The Introduction to Expectation Maximization Algorithm

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Outline

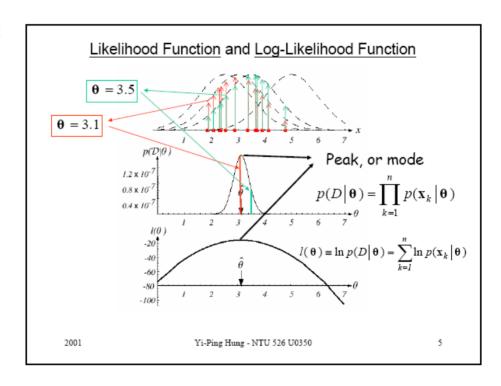
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. What's maximum likelihood?

簡單地說, maximum likelihood 是用來推論如何從觀察到的樣本(samples)中,推測出整個群組最合理的分佈狀況。Ex.在資訊系中,隨機抽樣六個學生的身高,如何推出整個資訊系學生身高分佈的真正情況。

如下圖的紅點:



假設那些 samples 是 Gaussian distribution,那我們要如何找出合適的 mean 跟 variance?

首先我們先定義 likelihood function:

$$p(D \mid \theta) = \prod p(x_k \mid \theta)$$

 x_k : sample data

 θ : the distribution parameter ex. mean μ , variance σ

那麼 log likelihood function, i.e.,

$$\log p(D \mid \theta) = \sum \log p(x_k \mid \theta).$$

由上面可以明顯的體會出,當 $\log p(D|\theta)$ 為最大時,此時 distribution parameter θ 最合理。

B. The relation between EM and maximum likelihood

In a word, EM is a general method to finding maximum likelihood estimate of the parameter of a distribution from a given data when the data is incomplete or has missing values.

上面那句言簡意賅的解釋出 EM 最基本的觀念, EM 其實就是找 maximum likelihood, 為一不一樣是 EM 可能會有未知的 sample 點。

解釋一下何謂 missing values。舉例來說:

- ◆ 給予四個人的身高跟體重,但其中一個人的體重未知(miss),推測整體的 distribution?
- ◆ 任意給予十個人,但尚未做 classify,此時他屬於哪一個 class 是未知的 (miss, hidden)?

C. The EM algorithm

這裡主要是提出 EM 演算法一個基本的觀念, EM 就如 maximum likelihood 一樣是要找最適合的 distribution:

$$\theta^* = \arg \max_{\theta} \ln P(X \mid \theta)$$

$$= \arg \max_{\theta} \ln \sum_{z} P(X, z \mid \theta)$$

$$z : hidden \ data$$

The EM algorithm:

It defines a lower bound on log likelihood, then iteratively increases the low bound by alternating between

E-step: maximize it with respect to the distribution of hidden variables

M-step: maximize it with respect to the parameter θ

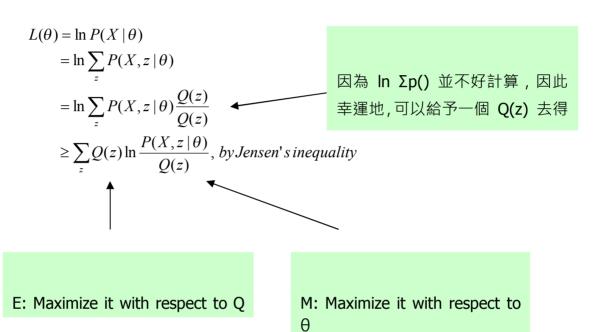
簡單地說,EM 就是先由目前的 distribution θ_n ,推測出 missing data z 最適合的 distribution,再由已知的 data + missing data z 去推測下一步整筆資料的 distribution θ_{n+1} 。

II. DERIVATION OF EM ALGORITHM

A. The derivation of EM

1. Total

從 EM 的 log likelihood function 開始推起



接下來會對 E-step 跟 M- step 分別做說明。

2. E-step

E-step: Maximize it with respect to Q(z) when $\theta = \theta_n$

當
$$\theta$$
= θ n , 先推測下一步 $Q(z)$ 最適合的 distribution 為什麼樣子。
$$Q_{_{n}}(z) = \arg\max_{\mathcal{Q}(z)} \sum_{z} Q(z) \ln \frac{P(X,z \mid \theta_{_{n}})}{Q(z)}$$
 use lagrange with constrant $\sum_{z} Q(z) = 1$ => $Q_{_{n}}(z) = P(z \mid X, \theta_{_{n}})$

我們可以用 Lagrange method 來找到極值,下面為使用 Lagrange 的推導過程

$$G(Q(z)) = \lambda(1 - \sum_{z} Q(z)) + \sum_{z} Q(z) \ln P(z, X \mid \theta_{n}) - \sum_{z} Q(z) \ln Q(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial Q(z)} = -\lambda + \ln P(z, X \mid \theta_{n}) - \ln Q(z) - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln Q(z) = \ln P(z, X \mid \theta_{n}) - (\lambda + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(z) = \frac{P(z, X \mid \theta_{n})}{e^{\lambda + 1}}$$
and
$$\sum_{z} Q(z) = \sum_{z} \frac{P(z, X \mid \theta_{n})}{e^{\lambda + 1}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{z} P(z, X \mid \theta_{n}) = e^{\lambda + 1}$$
so, $Q_{n}(z) = \frac{P(z, X \mid \theta_{n})}{\sum_{z} P(z, X \mid \theta_{n})} = \frac{P(z, X \mid \theta_{n})}{P(X \mid \theta_{n})}$

$$= P(z \mid X, \theta_{n})$$

3. M-step

M-step: Maximize it with respect to θ

$$\begin{split} \theta^{n+1} &= \arg\max_{\theta} l(\theta) \\ &= \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln \frac{P(X, z \mid \theta)}{P(z \mid X, \theta^{n})} \\ &= \arg\max_{\theta} \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln P(X, z \mid \theta) \\ &= \arg\max_{\theta} E_{z \mid X, \theta^{n}} (\ln P(X, z \mid \theta)) \end{split}$$

當求到這裡,照著上面將已知的式子都帶進去之後,做一次微分,即可得到下一步的 $\theta n+1$ 。

B. The no decreasing feature of EM

這邊是要證明一下,為什麼 EM 的 iteration 會越來越好。

$$\max_{\theta} l(\theta) = \max_{\theta} \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln \frac{P(X, z \mid \theta)}{P(z \mid X, \theta^{n})}, (M - step)$$

$$\geq \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln \frac{P(X, z \mid \theta^{n})}{P(z \mid X, \theta^{n})}, (E - step)$$

$$= l(\theta^{n})$$

附上最後兩步比較詳細的推導過程:

$$\sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln \frac{P(X, z \mid \theta^{n})}{P(z \mid X, \theta^{n})} - l(\theta^{n})$$

$$= \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln \frac{P(X, z \mid \theta^{n})}{P(z \mid X, \theta^{n})} - \ln P(X \mid \theta^{n})$$

$$= \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln \frac{P(X, z \mid \theta^{n})}{P(z \mid X, \theta^{n})} - \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln P(X \mid \theta^{n})$$

$$= \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln \frac{P(X, z \mid \theta^{n})}{P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) P(X \mid \theta^{n})}$$

$$= \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln \frac{P(X, z \mid \theta^{n})}{P(z, X \mid \theta^{n})}$$

$$= \sum_{z} P(z \mid X, \theta^{n}) \ln 1 = 0$$

III. SUMMARY OF EM

EM 演算法的整個流程如下:

Do n = n+1

E-step: compute

$$Q_{\scriptscriptstyle n}(z) = P(z \mid X, \theta), \quad E_{\scriptscriptstyle z\mid X, \theta^{\scriptscriptstyle n}}(\ln P(X, z \mid \theta))$$

M-step:

$$\theta^{n+1} = \arg \max_{\theta} E_{z|X,\theta^n}(\ln P(X,z \mid \theta))$$

Until

$$\underline{F}_{z\mid X,\theta^n}(\ln P(X,z\mid\theta^{n+1})) - \underline{F}_{z\mid X,\theta^{n-1}}(\ln P(X,z\mid\theta^n)) < Threshold$$

IV. AN EXAMPLE OF EM ALGORITHM

Expectation-Maximization for a 2D Normal Model

來源:

《Pattern Classification》

Richard O. Duda, Peter E. Hart, David G. Stork

Chapter 3, Example 2

假設一個集合中有四組資料,每組資料包含兩個變數:

$$D = \{\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_3, \vec{x}_4\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} * \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

假設此二變數符合 Gaussian distribution, 且兩變數間無交互關係, 即 diagonal covariance 為零。可設定 θ 為:

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \sigma_1^2 \\ \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

設定 θ^0 的值。假設兩變數的 Gaussian distribution 以原點為中心、 $\Sigma=1$, 即:

$$\theta^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

現在要找出第一個修正的估測 θ^1 , 也就是說, 須計算

$$Q(\theta;\theta^0)$$

接續前一節的 summery, E-step 可表示為下式:

$$Q(\theta; \theta^t) = E_{Z|X, \theta^t} \{ \ln p(X, z \mid \theta) \}$$

將資料套用至 E-step,可得:

$$Q(\theta; \theta^{0}) = \mathbf{E}_{x_{41}|x_{42}=4, \theta^{0}} \left\{ \ln p \left(\vec{x}_{1}, \vec{x}_{2}, \vec{x}_{3}, \begin{pmatrix} x_{41} \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} | \theta \right) \right\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p \left(\vec{x}_{i} | \theta \right) + \ln p \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_{41} \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} | \theta \right) \right] p \left(x_{41} | x_{42} = 4, \theta^{0} \right) dx_{41}$$

以 general Gaussian Distribution 取代,可得:

$$\begin{split} &Q(\theta;\theta^0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) + \ln p\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_{41} \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \mid \theta \right) \right] p(x_{41} \mid x_{42} = 4, \theta^0) \, dx_{41} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(4 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]} \right\} \frac{1}{2\pi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{1^2} + \frac{(4 - 0)^2}{1^2} \right]} \, dx_{41} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ -\ln(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(4 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right] \right\} \frac{1}{2\pi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{1^2} + \frac{(4 - 0)^2}{1^2} \right]} \, dx_{41} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) - \ln(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2) - \frac{(4 - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right] \right\} \frac{1}{2\pi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{1^2} + \frac{(4 - 0)^2}{1^2} \right]} \, dx_{41} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) - \ln(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2) - \frac{(4 - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x_{41}^2 - 2x_{41}\mu_1 + \mu_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right] \right\} \frac{1}{2\pi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{1^2} + \frac{(4 - 0)^2}{1^2} \right]} \, dx_{41} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) - \ln(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2) - \frac{(4 - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{\mu_1^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x_{41}^2 - 2x_{41}\mu_1 + \mu_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right] \right\} \frac{1}{2\pi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{1^2} + \frac{(4 - 0)^2}{1^2} \right]} \, dx_{41} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) - \ln(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2) - \frac{(4 - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{\mu_1^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x_{41}^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right] \right\} \frac{1}{2\pi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{1^2} + \frac{(4 - 0)^2}{1^2} \right]} \, dx_{41} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) - \ln(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2) - \frac{(4 - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{\mu_1^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma_2^2} \left[\frac{x_{41}^2 - 2x_{41}\mu_1 + \mu_1^2}{2\pi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{1^2} + \frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{1^2} \right]} dx_{41} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_i \mid \theta) - \ln(2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2) - \frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac{(x_{41} - 0)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} - \frac$$

完成第一次的 E-step 後,可得:

$$Q(\theta; \theta^{0}) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \ln p(\bar{x}_{i} | \theta) - \ln(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}) - \frac{(4-\mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} - \frac{{\mu_{1}}^{2}+1}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}}$$

將之展開化簡:

$$Q(\theta; \theta^{0}) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(0-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(2-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}\right)$$

$$+ \ln\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(1-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(0-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}\right)$$

$$+ \ln\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{(2-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(2-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}\right)$$

$$- \ln(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}) - \frac{(4-\mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} - \frac{\mu_{1}^{2} + 1}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}}$$

$$= -\ln(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}) - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(0-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(0-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}$$

$$- \ln(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}) - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(1-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(0-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}$$

$$- \ln(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}) - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(2-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(2-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{2}}$$

$$- \ln(2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}) - \frac{(4-\mu_{2})^{2}}{2\sigma_{2}^{2}} - \frac{\mu_{1}^{2} + 1}{2\sigma_{1}^{2}}$$

完成 E-step 後,最大化上式,即進行 M-step。

使用微分取得極值。

設

$$\frac{\partial Q(\theta; \theta^{0})}{\partial \mu_{1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(0 - \mu_{1})}{-2\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \frac{2(1 - \mu_{1})}{-2\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \frac{2(2 - \mu_{1})}{-2\sigma_{1}^{2}} + \frac{2\mu_{1}}{-2\sigma_{1}^{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_{1} = 0.75$$

$$\frac{\partial Q(\theta; \theta^{0})}{\partial \mu_{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2(2 - \mu_{2})}{-2\sigma_{2}^{2}} + \frac{2(0 - \mu_{2})}{-2\sigma_{2}^{2}} + \frac{2(2 - \mu_{2})}{-2\sigma_{2}^{2}} + \frac{2(4 - \mu_{2})}{-2\sigma_{2}^{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_{1} = 2$$

設

$$\frac{\partial Q(\theta; \theta^{0})}{\partial \sigma_{1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-\sigma_{1}} + \frac{(0 - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{3}} + \frac{1}{-\sigma_{1}} + \frac{(1 - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{3}} + \frac{1}{-\sigma_{1}} + \frac{(2 - \mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{3}} + \frac{1}{-\sigma_{1}} + \frac{1 + \mu_{1}^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{3}} = 0$$

$$replace \ \mu_{1} \ with \ 0.75$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{-\sigma_{1}} + \frac{60}{16\sigma_{1}^{3}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{1}^{2} = \frac{60}{64} = 0.9375$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}(\theta; \theta^{0})}{\partial \sigma_{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-\sigma_{2}} + \frac{(2-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{3}} + \frac{1}{-\sigma_{2}} + \frac{(0-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{3}} + \frac{1}{-\sigma_{2}} + \frac{(2-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{3}} + \frac{1}{-\sigma_{2}} + \frac{(4-\mu_{2})^{2}}{\sigma_{2}^{3}} = 0$$

$$replace \ \mu_{2} \ with \ 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{-\sigma_{2}} + \frac{8}{\sigma_{2}^{3}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{2}^{2} = 2$$

即可完成第一次的 EM,得到:

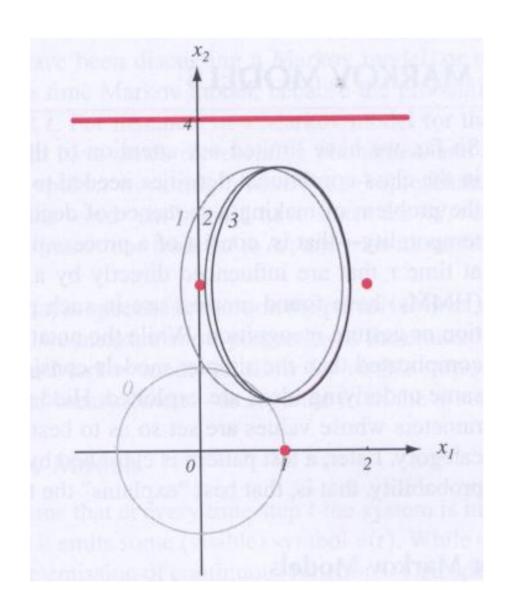
$$\theta^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.75 \\ 2 \\ 0.9375 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

接下來的動作都使用相同的概念與方法,但將會需要多餘的計算(這是因為 θ^0 設定成最易於計算的值)。但無論做幾次,因為第一個變數與第二個變數互相獨立,因此 μ_2 永遠為 2 。

第三次 iteration 後, EM algorithm 將逐漸收斂至

$$\theta^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\0.6667\\2 \end{pmatrix}$$

以下為三次 iterations 後 , θ 的變化。



V. A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE OF EM ALGORITHM

論文: Blobworld: Image Segmentation Using Expectation-Maximization and Its Application

to Image Querying

作者: Chad Carson, Member, IEEE, Serge Belongie, Member, IEEE, Hayit Greenspan,

Member, IEEE, and Jitendra Malik, Member, IEEE

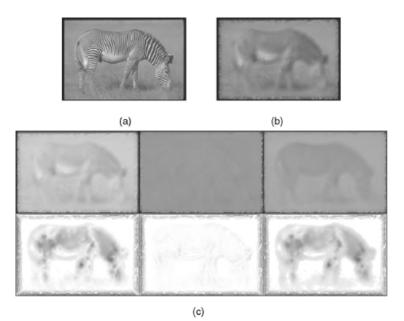
出自: IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PATTERN ANALYSIS AND MACHINE INTELLIGENCE, VOL.

24, NO. 8, AUGUST 2002

這篇主要的目的是要用 EM 的方式做 Image Segmentation, 之後可應用在 Image Querying 上面。而此處主要講如何用 EM 來做 segmentation。

首先,他對圖的每個 pixel,取出八個特徵(feature),分別是 color(L, a, b 三個)、texture(anisotropy, polarity, and contrast 三個)、加上 position(x, y 兩個),總共八個 feature。

假設 pixel feature 的分布是 mixture Gaussians,利用 EM 來找出那些 Gaussian distribution 的 parameter。實際例子如下:



(a)原圖 (b)影像經過適當的 smooth (c)取出六個 feature , 上面三個是分別是 $L \cdot a \cdot b$, 下面三個分別是 anisotropy \cdot polarity 和 contrast , 範圍從 $O(\triangle)$ 到 $1(\mathbb{R})$ \circ

每個 pixel 除了六個 feature 外,還有它的座標,所以總共八個 feature。



上圖為假設有 $2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5$ 個 Gaussian 分別做出來的情況。

以下來說數學式子:

假設有 k 個 Gaussian

$$f(x|\Theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \alpha_i f_i(x|\Theta_i)$$

x is a feature vector α 's represent the mixing weights Θ represents the collection of $(\alpha_1,...,\alpha_k,\ \Theta_1,...,\ \Theta_k)$ f_i is a multivariate Gaussian density parameterized by Θ_i (μ_i and Σ_i) d(維度)=8

$$f_i(x|\Theta_i) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} \det \Sigma_i^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-\mu_i)^T \Sigma_i^{-1}(x-\mu_i)}$$

The update equations:

$$\alpha_i^{new} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} p(i | x_j, \Theta^{old})$$

$$\mu_i^{new} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} x_j p(i | x_j, \Theta^{old})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(i | x_j, \Theta^{old})}$$

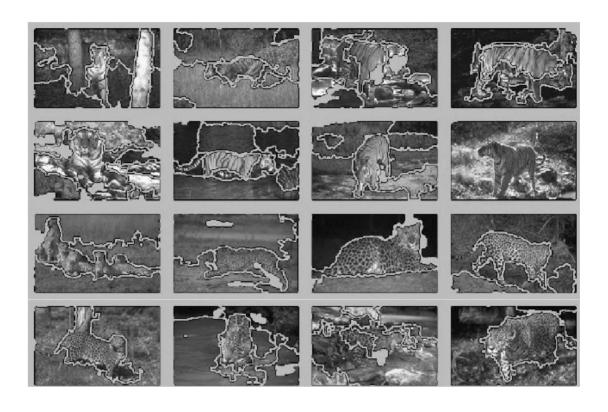
$$\Sigma_{i}^{new} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} p(i | x_{j}, \Theta^{old}) (x_{j} - \mu_{i}^{new}) (x_{j} - \mu_{i}^{new})^{T}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} p(i | x_{j}, \Theta^{old})}$$

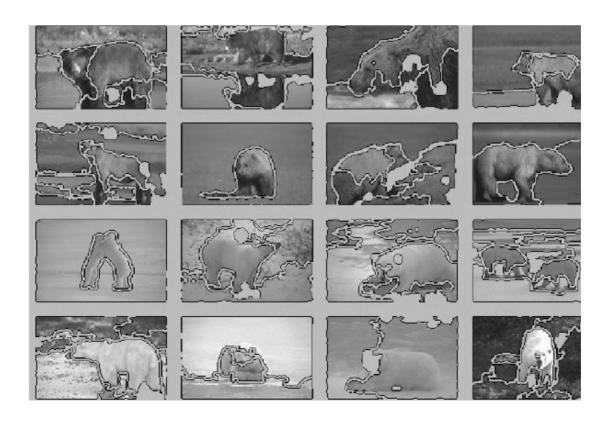
where $p(i|x_j,\Theta)$ is the probability that Gaussian i fits the pixel x_j , given the data Θ

$$p(i|x_j, \Theta) = \frac{\alpha_i f_i(x_j|\Theta_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} \alpha_k f_k(x_j|\Theta_k)}$$

重複做到 $\log L(\Theta|X) = \log \prod_{k=1}^{N} f(x_k|\Theta)$ 增加少於 1%。

以下為實際做出來的樣子(在此設 k=4)





VI. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF EM ALGORITHM

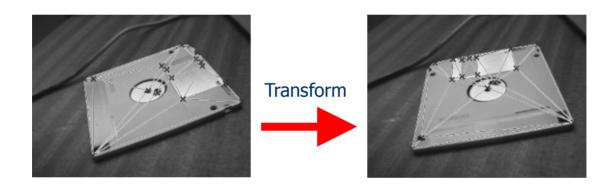
論文: Graph Matching With a Dual-Step EM Algorithm

作者: Andrew D.J. Cross and Edwin R. Hancock, University of York

出自: PAMI, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PATTERN ANALYSIS AND MACHINE INTELLIGENCE,

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這篇 paper 敘述如何利用 EM 演算法解決 2D graph matching 問題,如下圖例:



左右兩張圖分別以兩個角度拍攝同一張磁片,所以可將右圖視為是左圖乘上某一個 transform matrix 的結果, Graph matching 問題即是試圖找出這兩張圖相對應的特徵點,並藉由這些相對應的特徵點推出 transform matrix。這個問題的難度在於,我們試圖在兩張圖的特徵點集合間找出相對應關係(feature points correspondence matches)的方法,其實是利用了 transform matrix,而這個未知的 transform matrix 卻正是我們之所以要找出對應特徵點的原因,形成一個雞生蛋蛋生雞的問題。

前人的作法大致為先預估一組特徵點對應關係,接著以一些技巧消除明顯預估錯誤的組合,再拿剩下的對應關係去推導 transform matrix 中的各項係數。在這類作法中,雖然明顯的對應錯誤已被消除,不過剩下來的對應關係仍然無法保證

其正確性,所以推得的 transform matrix 係數自然有一定誤差。

由於上述作法無法保證結果的正確性,這篇 paper 放棄這種先預估再消去明顯錯誤的作法,他們以更新取代消去,一邊預估特徵點的對應關係,一邊以目前預估的關係計算 transform matrix,再拿剛求得的 transform matrix 衡量之前的預估是否正確,並更正之前的錯誤得到新的一組特徵點對應,如此不斷循環下去,最後 transform matrix 和特徵點對應將會收斂。顯而易見的,這個過程即是由 EM 完成,題目中所謂的 dual-step 即是指更新 transform matrix 和特徵點間的對應關係兩者。

和一般 EM 演算法不同的是,一般 EM 演算法是藉由已觀測到的 sample 推量 likelihood 最大的那組參數,但由於兩張圖的特徵點要如何對應是我們自己預估的,並沒有受到限制,也就是說這個問題中並沒有所謂已經觀測到的 sample,所以並不能直覺的套用 EM 演算法來計算 transform matrix 這組參數。當然,我們還是需要一些限制才能去衡量目前的參數的 likelihood,作者利用的是特徵點間的結構關係,例如左圖的某特徵點 A 以三條 edge 和另外三個特徵點相連,則一個好的對應關係應該會讓這個特徵點 A 對應到同樣和三個特徵點相鄰的特徵點 A'。

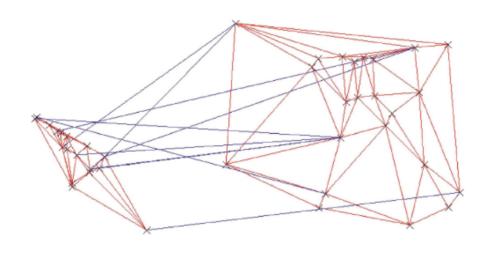
接下來將詳細介紹這篇 paper 的作法。

首先,我們假設這裡出現的 transform matrix 均為 perspective matrix:

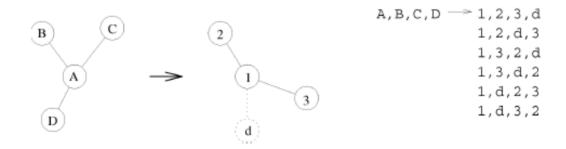
$$\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1,1}^{(n)} & \phi_{1,2}^{(n)} & \phi_{1,3}^{(n)} \\ \phi_{2,1}^{(n)} & \phi_{2,2}^{(n)} & \phi_{2,3}^{(n)} \\ \phi_{3,1}^{(n)} & \phi_{3,2}^{(n)} & \phi_{3,3}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以我們的目標是求出上列 matrix 中的九個參數。

我們將兩張圖的特徵點以 bipartite graph 表示,並分別對這兩個特徵點集合進行三角化,結果由紅線表示;而藍線代表目前預測的對應關係。由於拍攝時可能受到雜訊干擾,兩張圖找出來的特徵點個數不一定完全相同,所以在實際進行配對時會為少的那方補上 dummy node d 以方便對應,當然,出現 dummy node的對應組合其 likelihood 自然較一般組合為低。



由於兩張圖可能是從完全不同的角度拍攝的,以特徵點間實際的連結狀況進行表示(如某 edge 和某 edge 的夾角度數)是不可行的,所以他們定義了一個抽象化的表示法稱為 dictionary, Dictionary 並不受圖片 translation、scaling、rotation的影響,只紀錄哪些點是以某個中心點相連的,如下圖:



在找出特徵點、將特徵點三角化、補上 dummy node 並排列出 dictionary 中的各種對應可能後,我們要為 dictionary 中的每種對應可能算出他們各自的機率:

$$P(\Gamma_{I,j}) = \sum_{S \in \Theta_{J}} P(\Gamma_{I,j}|S) \cdot P(S)$$

$$P(\Gamma_{I,j}|S) = \prod_{(k,l) \in S} P(f(k)|I). \qquad P(S) = \frac{1}{|\Theta_{J}|}$$

$$P(f(k)|I) = \begin{cases} (1 - P_{\phi})(1 - P_{e}) & \text{if } f(k) = 1 \\ (1 - P_{\phi})P_{e} & \text{if } f(k) \neq I \text{ and } I \neq \text{ dummy} \\ I = \text{ dummy} \end{cases}$$

$$P(\Gamma_{I,j}|S) = \left[(1 - P_{\phi})(1 - P_{e}) \right]^{R_{I,j} - H(\Gamma_{I,j}, S) - \Psi(\Gamma_{I,j})}$$

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其中 i, j 分別為兩張圖經三角化後的特徵點, $P(\Gamma_{i,j})$ 代表 i 對應到 j 的機率, S 為與 i, j 相鄰的點的集合。經貝氏定理展開後,P(S)即為 dictionary 中 j 出現的機率,而前面那項又可分為三種 case 討論,分別是 k 正確對應到 $I \cdot k$ 沒有對應到 $I \cdot$ 或是 k 雖對應到 I 但 k, I 其中一個是 dummy node。 P_{\bullet} 和 P_{\bullet} 分別代表結構上出錯的機率(如三個 edge 的點對應到只有兩個 edge 的點)和初始時的錯誤。

得到評量特徵點對應關係是否恰當的 $P(\Gamma_{i,j})$ 後,接下來將介紹如何在 EM 架構下使用之前推導出的數學工具,首先,我們將要 maximize 的 likelihood 定義 $p(\mathbf{w}|f,\mathbf{\Phi}) = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{D}} p(\bar{w}_i|f,\mathbf{\Phi})$,f 為特徵點的對應關係, $\mathbf{\Phi}$ transform matrix 的

係數, w 為 input data graph。上式可拆開為各 subgraph likelihood 的乘積, 進一步推導可得下式:

$$\begin{split} p(\mathbf{w}|f, \mathbf{\Phi}) &= \prod_{i \in \mathcal{D}} p(\vec{w}_i|f, \mathbf{\Phi}) \\ p(\vec{w}_i|f, \mathbf{\Phi}) &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} p(\vec{w}_i, \vec{z}_j|f, \mathbf{\Phi}) \\ p(\vec{w}_i, \vec{z}_j|f, \mathbf{\Phi}) &= p(\vec{w}_i, \vec{z}_j|\mathbf{\Phi})^{s_{i,j}} \rho^{1-s_{i,j}} \\ p(\mathbf{w}|f, \mathbf{\Phi}) &= \prod_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} p(\vec{w}_i, \vec{z}_j|\mathbf{\Phi})^{s_{i,j}} \rho^{1-s_{i,j}} \end{split}$$

其中 ρ 為 outlier 的 desity , D 為 data graph , M 為 model graph 。紅線處的推導過程是假設了 outlier 的的機率和 coordinates 無關 , 為一 uniform density 。由上式可繼續推得 EM 演算法中必須的 conditional log-likelihood $Q\left(\Phi^{(n+1)}\middle|\Phi^{(n)}\right)$.

$$\begin{split} Q\!\!\left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n+1)}\middle|\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\right) &= \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} P\!\!\left(\vec{z}_{j}\middle|\vec{w}_{i}, \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\right) \\ &\left[\boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,j}^{(n)}\!\!\left(\ln p\!\!\left(\vec{w}_{i}, \vec{z}_{j}\middle|\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n+1)}\right) - \ln \rho\right) + \ln \rho\right] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} p\!\!\left(\vec{w}_{t}, \vec{z}_{j} \middle| \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\right) &= \\ &\frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\left|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\right|}} \exp\!\!\left[-\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{i,j} \!\!\left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\right)^{T} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{i,j} \!\!\left(\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

最後,定義更新 hidden/missing data 的事後機率 E-step 為:

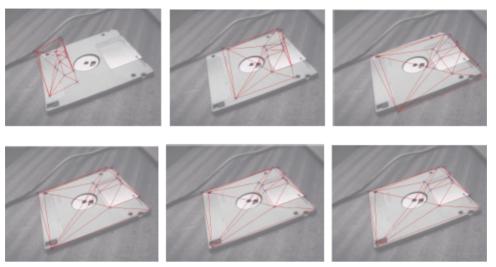
$$P\!\!\left(\vec{z}_{j}\middle|\vec{w}_{i},\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n+1)}\right) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i,j}^{(n)} p\!\!\left(\vec{w}_{i},\vec{z}_{j}\middle|\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\right)}{\displaystyle\sum_{f \in \mathcal{M}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{f}^{(n)} p\!\!\left(\vec{w}_{i},\vec{z}_{f}\middle|\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\right)} \qquad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{i,j}^{(n+1)} = \frac{1}{\left|\mathcal{D}\right|} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} P\!\!\left(\vec{z}_{j}\middle|\vec{w}_{i},\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\right)$$

而 M-step 因為需要同時更新 transform matrix 和 correspondence matches 所以有兩個步驟:

$$f^{(n+1)}(i) = \arg\max_{j \in \mathcal{M}} P\bigg(\vec{z}_j \bigg| \vec{w}_i, \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)}\bigg) \zeta_{i,j}^{(n+1)}$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n+1)} &= \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} P \bigg(\vec{z}_j \bigg| \vec{w}_i, \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)} \bigg) \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,j}^{(n)} \vec{z}_j \, \boldsymbol{U}^T \vec{z}_j^T \, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \right]^{-1} \\ &\times \left[\sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} P \bigg(\vec{z}_j \bigg| \vec{w}_i, \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(n)} \bigg) \boldsymbol{\zeta}_{i,j}^{(n)} \vec{w}_i \, \boldsymbol{U}^T \vec{z}_j^T \, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \right]. \end{split}$$

結果:



經過 6 個 iteration 後的結果,紅線代表 model graph 經不斷更正後,和 data graph 的磁片越來越接近,如下圖所示:

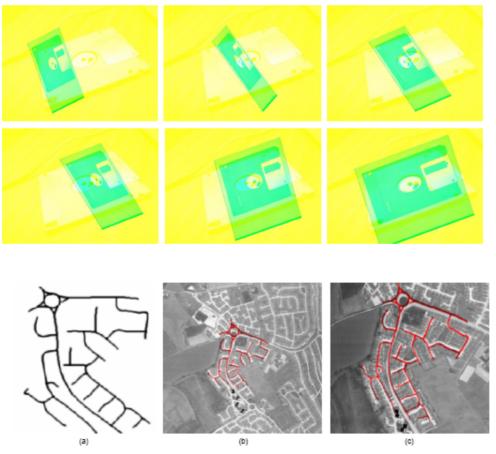


Fig. 13. Aerial image registration. (a) The digital map. (b) The registration with the high altitude image. (c) The registration with the low altitude image.

另一實驗,電子地圖和兩張空照圖的比對。