如例9.1的三硬币模型,假设观测数据不变,试选择不同的初值,例如, $\pi^{(0)}=0.46, p^{(0)}=0.55, q^{(0)}=0.67$,求模型参数为 $\theta=(\pi,p,q)$ 的极大似然估计。

例9.1(三硬币模型) 假设有3枚硬币,分别记作A,B,C。这些硬币正面出现的概率分别是 π ,p和q。进行如下掷硬币试验: 先掷硬币A,根据其结果选出硬币B或硬币C,正面选硬币B,反面选硬币C;然后掷选出的硬币,掷硬币的结果,出现正面记作1,出现方面记作0;独立地重复n次试验(这里,n=10),观测结果如下:

1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1

假设只能观测到掷硬币的结果,不能观测掷硬币的过程。

三硬币模型可以写作

$$P(y|\theta) = \sum_{z} P(y, z|\theta) = \sum_{z} P(z|\theta)P(y|z, \theta)$$
$$= \pi p^{y} (1-p)^{1-y} + (1-\pi)q^{y} (1-q)^{1-y}$$

• 根据书中第9章的例9.1的三硬币模型的EM算法:

EM算法首先选取参数的初值,记作 $\theta^{(0)}=(\pi^{(0)},p^{(0)},q^{(0)})$,然后通过下面的步骤迭代计算参数的估计值,直至收敛为止

第i次迭代参数的估计值为 $\theta^{(i)}=(\pi^{(i)},p^{(i)},q^{(i)})$ 。EM算法的第i+1次迭代如下:

E步: 计算在模型参数 $\pi^{(i)}, p^{(i)}, q^{(i)}$ 下观测数据 y_j 来自掷硬币B的概率:

$$\mu_j^{(i+1)} = \tfrac{\pi^{(i)}(p^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-p^{(i)})^{1-y_j}}{\pi^{(i)}(p^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-p^{(i)})^{1-y_j} + (1-\pi^{(i)})(q^{(i)})^{y_j}(1-q^{(i)})^{1-y_j}}$$

M步: 计算模型参数的新估计值:

$$\pi^{(i+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \mu_j^{(i+1)}$$

$$p^{(i+1)} = rac{\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j^{(i+1)} y_j}{\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j^{(i+1)}}$$

$$q^{(i+1)} = rac{\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^n (1-\mu_j^{(i+1)}) y_j}{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n (1-\mu_j^{(i+1)})}$$

采用编程方法直接计算解决

```
2
    class coin:
 3
     def __init__(self,threshold=1e-6,max_iter=1000,theta):
4
     #####################################
 5
        初始化模型参数
 6
        threshold:收敛阈值 #
 7
        max_iter:最大迭代次数 #
8
     # theta:模型参数的初值 #
     9
       self.threshold=threshold
11
       self.max_iter=max_iter
       self.pi,self.p,self.q=theta
12
13
     def mu(self,j):
     14
15
     # (E步) 计算mu
                                  #
16
     # j:观测数据y的第j个
17
       返回在模型参数下观测数据vi来自掷硬币B的概率#
18
     19
       pro\_1 = self.pi*math.pow(self.p,data[j])*math.pow((1-self.p),1-data[j])
20
       pro_2=(1-self.pi)*math.pow(self.q,data[j])*math.pow((1-self.q),1-data[j])
21
       return pro_1/(pro_1+pro_2)
22
     def fit(self,data):
     23
24
     # 模型迭代
                              #
25
     # data:观测数据
     26
27
       count=len(data)
28
       print("模型参数的初值:")
       print("pi={},p={},q={}".format(self.pi,self.p,self.q))
29
30
       print("EM算法训练过程:")
       for i in range(self.max_iter):
31
32
         #(E步)得到在模型参数下观测数据yj来自掷硬币B的概率
         _mu=[self.mu(j) for j in range(count)]
33
34
         # (M步) 计算模型参数的新估计值
35
         pi=1/count*sum(_mu)
36
         p=sum([_mu[k]*data[k] for k in range(count)])/sum([_mu[k] for k in range(count)])
37
         q=sum([(1-_mu[k])*data[k] for k in range(count)])/sum([(1-_mu[k]) for k in range(count)])
38
         print('第{}次:pi={:.4f},p={:.4f},q={:.4f}'.format(i+1,pi,p,q))
39
         #计算误差值
40
         error=abs(self.pi-pi)+abs(self.p-p)+abs(self.q-q)
41
         self.pi=pi
42
         self.p=p
43
         self.q=q
44
         #判断是否收敛
45
         if error<self.threshold:
46
           print("模型参数的极大似然估计:")
47
           print("pi={:.4f},p={:.4f},q={:.4f}".format(self.pi,self.p,self.q))
48
           break
```

```
1
   #加载数据
2
   data = [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1]
3
   #模型参数的初值
   init_prob = [0.46, 0.55, 0.67]
4
5
6
   #三硬币模型的EM模型
7
   em = ThreeCoinEM(prob=init_prob, tol=1e-5, max_iter=100)
   #模型训练
8
   em.fit(data)
9
```

```
      1
      模型参数的初值:

      2
      pi=0.46,p=0.55,q=0.67

      3
      EM算法训练过程:

      4
      第1次:pi=0.4619,p=0.5346,q=0.6561

      5
      第2次:pi=0.4619,p=0.5346,q=0.6561

      6
      模型参数的极大似然估计:

      7
      pi=0.4619,p=0.5346,q=0.6561
```

9.2 证明定理9.2

定理 9.2 设 $L(\theta) = \log P(Y|\theta)$ 为观测数据的对数似然函数, $\theta^{(i)}(i=1,2,\cdots)$ 为 EM 算法得到的参数估计序列, $L(\theta^{(i)})(i=1,2,\cdots)$ 为对应的对数似然函数序列。

- (1) 如果 $P(Y|\theta)$ 有上界,则 $L(\theta^{(i)}) = \log P(Y|\theta^{(i)})$ 收敛到某一值 L^* ;
- (2) 在函数 $Q(\theta, \theta')$ 与 $L(\theta)$ 满足一定条件下,由 EM 算法得到的参数估计序列 $\theta^{(i)}$ 的收敛值 θ^* 是 $L(\theta)$ 的稳定点。

(1):

- 由定理**9.1**,有 $P(y|\theta^i)$ 是单调递增的,所以 $L(\theta^i)$ 是单调递增的
- 由于 $P(y|\theta^i)$ 是有上界的,所以 $P(y|\theta^i)$ 有上界,所以 $L(\theta^i)$ 有上界
- 由单调有界定理, 有 $L(\theta^i)$ 收敛

(2):

参考:Wu CF J On the convergence properties of the EM algorithm. The Annals of Statistics, 1983, 11:95-103

GLOBAL CONVERGENCE THEOREM. Let the sequence $\{x_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ be generated by $x_{k+1} \in M(x_k)$, where M is a point-to-set map on X. Let a solution set $\Gamma \subset X$ be given, and suppose that: (i) all points x_k are contained in a compact set $S \subset X$; (ii) M is closed over the complement of Γ ; (iii) there is a continuous function α on X such that (a) if $x \notin \Gamma$, $\alpha(y) > \alpha(x)$ for all $y \in M(x)$, and (b) if $x \in \Gamma$, $\alpha(y) \geq \alpha(x)$ for all $y \in M(x)$.

Then all the limit points of $\{x_k\}$ are in the solution set Γ and $\alpha(x_k)$ converges monotonically to $\alpha(x)$ for some $x \in \Gamma$.

THEOREM 1. Let $\{\phi_p\}$ be a GEM sequence generated by $\phi_{p+1} \in M(\phi_p)$, and suppose that (i) M is a closed point-to-set map over the complement of $\mathcal{L}(\text{resp.}\mathcal{M})$, (ii) $L(\phi_{p+1}) > L(\phi_p)$ for all $\phi_p \notin \mathcal{L}(\text{resp.}\mathcal{M})$.

Then all the limit points of $\{\phi_p\}$ are stationary points (local maxima) of L, and $L(\phi_p)$ converges monotonically to $L^* = L(\phi^*)$ for some $\phi^* \in \mathcal{S}(resp. \mathcal{M})$.

• 对EM算法, $Q(\theta, \theta^i)$ 对 θ , θ_i 是连续的是closseness of M的充分条件,于是有Theorem2

Theorem 2. Suppose Q satisfies the continuity condition (10). Then all the limit points of any instance $\{\phi_p\}$ of an EM algorithm are stationary points of L and $L(\phi_p)$ converges monotonically to $L^* = L(\phi^*)$ for some stationary point ϕ^* .

- 对EM算法来说,容易说明 $Q(\theta, \theta^i)$ 对 θ , θ_i 是连续,满足Therorem1(i)的条件
- 由定理**9.1**,有 $P(y|\theta^i)$ 是单调递增的,即 $L(\theta^i)$ 是单调递增的,所以满足Therorem1(ii)的条件
- 则自然满足Therorem 1的条件,同时得证在函数 $Q(\theta,\theta')$ 与 $L(\theta)$ 满足一定条件下,由EM算法得到的参数估计 序列 θ^i 的收敛值 θ^* 是 $L(\theta)$ 的稳定点。

PROOF. Since (10) is sufficient for (i) of Theorem 1, it remains to prove (ii) of Theorem 1 for all $\phi_p \notin \mathcal{S}$. Consider a ϕ_p , which is in the interior of Ω by (9). Since ϕ_p maximizes $H(\phi \mid \phi_p)$ over $\phi \in \Omega$ according to (4), $D^{10}H(\phi_p \mid \phi_p) = 0$. Therefore $DL(\phi_p) = D^{10}Q(\phi_p \mid \phi_p) \neq 0$ for any $\phi_p \notin \mathcal{S}$ from the definition of \mathcal{S} , implying that ϕ_p is not a local maximum of $Q(\phi \mid \phi_p)$ over $\phi \in \Omega$. From the definition of the M-step, $Q(\phi_{p+1} \mid \phi_p) > Q(\phi_p \mid \phi_p)$. Together with (4), this proves $L(\phi_{p+1}) > L(\phi_p)$ for all $\phi_p \notin \mathcal{S}$. The desired result follows. \square