EM algorithm

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EM algorithm

- For non-Gaussian mixture
- a broader view of the EM algorithm

Jensen's inequality

- Consider a convex function, f and a random variable, X
- Theorem: $\mathbb{E}[f(X)] \ge f(\mathbb{E}[X])$

The EM algorithm

- Want to know: $p(x, z; \theta)$
 - Marginalization: $p(x;\theta) = \sum_{\tilde{x}} p(x,z;\theta)$
- Log-likelihood: $\ell(\theta) = \sum_{i} \log(x^{(i)}; \theta)$

$$\ell(\theta) = \sum_{i} \log_{i} \sum_{j} (x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; \theta)$$

• For simpler exposition: idrop i

$$\ell(\theta) = \log \sum_{z} (x, z; \theta)$$

The EM algorithm (cont.)

- Assume a distribution of the latent variable, Q(z)
- Lower bound:

$$p(x;\theta) = \log \sum_{z} p(x,z;\theta)$$

$$= \log \sum_{z} Q(z) \frac{p(x,z;\theta)}{Q(z)}$$

$$\geq \sum_{z} Q(z) \log \frac{p(x,z;\theta)}{Q(z)}$$

Jensen's inequality

$$f\left(\mathbb{E}_{z\sim Q}\left[\frac{p(x,z;\theta)}{Q(z)}\right]\right) \geq \mathbb{E}_{z\sim Q}\left[f\left(\frac{p(x,z;\theta)}{Q(z)}\right)\right]$$

The EM algorithm (cont.)

To get tight bound,

$$\frac{p(x,z;\theta)}{Q(z)} = c$$

• Using the fact $\sum Q(z) = 1$

$$Q(z) = p(z|x;\theta)$$

Now one can verify that

$$\sum_{z} Q(z) \log \frac{p(x, z; \theta)}{Q(z)} = \log p(x; \theta)$$

• Evidence Lower Bound (ELBO):

$$\log p(x; \theta) \ge \text{ELBO}(x; Q, \theta) = \sum_{z} Q(z) \log \frac{p(x, z; \theta)}{Q(z)}$$

The EM algorithm (cont.)

• Interpretation:

$$\forall Q, \theta, x, \qquad \log p(x; \theta) \ge \text{ELBO}(x; Q, \theta)$$

• E-step: fix $Q(z) = p(z|x;\theta)$

M-step: fix maximize

More on ELBO

• Interpretation:

ELBO
$$(x; Q, \theta) = \sum_{z} Q(z) \log \frac{p(x, z; \theta)}{Q(z)}$$

• Decomposition:

$$ELBO(x; Q, \theta) = \mathbb{E}_{z \sim Q}[\log p(x, z; \theta)] - \mathbb{E}_{z \sim Q}[\log Q(z)]$$
$$= \mathbb{E}_{z \sim Q}[\log p(x|z; \theta)] - D_{KL}(Q||p_z)$$

$$ELBO(x; Q, \theta) = \log p(x) - D_{KL}(Q||p_{z|x})$$

Variational Inference

- Extension of EM
 - Continuous latent variable, non-Gaussian, ...
- ELBO:

$$ELBO(Q, \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ELBO(x^{(i)}; Q_i, \theta) = \sum_{i} \sum_{z^{(i)}} Q_i(z^{(i)}) \log \frac{p(x^{(i)}, z^{(i)}; \theta)}{Q_i(z^{(i)})}$$

Mean-field assumption:

$$Q_i(z) = Q_i^1(z)Q_i^2(z)\dots Q_i^k(z)$$

• Example: Gaussian with diagonal covariance

$$Q_i = \mathcal{N}(q(x^{(i)}; \phi), \operatorname{diag}(v(x^{(i)}; \psi))^2)$$