点基于(-3, -4),协方差(1, 1)的 2D 高斯分布获得,另外 100 个采样点基于(2, 5),协方差(1, 1)的 2D 高斯分布获得。对 200 个采样点进行合并,获得数据集。

第二步,初始化各项参数,给定随机值。开始迭代过程。在每次迭代过程中,首先求各个高斯分布单独生成样本的概率,然后计算出每个样本由各个component 生成的概率,由此更新各项参数,包括最重要的混合高斯模型的系数。最后重新计算每个component 的均值和协方差,根据新生成的各项参数,进入下一次迭代过程,直到设定的200次迭代完成。

第三步,将完成分类的各点用不同颜色绘制。

## 三、 实验结果:



从图中可以明显看出, 分类效果良好

## 四、 实验代码及注释:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def Gaussian2D(mean, var, num):
    points = [];
    points.append(mean[0] + np.random.randn(num) * var[0])
    points.append(mean[1] + np.random.randn(num) * var[1])
    return points
def initial(classes, dim):
    miu = np.zeros((classes, dim))
    Sigma = np.zeros((classes, dim, dim))
    detSigma = np.zeros(classes)
    invSigma = Sigma.copy()
```

```
Pi = np.zeros(classes)
    for cl in range(classes):
         Pi[cl] = np.random.rand()
         miu[cl] = np.random.rand(dim)
         Sigma[cl] = np.eye(dim, dim)
         invSigma[cl] = np.linalg.inv(Sigma[cl])
         detSigma[cl] = np.linalg.det(Sigma[cl])
         Pi=Pi/sum(Pi)
    return (miu, Sigma, detSigma, invSigma, Pi)
samples1 = Gaussian2D([-3,-4], [1,1], 100)
samples2 = Gaussian2D([2,5], [1,1], 100)
samples = np.vstack([np.hstack([samples1[0], samples2[0]]) , np.hstack([samples1[1],
samples2[1]])])
samples = samples.T
classes = 2
rows, dim = samples.shape
#initial values
miu, Sigma, detSigma, invSigma, Pi = initial(classes, dim)
gamma=np.zeros((rows,dim))
iterator = 0
while iterator < 200:
    iterator += 1
    for row in range(rows):
         for cl in range(classes):
             #calculate the coefficient of MOG's exponent
             coef = (2 * np.pi) ** (-len(samples[row]) * 1.0 / 2) * (detSigma[cl] ** (-0.5))
             #calculete the probability of one Gaussian distribution
             vsum = coef * np.exp(-0.5 * np.dot(np.dot(samples[row] - miu[cl],
invSigma[cl]), samples[row] - miu[cl]))
             gamma[row, cl] = Pi[cl] * vsum
         #calculate every sample's probibility generated by each Gaussian distribution
         gamma[row] = gamma[row] / sum(gamma[row])
    Nk = sum(gamma, 0)
    #update Pi
    Pi = Nk / rows
    miu = np.zeros((classes, dim))
    Sigma = np.zeros((classes, dim, dim))
    for cl in range(classes):
         #recalculate the miu of each component
         for row in range(rows):
             miu[cl] += gamma[row][cl]*samples[row]
         miu[cl] = miu[cl] / Nk[cl]
         #recalculate the cov of each component
         for row in range(rows):
```

```
vsum = np.mat(samples[row] - miu[cl])
    Sigma[cl] += gamma[row][cl] * np.dot(vsum.T, vsum)
    Sigma[cl] = Sigma[cl]/Nk[cl]
    detSigma[cl] = np.linalg.det(Sigma[cl])
    invSigma[cl] = np.linalg.inv(Sigma[cl])
idx = np.zeros(rows)
for row in range(rows):
    idx[row] = np.nonzero(gamma[row] == max(gamma[row]))[0][0]
for cl in range(classes):
    t = np.nonzero(idx == cl)[0]
    plt.plot(samples[t, 0], samples[t, 1], 'o', label = 'Group ' + str(row + 1))
plt.show()
```