

## 第一章 Aspect Model 简述

pLSA 和 pLSI 可以用于文档分类和话题检测。他们的核心是 aspect model, 下面我根据自己对文献 [1] 的理解给出了 aspect model 的推导, 希望对读者有益。

假设整个语料库中单词集合为  $\mathcal{W} = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m\}$ , 文档集合为  $\mathcal{D} = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\}$ 。每个单词文档对  $(w, d)$  都对应隐变量  $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k\}$  的一种概率分布  $p(z|w, d)$ 。隐变量可以理解为话题, 我们假设有  $k$  个话题, 每个单词文档对  $(w, d)$  被认为是经过话题而联系在一起的, 并可以用一个生成模型描述这个过程: 文档  $d$  属于话题  $z$  的概率令为  $p(z|d)$ , 而话题  $z$  中词  $w$  的出现概率令为  $p(w|z)$ , 从而词  $w$  出现在文档  $d$  里的概率为:

$$p(w|d) = \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|d)p(w|z) \quad (1.1)$$

而单词  $w$ , 文档  $d$ , 隐变量  $z$  的联合概率为:

$$p(w, d, z) = p(d)p(z|d)p(w|z) = p(z, d)p(w|z) = p(z)p(d|z)p(w|z) \quad (1.2)$$

这就是两个模型假设。从而每个文档单词对  $(w, d)$  的概率为:

$$p(w, d) = p(d)p(w|d) = p(d) \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|d)p(w|z) \quad (1.3)$$

现在有一个矩阵, 每个矩阵元素  $n(d, w)$  表示词  $w$  在文档  $d$  中出现的次数, 然后我们采用极大似然方法估计上述生成模型中的参数。注意模型中的参数即是  $\theta = \{p(w|z), p(d|z), p(z)|d \in \mathcal{D}, w \in \mathcal{W}, z \in \mathcal{Z}\}$ , 我们可以在求解这些参数后导出文档属于每个话题的概率分布  $p(z|d) \propto p(d|z)p(z)$ 。而隐变量则为  $\{p(z|w, d)|d \in \mathcal{D}, w \in \mathcal{W}, z \in \mathcal{Z}\}$ 。我们用标准的 EM 推导规则, 有如下结果:

$$\begin{aligned} \log \mathcal{L} &= \log \prod_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \prod_{w \in \mathcal{W}} p(d, w)^{n(d, w)} \\ &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \log p(d, w) \\ &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \log \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(d, w, z) \\ &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \log \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|w, d) \frac{p(d, w, z)}{p(z|w, d)} \\ &\geq \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|w, d) \log \frac{p(d, w, z)}{p(z|w, d)} \\ &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|w, d) \log p(d, w, z) - \\ &\quad \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|w, d) \log p(z|w, d) \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

然后，我们就可以推导 EM 算法的迭代公式。

**E step** 固定参数，优化隐变量的分布使得使上述推导中的大于等于中的等号成立。根据 Jensen 不等式，等号在且只在随机变量取值都相同才成立 (这一表述不严格，不过通常这样够用)，在这里也就是下面式子成立：

$$\frac{p(d, w, z_1)}{p(z_1|w, d)} = \frac{p(d, w, z_2)}{p(z_2|w, d)} = \dots = \frac{p(d, w, z_k)}{p(z_k|w, d)} = c$$

从而，

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 1 &= \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|w, d) = \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} \frac{p(d, w, z)}{c} \\ \Rightarrow c &= \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(d, w, z) \\ \Rightarrow p(z|w, d) &= \frac{p(d, w, z)}{c} = \frac{p(d, w, z)}{\sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(d, w, z)} = \frac{p(z)p(d|z)p(w|z)}{\sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z)p(d|z)p(w|z)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

**M step** 固定隐变量的分布，优化参数，最大化似然函数的下界。问题变为：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \max & \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|w, d) \log p(z)p(d|z)p(w|z) \\ \text{s.t} & \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z) = 1 \\ & \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} p(d|z) = 1, z \in \mathcal{Z} \\ & \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} p(w|z) = 1, z \in \mathcal{Z} \end{array} \right. \quad (1.6)$$

这个问题的拉格朗日函数为：

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z|w, d) \log p(z)p(d|z)p(w|z) + \alpha \left( \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z) - 1 \right) + \\ &\quad \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} \beta_z \left( \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} p(d|z) - 1 \right) + \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} \gamma_z \left( \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} p(w|z) - 1 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

由 KKT 条件，则：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial p(z)} = \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \frac{p(z|w, d)}{p(z)} + \alpha = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial p(d|z)} = \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \frac{p(z|w, d)}{p(d|z)} + \beta_z = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial p(w|z)} = \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} n(d, w) \frac{p(z|w, d)}{p(w|z)} + \gamma_z = 0 \\ \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z) = 1 \\ \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} p(d|z) = 1 \\ \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} p(w|z) = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad (1.8)$$

那么，

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \frac{p(z|w, d)}{p(z)} + \alpha &= 0 \Rightarrow p(z) = -\frac{\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)}{\alpha} \\ \Rightarrow 1 &= \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z) = \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} -\frac{\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)}{\alpha} \\ \Rightarrow -\alpha &= \sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d) \\ \Rightarrow p(z) &= \frac{\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)}{\sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

类似地：

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) \frac{p(z|w, d)}{p(d|z)} + \beta_z &= 0 \Rightarrow p(d|z) = \frac{\sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)}{-\beta_z} \\ \Rightarrow 1 &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} p(d|z) = \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \frac{n(d, w) p(z|w, d)}{-\beta_z} \\ \Rightarrow -\beta_z &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d) \\ \Rightarrow p(d|z) &= \frac{\sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)}{\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

以及，

$$p(w|z) = \frac{\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)}{\sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} n(d, w) p(z|w, d)} \quad (1.11)$$

从而，算法总结如下：

**E step** 固定参数，优化隐变量的分布。

$$p(z|w, d) = \frac{p(z)p(d|z)p(w|z)}{\sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} p(z)p(d|z)p(w|z)}$$

**M step** 固定隐变量的分布，优化参数。

$$p(w|z) = \frac{\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} n(d, w)p(z|w, d)}{\sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} n(d, w)p(z|w, d)}$$

$$p(d|z) = \frac{\sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w)p(z|w, d)}{\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w)p(z|w, d)}$$

$$p(z) = \frac{\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w)p(z|w, d)}{\sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}} \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} n(d, w)p(z|w, d)}$$

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## 参考文献

- [1] Hofmann T. Probabilistic latent semantic indexing. Proceedings of Proceedings of the 22nd annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval. ACM, 1999. 50–57.

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