

Algorithme EM: Poisson

$$P(X=k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \quad \forall k \geq 0, \text{ avec } X \sim P(\lambda)$$

mélange de Poisson à K composantes

$$P(X=x) = \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k P_k(x), \quad P_k(x) = e^{-\lambda_k} \frac{\lambda_k^x}{x!}$$

$$E[X=k] = \lambda_k, \quad \pi_k = P(Z=k)$$

Vraisemblance: $P(x, z; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i, z_i; \theta)$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{k=1}^K P(x_i, z_i=k) \mathbb{1}_{\{z_i=k\}}$$

$$\log P(x, z; \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbb{1}_{\{z_i=k\}} \log P(x_i, z_i=k)$$

Étape "E":

On calcule $Q(\theta, \theta^q) = E_{Z|X, \theta^q} [\log P(x, z; \theta)]$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \underbrace{E[\mathbb{1}_{\{z_i=k\}}]}_{t_{ik}^{(q)}} \log \pi_k P_k(x_i)$$

On a $t_{ik}^{(q)} = \frac{\pi_k^{(q-1)} P(x_i; \theta_k^{(q-1)})}{\sum_{l=1}^K \pi_l^{(q-1)} P(x_i; \theta_l^{(q-1)})}$ (Bayes)

Étape "M": On calcule $\theta^{(q+1)} = \arg \max_{\theta} Q(\theta, \theta^q)$

où $\theta = (\pi_1^{(q)}, \dots, \pi_K^{(q)}, \lambda_1^{(q)}, \dots, \lambda_K^{(q)})$

ici, $f_k(x_i; \theta) = e^{-\lambda_k} \frac{\lambda_k^{x_i}}{x_i!} \quad \forall i \in [1, n], \forall k \in [1, K]$

On calcule les $x_i^{(q)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \lambda_k} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^K t_{il}^{(q)} (\log \pi_l + \log(e^{-\lambda_l} \frac{\lambda_l^{x_i}}{x_i!})) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n t_{ik}^{(q)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_k} \left(\log(e^{-\lambda_k} \frac{\lambda_k^{x_i}}{x_i!}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n t_{ik}^{(q)} \left(\frac{x_i}{\lambda_k} - 1 \right) = 0, \text{ d'où après calculs.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_k^{(q+1)} := \frac{\sum_i t_{ik}^{(q)} x_i}{\sum_i t_{ik}^{(q)}}$$

Pour les $\pi_k^{(q+1)}$, on utilise le Lagrangien, à cause de la contrainte $\sum \pi_k = 1$.

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta, \mu) = Q(\theta, \theta^q) + \mu \left(\sum_k \pi_k - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \pi_k} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^K t_{il}^{(q)} \log(\pi_l e^{-\lambda_l} \frac{\lambda_l^{x_i}}{x_i!}) \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_k} (\mu \sum_l \pi_l) \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_{ik}^{(q)}}{\pi_k} + \mu = 0 \end{aligned}$$

D'où $\forall k, \pi_k^{(q+1)} = - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_{ik}^{(q)}}{\mu}$

Or, $\sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k = 1$, d'où $-\frac{n}{\mu} = 1$, ie $\mu = -n$, et

$$\pi_k^{(q+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n t_{ik}^{(q)}}{n}$$

On calcule donc successivement les trois quantités encadrées jusqu'à vérifier le critère d'arrêt.