

# 模式识别 第三次作业

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## 1. EM and Gradient Descent

对于 gradient descent, 求出  $\nabla_{\mu_k} L$  和  $\nabla_{\sigma_k^2} L$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_{\mu_k} L &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi_k N(x_i | \mu_k, \sigma_k^2 I)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \pi_{k'} N(x_i | \mu_{k'}, \sigma_{k'}^2 I)} \cdot \frac{\partial N(x_i | \mu_k, \sigma_k^2 I)}{\partial \mu_k} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi_k N(x_i | \mu_k, \sigma_k^2 I)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \pi_{k'} N(x_i | \mu_{k'}, \sigma_{k'}^2 I)} \cdot \frac{x_i - \mu_k}{\sigma_k^2}\end{aligned}$$

对于 EM:

$$\begin{aligned}z_{ik} &= P(x_i \in \text{cluster}_k | x_i, \{(\mu_j^{(t+1)}, (\sigma_j^2)^{(t+1)})\}_{j=1}^K) \\ &= \frac{P(x_i \in \text{cluster}_k, x_i)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K P(x_i \in \text{cluster}_{k'}, x_i)} = \frac{\pi_k N(x_i | \mu_k, \sigma_k^2 I)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \pi_{k'} N(x_i | \mu_{k'}, \sigma_{k'}^2 I)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} (\log N(x_i | \mu_k, (\sigma_k^2)^{(t+1)} I) + \log \pi_k) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} \left( -\frac{(x_i - \mu_k)^T (x_i - \mu_k)}{2 \sigma_k^2} + \text{Const}(\mu_k) \right)\end{aligned}$$

明显有  $Q$  关于  $\mu_k$  为二次函数。其最值点唯一，且在极值点取得。有。

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_k} = \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} \frac{(x_i - \mu_k)}{\sigma_k^2} = 0 \text{ 为极值点 } \Rightarrow \mu_{k(em)}^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)}}$$

对于 gradient descent:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{k(gd)}^{(t+1)} &= \mu_{k(gd)}^{(t)} + \gamma_k^{(t)} \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} (x_i - \mu_k)^2 = \mu_{k(gd)}^{(t)} \left( 1 - \frac{\gamma_k^{(t)} n}{\sigma_k^2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\gamma_k^{(t)}}{\sigma_k^2} \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} x_i \\ \text{取 } \gamma_k^{(t)} &= \sigma_k^2 / \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} \\ \Rightarrow \mu_{k(gd)}^{(t+1)} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+0.5)}} = \mu_{k(em)}^{(t+1)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{S}_k = \sigma_k^2. \quad \text{有 } \nabla_S l = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi(k) N(x_i | \mu_k, \sigma_k^2)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \pi(k') N(x_i | \mu_{k'}, \sigma_{k'}^2)} \left( \frac{\|x_i - \mu_k\|^2}{2\sigma_k^{(t+1)}} - \frac{P}{2S_k^{(t+1)}} \right)$$

对于 EM:

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K z_{ik}^{(t+1)} \left( -\frac{\|x_i - \mu_k\|^2}{2\sigma_k^2} - \frac{P}{2} \ln \sigma_k \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial S_k} = \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)} \frac{\|x_i - \mu_k\|^2}{2S_k^2} - \frac{P \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)}}{2S_k}$$

$$\text{当 } S_{k*} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)} \|x_i - \mu_k\|^2}{P \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)}} \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial S_k} = 0. \quad \text{当 } \begin{cases} S_k > S_{k*} \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial S_k} < 0 \\ S_k < S_{k*} \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial S_k} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$TP(\bar{\sigma}_{k \text{ (em)}}^{(t+1)})^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)} \|x_i - \mu_k\|^2}{P \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)}}.$$

其中 P 为  $\chi / M$  的值.

$$(\bar{\sigma}_k^{(t+1)}_{\text{sgd}})^2 = (\bar{\sigma}_k^2)^{(t)} + S_k^{(t)} \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)} \left( \frac{\|x_i - \mu_k^{(t+1)}\|^2}{2(\bar{\sigma}_k^{(t)})^4} - \frac{P}{2 \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)}} \right)$$

$$P S_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{2(\bar{\sigma}_k^{(t)})^4}{P \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)}} \Rightarrow (\bar{\sigma}_k^2)_{\text{sgd}}^{(t+1)} = (\bar{\sigma}_k^2)^{(t+1)} \left[ 1 - \frac{P \left( \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)} \right) S_k^{(t)}}{2(\bar{\sigma}_k^{(t)})^4} \right]$$

$$+ S_k^{(t+1)} \underbrace{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)} \|x_i - \mu_k\|^2}{P \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)} 2(\bar{\sigma}_k^{(t)})^4}}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)} \|x_i - \mu_k\|^2}{P \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ik}^{(t+1)}}}_{\bar{\sigma}_{k \text{ (em)}}^{(t+1)}} = (\bar{\sigma}_{k \text{ (em)}}^{(t+1)})^2$$

得证口

2. Mixture of multinomial variables

$$1. L(\pi, \mu) = \log \prod_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \prod_{n=1}^N \mu_{kn}^{x_n^{(i)}} = \sum_{i=1}^M \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k \prod_{n=1}^N \mu_{kn}^{x_n^{(i)}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. L(\pi, \mu) &= \sum_{i=1}^M \log \left( P(x^{(i)} | \pi, \mu) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^M \log \left( \sum_{k=1}^K q(x^{(i)} \text{ cluster } k \text{ 且 } x^{(i)}) P(x^{(i)}, x^{(i)} \text{ cluster } k \text{ 且 } x^{(i)}) \right) \\ &\geq \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K q(x^{(i)} \text{ cluster } k \text{ 且 } x^{(i)}) \log \left( \frac{P(x^{(i)}, x^{(i)} \text{ cluster } k \text{ 且 } x^{(i)})}{q(x^{(i)} \text{ cluster } k \text{ 且 } x^{(i)})} \right) \end{aligned}$$

记  $q^*(x^{(i)} \text{ cluster } k \text{ 且 } x^{(i)}) = \hat{z}_{ik}$  为 E-step 9 的最优解. 由凹函数性质  
 $f(E(x)) = E(f(x)) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x)$  为单点的性质知:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{z}_{ik} &= q^*(x^{(i)} \text{ cluster } k \text{ 且 } x^{(i)}) = P(x^{(i)} \text{ cluster } k \text{ 且 } x^{(i)} / x^{(i)}, \{\mu_{jn}\}_{j=1..K, n=1..N}) \\ &= \frac{\pi_k \prod_{n=1}^N \mu_{kn}^{x_n^{(i)}}}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \pi_{k'} \prod_{n=1}^N \mu_{kn}^{x_n^{(i)}}} \end{aligned}$$

M-step:

$$Q(\theta(t), \theta(t+1)) = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{z}_{ik} \left[ \log(\pi_k^{(t)}) + \log \left( \prod_{n=1}^N \mu_{kn}^{x_n^{(i)}} \right) \right] + \text{Const}(\theta(t+1))$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^K \log(\pi_k^{(t)}) \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} + \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{z}_{ik} \log \left( \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^{(i)} / \mu_{kn}^{(t)} \right) + \text{Const}(\theta(t+1))$$

$$4. \frac{\partial \text{Lagrangian}(Q)}{\partial \pi_k^{(t+1)}} = \frac{\partial \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \log(\pi_k^{(t)}) \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} \right)}{\partial \pi_k^{(t+1)}} + \frac{\partial \left( \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{(t)} - 1 \right)}{\partial \pi_k^{(t+1)}} + \text{Const}(\theta(t+1))$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik}}{\pi_k^{(t+1)}} - 1 = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \pi_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^K \pi_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} \Rightarrow \lambda = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik}$$

$$\therefore \pi_k^{(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik}}{\sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{Lagrangian}(Q)}{\partial \mu_{kn}^{(t+1)}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_{kn}^{(t+1)}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{z}_{ik} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^{(i)} / \mu_{kn}^{(t+1)} - \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{n=1}^N \mu_{kn}^{(t+1)} - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} x_n^{(i)}}{M_{kn(t+1)}} - \alpha_k = 0 \quad \Rightarrow M_{kn(t+1)} = \frac{1}{\alpha_k} \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} x_n^{(i)} \\
 1 &= \sum_{n=1}^N M_{kn(t+1)} = \frac{1}{\alpha_k} \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} x_n^{(i)} = \frac{1}{\alpha_k} \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n^{(i)} = \frac{1}{\alpha_k} \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} \cdot \\
 \Rightarrow \alpha_k &= \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} \quad \Rightarrow M_{kn(t+1)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik} x_n^{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^M \hat{z}_{ik}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} k=1, \dots, K \\ n=1, \dots, N \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 有~~错~~在前面用Jensen不等式可代入  $\forall q(x^{(i)}$  由 cluster  $k$  生成). 考虑有

$$L(\pi, \mu) \geq D(\pi, \mu_q) \quad D \text{ 为下界函数.}$$

$Q$  为将  $E$  重写的是先  $q^*$  代入  $D$  得到的函数.  $\therefore$  一定有  $L(\pi, \mu) \geq Q(\pi, \mu)$

设  $M$ -step 算法  $Q$  的最大值  $\pi^*, \mu^*$ , 有

$$L(\pi^*, \mu^*) \geq Q(\pi^*, \mu^*) \geq Q(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}}) = L(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}})$$

~~(不好意思, 写到这发现老师的  $Q$  是数列和我不一样... 差了  $\frac{1}{2} H(q^*)$ )~~

~~从这往下推导  $Q$  是数列~~

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{z}_{ik} \log (\pi_{k|i} \prod_{n=1}^N M_{kn}^{x_n^{(i)}}(t+1)) = D(\pi, \mu, q^*) + \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{z}_{ik} \log q^*(i)$$

$$\therefore \text{应为 } L(\pi^*, \mu^*) \geq D(\pi, \mu, q^*) = Q - \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{z}_{ik} \log q^*(i)$$

$$\therefore L(\pi, \mu) - L(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}}) \geq Q - \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{z}_{ik} \log q^*(i) - L(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}})$$

其中  $L(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}})$  与  $q^*(i)$  都只与  $\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}}$  有关.

$$\therefore f(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}}) = - \left( \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{z}_{ik} \log q^*(i) + L(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}}) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\pi, \mu) - L(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}}) \geq Q + f(\pi^{\text{old}}, \mu^{\text{old}}) \quad \text{得证} \square$$

3. ① E-step:

a.  $\bar{X} = Y + Z + \varepsilon$ . 其中  $Y \sim N(\mu_p, \sigma_p^2)$ ,  $Z \sim N(\nu_r, \tau_r^2)$ ,  $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$E(\bar{X}) = E(Y + Z + \varepsilon) = \mu_p + \nu_r \quad Y \perp Z \perp \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{X}^2) &= E[(Y + Z + \varepsilon)^2] = E[Y^2] + E[Z^2] + E[\varepsilon^2] + 2E[Y]E[Z] \\ &= \text{Var}(Y) + E^2(Y) + \text{Var}(Z) + E^2(Z) + \text{Var}(\varepsilon) + E^2(\varepsilon) \\ &= \sigma_p^2 + \mu_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \nu_r^2 + \sigma^2 + 2\mu_p\nu_r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\bar{X}) &= E(\bar{X}^2) - E^2(\bar{X}) = \sigma_p^2 + \mu_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \nu_r^2 + \sigma^2 - \mu_p^2 - \nu_r^2 - 2\mu_p\nu_r + 2\mu_p\nu_r \\ &= \sigma_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. E-step: 推导除掉  $y^{(pr)}$  与  $z^{(pr)}$  的条件概率

$$p(y^{(pr)}, z^{(pr)} | x^{(pr)}) = \frac{p(x^{(pr)} | y^{(pr)}, z^{(pr)}) p(y^{(pr)}) p(z^{(pr)})}{p(x^{(pr)})}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ Z \\ Y+Z+\varepsilon \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ Z \\ \varepsilon \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{用条件高斯公式有}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} | \bar{X} \sim N\left(E\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} + \bar{Z}_{12} \bar{Z}_{21}^{-1} (\bar{X} - E(\bar{X})), \bar{\Sigma}_{11} - \bar{\Sigma}_{12} \bar{Z}_{21}^{-1} \bar{\Sigma}_{21}\right)$$

其中  $E\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_p \\ \nu_r \end{bmatrix}$   $E(\bar{X}) = \mu_p + \nu_r$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Sigma} &= A \Sigma_0 \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^2 & & \\ & \tau_r^2 & \\ & & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^2 & 0 & \sigma_p^2 \\ 0 & \tau_r^2 & \tau_r^2 \\ \sigma_p^2 \tau_r^2 & \sigma_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \sigma^2 & \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_r^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \bar{\Sigma}_{22} = \sigma_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \sigma^2 \quad \bar{\Sigma}_{12} = [\sigma_p^2, \tau_r^2]^T$$

$$\therefore Q_{p|y^{(pr)}, z^{(pr)}} = N\left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu_p \\ \nu_r \end{bmatrix} + \frac{(x^{(pr)} - (\mu_p + \nu_r))}{\sigma_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \sigma^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^2 \\ \tau_r^2 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{\Sigma}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^2 \\ \tau_r^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^2 & \tau_r^2 \end{bmatrix}^T\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_r^2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \sigma^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_p^4 & \tau_r^2 \sigma_p^2 \\ \tau_r^2 \sigma_p^2 & \tau_r^4 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

② M-step

$$Q = \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{r=1}^R \int Q_{pr} (\log p(x|y^{(pr)}, z^{(pr)})) + \log p(y^{(pr)} | \theta_p, \mu_p, \sigma_p^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_p} = \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{r=1}^R \left[ Q_{pr} \left( \frac{y^{(pr)} - \mu_p}{\sigma_p^2} \right) dy^{(pr)} dz^{(pr)} \right] dy dz = 0$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^R \int Q_{pr} (y^{(pr)}) dy - R\mu_p = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_p = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{r=1}^R \int Q_{pr} (y^{(pr)}) dy$$

$$E[y|x^{(pr)}] = \mu_p + \frac{x^{(pr)} - \mu_p + v_r}{\sigma_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \sigma^2} \sigma_p^2 = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{r=1}^R E_{y^{(pr)}}[y|x]$$

$$\therefore \mu_p^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{r=1}^R (\mu_p^{(t)} + \frac{x^{(pr)} - (\mu_p^{(t)} + v_r^{(t)})}{\sigma_p^{2(t)} + \tau_r^{2(t)} + \sigma^2} \sigma_p^{2(t)})$$

对于  $v_r$  类似有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial v_r} &= \sum_{p=1}^P \int Q_{pr}(z|x) z dz - P_r v_r = 0 \Rightarrow v_r = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{p=1}^P E[z|x^{(pr)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P (v_r^{(t)} + \frac{x^{(pr)} - (\mu_p^{(t)} + v_r^{(t)})}{\sigma_p^{2(t)} + \tau_r^{2(t)} + \sigma^2} \tau_r^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma_p^2} = \sum_{r=1}^R \int Q_{pr}(y|x) \left( \frac{\|y - \mu_p\|^2}{2\sigma_p^4} - \frac{1}{2\sigma_p^2} \right) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R\sigma_p^{(t+1)} = \sum_{r=1}^R E_{y^{(pr)}|z} [\|y - \mu_p^{(t+1)}\|^2 | x^{(pr)}] \Rightarrow \sigma_p^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{R} \sum_{r=1}^R \frac{\sigma_p^2 \tau_r^2 + \sigma^2 \tau_r^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \tau_r^2 + \sigma^2}$$

$$\text{因此 } \sigma_r^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=1}^P \frac{\tau_r^{2(t+1)} \sigma_p^{2(t+1)} + \tau_r^{2(t+1)} \sigma^2}{\sigma_p^{2(t+1)} + \tau_r^{2(t+1)} + \sigma^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R\sigma_p^{(t+1)} &= \sum_{r=1}^R \int_y Q_{pr}(y|x) \underbrace{\|y - \mu_p^{(t)} + \mu_p^{(t)} - \mu_p^{(t+1)}\|^2}_{\text{誤差}} dy \\
&= \sum_{r=1}^R \int_y Q_{pr}(y|x) [\|y - \mu_p^{(t)}\|^2 + 2(\mu_p^{(t)} - \mu_p^{(t+1)})^T(y - \mu_p^{(t)}) + \|\mu_p^{(t)} - \mu_p^{(t+1)}\|^2] dy \\
&= \sum_{r=1}^R \text{Var}(Y|x^{(t)}) + 0 + \|\mu_p^{(t)} - \mu_p^{(t+1)}\|^2. \\
&= \sum_{r=1}^R \left( \sigma_p^{(t)} - \frac{\sigma_p^{(t)}}{\sigma_p^{(t)} + \tau_r^{(t)} + \sigma^2} \right) + \cancel{\sum_{r=1}^R \frac{\tau_r^{(t)} (\mu_p^{(t)} - \mu_p^{(t+1)})}{\sigma_p^{(t)} + \tau_r^{(t)} + \sigma^2}} - R\|\mu_p^{(t)} - \mu_p^{(t+1)}\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

同样  $P\sigma_r^{(t+1)} = \sum_{p=1}^P \left( \tau_r^{(t)} - \frac{\tau_r^{(t)}}{\sigma_p^{(t)} + \tau_r^{(t)} + \sigma^2} \right) + P\|\nu_r^{(t)} - \nu_r^{(t+1)}\|^2$

## Programming 1

- 理想 bayesian 分类器的 error rate 用 Riemann 积分方法计算得到:

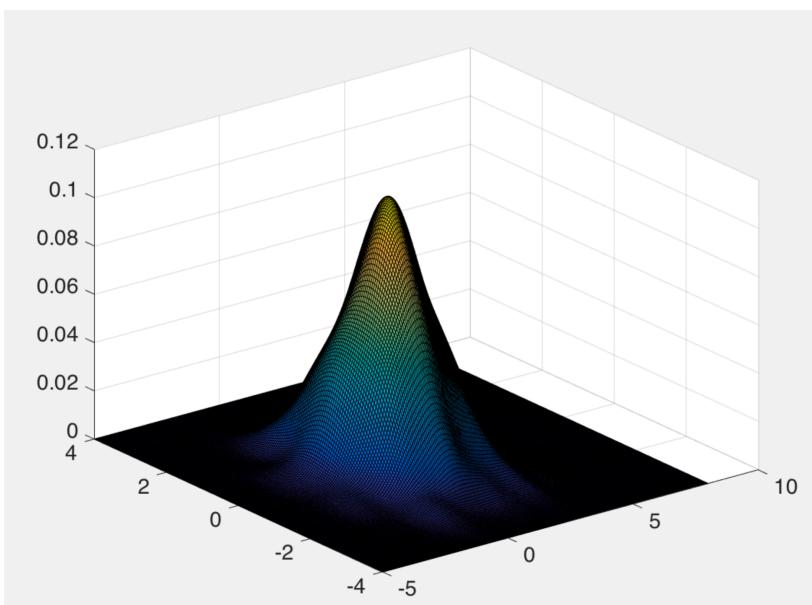
```
err_rate = 0.1988
```

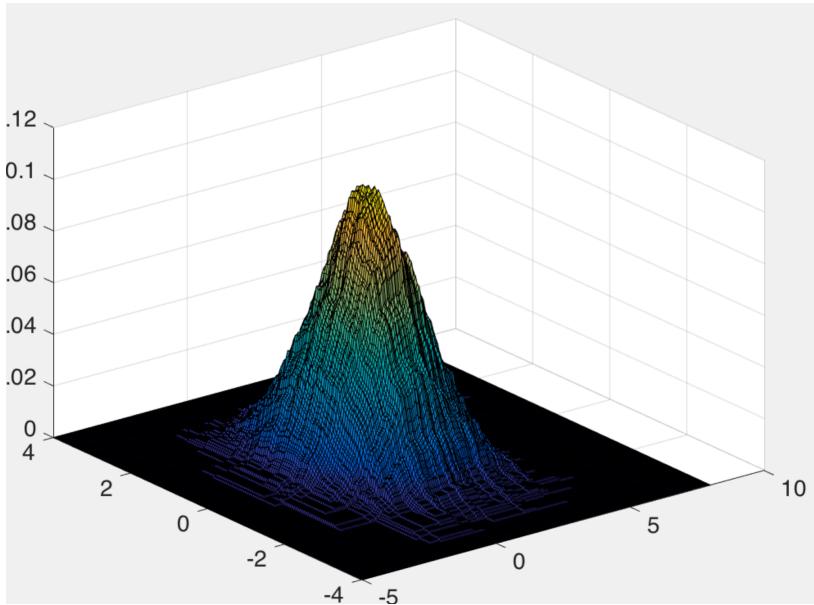
```
>> err_rate
```

```
err_rate =
```

```
0.1988
```

- 用高斯 parzen 窗和矩形窗分别估计已知 label 的一个 component 的条件分布, 这是其中第二个 component 估计的结果:





这里用矩形 parzen 窗估计两个条件分布，数值计算得到的分类错误率为：0.2063。

用高斯 parzen 窗估计两个条件分布，数值计算得到的分类错误率为：0.2049。而且从图中可以看出样本数量不足够多时，高斯估计能够得到更平滑的概率分布。

3. 实现了一个做 GMM 的 EM 算法 em\_gmm 中。

Cal\_error 脚本用 p2.m 和 p3.m 中计算的概率 mesh 计算三种算法估计概率的平方误差。EM, Gauss parzen 和 rect parzen 分别估计条件分布得到的均方误差分别为：

	EM	高斯 parzen	矩形 parzen
Component 1	5.8386e-04	0.0011	0.0014
Component 2	4.3785e-04	7.3388e-04	8.1682e-04

很明显可以看到由于 EM 估计用了更多的先验知识（已知分布是混合高斯分布），所以可以在不用调参数(sigma/矩形窗大小)的情况下达到较好的估计分布效果。

5. 使用三种方法分别运行 RUN=20 次，计算用于做分类的 error 的期望和方差如下：

	EM	高斯 parzen	矩形 parzen
error 期望	0.2114	0.2127	0.2140
error 方差	1.2804e-04	4.3271e-05	4.3065e-05

可以看出由于 EM 算法在样本数不多的时候，能够更好的估计概率密度函数，分类错误的期望比较小。但是 EM 算法可能有由于初值没选取好卡在 local maximum 的情况，所以其 error 的方差稍大于另外两种基于非参估计方法。在我的算法里，initialize 的方法如下：initialization 中 sigma\_e 为了防止奇异，加入了一个小的正则。

```

% Initialize parameters randomly
pc_e = rand(1, num_comp);
pc_e = pc_e / sum(pc_e); % normalize

u_e = randn(dim, num_comp);

epsilon = 0.1;
sigma_e = zeros(dim, dim, num_comp);
for y=1:num_comp
    Q = rand(dim, dim);
    % avoid singular initialization
    sigma_e(:,:,y) = Q' * Q + epsilon * eye(dim);
end

```

## Programming 2

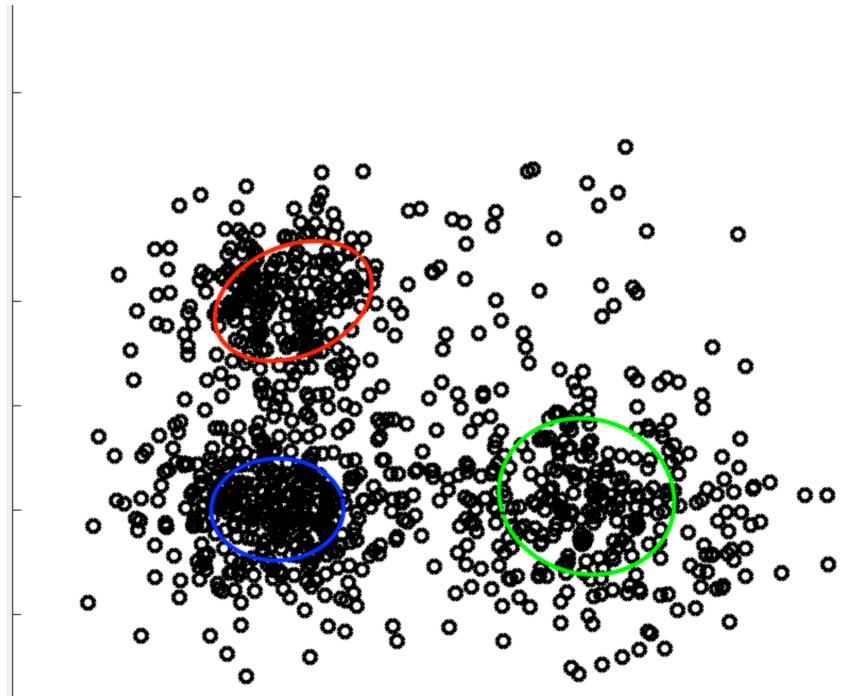
- 当每个 component 的协方差矩阵分别估计和固定所有 component 的协方差矩阵相同时, 对  $m=2 \dots 5$  几种情况运行 em\_mix 程序 (每种配置跑了 RUN=5 次), 得到结果如下:

Best LL(*10e3)	$m=2$	$m=3$	$m=4$	$m=5$
协方差矩阵不同	-4.2311	-4.1884	<b>-4.0890</b>	-4.0940
协方差矩阵相同	-4.2583	-4.1724	-4.1592	<b>-4.1267</b>

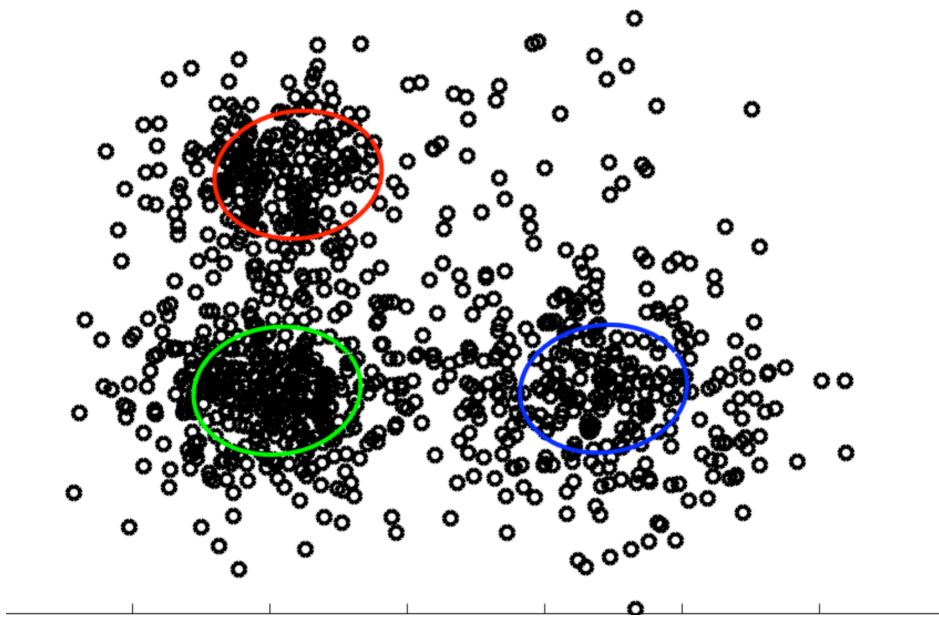
如果使用 BIC 信息准则做 model selection:

BIC(*10e3)	$m=2$	$m=3$	$m=4$	$m=5$
协方差矩阵不同	8.5181	8.3504	<b>8.2969</b>	8.3346
协方差矩阵相同	8.5572	8.4007	8.3917	8.3395

各个 component 的协方差矩阵不同时的一个拟合结果:



下面是各个 component 的协方差矩阵相同时的  $m=3$  的一个拟合结果:



使用 best LL 做 model selection 会倾向于选  $m$  更大的模型, 因为只考虑了 likelihood, 当模型的  $m$  越大时, 参数越多, 表示能力越强, 所以可以在训练数据上达到较高的 likelihood。从第一个表格中可以看出两种情况分别是  $m=4$  和  $m=5$  的时候 Best LL 最大。当加入 BIC 信息准则(惩罚参数多的模型)做 model selection, 会发现倾向于选择参数数量少的模型, 但是在这里由于训练数据量比较小。在比较中基本没有起到作用...

从视觉直观来看, 确实是三个 components 的时候拟合的最好。