

# Application period. The challenged investigator.

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## 1 Model

$$p(x, \mathbf{d} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) = p(\mathbf{d}) p(x | \mathbf{d}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

Let's define indexes of face points as:

$$Face(\mathbf{d}) = \{(ij) : d_h \leq i < d_h + h, d_w \leq j < d_w + w\}$$

$$p(x | \mathbf{d}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{(ij) \in Face(\mathbf{d})} \mathcal{N}(x_{ij} | f_{i-d_h, j-d_w}, \sigma^2) \prod_{(ij) \notin Face(\mathbf{d})} \mathcal{N}(x_{ij} | b_{ij}, \sigma^2)$$

$$p(d_h = i, d_w = j) = w_{ij}$$

Then latents variables are  $\mathbf{D}$ , parameters of model are  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \{\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{B}, \sigma^2\}$ .

## 2 EM-algorithm

### 2.1 E-step

$$p(\mathbf{D} | \mathbf{X}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{n=1}^N p(\mathbf{d}_n | x_n, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{p(x_n, \mathbf{d}_n | \boldsymbol{\theta})}{p(x_n | \boldsymbol{\theta})} = \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{p(\mathbf{d}_n) p(x_n | \mathbf{d}_n, \boldsymbol{\theta})}{\sum_{\mathbf{d}} p(\mathbf{d}) p(x_n | \mathbf{d}, \boldsymbol{\theta})}$$

$$\gamma_{ij}^n = p(d_h^n = i, d_w^n = j | x_n, \boldsymbol{\theta})$$

## 2.2 Lower bound $\mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta})$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \mathbb{E}[\log p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{D}|\boldsymbol{\theta})] + \mathbb{H}[q] = \\
&= -\frac{NWH \log 2\pi}{2} - \frac{NWH}{2} \log \sigma^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{ij} \gamma_{ij}^n \log w_{ij} - \\
&- \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{ij} \gamma_{ij}^n \left[ \sum_{(kl) \notin \text{Face}(ij)} (x_{kl}^n - b_{kl})^2 + \sum_{(kl) \in \text{Face}(ij)} (x_{kl}^n - f_{k-i, l-j})^2 \right] - \\
&- \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{ij} \gamma_{ij}^n \log \gamma_{ij}^n
\end{aligned}$$

## 2.3 M-step

For  $\mathbf{W}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\log p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{D}|\boldsymbol{\theta})] &= \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{ij} \gamma_{ij}^n \log w_{ij} + \text{const} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial w_{kl}} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{ij} \gamma_{ij}^n \log w_{ij} + \lambda \left( \sum_{ij} w_{ij} - 1 \right) + \text{const} \right] &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\gamma_{kl}^n}{w_{kl}} + \lambda = 0 \\
\mathbf{W} &= \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_n}{\sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{ij} \gamma_{ij}^n} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_n}{N}
\end{aligned}$$

For  $\mathbf{F}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}[\log p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{D}|\boldsymbol{\theta})] &= - \sum_{ij} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{ij}^n \sum_{(kl) \in \text{Face}(ij)} \frac{(x_{kl}^n - f_{k-i, l-j})^2}{2\sigma^2} + \text{const} \\
f_{ij} &= \frac{\sum_{kl} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{kl}^n x_{k+i, l+j}^n}{\sum_{kl} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{kl}^n} = \frac{\sum_{kl} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{kl}^n x_{k+i, l+j}^n}{N}
\end{aligned}$$

For **B**:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\log p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{D}|\boldsymbol{\theta})] &= - \sum_{ij} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{ij}^n \sum_{(kl) \notin \text{Face}(ij)} \frac{(x_{kl}^n - b_{kl})^2}{2\sigma^2} + \text{const} \\ b_{ij} &= \frac{\sum_{(ij) \notin \text{Face}(kl)} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{kl}^n x_{ij}^n}{\sum_{(ij) \notin \text{Face}(kl)} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{kl}^n}\end{aligned}$$

For  $\sigma^2$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\log p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{D}|\boldsymbol{\theta})] &= -\frac{NWH}{2} \log \sigma^2 - \\ &- \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{ij} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{ij}^n \left[ \sum_{(kl) \in \text{Face}(ij)} (x_{kl}^n - f_{k-i, l-j})^2 + \sum_{(kl) \notin \text{Face}(ij)} (x_{kl}^n - b_{kl})^2 \right] + \text{const} \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{1}{NHW} \sum_{ij} \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_{ij}^n \left[ \sum_{(kl) \in \text{Face}(ij)} (x_{kl}^n - f_{k-i, l-j})^2 + \sum_{(kl) \notin \text{Face}(ij)} (x_{kl}^n - b_{kl})^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

### 3 Hard EM-algorithm

$$q(d_n) = \delta(d - d_{MP})$$

#### 3.1 E-step

$$d_n^* = \arg \max_{i,j} \left[ \log w_{ij} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{(kl) \notin \text{Face}(ij)} (x_{kl}^n - b_{kl})^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{(kl) \in \text{Face}(ij)} (x_{kl}^n - f_{k-i, l-j})^2 \right]$$

#### 3.2 Lower bound $\mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta})$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(q, \boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \mathbb{E}[\log p(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{D}|\boldsymbol{\theta})] - \mathbb{H}[q] = \\ &= -\frac{NWH \log 2\pi}{2} - \frac{NWH}{2} \log \sigma^2 + \sum_{n=1}^N \log w_{d_h^n, d_w^n} - \\ &- \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{n=1}^N \left[ \sum_{(kl) \notin \text{Face}(d_h^n, d_w^n)} (x_{kl}^n - b_{kl})^2 + \sum_{(kl) \in \text{Face}(d_h^n, d_w^n)} (x_{kl}^n - f_{k-i, l-j})^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

### 3.3 M-step

For **F**:

$$f_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N x_{d_h^n+i, d_w^n+j}^n}{N}$$

For **B**:

$$b_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N [(ij) \notin Face(d_h^n, d_w^n)] x_{ij}^n}{\sum_{n=1}^N [(ij) \notin Face(d_h^n, d_w^n)]}$$

For  $\sigma^2$ :

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{NHW} \sum_{n=1}^N \left[ \sum_{(kl) \in Face(d_h^n, d_w^n)} (x_{kl}^n - f_{k-i, l-j})^2 + \sum_{(kl) \notin Face(d_h^n, d_w^n)} (x_{kl}^n - b_{kl})^2 \right]$$