

# EM algorithm HW5

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## Abstract

The project is about to deriving the updating rules for EM algorithm, and then implement it in r with given data and estimate the parameters.

## 4.8.1

### Construction of an EM algorithm

For  $P_{ij}^{(k+1)}$ , based on the lecture notes, we have the following:

$$Q(\Psi|\Psi(k)) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m P(Z_{ij} = 1|y_i, \Psi(k)) \times \ln P(Z_{ij} = 1, y_i|\Psi(k))$$

denote  $p_{ij} = P(Z_{ij} = 1|y_i, \Psi(k))$

$$p_{ij}^{(k+1)} = \frac{P(Z_{ij} = 1, y_i|\Psi(k))}{P(y_i|\Psi(k))} = \frac{P(Z_{ij} = 1, y_i|\Psi(k))}{\sum_{s=1}^m P(Z_{is} = 1, y_i|\Psi(k))}$$

$$P(Z_{ij} = 1, y_i|\Psi(k)) = P(Z_{ij} = 1|\Psi(k)) \times P(y_i|Z_{ij} = 1, \Psi(k)) \quad (1)$$

$$= \pi_j^{(k)} \phi(y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)}; 0, \sigma^2) \quad (2)$$

$$p_{ij}^{(k+1)} = \frac{\pi_j^{(k)} \phi(y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)}; 0, \sigma^{2k})}{\sum_{j=1}^m \pi_j^{(k)} \phi(y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)}; 0, \sigma^{2k})}$$

From (1), we could get

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\Psi|\Psi(k)) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)} \times \ln P(Z_{ij} = 1, y_i|\Psi(k)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)} \times \ln[\pi_j^{(k)} \phi(y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)}; 0, \sigma^{2k})] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)} \ln \pi_j^{(k)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)} \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)} \left(-\frac{(y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Only the third part contains  $\vec{\beta}_j^{(k)}$ , so in order to maximize this part, we can minimize  $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)} (y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)})^2$ , from the property of the sample mean,  $\vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)}$  must be the mean of the weighted sample  $y_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ , each  $y_i$  has weight  $p_{ij}^{(k+1)}$ . So

$$\vec{x}_i \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k+1)} = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{x}_i p_{ij}^{(k+1)}) y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)}}$$

$$\vec{\beta}_j^{(k+1)} = (\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{x}_i \vec{x}_i^T p_{ij}^{(k+1)})^{-1} \times (\sum_{i=1}^n \vec{x}_i p_{ij}^{(k+1)} y_i), y = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

Recall that in  $Q(\Psi|\Psi(k))$  only the 2nd and 3rd parts, which we call  $I_2, I_3$  contain  $\sigma^2$ , and if we denote

$$I_2^{(\star)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)} \ln(\sigma^2)$$

$$I_3^{(\star)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)} (y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)})^2 / \sigma^2$$

then  $I_2^{(\star)} + I_3^{(\star)}$  is the sum of m terms of the following form,

$$S_j = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)} \ln(\sigma^2) + \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)} (y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)})^2 / \sigma^2$$

Thus we only need to find  $\sigma^2$  to minimize each  $S_j$ . Now that  $\vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k+1)}$  is equal to the weighted mean of  $y_i$ , to minimize  $S_j$ , also from the property of sample variance,  $\sigma^2$  must be the sample variance of the weighted sample  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ . Therefore,

$$\sigma_j^{2(k+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)} (y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)}}$$

According to the given condition,

$$\sigma_1^{2(k+1)} = \sigma_2^{2(k+1)} = \dots = \sigma_m^{2(k+1)} = \sigma^{2(k+1)}$$

$$\sigma^{2(k+1)} \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)} (y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k)})^2 = \sigma^{2(k+1)} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)} (y_i - \vec{x}_i^T \vec{\beta}_j^{(k+1)})^2}{n}$$

Finally, as  $\sum_{j=1}^m \pi_j = 1$ , we can construct the Lagrangian Function:

$$L(\pi_1^{(k)}, \dots, \pi_m^{(k)}; \lambda) = Q(\Psi|\Psi(k)) - \lambda (\sum_{j=1}^m \pi_j^{(k)} - 1)$$

Set  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \pi_j^k} = 0, (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$ , we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)} \frac{1}{\pi_j^{(k+1)}} - \lambda = 0, (j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (3)$$

$$\pi_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)}}{\lambda} \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \pi_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{ij}^{(k+1)}}{\lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$(6)$$

Thus we have  $\pi_j^{(k+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k+1)}}{n}$ .

## Implement of EM algorithm

```
regmix_em <- function(y, xmat, pi.init, beta.init, sigma.init,
  control=list(max = 100, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.1)) {
  max <- control$max
  xmat <- as.matrix(xmat)
  tol <- control$tol
  nr <- nrow(xmat)
  nc <- ncol(xmat)
  m <- length(pi.init)
  pi <- pi.init
  beta <- beta.init
  sigma <- sigma.init
  p <- matrix(NA, nrow = nr, ncol = m)
  beta.new <- matrix(NA, nrow = nc, ncol = m)
  converg <- 1
  for (i in 1:max) {
    for (j in 1:nr) {
      p[j, ] <- pi * dnorm(y[j] - xmat[j, ] %*% beta, mean = 0, sd = sigma) /
        sum(pi * dnorm(y[j] - xmat[j, ] %*% beta, mean = 0, sd = sigma))
    }
    pi.new <- colMeans(p)
    for (j in 1:m) {
      beta.new[, j] <- solve(t(xmat) %*% diag(p[, j]) %*% xmat) %*%
        t(xmat) %*% diag(p[, j]) %*% y
      sigma.new <- sqrt(sum(p * (y %*% t(rep(1, m)) - xmat %*% beta.new)^2)/n)
      if (sum(abs(pi-pi.new))+sum(abs(beta-beta.new))+abs(sigma-sigma.new) < tol) {
        break
      }
    }
    pi <- pi.new
    beta <- beta.new
    sigma <- sigma.new
  }
}
```

```

}
if (i == max) {
  print("maximum iteration")
}
return(list(pi = pi.new, beta = beta.new, sigma = sigma.new,
  converg = converg, iteration = i))
}

```

```

regmix_sim <- function(n, pi, beta, sigma) {
  K <- ncol(beta)
  p <- NROW(beta)
  xmat <- matrix(rnorm(n * p), n, p) # normal covaraite
  error <- matrix(rnorm(n * K, sd = sigma), n, K)
  ymat <- xmat %*% beta + error # n by K matrix
  ind <- t(rmultinom(n, size = 1, prob = pi))
  y <- rowSums(ymat * ind)
  data.frame(y, xmat)
}
n <- 400
pi <- c(.3, .4, .3)
bet <- matrix(c( 1, 1, 1,
                -1, -1, -1), 2, 3)
sig <- 1
set.seed(1205)
dat <- regmix_sim(n, pi, bet, sig)
result<- regmix_em(y = dat[,1], xmat = dat[,-1],
  pi.init = pi / pi / length(pi),
  beta.init = matrix(c(1,1,2,2,3,3), 2, 3),
  sigma.init = sig / sig,
  control = list(max = 500, tol = 1e-5))
result

```

```

## $pi
## [1] 0.3454012 0.3858259 0.2687728
##
## $beta
##          [,1]      [,2]      [,3]
## [1,] -0.9136809 0.8796635 0.9912052
## [2,] -1.1990374 0.9341891 -1.2424680
##
## $sigma
## [1] 1.023598
##
## $converg
## [1] 1
##
## $iteration
## [1] 78

```