# 算法交流与学习

# Dirichlet process

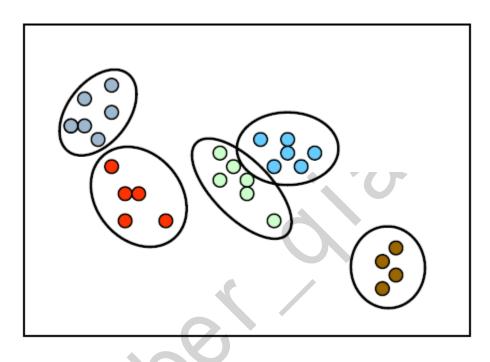
合工大管院电子商务研究所 钱洋 2018-03-20

### 主要内容

- ▶ DP应用场景
- ➤ DP的定义及构造
- ➤ DPMM模型
- ➤ HDP模型

## DP应用场景

#### 一组产生自高斯分布混合的数据集:

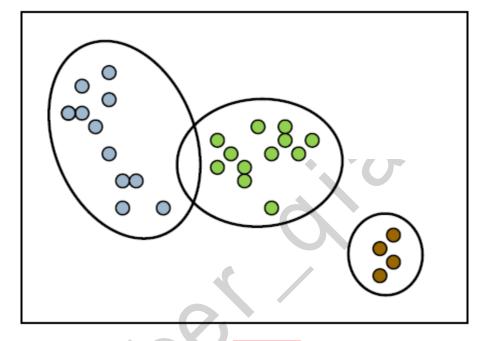


$$\theta_j = \{ \boldsymbol{\mu}_j, S_j, \pi_j \}$$

$$p(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta_1, \dots, \theta_K) = \sum_{j=1}^K \boldsymbol{\pi}_j \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_j, S_j)$$

# DP应用场景

#### 一组产生自高斯分布混合的数据集:



$$p(\boldsymbol{x}|\theta_1, \dots, \theta_K) = \sum_{j=1}^K \pi_j \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{x}|\boldsymbol{\mu}_j, S_j)$$

$$\theta_j = \{ \boldsymbol{\mu}_j, S_j, \pi_j \}$$

到底有多少个K, 能聚多少类?



#### DP应用场景

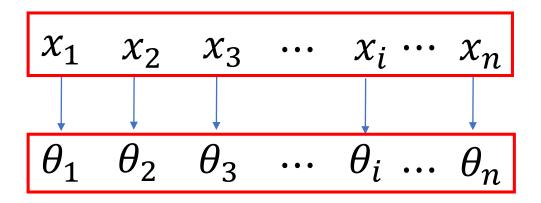
DP是一种有名的非参贝叶斯模型,特别适合解决各种聚类问题。 其优势是用于建立混合模型使得类别数目无需人工设定,而是 由模型自主学习。

在自然语言处理领域,很多问题都是挖掘语料中的新的或者未知的知识,这些信息往往是缺少先验知识的,而DP过程的有点在很多自然语言处理的应用问题上得到了充分的体现。

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#### DP的引入



- $\triangleright$  每个数据 x 对应一个产生它的分布, 其参数为 $\theta$ 。
- ▶θ必定有一个分布

$$\theta_i \sim H(\theta)$$

▶如果H是连续的,每次产生x的分布 必然不同:

$$\theta_1, \theta_2 \sim H \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad p(\theta_1 = \theta_2) = 0$$

生成θ的不能从连续分布中产生。



### DP的数学定义

假设 $G_0$ 是测度空间 $\Theta$ 上的随机概率分布,参数 $\alpha_0$ 是正实数,空间 $\Theta$ 上的概率分布G如果满足如下条件:

对测度空间  $\Theta$  的任意一个有限划分  $A_1, ..., A_r$ ,均有一下关系存在:

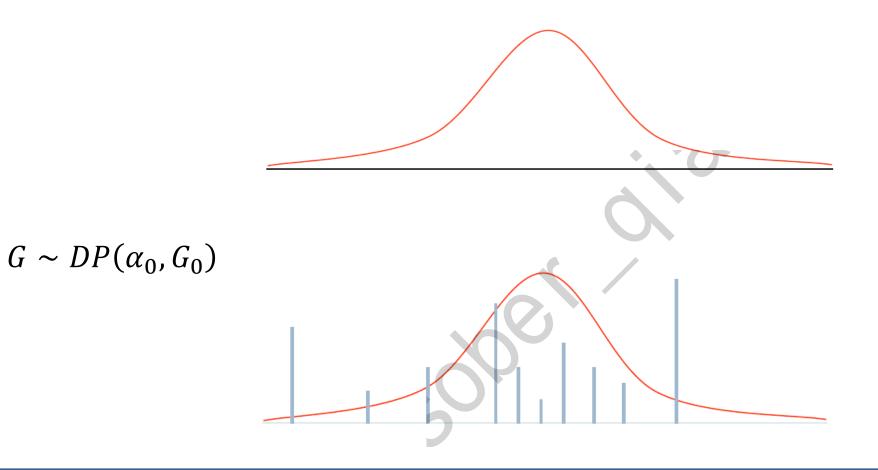
$$(G(A_1), \cdots, G(A_r)) \sim$$
  
 $Dir(\alpha_0 G_0(A_1), \cdots, \alpha_0 G_0(A_r))$ 

则 $G服从基分布为<math>G_0$ 和集中度参数为 $\alpha_0$ 组成的DP过程,即:

$$G \sim \mathrm{DP}(\alpha_0, G_0)$$

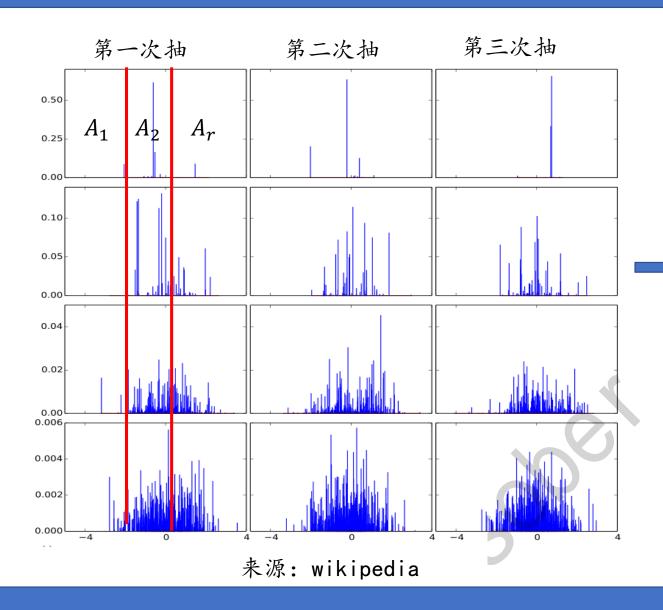
# DP的理解

#### 高斯分布 $G_0$



DP中采样得到的 分布是可数无限 个离散概率,无 法用有限数量的 参数描述,因此 DP是非参数模型

#### DP的理解



$$G \sim DP(\alpha_0, N(0,1))$$

$$\alpha_0 = (1,10,100,1000)$$

棍的长度即为混合的权重,有无限多个棍,所有棍的长度和为1.

$$G(\theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_k \delta_{\theta_k}(\theta)$$

每次抽都是一个完整的分布,这些分布的特性(概率性质如何):

$$(G(A_1), \cdots, G(A_r)) \sim$$
  
 $Dir(\alpha_0 G_0(A_1), \cdots, \alpha_0 G_0(A_r))$ 

### Stick-breaking构造

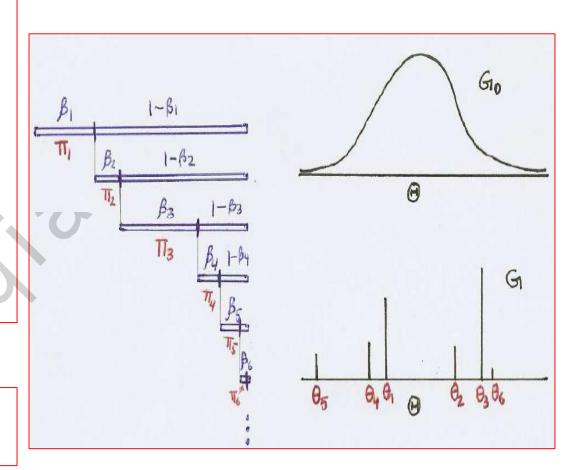
基于相互独立的变量序列  $(\beta_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$  和  $(\phi_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$  的 Stick-breaking 构造:

$$\beta_k | \alpha_0, G_0 \sim \text{Beta}(1, \alpha_0), \ \phi_k | \alpha_0, G_0 \sim G_0$$

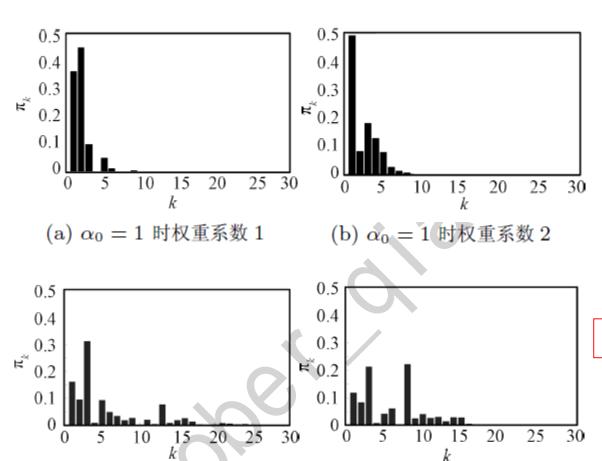
定义一随机概率分布 G 如下:

$$\pi_k = \beta_k \prod_{l=1}^{k-1} (1 - \beta_l), \quad G = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_k \delta_{\phi_k}$$

$$\pi_1 = \beta_1, \pi_2 = (1 - \beta_1) \beta_2, ..., \pi_c = \beta_c \prod_{j=1}^{c-1} (1 - \beta_j), ...$$



# Stick-breaking构造



(d)  $\alpha_0 = 5$  时权重系数 2

(c)  $\alpha_0 = 5$  时权重系数 1

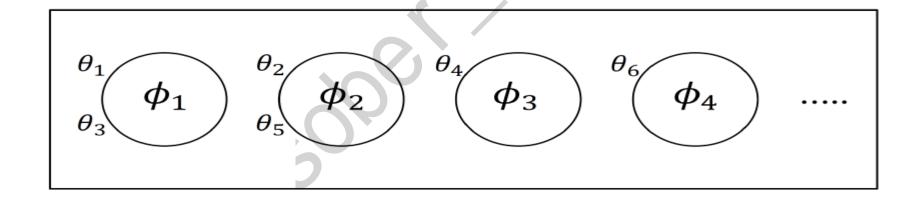
 $\pi \sim \text{GEM}(\alpha_0)$ 

Griffiths, Engen, McCloskey

#### Chinese restaurant process构造

将 $\theta_i$ 比作进入餐厅的顾客,不同值的 $\phi_k$ 对应顾客就坐的桌子。令第i个参数  $\theta_i$ 的指示因子为 $z_i$ ,则 $\theta_i$ =  $\phi_{z_i}$ :

- > 餐厅内有无数多张桌子;
- > 每个顾客坐一张桌子;
- > 第一个顾客坐第一张桌子;
- $\triangleright$  第i个顾客就坐于第k个桌子的概率与该座子的顾客数 $m_k$ 成正比;就坐于一张新桌子的概率正比于 $\alpha_0$ 。



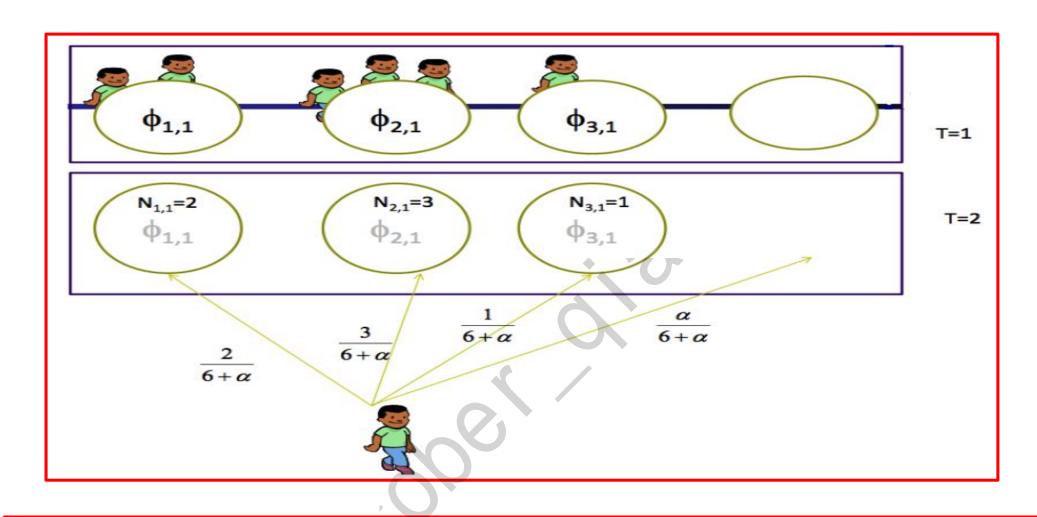
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$$z_i|z_1, \cdots, z_{i-1}, \alpha_0, G_0 \sim \sum_{k}^{K} \frac{m_k}{i-1+\alpha_0} \frac{\delta(z_i, k)}{\delta(z_i, k)} + \frac{\alpha_0}{i-1+\alpha_0} \delta(z_i, \bar{k})$$

### Chinese restaurant process构造

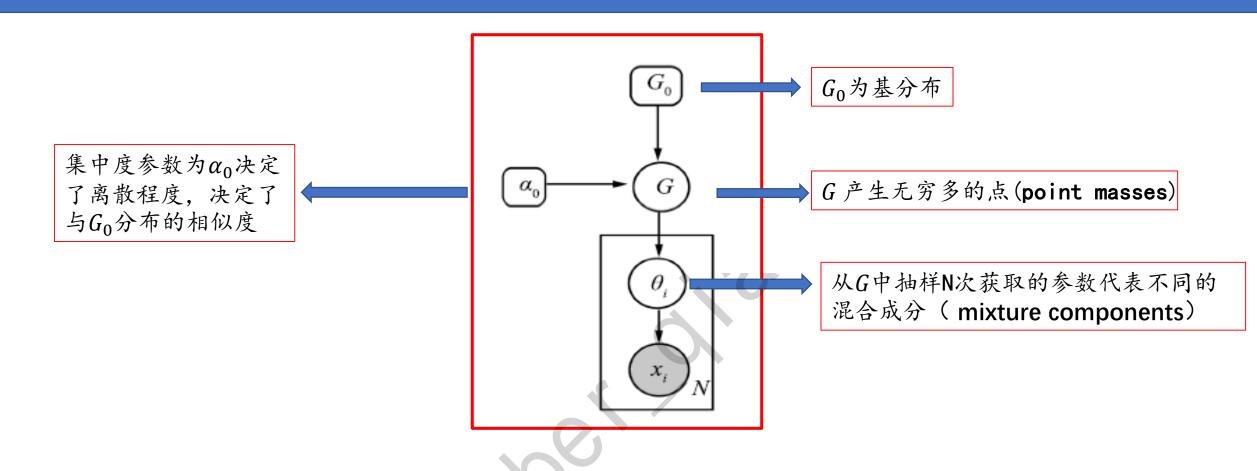


> CRP很好的体现了DP的聚类性质。其中桌子就是所要聚的类。

### 主要内容

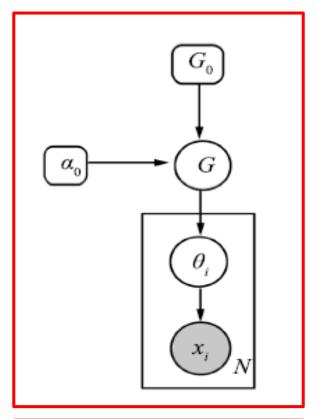
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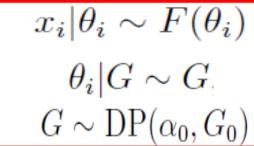
#### Basic DPMM

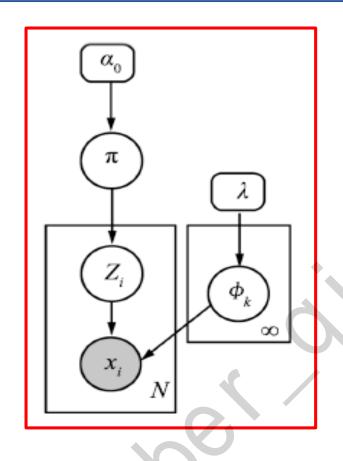


$$x_i | \theta_i \sim F(\theta_i)$$
  $\theta_i | G \sim G$   $G \sim DP(\alpha_0, G_0)$ 

#### DPMM的Stick-breaking构造



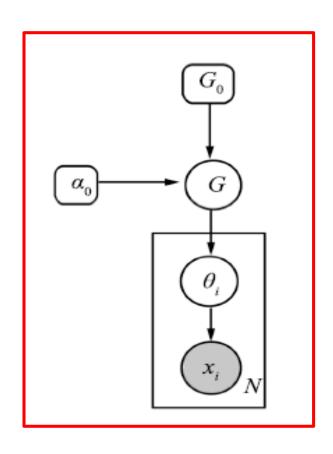




$$\pi | \alpha_0 \sim \text{GEM}(\alpha_0), \quad z_i | \pi \sim \pi$$

$$\phi_k | G_0 \sim G_0, \quad x_i | z_i, \quad (\phi_k)_{k=1}^{\infty} \sim F(\phi_{z_i})$$

$$G = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \pi_k \delta_{\phi_k} \qquad G_0 = g(\lambda)$$

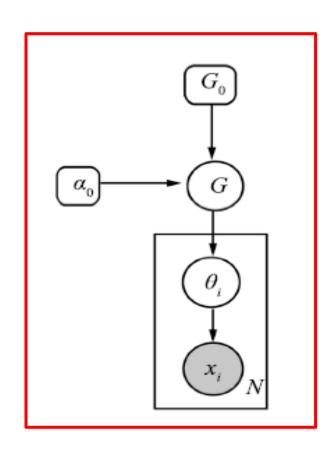


▶ 关于指示因子Z<sub>i</sub>的条件分布为:

$$p(z_i|x_1,\dots,x_N,\mathcal{Z}_{i},\lambda,\alpha_0) \propto$$
  
 $p(z_i|\mathcal{Z}_{i},\alpha_0)p(x_i|z_1,\dots,z_N,\mathcal{X}_{i},\lambda)$ 

▶ 基于CRP(中餐馆过程):

$$z_{i}|\mathcal{Z}_{\backslash i}, \alpha_{0} \sim \sum_{k}^{K} \frac{N_{k}^{\backslash i}}{N - 1 + \alpha_{0}} \delta(z_{i}, k) + \frac{\alpha_{0}}{N - 1 + \alpha_{0}} \delta(z_{i}, \bar{k})$$



▶ 若指示因子 $z_i = k$  (已有的簇):

$$p(x_{i}|z_{i} = k, \mathcal{X}_{\backslash i}, \lambda) =$$

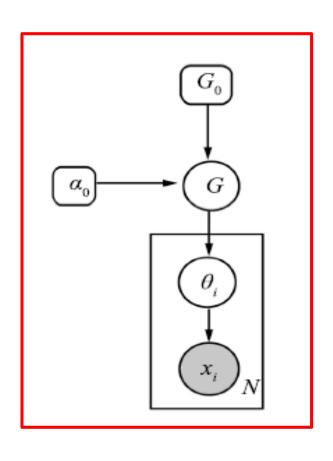
$$p(x_{i}|\{x_{j}|z_{j} = k, j \neq i\}, \lambda) =$$

$$\int_{\theta} f(x_{i}|\theta) \prod_{z_{j}=k, j \neq i} f(x_{j}|\theta)g(\theta|\gamma)d\theta$$

$$\int_{\theta} \prod_{z_{j}=k, j \neq i} f(x_{j}|\theta)g(\theta|\lambda)d\theta$$

 $\triangleright$  若指示因子 $z_i = \bar{k}$  (新簇)

$$p(x_i|z_i = \bar{k}, \mathcal{X}_{\setminus i}, \lambda) = p(x_i|\lambda) = \int_{\Theta} p(x_i|\theta)g(\theta|\lambda)d\theta$$

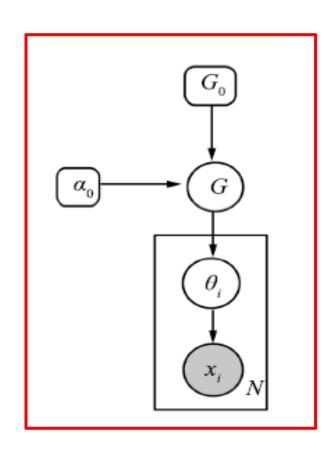


> 因此:

$$p(z_{i}|x_{1}, \cdots, x_{N}, \mathcal{Z}_{\backslash i}, \lambda, \alpha_{0}) \propto \sum_{k}^{K} \frac{N_{k}^{\backslash i}}{N - 1 + \alpha_{0}} \times$$

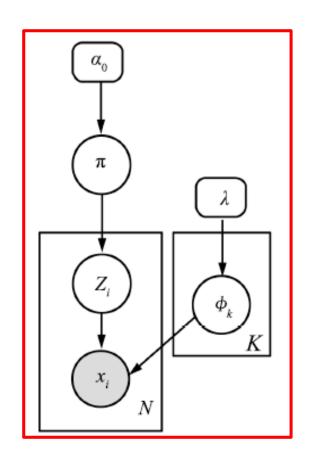
$$p(x_{i}|\{x_{j}|z_{j} = k, j \neq i\}, \lambda)\delta(z_{i}, k) +$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{0}}{N - 1 + \alpha_{0}} \int_{\Theta} p(x_{i}|\theta)g(\theta|\lambda)d\theta\delta(z_{i}, \bar{k})$$



注:在采样过程中,选择 $\theta_i \sim G_0$ 和 $x_i \sim F(\theta_i)$ 是共轭的。常用的是Dirichlet分布和其共轭多项式分布,Gaussian-Wishart分布和其共轭Gaussian分布。

#### 有限混合模型的无限近似

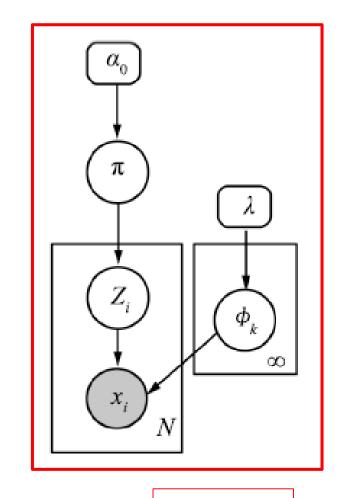


$$\pi | \alpha_0 \sim \mathrm{Dir}(\frac{\alpha_0}{K}, \cdots, \frac{\alpha_0}{K}), \ z_i | \pi \sim \pi$$
 $\phi_k | G_0 \sim G_0, \ x_i | z_i, (\phi_k)_{k=1}^K \sim F(\phi_{z_i})$ 
 $G^K = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \delta_{\phi_k}$ 
基于Dirichlet与多项式分布共轭的性质:

基于Dirichlet与多项式分布共轭的性质:

$$p(z_i = k | \mathcal{Z}_{\backslash i}, \alpha_0) = \frac{N_k^{\backslash i} + \frac{\alpha_0}{K}}{N - 1 + \alpha_0}$$

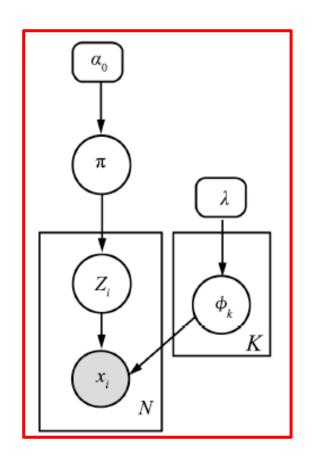
有限混合模型的近似过程为我们 提供了近似求解DP的一种途径



DP混合模型

有限单元混合模型的概率图

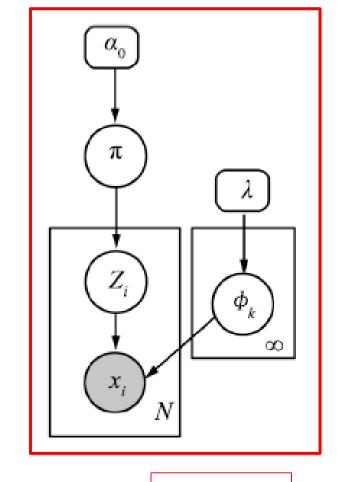
# 有限混合模型的无限近似



$$p(z_i = k | \mathcal{Z}_{\setminus i}, \alpha_0) = \frac{N_k^{\setminus i} + \frac{\alpha_0}{K}}{N - 1 + \alpha_0}$$

 $K \rightarrow \infty$ :

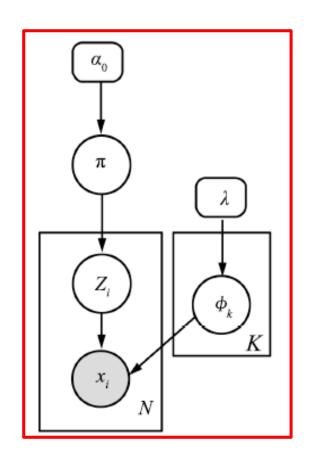
$$p(z_i = k | \mathcal{Z}_{\setminus i}, \alpha_0) = \frac{N_k^{\setminus i}}{N - 1 + \alpha_0}$$



有限单元混合模型的概率图

DP混合模型

#### 有限混合模型的无限近似

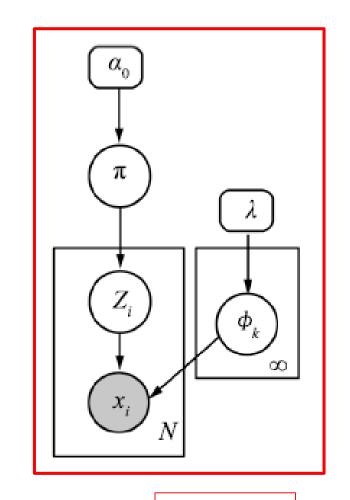


有限单元混合模型的概率图

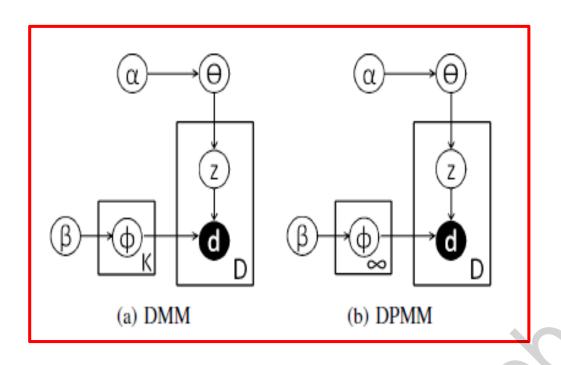
$$p(z_i = k | \mathcal{Z}_{\setminus i}, \alpha_0) = \frac{N_k^{\setminus i} + \frac{\alpha_0}{K}}{N - 1 + \alpha_0}$$

 $x_i$ 为空类时:

$$p(z_{i} = \bar{k}|\mathcal{Z}_{\backslash i}, \alpha_{0}) = 1 - \sum_{k,N_{k}^{\backslash i} \geq 0} p(z_{i} = k|\mathcal{Z}_{\backslash i}, \alpha_{0}) = 1 - \sum_{k,N_{k}^{\backslash i} \geq 0} \frac{N_{k}^{\backslash i}}{N - 1 + \alpha_{0}} = \frac{\alpha_{0}}{N - 1 + \alpha_{0}}$$



DP混合模型



#### DMM的生成过程:

$$\Theta | \alpha \sim Dir(\alpha)$$

$$z_d | \Theta \sim Mult(\Theta) \qquad d = 1, ..., D$$

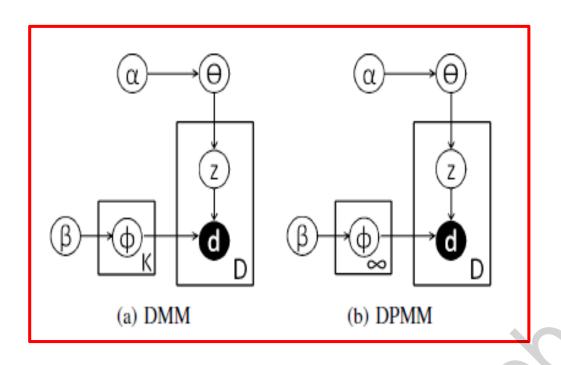
$$\Phi_k | \beta \sim Dir(\beta) \qquad k = 1, ..., K$$

$$d|z_d, \{\Phi_k\}_{k=1}^K \sim p(d|\Phi_{z_d})$$

#### DPMM的生成过程:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta | \alpha \sim GEM(1, \alpha) \\ z_d | \Theta \sim Mult(\Theta) & d = 1, ..., D \\ \Phi_k | \beta \sim Dir(\beta) & k = 1, ..., \infty \\ d | z_d, \{\Phi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \sim p(d|\Phi_{z_d}) \end{aligned}$$

Dirichlet Process Multinomial Mixture model



在其他文档簇已知的情况下, 文档 d所属的簇:

$$p(z_{d} = z | \vec{z}_{\neg d}, \alpha)$$

$$= \int Dir(\Theta | \vec{m}_{\neg d} + \alpha/K) Mult(z_{d} = z | \Theta) d\Theta$$

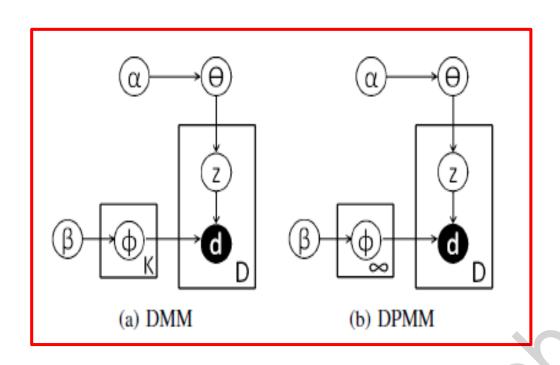
$$= \int \frac{1}{\Delta(\vec{m}_{\neg d} + \alpha/K)} \Theta_{z} \prod_{k=1, k \neq z}^{K} \Theta_{k}^{m_{k}, \neg d + \alpha/K - 1} d\Theta$$

$$= \frac{\Delta(\vec{m} + \alpha/K)}{\Delta(\vec{m}_{\neg d} + \alpha/K)}$$

$$= \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{K} \Gamma(m_{k} + \alpha/K)}{\Gamma(\sum_{k=1}^{K} (m_{k} + \alpha/K))} \frac{\Gamma(\sum_{k=1}^{K} (m_{k, \neg d} + \alpha/K))}{\prod_{k=1}^{K} \Gamma(m_{k, \neg d} + \alpha/K)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(m_{z, \neg d} + \alpha/K + 1)}{\Gamma(m_{z, \neg d} + \alpha/K)} \frac{\Gamma(D - 1 + \alpha)}{\Gamma(D + \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{m_{z, \neg d} + \alpha/K}{D - 1 + \alpha}$$



在其他文档簇已知的情况下,文档选择一个新簇:

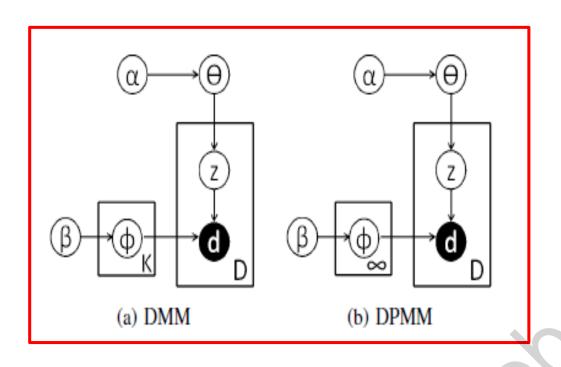
$$p(z_d = K + 1 | \vec{z}_{\neg d}, \alpha)$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{K} p(z_d = k | \vec{z}_{\neg d}, \alpha)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K} m_{k, \neg d}}{D - 1 + \alpha}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{D - 1}{D - 1 + \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{D - 1 + \alpha}$$



生成文档的条件概率(已有簇的情况下):

$$p(d|z_{d} = z, \vec{d}_{z, \neg d}, \beta)$$

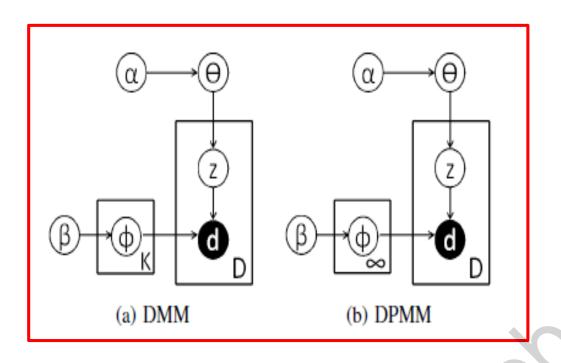
$$= \int Dir(\Phi_{z}|\vec{n}_{z, \neg d} + \beta) \prod_{w \in d} Mult(w|\Phi_{z}) d\Phi_{z}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\Delta(\vec{n}_{z, \neg d} + \beta)} \prod_{t=1}^{V} \Phi_{z, t}^{n_{z, \neg d}^{t} + \beta - 1} \prod_{w \in d} \Phi_{z, w}^{n_{d}^{w}} d\Phi_{z}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta(\vec{n}_{z} + \beta)}{\Delta(\vec{n}_{z, \neg d} + \beta)}$$

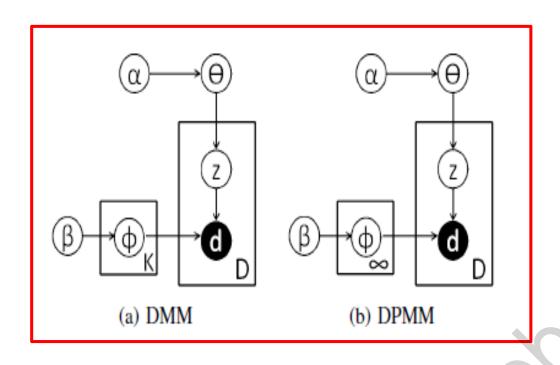
$$= \frac{\prod_{t=1}^{V} \Gamma(n_{z}^{t} + \beta)}{\Gamma(\sum_{t=1}^{V} (n_{z}^{t} + \beta))} \frac{\Gamma(\sum_{t=1}^{V} (n_{z, \neg d}^{t} + \beta))}{\prod_{t=1}^{V} \Gamma(n_{z, \neg d}^{t} + \beta)}$$

$$= \frac{\prod_{w \in d} \prod_{j=1}^{N_{d}^{w}} (n_{z, \neg d}^{w} + \beta + j - 1)}{\prod_{i=1}^{N_{d}} (n_{z, \neg d} + V\beta + i - 1)}$$



生成文档的条件概率(新簇的情况下):

$$\begin{split} p(d|z_{d} = K+1,\beta) &= \int p(d,\Phi_{K+1}|z_{d} = K+1,\beta)d\Phi_{K+1} \\ &= \int p(\Phi_{K+1}|z_{d} = K+1,\beta)p(d|\Phi_{K+1},z_{d} = K+1,\beta)d\Phi_{K+1} \\ &= \int p(\Phi_{K+1}|\beta)p(d|\Phi_{K+1},z_{d} = K+1)d\Phi_{K+1} \\ &= \int Dir(\Phi_{K+1}|\beta) \prod_{w \in d} Mult(w|\Phi_{K+1})d\Phi_{K+1} \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\Delta(\beta)} \prod_{t=1}^{V} \Phi_{K+1,t}^{\beta-1} \prod_{w \in d} \Phi_{K+1,w}^{N_{d}^{w}} d\Phi_{K+1} \\ &= \frac{\Delta(\vec{n}_{K+1} + \beta)}{\Delta(\beta)} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{t=1}^{V} \Gamma(n_{K+1}^{t} + \beta)}{\Gamma(\sum_{t=1}^{V} (n_{K+1}^{t} + \beta))} \frac{\Gamma(\sum_{t=1}^{V} \beta)}{\prod_{t=1}^{V} \Gamma(\beta)} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{w \in d} \prod_{j=1}^{N_{d}^{w}} (\beta + j - 1)}{\prod_{i=1}^{N_{d}} (V\beta + i - 1)} \end{split}$$



#### 因此:

$$p(z_d = z | \vec{z}_{\neg d}, \vec{d}, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$\propto \frac{m_{z, \neg d}}{D - 1 + \alpha} \frac{\prod_{w \in d} \prod_{j=1}^{N_d^w} (n_{z, \neg d}^w + \beta + j - 1)}{\prod_{i=1}^{N_d} (n_{z, \neg d} + V\beta + i - 1)}$$

$$p(z_d = K + 1 | \vec{z}_{\neg d}, \vec{d}, \alpha, \beta)$$

$$\propto \frac{\alpha}{D - 1 + \alpha} \frac{\prod_{w \in d} \prod_{j=1}^{N_d^w} (\beta + j - 1)}{\prod_{i=1}^{N_d} (V\beta + i - 1)}$$

```
//对文档的每个单词讲行计算
private int sampleCluster(int d, Document document)
   double[] prob = new double[K+1];
   //计算属于已有簇的概率
   for(int k = 0; k < K; k++){
       //第一项
       prob[k] = (m_z[k]) / (D - 1 + alpha);
       double valueOfRule2 = 1.0;
       int i = 0;
       //计算连乘积
       for(int w=0; w < document.wordNum; w++){</pre>
           int wordNo = document.wordIdArray[w];
           int wordFre = document.wordFreArray[w];
           //依据公式进行计算
           for(int j = 0; j < wordFre; j++){
               valueOfRule2 *= (n_zv[k][wordNo] + beta + j) / (n_z[k] + V*beta + j)
               i++;
       prob[k] = prob[k] * valueOfRule2;
```

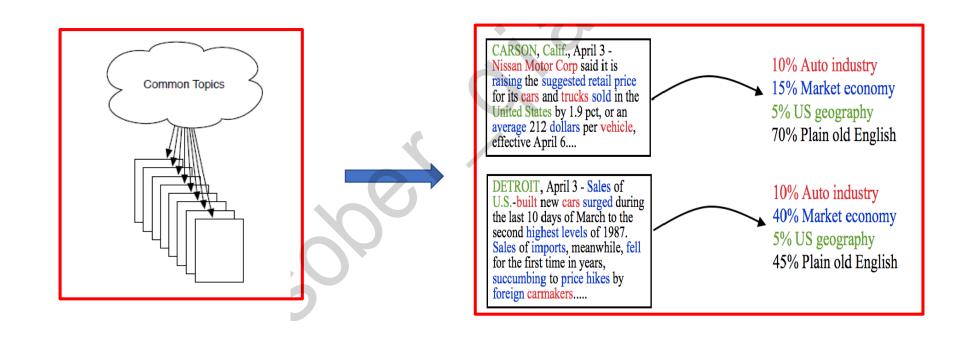
```
//计算属于新簇的概率
 prob[K] = (alpha) / (D - 1 + alpha);
 double valueOfRule3 = 1.0:
 int i = 0;
 //这里可以进行近似计算的
 for(int w=0; w < document.wordNum; w++){</pre>
     int wordFre = document.wordFreArray[w];
     for(int j = 0; j < wordFre; j++){</pre>
         valueOfRule3 *= (beta + j) /( beta*V + i);
         i++;
prob[K] = prob[K] * valueOfRule3;
 //基干轮盘赌选择是已有的簇还是旧的簇
 for(int k = 1; k < K+1; k++){
     prob[k] += prob[k - 1];
 double thred = Math.random() * prob[K];
 int kChoosed;
 for(kChoosed = 0; kChoosed < K+1; kChoosed++){</pre>
     if(thred < prob[kChoosed]){</pre>
         break;
 return kChoosed;
```

### 主要内容

- ➤ DP应用场景
- ➤ DP的定义及构造
- ➤ DPMM模型
- ➤ HDP模型

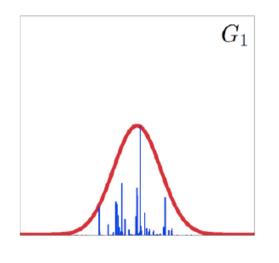
#### **HDP**

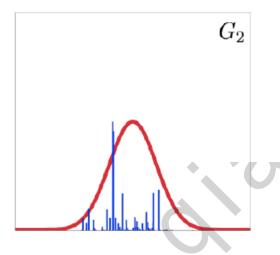
- ▶ DP可以实现一组数据的聚类和分析(类似于文档聚类,一个文档相当于一个数据)
- ▶ 在研究多组数据的聚类问题时,单纯利用DP混合模型是无法实现建模分析的.



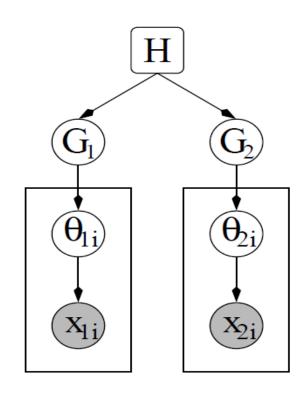
#### **HDP**

▶ DP为每一组数据聚类



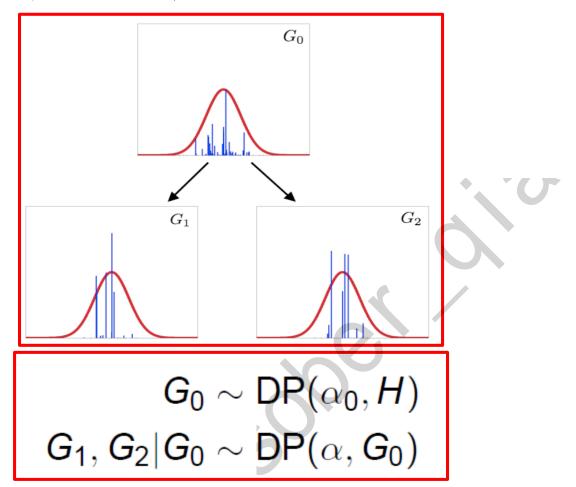


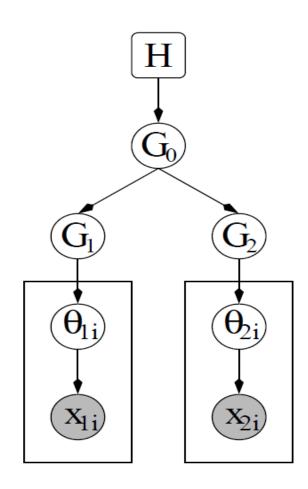
- ▶ H是连续分布,组与组间没办法共享 聚类结果。
- ▶ 解决办法:构造H,使其离散化。



#### **HDP**

➤ 在共同的基分布上引入一个DP先验





#### HDP

- ➤ 各文档的主题均是服从基分布H分布(保障 各文档之间的主题共享)
- > 以基分布H和集中度参数γ,构造DP

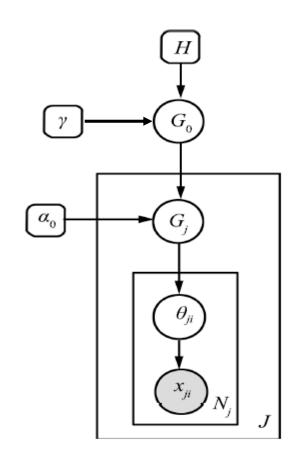
$$G_0 \sim \mathsf{DP}(\gamma, H)$$

 $\triangleright$  以 $G_0$ 为基分布和集中度参数 $\alpha_0$ ,对每一组数据构造DP

$$G_j|G_0 \sim \mathsf{DP}(\alpha, G_0)$$
 for  $j = 1, \ldots, J$ 

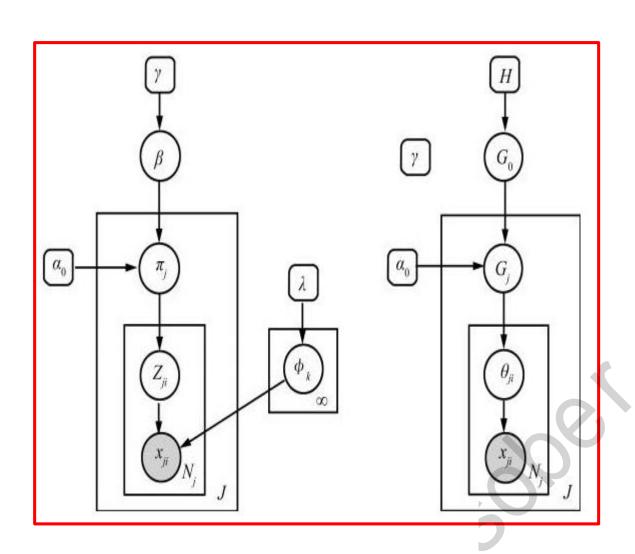
> 以G<sub>i</sub>为先验分布,构造DP混合模型

$$\theta_{ji}|G_j \sim G_j, \ x_{ji}|\theta_{ji} \sim F(\theta_{ji})$$



HDP的有向图表示

# HDP的stick-breaking构造

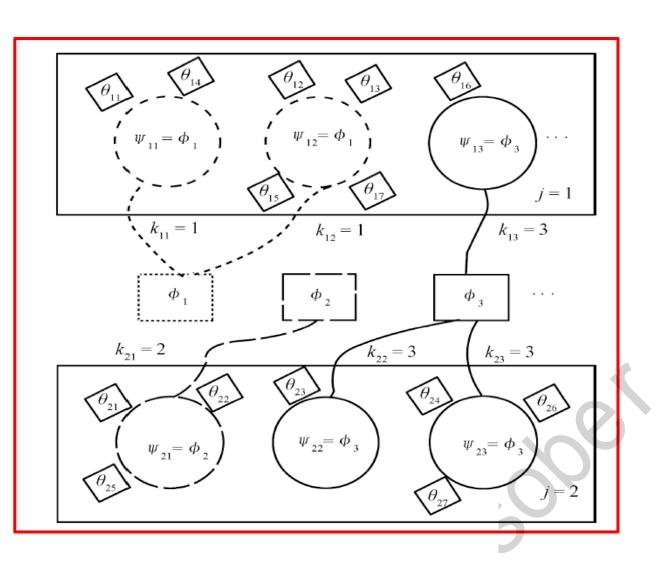


$$\boldsymbol{\beta}|\gamma \sim \text{GEM}(\gamma), \ \boldsymbol{\pi}_{j}|\alpha_{0}, \ \boldsymbol{\beta} \sim \text{DP}(\alpha_{0}, \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$z_{ji}|\boldsymbol{\pi}_{j} \sim \boldsymbol{\pi}_{j}, \ \phi_{k} \sim H(\lambda)$$

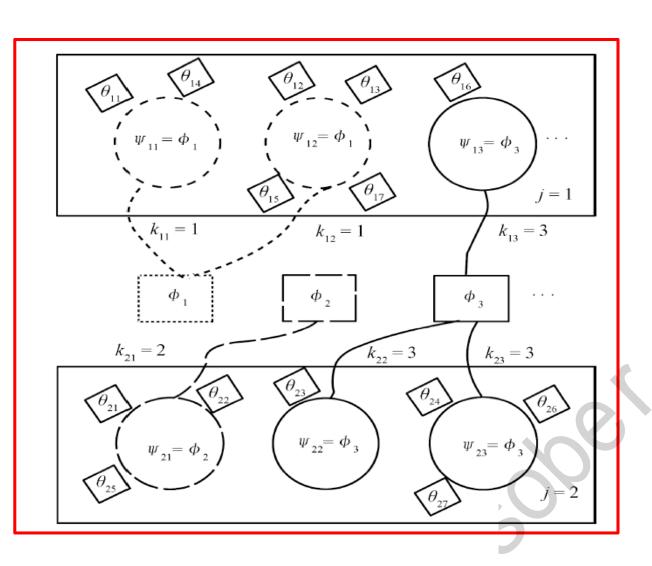
$$x_{ji}|z_{ji}, \ (\phi_{k})_{k=1}^{\infty} \sim F(\phi_{z_{ji}})$$

## Chinese restaurant franchise构造



- ▶餐厅是连锁餐厅,所有餐厅共用一 份菜单,菜的种类有无穷多个。
- ▶每个餐厅可拥有无限个桌子,每张餐桌可容纳无穷多位顾客。
- ➤第一位顾客就座第一张餐桌,每一张餐桌上的第一位客人负责点菜,一张餐桌只有一道菜,其他后来就座于该餐桌的客人共同享用该道菜。
- ▶不同餐厅的不同餐桌可以点用同一 道菜,同一餐厅的不同餐桌也可点 用同一道菜。

# Chinese restaurant franchise构造



- ➤ CRP构造即是为顾客分配餐桌和 菜的过程。
- ▶首先为每位顾客分配餐桌(可视为文档中单词聚类的过程,一层 DP),顾客就坐于哪张餐桌与该餐桌的顾客数成正比;也可以选择一张新桌子。
- ▶分配完餐桌后,为每张餐桌点菜,每道菜被得到的概率与已点到用 这道菜的桌子数成正比;也可以 点一道新菜。

# 基于CRP的后验采样算法(两层)

▶第一层:为每位顾客分配餐桌

$$p(t_{ji} = t | T^{\setminus ji}, \mathcal{K}) \propto$$

$$\begin{cases} n_{jt.}^{\setminus ji} f_{k_{jt}}^{\setminus x_{ji}}(x_{ji}), & t \text{ 为已有顾客就座的餐桌} \\ \alpha_0 p(x_{ji} | T^{\setminus ji}, t_{ji} = t^{\text{new}}, \mathcal{K}), & t = t^{\text{new}} \end{cases}$$

其中, $t_{ji}$ 表示第j个餐厅的第i个顾客就坐的餐桌, $n_{jt}$ .表示第j个餐厅就坐于第t个餐桌上的顾客总数。

$$f_k^{\backslash x_{ji}}(x_{ji}) = \int f(x_{ji}|\phi_k) \prod_{\substack{j'i'\neq ji, z_{j'i'}=k}} f(x_{j'i'}|\phi_k)h(\phi_k)d\phi_k$$

$$\int \prod_{\substack{j'i'\neq ji, z_{j'i'}=k}} f(x_{j'i'}|\phi_k)h(\phi_k)d\phi_k$$

观测数据的条件概率

# 基于CRP的后验采样算法(两层)

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其中, $t_{ji}$ 表示第j个餐厅的第i个顾客就坐的餐桌, $n_{jt}$ 表示第j个餐厅就坐于第t个餐桌上的顾客总数。

$$p(x_{ji}|\mathcal{T}^{\setminus ji}, \ t_{ji} = t^{\text{new}}, \ \mathcal{K}) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{m_{.k}}{m_{..} + \gamma} f_k^{\setminus x_{ji}}(x_{ji}) + \frac{\gamma}{m_{..} + \gamma} f_{k^{\text{new}}}^{\setminus x_{ji}}(x_{ji}) \longrightarrow$$

等号右边第1项是新的餐桌点用已有顾客点过的菜之概率和; 第2项是该新的餐桌点一道新的菜的概率.

# 基于CRP的后验采样算法(两层)

▶第二层:对每个餐厅中的餐桌分配菜(只有是新桌子时执行):

$$p(k_{jt} = k | \mathcal{K}^{\setminus jt}, T) \propto$$

$$\begin{cases} m_{.k}^{\setminus jt} f_k^{\setminus \mathcal{X}_{jt}}(\mathcal{X}_{jt}), & k \text{ 为已有顾客点用的菜} \\ \gamma f_{k^{\text{new}}}^{\setminus \mathcal{X}_{jt}}(\mathcal{X}_{jt}), & k = k^{\text{new}} \end{cases}$$

m.k为所有餐厅里点了第k道菜的桌子总数。

# HDP采样核心代码解读

```
/**
 * 一步一步向前执行Gibbs Sampling
 */
public void nextGibbsSweep() {
   int table;
   //对每篇文档,每个单词循环
   for (int d = 0, len = docStates.length; d < len; d++)
       for (int i = 0; i < docStates[d].docLen; i++) {</pre>
           removeWord(d, i); // remove the word i from the state
           table = sampleTable(d, i);
           //如果是新桌子去抽桌子的主题
           if (table == docStates[d].tablesNum) // new Table
               addWord(d, i, table, sampleTopic()); // sampling its Topic
           else
               addWord(d, i, table, docStates[d].tableToTopic[table]); // existing Table
    defragment();
```

针对每篇文档的每个单词进行桌子和主题分配(两层for循环)

移除该单词,并统计该单词 对应的桌子上的词的数量-1; 该单词对应的主题生成的总 单词数量-1;该单词对应的 主题生成的该单词的数量减 1,并判断是否移除该桌子

# HDP采样核心代码解读

```
int sampleTable(int docID, int i) {
   int k, j;
   double pSum = 0.0, vb = V * eta, fNew, u;
   DOCState docState = docStates[docID];
   f = ensureCapacity(f, K);
   p = ensureCapacity(p, docState.tablesNum);
   //这里是gamma,
   fNew = gamma.getValue() / V;
   //计算fNew
   for (k = 0; k < K; k++) {
       //计算f值
       f[k] = (phi[k][docState.words[i].termIndex] + eta) /
               (wordNumByTopic[k] + vb);
       //计算fNew的前半部分
       fNew += tablesNumByTopic[k] * f[k];
   for (j = 0; j < docState.tablesNum; j++) {</pre>
       if (docState.wordCountByTable[j] > 0)
           //桌子对应的单词数,这里计算的旧桌子加和
           pSum += docState.wordCountByTable[j] * f[docState.tableToTopic[j]];
       p[j] = pSum;
   //加上新桌子的概率
   pSum += alpha.getValue() * fNew / (totalTablesNum + gamma.getValue()); // Probability for t = '
   //轮盘赌
   p[docState.tablesNum] = pSum;
   u = random.nextDouble() * pSum;
   for (j = 0; j < docState.tablesNum; j++)</pre>
       if (u < p[j])
           break; // decided which table the word i is assigned to
   return j;
```

# HDP采样核心代码解读

```
1 - -
 ★ 桌子的主题抽样,决定将桌子赋予哪个主题
 ★ 语料层的抽样
 * Greturn the index of the topic
 * /·
private int sampleTopic() {
   double r, pSum = 0.0;
   int k:
   p = ensureCapacity(p, K);
   //抽主题公式
   for (k = 0; k < K; k++) {
       pSum += tablesNumByTopic[k] * f[k];
       p[k] = pSum;
    //加上新主题的
   pSum += gamma.getValue() / V;
   //轮盘赌
   p[K] = pSum;
   r = random.nextDouble() * pSum;
   for (k = 0; k < K; k++)
       if (r < p[k])
           break:
   return k:
```

### 相关学习资料

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